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SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1910



SACRAMENTO:

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

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STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

HON. J. N. GILLETT, - - - - - *Governor of California.*
HON. B. B. DEMING, - - - - - *Secretary of State Board of Examiners.*
(Acts in absence of Governor.)
HON. CHARLES F. CURRY, - - - - - *Secretary of State.*
HON. U. S. WEBB, - - - - - *Attorney General.*
DR. F. W. HATCH, - - - - - *General Superintendent of State Hospitals.*
DR. W. F. SNOW, - - - - - *Secretary of State Board of Health.*

OFFICERS.

GEORGE HUESTIS, - - - - - *Secretary.*
CHARLES F. WAYMIRE, - - - - - *Auditor.*
R. L. BEARDSLEE, - - - - - *Attorney.*
E. G. TWOGOOD, - - - - - *Assistant Secretary.*
ROBERT E. CANNELL, - - - - - *Stenographer.*
WALTER HOWARD, - - - - - *Porter.*

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OFFICE OF THE
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

SACRAMENTO, December 12, 1910.

To the Legislature:

In compliance with the statute, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its seventh biennial report, covering the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1908, and ending June 30, 1910.

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 THE STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

The Commission, in submitting this its seventh biennial report, desires to call attention to the magnitude of the great charity under their control.

With a population in the hospitals on June 30, 1910, of 7,136, and in the Sonoma State Home (Home for Feeble-Minded) of 883 on the same date, the greatness of the charity will be readily appreciated. The gradual growth of hospital requirements to make provision for increasing numbers is not alone a feature of this State, but is practically world wide.

It has been estimated by close observers that taking the country generally there is in every 175 to 200 people one insane person; that in every 500 people there is one epileptic, and that in every 500 of the general population there is one feeble-minded.

These figures do not mean that there are that many requiring institutional treatment. It includes those cared for at home who are harmless, possibly partially recovered from an acute attack, and an estimate of the large number of unreported cases which never figure in census returns. Other observers are inclined to the belief that the estimate is too high.

As the charity grows it becomes more expensive, and in these latter times, with the increased cost of labor and supplies, it forms a very large proportion of the money raised for the State's support. The care of the insane and feeble-minded is not only a charity, but it is a duty, one of the white man's burdens. California has never failed to give freely to this great charity; it has always responded cheerfully to calls for assistance.

In the expenditure of moneys for the care of the insane, it is natural that there should be differences of opinion as to the best methods to be adopted. Should we have all state care as practically exists now, or should the counties make some provision for certain classes of the mentally afflicted.

The State has had some experience in trying to get counties to take care of certain classes of harmless mental unsoundness, the result perhaps of old age or disease, and it can be honestly said that the efforts have met with but little success.

If the counties would try to improve their facilities for the care of those charged with insanity while awaiting commitment, they would add greatly to the comfort, safety, and future of these unfortunates, and make less miserable their relatives and friends.

It is a troublesome question for all counties, and many of them are doing very satisfactory work and raising the standard of care, but in many places there is not sufficient help given the sheriff to properly care for the patient temporarily in his care, and the accommodations are very poor.

Pretty generally throughout the United States it is agreed that state care of the insane is the best method of handling the big question, but if it were possible to arrange that some of our larger cities would work jointly with the State in the building, equipment, and maintenance of psychopathic hospitals, the whole situation would be made better. Patients would go there as to a general hospital, and if curable in a reasonable time, remain there to recovery without ever reaching a state hospital for the insane. Such hospitals would be the one greatest advance we could make at present.

It has been seen for some time that the necessity for legal commitment often has the effect of so postponing the sending to a state hospital of cases needing its treatment that the time for successful treatment has passed—lost by delay. Again, there are many cases needing hospital treatment whose mental condition will not justify the court in committing them as insane. To obviate these and somewhat similar conditions, the Commission advocates a change in law that will permit, under certain restrictions, voluntary admissions to a state hospital. Elsewhere in this report the question of voluntary admissions will be found to be treated more fully.

Can we not do something for our inebriates and drug habitues by changing the law in a way that will permit of their being committed to a state hospital, in specially provided cottages for definite periods of time, long enough for protracted scientific treatment?

CONTINGENT COLLECTIONS.

Attention is called to the report of the Secretary of the Commission showing contingent collections by the hospitals and this office. In the biennial period ending June 30, 1910, the contingent collections amounted to \$288,026.49. This is a gain of \$18,000 over the previous biennial period.

DEPORTATION OF ALIEN INSANE.

An examination of the report of Mr. C. F. Waymire of this office on the result of the efforts of the Commission in bringing about the deportation of alien insane will be of interest.

Since this work was placed in the hands of the Commission, about

fifteen months ago, we have, by working in conjunction with the United States Government, been able to return to their home countries sixty-four patients, while twenty-six have been taken home by their friends or relatives. Through the courtesy and able assistance of the Japanese Consul there have been returned to their home country thirty-one Japanese patients.

This branch of the work takes much time, labor, and correspondence; but it is a work of great importance, and the United States Government has lent us every possible assistance.

EXPENSES.

An examination of the table below, showing the complete expenditures of the hospitals for the last two fiscal years, shows a general increase all along the line in keeping with the increased cost of living of the general public.

The apparently excessive increase in Agnews and Mendocino is not as great as would appear from the tables, for the reason that these two hospitals have not called upon their contingent fund for support purposes, while Stockton, Napa, and Southern California State Hospitals have been obliged to draw largely upon their respective contingent funds to help out support in accordance with an agreement made when the support appropriations under which we are working were cut down, and the contingent fund relied upon to make good any deficiencies that might arise. Agnews and Mendocino have reserved their contingent funds for permanent improvements.

TOTAL COST OF THE STATE HOSPITALS. Sixtieth Fiscal Year.

Hospital.	Salaries.	Support.	Contingent fund.	Total.
Stockton -----	\$124,517 71	\$141,741 61	\$28,734 00	\$289,993 32
Napa -----	123,268 72	132,487 64	52,694 03	306,650 39
Agnews -----	79,587 29	69,720 03	15,822 17	165,129 49
Mendocino -----	62,066 95	69,812 97	16,059 42	148,850 34
Southern California -----	82,002 23	99,635 42	39,224 92	220,862 57
Home -----	67,813 06	77,862 31	11,871 21	157,536 58
Totals -----	\$540,175 96	\$591,449 98	\$159,405 75	\$1,291,031 69

Sixty-first Fiscal Year.

Stockton -----	\$137,821 94	\$154,844 59	\$34,471 46	\$327,137 99
Napa -----	131,608 64	146,936 70	42,673 20	321,218 54
Agnews -----	75,869 16	88,405 67	2,454 23	166,729 06
Mendocino -----	69,237 58	98,835 64	19,038 78	187,111 96
Southern California -----	91,521 67	129,108 30	35,066 84	255,723 81
Home -----	73,029 30	87,358 22	7,242 54	167,630 06
Totals -----	\$579,088 29	\$705,489 12	\$140,974 00	\$1,425,551 41

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS.

The biennial period ending June 30, 1910, has been marked by an unprecedented number of commitments to state hospitals. For purposes of comparison a glance at the table below, showing the number of admissions for each biennial period from 1900 to 1910, will be interesting:

Admissions from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	2,462
Admissions from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904.....	2,569
Admissions from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.....	2,924
Admissions from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908.....	3,018
Admissions from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910.....	3,531

In the five years from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1905, there were 6,538 admissions, while in the five years ending June 30, 1910, there were 7,966 admissions. The percentage of increase in the last five years over the first five-year period was 21.84.

The percentage of increase of patients remaining in the different hospitals upon a comparison between June 30, 1908, and June 30, 1910, is shown by the table below:

Stockton	4.2
Napa	7.3
Agnews (decrease)	1.2
Mendocino	9.57
Southern California	27.00
Sonoma State Home.....	21.00

Taking the hospital system as a unit, the percentage of recoveries was 35.67. The percentage of deaths was 7.68.

A comparison of the State's insane and its proportion to the general population for the year ending in 1900 and for the year ending in 1910 is of interest, as in both of these years we have the United States census returns on population as a correct basis for calculation.

In 1900, with a population of 1,485,053, there were in the hospitals 5,276 patients, or one insane person to every 281 of the general population. In 1910, with a population of 2,377,549, we have 7,136 patients in the hospitals, or one insane person to every 333 of the population. With an increase of 60 per cent in the population there has been an increase of only 35 per cent in the insane under care. Of more importance than the number of insane under care is the number of occurring cases, the number of people becoming insane for these figures show more clearly the prevailing tendency to insanity. Looking at the question from this standpoint we find that in 1900 there were 8.18 (eight and eighteen hundredths) persons becoming insane to every 10,000 of the general population. In 1910 there were 1,830 persons who became insane or a proportion of 7.72 (seven and seventy-two hundredths) persons to every 10,000 of the population.

The percentage of increase of commitments of insane in 1910 over

1900 is fifty-one, while the percentage of the increase of the population for the same period is sixty. These figures make it clear that the insane are not increasing in as great a ratio as our general population.

While the number of insane in this State still remains high, it is most satisfactory to know that it is not keeping pace with the growth of the general population.

A comparison of the commitments of the two years ending June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1910, shows that in 1900 fifty-three and eight tenths per cent were native born, while forty-four and three tenths were foreign born. For the two years ending June 30, 1910, fifty-five and five tenths were native born, while forty and five tenths per cent were foreign born.

A comparison of the ages is interesting. In 1900 forty-five per cent of the admissions were between twenty and forty years of age, while in 1910, forty-six and six tenths per cent of the admissions were between twenty and forty.

The population of California born patients does not differ materially between the two periods used for comparative purposes. In 1900 thirty-three per cent of the native born committed were born in California, while in 1910 thirty-two per cent were born in this State.

While there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of foreign born as compared to the native born, there have been certain increases and decreases in the different nationalities that will illustrate the changes in the character of the immigration to this State.

The table below shows the percentage of admissions of the different nationalities that figure most prominently in the admission of foreign born:

Comparisons of percentages of admissions of foreign born during the two years ending June 30, 1900, and the two years ending June 30, 1910.

	1900 Number.	1900 Per cent.	1908 Number.	1910 Per cent.
China	68	6.40	55	3.70
Japan	15	1.40	62	4.30
England	94	8.80	99	6.80
Ireland	223	21.00	194	13.40
France	47	4.40	41	2.80
Germany	183	17.00	230	16.00
Italy	59	5.50	121	8.40
Russia	34	3.20	77	5.30
Austro-Hungary	23	2.10	64	4.40
Norway and Sweden	76	7.10	106	7.00
Switzerland	38	3.50	35	2.40
Other countries	202	19.00	356	24.71
Totals	1,062		1,441	

It would naturally be supposed that there should be a gradual increase of California born patients, for now we are dealing not only with the first, but second and third generations, with all the weaknesses and instabilities that have descended.

The northern and central portions of the State, with their earliest immigration and gradual increase of population, show much the largest proportion of California born patients, while in the southern end of the State immigration commenced later, and the wonderful growth of the last few years is due principally to Easterners and foreign born.

The following table shows the percentage of California born patients to the whole number of admissions of United States born, admitted to the different hospitals in the last two years:

Stockton -----	0.4.	
Napa -----	0.436.	Northern and central counties.
Mendocino -----	0.37.	
Southern California -----	0.12.	Southern counties only.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The past two years have been marked by advance in the right lines, upwards, by our hospitals. Four of our hospitals have opened receiving and treatment hospitals fully equipped with apparatus for hydrotherapeutic treatment, having skilled nurses in attendance. All of the Medical Superintendents report successful results in the treatment hospitals, and there is no question but that such hospitals bring about closer study of the individual patients.

A large number of improvements have been completed that have added much to the capacity of the hospitals and have increased their facilities for work.

I submit a list of improvements from appropriations that have been completed in the last two years or are near completion.

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Electric light plant. Building wired and power lines installed.

Building at farm for convalescent patients.

Laundry. New building erected, and modern equipment installed.

Receiving and treatment building. Completed, equipped with modern hydrotherapeutic and electrical apparatus. In full operation.

Telephone system. Building wired and connected with central switch-board system.

Tunnel. Concrete tunnel for steam lines from engine room to receiving and treatment building completed and in operation.

NAPA.

Men's cottages. Two brick cottages, accommodating 100 men patients, completed and in use.

Kitchen. New concrete and tiled floors completed, full equipment of ranges and other cooking apparatus placed and in operation. Now a modern, up-to-date kitchen.

Water system. Double compartment reinforced concrete receiving and distribution reservoir, with full system of piping to main buildings, completed and in operation.

Receiving and treatment building. Two thirds completed and in operation with full equipment of hydrotherapeutic apparatus. Other third partially completed, and awaiting additional funds.

Woman's cottages. Contracts let for a series of wooden cottages. Probably be ready for occupation by January 1st, and will accommodate 200 patients.

AGNEWS.

Power plant with reinforced concrete conduit piped and wired for complete water, steam, gas, and electric service, leading from it to every new building completed and to the site of new buildings to be added.

Kitchen, commissary, cold storage, bakery, and dining hall buildings have been completed, and are ample in size for growth of the institution.

Two receiving buildings for men and women are ready for occupation, and are connected with a treatment building, with its laboratory, hydrotherapeutic equipment, and operating departments.

In addition to the Administration building, now nearing completion, there have been completed two buildings for the aged and infirm, two for the more disturbed cases, two for the demented class, and two for the average medium, and quiet patients.

There has also been completed the Superintendent's residence. All of these buildings are practically ready for occupation.

The buildings now completed or near completion at Agnews will supply accommodation for 925 patients, or about 150 patients in addition to what are now cared for.

MENDOCINO.

At this hospital there has been completed a building for men fully equipped for hydrotherapeutic treatment. Now occupied.

A new concrete dairy barn, sanitary in all particulars, has been completed and is in use.

The kitchen has been enlarged to meet the growth of the institution, entirely equipped with ranges and other cooking apparatus, and the floor tiled.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

A cottage has been completed and furnished for the first assistant physician.

The receiving and treatment cottage, with a capacity of 60 patients, has been furnished and is in use. It is fully equipped with apparatus for hydrotherapy and will be a great addition to the hospital.

A reinforced concrete cottage, accommodating 80 patients, has been completed, fully equipped and is now occupied by women patients.

A cottage for 78 women patients of wooden, metal lath, and cement plaster construction has been finished, equipped, and is occupied by patients.

A second story has been added to the congregate dining hall, thus giving us an additional ward for 80 male patients.

The laundry has been enlarged, new machinery added, and improved so that it is able to meet all requirements.

The storm drain work has been continued, and the second section completed.

SONOMA STATE HOME.

A building intended for a day room for boys has been completed, and is ready for use. This building will afford the boys a chance to get out of the dark basement formerly used by them.

The Administration building is completed, and the administration departments are installed in it.

The manor house, containing the Board of Managers' meeting and dining quarters and additional rooms for officers and employees, is completed and equipped.

The hospital has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and greatly improved.

With the appropriation for water development a large reservoir, with a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons, has been added to the water supply system, and will be used principally for irrigating purposes. With the addition of this reservoir the Home will be able to increase its alfalfa fields and save expense.

The improvements above listed have largely increased the capacity of our hospitals and have greatly relieved their crowded condition. Additional appropriations will be asked of the coming legislature for further improvements and enlargements.

FOLSOM STATE HOSPITAL.

Work was continued on this institution for the past two years and good progress has been made. One million eleven thousand and forty six dollars have been expended on the various improvements enumerated above since July 1, 1908.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AND THE STATE HOSPITALS.

The various improvements made from appropriations in the past two years have been under the control of the State Engineering Department.

The system under which the work was done has been about as fol-

lows: Upon an appropriation being available a consultation was held between the Engineering Department and the hospital management, and plans submitted by the Medical Superintendent, so far as interior arrangements were concerned, were generally agreed upon, leaving the structural side of the work to the State Engineer and State Architect. Plans completed and approved, the Engineering Department advertised for bids and let contracts subject to confirmation of the Advisory Board. Contracts being let, the Engineering Department managed the work under its own inspector, and made all payments. If contracts were rejected and work done on a day labor basis, the Engineering Department carried on the work, purchased all material, and paid all claims.

Under the system the State has secured good buildings, both structurally and architecturally. The Engineering Department has listened to the suggestions of the Medical Superintendents in so far as they related to changes influencing the care of patients.

On contract work, the system of work has proceeded satisfactorily to all parties. On day labor jobs some little friction has from time to time arisen, largely due to temperamental incompatibility developing between department inspectors and hospital superintendents, and to the partial employment of patients' labor and the placing of it in the direct control of the inspector and outside the control of the Superintendent.

Patients' labor is an uncertain quantity, and its value from a financial standpoint can not be definitely relied upon, especially when used under charge of those not familiar with them. In spite of law or rules a sort of division of authority arose more or less frequently, which probably sometimes delayed matters. Board of managers have felt that they should have some sort of authority in connection with work going on at institutions under their control.

The personal relations between the officials of the Engineering Department and the State Hospitals have generally been most cordial. That a system of central control over the structural efficiency of buildings is a good thing for the State and the hospitals is beyond contradiction.

The thanks of this office are tendered to the State Engineer and State Architect, and their assistants, for many courtesies and much valuable advice.

METHODS OF NEW CONSTRUCTION.

With the knowledge at hand that our yearly increase of patients is such as to require the construction of additional accommodation, it is well to consider the class of buildings best adapted for the purposes. With all of the state hospitals having their main buildings

or central structures complete, it is evident that our enlargement should be made by constructing detached cottages or buildings. Can we not select several fairly uniform types, both as to methods of construction and cost, in future building operations?

The history of asylum or hospital construction up to within the last two or three years has ranged from about \$500 to \$1,000 per patient. The type of construction was governed by the type used in the building to which the addition was made. Now that we are fairly started on a period of cottage construction, we should adopt some two or three types as a standard.

As a first type we may consider the strictly reinforced concrete building with concrete floors, tile partitions, wooden roof trusses, and slate roof. Such a building is nearly fireproof and probably everlasting, but will cost \$900 for each patient in the absence of any special costly features.

As a modification of this plan we may build with reinforced concrete walls and floors, with metal lath and stud partitions, wood trusses and slate roof for about \$500 per patient. Such a building is not quite as long lived as a similar building with tile partition walls nor is it perhaps as nearly fireproof, but it is a good, substantial structure. Going further down on the scale, we could build on a foundation of concrete a wooden building, covered inside and out with metal lath and cement plaster, with metal lath and stud partitions with shingle roof. Such a building would cost when equipped about \$250 per patient. It is not as fireproof as the modified form of reinforced concrete, but it is a good building, can be erected quickly, and has a life of approximately thirty years or more if kept in repair.

As a final proposition, we can construct cheap wooden buildings, similar to those built at Mendocino and now building at Napa, at a cost equipped of from \$100 to \$125 per patient.

This last class are built on the dormitory plan, each building to accommodate not more than twenty patients each. They should be only one story in height, not plastered, and with a large central sitting and dining-room in a separate building with heating and hot water equipment; need not as a rule be heated. This class of cottages have been very successful at Mendocino. Originally built as an addition to our tubercular colony, they have been added to until many of the quiet class are housed in them. When pleasantly located in groups these cottages are very popular with patients, who prefer them to the main buildings, because they are near the ground and in the open air practically all the time. They are inexpensive, can be built very quickly, and offer a comfortable, economical, and ready means of relieving an overcrowded hospital.

CARE OF INEBRIATES AND DRUG HABITUES.

At a meeting of the California State Medical Society held in this city in April, 1910, Dr. Bering of San Francisco read an able paper setting forth the necessity of state institutions for the treatment of chronic alcoholics and drug habitues.

The paper was the subject of general discussion, all sides of the question being handled. As a final result of the paper the legislative committee of the association was authorized to consult with the legislative committee of the Bar Association and the Juvenile Court Association with a view of coöperating in the preparation of a bill or bills to be presented to the next legislature, authorizing superior judges to commit inebriates and drug habitues in a similar manner to the method used in committing, confining, and treating the insane.

There is now no place in this State where inebriates and drug habitues can be legally restrained a sufficient time for proper treatment. Such cases are now committed to state hospitals as insane, but there is nothing in the law that authorizes their detention after they have become sane. A drug habitue will, under ordinary circumstances, so far improve in thirty to sixty days that he can not be held longer legally. So it is with a great many of the alcoholic cases that reach our hospitals, a few days rest and elimination from the system of its overburden of alcohol, and the individual is in the eyes of the law sane and must be discharged, even though it is against the judgment of the Superintendent. These cases need prolonged treatment and there is only one way to give it to them, and that is by amending the laws so that inebriates and drug habitues may be committed for a definite period, not less than one year at least.

With this definite period of commitment give the Superintendent the power of parole, so that he may exercise his judgment as to the advisability of giving this patient a trial at home before the expiration of the period of commitment.

The commitment of the classes above outlined should follow the legal methods used in committing the insane: Complaint, warrant of arrest, medical examination, and hearing in court are necessary.

With the power of parole in the hospital superintendent's hands, he may release on probation such patients that he believes are so relieved of the drug and liquor craving as to have gained control of their craving for stimulants or narcotics.

Those placed on probation should be required to report to the Superintendent every thirty days that they have not used intoxicants or opium or cocaine in any form nor associated with those habitually using liquor, opium, or cocaine, nor frequented places where they are used. These monthly reports could be verified by preferably an officer of

the juvenile court as to their truth. On a relapse into drinking or the use of drugs while on parole, the patient should be subject to arrest by a law officer, and returned to the hospital to complete the term of his commitment. Should the patient comply with the terms of his parole, the Superintendent should be empowered to discharge him. These various restrictions may seem harsh, but it is the only sure way in which alcoholic and drug habitues can be restrained long enough under treatment to secure radical benefit.

Where should alcoholics and drug habitues be cared for? They should not be associated with the insane, nor does it seem advisable at this time to build and equip new institutions, with their expensive administrative force. That this latter would be the ideal way there is no doubt, but in the demands for large appropriations for other purposes may we not at least partially solve the problem by the erection of at least two cottages on the grounds of the Napa State Hospital and the Southern California State Hospital, thus providing for both the northern and southern portions of the State.

VOLUNTARY ADMISSIONS.

It has long been apparent to physicians that the requirement of a legal commitment for every patient admitted to our state hospitals has the effect in many cases of so delaying treatment that the result is injurious. Again, there are a number of patients who really need hospital care and treatment, though on examination in court they do not present the necessary symptoms of insanity to justify the court in committing them as actually insane. Many commitments are delayed by reason of the great dislike to be judicially declared insane. Friends or relatives delay an application for a commitment as long as possible that they may avoid saddling the patient with the stigma of insanity. These various delays in bringing a patient under proper treatment work an injury to the patient, for in mental diseases early treatment is of the greatest importance.

When a person is taken to a hospital for the insane by force or against his will, the individual must be protected in his rights by making the commitment a legal proceeding, however much we might wish to make it more of a medical inquiry. To make early treatment in state hospitals possible, to avoid legal commitment in certain classes of cases, to make it possible for persons whose mental troubles are not sufficiently evident to bring about legal commitment to obtain hospital care and treatment, it is proposed to ask an amendment of the lunacy law that will permit voluntary admissions to state hospitals.

Briefly, the proposition is to so amend the law that the state hospitals will be open to the admission without commitment, and on their

own application, of patients whose minds are not so impaired as to render them incapable of forming a rational judgment or to render them incapable of resisting influence.

To safeguard the rights of voluntary patients, the amendment should provide for their release from the hospital not later than five days after they have made written application for such release. The five days' limit is insisted upon in order that the Superintendent may have time to communicate with the friends or relatives that they may take charge of the patient.

The application for admission should be made to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital to which admission is desired, and the charges for the support of such voluntary patient shall be governed by the provisions of law applicable to the care of the insane, provided the approval of the State Commission in Lunacy should be obtained in writing. The system of voluntary admissions will be of great advantage to a certain class of mildly depressed cases who have knowledge of their condition, and who knowing that they need treatment will present themselves voluntarily, thus avoiding the so-called stigma of judicial commitment with its attendant expense and trip to the hospital in care of a peace officer.

There is now no way of securing hospital treatment for a mentally capable epileptic, but under the voluntary admission system sane epileptics could find a way to the hospital for care and often be relieved of an unusually severe accession of convulsive attacks, and returned to home life in an improved state of health. Patients who have previously been in hospitals for the insane, and whose mental trouble is of a recurrent character, often recognize from their symptoms that they are in danger of again becoming mentally disturbed, and realizing the benefit derived from hospital treatment will voluntarily go where they have previously been well cared for and benefited.

The proposition of permitting the voluntary admission of patients to state hospitals for care and treatment of mental affections is not an untried scheme, but the system is in successful operation in a number of Eastern States. The power of admission resting with the Medical Superintendent, he will have power to reject liquor, drug, and other improper cases, and to prevent overcrowding.

Full reports on blanks prepared by this office will be required from the Medical Superintendent of each patient directly after admission. The adoption of the system will be of benefit to our people, and a distinct advance in that it encourages early treatment of a disease where early treatment is desirable.

The liberty of the voluntary patient is so safeguarded by the provision for his release on written demand, that no valid objection can be made on the score that individuals may be unlawfully detained. The

system has its disadvantages, but these will be felt by the authorities of the hospital rather than the patient.

The hospital authorities for the sake of a distinct betterment for the people should be willing not only "to bear those ills they have" but to "fly to others they know not of."

STATE DENTAL SURGEON.

Attention is called to the report of the State Dental Surgeon, showing the work done by him since his appointment. The doctor has done able and conscientious work, but has been handicapped by the limited time he could devote to any one particular hospital. He has visited all of the hospitals twice, spending about a month at each place, and devoting his time entirely to work on patients.

That the semiannual examinations of patients' teeth and for correction of existing trouble is a good thing for the health of patients is undoubted, but the long time between visits brings about a number of emergency cases that need immediate treatment.

As a matter of actual practice, the hospitals have to occasionally call on a dentist residing in the nearest hospital town to care for these urgency cases. The necessary proceeding brings up for consideration the best way to handle the matter of dentistry in state hospitals. There are three ways to handle it: first, as we now handle it by a traveling dentist, who averages two trips a year to each hospital; second, by a resident dentist for each hospital; third, by returning to the old system of devoting a certain amount each month from the support fund to employ a dentist from the local town who will handle the urgent work, relying on the State Dentist's semiannual visits for inspection, and routine work.

A combination of the first and third plans would appear to be the most practical and economical way of handling the matter. By this combined plan the State Dentist on his regular visits would practically examine the teeth of all inmates, do the necessary extractions and fillings, and do such other work as would tend to keep the teeth in order, while the emergency matters would be handled by the local dentist by a small monthly allowance. The objection to the second plan is to be found in the increased cost, and the fact that pretty nearly every hospital is now short of room for the medical and other officers.

SOME CAUSES OF INSANITY.

There has been a greater effort than usual in the last year to study the causes producing insanity among those who have been committed to our hospitals. It is very difficult in many cases to ascertain the

real cause, for the reason that it is generally made up of a number of different factors, all having their influence in the production of the final result. For instance, we may have heredity and worry, and alcohol and syphilis, or heredity and opium excess.

The foundation in a large proportion of the cases is heredity, or inherited weaknesses. Upon this foundation of instability of the organism any cause which throws more than the usual amount of stress and strain on the individual, as worry, grief, or protracted mental effort; or any cause which injuriously affects the brain or poisons the blood, as alcohol or drugs, may be the immediate factor which produces the mental breakdown.

Some of these causes are preventable, others are not. Some of the preventable causes are among the most active of all exciting causes. Take for instance liquor excess, drug excess (usually morphine or cocaine), and syphilis; and it will be found that they were the active exciting causes in twenty-six and one half per cent of the 1,830 cases committed to our hospitals last year. Syphilis, which was the final determining cause in slightly less than five per cent of all cases is regarded as a very potent factor in bringing about general paresis, a form of mental disease accompanied by well marked physical symptoms, and practically always fatal in its results in from one to three years, as an average time. Liquor excess is considered to have been the immediate determining cause in a little more than eighteen per cent of the admissions.

The three causes enumerated above are connected more or less intimately with the desires, the feelings, the passions of humanity. It will take a long period of education to the dangers of these three specific causes of development of that will power necessary to restrain desire and to curb abnormal appetites, but as time progresses much can be done to limit their action. It is of great importance apart from their influence in the production of insanity, for all of the above causes affect not only the individual, but determine in a great measure the resistive power, the stability of his or her descendants. This instability, whether it comes from insane, or alcoholic parents, exists in the descendants as an inheritance or as an engrafted weakness, and is the predisposing cause in about thirty per cent of our commitments.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit to your honorable Commission the following report for the sixtieth and sixty-first fiscal years:

BOARD ACCOUNTS.

The supervision of the collection of board accounts due the several state hospitals, as stated in my last biennial report, being the most important duty of your secretary, I am glad to be able to report that the collections for the two years under consideration are much larger than ever before. We thought two years ago, at the time of making our last report, that the limit of collections was about reached, but, as during the fiscal ended June 30, 1910, there was collected nearly \$18,000 more than during the next highest year, that of the twelve months ended June 30, 1908, we will not at this time indulge in any more predictions.

Of this gain of \$18,000 we must credit \$2,056.50 to a new source of revenue. Mr. C. F. Waymire collected during the said fiscal year from the United States Government for care of patients subject to deportation, and turned into the contingent funds of the hospitals, the last named amount.

The collections for the period were:

Collections for the sixtieth fiscal year.....	\$129,680 46
Collections for the sixty-first fiscal year.....	158,346 08
Totaling for the period	<u>\$288,026 49</u>

The next largest two-year period was for the two years ended June 30, 1908. There was collected for those two years \$251,699.95, and that of itself being \$42,344.35 in excess of the then next highest collection.

It will be seen that for the two years just ended there was received into the contingent funds of the five hospitals over \$36,000 more than for any other two years, or an average monthly gain of \$1,500.

Also, we are very pleased to report that the total gain during the last past three fiscal years—those ending June 30, 1908-09-10—over any other similar period in the history of our State reaches the sum of \$108,519.04, or an average gain of about \$3,000 per month under the present state administration, and being a gain of 34 per cent. The collections actually totaling for the fiscal years 1908, 1909, and 1910 the sum of \$428,800.54, and totaling \$320,281.50 for the next highest three-year period. For a further and more detailed reference there is

included later on in this report a table showing the exact monthly collection by each hospital since July 1, 1899.

