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Ninth Biennial Report **MAR 6 1915**

OF THE

California

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

Two years ending June 30, 1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

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Ninth Biennial Report

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OFFICE OF THE
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

SACRAMENTO, December 15, 1914.

To the Legislature:

In compliance with the statute, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its ninth biennial report, covering the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1914.

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 GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its biennial report for the two years ending June 30, 1914.

The work during the last two years has been marked by increased progression and improvement.

In a medical way very much closer and more careful work is being done in the investigation of the causes of insanity. Much bacteriological and serological work is being done at all of the hospitals. At Napa we have a trained pathologist whose class of work will be found specified in a special article on the subject in the Napa report, a part of this volume. At Southern California State Hospital we also have an excellent pathological worker. For the other northern hospitals we have as part of our equipment a trained worker in serology, Dr. Grace L. Boalt, who takes care of them all. With this kind of work there is a closer study of the individual and a detection of organic troubles as a cause of disordered mentality. We have added more trained nurses and to some extent increased our working force of attendants. Much work has been done in the improvement of existing structures, water supply, lighting and heating systems, and in providing additional accommodation for patients; a statement on this subject will be found elsewhere itemized.

Through the efforts of the Commission and the assistance of the Board of Control and the State Hospitals we have been able to place two very important workers in the field, one for after-care work of the paroled and discharged insane, and the other a eugenics field worker.

AFTER-CARE WORK.

For many years the difficulty of keeping in touch with our paroled cases has been a problem. Patients are paroled or given a leave of absence in the care of their relatives when their conditions and home conditions will justify it. While these patients are paroled on a thirty-day period, subject to renewal, and their relatives agree to report their condition to the hospitals, it is a fact that the hospitals are unable to keep closely in touch with them so that they may have close knowledge. Under the after-care system we have a physician located in San Francisco who looks after the paroled in the cities around the bay and reports the true situation of patients and home surroundings to the proper hos-

pital. The worker is in a position to give advice both to patient or friends and visits the home where the patient is not well enough to come to her. Another very useful feature of her work is her attention to the friendless women discharged from the hospitals. She assists them in securing employment and finds a proper place for them to live until they are able to do something for themselves. It is no stretch of the imagination to realize that a young woman who has suffered from a mental breakdown, who has spent her savings in medical treatment, who has been committed to a hospital for the insane and who is finally discharged as restored to reason but who leaves the hospital penniless and may be discouraged, needs a helping hand to tide her over the period in which she begins life anew. Our after-care worker has been extending to them this helping hand.

Dr. E. C. Reid, who is our after-care worker, is a woman of broad experience in the care of the insane, having been for a number of years an assistant physician at the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C., and for a year or more at the Mendocino State Hospital. She is in constant attention at the sessions of the Examiners in Lunacy in San Francisco, becomes acquainted with the patients and keeps in touch with those whose cases are under suspension. The work promises to grow both in its extent and importance and to become more necessary and valuable as it grows.

EUGENIC FIELD WORKER.

Through the kindness of the Eugenics Record Office, and those supporting it, we have been able to install a trained field worker, and will probably have her services for the next year or more. This work means the careful and scientific study of the hereditary aspect of mental defect. The chief advantage of eugenic work, which studies the factors of race betterment and is concerned with the improvement of inborn traits of the race, is in its relation to future generations. That human heredity is governed by law is an accepted fact, but the discovery of the exact methods of inheritance and the relation to defects depends upon a prolonged and careful study of the histories of the families who bring into the world defectives. Many thousands of families must be studied and much time taken before conclusions can be drawn intelligently.

The field worker starting with defective or insane individual traces the family, the relatives direct and collateral as far back as possible—two or three generations if possible. To carry out the work the worker must be trained, must have discretion, patience, and perseverance. The results and records of the work are kept and tabulated at the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor, New York, where they are studied and conclusions drawn. This office is maintained by a few public spirited people who are interested in race betterment, and also desire

that the forces controlling and the hereditary consequences of marriage matings should be carefully studied with a view to ultimately benefiting the public by education on these points.