The gratifying gains of the past three fiscal years have been due to a number of causes, such as the increase of the population of the hospitals,—that being nearly 15 per cent for the period,—efficiency of our office force, particularly so in the case of Mr. E. G. Twogood; valuable services rendered by Mr. J. W. Stetson while attorney of the Commission; the building of better quarters at the hospitals for housing the insane; the general good times our State has enjoyed, but, in my opinion, the principal reason of the success in collections has been because of the efficient and faithful work of the secretaries to the medical superintendents of the several hospitals. Three years ago your Commission adopted a system to govern collections which has proved its value. The secretaries have taken hold and worked well under it. They keep in touch with every new case that comes into their respective hospitals, and they have all worked intelligently and in perfect harmony with this office. Less time is now taken up by them with hopeless or apparently hopeless cases than was in former years, which of itself gives them much more time to devote to new and live accounts which are collectible after a reasonable amount of effort. Hopeless accounts, or apparently hopeless accounts, are promptly referred to this office, with a report thereon.

Mr. Wm. Kelly of the Napa State Hospital, Dr. Stone's secretary, made a truly remarkable record during the twelve months ended June 30, 1910. The Napa collections averaged over \$4,000 a month during the year. There was paid into Napa's contingent fund during the year \$51,590.54. This was \$7,000 and over greater than the maximum figure that Dr. F. W. Hatch used in his estimate to the Governor during the legislative session of 1909.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.

The collection for the State of charges for transporting the insane to the various hospitals showed a gain over former years. Mr. Twogood, assistant secretary of your Commission, under whose supervision this work has been conducted almost entirely, is responsible for the good work in this line. He takes up each case and carries it through to a collection of the account; or, in the event that it is not collectible, procures a letter from the payor to the Commission setting forth why the account is not paid.

It may not be out of place to repeat what we said two years ago when reporting to your Commission on this class of accounts. That is, of the complaints received from persons who are charged with the payment of these accounts. This office receives more complaints from relatives of the insane who are required to pay these charges than from all other

causes. In many and many cases a relative will gladly pay the state hospital fifteen dollars a month for the care of the unfortunate member of his family, but seriously objects to paying the commitment expenses.

DELINQUENT BOARD ACCOUNTS.

The amount owing the several hospitals by reason of unpaid board bills was on June 30, 1910, \$36,717. Much of this money is uncollectible and the accounts should be canceled, but the difficulty is to determine often whether or not a particular account is in fact not collectible. The only way to determine this in most cases of doubt would be by a personal investigation of the case by some one on the ground; that, in many a case, might cost more than the amount of the claim, and the result is that the account is permitted to stand on our records. Perhaps of the above \$36,000 of delinquency, \$10,000 of the particular accounts will never be collected. I believe the balance is good.

I have for some time thought that if the Commission could employ a good collection agent, say at \$150 per month, and have him work in connection with and under the supervision of your secretary and your attorney, that his salary and traveling expenses would more than be returned to the State through increased collections turned into the contingent funds of the state hospitals. But I can well understand that unless such an employee used judgment and tact when he came into personal contact with the relatives of many of the patients, that his efforts might do more harm than good with total collections in the long run. Many people would naturally resent what they thought to be an uncalled-for prying into their personal or financial affairs by the State's agent, and unless they were properly approached and the subject-matter and its purpose put before them in the right light harm might result. At the best, the handling of the delinquent board accounts and tardy or evasive payors is a matter which will always require more or less consideration and knowledge of each individual case. This office has tried to make a study of the individual case, and not to follow any set rules of procedure in forcing collections. With it all, we realize, however, that there is considerable money owing the several state hospitals that should be collected and paid into their funds, and which may never be.

EXAMINATION OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF HOSPITALS.

Your auditor, Mr. C. F. Waymire, and myself, and in some cases Mr. E. G. Twogood, your assistant secretary, with Mr. Waymire, have made the semiannual examinations of the books and accounts of the five state hospitals and the Home for Feeble-Minded Children during the period herein reported upon. The books have in every instance been found to be neatly kept and the accounts accurate. In auditing the

books and checking the accounts of the hospitals and home Mr. Waymire, who in effect takes charge of this line of work, as he is better qualified to do so by reason of his experience and knowledge of technical bookkeeping, I wish to say that the work is most thoroughly done. Mr. Waymire insists upon a most thorough auditing of the accounts at each semiannual examination, and he requires the secretaries of the several institutions to account fully and clearly for every expenditure and item of receipt.

Following are tables showing monthly receipts of the five state hospitals from the 1st day of July, 1899, to the 30th day of June, 1910:

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS.

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

Months.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Men- docino.	Southern California.	Total.
1899—July	\$897 32	\$1,484 95	\$1,248 95	\$809 40	\$736 91	\$5,177 53
August	1,830 92	1,745 85	2,179 15	257 05	1,155 00	7,169 97
September	756 15	1,433 80	972 06	207 60	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	1,834 90	4,840 82
1900—January	1,681 70	1,817 60	1,383 70	904 25	961 78	6,779 03
February	839 72	2,138 30	1,398 85	336 00	1,012 22	5,720 09
March	822 37	2,398 90	2,184 45	410 00	1,931 36	7,692 08
April	673 25	1,108 30	1,167 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 68	1,282 45	671 95	1,241 98	8,898 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	\$2,063 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 97	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	5,098 86
December	1,228 37	1,519 43	1,857 15	439 50	1,520 00	6,564 45
1901—January	501 45	2,105 50	956 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	1,533 74	1,230 85	1,180 55	290 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	4,858 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	\$11,330 99	\$65,846 80

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

1901—July	\$803 26	\$1,874 50	\$1,559 15	\$177 80	\$710 12	\$5,124 83
August	1,134 96	2,453 05	3,075 50	440 50	2,138 45	10,142 46
September	828 50	1,474 50	1,921 10	220 00	900 50	5,253 63
October	809 38	1,367 65	1,954 00	370 50	999 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	708 00	1,262 20	6,287 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	1,001 15	524 50	1,331 06	5,708 31
June	494 61	1,507 20	2,274 50	743 00	849 50	5,898 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.

Months.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnewa.	Men- docino.	Southern California.	Total.
1902—July	\$2,247 92	\$1,804 64	\$1,927 83	\$228 60	\$1,675 50	\$7,888 99
August	684 45	1,275 56	1,068 85	555 61	747 50	4,836 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	1,695 74	1,885 60	1,527 45	573 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	5,908 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	76 00	802 75	4,350 54
Totals	\$13,439 14	\$20,238 75	\$19,988 64	\$4,680 21	\$11,914 25	\$70,210 99

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

1903—July	\$680 16	\$2,172 50	\$1,585 05	\$270 00	\$1,592 07	\$6,280 78
August	1,799 62	1,349 00	1,551 50	315 00	1,921 19	6,986 31
September	724 14	2,067 66	1,916 25	155 00	736 38	5,590 43
October	1,960 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	9,062 01
February	1,938 30	2,529 59	1,662 50	549 34	1,506 22	8,274 95
March	1,024 59	2,036 00	2,267 65	784 20	1,547 92	7,680 36
April	682 15	1,916 25	2,256 95	390 00	343 50	5,588 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	\$22,204 80	\$7,125 09	\$15,536 86	\$89,132 06

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

1904—July	\$1,223 18	\$1,765 00	\$2,489 40	\$383 85	\$2,512 35	\$9,373 28
August	1,594 08	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 30
October	1,258 40	1,670 08	2,331 95	247 35	1,018 50	6,526 28
November	1,970 65	2,489 12	2,356 25	1,063 00	1,672 50	9,570 52
December	1,228 40	2,001 33	2,363 50	306 50	1,181 50	7,080 23
1905—January	1,485 16	5,066 16	1,974 75	355 00	1,743 50	10,624 57
February	913 40	3,399 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	8,744 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	\$10,664 78	\$21,274 99	\$106,541 98

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

1905—July	\$1,460 35	\$1,963 19	\$2,133 00	\$717 75	\$2,390 88	\$8,665 12
August	2,359 50	2,026 77	2,367 30	991 06	1,455 00	9,199 62
September	1,152 62	1,817 30	2,136 55	465 00	1,661 40	7,232 87
October	1,248 30	2,640 05	3,477 65	330 00	1,786 00	9,428 00
November	3,046 77	1,599 61	2,120 75	914 40	1,395 50	9,077 03
December	1,696 50	2,317 29	2,108 65	394 00	1,892 00	7,878 44
1906—January	1,445 31	2,418 40	2,267 50	1,391 00	2,306 30	9,830 51
February	1,295 68	2,112 05	2,414 30	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	973 70	1,741 71	907 55	585 00	2,961 14	7,169 10
May	942 30	1,412 35	640 15	795 50	2,192 44	5,942 74
June	1,960 76	2,000 50	2,038 00	441 81	2,833 23	9,333 80
Totals	\$19,372 34	\$24,617 97	\$25,122 60	\$9,018 51	\$24,680 20	\$102,813 62

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS—Continued.

From July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

Months.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Men- docino.	Southern California.	Total.
1906—July	\$2,735 02	\$2,164 40	\$1,901 85	\$236 50	\$2,408 27	\$9,505 04
August	1,606 85	2,064 75	1,146 45	459 00	3,250 88	8,526 48
September	1,480 37	1,684 05	1,080 00	326 00	2,025 08	6,465 50
October	3,070 83	3,084 00	1,412 60	965 50	2,519 80	11,062 18
November	1,168 24	2,155 38	819 85	626 90	1,335 30	6,105 67
December	3,689 14	3,069 65	2,025 55	1,112 00	1,599 80	11,446 14
1907—January	1,938 83	2,928 75	1,707 00	587 50	2,449 50	9,561 58
February	1,937 13	2,283 70	1,946 50	687 00	2,200 54	9,064 87
March	2,294 65	2,085 95	1,395 85	342 00	2,597 69	8,666 14
April	4,577 63	2,688 00	1,102 35	795 00	3,106 87	12,269 85
May	1,822 90	3,414 15	1,061 10	827 50	2,902 82	10,028 47
June	1,777 63	2,576 44	1,284 00	718 10	1,937 91	8,244 08
Totals	\$28,067 72	\$30,049 22	\$16,782 50	\$7,702 00	\$28,384 46	\$110,925 90

From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

1907—July	\$3,150 60	\$2,379 09	\$1,853 00	\$556 00	\$9,227 58	\$17,166 27
August	3,684 35	3,617 73	1,387 02	1,381 35	2,559 80	12,610 05
September	3,559 49	2,979 47	1,705 85	901 25	1,931 23	10,777 29
October	2,148 95	3,453 85	1,890 50	908 50	1,964 10	10,355 40
November	1,899 08	3,441 70	994 75	557 00	1,988 24	8,880 77
December	1,888 09	3,005 17	1,331 70	964 00	2,481 00	9,699 96
1908—January	4,328 92	3,016 90	1,631 08	602 00	2,719 51	12,298 39
February	2,373 09	3,183 83	2,210 52	1,943 95	2,849 25	12,580 64
March	2,449 51	4,640 26	1,217 05	1,193 49	3,042 65	12,542 96
April	3,046 24	2,852 59	1,297 49	2,780 50	2,776 58	12,738 70
May	2,582 23	3,101 75	1,091 30	1,312 00	1,572 47	9,639 75
June	2,452 22	4,396 85	1,020 15	773 30	2,872 35	11,513 87
Totals	\$33,537 77	\$40,067 99	\$17,630 89	\$13,553 34	\$35,984 86	\$140,774 05

From July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

1908—July	\$1,233 31	\$3,042 35	\$1,517 10	\$1,213 50	\$4,763 55	\$11,769 81
August	2,620 83	3,240 88	996 66	857 00	2,228 50	9,943 87
September	2,129 20	3,652 69	1,544 88	1,027 28	2,156 50	10,510 55
October	1,859 45	3,605 87	1,030 26	1,257 00	2,421 00	10,173 58
November	2,690 13	3,657 50	1,312 28	1,645 73	2,198 22	11,501 86
December	3,819 15	3,414 00	1,028 50	923 00	2,408 50	11,568 15
1909—January	2,172 29	2,517 15	1,015 48	964 88	2,482 50	9,162 25
February	2,067 38	3,361 90	1,213 79	606 45	2,496 90	9,774 42
March	2,274 87	3,581 19	1,625 52	927 50	3,219 29	11,628 87
April	1,354 17	3,708 15	1,564 85	2,250 15	2,807 87	11,674 69
May	2,374 34	3,026 90	1,510 50	906 75	3,500 73	11,319 22
June	2,081 20	3,318 25	1,297 50	622 50	3,321 24	10,638 69
Totals	\$26,706 32	\$40,124 83	\$15,647 32	\$13,200 69	\$34,001 80	\$129,680 46

From July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

1909—July	\$1,712 70	\$4,349 20	\$1,533 80	\$1,588 40	\$7,888 18	\$17,067 28
August	2,579 23	3,949 31	1,106 82	765 00	2,136 25	10,535 61
September	2,590 77	4,017 63	1,423 29	721 00	2,539 50	11,292 19
October	2,245 83	4,025 25	1,600 00	1,126 50	3,504 11	12,501 69
November	2,180 54	4,071 26	2,910 81	2,220 90	2,764 33	14,147 84
December	1,753 99	4,494 87	941 00	1,548 00	2,553 92	11,291 78
1910—January	2,193 20	4,428 07	1,075 89	1,498 08	3,278 50	12,474 74
February	1,253 83	4,074 60	1,176 32	882 00	2,701 36	10,068 11
March	3,342 18	5,029 78	1,340 95	1,182 00	3,749 45	14,644 36
April	2,163 13	4,222 77	1,114 99	1,855 95	5,335 38	14,092 22
May	4,730 22	4,036 20	1,220 25	1,174 50	1,855 25	13,116 42
June	4,112 18	4,891 60	1,664 50	732 50	5,093 01	16,493 79
Totals	\$30,857 80	\$51,590 54	\$17,107 62	\$15,290 83	\$43,199 24	\$158,346 03

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount Expended by the State Commission in Lunacy.

Sixtieth Fiscal Year.

Appropriation, sixtieth fiscal year.....		\$16,500 00
Pay roll (salaries of employees).....	\$14,977 96	
Traveling expenses.....	808 00	
Postage and box rent.....	292 00	
Telephone.....	317 10	
Miscellaneous.....	51 31	
Steel filing case.....	110 00	
Typewriter (Remington).....	65 00	
Multigraph (one fifth interest).....	66 20	
Press clippings.....	36 00	
Ice.....	30 00	
Expressage.....	11 97	
Telegraph.....	20 49	
Towel service.....	13 00	
		<u>16,799 02</u>

Unexpended balance.....		\$0 98
Appropriation for printing, sixtieth fiscal year.....	\$2,750 00	
Unexpended balance, fifty-ninth fiscal year.....	1,155 75	
		<u>\$3,905 75</u>
Expended sixtieth fiscal year.....	3,813 75	
Unexpended balance.....		\$92 00

Sixty-first Fiscal Year.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$18,750 00	
Amount expended.....	17,700 00	
Unexpended balance.....		\$1,050 00
Appropriation for contingent and traveling expenses.....	\$2,250 00	
Amount expended.....	1,965 02	
Unexpended balance.....		\$284 98
Appropriation for printing.....	\$2,750 00	
Amount expended.....	2,054 50	
Unexpended balance.....		\$695 50

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

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

GEO. HUESTIS,

Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1910.

CHAS. F. WAYMIRE.

Auditor State Commission in Lunacy.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnew's.			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, 1908	1,294	703	1,997	1,043	797	1,840	454	315	769	587	259	846	686	413	1,069	4,064	2,487	6,551
Number returned escapes	5	0	5	23	1	24	3	0	3	11	0	11	30	2	32	72	3	75
Number admitted to June 30, 1909.	338	142	480	256	176	432	22	20	42	215	57	272	328	168	496	1,159	563	1,722
Number under care and treatment.	1,637	845	2,482	1,322	974	2,296	479	335	814	813	316	1,129	1,044	583	1,627	5,295	3,053	8,348
Number discharged recovered	141	67	208	57	43	100	10	6	16	95	21	116	131	49	180	484	186	620
Number discharged improved	4	1	5	5	6	11	2	0	2	19	4	23	31	17	48	61	28	80
Number discharged unimproved	7	3	10	14	10	24	0	0	0	16	2	18	5	1	6	42	16	58
Number discharged not insane	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4
Number discharged, order of court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number transferred	0	3	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	7
Number died	172	61	233	141	76	217	21	14	35	50	20	70	75	37	112	459	208	667
Number escaped	28	0	28	33	1	36	3	0	3	17	0	17	31	1	32	114	2	116
Total died, discharged, escaped	333	135	468	255	138	393	36	20	56	197	47	244	275	105	380	1,116	445	1,561
Number remaining June 30, 1909	1,284	710	1,994	1,067	836	1,903	443	315	758	616	269	885	769	478	1,247	4,179	2,608	6,787
Number on parole June 30, 1909	18	55	73	22	62	74	26	25	51	8	12	20	13	20	33	87	164	251
Number actually in hospital June 30, 1909	1,286	655	1,921	1,045	784	1,829	417	290	707	608	257	865	756	458	1,214	4,062	2,444	6,506

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			Southern California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total			
Number of patients June 30, 1909	1,284	710	1,994	1,067	886	1,953	443	315	758	616	269	885	769	478	1,247	4,179	2,608	6,787
Number returned escapes	48	1	49	27	0	27	2	0	2	8	0	8	20	0	20	114	1	115
Number admitted to June 30, 1910	338	190	528	269	181	450	31	36	67	196	63	259	315	191	506	1,169	661	1,830
Number under care and treatment	1,650	901	2,551	1,383	1,017	2,400	476	351	827	820	332	1,152	1,113	639	1,782	5,462	3,270	8,732
Number discharged recovered	155	61	216	88	38	126	7	7	14	77	32	109	197	75	182	434	213	647
Number discharged improved	9	9	18	7	6	13	7	4	11	19	4	23	26	16	42	68	39	107
Number discharged unimproved	21	5	26	12	5	17	4	1	5	7	0	7	12	5	17	56	16	72
Number discharged not insane	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	2	6	1	7
Number discharged, order of court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number transferred	4	0	4	3	3	6	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	10	4	14
Number died	143	69	212	110	85	204	21	14	35	55	14	69	82	41	123	430	223	643
Number escaped	82	1	83	39	1	40	2	0	2	10	0	10	21	0	21	104	2	106
Total died, discharged, escaped	396	145	541	298	138	436	41	26	67	173	52	225	250	137	387	1,068	498	1,566
Number remaining June 30, 1910	1,324	756	2,080	1,095	879	1,974	435	325	760	647	280	927	833	532	1,306	4,864	2,772	7,136
Number on parole June 30, 1910	53	40	93	26	67	93	27	33	60	9	14	23	12	11	23	107	165	272
Number actually in hospital June 30, 1910	1,291	716	2,007	1,069	812	1,881	408	292	700	638	296	904	851	521	1,372	4,257	2,607	6,864

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND DAIRY FOR THE SIXTIETH AND SIXTY-FIRST FISCAL YEARS.

Hospital.	Sixtieth Fiscal Year.			Sixty-first Fiscal Year.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess receipts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess receipts.
Stockton -----	\$23,079 40	\$12,859 05	\$10,720 35	\$37,377 96	\$16,074 59	\$21,303 37
Napa -----	39,810 87	23,149 23	16,661 59	40,569 55	21,987 82	18,581 73
Agnews -----	16,896 46	14,756 61	2,239 85	16,014 28	14,691 24	1,323 04
Mendocino -----	19,462 99	14,614 19	4,848 80	22,598 46	16,629 04	5,969 42
Southern California -----	33,318 71	19,600 55	13,718 16	38,325 44	19,772 29	18,553 15
Home -----	15,797 84	15,585 84	212 50	18,592 70	16,132 18	2,460 52
Totals -----	\$148,466 27	\$100,065 02	\$48,401 25	\$173,478 39	\$106,287 16	\$68,191 23

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

Hospital.	Sixtieth Fiscal Year.			Sixty-first Fiscal Year.		
	Food supplies.	Hay and grain.	Per capita food supplies.	Food supplies.	Hay and grain.	Per capita food supplies.
Stockton -----	\$14,888 04	\$8,100 00	.02	\$25,588 81	\$3,760 00	.04
Napa -----	33,202 75	5,674 55	.05	34,277 83	4,187 65	.05
Agnews -----	16,380 46	300 00	.06	15,914 28	-----	.06
Mendocino -----	15,284 49	3,046 00	.05	16,023 96	4,892 00	.05
Southern California -----	21,363 40	4,495 00	.05	25,004 81	4,408 00	.05
Home -----	11,134 15	2,717 50	.04	16,163 62	1,520 00	.06
Totals -----	\$112,253 29	\$24,333 05	.27	\$132,977 81	\$23,767 65	.30

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS IN THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS JULY 1, 1910.

Country.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Total.
Africa -----	3	0	1	0	2	6
Armenia -----	1	0	0	0	0	1
Australia -----	7	24	3	0	11	45
Austro-Hungary -----	47	26	41	22	7	143
Belgium -----	2	1	1	0	3	7
Canada -----	53	45	20	19	50	187
Chili -----	3	2	1	2	2	10
China -----	119	29	11	35	8	202
Denmark -----	33	12	9	20	7	81
England -----	58	77	41	25	47	248
France -----	52	28	15	16	31	142
Germany -----	210	212	86	86	97	691
Greece -----	2	4	1	4	2	13
Guatemala -----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland -----	4	4	1	0	3	12
India -----	0	1	0	0	2	3
Ireland -----	195	295	93	105	35	723
Italy -----	79	36	21	41	23	200
Japan -----	37	6	0	6	14	63
Mexico -----	23	14	9	6	39	91
New Zealand -----	1	1	0	2	0	4
Norway and Sweden -----	74	70	27	53	48	272
Peru -----	1	2	0	0	0	3
Portugal -----	30	21	10	8	8	77
Philippine Islands -----	0	0	0	0	1	1
Russia -----	40	44	21	54	25	184
Sandwich Islands -----	3	0	0	0	0	3
Scotland -----	10	29	9	7	9	64
South America -----	5	1	0	0	0	6
Spain -----	11	4	2	3	6	26
Switzerland -----	24	22	12	17	13	88
Turkey -----	0	0	0	0	3	3
Wales -----	1	4	0	2	0	7
West Indies -----	11	5	1	0	1	18
Western Islands -----	8	6	1	1	0	16
Totals -----	1,147	1,025	437	534	497	3,640
United States -----	898	963	316	361	850	3,331
Unknown -----	35	43	7	32	48	165
Grand totals -----	2,080	1,974	760	927	1,395	7,136

DISBURSEMENTS FROM CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Sonoma State Home.	
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Improvements and repairs	\$7,901 86	\$5,870 76	\$7,085 67	\$7,374 01	\$854 78	\$932 16	\$2,730 42	\$5,664 08	\$6,581 98	\$4,880 18	\$2,153 52	\$2,160 50
Farm and grounds	5,512 78	4,866 66	10,846 20	8,340 89	2,467 23	87 64	25 00	5,871 61	2,188 56	9,708 38		
Furniture and bedding	3,112 92	5,436 43	6,356 08	5,356 62	183 10	371 50	1,010 18	3,476 75				
Labor on grounds, etc.	1,418 00	3,485 75	3,533 82	371 50								
Stores	58 90			283 26								
Cement mixer	507 50											
Automobile and repairs	648 20	1,782 80	456 00	1,833 47	213 75					1,589 70		
Miscellaneous	440 04	343 03	147 04	517 51	66 58	46 77			179 95	150 00		
Boiler inspection	210 00		120 95						100 00			
Sewerage	1,325 00	65 00										
Steel ranges	726 28	673 37										
Improvement of streets and roads	824 52	919 92										
Clothing and dry goods	107 00		39 75	136 21								
Dentistry	49 50	72 50	64 50	27 50	12 00				180 00	85 04		
Books and stationery	49 00	47 75	257 78	321 79					387 25	6 25		
Provisions	33 05		659 66	890 17	222 88							
Discharged patients and refunded board	869 45	808 35	386 55	374 86	17 50		377 50	422 10	318 00	304 77		
Ammonia condenser												
Medical supplies, etc.			533 29	1,046 11					68 00	819 75		
Traveling expenses			571 75						251 64	349 32		
Buildings		2,032 28	12,286 80	12,660 31			7,526 98	7,659 39		10,437 17	8,662 33	4,701 55
Telephone system												
Freight			141 62	224 95								
Plumbing		3,066 11	528 04							687 90		
Amusements			316 45	253 19					229 35			
Reservoir and water development		180 05					908 84	395 32				380 40
Pipe line to receiving cottage			2,340 81									
Boilers		4,240 45	4,547 60									
Adding machine		300 00	300 00		300 00							
Fuel and lights				2,313 28	11,794 38		3,490 79	3,128 86	9,241 82	470 00		
Water heaters and furnaces												
Diphtheria epidemic							786 15		1,170 00			
Water assessments									3,300 23			
Septic tanks, etc.									884 60	2,102 20		
									6,984 94	1,419 62		

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND—Continued.

Items.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Sonoma State Home.
	From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1910.	From July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1910.	From July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1910.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1910.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1910.	From July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1910.
Deficiency (support)	\$2,825 13	\$1,424 59	\$2,444 24			\$10,842 86
Revolving fund	200 00		200 00	\$200 00	\$200 00	
Surgical instruments, etc.	1,647 86	2,475 57	545 16		937 00	
Clothing and dry goods	618 34	396 04			300 00	2 00
Reporter's fees		775 00			926 35	
Oil burning plant	970 15	5,684 89	867 14	3,467 63	370 50	1,209 00
Brick chimney (female department) ..	2,822 70					
Painting buildings		3,442 85				
Shoe shop	1,041 02					3 70
Expense smallpox epidemic		810 90				
Expense diphtheria epidemic					6,542 37	
Experting books and accounts	3,066 11	308 50	8,649 01		637 90	
Replumbing buildings	5,621 80	53,060 59	213 75		4,188 90	
Automobile and repairs		4,969 47				
Hydrotherapeutic apparatus			1,445 90			
Totals	\$461,253 42	\$546,060 08	\$289,377 14	\$108,834 66	\$265,515 96	\$68,799 58

Recapitulation.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on hand.
Stockton	\$487,604 70	\$481,253 42	\$6,371 28
Napa	538,275 67	546,060 08	12,215 64
Agnews	304,907 31	269,377 14	35,530 17
Mendocino	113,434 36	103,834 66	9,599 70
Southern California	287,334 73	265,515 96	21,818 77
Sonoma State Home	76,363 83	68,799 53	7,564 30
Totals	\$1,827,020 60	\$1,734,829 74	\$92,790 86

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Sonoma State Home.
Balance on hand July 1, 1908.	\$11,411 15	\$16,343 59	\$21,407 86	\$16,164 08	\$17,641 01	\$5,185 35
Receipts sixtieth fiscal year.	27,077 84	41,204 43	15,357 97	13,351 49	33,972 41	9,794 23
Total receipts	\$38,488 49	\$57,548 02	\$36,765 83	\$29,515 52	\$51,613 42	\$14,979 58
Disbursements	23,784 00	52,694 03	15,822 17	16,059 42	39,224 92	11,871 21
Balance on hand July 1, 1910.	\$14,704 49	\$4,853 99	\$20,943 78	\$13,456 10	\$12,388 50	\$3,108 37
Receipts sixty-first fiscal year.	26,068 25	50,034 85	16,740 62	15,182 33	44,324 11	11,686 47
Total receipts	\$40,842 74	\$54,888 84	\$37,684 40	\$28,638 43	\$56,712 61	\$14,804 84
Disbursements	34,471 46	42,673 20	2,454 23	19,038 73	35,063 84	7,242 54
Balance on hand July 1, 1910.	\$6,371 28	\$12,215 64	\$35,230 17	\$9,599 70	\$21,648 77	\$7,564 80

TOTAL COST OF THE STATE HOSPITALS, WITH AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND STOCK ON HAND, FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

Sixtieth Fiscal Year.

Hospital.	Salaries.	Support.	Contingent fund.	Total.	Stock on hand.	Number of patients.
Stockton -----	\$124,517 71	\$141,741 61	\$23,734 00	\$289,993 32	\$1,782 25	1,897
Napa -----	123,268 72	132,687 64	52,694 03	308,650 39	306 68	1,802
Agnews -----	79,587 29	69,720 03	15,822 17	165,129 49	4,220 19	768
Mendocino -----	62,986 95	69,812 97	16,059 42	148,859 34	5,363 63	837
Southern California -----	82,002 23	99,635 42	39,224 92	220,862 57	652 86	1,123
Home -----	67,613 06	77,852 31	11,871 21	157,536 58	973 81	727
Totals -----	\$540,175 96	\$591,449 98	\$159,405 75	\$1,291,031 69	\$13,299 41	7,089

Sixty-first Fiscal Year.

Stockton -----	\$137,821 94	\$154,844 59	\$34,471 46	\$327,137 99	\$933 59	1,956
Napa -----	131,408 64	146,936 70	42,673 20	321,218 54	613 92	1,850
Agnews -----	75,809 16	88,405 67	2,454 23	166,729 06	4,007 20	694
Mendocino -----	69,237 58	96,835 64	19,038 73	187,111 95	13,106 90	871
Southern California -----	91,521 67	129,106 30	35,093 84	255,723 81	620 63	1,296
Home -----	73,029 30	87,358 22	7,242 54	167,630 06	158 30	819
Totals -----	\$579,088 29	\$705,480 12	\$140,974 00	\$1,425,551 41	\$19,440 54	7,476

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REPORT OF AUDITOR.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the statute and rules and regulations of the Commission, the books and accounts of the medical superintendents of the state hospitals have been audited semiannually. Proper vouchers for receipts and disbursements are on file, and the books kept in an intelligent and businesslike manner.

I herewith submit my report on the deportation of alien and non-resident insane for the biennial period ending June 30, 1910. During this period ninety (90) inmates of the state hospitals have been returned to the countries whence they came. Of this number sixty-four (64) were deported under United States Government warrants, and twenty-six (26) returned to their homes by relatives and friends.

In March, 1909, I was directed by the General Superintendent of State Hospitals, Dr. F. W. Hatch, to take up this branch of the work. My first efforts were directed in securing the coöperation of the Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco, and I found that official only too willing to assist in the work. Prior to this time the deportation of alien insane was being conducted by correspondence between the hospitals and the Commissioner of Immigration. This method had not proved efficient, and neither the Commissioner of Immigration nor the hospital authorities were satisfied with results so obtained. Under the present system the Commissioner of Immigration looks to this office to supply the necessary data, and with all parties working in harmony, the results obtained prove the wisdom of the change. As a striking proof of this it is only necessary to state that from the organization of the Commission, April, 1897, to June 30, 1907, a period of ten (10) years, only 48 inmates had been deported, 30 of whom were removed on United States Government warrants; whereas, as stated above, 90 were deported during the last two years. Another benefit to be derived by the present system was the collection of \$2,056.50 from the Federal Government for the detention of patients pending deportation proceedings.