Field workers are scattered throughout the United States and the results of their research studied at Cold Spring Harbor. No publicity is given the names, results are looked for and will be made public when sufficiently studied to draw proper conclusions.

We all recognize that inheritance or heredity is of the greatest importance in the transmission of human traits and California is fortunate in being able to have the services of a field worker.

Miss Ethel H. Thayer, who is in charge of the field work, has taken the course of study at the Cold Spring Harbor School at Long Island, N. Y., and has had a year of actual service in that state.

DENTISTS.

Resident dentists have been installed at the Stockton and Southern California State Hospitals and prompt attention is given to the necessary work of the patients. This installation cuts off the two largest state hospitals from the work of the state dentist and enables him to give more time to the other four.

RE-EDUCATION OF PATIENTS.

Much attention is being given to this class of work, at least two of the hospitals having special teachers who are doing good work and benefiting many patients. Attention is called to the remarks of Dr. Clark, superintendent of the Stockton State Hospital, on this subject.

NORWALK STATE HOSPITAL.

A site of three hundred acres for the new hospital for southern California, near the town of Norwalk, Los Angeles County, has been purchased. The land has been examined by the director of the agricultural department of the State University, Dr. Thos. F. Hunt, and his assistants, and a definite plan of improvement and management of the farm formulated. Plans are now being drawn by the state architect for the main kitchen, commissary and bakery, the engine and boiler room, and one cottage for patients. It is believed by the state architect that these buildings should be completed by October, 1915.

Additional appropriations will be needed for enlargement and it is hoped that the legislature will grant us sufficient to complete the laundry and several cottages with steam, water, and light connections.

The gross population of the ten largest towns in southern California is six hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-two. The gross population of ten of the largest cities of the northern and central end of the state is eight hundred and ninety-one thousand seven

hundred and ninety-eight, with four hospitals for their care. The disproportion is evident and emphasizes the necessity for liberal appropriations for Norwalk, that we may quickly relieve the hospital at Patton.

INCREASE OF INSANITY COMPARED WITH INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The general interest in the question of increase of insanity will justify a few words on the subject.

The comparison made between June 30, 1910, and June 30, 1914, both for insane and population.

The estimates for population as made by the United States Census Bureau for 1910 are taken rather than the actual figures for the reason that there are no actual figures made for the year 1914. In 1910 the estimate for California's population was 2,396,379, while in 1914 the estimate was 2,757,895, an increase of 15 per cent. In 1910 there were on the books of the state hospitals and private hospitals 7,326 patients, while in 1914 there are on the books of the hospitals and private hospitals 9,258.

From the number of 1914 we should deduct 309 who remained in the hospitals under inebriety commitments, leaving us a total of 8,949, or an increase of 22 per cent.

To put this in another way, in 1910 there was one insane to every three hundred and twenty-seven, and in 1914 one insane to every three hundred and five of the general population. But commitments in the last two years have increased 25 per cent, excluding the inebriety commitments in both cases.

Of the commitments 34 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent were foreign born. There is no estimate as to the number of foreign born at present, but in 1910 they constituted 24 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent of the population.

The figures given above are based on the book population, that is, they include those on parole and not actually in the hospital but subject to return at any time; it also includes those in private hospitals. This method was taken for the reason that those on parole are presumed to be patients until discharged.

Comparing the actual numbers present in the state hospitals between June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1914, the increase is shown in the table below:

Actual number present in State hospitals, 1912	8,484
Actual number present in State hospitals, 1914.....	8,742
Increase in two years.....	258

In this tabulation the committed insane increased 348 and the voluntary cases by 45, while the inebriety cases on hand had decreased 135, leaving an actual increase of 258, or 3 per cent.

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

Attention is called to the report of Mr. Chas. F. Waymire of this office regarding the deportation of aliens in state hospitals.

Without any appropriation we have returned to their home country 125 Chinese out of the hospital support funds. While we were able to do this it was a considerable expense and has greatly limited our support fund balances. This return of Chinese has given us additional room and will result in a considerable saving, but the work has proven the necessity of some fund out of which we could return to their homes those who have been committed to our hospitals from other states; we should have a fund out of which the expense could be borne. We are not particular about having the money appropriated to this office, but believe if \$20,000 could be appropriated for the State Board of Control or the Controller, to be drawn upon proof that we could return these non-residents, it would result in good and be wisely expended.

EXPENSE OF STATE HOSPITALS.

With an increased number of patients the total cost of maintaining hospitals will naturally increase, but so long as the per capita or individual cost is kept within reasonable limits the other increase is normal.

There was some advance in the per capita cost during the last year due to several principal causes, viz. the increased cost of our staple contract supplies and the increase of the wages of women employees to the level of the wages of men doing similar work, the increase in mechanics' wages, and the increase of the wages paid nurses and attendants at the Sonoma State Home to a level of those paid at the hospitals. These principal causes of increased cost, one, the cost of supplies unavoidable, the others, the increased wages of women to a level of men, and the increased wages of mechanics and the Home employees entirely justifiable, made an apparent advance of 6½ per cent in the per capita cost over 1912, or \$12.13 per patient, while by economies in other lines the actual increase amounted to \$6.73, showing that under ordinary conditions our per capita cost would have been less.

The State Architect has supplied this office with the following information regarding the progress of the work under construction made under the appropriations by the last legislature. Some of the work has not yet been completed, but is well under way or near completion.

Appropriations.

	Furnishing	Building	Contract price
Sonoma State Home			
Boys' nursery	\$1,500 00	\$17,500 00	\$15,985 00
Dormitory—female employees		5,000 00	Not let
Cottage for epileptic girls	1,500 00	17,500 00	Not let
Farm cottage		2,000 00	Day labor
Water supply		10,000 00	
Septic tanks		5,500 00	
Southern California State Hospital—			
Four cottages (J, K, L, M)	\$20,000 00	\$80,000 00	\$73,070 25
Laundry	2,000 00	18,000 00	Not let
Reservoir	5,000 00		
Water stock		10,000 00	
Stockton State Hospital—			
Ward 25	\$2,500 00	\$55,500 00	\$48,472 60
Dairy building	1,200 00	18,800 00	Not let
Elevators		6,000 00	Day labor
Heating male ward		15,000 00	Day labor
Fire system			
Reflooring		15,000 00	
Norwalk State Hospital—			
Buildings and land		\$250,000 00	Not let
State dairy herd		12,000 00	
Purchase of land		90,000 00	
Agnews State Hospital—			
Workers' cottage	\$7,500 00	\$52,500 00	\$36,750 00
Nurses' home	7,000 00	43,000 00	32,750 00
Rewiring and steam		30,000 00	Day labor
Mendocino State Hospital—			
Gas plant		\$10,000 00	\$5,285 00
Reservoir		12,500 00	
Napa State Hospital—			
Laundry		\$25,000 00	\$19,354 00
Dozier cottages		13,000 00	11,428 50
Dairy buildings		20,000 00	16,985 00
Farm dormitories	\$1,000 00	9,000 00	Day labor
North pay cottage alteration		10,000 00	8,337 00
Steam boilers		7,000 00	4,180 00
Steam heating		20,000 00	Day labor
Rewiring		15,300 00	Day labor
Chambers, cottage		12,000 00	Not let
Reclamation		10,000 00	

THE NEED AND PURPOSES OF PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

One county in this state, Los Angeles, has built and equipped a modern psychopathic hospital. Recently a physician well equipped for the treatment of mental diseases has been appointed physician in charge.

A well equipped psychopathic hospital will provide scientific care and treatment for persons against whom an insanity charge has been made, until their cases can be investigated as thoroughly as necessary and they are either discharged by court or provision made for them elsewhere. Persons suffering from mental diseases should be admitted who on investigation are found to be proper subjects for treatment. Acute cases temporarily detained should be kept a reasonable time for treatment. At such an institution properly conducted laboratory work and clinical methods will work hand in hand, and problems of secretion and metabolism can be worked out.