The principal benefit to be derived, however, is the removal of these patients from our State. The medical certificates in all cases showed that the mental condition of the aliens was either of a chronic or recurrent character, hence they would undoubtedly have become a permanent part of the insane population of our State. As it cost, on an

average, \$172 per patient for maintenance for the year ending June 30, 1910, the financial saving is the all-important object obtained.

In connection with the above work, under the direction and advice of Dr. F. W. Hatch, in the month of December, 1909, I called upon the Hon. Matsuzo Nagai, the acting consul general of Japan, and solicited his aid in the removal to Japan of his countrymen, residents of our state hospitals. The consul unhesitatingly extended his coöperation, and outlined a plan whereby we might secure the desired results. Acting upon his suggestion, each Japanese confined in the state hospitals was interviewed by an interpreter, supplied by the consul, with a view to ascertaining the correct name and the province in Japan from whence he came. On securing this information the same was forwarded by the consul to his home government. There the data was distributed to the governors of the several provinces, with instructions to locate the relatives or friends of the patients, and, if successful, to ascertain their financial ability to provide the necessary funds for the return to their homes of their unfortunate brethren confined in our state hospitals.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the consul, this plan is now bearing fruit. Up to this date, November, 1910, 31 Japanese residents of our state hospitals have been returned to Japan, and that, too, at a nominal expense to the State of California. The consul informs me that every month some of his unfortunate countrymen will be returned to their native land.

We are further indebted to the consul for his efforts in persuading the steamship company to carry these patients. All transportation companies dislike to handle insane people, and the objection is stronger where a long sea voyage is to be considered.

The Hon. Matsuzo Nagai is entitled to, and has no doubt, the warmest commendation of the Commission for his zealous efforts in not only relieving the State of California of the burden of caring for, but in alleviating the lives of his unfortunate countrymen by returning them to the land of their nativity.

The following tables are submitted for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. F. WAYMIRE,
Auditor State Commission in Lunacy.

TABLE I.

Nativity of aliens deported between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1910.

Armenia	1	Japan	8
Austria	4	Mexico	9
Canada	1	Portugal	4
China	4	Peru	1
Denmark	3	Russia	1
England	9	Scotland	1
France	2	Spain	2
Germany	4	Switzerland	3
Greece	4	Sweden	2
Holland	1	West Indies	1
Hungary	2		
Ireland	2		
Italy	21	Total	90

TABLE II.

Time in the United States of those deported on United States Government warrants.
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910.

1 to 3 months	6	18 to 21 months	2
3 to 6 months	5	21 to 24 months	13
6 to 9 months	2	24 to 30 months	6
9 to 12 months	14	30 to 36 months	5
12 to 15 months	3		
15 to 18 months	8	Total	64

(Average time in the United States 17 months.)

TABLE III.

July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910.

Deported on United States Government warrants	64
Deported by friends and relatives	26
Verified, but died	1
Certified, but Immigration Department refused to deport	4
Now under certificate	7
Now under investigation	21
Cases with negative results	108
Total	231

REPORT OF ATTORNEY.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to present to your honorable Commission a statement of matters that have been dealt with by me since the 16th day of April, 1909, some of which matters have been concluded, and others of which are still pending; and also to suggest a few corrections that could easily be made, and which if adopted would no doubt work some benefit.

The duties of the office are such as to necessitate attention to many kinds of matters. However, the order of things had been quite well systematized prior to my incumbency, and it can be said that each matter depends upon the peculiar circumstances surrounding that particular case.

PROCURING EVIDENCE AND FACTS.

Oftentimes, when matters had been reported to me, it became necessary in order to protect the interests of the hospitals and of patients, to look into the facts, and procure evidence. This is a difficult task, and takes much valuable time. In the performance of this duty it is sometimes necessary to go on long trips, and to go into all sorts of places, and to look up and call upon all sorts and classes of people. In other words, it is necessary, in order that one does his duty properly, to play the rôle of an amateur detective. Then, many times, after finding the person wanted, the circumstances and conditions surrounding the case do not warrant any action. For instance, there may be some property obtainable, but if it were to be taken for the benefit of the inmate a great hardship would then be worked upon his relatives, and such hardship would more than offset the benefit that might accrue to the State. Then, another phase of this work is the difficulty in catching the person who insists on hiding. To illustrate: In following the instructions of your secretary, I set out to see the guardian of an inmate of one of the state hospitals, and made many unsuccessful attempts to find him. I continued my efforts, but finally, as a last resort, it was necessary to hire a man at my own expense to keep on the trail of the person wanted, and after about six months of incessant work the person wanted was located and brought to terms. This work must be done, but the time given to it by your attorney would bring better results if it were given to other matters.

COLLECTIONS BY LETTER.

Numerous matters referred to this office call for nothing except the writing of letters. However, some of these matters call for numerous letters. Such matters generally involve the guardians or relatives who have allowed pay patients to become delinquent at the various hospitals. Many times these letters bring good results, and the amounts of such delinquencies are forwarded, either to this office or to the hospital where the particular patient is an inmate. On account of the direct payment of these delinquencies to the hospital, I am unable with any degree of accuracy to report the amount of such collections which I have been instrumental in bringing about. All such collections made by me have been either forwarded to your secretary, or paid directly to the particular hospital.

OPINIONS.

I have been called upon for opinions as to the construction of different laws, and also as to powers and rights of your Commission, of the hospitals, and the officers. Decisive opinions have been given in all matters referred to me except two. One was as to whether the premium for the bond of the treasurer of an hospital could be paid from the contingent fund of such hospital. The other was as to whether the State Department of Engineering had any control over the contingent fund of the hospital for building purposes. These two matters had been passed upon, and opinions given, by the Attorney General of the State, and reference was made by me to such opinions. These two matters will be further noted hereafter. Opinions affecting the Commission, or the hospitals in general, have been forwarded directly to the office of the Commission. Where an opinion has been given to an hospital directly, such opinion covered the business propositions relating to such hospital only.

CONTRACTS.

Contracts have been drawn or passed upon for various institutions. These contracts were, in most instances, quite simple. However, in one instance, a contract was submitted for opinion which was more than ordinary. It was as to whether a Board of Managers could grant a right of way across lands of an hospital for the erection of poles thereon, upon which to string wires for the purpose of conveying electric current for the distribution of power and light to the general public. The granting of a right of way for a pole line would necessarily carry with it the right to the grantee to enter thereon, and travel thereover, at any time, and so it seemed to me that a strict construction of the last sentence of section 2146, Political Code, would forbid the granting of such right of way, hence I advised that a right of way for such purpose could not be granted. This matter will hereafter be noticed.

HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

During the time covered by this report, three habeas corpus proceedings have required the attention of this office. In the month of July, 1909, J. R. Robinson made application to the Superior Court of Napa County for a writ of habeas corpus. After return was made and the hearing had the patient was remanded. In the following September the same patient made application for a writ to the District Court of Appeal in and for the Third District. After return made and hearing had that honorable court remanded the patient. In its decision in this matter the Court of Appeal construed the phrase, "reasonable opportunity," as used in section 2168, Political Code, holding that a reasonable opportunity or time for the person, accused of being insane, to produce witnesses, is in the "sound discretion of the Court." This particular point had never been settled by decision in this State. (See Cal. App. Dec. vol. IX, p. 518.)

Subsequently the same patient made application to the Supreme Court in the City and County of San Francisco for a writ, and after a hearing lasting a part of two days the patient was remanded.

Another matter of the same kind was the application of Guiseppi Besso for a writ of habeas corpus in the Superior Court of the County of San Joaquin. At the hearing the matter was hotly contested. However, by agreement between the Superintendent of the Stockton Hospital, and the representatives of the insane person, and upon the consent of both the court and counsel, the judgment of the court was not pronounced, and the patient at the expense of his people was returned to his native country, Italy.

At the hearing of the application of J. M. McCormick to the last named court for a writ, the matter was bitterly contested for a period of several days, and much testimony, including expert, was taken. This patient was also remanded.

IMPORTANT MATTERS FINALLY CONCLUDED.

The law of the case of *Napa State Hospital vs. Emanuel Dasso* (153 Cal. 698) was determined prior to the beginning of my attorneyship, but the final settlement of the judgment came to me because the records had been destroyed in the San Francisco fire, and they necessarily had to be restored. In settlement of the amount of the judgment, and the indebtedness of Dasso for his keep subsequent to the beginning of the litigation, I collected and turned over to your secretary \$1,250. I was advised that the amount received in settlement, together with the moneys paid for the expenses of the estate, absorbed about all of the estate of Mr. Dasso.

In the matter of the estate of Margaret Mack, deceased, a compromise settlement was made for the sum of \$950. This amount was more than

was expected, but I succeeded in having some of the claimants cut down their claims. Of the sum received, however, \$23 was paid back to cover an overlooked legal advertisement made in connection with the settlement of the estate, and \$27 was paid for a tombstone for the deceased, and expenses; \$17 of the said \$27 will probably be repaid, if the sister of the said deceased, or her attorney, can be again located.

The claim of Agnews State Hospital for the maintenance of C. H. Catton has been finally settled, and \$675 received. This matter had been pending for a long time, and the money was not finally available until the 15th of November, 1910.

In the matter of the estate of Jessie Hurley, deceased, the Agnews State Hospital had a claim for \$390. The claim outlawed before the officers had knowledge of the existence of an estate. However, after much work, a compromise settlement was made, and \$200 received.

The claim of Stockton Hospital for the maintenance of Augusta Bock was settled for \$325, of which sum I received cash in the sum of \$50, and a note of her husband for the sum of \$275. This note is now due, and I am advised will be immediately paid.

The case of the *State vs. Delia Donovan* has been lately settled for \$150. The settlement was made upon the suggestion of your office. Since the settlement the defendant has died.

The case of the *Commission vs. Sinclair*, brought in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, to recover for the maintenance of the defendant at Napa State Hospital, has been provisionally settled. A payment of \$100 has been received, and the balance is to be paid in like installments. It took much work to locate the guardian of Mrs. Sinclair, and he is of such a disposition that necessitates vigilance to compel him to make payments. However, the guardian's mother seems to be disposed to settle this matter.

In the matter of the claim of *Mendocino State Hospital vs. Barbara Garniss*, provisions have been made for the payment of \$280, the full amount of the claim.

Some other matters of minor importance have finally been collected, but it is not deemed necessary to burden this report with a complete list of the same. However, what moneys have been received by this office, have been turned over to your Commission.

SOME MATTERS PENDING.

The case of the State against John Welch, as treasurer of San Benito County, was originally brought in Alameda County. This case was a mandamus proceeding, to compel the defendant as such treasurer to make settlement with the State for the care of children sent from that county to the Sonoma State Hospital. The amount of the claim was \$1,600. The defendant made a motion in Alameda County, asking for

a change of the place of trial to San Benito County. His motion was denied, and he appealed to the Supreme Court. That court by its decision reversed the order of the lower court, and the case was subsequently transferred to the Superior Court of San Benito County. The demurrer of defendant to the original petition was heard in the Superior Court of San Benito County on the 13th day of November, 1910, and thereafter the demurrer was sustained. A new petition covering the same subject-matter has been drafted along different lines, and has been filed. The State has lost no rights, and I am quite confident that the petition as now presented to the court will be sustained, and that the State will finally recover the full \$1,600.

Hardigan vs. Stone et al. is a case pending in the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco. It is an action whereby the plaintiff seeks damages in the sum of some fifty thousand dollars for false imprisonment at the Napa State Hospital. It would seem that the plaintiff has abandoned the case, and a dismissal thereof, no doubt, will be obtained very soon.

The case of the *Commission vs. Curtin*, pending in the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, is being pushed, and a determination of the matter is expected soon. This is a suit brought to recover several hundred dollars for the care of a daughter of the defendant at the Agnews State Hospital. The defendant seems to have ample property to meet any judgment recovered against her.

In the Superior Court of Los Angeles County three estates, to wit, the estate of Chas. Hume, deceased, John Doyle, deceased, and Barton Meshler, deceased, are pending. A claim of \$159 has been presented in the first named, a claim of \$211 in the second, and a claim of \$215 in the third. Many attempts have been made to collect these different amounts, but up to date I have been unsuccessful. I have been advised, however, that there are sufficient funds in each of these estates to pay the respective claims. These three matters will be energetically pushed.

There are quite a number of matters of less consequence pending, such as claims for transportation and claims for delinquencies of maintenance. These matters will be closed from time to time, and new matters of similar character are coming up constantly. It has been the policy of this office to nurse matters along rather than to bring suits, for it is my belief that better results are obtainable by that method, and at the least expense.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

It may not be amiss to call attention to a few things, which, if carried out, might result in some benefit.

(1) In regard to the payment of the premium upon the bonds of the several treasurers of the hospitals of the State out of the contingent funds of the hospitals. This could no doubt be done by properly

amending section 2158 of the Political Code, and also by amending subdivision 2 of section 2152 of the Political Code. Of course it all depends upon the fact whether the Commission desires to inaugurate such a policy or not. If it does, then the above can be done.

(2) If it is desired to place the control and expenditure of the moneys of the contingent funds of the several state hospitals entirely in the hands of the Commission and the respective Boards of Managers, then it will be necessary to amend the several laws, commonly known as and referred to as the "Building Acts," and also to amend the laws establishing a State Department of Engineering, and designating the duties and powers thereof. It would also be necessary to amend section 2158, Political Code.

(3) Section 2173, Political Code, should be amended. As it now reads, at first glance, it might seem that the Medical Superintendent had the authority to examine the certified copies of papers delivered to him with the insane person, in accordance with the provisions of section 2172 of the same act, and then to determine whether the proceedings were all legal. It can hardly be imagined that this was the intention of the legislature, for it would virtually make the medical superintendents courts of appeal. It is more reasonable to think that it was intended by the legislature to advise the Medical Superintendent that he might refuse to receive a person if all of the papers designated in section 2172, and duly certified as therein provided, were not delivered with such insane person.

(4) It would be well to amend sections 2171, 2172, and 2173 of the Political Code in another particular. It will be noticed that in most instances in those sections when referring to "judgment of insanity and order of commitment," the single word "order" is used. This correction, while seemingly simple, may obviate considerable trouble on some occasion in the hereafter.

(5) The last sentence of section 2146, Political Code, should be amended so as not to be so sweeping in its terms, and yet afford ample protection for its intended purpose. It might be, some time, that the opening of a street, roadway, or a right of way through the lands of an hospital would be of the greatest value to such hospital. To wait for the legislature to convene and give the privilege might mean the loss of the opportunity, and irreparable injury. It would seem that the interests of each hospital would be well guarded if the matters referred to in that sentence were to be left to the Commission and the Board of Managers of the several institutions jointly.

IN CONCLUSION.

It has been my aim to care for the matters referred to me with the least expense to the Commission. On account of the vastness of the territory to be covered, matters are sometimes postponed, where they

can be deferred without detriment, until a number of matters in the same locality can be attended to by making one visit. Unexplained, such delay might be thought to be neglect. As before stated many matters are concluded by letter, and some people have to be personally approached before they will do their duty.

All officers of the various hospitals, in their relations with this office, have shown at all times a marked disposition to keep their respective institutions up to a high standard.

The lunacy laws of the State of California are in a very good form, but, in order to remove some apparent ambiguities and some seeming discrepancies, it would be well to revise them in some instances. This revision could easily be done by your office and your attorney, so as to present the matter to the coming legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT L. BEARDSLEE,
Attorney for California State Commission in Lunacy.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DENTAL SURGEON.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 2, 1910.

To the Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, California.

GENTLEMEN: The State Dental Surgeon of the State of California has the honor of submitting this first annual report of the dental services rendered to the several state hospitals, and the Sonoma State Home, in compliance with the requirements of that certain act of the legislature approved April 16, 1909, entitled "An act to create the office of state dental surgeon, prescribing his duties, fix his manner of appointment, salary, and term of office, and to make an appropriation for the expenses of his office."

Since July 2, 1909, I have visited all of the state hospitals, and the Sonoma State Home, in compliance with the act, performing such dental surgery upon all those patients as were in need of our services.

We found that on the whole the oral condition of many patients under our care was deplorable. However, taking in consideration the small appropriations allowed each institution per month for dental services before the present act, the results were as good as could be expected.

Before the present act the patients were taken outside the institution to some local dentist, who could not devote more than a few hours to them. While, upon the other hand, if the dentist visited the hospitals he was unable to spend more than one day, for the appropriation did not warrant him to do so. In this way very few of the patients had had any attention, and, as a consequence, the dental organs were in a very bad condition.

Under the present system all of the patients that can afford to have their teeth attended to by an outside dentist do so. This has its disadvantages, however, for it means that an attendant must accompany the inmate, and often they have a long distance to travel to the nearest town. We have also observed that the outside dentists do not care to wait upon our patients, frequently not doing permanent work, owing to the difficulty in handling the same. Furthermore, the patients who can not afford to compensate an outside dentist for such work as is not provided for in the present act, could obtain such services at a reasonable fee from a dentist permanently located at the hospital, if such were possible.

There are very many patients who require prolonged treatment in the preparation for the numerous operations, such as fillings, plate

work, etc., necessitating the services of a dentist permanently located at the hospital. In the event of such a position there is enough material at each hospital, as many patients desire gold fillings, crowns, and bridges, whereby the returns of the same could be applied to the partial maintenance of such an office. In most of the hospitals that we have observed there is on an average of from \$75 to \$150 per month that the outside dentists receive for services of this character, which could be reverted to the hospital funds.

We are not criticising this present act, for it has worked untold good to these patients, but as the State of California is the first state to create a dental office in the state hospitals, and the need of more dentists is felt in this field, we feel that it is opportune to let you gentlemen know of this pressing need. Nor do we wish to appear as depreciating the benefits of this present act, for we are not; no one realizes more than we do the amount of suffering that has been alleviated.

In a word, we would beg to suggest to you gentlemen that the present force of the State Dental Surgeon is inadequate to cope with the present conditions, and in our opinion this matter should be taken up in the proper manner so that this situation may be relieved.

We have desired to do some research work relative to the dento-psychopathic condition, but our time has been so occupied with the routine work that we have been unable so far to accomplish very much along this line.

The following work performed in the past year, beginning July 2, 1909, and ending July 2, 1910, will substantiate us in the above recommendations.

Of the five state hospitals, and the Sonoma State Home, approximating 7,000 patients, 4,355 patients received the following dental services:

Teeth extracted.....	12,559
Amalgam (silver) fillings inserted.....	332
Cement fillings inserted.....	366
Dentures cleaned and sealed.....	322
Pulps and abscessed teeth treated.....	108
Plates repaired.....	10
Fracture of the mandible reduced.....	1
Empyema of the antrum treated.....	1
Chronic fistula on the face treated.....	1

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. McBEAN,
State Dental Surgeon

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

STOCKTON, CAL., October 11, 1910.

To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital, in accordance with the law and in discharge of their official duty, have the honor to submit herewith our yearly report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, together with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer.

The report of the superintendent shows in tabulated form the movement of population, the medical tables, supplies purchased and consumed, salaries paid, and other details of the general management of the institution, and in making this report we have adopted that of the superintendent of this institution, Dr. Fred P. Clark, as it covers all the ground required, and the recommendations and needs therein made meet with our full approval.

C. D. FONTANA,
N. F. PICKLE,
F. D. DIETRICH,
J. H. McLEOD,
J. C. THOMPSON,
Board of Managers.

W. H. LYONS, Treasurer.

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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

Salary Fund.

By cash, received from State Treasurer----- \$137,821 94

Support Fund.

By cash, received from State Treasurer----- 154,844 59

Contingent Fund.

By cash, board of patients----- \$25,410 25

By cash, steward's sales----- 2,672 58

\$28,082 83

Less amounts provided discharged inmates----- 808 25

\$27,274 48

By cash, received from State Treasurer----- 35,091 79

62,366 27

Plumbing Fund.

By cash, received from State Treasurer----- 5,874 37

Laundry Fund.

By cash, received from State Treasurer----- 1,605 00

Special Appropriation.

By cash, received from State Treasurer----- 5,986 89

\$368,499 06**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.***To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital.*

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit to you my annual report of movement of patients, moneys expended and received, and improvements contemplated at the Stockton State Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. The past year has been a very important one in the history of this hospital, as many new and necessary improvements have been made.

HYDROTHERAPY.

The most important adjunct at the hospital is the receiving and treatment building. All of our patients are received at this department, and after an examination by a medical staff, those whom we have reason to believe will be benefited by the continuous baths, packs, and massage remain here, while the chronic cases and others whom we know can not be helped are transferred to the other buildings. I am pleased to be able to report gratifying success as the result of the treatment in this department. Patients whose conditions were such that it often required several months, prior to the installation of this modern method of treatment, to effect a recovery, now show marked improvement in a few weeks and sometimes days. With our continuous baths, packs, massage, sprays, electric light and steam cabinets, under the care of graduate nurses, the indigent insane receive the same treatment that is accorded

the man of means at the most fashionable and expensive health resort. Operating this building has increased the cost of maintaining the institution but eventually it will mean a great saving, as many patients are now able to return to their families after a few weeks' treatment and thereby save the State the expense of maintaining them for months and perhaps years as was formerly the case.



New Treatment and Receiving Building, Stockton State Hospital.

OPERATING ROOM.

Our operating room is thoroughly equipped in every respect and is a very valuable addition to the hospital.

CLINICS.

Monday and Thursday afternoons clinics are held, at which time all patients who have been admitted to the hospital during the intervening days are examined and diagnosis made and treatment prescribed by the medical staff. These clinics are interesting and instructive, enabling our physicians to see and study all the new patients. A complete history of each patient is obtained, and a record of the course of his disease and treatment carefully kept.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

During the past year electric lights have been installed in all the buildings and residences. The halls and patients' rooms are now light and cheerful, and those who care to do so are enabled to read and otherwise amuse themselves until bedtime.

TELEPHONE.

A new telephone system connecting the wards and different apartments about the institution is of great value and convenience to every one employed about the hospital.

NEW LAUNDRY.

Our new laundry building, which is a consolidation of the two old plants, is now in operation and up to date in every respect. The most important feature of this department is the sterilizing room where all garments and bedding used by the sick are thoroughly sterilized, washed, and dried without coming into contact with the clothing used by other patients.

SICK WARD.

At the female department we are fitting up a sick ward with an outside sleeping porch. To this ward all the sick and injured female patients will be transferred, where they can be under the special care of a trained nurse day and night.

ALIEN INSANE.

During the past year twenty-nine insane aliens have been deported, twelve of this number being Japanese. Mr. Charles Waymire, Auditor of the State Lunacy Commission, is entitled to much credit in regard to the deportation of these insane aliens, as he has given the matter a great deal of attention, working up many difficult cases. He was instrumental in having the Japanese Government return to their native country the twelve Japanese patients referred to above.

COLLECTIONS.

Our collections for the board account of patients during the past year have been very good, thanks to the energy displayed by Mr. George Huestis, Secretary of the Lunacy Commission, assisted by my secretary, Mr. Walter Parrish. Mr. Huestis has been able to collect large sums of money from relatives of the patients who were able but seemed disinclined to pay for their maintenance.

Dr. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, has visited us a number of times, and has always been able to suggest something that was of benefit to the patients and institution.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There are several important improvements necessary that will require appropriations from the coming legislature, as follows:

A tract of land adjoining our present farm should be purchased. This addition is necessary in order that we may carry out our contemplated plan of increasing the dairy herd to such proportions that all

the butter used at the institution can be made and not purchased, thus reducing the cost of one of our most expensive articles of diet. Part of the soil on this farm is adapted to raising beans and potatoes.

Fire protection. The buildings are practically without fire protection, excepting hose reels in the different wards. Fire escapes and other necessary equipments should be installed to protect the buildings from fire.

Heating system. A new and up-to-date heating system, as the present one is expensive and of no use.

A building for the convalescent and quiet female patients to be erected on the State Farm, similar to the one now under construction for the men. This would relieve our overcrowded condition, and at the same time be of great benefit to those who have so far recovered that their association with the disturbed patients is not alone distasteful, but to some extent retarding their recovery.

Water system. The water system, consisting of wells, pumps, and towers, to be installed at the farm to supply our present and contemplated buildings, and for use in case of fire.

The relationship between the superintendent, assistant physicians, and employees about the hospital has been most harmonious, and all seem to be working for the best interest of the institution and the patients under their care.

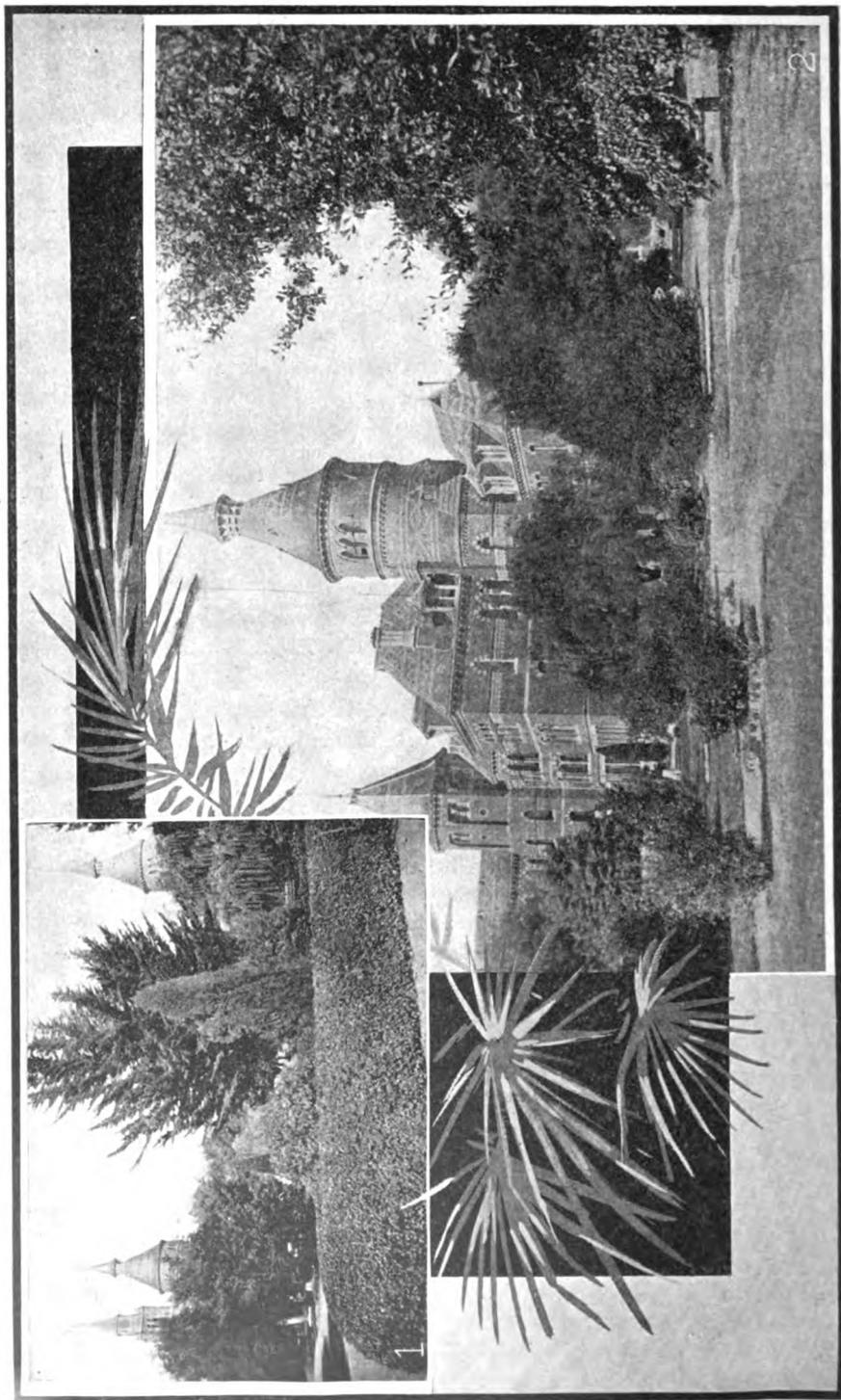
I wish to thank the Board of Managers of this hospital for the kindness and trust bestowed during the administration of my office.

Yours truly,

FRED P. CLARK,

Medical Superintendent, Stockton State Hospital.

Stockton, California, October 10, 1910.



Napa State Hospital. (View of a portion of the grounds; and building; 2. Looking through the grounds at main tower.)

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital respectfully reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, as follows:

The Board has held its regular monthly meetings during the year, which meetings have been usually attended by each and every member thereof; in addition to this the Board has held several special meetings during the fiscal year. It is fair to say that each and all of the members of the Board have manifested a considerable interest in the affairs of the hospital and the general conduct of the institution.

The minutes of each meeting of the Board of Managers have been forwarded to your honorable Commission, monthly, and we respectfully refer to them at this time and desire that the same constitute a material part of this report.

At the September meeting, Mr. Thomas B. Dozier, who was appointed a member of the Board of Managers by the Hon. James N. Gillett, Governor of California, in the place of Dr. E. Z. Hennessey, took his seat and assumed the duties and responsibilities of the position.

The construction of the receiving and treatment building has been carried on during the present fiscal year, and several very material improvements have been made upon the grounds and some substantial changes have been made.

These matters are set forth in full detail in the report of the Medical Superintendent, to which reference is expressly made.

On May 5, 1909, the Board found it advisable to recommend that Dr. L. M. Pulsifer should be changed from the position of first assistant physician to that of second assistant physician, and that Dr. S. McL. Doherty should be promoted to the position of first assistant physician; such changes were made by Dr. Stone, the Medical Superintendent, upon the recommendation of the Board.

There is a statistical report annexed to the report of the Medical Superintendent to which reference is made, as it contains very many matters of great importance and shows in detail the operations of the institution, and the manner in which the institution has been conducted.

The Board desires to take this opportunity of expressing its full and entire confidence in the management of the institution by Dr. Elmer E. Stone. The Board has found Dr. Stone to be thoroughly efficient, careful, and conscientious in the performance of his duties, and he has

done many things for the betterment of the institution and the inmates thereof.

Respectfully submitted.