Much of the advance in medicine has been due to laboratory methods. With modern hydrotherapeutic methods cases of acute delirium from alcohol and other causes can be properly treated without over-drugging. Such a hospital under scientific management, laboratory, medicine, and social service would become the center of education for physicians.

These excited and delirious patients are not treated in general hospitals by methods elaborated in hospitals for the insane. They are not generally prepared to supply hydrotherapy, special attendants and isolation rooms. Many cases of acute alcoholic delirium are committed as insane who could be just as well or better cared for in a psychopathic hospital. The psychopathic hospital will afford early treatment, advanced investigation with the combination of the assistance of social workers, and will be a distinct progression in the work of caring for the insane.

The state has many burdens on its hands and the counties should come forward and help in this advanced work.

ASEXUALIZATION.

Without going into definite details it may be stated that we have continued our work of sterilization and have done some 300 cases since our last biennial report. The longer we continue this work and the more study we give to it, the more convinced we become of its beneficial curative and preventive tendencies.

Those who keep in touch with insane work must have become convinced of the increasing number of defectives and departures from normal among the fairly young people.

The more acute maniacal forms seem to lessen, while those with disharmonies, with ill formed delusions, with the various alcoholic psychopathies, seem to increase.

In our sterilization work we have followed the same plan of obtaining the consent of relatives, where they can be found, before operating. Especially in women we are very particular to obtain consent before undertaking the more serious operation.

There is on the part of some writers a tendency to take it for granted that vasectomy is negligible in its effects. Such a conclusion is contrary to our experience, for we find that many of our cases show a marked clearing up a few weeks after operation. In several instances patients have applied for vasectomy after consulting with their fellows who have been operated upon and have found benefit from it. In women, who with every childbirth have a pronounced mental upset, there can be no valid objection to the work, or in those women who, while still single, continue to bring into the world children whose fathers are unknown, it would seem the part of wisdom when they become insane to cut off their reproductive ability.

Sterilization may possibly prevent the development of a future genius once in a while, but so many who are defective or psychopathic come into the world for lack of sterilization that it is hardly profitable to discuss the question. The genius is a remote possibility, the defective is a distinct probability. Most of our cases have been between the ages of twenty and thirty years of age; quite a number are under twenty.

Of the types of mental trouble manic depressive forms are in the majority with dementia praecox, epilepsy and alcoholic psychosis next in order.

When you come to discuss the number of cures much latitude must be used. For instance, I have before me an unselected series of twenty-one cases, all women, in whom there was 50 per cent of restorations. In some of these cases the operation was done after decided improvement and preliminary to their discharge after consultation with their relatives as to the advisability of the operation.

Study of the individual case and his or her potentiality for reproducing defectives is necessary and should be given.

DEFECTIVES AND FEEBLE-MINDED IN CALIFORNIA.

Those who study the subject closely realize that mental defectiveness is the foundation upon which is gradually built up much of our mental troubles, much of our crime and delinquency, much of the retrogression from sober, law-abiding citizens into shiftless ne'er-do-wells, into inebriety and dependency. This short article is intended to be a discussion of the situation as it exists in California. The subject will be treated more from the social and financial aspect than the scientific. No new theories will be advanced, but a plain statement of facts will be presented and liberal quotations made.

As a general rule it is the idiot and imbecile that comes to our mind when the subject of mental defectiveness or feeble-mindedness is discussed because they only are representative of a class whose trouble is apparent to slight observation.

Recent writers, as Goddard, Healy, and others, include under the term the following:

- A. Feeble-minded.
 - a. Idiots, mental age below two years;
 - b. Imbeciles, mental age between two and seven years;
 - c. Morons, mental age between seven and twelve years.
- B. Subnormal or mentally dull but above the usual institutional type.
- C. Mentally dull or debilitated chronically from—
 - a. General physical condition.
 - b. Enfeebling habits, including the use of stimulants and narcotics.
- D. Cases of specialized mental defect.

Of these the feeble-minded, because they are a recognized institutional class, are of particular interest to the public generally. It is common to associate the idiot and imbecile with the term feeble-minded, but the term has a much broader meaning and should include that very much larger class "who by reason of incomplete development of brain or mind are unable to perform their duties as members of society in the position of life to which they were born and live a normal life"; who are "unable to compete with their fellows in the struggle for existence"; who are "unable to manage their own affairs with ordinary prudence"; who are "unable to exercise that self-control which is necessary to live a moral life." It is easily understood that under this social definition very many are included that are not recognized as feeble-minded. It is roughly estimated that there are close to 8,000 feeble-minded in this state, though the exact number is not known. Recently an effort has been started to secure reliable information on this subject. With the present investigation, which has only been started, we have definitely located between 3,500 and 4,000. There are at the present time 1,100 inmates at the Sonoma State Home (Home for Feeble-minded), with over a hundred more on the waiting list. The population of the Home is measured only by its capacity. It never has room to receive all those who apply. Recently, with a view of a study of the type of cases maintained at the Sonoma State Home, Dr. William Palmer Lucas of the University of California and Professor Terman of the Stanford University have, at the request of the Commission, made through their assistants, Dr. Brosseau and Miss Lyman, a careful examination of the inmates of the Home with a view to classification of the cases and suggestions for future treatment. As a result of psychological tests and

the Binet-Simon method they have, after four months' work and a study of some 825 cases, classified them as follows:

Idiots, of a mental age up to two years, 281.

Imbeciles, of a mental age up to seven years, 389.

Morons, of a mental age up to eleven years and over, 155.

Each of the above classes is further subdivided into the low grade, the middle grade, and the higher grade, according to their relative capabilities.

The above classification is that adopted by the American Association for the study of the feeble-minded.

The classification is based on the assumption that intellectual capacity, as such, is complete in a normal child at about thirteen years of age and that any considerable arrest of mental development that accrues before that age renders the child feeble-minded and that his place in the scale is expressed by the age of a normal child of corresponding mental ability.

The Binet-Simon scale enables us to classify our feeble-minded children into those that are like normal children of one year, two years, three, four, etc., and up to twelve.

Formerly, what we now term "Morons" were called high grade imbeciles. The term "Moron," a fairly recently suggested word, applies to those of a mental age up to twelve years, and means literally "a dull thing."

In the survey of the Home made by Doctors Lucas and Terman they classified as "Morons" one hundred and fifty-five out of eight hundred and twenty-five examined, or a percentage of practically 18.5. With the pronounced idiots and imbeciles we must rest content with the belief that the greater proportion of them become inmates of an institution for their care, but with the higher grades, the "Morons" and the subnormally dull, and those with specialized defects, the question of their disposition and care becomes one of great moment.

With these higher grade mental defectives we are brought face to face with a problem that is difficult to solve and far-reaching in its effects. There is no doubt but that the higher grade defectives, the subnormally dull, and those with specialized defects, are responsible for much drunkenness, much prostitution, much crime, and much that tends to disturb public welfare.

A recent mental test of those committed to one of our state hospitals under the inebriety law demonstrated that 85 per cent were of mental age not over twelve years.

There is no doubt but that a very large proportion of the prostitutes are mentally deficient.

Experience teaches that a large percentage of our dependents and our delinquent or criminal class are mentally defective.

The high grade mental defectives are among our worst offenders, inasmuch as "a certain amount of shrewdness and skill is not incompatible with a moderate amount of intellectual subnormality."

It must be recognized that in the criminal class of defectives the centers of self-restraint are most defective—they may have full knowledge of the nature of their offenses and comprehend that they are morally wrong, still they have not the will power to resist the impulse to commit a wrongful act.