EMMETT PHILLIPS (Chairman),
 J. H. STEVES,
 H. M. MEACHAM,
 RICHARD BELCHER,
 THOMAS B. DOZIER,
 Board of Managers Napa State Hospital.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

NAPA, CAL., August 1, 1909.

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

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present my annual report as Treasurer of the Napa State Hospital for the sixtieth fiscal year, ending July 31, 1909, with the several funds of Napa State Hospital, with vouchers for all amounts disbursed.

SALARY FUND.

L. T. HAYMAN, Treasurer, Napa State Hospital, in account with Salary Fund.

Dr.

1908.		
Aug.	7—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	\$9,938 58
Sept.	4—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	9,999 53
Oct.	5—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,040 06
Nov.	9—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,210 85
Dec.	4—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,230 30
1909.		
Jan.	7—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,361 47
Feb.	6—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,245 82
Mar.	6—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,408 64
Apr.	7—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,427 90
May	6—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,481 41
June	5—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,508 90
July	9—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,415 26
		\$123,268 72

Cr.

1908.		
Aug.	7—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	\$9,938 58
Sept.	4—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	9,999 53
Oct.	5—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	10,040 06
Nov.	9—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	10,210 85
Dec.	4—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	10,230 30
1909.		
Jan.	7—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	10,361 47
Feb.	6—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	10,245 82
March	6—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	10,408 64
April	7—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	10,427 90
May	6—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	10,481 41
June	5—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	10,508 90
July	9—By cash paid Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	10,415 26
		\$123,268 72

SUPPORT FUND.

L. T. HAYMAN, Treasurer, Napa State Hospital, in account with Napa State Hospital.

Dr.

1908.			
Aug.	28—To cash from State Treasurer.....	\$11,539	89
Sept.	28—To cash from State Treasurer.....	11,370	98
Oct.	22—To cash from State Treasurer.....	10,906	63
Nov.	28—To cash from State Treasurer.....	11,080	69
Dec.	24—To cash from State Treasurer.....	11,165	32
1909.			
Jan.	28—To cash from State Treasurer.....	10,892	97
Feb.	27—To cash from State Treasurer.....	11,391	67
March	23—To cash from State Treasurer.....	10,991	87
April	17—To cash from State Treasurer.....	10,516	28
May	17—To cash from State Treasurer.....	11,019	19
July	1—To cash from State Treasurer.....	10,708	37
July	16—To cash from State Treasurer.....	11,108	78
		<hr/>	
		\$132,687	64

Cr.

1908.			
Aug.	28—By cash paid account of claims.....	\$11,539	89
Sept.	28—By cash paid account of claims.....	11,370	98
Oct.	22—By cash paid account of claims.....	10,906	63
Nov.	28—By cash paid account of claims.....	11,080	69
Dec.	24—By cash paid account of claims.....	11,165	32
1909.			
Jan.	28—By cash paid account of claims.....	10,892	97
Feb.	27—By cash paid account of claims.....	11,391	67
March	24—By cash paid account of claims.....	10,991	87
April	17—By cash paid account of claims.....	10,516	28
May	17—By cash paid account of claims.....	11,019	19
July	1—By cash paid account of claims.....	10,708	37
July	16—By cash paid account of claims.....	11,108	78
		<hr/>	
		\$132,687	64

KITCHEN APPROPRIATION FUND.

L. T. HAYMAN, Treasurer Napa State Hospital, in account with Kitchen Appropriation Fund.

Dr.

April	21—Received from State Treasurer.....	\$211	10
July	22—Received from State Treasurer.....	249	34
		<hr/>	
		\$460	44

Cr.

April	21—Paid claimants.....	211	10
July	22—Paid claimants.....	249	34
		<hr/>	
		\$460	44

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CONTINGENT FUND.

L. T. HAYMAN, Treasurer, Napa State Hospital, in account with Napa State Hospital.

Dr.

1908.	
Aug. 1—Balance	\$1 33
Aug. 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	3,009 35
Aug. 26—Received from State Treasurer.....	4,386 71
Sept. 1—Received from Dr. Stone.....	3,235 88
Sept. 28—Received from State Treasurer.....	4,881 66
Oct. 1—Received from Dr. Stone.....	3,633 69
Oct. 19—Received from State Treasurer.....	3,015 79
Nov. 2—Received from Dr. Stone.....	3,598 37
Nov. 27—Received from State Treasurer.....	4,309 83
Dec. 1—Received from Dr. Stone.....	3,615 20
Dec. 22—Received from State Treasurer.....	4,743 89
1909.	
Jan. 2—Received from Dr. Stone.....	3,390 50
Jan. 23—Received from State Treasurer.....	7,286 48
Feb. 1—Received from Dr. Stone.....	2,474 35
Feb. 20—Received from State Treasurer.....	3,726 19
March 1—Received from Dr. Stone.....	3,326 90
Mar. 24—Received from State Treasurer.....	6,790 64
April 1—Received from Dr. Stone.....	3,534 19
April 17—Received from State Treasurer.....	4,570 41
May 1—Received from Dr. Stone.....	3,684 15
May 24—Received from State Treasurer.....	2,084 90
June 1—Received from Dr. Stone.....	2,960 25
July 1—Received from State Treasurer.....	2,097 55
July 1—Received from Dr. Stone.....	3,303 25
July 16—Received from State Treasurer.....	3,131 13

\$90,792 59*Cr.*

1908.	
Aug. 5—Paid State Treasurer	\$3,009 35
Aug. 26—Paid claims	4,386 71
Sept. 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,235 88
Sept. 28—Paid claims.....	4,881 66
Oct. 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,633 69
Oct. 19—Paid claimants.....	3,015 79
Nov. 4—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,598 37
Nov. 27—Paid claimants.....	4,309 83
Dec. 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,615 20
Dec. 22—Paid claimants.....	4,743 89
1909.	
Jan. 4—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,390 50
Jan. 23—Paid claimants.....	7,286 48
Feb. 3—Paid State Treasurer.....	2,474 35
Feb. 23—Paid claimants.....	3,726 19
Mar. 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,326 90
Mar. 24—Paid claimants.....	6,790 64
April 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,534 19
April 17—Paid claimants.....	4,570 41
May 1—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,684 15
May 24—Paid claimants.....	2,084 90
June 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	2,960 25
July 1—Paid claimants.....	2,097 55
July 1—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,303 25
July 16—Paid claimants.....	3,131 13
Balance on hand	1 33

\$90,792 59

RESERVOIR FUND.

L. T. HAYMAN, Treasurer, Napa State Hospital, in account with Reservoir Fund,
Napa State Hospital.

1908.		<i>Dr.</i>	
Aug. 24—	Received from State Treasurer	-----	\$644 52
Sept. 26—	Received from State Treasurer	-----	1,265 93
Oct. 17—	Received from State Treasurer	-----	241 46
Nov. 27—	Received from State Treasurer	-----	344 47
			\$2,496 38
		<i>Cr.</i>	
Aug. 24—	Paid claimants	-----	\$644 52
Sept. 26—	Paid claimants	-----	1,265 93
Oct. 17—	Paid claimants	-----	241 46
Nov. 27—	Paid claimants	-----	344 47
			\$2,496 38

PATIENTS' FUND.

L. T. HAYMAN, Treasurer, Napa State Hospital, in account with Patients' Fund.

1908.		<i>Dr.</i>	
Aug. 1—	To balance	-----	\$4,977 92
Dec. 10—	Received from Jas. H. Goodman & Co. Bank (interest to December, 1908)	-----	221 82
1909.			
Jan. 4—	Received from Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent	-----	1,120 91
Apr. 19—	Received from Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent	-----	581 19
			\$6,901 84
1908.		<i>Cr.</i>	
Dec. 12—	By cash to Dr. E. E. Stone	-----	\$221 82
	Balance on hand	-----	6,680 02
			\$6,901 84

RECEIVING BUILDING FUND.

L. T. HAYMAN, Treasurer, Napa State Hospital, in account with Receiving
Building Fund.

1908.		<i>Dr.</i>	
Aug. 26—	To cash received from State Treasurer	-----	\$4,153 87
Sept. 26—	To cash received from State Treasurer	-----	3,824 11
Oct. 17—	To cash received from State Treasurer	-----	2,349 12
Nov. 27—	To cash received from State Treasurer	-----	1,289 28
Dec. 24—	To cash received from State Treasurer	-----	7,324 86
1909.			
Jan. 23—	To cash received from State Treasurer	-----	2,578 85
Feb. 20—	To cash received from State Treasurer	-----	433 13
April 22—	To cash received from State Treasurer	-----	7,783 93
July 16—	To cash received from State Treasurer	-----	75 00
			\$29,812 15
1908.		<i>Cr.</i>	
Aug. 26—	By cash paid account claims	-----	\$4,153 87
Sept. 26—	By cash paid account claims	-----	3,824 11
Oct. 17—	By cash paid account claims	-----	2,349 12
Nov. 27—	By cash paid account claims	-----	1,289 28
Dec. 24—	By cash paid account claims	-----	7,324 86
1909.			
Jan. 23—	By cash paid account claims	-----	2,578 85
Feb. 20—	By cash paid account claims	-----	433 13
April 22—	By cash paid account claims	-----	7,783 93
July 16—	By cash paid account claims	-----	75 00
			\$29,812 15

Respectfully submitted.

L. T. HAYMAN,
Treasurer Napa State Hospital.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN: I submit for your consideration my report as the Medical Superintendent of the Napa State Hospital for the sixtieth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1909.

You will find attached the statistical report, which gives in detail the transactions of the various departments during the year. You will note that there were admitted during the year a total of 432 patients, 256 of whom were males and 176 females. Of this number 245 were born in the United States and 168 foreign born, and 19 whose birth was not given on the commitment nor were we able to secure this information from those patients. It is rather interesting to note that there is an annual increase in the number of native born Californians who are becoming mentally deranged, thereby necessitating their becoming charges on the State.

Of the total number of admittances, the greatest number was from San Francisco, being 168; Alameda second, with 45. This demonstrates that the greatest number of our insane comes from the large centers of populations, and in my opinion is a strong argument in favor of the establishment of a psychopathic ward in the city of San Francisco for the care and treatment of acute cases. I believe that such an hospital will result in relieving our state institutions from the care of many cases that would recover within a few weeks' time under proper care and treatment, and the admittances to such an hospital should be either voluntary or by legal commitment. This plan is now being carried out in many of the large Eastern cities with beneficial results.

Out of the total number of admittances 288 were first attacks, 60 were second attacks, and 12 were third attacks. The others are unknown. The number discharged during the year as "recovered" was 100, as "improved" 11, as "unimproved" 24, giving us as a percentage of recoveries a fraction over .231.

The total number of deaths during the year was 217, giving a mortality rate of .0945. During the year the United States Government has deported five patients, where the evidence showed that they were insane prior to admission to this country. In addition to that number, relatives and friends have deported five, making a total of ten deportations. The total number on our rolls at the close of the year is 1901. Of this number, 74 are out on leave of absence with their friends and relatives.

You will note that the total receipts for the farm, orchard, and dairy run to nearly \$40,000. Our average daily expense has been \$700.581, and the daily per capita cost \$3.89.

There has been collected during the year for board and maintenance of patients \$38,468.93, and Steward's sales \$1,655.90. Of this amount \$358.75 has been disbursed in the way of paying traveling expenses of patients discharged and refund board account, making a total of \$39,766.08 deposited with the Treasurer.

During the year improvements have been carried on in the way of completing the water system, construction of receiving and treatment building, and the building of the Phillips cottages, as well as the starting of the work on remodeling the old kitchen.

The general appropriation bill gave us in our support fund \$294,000 and in our salary fund \$284,000. It is to be regretted that the legislature did not give us the amount asked for in our support fund, after having shown them that we were drawing very largely upon our contingent to help out our support during the past two years. Our request was for \$336,000. The result of this cut in our request for support fund will necessitate our drawing on the contingent moneys at the rate of something like \$1,000 a month to assist in helping out the support fund. Otherwise, we will have a deficit.

Special appropriations allowed were as follows: \$25,000 for the completion of the water system; \$8,000 for the remodeling of general kitchen; \$12,000 for the building of two wings at the Phillips cottages; \$40,000 for the erection of a cottage for female patients; \$35,000 for the completion of the receiving and treatment building.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the officers and employees of the Napa State Hospital for their assistance to me in carrying on the administration of the affairs of this institution.

In closing my report, permit me to express my appreciation of the very able and earnest support given me by the members of your honorable Board, and for the great confidence you have reposed in me, and it is my sincere desire that our relationship may continue as harmonious as it has been for the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER E. STONE,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, as follows:

The Board has held its regular monthly meetings during the year, and the meetings have been well and usually fully attended. A great deal of interest has been manifested by the entire membership of the Board in the correct and prudent management of the affairs of the hospital.

The Board of Managers has found it necessary to make a number of changes during the year in relation to the medical staff of the institution.

On October 1, 1909, Dr. L. M. Pulsifer resigned as second assistant physician, and thereupon Dr. L. A. Frary was appointed to the vacancy thus created.

On November 17, 1909, the Board found it advisable to instruct the Medical Superintendent to demand the resignation of Dr. S. McL. Doherty as first assistant physician. It was manifest to the Board of Managers that Dr. Doherty's connection with the hospital in the capacity of assistant physician was not beneficial. Following the directions and instructions of the Board of Managers, the Medical Superintendent dismissed Dr. Doherty, and thereupon Dr. Doherty demanded a hearing before the Board. The demand of Dr. Doherty was complied with, and a time was set for a hearing, but Dr. Doherty upon reflection concluded not to contest his dismissal. It is not expedient to set forth in detail the reasons why the Board of Managers required the dismissal of Dr. Doherty, but it is sufficient to say that it was manifestly for the betterment of the institution.

On October 1, 1909, Dr. John Rogers was appointed assistant physician, and has been acting in such capacity ever since said time.

On the twenty-third day of December, 1909, Dr. Ernest Dozier was appointed to the position of pathologist and bacteriologist. It had long been the desire of the Board of Managers to have a pathologist and bacteriologist connected with the hospital, and through the consideration of your honorable Board the position was created, and Dr. Dozier was appointed to the position. We have found it a matter of genuine satisfaction, and believe that it was a wise action upon the part of the Commission in Lunacy in establishing such position for the hospital.

The Board has been considerably hampered in the administration of the affairs of the institution during the past fiscal year, because of the insufficiency of the appropriations made by the legislature for the support and maintenance of the hospital. The appropriation was so materially cut below the estimated amount that the Board has found it

necessary, during the past fiscal year, to make heavy inroads upon the contingent fund in order to support the inmates of the institution. This use of the contingent fund has prevented the performance of necessary repairs and replacements at the hospital and has worked material injury. It is absolutely essential that the contingent fund should be entirely unimpaired and fully applied to the purposes for which it is intended. No saving is made to the State by cutting down the appropriations for support and maintenance and causing the contingent fund to be used for such purposes, because repairs which are absolutely essential in order to preserve the buildings in proper condition have to be omitted. The main building demanded repairs for the past two years, and the matter of gutters and down-spouts is becoming serious. It will require a large amount of money to rebuild the present gutters and down-spouts, which are in a practically useless condition. Had the Board been permitted to have its contingent fund unimpaired these replacements and repairs could have been made at the proper time, and much money would have been saved. It is a mistaken idea of economy upon the part of the legislature to cut appropriations for maintenance and support. The Board of Managers is in constant touch with the institution, understands its necessities and requirements, and is giving its best efforts to conduct the institution with due regard to economy and saving to the State, and naturally the Board is in a better position to judge of the cost of maintenance than is a committee of the legislature, which committee can only have indefinite and imperfect information at the very best. It is to be hoped that the legislature next convened will make the appropriations which are absolutely required for the maintenance and support of the hospital.

The present amusement hall has become absolutely inadequate, and does not reasonably serve the purpose for which it was constructed; and the Board sincerely hopes that some provision can be made by the next legislature for the construction and erection of a suitable, adequate, and substantial amusement hall.

The position of first assistant physician has not been filled by the Medical Superintendent, and this has been with the approbation of the Board of Managers. It is deemed far better to employ in the position of first assistant physician a psychiatrist of considerable experience and education. Modern methods of the treatment and cure of persons afflicted with mental and nervous diseases demand that more attention be paid to this branch of the hospital than has been given in the past. Dr. Stone is making every effort to secure the services of a thoroughly qualified and equipped psychiatrist to be appointed to the position of first assistant physician. In fact, the Board is under the impression that physicians possessing special qualifications should be appointed upon the medical staff at the hospital. The theory in the past has been that a physician and surgeon of ordinary attainments and education,

who was conscientious and upright, could fill the positions upon the medical staff; but investigations and experience have demonstrated that the objects for which the institution is maintained will be better served if physicians having special qualifications and fitness for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases be employed.

The receiving and treatment building has not been finished with the expedition which the Board had expected and wished for, but it is hoped that at least a portion of said building may be occupied by October 1st of the present year. It will not be possible to open the entire building, because the east wing thereof, male department, certainly will not be completed by the date just mentioned, but it is expected that the west wing, female department, and the administration building will be sufficiently completed by that date to permit of occupancy.

The Board desires to call attention to the success which has attended the efforts to make collections from relatives, guardians, and persons who are expected to maintain patients in the hospital. While the collections are not what they should be, and are not what the Board hoped they would be, still we are gratified to know that the collections have increased during the past fiscal year, and that they are steadily increasing.

The Board is strongly of the opinion that the congregated system for the treatment and cure of persons afflicted with mental and nervous diseases is not as satisfactory as the detached cottage or building system. The Phillips' cottages have met our fondest expectations, and we expect to accomplish much with the appropriation which was made for the erection of buildings for females. The Board of Managers has had the matter up with the Department of Engineering and with General Superintendent Hatch, and it has been determined to erect a system of buildings on the outdoor or open-air plan. It is believed that actual work will be commenced upon this system of buildings within the next thirty or sixty days.

The report of the Medical Superintendent is very full and complete, and contains many matters which are important, not only from a statistical standpoint, but from a practical viewpoint.

It is manifestly just that reference should be made in this report to the management of the institution by Dr. Elmer E. Stone. As the executive officer of the Board of Managers he is an unqualified success; not only does he possess marked ability of an executive character, but he possesses such attributes of character as especially fit him for the position which he occupies. Dr. Stone is intensely interested in hospital matters and in the progressive treatment of the insane. The success of the institution is almost wholly dependent upon the intelligent efforts of our Medical Superintendent. We find him to be active, energetic, and faithful in the discharge of his duties; and in addition to this.

we find that he is possessed of a broad sympathy and an intense interest in the work which he has to perform. Dr. Stone is undoubtedly one of the most progressive and thoroughly qualified men employed in insane hospital work in this country.

In conclusion, the Board desires to express its appreciation of the kindly and considerate treatment which it has received from the State Commission in Lunacy. At all times the Board has found that the State Commission is inclined to listen attentively and considerately to the recommendations made.

We believe that much has been accomplished for the Napa State Hospital during the past year, and that more would have been accomplished if there had been the necessary money with which to make certain improvements and changes, which are absolutely necessary in order to bring up the efficiency of the institution.

Very respectfully submitted.

EMMETT PHILLIPS,
J. H. STEVES,
H. M. MEACHAM,
RICHARD BELCHER,
THOMAS B. DOZIER,

Board of Managers of Napa State Hospital.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER.

NAPA, CAL., August 1, 1910.

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

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present my annual report as Treasurer of the Napa State Hospital for the sixty-first fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, with the several funds of Napa State Hospital, with vouchers for all amounts disbursed.

SALARY FUND.

L. T. HAYMAN, Treasurer, Napa State Hospital, in account with Salary Fund.

Dr.

1909.		
Aug.	6—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	\$10,475 67
Sept.	4—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,637 98
Oct.	7—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,734 81
Nov.	4—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,671 59
Dec.	4—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,653 10
1910.		
Jan.	6—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	10,575 10
Feb.	5—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	11,271 65
Mar.	4—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	11,234 00
Apr.	7—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	11,401 34
May	7—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	11,348 69
June	6—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	11,256 34
July	7—To cash received from State Treasurer.....	11,348 37
		\$131,608 64

5—CL.

Cr.

1909.		
Aug. 6—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	\$10,475 67
Sept. 4—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	10,637 98
Oct. 7—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	10,734 81
Nov. 4—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	10,671 59
Dec. 4—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	10,653 10
1910.		
Jan. 6—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	10,575 10
Feb. 5—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	11,271 65
Mar. 4—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	11,234 00
Apr. 7—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	11,401 34
May 7—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	11,348 69
June 6—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	11,256 34
July 7—	By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent-----	11,348 37
		<hr/>
		\$131,608 64

SUPPORT FUND.

L. T. HAYMAN, Treasurer, Napa State Hospital, in account with Napa State Hospital.

Dr.

1909.		
Aug. 23—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	\$12,074 81
Sept. 29—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	11,894 65
Oct. 18—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	12,743 72
Nov. 29—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	11,929 56
Dec. 23—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	12,270 51
1910.		
Jan. 22—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	12,706 80
Feb. 19—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	12,394 01
Mar. 23—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	11,936 16
Apr. 18—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	12,247 00
May 20—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	12,244 26
June 25—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	12,249 05
Aug. 3—	To cash from State Treasurer-----	12,246 17
		<hr/>
		\$146,936 70

Cr.

1909.		
Aug. 23—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	\$12,074 81
Sept. 29—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	11,894 65
Oct. 18—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	12,743 72
Nov. 29—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	11,929 56
Dec. 23—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	12,270 51
1910.		
Jan. 22—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	12,706 80
Feb. 21—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	12,394 01
Mar. 23—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	11,936 16
Apr. 18—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	12,247 00
May 20—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	12,244 26
June 25—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	12,249 05
Aug. 3—	By cash paid, account of claims-----	12,246 17
		<hr/>
		\$146,936 70

RESERVOIR FUND.

1909.		
Oct. 5—	Received from State Treasurer-----	\$22 62
		<i>Cr.</i>
Oct. 5—	Paid claimant -----	\$22 62

CONTINGENT FUND.

L. T. HAYMAN, Treasurer, Napa State Hospital, in account with Napa State Hospital.

Dr.

1909.	
Aug. 1—Balance	\$1 33
Aug. 2—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	4,251 95
Aug. 23—Received from State Treasurer.....	2,727 47
Sept. 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	3,949 31
Sept. 29—Received from State Treasurer.....	3,858 50
Oct. 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	4,010 13
Oct. 16—Received from State Treasurer.....	1,184 80
Nov. 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	4,011 80
Nov. 29—Received from State Treasurer.....	2,902 92
Dec. 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	3,995 11
Dec. 27—Received from State Treasurer.....	1,994 44
1910.	
Jan. 3—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	4,435 02
Jan. 22—Received from State Treasurer.....	3,319 63
Feb. 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	4,405 57
Feb. 17—Received from State Treasurer.....	6,631 59
Mar. 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	4,072 10
Mar. 24—Received from State Treasurer.....	2,729 96
Apr. 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	5,016 63
Apr. 18—Received from State Treasurer.....	2,204 27
May 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	4,197 77
May 20—Received from State Treasurer.....	3,479 60
June 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	4,011 35
July 1—Received from Dr. E. E. Stone.....	4,858 94
July 6—Received from State Treasurer.....	4,384 51
Aug. 5—Received from State Treasurer.....	4,693 78

\$91,328 48

Cr.

1909.	
Aug. 4—Paid State Treasurer.....	\$4,251 95
Aug. 23—Paid claimants	2,727 47
Sept. 4—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,949 31
Sept. 29—Paid claimants	3,858 50
Oct. 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	4,010 13
Oct. 16—Paid claimants	1,184 80
Nov. 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	4,011 80
Nov. 29—Paid claimants	2,902 92
Dec. 3—Paid State Treasurer.....	3,995 11
Dec. 27—Paid claimants	1,994 44
1910.	
Jan. 3—Paid State Treasurer.....	4,435 02
Jan. 22—Paid claimants	3,319 63
Feb. 1—Paid State Treasurer.....	4,405 57
Feb. 17—Paid claimants	6,631 59
Mar. 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	4,072 10
Mar. 24—Paid claimants	2,729 96
Apr. 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	5,016 63
Apr. 18—Paid claimants	2,204 27
May 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	4,197 77
May 20—Paid claimants	3,479 60
June 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	4,011 35
July 2—Paid State Treasurer.....	4,858 94
July 6—Paid claimants	4,384 51
Aug. 5—Paid claimants	4,693 78
Balance	1 33

\$91,328 48

PATIENTS' FUND.

1909.	
July 1—To balance	\$6,680 02
Dec. 13—To cash (interest), Jas. H. Goodman & Co. Bank.....	213 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,893 02

Cr.

1909.	
Dec. 13—By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	\$213 00
By balance on hand.....	6,680 02
	<hr/>
	\$6,893 02

DETACHED COTTAGES FUND.

1909.	
Oct. 16—Received from State Treasurer.....	\$187 50
Nov. 26—Received from State Treasurer.....	197 88
	<hr/>
	\$385 38

Cr.

1909.	
Oct. 16—Paid claimant	\$187 50
Nov. 26—Paid claimant	197 88
	<hr/>
	\$385 38

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, in account with Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1910.

July 1—To balance on hand	\$5,026 11
To cash paid State Treasurer for the thirteen months ending June 30, 1910.....	51,215 68
	<hr/>
	\$56,241 79

Cr.

By cash paid claims allowed by the Board of Managers for the twelve months ending June 30, 1910.....		\$40,111 47
July 1—Balance on hand	16,130 32	
	<hr/>	
	\$56,241 79	

Respectfully submitted.

L. T. HAYMAN,
Treasurer Napa State Hospital.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER, NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

SALARY FUND.

To cash received from State Treasurer.....	\$131,608 64
	<i>Cr.</i>
By cash paid for salaries	\$131,608 64

SUPPORT FUND.

To cash received from State Treasurer.....	\$146,936 70
	<i>Cr.</i>
By cash paid claims allowed by Board of Managers.....	\$146,936 70

CONTINGENT FUND.

To balance	\$1 33
To cash received from State Treasurer	40,111 47
To cash received from Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	51,215 68
	<hr/>
	\$91,328 48

CONTINGENT FUND—*Continued.*

Cr.

By cash paid claims allowed by Board of Managers.....	\$40,111 47
By cash paid State Treasurer.....	51,215 68
Balance on hand.....	1 33
	\$91,328 48

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, in account with Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital.

Dr.

To balance	\$5,026 11
To cash paid State Treasurer.....	51,215 68
	\$56,241 79

Cr.

By cash paid claims allowed by Board of Managers.....	\$40,111 47
By balance	16,130 32
	\$56,241 79

PATIENTS' FUND.

To balance	\$6,680 02
To cash received from Jas. H. Goodman & Co. Bank (interest).....	213 00
	\$6,893 02

Cr.

By cash paid Dr. E. E. Stone, Medical Superintendent.....	\$213 00
By balance on hand.....	6,680 02
	\$6,893 02

DETACHED COTTAGES FUND.

To cash received from State Treasurer.....	\$385 38
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Cr.

By cash paid claimants for claims allowed by Board of Managers.....	\$385 38
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RESERVOIR FUND.

To cash received from State Treasurer.....	\$22 62
--	---------

Cr.

By cash paid claims allowed by Board of Managers.....	\$22 62
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REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN: This being the time for the submission of my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1910, I also make it a biennial report covering the period from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1910.

I also submit my recommendations for necessary improvements and requests for appropriations at the hands of the legislature. The statistical report covers the year ending June 30, 1910, as my report for last year contained the statistics covering that period.

During the year 269 males and 181 females, a total of 450 patients, were admitted, an increase of 18 over the previous year. Of the admissions, 230 were born in the United States and 192 were foreign born, and of the remaining 28 the place of birth is unknown.

During the year, we have admitted a very large number of native born Californians, 106 in all, or nearly one half of those born in the United States. Of the foreign born, it is of interest to note the material falling off in those born in Italy, and this is due very largely to the fact that the Italian Government is giving particular attention to her dependents, and either preventing them from migrating, or when discovered in other lands having them returned to their native country. The predominant age of those admitted was between 30 and 40 years, and more single people were committed than married people. The percentage of recoveries for the year on total admissions was 28, and the death rate on the total population was .0857.

STAFF MEETINGS.

These meetings are held daily (Sundays and holidays excepted). At these meetings, all newly admitted patients are presented with their complete histories, and the case thoroughly discussed by the medical staff and a diagnosis and classification made. All patients requesting leave of absence, and those ready for discharge, are presented before the staff and after a most searching examination decision is reached recommending to the Medical Superintendent either the leave of absence or a discharge. The same plan is pursued with patients asking parole of the grounds. A stenographic report is made of the staff meetings, setting forth in every detail the work of the clinic.

The staff meetings have been of great assistance in our work and have accomplished much good. It is a stimulus to the medical man, and gives every medical officer an opportunity to become acquainted with all the patients that are admitted, and to again observe them before they leave us. It is my purpose to perfect this work by getting in closer touch with the families of the patients, and to secure from them a more complete history than we can obtain from the commitment blank.

HYDROTHERAPY.

This hospital has carried on this character of treatment for the past four years, and while we have been handicapped for lack of room and modern appliances we have accomplished a great deal of good and can attribute numerous recoveries to this line of treatment, and had our receiving and treatment building been completed last year, we would have been in position to have furnished some very valuable statistics as to results to be derived from this modern method of treating the insane.

SURGICAL WORK.

During the two years a great many capital operations have been performed on male and female patients, and I am pleased to report most favorable results have been obtained. The surgical department

at the receiving and treatment building is equipped with the best and most modern appliances, and during the next year we will be better prepared to carry on operative work.

SEGREGATION OF THE SICK.

The completion of the two additional wings on the Phillips detached cottages has given us an opportunity to handle all sick male patients with better care. Patients suffering from either acute or chronic physical disease are at once removed to the southeast wing of these cottages, where they are given special attention, having a nurse constantly on duty day and night.

With the building of the female detached cottages, this coming year, we will make the same provision for the women patients.

LABORATORY.

In preparing the plans for the receiving and treatment building, provision was made for the installation of an up-to-date laboratory where scientific work could be carried on. During the past year this department has been established and placed in charge of Dr. Ernest Dozier, who comes to us highly recommended from the very best men in the medical profession. This department is being equipped with the best and most modern appliances, with the idea in view of doing research work, so that we may be able to place this hospital on an equal footing with many of the Eastern and European institutions. Laboratory work will aid us in coming to definite conclusions in forming our opinion as to the classification of our mental cases.