We can not leave this subject without considering for a moment the epileptic. It is estimated by careful observers that there is one epileptic to every five hundred of a general population. At the Home for Feeble-minded there are two hundred and ninety epileptics out of a population of eleven hundred. Of the epileptics, many of them were originally feeble-minded and have the epilepsy engrafted on the condition. Others have been originally ordinarily bright but have been brought into a condition resembling feeble-mindedness as the effect of the long continued epileptic convulsions. There is no doubt but that many of our repeated offenders are epileptics. A careful study shows that at least 7 per cent of repeated offenders are of that class.

An epileptic who develops criminal tendencies is, from the standpoint of society, a dangerous person. An impulse, and any deed may be committed—fancied injuries without a basis of truth may lead to murder or other crime, often sexual in its character. Long continuation of epilepsy gradually tends to defectiveness and brings about danger to society.

HIGH GRADE DEFECTIVES.

Considering the higher class of mental defectives there is no doubt of the troubles caused by them. In the idiots and the lower grades of imbecility the trouble is so apparent that protection is assured by the institutional life or home care, but among the higher grades we find those superficially bright who have some special defect that ultimately is the cause of great trouble. In some there is a lack of the moral sense, and in spite of tender home care, bad associations are made, bad habits contracted, truth telling is an unknown quantity, affection for those who tenderly rear is forgotten, and life is made a burden to the family. There being lack of development of the moral sense, there is no power to guide the individual along the right paths of truthfulness, honesty and virtue. This condition is bad enough among the boys, but in the girls the misery and anxiety are increased a hundredfold in the families. Again, we have a class that are failures in life, who can not, as the age of self-support approaches, maintain themselves. They fail in all useful methods of self-support, they have been backward at school, their deficiency has been recognized but overlooked in the hope that with increasing years ability and steadfastness would come. From this class many

of our drunkards, our drug users, our sexual offenders, and our repeating offenders come. With all the opportunities for a better life and for education they have not been mentally able to benefit by their studies and resist the impulse to do wrong. The foundation of their troubles is to be found usually in a true lack of development of brain or mind engrafted upon them by their ancestors, which greatly limits their capacities to benefit by study or to properly exercise their will power. The problem is particularly difficult among high grade feeble-minded girls. How best can they be protected and prevented from bringing forth their kind? Segregation with education and cultivation of such industrial pursuits as women can engage offers encouragement, but the burden of segregation will be great and become greater with the passage of time. Another greater hope is in sterilization. Sterilization prevents procreation and makes it safe, as far as future generations are concerned, to liberate many for whose protection restraint is necessary.

CAUSES OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS.

One great cause stands out above all others—heredity. There is nothing more certain in inheritance than the statement that feeble-minded will bring forth feeble-minded. Sixty to seventy per cent are due to heredity. The condition if due to heredity is not one of disease but to defective cell makeup. There is a true arrest of development due to internal causes. Feeble-minded grow to a certain development of brain and then stop. The limitations are transmitted by their ancestors. "For each tree is known by its own fruit; for of thorns, men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes." (St. Luke vi, 44).

Other causes are to be found in injuries to mother before the birth of the child, injuries to the child at birth or falls or other injuries during infancy. Alcoholism or syphilis in the parents are pretty active factors in causing deficiency in the children. Toxic causes during disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, etc., are to be reckoned with. Deprivation, loss of sight and hearing, whereby the individual is prevented from communicating with his fellows, may bring about feeble-mindedness unless means are taken to communicate with him and develop his mentality.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE SONOMA STATE HOME.

During the summer, at a meeting of those interested in the care of defectives, the suggestion was made that Dr. Lucas, of the Medical Department of the University of California, make a survey of the Home and its inmates with a view to offering suggestions for its improvement. He has embodied the results of his examination in a report, from which I quote below:

"The material development of the grounds, the care of the wards, the attention to the physical wants of the children deserve heart's praise

from the state. The inmates are well fed and well clothed, and the attention to the details in the care of the children is exceedingly good, especially when one considers the large number he (Dr. Wm. J. G. Dawson, superintendent) must care for and the comparative crowding of the buildings."