CONSULTING STAFF.

I advocate the plan of many large Eastern hospitals that we have a consulting staff, composed of the very best medical men, whose advice would be of great benefit to the medical staff of the hospital. Such a consulting staff, to consist of an internal medicine man, a surgeon, an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, and a skin specialist.

DENTAL WORK.

The last legislature provided for a State Dentist, and Dr. McBean has visited the hospital several times during the past year, and his work has been very satisfactory.

GENERAL KITCHEN.

The work of remodeling and refurnishing the general kitchen has been completed during the year, and I believe we have one of the best institutional kitchens in the State.

WATER SYSTEM.

This year the distributing reservoir was completed. This large reservoir is built of concrete, having two compartments, each having a capac-

ity of 300,000 gallons, or a total of 600,000 gallons. Being located at an elevation twenty feet higher than the floors of the main building, gives us sufficient pressure to carry water to any part of the building and does away with the use of the galvanized tanks in the towers of the main building. During the past spring and summer months is the first time since the construction of this hospital that there has been a continuous supply of water for domestic purposes.

FEMALE COTTAGES.

Plans for these cottages have been adopted and bids for their construction have been called for, and work will be started before the close of the coming year. The plans call for one large building to accommodate 200 women, consisting of a living or day room and a dining-room and serving pantries. This building will be surrounded with twenty cottages for sleeping quarters.

NEW ENTRANCE.

The old iron fence and gateway at the entrance became so dilapidated that we were obliged to tear it down and have constructed in its place a solid stone arch and fence.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

As the buildings are showing the result of the thirty-five years of wear, it requires the expenditure of considerable money to keep them in any kind of repair.

FARM AND ORCHARD.

We have raised a very large quantity of produce during the year in the way of vegetables, fruit, grain, hay, etc., and as to the amount of each product raised I call your attention to the table prepared by the Steward.

DAIRY.

This is one of the greatest adjuncts of the institution. At the close of this year the Steward's report shows we made 20,628 pounds of butter, valued at \$6,621.54, and that 102,920 gallons of milk were consumed, valued at \$15,438.00. This will be materially increased during the coming year. The total valuation of the farm products was \$41,000.

PAROLED PATIENTS.

The completion of the Phillips cottages for male patients has given us an opportunity to grant more privileges to patients who are improving mentally. These cottages have no guards or locks on the windows, and the patients are permitted to come and go at will. This system has many advantages in assisting to bring about a complete recovery.

OCCUPATIONS AND DIVERSIONS.

About 30 per cent of the patients are employed on the farms, orchards, vegetable garden, poultry farm, dairy, tailor shop, sewing room, etc., and I regret that we are unable to employ a larger number of patients, but lack of room and attendants is the drawback. There is no better treatment for mental cases than employment of some character.

We have carried on a plan of entertainment during the past two years, and our Fourth of July and Christmas festivities as conducted by the employees and patients would do credit to many cities with a population greater than our institution.

INSANE ALIENS.

During the year the United States Government has deported ten patients, and relatives and friends of patients have deported twelve, making a total of twenty-two deportation cases. The securing of evidence and the necessary arrangements to get these cases before the Government officials is now being carried on in a very able and efficient manner by Mr. Chas. F. Waymire of the State Commission in Lunacy.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

During the past two years we had visits from Governor Gillett, Lieutenant Governor Porter, and a number of other State officials, as well as superintendents and medical officers of a number of Eastern hospitals. Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent, has paid us frequent visits and advised with us as to the general management and care of the patients.

COLLECTIONS.

During the year we have collected for the board of patients \$49,788.90, an increase of nearly \$10,000 over the year previous; and in connection with these collections, much credit must be given Mr. George Huestis, Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy.

SUGGESTIONS.

As the legislature convenes in January, 1911, it will be necessary for us to consider the various requirements of the institution, and to make recommendations for the necessary appropriations.

The present amusement hall is inadequate to accommodate the population of the hospital, and therefore we must deprive a very large number of patients from enjoying the weekly dances and entertainments. I would suggest that an appropriation of \$60,000 be asked for the construction of a large assembly hall and the equipment of the same.

ICE AND COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The present ice and cold storage plant has been in use many years, and was originally constructed with a capacity for an institution having a population not to exceed 1,000 inmates. The upkeep of this old plant is becoming very expensive and it is absolutely inadequate to meet our increased demands. I would suggest an appropriation of \$25,000 for an ice and cold storage plant.

IRRIGATING SYSTEM.

The old pipe lines from the irrigating lakes have become choked up, and in many places the pipe is worn to a mere shell. I would ask for \$12,000 to put in a new line of irrigating pipes.

TOWER.

Some provision should be made to construct a steel tower over the center building to take the place of the one torn down after the earthquake. I believe \$10,000 would place a substantial tower over the center building, and add to the architectural beauty of the buildings.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

Sufficient money should be requested to have new gutters and downspouts placed on the main building, and for the painting of the woodwork on the outside of the buildings.

NEW BOILERS.

Four of our boilers have outlived their usefulness, and on two of them the inspector has limited the steam pressure to forty pounds each. Unless some provision can be made for the installing of two boilers with 150 horse-power each before the winter months, we are going to have a shortage of heat for the wards. Had we not been obliged to draw from \$1,500 to \$2,400 per month from our contingent fund to pay support claims, these boilers could have been installed during the summer months, and the claim audited against the contingent fund. Two boilers of the capacity required will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

Some arrangement must be provided for increasing the buildings at the dairy, particularly for the milch cows.

In closing my report, I desire to compliment the officers and employees of the hospital for their work and assure them of my appreciation of their services.

The relationship of the members of your honorable Board and myself has been most harmonious, and the result of this united action has accomplished much good for the institution, and I assure you that I fully appreciate the confidence you have reposed in me.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER E. STONE.

Medical Superintendent.

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.

GENTLEMEN: In addition to the detailed reports of the Medical Superintendent and Treasurer, which are to be considered a part hereof, the Board of Managers hereby submits briefly the customary résumé of the affairs of the hospital for the past two years.

Since our last report the following new buildings have been completed and accepted by the Board on the recommendation of the State Engineer and the State Architect, viz.:

- 2 infirm buildings.
- 2 receiving buildings.
- 2 quiet and medium buildings.
- 2 violent and disturbed buildings.
- 2 demented buildings.
- 1 administration building.
- 1 treatment building.
- 1 superintendent's residence.
- 1 kitchen.
- 1 dining hall.
- 1 bakery.
- 1 laundry.
- 1 commissary.

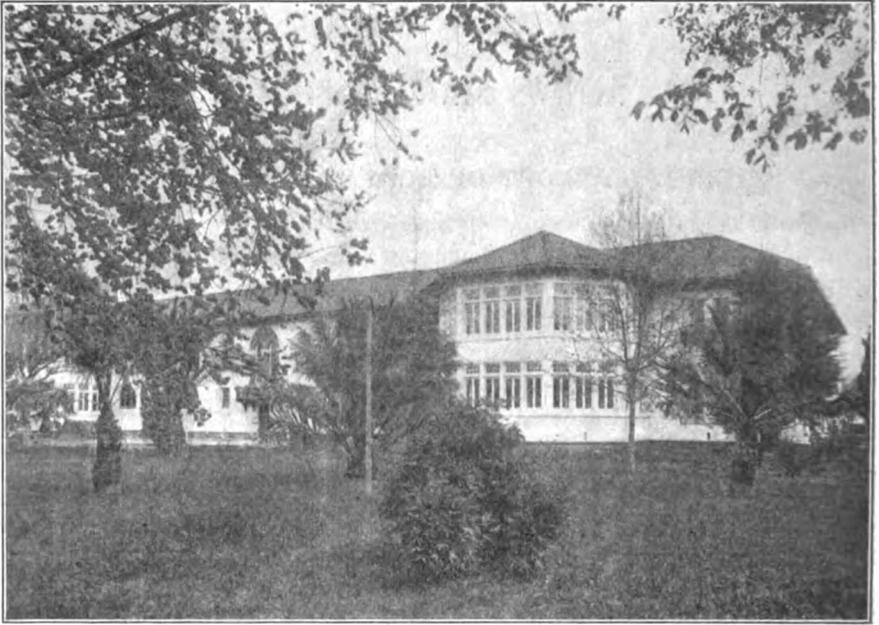
Engines, boilers, sewers, and generators.

At the last session of the legislature the law relative to the expenditure of all money appropriated for building purposes was changed, giving full authority and responsibility for the expenditure thereof to the Department of Engineering, thereby relieving the local Board of Managers from any and all power and responsibility. We believe that the buildings have been erected in a substantial manner, and every one must agree that they are an ornament to the hospital plant.

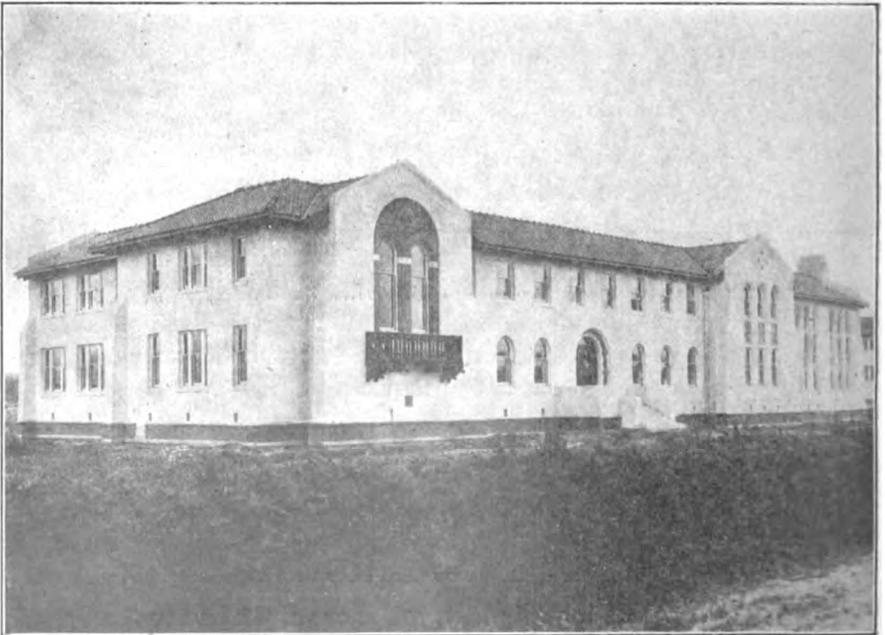
We recommend that sufficient money be appropriated to erect the following new buildings, viz.:

- Assembly hall.
- Four cottages for patients.
- Two nurses' homes.

With the completion of these buildings we have no hesitancy in claiming that the Agnews Hospital plant will be one of the best in the United States. The amount necessary to erect the above named buildings we estimate at \$350,000.



New Receiving Cottage, Agnews State Hospital.



Cottage for disturbed men, Agnews State Hospital.

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We believe we shall be able to furnish the new hospital buildings now completed and accepted out of the contingent fund, thereby avoiding the necessity of calling for an appropriation therefor.

The hospital grounds are being laid out by the MacRorie-McLaren Company, landscape engineers, under the able direction of the Committee on Grounds. This work promises to add greatly to the ornamentation of the grounds, as well as to the general convenience.

The Medical Superintendent has carefully estimated the amount necessary for maintenance during the two next fiscal years, as follows:

For support -----	\$220,000 00
For salaries -----	216,000 00
Total -----	\$436,000 00

In July, 1909, the Hon. James K. Wilson, the very efficient president of the Board, tendered his resignation as a member of the Board to his Excellency, Governor Gillett, who promptly appointed his brother, Colonel Horace Wilson, to fill the vacancy.

Since our last report death has removed Mr. F. C. Young, who had served the hospital faithfully for twenty years in the capacity of Steward. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. T. T. Tourtillott, who was promoted from the position of Secretary to the Medical Superintendent, a position which he held for thirteen years.

The position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Managers was made vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. M. Sontheimer, and is now ably filled by his successor, Mr. L. M. Simonsen.

With all responsibility for the expenditure of the appropriation for building purposes placed in the hands of the State Engineering Department, with the spirit of harmony which exists in the Board, and with the efficient work of the large corps of employees who have been selected by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Leonard Stocking, the position of Manager of the Board has been extremely pleasant and not onerous.

Respectfully submitted.

T. S. MONTGOMERY, President.
 F. H. BANGS, Vice-President.
 EDWARD WHITE.
 DAVID RUTHERFORD.
 HORACE WILSON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN: Another biennial period has drawn to a close, and we are expected to review the past two years and anticipate the coming.

The period covered by our various reports is for the two years ending June 30, 1910, while the end of the fiscal period to which our present appropriations extend and from which the new must begin is June 30, 1911.

Thus, we must look back from the first of last July and forward from the first of next July with a present intervening year, which is provided for by our last appropriation, but which will be a part of our next biennial period.

In the same manner by looking forward and back from month to month, we carry on the business of the hospital. Each month the bills of the previous month are audited, while our wants of the coming month are anticipated by estimates which must be approved before purchases are made; a very safe and satisfactory method, I may remark, of conducting the financial affairs of the hospital, though as between the past, the present, and the future—the appropriations that are and are to be, the bills and the estimates—we sometimes have to pause and take our bearings.

Our appropriation for maintenance this year is ample; our appropriation for reconstruction is nearly exhausted; our contingent fund, which has grown but slowly owing to the fact that we have been largely deprived of the main source of increase, will be needed for putting into shape our buildings and grounds and for furnishing, inasmuch as we have not been able to do this out of our reconstruction fund.

While, therefore, we have funds to complete, furnish, and occupy the seventeen buildings nearing completion, and to maintain the patients they will accommodate, we can not proceed with further construction until additional appropriation is made.

All our expectations of two years ago have not been realized. We hoped to have been occupying many of our buildings ere this and to have had others constructed. We find ourselves, however, still in the temporary buildings hastily constructed four years ago, with little more new room provided for patients than will be required to empty the temporary barracks, which have served their purpose of meeting an emergency. In anticipating the opening of our new buildings I am afraid it is not well understood that we will have capacity for only about 175 new patients. While the temporary buildings have more than served the purpose for which they were built and outlasted our expectations, they can not be maintained in a habitable condition beyond a few months more. In them, though, to the present time our patients have been reasonably comfortable and have had good care.

While somewhat disappointed with the progress of reconstruction and the amount accomplished out of our appropriation, we can claim very high class buildings, practically fire and earthquake proof, which will endure many generations and serve well, we believe, the purpose for which they have been erected. Moreover, we have the expensive central nucleus of an institution to which additions can be more quickly and cheaply made. We have a new power plant, with a reinforced concrete conduit piped and wired for complete water, steam, gas, and electric service leading from it to every part of the grounds, not only to the buildings already constructed, but to the site of those to be added to complete the institution. Our domestic group of kitchen, commissary, cold storage, bakery, and dining-hall is ample for whatever growth the hospital may attain. Our hospital group of receiving and hospital wards and treatment building, far more expensive per capita than the rest of the buildings, is all that will be needed however large the institution may become, and with its laboratories, operating rooms, various equipments for treating, etc., will be the great workshop of the institution. The administration building nearing completion, too, will serve a large institution.

All the above are practically complete and will soon be occupied. Only one other building of general purpose is needed to complete the heart of the institution, and that is an assembly hall. This we had hoped to have built the past year, but as it has not been accomplished, I wish to again urge its importance and recommend that it be one of the next buildings to be constructed. So important do I consider a place to assemble for amusement, church, etc., I provided as soon as possible a rude temporary building for this purpose. It has served us very well and been of great benefit, but with increase of patients will be too small, and like the other temporary buildings can not be continued. The assembly hall should be large enough, like our other general buildings, to accommodate an increased population, and should be pleasing and somewhat ornate for psychological effect. Working plans for a building which I think would meet our requirements have been prepared by the State Architect's office. These plans include, also, in the building reading and social rooms for employees, a feature which all employers have found desirable.

In addition to this building, working plans are in the State Architect's office for four more patients' buildings and two nurses' homes. With these seven buildings added the hospital as originally planned will be complete.

As plans are ready for these buildings and service provided, as heretofore stated, and as they are all needed, I would recommend that sufficient appropriation as estimated by the State Department of Engineering be asked to build them during the coming two years. I regard the



Cottage for quiet men, Agnews State Hospital.



Cottage for aged and infirm patients, Agnews State Hospital.

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importance of these buildings in the following order: Assembly hall, nurses' home for women, workers' cottage for men, convalescent cottage for women, convalescent cottage for men, workers' cottage for women, nurses' home for men.

After the assembly hall I have placed the nurses' home for women first and that for men last for the following reasons: The building now occupied by women nurses will be in the very midst of men patients and employees when the change is made into the new buildings. If a new nurses' home is built the building now occupied by them can be occupied by men patients, so we will gain needed room for men patients. The temporary home for men nurses is properly located for them, and in it they can be comfortable until the rest of the institution is completed. The buildings for patients I have named in the order I think they will be needed.

If we are given sufficient appropriation to build the buildings planned, I think we can from our contingent fund furnish them, improve our grounds, etc., and thereafter make all necessary extensions without asking further appropriations for improvements.

The estimate of the State Department of Engineering of the cost of constructing the seven remaining buildings included in the original plans of rebuilding this hospital and for which working plans are ready is \$325,238. To this I think should be added such contingent amount as the Board may think best to meet any unforeseen omissions or increased cost, so as to make sure of the completion of the hospital with this appropriation.

So far I have spoken mostly of our building operations and our new hospital because that has occupied largely our time and energy, and must still remain an important factor for the consideration of your honorable Board. However, the regular business of the hospital and the care of patients have not been neglected, but have gone forward in our usual uneventful systematic manner. Notwithstanding our deficient accommodations and poor facilities we have received many new patients, and are now receiving all committed from six of our neighboring counties. I shall be glad when we are again doing real hospital work under the advantageous conditions and with the equipment of our new hospital, and this we may hope to be doing within a few months.

The tables attached to this report, the Steward's report, and the report of your Treasurer, give much data regarding patients and a complete synopsis of financial transactions, and to these I refer you for much information which it is not necessary to repeat here.

I think I may justly claim that we have as efficient and faithful officers and employees as any similar institution anywhere, and to none do we yield in the care and consideration given patients. That we have good employees and that our patients have good care is due to the fact

that in employing we have consideration for nothing but the good of the service; but even then it often becomes necessary to dismiss those who proved to be unadapted, inefficient, or unfaithful. Unfortunately too many who would otherwise be desirable disqualify themselves by vicious habits. The necessity of having those in charge of nervous, unbalanced, and irritable patients who are themselves under self-control and poise is apparent to any one, and on this I insist.

To officers and employees who have been faithful and loyal I wish to acknowledge my obligations and return sincere thanks.

I wish here also to record my appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of the late F. C. Young, who died in the service on January 7, 1909, after more than twenty years of singularly unselfish and upright discharge of the duties of steward. His death was a distinct loss to the hospital and to me personally. T. T. Tourtillott, who had been thirteen years secretary to the Medical Superintendent, was promoted to fill the vacancy, and is discharging the important duties of this office with fidelity and increasing efficiency.

It is somewhat difficult to determine the amount of maintenance we will need for the two years following next June, because we can not know what appropriation will be made to increase our accommodations for patients. It is safe, I think, to assume the number of our patients will equal our capacity. In the buildings already constructed we can accommodate 925 patients, and we will no doubt have this number of patients the first year of the next fiscal period. The number we will have the second year will depend on the extension of our accommodations from appropriations made by the next legislature. The necessity will be so great we will no doubt be provided with room and obliged to care for at least 165 or 200 additional patients the second year. Assuming the minimum, we will have 1,090 patients the second year. I think, therefore, that an average of 1,010 patients for the two years is the very least that maintenance should be asked for. On this basis, and with the present rate of wages and cost of supplies, I recommend that the following maintenance be asked for the sixty-third and sixty-fourth fiscal years:

For support	\$220,000 00
For salaries	216,000 00
Total	<u>\$436,000 00</u>

In conclusion, I thank you, gentlemen, for your confidence and kind consideration and for your counsel and support. I assure you as long as I remain in the service I shall continue to give this hospital my very best and undivided service.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER.

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

GENTLEMEN: Herewith please find statement of receipts and expenditures for the sixtieth fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1908, and ending June 30, 1909:

SUPPORT FUND.

Appropriation for sixtieth fiscal year.....	\$69,700 00
Expenditures for same period.....	69,442 18
	\$257 82

Appropriation exceeds expenditures..... \$257 82

SALARY FUND.

Appropriation for sixtieth fiscal year.....	\$77,500 00
Expenditures for same period.....	79,587 29
	\$2,087 29

Expenditures exceed appropriation..... \$2,087 29

RECONSTRUCTION FUND.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer.....	\$654,961 57
Appropriation	340,000 00
	\$994,961 57
Expenditures for sixtieth fiscal year.....	491,826 26

Balance in hands of State Treasurer..... \$503,135 31
(Subject to amounts paid out by State Department of Engineering at Sacramento.)

CONTINGENT FUND.**RECEIPTS.**

Cash in hands of State Treasurer July 1, 1908.....	\$19,543 38
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent July 1, 1908.....	200 00
Received from pay patients.....	13,825 30
Received from live stock.....	321 58
Received from miscellaneous sources.....	1,482 94
	\$35,373 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dental work	\$12 00
Auto repairs	192 75
Fuel oil	8,717 22
Sundries	4,126 15
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent June 30, 1909.....	200 00
Cash in hands of State Treasurer.....	22,125 08
	\$35,373 20

L. M. SIMONSEN,
Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith please find statement of receipts and expenditures for the sixty-first fiscal year beginning July 1, 1909, and ending June 30, 1910:

SUPPORT FUND.

Appropriation for sixty-first fiscal year.....	\$101,500 00
Expenditures for same period.....	88,405 67
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$13,094 33

SALARY FUND.

Appropriation for sixty-first fiscal year.....	\$100,500 00
Expenditures for same period.....	75,659 16
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$24,840 84

RECONSTRUCTION FUND.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer.....	\$503,135 31
Expenditures for sixty-first fiscal year.....	167,752 21
Balance in hands of State Treasurer.....	\$335,383 10
(Subject to amounts paid out by State Department of Engineering at Sacramento.)	

CONTINGENT FUND.**RECEIPTS.**

Cash in hands of State Treasurer July 1, 1909.....	\$22,125 08
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent July 1, 1909.....	200 00
Received from pay patients.....	14,512 00
Received from live stock.....	195 32
Received from miscellaneous sources.....	2,400 30
	\$39,432 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dental work.....	\$6 00
Hygienic equipment for treatment building.....	1,338 65
Sundries.....	1,025 68
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent June 30, 1910.....	200 00
Cash in hands of State Treasurer June 30, 1910.....	36,862 37
	\$39,432 70

L. M. SIMONSEN,
Treasurer.

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital, in compliance with the law, respectfully submit their report of the operations and management of the institution for the period ending June 30, 1909. The accompanying reports of the Medical Superintendent and Treasurer are made a part of this report, reference to which is made for full and detailed information.

We are especially pleased to be able to report to you that the health conditions in the hospital have been normal during the year, there having been nothing in the shape of epidemics or unexpected misfortunes to disturb the welfare of the inmates of the institution under our care, and the general outcome of the work has been of a satisfactory and progressive character.

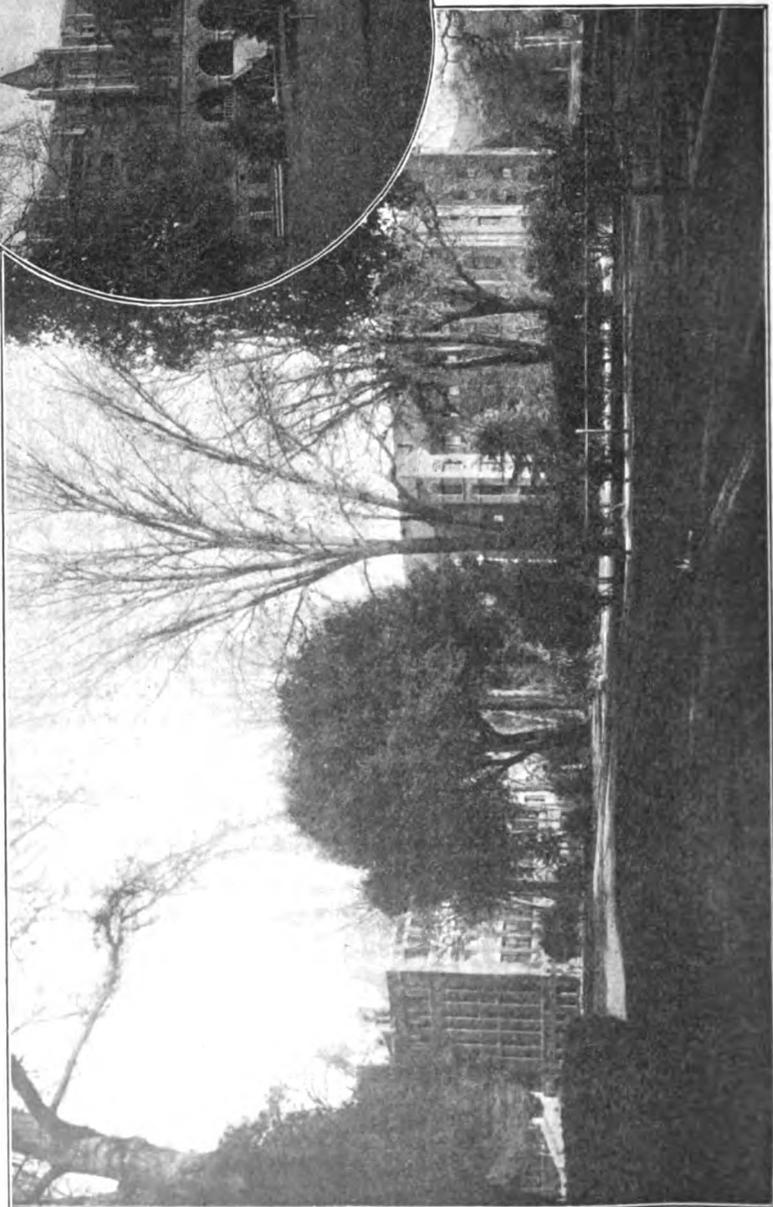
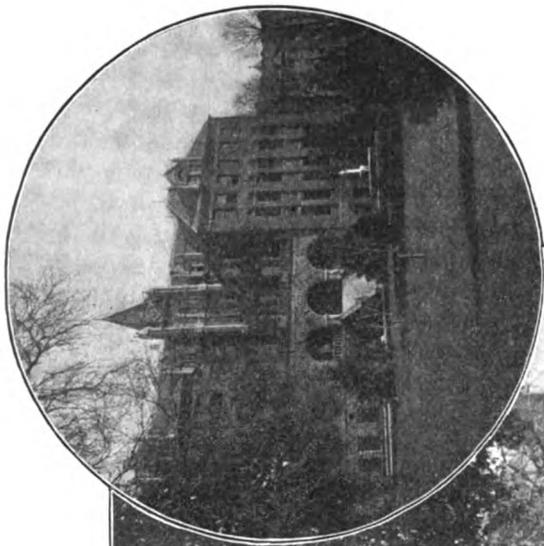
Work was commenced in July, 1908, on the male receiving cottage, and it is now nearing completion. This is a reinforced concrete building, a very substantial structure, and when completed will relieve the crowded condition of the male wards. This is very similar in arrangement to the female cottage, which was occupied last summer, and will also be equipped with hydrotherapeutic apparatus for the treatment of patients by this method.

All of the hot and cold water tanks have been taken out of the building and hot water heaters installed in the basement. The cold water supply has been connected up with the steel water tank, which gives us an even and easy pressure on all of our plumbing, and relieves the buildings of an enormous weight.

A two-story wooden building has been constructed at the rear of the laundry building for the accommodation of the farm hands, mechanics, etc. This contains twenty rooms, equipped with bathrooms and toilets, and provides very comfortable quarters for those employees who in the past occupied rooms at the stable, in the basements, and on the wards.

At the north and south sides of the kitchen building, and at the boiler rooms, the long wooden sheds have been replaced with corrugated iron construction, which is much more substantial and affords perfect fire protection.

At the ranch a large shed, covered with corrugated iron, has been constructed, sufficiently large to take care of the first crop of alfalfa hay. This also will serve as shelter for the stock in the winter season.



Mendocino State Hospital.

The wooden fence around the female exercise yard has been removed, and a handsome brick wall put in its place.

At the open-air colony a building in which to dry and fumigate mattresses has been built, thus keeping these patients provided with dry beds during the winter months.

Considerable work has been done in the nature of concrete sidewalks, steps, and curbing around the flower beds and grounds.

These are some of the principal improvements that have been made during the past year.

The members of this Board at their monthly meetings, held at the hospital, have carefully inspected each and every department and the work in course of construction, and in closing this report we wish to repeat our continued satisfaction with the Medical Superintendent's progressive and at the same time careful and conscientious conduct of the affairs of the institution, and the uniform devotion to their duties which has characterized the conduct of the other officers and employees.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. S. FOSTER,
J. L. McNAB,
A. J. FAIRBANKS,
G. D. CLARK,
A. HOCHHEIMER,
Board of Managers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit an abstract of moneys received and disbursements made by me as Treasurer of Mendocino State Hospital for the sixtieth fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, under the provisions of section 2159, chapter I, of the insanity law.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount received from State Treasurer on State Controller's warrants, and disbursements made out of the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of Mendocino State Hospital, for the several months of said fiscal year, as follows:

SALARY FUND.

Amount of appropriation for the said fiscal year.....	\$61,268 50
Balance in this fund July 1, 1908.....	1,719 21
Total receipts	\$62,987 71

Amount of disbursements:

1908—July	\$5,138 63
August	5,069 11
September	5,082 88
October	5,133 67
November	5,143 80
December	5,103 13
1909—January	5,201 91
February	5,457 34
March	5,541 10
April	5,450 82
May	5,245 90
June	5,418 66
Total disbursements	\$62,986 95
Balance in salary fund June 30, 1909	76
	\$62,987 71

Amount received from State Treasurer on State Controller's warrants, and disbursements made out of the appropriation for the support of Mendocino State Hospital, for the several months of said fiscal year, as follows:

SUPPORT FUND.

Amount of appropriation for the said fiscal year	\$69,150 00
Balance in this fund July 1, 1908	663 33
Total receipts	\$69,813 33
Amount of disbursements:	
1908—July	\$5,912 46
August	5,796 55
September	5,651 20
October	5,652 96
November	5,725 18
December	6,097 13
1909—January	5,763 06
February	5,946 59
March	5,854 72
April	5,599 08
May	5,960 62
June	5,853 43
Total disbursements	\$69,812 97
Balance in support fund June 30, 1909	36
	\$69,813 33

CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance in this fund July 1, 1908	\$16,060 20
Amount of receipts during fiscal year:	
1908—July	\$1,207 00
August	828 50
September	965 28
October	1,224 50
November	1,634 23
December	880 50
1909—January	949 83
February	573 45
March	915 50
April	2,189 15
May	858 75
June	595 00
	12,830 69
Total receipts	\$28,890 80

Amount of disbursements during fiscal year :

1908—July	-----	\$431 25
July	-----	74 15
July	-----	620 00
August	-----	3,352 59
August	-----	371 50
September	-----	456 00
September	-----	1,488 19
October	-----	785 50
October	-----	1,516 37
November	-----	785 75
November	-----	688 16
December	-----	733 93
December	-----	592 84
1909—January	-----	346 00
January	-----	206 33
February	-----	16 00
February	-----	919 31
March	-----	68 00
March	-----	232 21
April	-----	88 00
April	-----	644 47
May	-----	223 24
May	-----	200 00
June	-----	1,873 68
June	-----	218 00

Total disbursements	-----	\$16,931 47
Balance in contingent fund June 30, 1909	-----	11,959 42
		<u>\$28,890 89</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT OF FEMALE COTTAGE FUND.

Balance in this fund July 1, 1908	-----	\$710 14
Amount of disbursements during fiscal year :		
1908—July	-----	\$293 32
September	-----	7 00
1909—January	-----	48 00
June	-----	361 82
Total disbursements	-----	\$710 14

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS, FEMALE COTTAGE.

Balance in this fund July 1, 1908	-----	\$7 82
Amount of disbursements during the fiscal year, June, 1909	-----	\$7 82

ERECTION OF MALE COTTAGE FUND.

First appropriation, approved March 22, 1907	-----	\$30,000 00
Balance in this fund July 1, 1908	-----	28,693 53
Amount of disbursements during fiscal year :		

1908—July	-----	\$210 46
August	-----	215 50
August	-----	5,478 79
September	-----	501 25
September	-----	338 74
October	-----	622 00
October	-----	2,379 70
November	-----	564 50
November	-----	1,594 03
December	-----	475 43
December	-----	1,115 85

ERECTION OF MALE COTTAGE FUND—*Continued.*

1909—January	266 83	
January	393 26	
February	413 63	
February	995 12	
March	1,413 70	
March	758 12	
Total disbursements	\$17,736 91	
Balance in this fund April 30, 1909.....	10,956 62	\$28,693 53

NOTE.—The "Male Cottage Fund," by operation of law, was placed under control of the Department of Engineering of the State of California in the month of May, 1909.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR FENCING AND IMPROVEMENTS OF GROUNDS.

Balance in this fund July 1, 1908.....	\$163 92
Amount of disbursements during fiscal year, June, 1909.....	163 92

Special Appropriation for Erection of Water Tower, \$6,000.00.

Balance in this fund July 1, 1908.....	\$591 07
Amount of disbursements during fiscal year, October, 1908.....	591 07

Special Appropriation for Assembly Hall.

Balance in this fund July 1, 1908.....	\$36 69
Amount of disbursements during fiscal year, June, 1909.....	36 69

Patients' Cash

Amount on hand July 1, 1909.....	\$2,500 00
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Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES F. CRAIG,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present to you my annual report for the sixtieth fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

We received during the year, on commitment, 215 males and 57 females; total, 272—whole number under treatment during the year.

The percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 6.2, and the percentage of recoveries to the number committed was 42.64.

The percentage of recoveries is higher than we have had since the opening of the hospital, and it is owing largely to the increased number of commitments from alcohol and drugs, as a larger number of patients suffering from these forms recover than those suffering from other forms of insanity.

Table II shows that 12.5 per cent of the commitments were from drugs, and 28.8 per cent from alcohol.

The following table shows the movement of patients from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1909:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1908.....	583	263	846
Number received during the year.....	215	57	272
Number returned escapes.....	11		11
Number under care and treatment.....	809	320	1,129
Number discharged recovered.....	95	21	116
Number discharged improved.....	19	4	23
Number discharged unimproved.....	16	2	18
Number died.....	50	20	70
Number eloped.....	17		17
Number discharged, died, and eloped.....	197	47	244
Number patients remaining June 30, 1909.....	612	273	885
Number on parole.....	8	12	20
Actual number in hospital.....	604	261	865

There has been no unusual amount of sickness among the patients and no epidemics.

The use of water in the treatment of maniacal cases during the last few months has been very satisfactory. The hydrotherapeutic apparatus has been in almost constant use and with good results. It is not a panacea, but as an adjunct to other treatment it is very useful.

The tent plant still continues to do good work. We now have in the tents and under the trees over 100 patients, who are much better pleased with their surroundings and are more contented than when they were confined to the wards. They get more sunshine, fresh air, and what they appreciate greatly, more freedom.

Dr. R. A. Cushman, the first assistant physician, resigned June 1st on account of ill health, and Dr. G. D. Marvin was elected by the Board of Managers to fill the place.

I desire to express my appreciation to the officers and employees for their loyal support of the management of the hospital, and to you, gentlemen, members of the Board of Managers, I am especially indebted for your loyal support, advice, and confidence.

Respectfully,

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital have the honor, through the undersigned members, to submit to you for your consideration the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

It constitutes the seventeenth in the annual series of reports, and with it we submit the reports of the Medical Superintendent and the Treasurer for the same period. The report of Superintendent King is worthy of your careful consideration, it being exhaustive, complete, and self-explanatory.

The Board has held regular meetings at the hospital for the transaction of the business of the institution, and the minutes of such meetings have been transmitted to you.

The monthly inspections of the wards and other departments of the hospital show their condition to be sanitary, and under the management the highest standard of care has been maintained.

In the way of permanent improvements, considerable has been accomplished during the past year.

A two-story cottage of reinforced concrete construction, with sufficient room for sixty patients, has been completed and furnished. In this cottage is a department for hydrotherapy, well equipped with all of the modern apparatus.

A concrete dairy barn and milk room, containing sixty stalls, fitted up with patent steel stanchions, has been constructed, and is now in use. The wooden barn has been overhauled, and we now have a first-class dairy barn, sanitary and convenient.

The main kitchen, dining-room, and cold storage rooms have been enlarged and furnished with new range, steam table, coffee and tea urns, patent dishwashing machine, vegetable peeler, ice cream freezer, and other kitchen furniture. This gives us a large kitchen, well lighted and better ventilated.

A seven-room cottage for the first assistant physician has been constructed. It is of pleasing design, comfortable, and well built, and in every way serves the purposes for which it is intended.

At the laundry a new mangle, cuff and collar ironer, an all brass washer with sterilizing attachment, and an additional extractor and wooden washer have been installed. Our laundry is now in excellent condition to handle all of the laundry work.

Rooms in the attics of the north and south towers have been fitted

up for the night watches, four in all, thus providing them with comfortable quarters, away from the noise.

Connection was made last August with the Snow Mountain Power and Water Company, giving us excellent service in our lighting department, and enabling us to run all of our machinery with electric power.

Electric irons have been installed in the laundry, electric fans in the kitchen and other departments, arc lights in and around the grounds, and many other conveniences of an essential nature. The running of our lights and machinery with electric current gives us much more water for irrigation.

We have also been able to install a moving picture machine, which affords the patients much pleasure, and is one of the best means of entertainment for this unfortunate class of people.

Many other improvements of a permanent character have been added during the year.

That the institution may maintain its high standard of efficiency and meet the demands of an enlightened period in the treatment of the insane, this Board recommends the following improvements, carrying with them the necessary appropriations:

For a concrete dam and storage reservoir.....	\$12,500 00
For a cottage at the farm, to care for 50 patients.....	20,000 00
For repairs and new plumbing in the male and female wards.....	5,000 00
For support for the two fiscal years, ending June 30, 1912.....	222,550 00
For salaries for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1912.....	168,000 00

In conclusion, we desire to acknowledge the great service rendered this institution by the Superintendent, Dr. E. W. King, in his devotion to the work of caring for the hospital and its patients. He has pursued an economical and commendable course, and in his work has been ably supported by efficient officers and employees, and this Board herewith expresses its confidence and satisfaction with the management of this hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. S. FOSTER,
A. HOCHHEIMER,
J. L. McNAB,
A. J. FAIRBANKS,
G. D. CLARK,
Board of Managers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit an abstract of moneys received and disbursements made by me as Treasurer of Mendocino State Hospital, for the sixty-first fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, under the provisions of section 2159, chapter I, of the insanity law.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Amounts received from State Treasurer on State Controller's warrants, and disbursements made out of the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of Mendocino State Hospital, for the several months of said fiscal year, as follows:

SALARY FUND.

Amount of appropriation for the said fiscal year.....		\$72,500 00
Amount of disbursements:		
1909—July	\$5,415 70	
August	5,605 49	
September	5,685 13	
October	5,709 73	
November	5,819 33	
December	5,820 77	
1910—January	5,790 50	
February	5,860 50	
March	5,885 43	
April	5,859 00	
May	5,905 97	
June	5,880 03	
Total disbursements	\$69,237 58	
Balance in fund June 30, 1910.....	3,262 42	
		\$72,500 00

Amount received from State Treasurer on State Controller's warrants, and disbursements made out of the appropriation for the support of the Mendocino State Hospital, for the several months of said fiscal year, as follows:

SUPPORT FUND.

Amount of appropriation for the said fiscal year.....		\$102,500 00
Amount of disbursements:		
1909—July	\$7,979 25	
August	8,260 30	
September	8,248 47	
October	7,949 33	
November	7,973 90	
December	8,385 97	
1910—January	8,294 07	
February	7,927 35	
March	7,651 04	
April	8,046 53	
May	8,191 64	
June	9,027 79	
Total disbursements	\$98,835 64	
Balance in fund June 30, 1910.....	3,664 36	
		\$102,500 00

CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance in this fund July 1, 1909		\$11,959 42
Amount of receipts during the fiscal year:		
1909—July	\$1,538 90	
August	750 00	
September	696 00	
October	1,086 50	
November	2,107 30	
December	1,529 50	
1910—January	1,488 08	
February	854 50	
March	1,133 00	
April	1,851 95	
May	1,129 50	
June	703 50	
		14,868 73
Total amount		\$26,828 15

Amount of disbursements during fiscal year:		
1909—July	\$463 50	
July	1,274 09	
August	794 34	
August	1,302 23	
September	844 87	
September	2,184 47	
October	448 75	
October	1,130 14	
November	322 25	
November	140 41	
December	336 25	
December	390 44	
1910—January	611 50	
January	1,187 05	
February	762 25	
February	254 13	
March	658 62	
March	292 52	
April	1,062 00	
April	695 20	
May	726 69	
May	320 00	
June	776 50	
June	436 53	
		17,414 73
Total disbursements		\$17,414 73
Balance in contingent fund June 30, 1910	9,413 42	
		\$26,828 15

TO PURCHASE LAUNDRY MACHINERY FUND.

Amount of special appropriation		\$2,500 00
Amount of disbursements during fiscal year:		
1909—October	\$113 59	
November	2,280 42	
December	105 99	
		\$2,500 00

TO ERECT DAIRY BARN FUND.

Special appropriation		\$5,000 00
All disbursements were made by State Department of Engineering.		

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FOR ADDITION TO MAIN KITCHEN FUND.

Special appropriation		\$10,000 00
Amount of disbursements during the fiscal year:		
1910—January	\$581 56	
April	1,062 50	
May	1,790 00	
Amount disbursed by State Department of Engineering.....	6,560 62	
Balance remaining in this fund June 30, 1910.....	5 32	
		\$10,000 00

FURNISHING MALE RECEIVING COTTAGE FUND.

Special appropriation		\$2,500 00
Amount disbursed during the fiscal year:		
1910—May	\$57 25	
June	2,439 25	
Total disbursements	\$2,496 50	
Balance in this fund June 30, 1910.....	3 50	
		\$2,500 00

PATIENTS' FUND.

Balance in this fund July 1, 1909.....		\$2,500 00
Amount received in August, 1909.....		500 00
Total receipts		\$3,000 00
Amount disbursed during the fiscal year:		
1909—November	\$426 60	
1910—January	176 37	
Total disbursements	\$602 97	
Balance in this fund June 30, 1910.....	2,397 03	
		\$3,000 00

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES F. CRAIG,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present to you my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

We received during the year, on commitment, 196 males and 63 females, making a total of 259, an increase during the year in our insane population of 42. The number admitted during this fiscal year was 13 less than last year. The whole number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,152. The percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 5.99. The percentage of recoveries to admissions was 42.47.

Of the commitments 29, or 11.19 per cent, were second commitments to this or some other hospital for the insane, and 4 were third commitments.

Of the commitments 38 were alcoholics and 30 were drug habitues. This fact accounts, in a great measure, for the large percentage of recov-

eries, as most of these cases recover their normal condition in a few months and are discharged as recovered.

The large number of alcoholics and drug habitues, who really have no place in a state hospital for the insane, emphasizes the fact that the State ought to provide a place for such unfortunates at an early date, and relieve the state hospitals of their care. Men may differ radically about the method of preventing inebriety, but the results of this disease are of such an insidious and deleterious character as to at once arouse our attention and call out our best efforts in its cure and prevention. In investigating the causes of insanity, we find great difficulty in getting accurate information. Alcohol is known to be one of the principal factors in the degeneration of the race, both mentally and physically, and it makes but little difference in what form it is taken, whether as beer, wine, whisky, or other forms, it is the alcohol that produces the trouble.

Of the 196 males committed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 31 were alcoholics, and of the 63 female commitments 7 were alcoholics. That is, alcohol was the principal exciting cause of the mental disturbance, and as a predisposing cause it is still a larger factor. In tracing these cases back to their ancestors, we find, in the males, 36 cases where the father used alcohol to excess, and the mother in 8 cases, making 44 cases in all, or 16.98 per cent.

We find also that 6.94 per cent of the parents of our patients had been insane, and that in the brothers and sisters of our patients 17 were or had been insane, 18 very nervous, and 14 used alcohol to excess.

Such figures show conclusively where a large percentage of our insane population comes from, and no one who is familiar with the subject doubts for a moment that the criminal class is also recruited from the same source. While alcohol is a large factor in the production of this vicious heredity, it is by no means the only cause. Anything that continually lowers the tone of the system, such as wasting diseases, pulmonary consumption, syphilis, dissipation, or excesses, may be active factors in bringing about similar results.

Some concrete examples from among our patients will make this plain:

1. A. B., female, age 23, comes here with a history of never having been right in her mind; uncontrollable outbreaks of temper at times; feeble-minded, but reads. In this case we find that the father drank to excess, and the mother was nervous.

2. C. D., 27 years old. Father drank to excess, mother nervous, maternal uncle insane. Patient easily excited or depressed. Has hallucinations and delusions. Attempted homicide.

3. E. F., female, aged 40. Father drank to excess, and mother insane. Patient drank to excess and insane.

4. G. H., female, aged 29. Father nervous and used alcohol to excess. Mother used alcohol to excess. One brother used alcohol to excess, and sister nervous. One maternal aunt and one paternal uncle used alcohol to excess. Patient violently insane.

These and hundreds of similar cases, which could be cited, show not only defects transmitted from the parent to the child, but also the cause of these defects, which result in mental derangement in the progeny.

It is true that a man who has received a normal healthy organization from his ancestors may, as the result of dissipation long continued, become mentally deranged, but such cases are not common. The principal recruiting ground for our insane population is among those who have received defective organizations from their ancestors. A large percentage of these cases is produced by alcohol in one or both parents. Some are produced by wasting or nervous diseases, such as tuberculosis, epilepsy, syphilis, or other diseases. Anything which seriously affects the health of the progenitor affects the germ, and no one can expect a normal, healthy child to develop from an imperfect germ.

The acquisition of a knowledge of the physical and mental condition and habits, etc., of the ancestors of the patients committed to a state hospital is always a difficult problem, but with patience and perseverance on the part of our medical staff much valuable information can be acquired.

In the investigation of causes in this hospital in many cases no information could be obtained. These were put under the head of "Unascertained." In a few cases we found a commendable disposition to give as complete a family history as possible, but in most cases only a partial history was obtainable.

From the information gained we learned that of the 196 males committed four of the fathers were insane, nine had an unstable nervous organization, and thirty-six drank alcoholic drinks to excess, while in the collateral branch of the family, such as aunts and uncles, six were or had been insane, four were nervous, and sixteen drank to excess. Among the brothers and sisters twelve were or had been insane, ten were nervous, and thirteen drank to excess. On the maternal side, in the direct line, five of the mothers were insane, fifteen were nervous, and three drank to excess. Of the collateral branch on the maternal side nine were insane, three nervous, and three drank to excess.

On a careful summing up of the work of the year ending June 30, 1910, of the 259 commitments there was evidence of direct heredity in the direct paternal line of 49, the direct maternal line of 23, or 28.4 per cent; the brothers and sisters of 35; the collateral branches, both sides, 41, or in the direct paternal and maternal and in the brothers and sisters and collateral branches, 58.5 per cent.

It is a fact "that the ideally normal man is not likely to become insane," and I think experience demonstrates this to be true. Then it becomes our imperative duty to find, if possible, the causes which produce the defective class. It requires but little investigation to show that there are several causes in action, the principal ones being heredity, wasting or nervous diseases, alcohol and sexual excesses in one or both parents. Heredity is probably the largest factor. It seems to be a law of nature that like conditions produce like results. The parents, having received defective organizations from their ancestors, or, having injured their health by excesses or disease, transmit their defects to the germ, which, being defective, can not develop into a normal man, hence we have the defective class which furnishes most of our insane and criminal population.

Further investigation shows conclusively that alcohol is one of the most potent factors in the production of this vicious heredity.

OPEN-AIR TREATMENT.

We have at this time 110 patients in the outdoor colony. For a certain class of patients, these wooden structures produce excellent results. The patients have more freedom and are more contented. Being in the open air almost exclusively, they have better health. The cost of this tent plant does not exceed \$60 per bed, and the patients are kept here summer and winter. Attached to this plant we have a nice, large sitting room, well ventilated and properly heated, where patients can sit in stormy, inclement weather.

We find that our patients are much better satisfied here than on the wards in the main building. This plant is furnished with hot and cold water, a nice, large bathroom, a room for sterilizing clothing, dining-room, pantry, and is heated by steam.

MALE COTTAGE.

The cottage for male patients has practically been completed, but is not yet ready to receive patients. We hope and expect that it will be in the near future. The opening of this cottage will relieve to a considerable extent the congested condition of our male wards, and will allow more room for classification.

KITCHEN.

The addition to the kitchen, which we have made since our last report, has been of great value to the hospital, giving us more room and enabling us to install new and more satisfactory kitchen furniture and labor-saving machines, such as a vegetable peeler, dish washer, ice cream freezer, and coffee grinder, all run by an electric motor, and at the same time freeing the kitchen from steam.

The cold storage plant has also been thoroughly overhauled and enlarged, and is now in first class working condition.

The old and worn out machinery in the laundry has been replaced by new and up-to-date appliances, and is doing good work.

Milk and butter rooms have also been constructed, where these articles can be kept cool and free from contamination.

A seven-room cottage has been constructed out of our contingent fund for the first assistant physician, which is well built, and serves the purpose for which it was constructed, as well as being pleasing to the eye.

The contract with the Snow Mountain Power Company for electric lighting and power has proved satisfactory and of great benefit to the hospital, giving us plenty of power, as well as lights.

The installation of a moving picture machine has proved a success in the way of amusing and interesting the patients. They enjoy the pictures very much.

WATER.

One of the urgent needs of the institution is more water. For the hospital proper we have a very good supply, but we need more for irrigation. There is an abundant supply in South Mill Creek, which supplies the hospital, if we can conserve it. In order to do this we must impound the water, or a part of it, that runs in the creek during the winter months. We have a fine site for a reservoir, where we can impound from twenty to thirty million gallons of water, which will very materially increase our present supply of water. This will require a concrete dam, which we estimate will cost about \$12,500.

BUILDING FOR FARM HANDS.

The Hospital Farm is about a mile from the hospital, in a direct line, but a mile and a half by the road. The working corps of patients ought to have, and are entitled to, more comfortable quarters than they have at the present time. By putting up a building at the ranch, these patients could be housed there, where they would be on the ground ready for work without being transported from the hospital each morning and back again at night at a good deal of inconvenience and much loss of time.

Most of our best and most reliable workers are a class of chronic dementias, and they do a large amount of good work. These men are entitled to quiet, comfortable, and homelike quarters. The cost of this building, for fifty patients, is estimated at \$20,000.

The plumbing of this hospital has been in constant use for seventeen years, and most of the time it has been subjected to a pressure of one hundred and thirty pounds to the square inch. Some of it needs new

plumbing, and most of it needs repairs. For this purpose we need an appropriation of \$5,000.

The conditions at this hospital are, in some respects, conducive to good work. Our Steward, Mr. F. C. Handy, is a man of large business experience, honest, capable, and reliable, and to him is intrusted the business department of the hospital, under the direction of the Superintendent, of course. We know from experience that this department will be properly handled. This relieves the Superintendent of a vast amount of details, and gives him more time to devote to the interest of the patients. When the Superintendent and Steward work in harmony, and both work for the best interest of the hospital, one along business lines, the other in the interest of the patients, better results can be accomplished than could be done where the Superintendent is obliged to look after the details of the business department. Such conditions prevail at this hospital. Here each department has a head, and the head of that department is made responsible for the work in that department and its results. This, of course, requires frequent consultations with the Superintendent, but it eliminates the minutiae and details of the work. The head of each department is allowed to manage his department in his own way, so long as the results are satisfactory. Such a system of management stimulates independent thought and action in the head of each department, increases their interest in the work, and places the responsibility of the success or failure of each department where it belongs.

The general health of the patients and employees during the year has been excellent. There have been no epidemics or infectious diseases.

The condition of the wards is excellent. At no time since the institution was opened have the patients been better cared for or more contented than at the present time.

We have a well trained corps of attendants, who are ladies and gentlemen, loyal to the institution, patient, sympathetic, and who treat their wards with the utmost kindness and consideration. Those who do not come up to this standard are not wanted and are soon eliminated.

To the medical staff and the officers of the hospital I am under obligations, as each and all have shown an interest in the work and a commendable zeal in the performance of their duties.

To the Board of Managers I am under especial obligations for their advice and support in the discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon me, and to them, as well as the officers and employees, belongs the credit of whatever success the hospital may have attained.

Following is the movement of patients from June 30, 1909, to June 30, 1910:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1909.....	612	273	885
Number received during 1909 and 1910.....	196	63	259
Number returned escapes.....	8		8
Number under care and treatment.....	816	336	1,152
Number discharged recovered.....	77	33	110
Number discharged improved.....	19	3	22
Number discharged unimproved.....	7		7
Number discharged not insane.....	1	2	3
Number transferred to other hospitals.....	4		4
Number died.....	55	14	69
Number eloped.....	10		10
Number discharged, died, and eloped.....	173	52	225
Number remaining June 30, 1910.....	643	284	927
Number on parole June 30, 1910.....	9	14	23
Actual number in hospital June 30, 1910.....	634	270	904

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

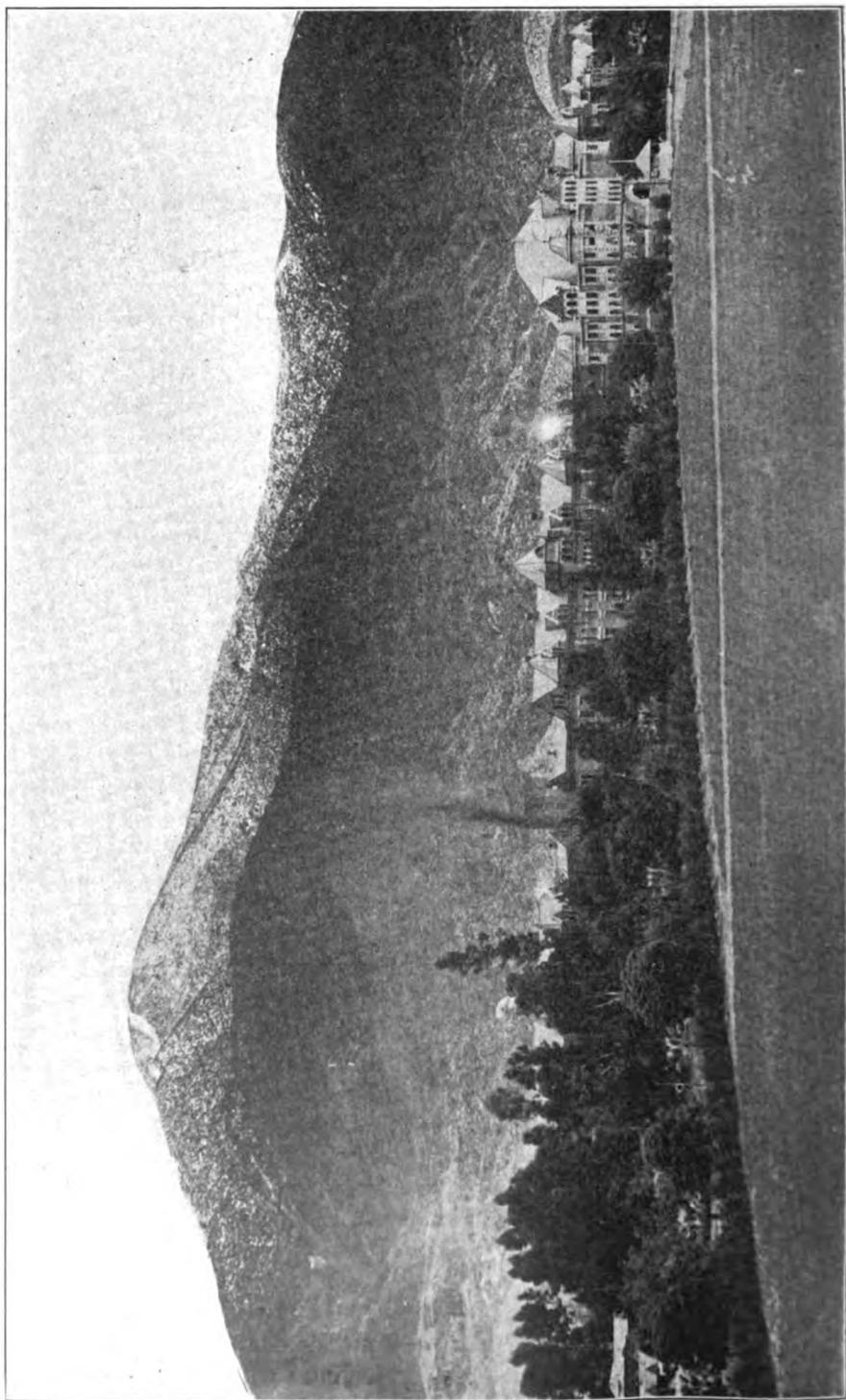
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers, Southern California State Hospital, Patton, California.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with past custom, I herewith present to you my report for the sixtieth fiscal year. The year just closed has been a rather eventful one in the history of the institution. The net gain in the number of patients in the hospital is remarkable, being equal to that of any two years of the past decade. We have received during the year 328 male and 168 female patients, a total of 496. We have discharged as recovered 131 male and 49 female patients, a total of 180. We have discharged as improved 31 males and 17 females, a total of 48. The percentage of recoveries to admission is 36.39; the percentage of discharges, including both the recovered and improved, is 45.8. There have died during the year 75 male and 37 female patients. The percentage of deaths to the number treated is 6.95.

As a result of the epidemic of diphtheria, which was first recognized in April, 1908, we have had sporadic cases occurring throughout the year, but at no time has the disease assumed the form of an epidemic and there has been no death due to diphtheria. Every suspicious case has been promptly isolated and properly handled. We have had 21 clinical cases of diphtheria in the past twelve months. The origin of the majority of the cases we have had to charge to the presence of certain carriers resulting from the epidemic of a year ago. At the same time we do not lose sight of the fact that it is not unusual for us to receive patients from the various counties from which we draw, where the cultures taken from the nose and throat immediately upon their reception at this hospital, show the individual to be a carrier of diphtheria germs, and in our opinion these people are in a measure responsible for the occasional appearance of the disease. All new cases showing positive cultures have been closely quarantined, and only by a rigid quarantine of all suspicious cases coming to us have we been able to control the spread of the disease. In the past six months we have had six cases, four of them occurring on the female wards and two on the male. No two of the cases occurred on the same ward, nor could we trace a connection in any of these cases. The study of the epidemic has been an interesting one, particularly that portion of it connected with the laboratory work, which has served to demonstrate that too much reliance must not be placed on the laboratory findings in the diagnosis of this



Main Building. Southern California State Hospital.

disease. I refer particularly to the microscope findings. Aside from this epidemic, the general health of the hospital has been good, and the death rate satisfactorily low.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The legislature of 1907 made a total appropriation for permanent improvements at this hospital to the amount of \$86,000. Of the total amount appropriated \$43,000 has been used in the construction of the following permanent improvements:

1. Twelve thousand dollars to build a model sanitary dairy barn. This building is now completed and occupied, and we can now point to our dairy with pride.

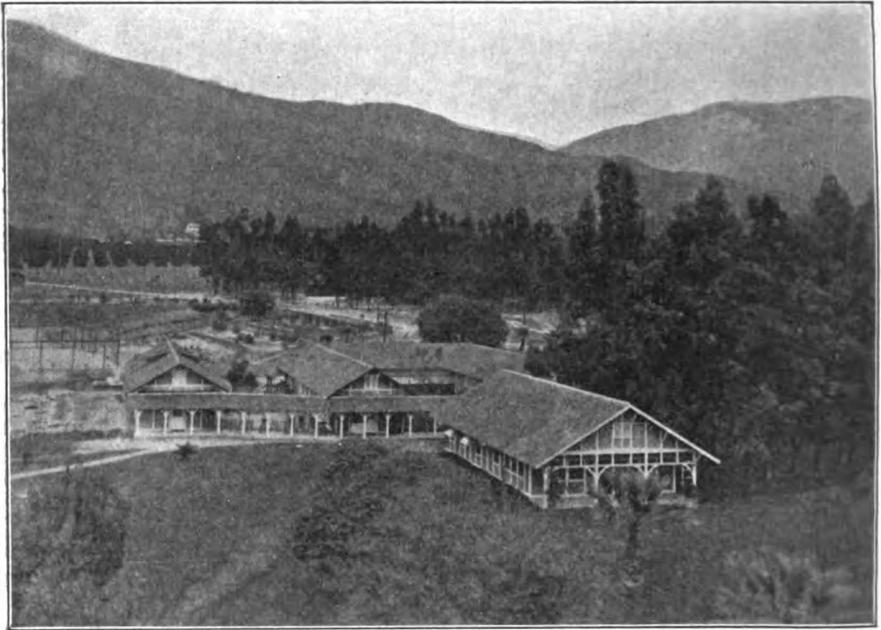
2. Sixteen thousand dollars was used in the strengthening of the roofs of certain buildings and the slating of the same. These roofs were at the time of construction of the buildings covered with metal roofing, and it always has been a source of expense and annoyance, owing to the occurrence of numerous leaks, which would follow expansion and contraction of the metal. The appropriation fell short of being sufficient to complete the work. The new west wing and the building known as the Barracks will have to be slated this fall.

3. Fifteen thousand dollars of the appropriation was used in the construction of the first section of the storm drain, as designed by the Engineering Department. This drain, in a measure, protects the land through which it is laid, but considerable work and expense will be necessary to make it thoroughly efficient.

4. Forty-three thousand dollars was appropriated for the building of a receiving cottage. We regret very much to chronicle that no actual construction work has been done. In the early part of this year we became convinced that there was not enough money in the appropriation to construct and equip such a building as the Engineering Department had designed. In accordance with this decision we asked the legislature for an additional \$15,000. They saw fit to grant this appropriation, and the contract has now been let for the building, and in the course of the next six months we expect to have it in use.

In addition to the improvements made from money especially appropriated, considerable has been done with money drawn from our contingent fund. Perhaps the largest and most important item was the construction of the septic tank, designed and built under the supervision of the Engineering Department, at a cost of \$7,044.94. It is estimated that this tank is of sufficient capacity to take care of the sewage of the institution for all time to come.

Many other necessary and important improvements were made, such as repairing and remodeling the chapel, in the work of which we spent approximately \$1,750. The expenditure of this large amount was



McGonigle Cottages.
Constructed for tubercular patients, Southern California State Hospital.



Gardens, Southern California State Hospital.
One of the numerous walks in the grounds of the institution. The variety of climatic conditions can be appreciated by comparing the tropical luxuriance of this spot with the snow-capped mountain back of the Administration Building as depicted on page 184.

necessary, owing to the fact that the reroofing of this building late in the year exposed the interior of it to the storms of winter and completed the destruction of the floor, which was already in bad condition. The entire work on the chapel was done under the direction of the Steward's department, and completed in a very satisfactory manner.

To the kitchen equipment we have added a new steel range, at a cost of \$900. The old one had been in use ever since the institution was opened, and it had been repaired many times and was in such a condition that it could no longer be made use of.

Storm drains have been built to protect the buildings and grounds from winter floods, which in the past have caused considerable damage; besides the improvements mentioned much minor work, but necessary to the betterment of the institution, has been undertaken and satisfactorily completed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I wish to extend my appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and employees throughout the year. They have with almost no exception given me their loyal support. I take this occasion to express to the Board of Managers my sincere gratitude for the friendly advice and substantial support which I have received at their hands.

Respectfully submitted.

E. SCOTT BLAIR,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For the period ending June 30, 1910.

To the Honorable Board of Managers, Southern California State Hospital, Patton, California.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present to you my biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1910.

We received during this period 1,002 patients, of this number 496 were admitted during the first half, and 506 during the second half. It is worthy of note that this is the largest number received in any one year since the institution opened. The net gain for the biennial period was 281; discharged as recovered in the first twelve months 180, as improved 48, as unimproved 6, not insane 1; total 236. In the second twelve months we discharged as recovered 182, as improved 45, as unimproved 14, as not insane 2; total discharged in the last half was 243. The total number discharged for the full period was 479; we have had 235 deaths—of this number 112 died in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and 123 in the year ending June 30, 1910. The total number of dis-

charges and deaths in the two years was 714, leaving a net increase in the population of the hospital for the biennial period of 281, or an average net gain of .1190 per year. For a more detailed report as to the movement of patients you are respectfully referred to the appended tables.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

On the first of July, 1908, or the opening of the biennial period just closed, the normal capacity of the hospital was 1,050. On the first of January, 1909, we had in the institution 1,139 patients, or an excess of 89 above the capacity of the hospital; this excess was taken care of by dangerously crowding them together on the wards, and by sleeping them in the basements and attics and in other places where we were not properly equipped to handle insane patients. The last legislature appreciated our crowded condition and made appropriations which they considered ample to provide comfortable quarters for these 89 patients, and to also take care of the natural increase in our population for the following two years. The legislature made a total appropriation for permanent improvements of \$112,250. Of this amount \$88,750 was appropriated for the purpose of erecting buildings to be occupied by patients; \$15,000 of this amount was in the form of an additional appropriation, to be used with the \$43,000 appropriated by the legislature of 1907, for the purpose of erecting a receiving and hydrotherapeutic building with a capacity of 60 patients. This building is completed, and has been turned over to us by the Engineering Department. In addition to the above, out of the appropriation there has been constructed for us by the State Engineering Department two cottages for female patients—the first constructed having a capacity of 80 beds, and is known as cottage "F." and cost \$17,000; and the second which is known as cottage "E," will accommodate 73 patients, and cost \$36,469. This latter building is much better, being built of reinforced concrete, practically fireproof, two stories in height, and was especially designed and built for the better class of our convalescent female patients, particularly the pay patients.

A second story was added to the brick building, known as the congregate dining hall; this second story was divided into four dormitories, each having floor space for 20 beds. This addition cost but \$13,750, and provided room for 80 patients; the building is occupied by male patients who work in the various outside departments. The above mentioned buildings include all those covered by the appropriation of \$88,750, and were all designed and constructed under the direction and supervision of the Engineering Department. The buildings in the aggregate

provide room for 293 patients and cost in total, for construction, approximately \$123,750, or a per capita cost of about \$425.

Five thousand dollars was also appropriated for remodeling and reconstructing the laundry, and to cover the cost of additional machinery. This work has just been completed, and cost approximately \$2,200. The balance of the appropriation will be used in the purchase of much needed machinery. When the new machinery is installed we will have a fairly well equipped and commodious laundry, which is something that was much needed, as we had entirely outgrown the plant.

In addition to these buildings we have constructed with money drawn from our contingent fund three cottages, thereby completing the group of cottages known as the McGonigle cottages—two of the three cottages were built under contract, at a cost of \$6,670, and they provided room for 60 patients; the third cottage was built by ourselves, under the direction of the Steward's department, and serves as a dining-room for the group. It will seat very comfortably 180 patients. The building cost approximately \$1,500. This figure does not allow anything for labor, as the work, as stated, was done by our own mechanics, assisted by patients. The building is in every respect equal to if not of better construction than any other building in this group. The group, taken as a whole, is an extremely satisfactory style of structure. Each cottage will hold about 30 patients, and as there are four patients' cottages, the total number accommodated would be 120; the nurses' cottage provides comfortable quarters for the necessary number of nurses and attendants to take proper care of the patients; the dining-room connecting the two outer cottages of the group provides a light, airy, and pleasant place for the patients to assemble at meal hours. There is no question in my mind but that we get better results from our care and treatment when we group small numbers of patients together. Another very important point in the construction of these cottages, and one which highly recommends them to my mind, is the low cost of construction—the entire group having cost approximately \$200 per capita.

I would respectfully recommend that any further additions to the institution that may become necessary to accommodate patients be constructed similar to the group under consideration.

Fourteen thousand dollars was appropriated to complete the system of storm drains. This work of protecting the land forming a part of the acreage belonging to the Southern California State Hospital was first undertaken in 1907, a special appropriation of \$16,000 being made by the legislature of that year. The work was carried on under the direction and control of the State Engineering Department. The appro-

priation proved inadequate to finish the work, and it became necessary to ask for an additional appropriation of \$14,000. The contract was let, and work completed at a cost of \$14,000.

Four thousand five hundred dollars was the sum appropriated to cover the cost of constructing and furnishing a cottage for the first assistant physician. The contract was let for \$3,711; there were some extras, which raised the cost of construction, leaving but \$500 for furnishings, which was not sufficient, and it was necessary to draw from our contingent fund to complete the furnishings.

Much work of a permanent improvement nature has been done about the grounds and buildings, such as putting in cement irrigating ditches, culverts, bridges, walks, etc.; we have completed the slating of the roofs of the main buildings, an improvement which was very much needed. Our chapel and amusement hall has been completely remodeled and the ventilation vastly improved, and the hall made attractive and pleasant.

Our farms and grounds and orchards have also participated in the general improvement, and the productions of the same considerably increased.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In making our recommendations for permanent improvements our first thought is to provide sufficient and suitable accommodation for the increase in the number of patients we must expect to have at the end of the next biennial period. Our second thought is to provide comfortable quarters for the nurses and attendants who give their time and energy to the care of the insane. Thirdly, our recommendations cover that class of improvements which are necessary for the careful and economical administration of the affairs of the institution, and in accordance with the ideas set forth above I recommend that the next legislature be asked to make the following appropriations:

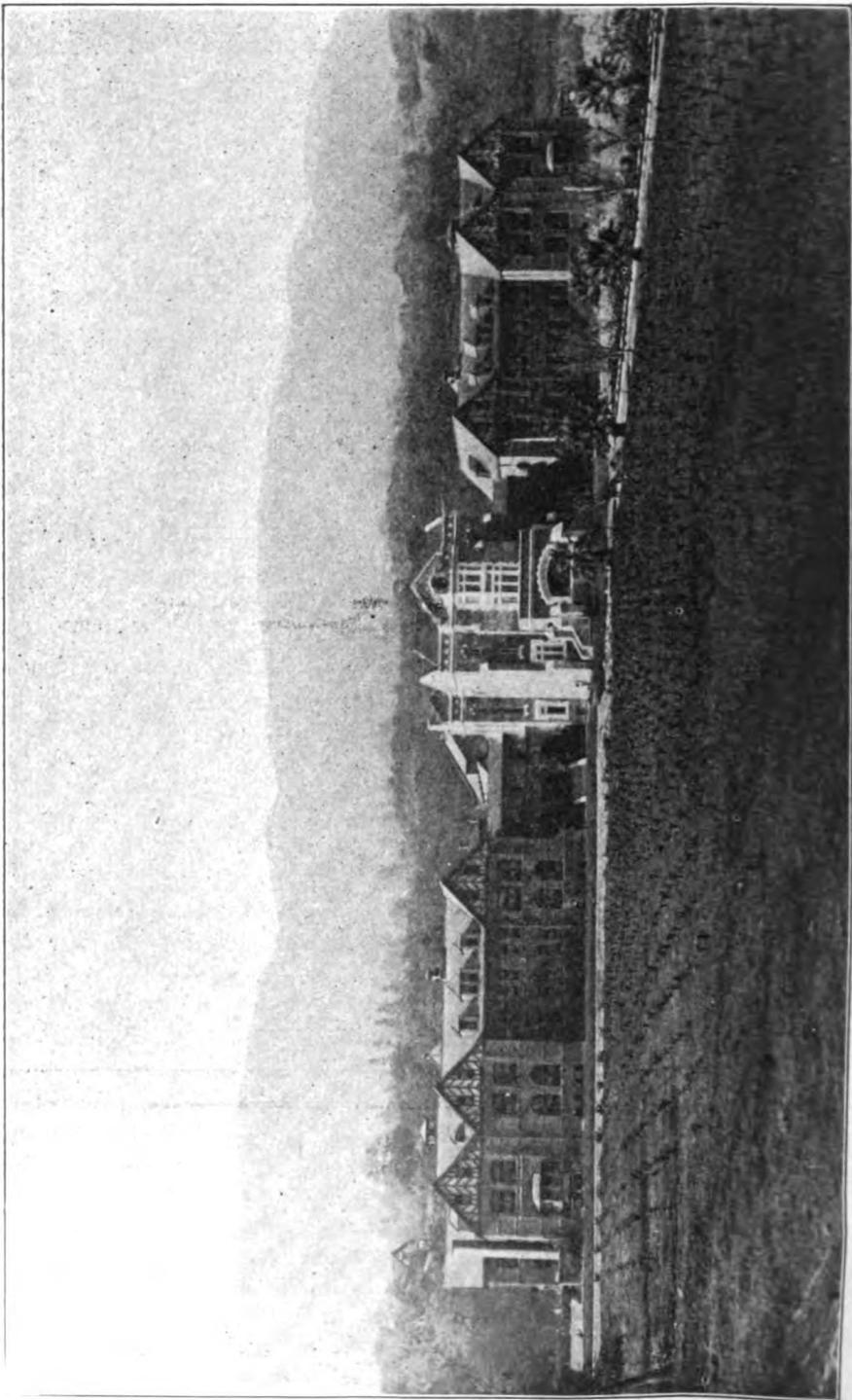
1. Thirty thousand dollars to build and furnish a set of cottages, similar to the McGonigle group, for female patients.
2. Thirty thousand dollars to build and furnish a group of cottages, similar to above, for male patients.
3. Twenty-five thousand dollars to build and furnish a cottage for convalescing male patients.
4. Thirty thousand dollars to build and furnish a home for nurses.
5. Twenty-six thousand dollars to build and equip a commissary building for the Steward's department.
6. Five thousand dollars to build and furnish a cottage for an assistant physician.
7. Ten thousand dollars to improve roads, build gutters, curbs, and walks about the institution and grounds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I wish to extend to your honorable Board my most sincere appreciation of the confidence you have placed in me and thank you for the many kindnesses you have shown me.

To my staff, officers, and employees I wish to express my satisfaction and appreciation of the loyalty and good service which has been rendered.

E. SCOTT BLAIR,
Medical Superintendent.



Sonoma State Home.

SONOMA STATE HOME.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1910.

To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, California.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Sonoma State Home begs to submit its biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1910, accompanied by the report of the Medical Superintendent and the Treasurer, which reports should be considered as part of this report, and to which it is necessary to add but briefly, as these reports to the Board of Managers, including the statistical tables, state fully the operations of the Home for the two years.

You will note by these reports that notwithstanding the unusual conditions at this Home, the regular work and maintenance have been about as usual and to this Board satisfactory.

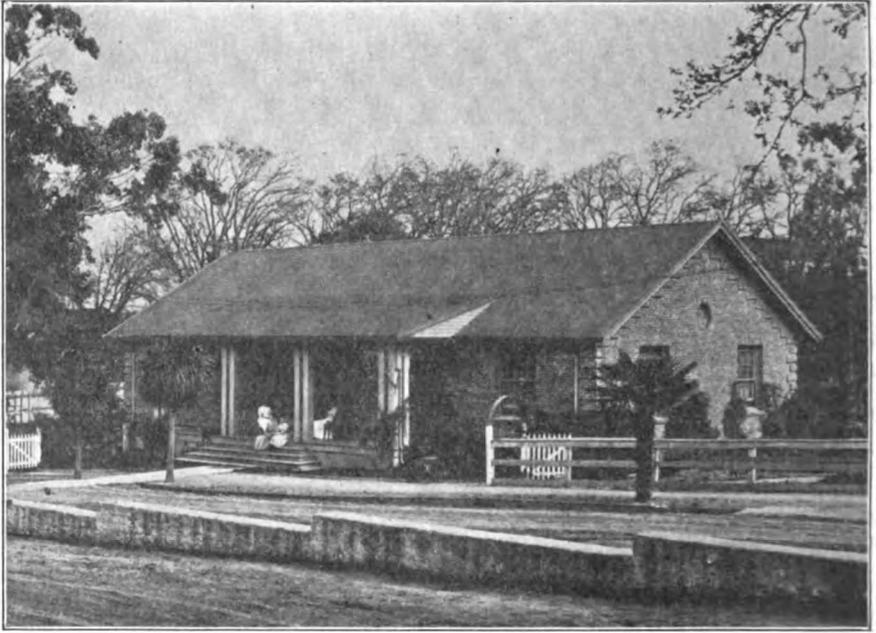
We are now estimating on a basis of 1,200 inmates at the end of the next biennial period. This number, at \$10 per capita, will equal \$288,000, which amount we are asking for support. Our estimate for salaries is \$200,000 for the same period.

Special appropriations for the sixty-third and sixty-fourth fiscal years.

1 epileptic cottage for males.....	\$12,500 00
Furnishing	2,500 00
1 epileptic cottage for females.....	12,500 00
Furnishing	2,500 00
1 cottage for low grade males.....	12,500 00
Furnishing	2,500 00
1 cottage for low grade females.....	12,500 00
Furnishing	2,500 00
1 Dormitory for male employees.....	5,000 00
Furnishing	1,500 00
1 dormitory for female employees.....	5,000 00
Furnishing	1,500 00
1 commissary building	10,000 00
1 dormitory for farm hands.....	5,000 00
Furnishing	1,000 00
1 building for school and assembly hall.....	45,000 00
Furnishing	2,500 00
Improvements for farm and grounds.....	25,000 00
Rellooring three floors of main building and manse.....	27,500 00
Record vault	2,500 00
Septic tank and sewer changes.....	12,500 00
Further water development	5,000 00
Total	\$200,000 00

OUR REASONS.

Our estimate of 1,200 inmates at the end of the next biennial period is a conservative estimate based on the number (176) admitted this last



Cottage for girls, Sonoma State Home.

The construction of this pretty and home-like building was made possible by a donation from Mrs. Miranda Lux.



Cottage for boys, Sonoma State Home.

Built from donation made by Mr. Hartwig A. Cohen, of San Francisco.

year. We place the per capita expense for maintenance at \$10 instead of \$9 because of the increased cost of living expenses. The four cottages asked for are needed to care for the natural increase of our population, and because our buildings are now full.

The dormitories asked for have been long needed, because we are not able to house our present help and to provide for housing the increased number of attendants that our growth will demand.

Our commissary is now in inadequate quarters in a damp basement, and a new, ample, and healthful building is a necessity. Our institution has far outgrown our assembly hall until it is impossible to gather more than one third of our inmates at one time. And the present assembly hall is needed as a dining-room for Judah and Stoneman halls. We have no schoolrooms, except in the noisy barracks, and these are not adapted to our needs, hence our request for a building for schoolrooms and assembly hall.

Our grounds, beautifully located, have never been improved for lack of funds, and compared with the grounds of other state institutions are shabby; our farm is in need of roads, fences, etc., hence our request for an appropriation to improve our farm and to park and beautify our grounds.

We have at present no vault in which to keep the valuable papers of the institution, hence an appropriation for this purpose is a necessity.

Our present sewerage system is imperfect, inadequate, and out of date, menacing the health of the whole institution. We must build a septic tank and remodel our whole system—the appropriation asked is a necessity.

We are still short of a sufficient water supply for domestic and irrigating purposes. We are often out of water, our inmates going without baths, and our lawns dried up; we must have more water, hence our request for an appropriation.

The three floors of the main building and the manse must be entirely refloored; this has been needed for years; the appropriation asked for is based upon actual measurements; it is a great task, a great necessity, and will cost a large sum, but we can not go longer without this improvement.

The main features of our report are based upon figures furnished by the Superintendent in his biennial report.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. HAVEN, President.
 JOS. P. BERRY.
 WALTER FREAR.
 A. C. BANE.
 WM. LYONS.

H. W. A. WESKE,
 Secretary Board of Managers.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1910.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Sonoma State Home.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my biennial report covering the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1910.

The legislature of 1909 changed the name of this institution from the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-minded Children to that of Sonoma State Home. The following special appropriations were also granted:

For the erection and construction of a building as an addition to the present kitchen to be used for the accommodation of a cold storage and ice plant; for the purchase and installation in said building of a cold storage and ice plant; for repairs to the present kitchen; and for the purchase and installation in said kitchen of necessary kitchen ranges and cooking utensils the sum of \$15,000.

For fencing the sum of \$2,000.

For the completion of manor house the sum of \$5,000.

For developing the water supply the sum of \$5,000.

To enlarge and repair hospital the sum of \$7,500.

For furnishing the manor house the sum of \$2,500.

To erect gymnasium for boys the sum of \$10,000.

For enlarging the power house and for the purchase and installation therein of two steam boilers and necessary tools and machinery the sum of \$15,000.

For the purchase and installation of laundry machinery the sum of \$5,000.

For the purchase of fire apparatus the sum of \$367.67, this amount being the unexpended balance of money heretofore appropriated to pay certain claims against the Home.

In accordance with the foregoing appropriations, we have been enabled to construct a refrigerating building and in the near future expect to install in said building a cold storage and ice plant; also, we have repaired our kitchen and installed the necessary ranges and cooking utensils, thus making it an up-to-date institutional kitchen.

We have erected a substantial wire fence around the greater part of the Home property.

We have completed a fine manor house, which is set apart for the meetings and sleeping accommodations, etc., of the Board of Managers, also for certain employees of the Home.

We endeavored to increase our much needed water supply by sinking a well, but it proved a failure; however, we are constructing a dam and intend to convert the old vegetable garden into an immense open

reservoir that will hold thirty-three and a half million gallons of water, to be conserved during the winter seasons and to be used for irrigation, engine room, and laundry purposes.

We have built a new frame hospital building at the back of our old brick hospital and intend to unite the two buildings by a long platform. The new building will contain 14 to 16 beds, besides having two sun corridors; one for boys and one for girls.

We have erected a fine commodious brick gymnasium building for boys, which will be used in winter as a playroom instead of the damp basement as formerly. It will also be used at times as a gymnasium proper.

We have erected a large brick power house, and installed therein two steam boilers.

We have installed a new up-to-date mangle, automatic dryer, and other necessary machinery in our laundry.

Last, but not least, we have completed and furnished a fine reinforced brick administration building, the laying of the corner-stone of which was noted in my last biennial report.

ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, ETC.

We have planted 41 acres of new orchard, consisting of 675 apple trees, 175 apricot, 115 cherry, 250 pear, 75 plum, 810 prune, and 575 peach, and of grapevines 1,147 vines. We have 50 acres of bearing orchard and 16 acres of vineyard. The following is the report of our fruit harvest for 1909:

Grapes -----	191 boxes
Prunes -----	291 boxes
Plums -----	80 boxes
Pears -----	1,104 boxes
Peaches -----	375 boxes
Apples -----	669 boxes
Cherries -----	500 pounds
Canned fruit—1,485 half gallon jars.	
Dried fruit—10,669 pounds.	

We raise all our own vegetables for the use of the Home except potatoes, which we have to purchase.

Our chicken ranch supplies the institution with eggs. The number produced for the year ending June 30, 1909, was 5,545 dozen, and that produced for the year ending June 30, 1910, amounted to 6,356 dozen.

POPULATION.

As shown by our statistical report, the number of inmates remaining June 30, 1908, was 729. We admitted 113 patients (including 12 returned escapes) during the year ending June 30, 1909, and 176 (including 5 returned escapes) during the year ending June 30, 1910. The number died, discharged, etc., for the two years was 135. Of the

whole number of new patients admitted during this period there were 150 males and 122 females. The number of inmates remaining June 30, 1910, is 883.

OUTINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

For the past few years we have been in the habit of sending our boys and girls in increasing numbers by special train to the circus, either at Napa or Santa Rosa; also have sent a few in squads to Oakland or San Francisco. The expense of these trips has been met by our ever-available Christmas fund. This fund is provided for by contributions received at "Christmas time" from friends of the Home. We also have, from time to time, for the benefit of the inmates, moving picture entertainments, which are much enjoyed.

During my visit East the early part of this summer I found that our institution, as compared with Eastern ones, was sadly deficient in the number of teachers. Also, that our grounds were not beautiful as compared with theirs. The number of teachers in Eastern institutions ranges from ten to twenty. We have only four at present, but should have more to carry on the work successfully.

The feeble-minded have been too often confounded with the insane, and therefore, unfortunately, our institution has been made a receptacle for many of the latter, who never should have been placed here. Greater care and judgment should be exercised before committing to this Home, as we have no proper provision for confinement, seclusion, or restraint.

LEGISLATIVE WANTS.

Our appropriation for support for the last biennial period was \$176,000 and for salaries \$155,000. The former amount represented an average of 815 inmates at \$9 per capita. These amounts were considered by the legislature sufficient for the complete biennial period with an estimated population of 900 at the end of that time. At the close of this first fiscal year we have reached the number of 883, and nine months before the end of the biennial period we will have attained to the full number of 900.

We are now estimating on a basis of 1,200 inmates at the end of the next biennial period. This number at \$10 per capita will equal \$288,000, which amount we are asking for support. Our estimate for salaries is \$200,000 for the same period.

Special appropriations for the sixty-third and sixty-fourth fiscal years.

1 epileptic cottage for males.....	\$12,500 00
Furnishing	2,500 00
1 epileptic cottage for females.....	12,500 00
Furnishing	2,500 00
1 cottage for low grade males.....	12,500 00
Furnishing	2,500 00
1 cottage for low grade females.....	12,500 00
Furnishing	2,500 00
1 dormitory for male employees.....	5,000 00
Furnishing	1,500 00
1 dormitory for female employees.....	5,000 00
Furnishing	1,500 00
1 commissary building	10,000 00
1 dormitory for farm hands.....	5,000 00
Furnishing	1,000 00
1 building for school and assembly.....	45,000 00
Furnishing	2,500 00
Improvements for farm and ground.....	25,000 00
Reflooring three floors of main building and manse.....	27,500 00
Record vault	2,500 00
Septic tank and sewer changes.....	12,500 00
Further water development	5,000 00
 Total	<hr/> \$209,000 00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I gratefully acknowledge the loan of films for our moving picture entertainments from Miles Bros., Inc., of San Francisco, free of charge; also donations of money, etc., at Christmas times by friends of the Home; also receipt of the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat and Sonoma Expositor, which have been kindly sent to the Home for years.

To General Superintendent Dr. F. W. Hatch and Hon. B. B. Deming of the Lunacy Commission, also Secretary Gates and other members of the State Board of Charities, I am indebted for timely visits and advice.

To the efficient services of Drs. Edward Gray and Anna M. Gutzwiller, assistant physicians, I am indebted to a large degree for the satisfactory medical care and treatment of the inmates.

I also desire to tender my sincere thanks to the other officers and employees of the Home for their faithful service and loyal support.

To you, gentlemen, comprising the honorable Board of Managers, I am ever appreciative of your kindly assistance and uniformly good counsel.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. J. G. DAWSON,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Movement of patients during the year ending June 30, 1909.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1908.....	413	316	729
Number of returned escapes.....	12	0	12
Number admitted to June 30, 1909.....	52	49	101
Number under care and treatment.....	477	365	842
Number discharged recovered.....	0	0	0
Number discharged improved.....	8	6	14
Number discharged unimproved.....	5	3	8
Number transferred insane.....	1	0	1
Number discharged by order of court.....	0	0	0
Number died.....	23	13	36
Number escaped.....	12	0	12
Total died, discharged, escaped and transferred.....	49	22	71
Number remaining June 30, 1909.....	428	343	771

TABLE II.

Movement of patients during the year ending June 30, 1910.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1909.....	428	343	771
Number of returned escapes.....	3	2	5
Number admitted to June 30, 1910.....	98	73	171
Number under care and treatment.....	529	418	947
Number discharged recovered (by order of court).....	0	1	1
Number discharged improved.....	10	7	17
Number discharged unimproved.....	2	1	3
Number transferred insane.....	1	3	4
Number discharged by order of court (see above).....	0	0	0
Number died.....	20	14	34
Number escaped.....	3	2	5
Total died, discharged, escaped and transferred.....	36	28	64
Number remaining June 30, 1910.....	493	390	883

TABLE III.

Showing Counties of California from which the patients were received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Counties.	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1910.	Counties.	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1910.
Alameda -----	19	17	Sacramento -----	10	15
Butte -----	2	2	San Bernardino -----	1	1
Calaveras -----	0	1	San Diego -----	5	5
Contra Costa -----	0	2	San Francisco -----	22	30
Fresno -----	2	3	San Joaquin -----	1	6
Glenn -----	0	1	San Luis Obispo -----	2	7
Humboldt -----	1	1	San Mateo -----	0	2
Inyo -----	0	1	Santa Barbara -----	1	1
Kern -----	2	1	Santa Clara -----	1	13
Kings -----	2	0	Santa Cruz -----	6	4
Lake -----	0	1	Shasta -----	0	1
Los Angeles -----	8	28	Solano -----	1	2
Madera -----	1	0	Sonoma -----	5	10
Marin -----	0	1	Stanislaus -----	0	1
Mendocino -----	1	0	Trinity -----	0	1
Merced -----	1	2	Tulare -----	1	0
Modoc -----	1	1	Tuolumne -----	0	1
Monterey -----	0	1	Ventura -----	1	4
Napa -----	1	1	Yolo -----	0	1
Nevada -----	1	0	Yuba -----	0	1
Placer -----	1	0			
Plumas -----	1	0	Totals -----	101	171

TABLE IV.

Nativity of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

State or Country.	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1910.	State or Country.	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1910.
Alaska -----	1	1	New York -----	6	5
Arizona -----	2	1	Ohio -----	2	1
Arkansas -----	3	1	Oregon -----	1	0
California -----	67	118	Pennsylvania -----	2	2
Colorado -----	0	1	Tennessee -----	0	2
Connecticut -----	0	1	Texas -----	0	4
Georgia -----	0	1	Utah -----	0	1
Idaho -----	0	1			
Illinois -----	1	3	Foreign countries.		
Indiana -----	1	0	Canada -----	1	0
Iowa -----	3	0	England -----	2	2
Kansas -----	1	1	Ireland -----	1	0
Kentucky -----	0	1	Italy -----	3	3
Louisiana -----	0	1	Mexico -----	1	1
Missouri -----	3	3	Scotland -----	0	1
Michigan -----	0	2	South America -----	0	1
Minnesota -----	0	2	Unknown -----	1	6
Nebraska -----	2	1			
Nevada -----	0	2	Totals -----	101	171
New Jersey -----	0	1			

TABLE V.

Showing age at time of admission of patients for the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Age.	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1910.
Between 1 and 10 years.....	24	36
Between 10 and 20 years.....	41	79
Between 20 and 30 years.....	21	30
Between 30 and 40 years.....	6	11
Between 40 and 50 years.....	4	11
Between 50 and 60 years.....	3	2
Between 60 and 70 years.....	2	1
Between 70 and 80 years.....	0	1
Totals	101	171

TABLE VI.

Showing the civil condition of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Civil Condition.	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1910.
Married	1	3
Divorced	0	0
Single	99	167
Widowed	1	1
Totals	101	171

TABLE VII.

Assigned causes of mental defect in the patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Cause.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Congenital (hereditary)	14	12	24	19
Consanguinity of parents	0	1	3	0
Fall; blow on head or spine; accidents	3	7	8	7
Maternal impression	4	1	6	4
Alcoholism (in parents or grandparents)	1	1	9	5
Cerebro-spinal meningitis or brain fever	4	4	1	1
Spinal disease	0	3	0	0
Brain fever (cerebral meningitis)	0	0	0	3
Age of parents	0	0	0	1
Measles	1	0	3	0
Scarlet fever	0	0	1	4
Pneumonia	0	1	0	0
Tumor of head	0	1	0	0
Cretinism	0	0	0	1
Chorea	2	0	1	1
Scrofula	0	1	0	0
Premature birth	0	1	1	0
Hereditary syphilis	2	0	1	0
Typhoid fever	0	4	0	1
Epilepsy	2	1	1	2
Tongue tied	1	0	0	0
Premature ossification of fontanelles	0	0	0	1
Flogging	1	0	0	0
Effect of chloroform	0	0	1	0
Difficult or forceps delivery	0	1	1	0
Fright	2	1	1	0
Hydrocephalus	0	0	2	0
Dentition	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis	0	1	1	0
Infantile paralysis	0	0	1	0
Infantile convulsions	2	0	5	2
Masturbation	1	0	2	0
Heat stroke	0	1	3	0
No cause assigned	12	7	14	12
Insanity of near relatives	0	0	0	1
Injury at birth	0	0	2	0
Worms	0	0	3	0
Paralysis	0	0	1	1
Apoplexy	0	0	1	0
Gastric fever	0	0	0	1
Lung fever	0	0	0	1
Malarial fever	0	0	0	1
Mental derangement	0	0	0	1
Eczema	0	0	0	1
Delayed menstruation	0	0	0	1
Extreme nervousness	0	0	0	1
Totals	52	49	97	74

TABLE VIII.

Forms of defect in patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Forms of defect.	1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Feeble-mindedness	15	24	36	20
Imbecility	14	13	29	23
Idiocy	11	3	13	6
Epilepsy	12	11	18	22
Paralytics	2	0	2	0
Hydrocephalus	0	1	1	0
Cretenism	0	0	0	2
Idio-imbeciles	4	4	3	4
	58	56	102	77
Deduct (for epileptics entered as also feeble-minded, or imbecile or idiot).....	6	7	5	3
Totals	52	49	97	74

TABLE IX.

Showing autopsics made from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910.

42. July 10, 1908—V. T. G., f. Chronic gastritis. Cause of death: Epilepsy with atrophy of intestinal mucosa.
43. July 12, 1908—M. A. B., f. Large clot of blood in lateral ventricle. Cause of death: Apoplexy.
44. March 15, 1909—N. T. W., f. Hydrocephalic head; pemphigus on gluteal region. Cause of death: Miliary tuberculosis contributed to by hydrocephalus and later pemphigus.
45. March 28, 1909—H. G. A., m. Cause of death: Bronchopneumonia and abscess of lung.
46. Aug. 5, 1909—G. E. E., f. Cause of death: Pleurisy due to tuberculosis, and probably epilepsy; contributory, dislocation of fourth cervical vertebra.
47. Aug. 13, 1909—H. B., f. Cause of death: Gangrenous cholecystitis; diffuse peritonitis; exciting causes, gall stones.
48. Aug. 24, 1909—D. B., m. Pleurisy. Cause of death: Pleurisy and capillary bronchitis.
49. Sept. 4, 1909—E. H. H., m. Appendicitis. Cause of death: Appendicitis (perforative) and peritonitis.
50. Oct. 15, 1909—E. C. K., f. Pleurisy. Cause of death: Pleurisy with effusion; contributory, mitral stenosis and epilepsy.
51. Oct. 20, 1909—E. K., f. Accidental fracture of leg (two bones). Cause of death: Bronchopneumonia; contributory, chronic endocarditis with tricuspid regurgitation.
52. Nov. 22, 1909—H. A., m. Chronic gastritis. Cause of death: Chronic gastritis and general peritonitis.
53. Nov. 24, 1909—F. A. P., f. Acute endocarditis. Cause of death: Bronchopneumonia (tubercular) complicated with acute endocarditis.
54. Nov. 28, 1909—J. C. V., m. Pneumonia. Cause of death: Tuberculosis of the intestines, with pneumonia.
55. Dec. 14, 1909—J. H. P., m. Sudden death. Cause of death: Congestion of the lungs, and mitral incompetency.
56. Dec. 18, 1909—T. McD., m. Chronic gastritis. Cause of death: Chronic gastritis and inanition.
57. March 1, 1910—E. A., m. Cause of death: Cirrhosis of lung and pleurisy.
58. April 8, 1910—H. W. V., m. Chronic gastritis. Cause of death: Leptomeningitis consecutive to gastritis.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICS OF STATE HOSPITALS.

TABLE A.
Showing number of attacks in those admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnew.			Mendocino.			Southern California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
First	327	130	457	157	131	288	10	12	22	124	33	157	106	55	161	724	361	1,085
Second	7	11	18	38	22	60	5	3	8	28	9	37	14	7	21	92	52	144
Third	4	1	5	5	7	12	0	0	0	6	1	7	7	20	48	45	29	74
Fourth or more	0	0	0	3	4	7	1	0	1	1	2	3	14	16	30	19	21	40
Unknown	0	0	0	53	12	65	4	5	9	56	13	69	166	70	236	279	100	379
Totals	338	142	480	236	176	412	22	20	42	215	57	272	328	168	496	1,159	563	1,722

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

First	331	180	511	213	135	348	16	27	43	115	40	155	193	133	326	868	515	1,383
Second	19	7	26	26	30	56	6	4	10	28	12	40	27	16	43	106	69	175
Third	6	1	7	4	8	12	1	2	3	8	2	10	22	11	33	41	20	61
Fourth or more	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	21	13	34	27	19	46
Unknown	0	0	0	25	10	35	6	2	8	4f	8	52	52	18	70	127	38	165
Totals	338	190	528	269	181	450	31	36	67	196	63	259	315	291	506	1,169	631	1,830

TABLE B.—*Showing the counties from which the 3,552 patients were committed during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.*

County.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	
Alameda.....	60	66	46	46	4	10	13	9		1	255
Alpine.....											3
Amador.....		2	1								44
Butte.....	1	3	18	22							10
Calaveras.....	3	5	1						1		4
Colusa.....			3	1							62
Contra Costa.....	23	12	8	19							2
Del Norte.....				2							8
El Dorado.....	3	2	2	1							69
Fresno.....	34	34		1							7
Glenn.....			4	1			2				33
Humboldt.....	1		11	19			2				10
Imperial.....					1				3	6	1
Inyo.....		1									27
Kern.....	10	15							2		13
Kings.....	6	6				1					9
Lake.....			1				6	2			4
Lassen.....			2	2							754
Los Angeles.....			16		1	1			347	389	5
Madera.....	2	3									29
Marin.....			3	4		1	13	8			4
Mariposa.....	1	3									39
Mendocino.....							17	22			15
Merced.....	7	6		2							2
Modoc.....			1				1				51
Mono.....											63
Monterey.....	4	6	5	3	2	3	8	4	8	8	12
Napa.....	1	1	28	31			1	1			37
Nevada.....	4	3	1	4						19	39
Orange.....									18		39
Placer.....	10	25		2		1	1				39
Plumas.....		1	2	1							4
Riverside.....									27	22	49
Sacramento.....	66	55	20	21			1	5			168
San Benito.....	1	1				1					3
San Bernardino.....	1								37	23	61
San Diego.....			2						20	23	45
San Francisco.....	95	122	169	181	1	2	133	147			890
San Joaquin.....	45	45	1				2				93
San Luis Obispo.....	5	3		1	2		7		4	2	24
San Mateo.....		1	15	15	5	3		1			40
Santa Barbara.....	1	1				1	2		19	9	33
Santa Clara.....	40	41	2	2	25	41		2		1	154
Santa Cruz.....	6	24	3	2	1	1	2				39
Shasta.....	3	2	14	14							33
Sierra.....			2								2
Siskiyou.....			11	9							20
Solano.....		1	14	7		1					23
Sonoma.....			9	10			26	25			70
Stanislaus.....	12	13									25
Sutter.....	1	1	2	1							5
Tehama.....		1	3	4			2	5			15
Trinity.....				2							2
Tulare.....	16	21									37
Tuolumne.....	5	5									10
Ventura.....	2		2						10	3	17
Yolo.....	3		6	8							17
Yuba.....	3	5	3	5							16
San Quentin Prison.....	1	5	1	7				2			16
Folsom Prison.....	3	5									8
Sonoma State Home.....	1	2						1			4
U. S. Naval Stations Mare Island and Puget Sound.....							33	25			58
Totals.....	480	548	432	450	42	67	272	259	496	506	3,552

TABLE C.

Showing those born in the United States admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	
Alabama	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	7
Arizona	1			1					1		3
Arkansas	2	1	2	3			1		5	3	17
America			11	11			12		22	34	90
California	81	123	101	106	20	24	56	55	37	36	639
Colorado	2	1	2			1	1			1	8
Connecticut	1		2	2			1		3	2	11
Delaware	1							1		1	3
District of Columbia		1	2	2					2	1	8
Florida									1		1
Georgia	1		1	4			1		3	4	14
Idaho			1								1
Illinois	19	11	10	11			8	5	28	29	121
Indian Territory											0
Indiana	4	6	2	5			1	3	14	16	51
Iowa	5	8	6	3		2	1	4	12	12	53
Kansas	2	5	2	1		1	1		8	15	35
Kentucky		5	3	2			3	1		9	23
Louisiana	2	1	2	1		1	1	2		3	13
Maine	2	2	1	3			2	2	3	3	18
Maryland	4	2	2	3			2	3	1	3	20
Massachusetts	4	5	6	6			4	8	9	8	50
Michigan	1	8	2	1	2		1	4	10	8	37
Minnesota	2		3	1	1		1	1	4	7	20
Mississippi	3	1	1				1		2	1	9
Missouri	13	8	9	5	2	3	4	5	21	13	83
Montana	1		1					1			3
Nebraska	3	3		1			2	2		1	12
Nevada	1	1	2	1		1	2			1	9
New Hampshire	1		3	1			1		3	2	11
New Jersey			6	1				5	4	1	17
New Mexico	2								1	1	4
New York	19	13	19	21	1	1	17	11	20	25	147
North Carolina	2	1	2				2		1	2	10
North Dakota									1		1
Ohio	10	11	9	9		1	4	7	24	24	99
Oklahoma									1		1
Oregon	1	2	1	2	2		1	4	1	3	17
Pennsylvania	5	11	10	6	1		4	5	14	11	67
Rhode Island	1	1	1	2			1	1		1	8
South Carolina	1		1							1	3
South Dakota											0
Tennessee	2	1					1	4	3	4	15
Texas	2	4	2	4	1	1	3	1	9	11	38
United States	21	30	7	1		5		10	6	11	91
Utah	1		1	1		1			2	2	8
Vermont		1	4	2				1	5		13
Virginia	2	5	1	2			3		5	2	20
Washington			2	1			1				4
West Virginia		1		1			1	1	1		5
Wisconsin	3	9	2	3		1	3	1	7	6	35
Wyoming										1	1
Totals	228	284	245	230	30	43	149	149	295	321	1,974

TABLE D.

Showing those born in foreign countries admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	
Africa		1								2	3
Australia		2	4		1				3	1	11
Austro-Hungary	11	16	5	9		2	8	5	4	4	64
Belgium		1							1	1	3
Canada	14	16	8	13		4	8	5	17	15	100
Chili											0
China	15	19	6	2			3	6	1	3	55
Denmark	8	7	5	7			1	6	3	2	39
England	15	9	9	22	1	2	10	2	17	12	99
France	10	5	1	2	2		3	2	11	5	41
Germany	31	34	30	33	2	4	19	15	33	29	230
Greece	2	3	5	1				2	1	2	16
Guatemala											0
Holland	2		1				1		2	1	7
India											0
Ireland	30	25	34	30	3	2	25	20	13	12	194
Italy	31	18	14	15	2	2	9	13	11	6	121
Japan	18	14	3	3			5	3	8	9	63
Mexico	2	7	5	4			1	1	24	20	64
New Zealand	1						1	1			3
Norway and Sweden	10	25	12	21		3	6	11	9	9	106
Philippine Islands									1		1
Peru											0
Portugal	8	9	6	1	1		1	1		1	28
Russia	8	8	6	14			9	11	12	9	77
Sandwich Islands		2									2
Scotland	5	3	4	4		1	5	1	3	4	30
South America	2										2
Spain	2	1	1	2		1	1	1	3	3	15
Switzerland	4	2	6	5		1	5	4	4	4	35
Turkey	3	2				1			4	2	12
Wales										1	1
West Indies	1	1		2							4
Western Isles	4	3	3	2		1	2				15
Totals	237	233	168	192	12	24	123	110	185	157	1,441

Recapitulation.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	
United States	228	284	245	230	30	43	149	149	205	321	1,974
Foreign	237	233	168	192	12	24	123	110	185	157	1,441
Unknown	15	31	19	28					16	28	137
Totals	480	548	432	450	42	67	272	259	406	506	3,552

TABLE E.

Showing age at time of admission of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Age.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	
Between 1 and 10 years.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 10 and 20 years.	11	22	14	11	2	3	8	8	17	17	113
Between 20 and 30 years.	112	99	67	84	9	15	65	79	101	101	732
Between 30 and 40 years.	130	142	105	120	14	12	80	63	131	128	925
Between 40 and 50 years.	93	98	99	90	6	15	50	55	115	112	733
Between 50 and 60 years.	52	70	53	56	6	12	28	27	71	70	445
Between 60 and 70 years.	31	41	37	42	2	5	18	9	38	47	270
Between 70 and 80 years.	22	29	21	15	2	3	13	6	15	20	146
Between 80 and 90 years.	7	9	11	11	1	1	4	1	8	9	62
Between 90 and 100 years.	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5
Unknown	22	37	25	20	0	1	5	11	0	0	121
Totals	480	548	432	450	42	67	272	259	496	506	3,552

TABLE F.

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Civil condition.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	
Married	164	162	167	159	22	26	51	53	183	167	1,154
Single	195	250	128	187	13	30	152	132	113	226	1,426
Widowers	17	23	18	16	5	0	11	8	8	62	168
Widows	16	28	35	33	0	5	9	16	7	24	173
Divorced	13	17	12	9	0	2	6	6	6	27	98
Unknown	75	68	72	46	2	4	43	44	179	0	533
Totals	480	548	432	450	42	67	272	259	496	506	3,552

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TABLE G.—Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Causes.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.	
	1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		Men	Women
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women														
MORAL:																						
Adverse condition (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	13	9	10	6	4	6	5	3	1	7	1	7	3	1	9	3	11	8	12	6	69	54
Mental strain, worry, overwork (not included in above)	12	12	7	8	11	8	7	15	2	1	3	1	3	12	7	17	12	12	2	14	71	70
Religious excitement and spiritualism	9	3	4	3	1		2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	6	1	3	2	3	4	28	19
Love affairs (incl. seduction)	4	1							1	1							1				6	2
PHYSICAL:																						
Intemperance, alcoholism and dissipation	32	9	23	4	16	3	65	15	5	1	7	1	84	7	47	8	23	7	62	6	364	61
Sexual excess	2		3				1	1					2		1						8	1
Veneral diseases	5		8	1	4		20	2				1	4		13	1	6	2	30	3	90	10
Masturbation	13	1	8	1	8		4		2			2		5		19	1	5	3	5	68	3
Sun-stroke and overheating	12	1	7	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	9	1	18	2	6	1	3	13	1
Accident or injury	2	1	1	9	7	7	4	10	2					1		7		11	6	9	72	11
Parturition and puerperium	1	1		4														11			44	44
Change of life	1	1																11			46	46
Fevers																					4	4
Privation and overwork	3	2	7	1	5	3	16	3	3				6	1	7	3	12	5	3	11	16	25
Epilepsy	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	1	1			1	1		10	4	3	7	80	25	25
Diseases of skull and brain	7	7	13	8	10	5	19	20	1	1	2	13	2	13	2	12	5	14	6	31	29	17
Epidemic influenza																					18	73
Abuse of drugs and tobacco	4		7	1	7		7	2				29	6	26	2	6	2	6	5	6	91	19
All other bodily disorders and ill health	12	12	13	11	10	2	18	23	2	3	3	3	7	62	19	27	5	10	1	3	70	67
HEREDITY	24	8	26	18	14	15	51	43	1	2	3	7	62	19	27	20	14	6	3	6	225	113
CONGENITAL DEFECTS	2		3	2	1	6	4		2			2		5		3	2	2	1	3	22	14
UNASCERTAINED	180	72	218	111	149	114	28	19	9	5	9	6	1	18	12	2	155	71	142	81	963	499
Totals	338	142	358	190	256	176	269	181	22	20	31	36	215	57	196	63	328	108	315	191	2,328	1,224

TABLE H.—Showing forms of insanity in those admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Forms.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.	
	1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		Men	Women
	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women	Men ...	Women				
Paranoid states.....	30	17	6	21	16	13	16	23	2	3	2	5	7	4	4	18	11	25	7	122	105	
Manic-depressive insanity.....	167	76	122	79	54	56	43	54	2	4	11	37	42	23	23	128	93	101	86	689	511	
General paresis.....	22	3	20	3	40	5	33	2	3	3	4	26	15	15	7	31	7	33	6	227	28	
Dementia precox.....	7	7	54	25	40	34	26	26	4	5	1	31	2	33	1	39	8	27	16	274	125	
Involuntia melancholia.....	1	1	6	7	7	9	5	6	3	3	3	6	3	4	2	7	6	2	8	22	42	
Senile psychosis.....	16	10	24	19	27	12	21	15	3	1	4	18	2	10	6	27	20	27	25	176	114	
Autotoxic, infective or exhausive psychosis.....	22	2	1	1	2	5	4	5	2	1	1	82	14	3	1	6	4	5	5	45	26	
Psychosis due to intoxication.....	51	11	77	10	48	16	68	14	2	7	7	3	57	10	41	41	5	59	7	492	88	
Psychosis with more or less definite brain disease.....	4	2	12	4	8	7	23	12	1	1	1	3	2	1	12	2	2	9	4	75	32	
Psychosis belonging to definite neurosis of constitution.....	13	13	25	21	9	14	6	6	4	4	6	8	1	10	4	20	9	16	11	115	87	
Constitutional inferiority and abnormal makeup, with or without outbreaks.....																				12	7	
Idiocy and imbecility.....																				3	4	
Not classified.....																				9	48	
Not insane.....																				1	4	
Totals.....	338	142	358	190	256	176	269	181	22	20	31	36	215	57	196	63	328	168	315	191	2,328	1,224

Diseases of circulatory system:												
Disease of pericardium and endocardium.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Organic disease of heart.....	6	6	3	2	7	13	3	7	3	5	3	61
Arterio-sclerosis.....	3	1	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11
Other diseases of arteries and veins.....	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Aneurism.....												1
Embolism and thrombosis.....	2	5						1	1	1	1	2
Hemorrhages, other than cerebral.....	2											2
Diseases of the respiratory system:												
Diseases of bronchi.....	9	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Diseases of pleura.....							1					1
Pneumonia.....	12	1	5	2	8	1	2	4	1	1	4	32
Other diseases of lungs.....	1		2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	12
Diseases of the digestive system:												
Gastritis.....							2					4
Gastro enteritis.....	2	2					2	1				4
Other diseases of the stomach.....	1				1	1						2
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	14	1	2				1	4	2			20
Other diseases of intestines.....	2	5			1	1				1	7	15
Diseases of peritoneum.....				1								1
Appendicitis.....												1
Diseases of liver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system and its adnexa:												
Nephritis.....	8	5	5	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	24
Bright's disease.....												1
Uremia.....												1
Diseases of bladder.....	2											3
Diseases of the uterus and adnexa.....												1
Mental diseases:												
Exhaustion of acute.....	12	6	6	3	2	2	5	2	3	2	4	5
Exhaustion of chronic.....	1	5	3	4	17	20	8	2	2	1	9	3
Debility of old age.....	11	3	10	8	10	8	7	4	1	6	1	10
Accidents or injury.....	3				1							1
Suicide.....	3	1		2	2	6	1			1		14
Tumors.....												1
Gangrene.....												1
Unknown (died on parole).....		5	2	1	2	2	1					9
Totals.....	172	61	143	69	141	76	118	86	21	14	21	14
		50	20	55	14	75	37	82	41			
		878	432									

TABLE J.—Showing occupations of those admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1910.

Occupation.	Stockton.				Napa.				Agnews.				Mendocino.				Southern California.				Total.		
	1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		1909.		1910.		Men	Women	
	Men....	Women	Men....	Women	Men....	Women	Men....	Women	Men....	Women	Men....	Women	Men....	Women	Men....	Women	Men....	Women					
Professional—																							
Architects, artists, authors,																							
clergy, lawyers, surveyors,																							
civil engineers, etc.	29	9	13	3	6	0	9	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	3	0	16	1	18	5	98	20	
Commercial—																							
Bankers, merchants, account-																							
ants, clerks, salesmen, shop-	12	1	24	5	18	3	31	3	5	0	3	3	15	4	18	1	23	10	33	5	182	35	
men, stenographers, etc.																							
Agricultural and pastoral—																							
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen,	52	0	38	0	20	0	14	1	7	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	46	0	36	2	241	3	
etc.																							
Mechanics at outdoor vocations—																							
Blacksmiths, carpenters, paint-	36	0	33	0	59	0	31	0	1	0	4	0	35	0	15	0	52	0	39	0	305	0	
ers, plumbers, police, etc.																							
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary voca-																							
tions—																							
Bookbinders, compositors, weav-																							
ers, tailors, seamstresses, shoe-	36	7	44	4	18	4	25	8	2	0	2	0	30	2	15	0	47	5	36	8	255	38	
makers, bakers, etc.																							
Exposed vocations—																							
Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	6	0	34	0	8	0	5	0	2	0	4	0	44	0	33	0	8	0	9	0	153	0	
Domestic service—																							
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	24	20	1	33	12	10	10	17	0	0	2	0	8	12	9	6	10	28	17	52	93	178	
Educational and higher domestic																							
duties—																							
Governesses, teachers, students,																							
housekeepers, nurses, etc.	0	81	1	102	3	127	7	124	0	17	1	24	0	30	6	16	4	95	11	85	33	701	
Laborers	116	0	134	0	91	0	109	0	4	0	9	0	53	0	65	0	96	0	91	0	768	0	
Gambiers, paupers, tramps, etc.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
No occupation	12	12	14	30	10	18	5	20	1	3	1	7	5	5	12	26	12	20	20	33	92	174	
Unascertained	15	12	22	13	10	14	23	8	0	0	0	1	9	3	8	14	14	9	5	1	106	75	
Totals	338	142	358	190	256	176	269	181	22	20	31	36	215	57	196	63	328	168	315	191	2,928	1,224	

TABLE K.
Showing number of admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., from foundation of the hospitals to July 1, 1910.

	STOCKTON.						NAPA.						AGNEWS.					
	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes
1871	13	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1872	124	58	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1873	160	108	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874	199	145	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1875	213	168	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1876	252	191	0	0	0	0	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1877	228	179	0	0	0	0	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1878	244	112	0	0	0	0	49	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1879	276	124	0	0	0	0	54	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1880	248	137	0	0	0	0	49	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1881	314	210	26	12	0	0	65	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1882	301	120	14	7	0	0	47	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1883	252	192	13	6	0	0	82	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1884	219	102	19	6	0	0	82	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1885	268	193	11	4	0	0	62	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1886	279	131	8	5	0	0	89	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1887	313	125	14	0	0	0	134	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1888	387	146	13	0	0	0	159	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1889	482	295	16	0	0	0	156	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1890	562	221	30	6	0	0	176	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1891	523	245	24	12	0	0	188	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1892	506	240	30	3	0	0	152	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1893	401	185	18	1	0	0	178	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1894	524	209	40	6	0	0	181	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1895	615	259	63	8	0	0	172	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1896	414	252	52	8	0	0	107	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1897	201	83	20	1	0	0	106	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1898	219	90	18	1	0	0	72	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1899	106	58	14	2	0	0	100	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1900	114	40	8	1	0	0	92	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1901	149	54	12	1	0	0	53	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1902	179	71	11	0	0	0	43	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1903	258	68	9	1	0	0	86	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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TABLE K—CONTINUED.

	STOCKTON.						NAPA.						AGNES.												
	DISCHARGES.			ADMISSIONS			DISCHARGES.			ADMISSIONS			DISCHARGES.			ADMISSIONS									
	Returned escapes	Escapes	Deaths	Transferred	Not insane	Unimproved	Improved	Recoveries	Returned escapes	Escapes	Deaths	Transferred	Not insane	Unimproved	Improved	Recoveries	Returned escapes	Escapes	Deaths	Transferred	Not insane	Unimproved	Improved	Recoveries	
1881	264	113	87	0	0	0	590	130	135	146	7	2	10	12	10	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
1882	341	60	87	11	0	0	479	119	146	146	7	2	10	12	10	0	0	0	110	3	0	0	0	0	0
1883	501	201	135	16	0	0	346	89	100	15	6	0	113	5	0	0	0	0	113	5	0	0	0	0	0
1884	414	179	133	8	0	0	363	95	124	8	14	0	98	6	0	0	0	0	98	6	0	0	0	0	0
1885	463	214	130	7	0	0	355	86	105	13	8	0	117	11	0	0	0	0	117	11	0	0	0	0	0
1886	529	194	134	8	0	0	401	114	78	6	11	177	138	0	3	389	3	2	138	0	3	2	0	0	1
1887	826	138	111	5	0	0	286	100	69	7	8	5	106	3	0	289	44	20	106	3	0	289	44	20	7
1888	311	161	96	12	0	0	269	68	48	9	7	1	100	7	3	357	81	52	100	7	3	357	81	52	
1889	280	82	101	9	0	0	277	96	46	16	2	0	109	7	7	384	96	38	109	7	7	384	96	38	
1890	352	121	120	11	0	0	325	114	31	11	3	1	130	8	4	356	97	52	130	8	4	356	97	52	
1891	241	78	100	7	0	0	243	83	32	2	1	103	131	2	2	202	57	27	131	2	2	202	57	27	
1892	213	76	137	6	0	0	233	67	25	3	2	1	115	4	8	185	54	26	115	4	8	185	54	26	
1893	252	91	136	16	0	0	217	58	30	2	2	2	116	5	9	163	56	25	116	5	9	163	56	25	
1894	327	112	136	4	0	0	229	62	19	2	2	2	103	16	11	208	51	42	103	16	11	208	51	42	
1895	305	80	136	14	0	0	237	41	37	3	4	1	105	17	15	248	59	19	105	17	15	248	59	19	
1896	319	95	154	10	0	0	246	51	24	1	6	1	105	17	15	248	59	19	105	17	15	248	59	19	
1897	365	112	157	14	5	0	294	62	67	0	3	3	127	14	9	246	63	64	127	14	9	246	63	64	
1898	388	119	174	5	0	0	279	64	34	7	0	2	157	20	13	196	48	42	157	20	13	196	48	42	
1899	365	92	190	14	0	0	281	50	32	5	4	2	153	15	14	205	53	41	153	15	14	205	53	41	
1900	389	123	182	16	6	0	269	75	43	13	0	3	162	5	2	193	51	44	162	5	2	193	51	44	
1901	371	104	180	18	8	0	302	64	11	25	4	2	154	24	11	178	65	22	154	24	11	178	65	22	
1902	461	133	195	21	4	0	276	76	18	7	2	2	161	13	13	232	61	26	161	13	13	232	61	26	
1903	443	133	195	16	8	0	325	70	12	15	0	2	154	24	11	178	65	22	154	24	11	178	65	22	
1904	410	133	240	14	8	0	370	106	16	13	1	3	143	29	16	27	11	23	143	29	16	27	11	23	
1905	476	143	228	12	6	0	439	100	17	14	0	3	143	29	16	27	11	23	143	29	16	27	11	23	
1906	480	198	233	17	5	0	462	106	13	17	0	6	294	40	27	67	14	11	294	40	27	67	14	11	
1907	548	216	212	33	4	0	450	126	13	17	0	6	294	40	27	67	14	11	294	40	27	67	14	11	
Totals	19,733	8,634	1,276	364	83	319	9,717	630	110	12,701	3,407	2,050	395	194	321	4,293	388	245	4,650	1,149	651	142	26	262	1,695

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TABLE L.

Showing whole number treated, and percentage of recoveries and deaths, from foundation of the hospitals to July 1, 1910.

	STOCKTON.					NAPA.					AGNEW.					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	
1851	6			13	40.16	7.69																			
1852	62	56		130	46.77	7.69																			
1853	102	40		222	57.50	5.40																			
1854	134	32		304	72.86	6.91																			
1855	102	28		348	78.80	5.07																			
1856	172	10		384	81.46	5.83																			
1857	188	16		400	78.50	7.00																			
1858	273	85		432	45.10	7.40																			
1859	370	97		549	44.92	8.91																			
1860	417	47		618	56.24	8.73																			
1861	416		1	731	66.88	6.70																			
1862	469	53		717	69.86	9.06																			
1863	563	84		751	96.50	6.26																			
1864	581		2	802	46.57	10.29																			
1865	632	51		849	54.70	9.66																			
1866	608	61		911	46.95	6.81																			
1867	769	76		1006	40.00	8.60																			
1868	853	84		1126	37.73	11.59																			
1869	929	67		1335	46.68	11.91																			
1870	1047	127		1482	39.22	10.55																			
1871	1060	43		1570	40.84	11.21																			
1872	1123	38		1666	47.43	11.78																			
1873	1153	33		1824	46.13	9.97																			
1874	1224	68		1680	39.89	10.50																			
1875	1362	78		1859	41.96	9.84																			
1876	1504		88	1710	61.26	10.03	206																		
1877	1595		19	1415	41.20	7.06	395	187																	
1878	1592	7		1414	36.53	7.40	528	133																	
1879	1127		75	1506	54.71	7.64	714	140																	
1880	1116		11	1241	55.06	6.80	859	125																	
1881	1102		14	1265	36.24	7.19	1021	182																	
1882	1065		7	1281	39.67	7.27	1172	151																	

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