It has been recommended by Dr. Lucas that "the teaching force be largely increased, that we pay greater attention to the teaching of industrial pursuits, that we increase our grade teachers, that we increase our corps of physicians. More vocational work is advised with a trained teacher for each class of work and a considerable development of recreational features."

At the present time, out of eleven hundred inmates, five hundred and sixty-five are engaged in some useful work. Fifty-four work in the sewing room, seventeen iron in the laundry, and others help on the wards, dining-rooms, and assist in the care of the helpless. Of the boys, twenty-four work in the laundry washing and sorting room, eight in the carpenter shop, five with the landscape gardener, twenty-nine in various outside details, six on the ranch, and the rest scattered through the buildings and grounds.

Further summarizing the recommendations of Dr. Lucas, he advocates "the enlargement of the kindergarten department so that every child in the lower grades shall have an opportunity to be studied and to develop whatever capacity he may have; that in the higher grades we should have one teacher to every twenty or twenty-five children; that the vocational system now in operation be enlarged; that recreational teaching be much enlarged; that an educational director be employed to have charge of all educational work; that a vocational school be erected costing in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), and that a Moron colony for girls be developed."

In the foundation of a Moron colony for girls Dr. Lucas proposes that cottages with a capacity of fifteen or twenty inmates each be erected on the property of the Sonoma State Home, but at a considerable distance from the main buildings. Each cottage is to have a teacher and an assistant in charge who should educate the children and keep them occupied in the vocational school.

The question of the care of these higher grade girls is a serious one. That protection and vocational education and work is advisable for them is undoubted, and the establishment of such a colony would be great progress.

Whether the state is now prepared to take up this subject and expend the \$125,000, or more, which will be necessary to build, equip and maintain this colony for one year, is a question of policy and finance and must be determined by those best fitted to judge, the legislature.

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

REPORT OF AFTER-CARE PHYSICIAN.

State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to submit the following statement of work done since my appointment:

The first three weeks were spent in visiting state hospitals at Stockton, Agnew and Napa.

The latter part of July an office was established at the University of California Hospital, where an office and the services of a stenographer for part of the day were accorded me by the University free of charge.

The hours of 9 to 11 every morning were set aside as office hours; likewise 7 to 9 every Monday evening for the benefit of those who work during the day.

Eighteen patients paroled or discharged from state hospitals have called for consultation.

Thirty-two friends or relatives have called seeking advice regarding patients.

Seventeen patients have been brought to the office for examination as to their sanity.

Eighty-nine calls have been made in San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley on or in behalf of patients.

Homes and employment have been found for five women paroled or discharged from state hospitals.

Daily visits have been made at the detention hospital where patients are committed to state hospitals.

Three alcoholic patients have been paroled in my care by the court and ordered to report weekly in lieu of sending them to state hospitals.

The time spent at the various hospitals gave me an opportunity to become acquainted with the medical staffs of these hospitals, their methods of work, and the patients about to be paroled or discharged. It also put me in the position to answer intelligently questions asked by prospective patients and their friends in regard to the various hospitals. Friends and relatives of patients have called seeking advice on all sorts of subjects, namely, advisability and methods of having patients committed to state hospitals, having them discharged or paroled from state hospitals, the advisability of visiting them and writing letters to patients, the sending of clothing, food and medicine.

Of the seventeen persons brought to the office for examination as to their sanity, two were from the city prison. Four of these were found

to be normal, ten were found to be suffering from mild mental disorders, but remain at home and receive some supervision from the social workers of general hospitals; three were found to be insane and considered to be dangerous if left at large; these were committed to state hospitals. Examinations made in this way have in many cases saved the trouble and expense of having persons suspected of being insane having to be arrested and taken to the detention hospital for examination by the Lunacy Commission.

Many calls were made at the request of the superintendents of the various hospitals to investigate home conditions before patients were paroled or discharged, to discover actual facts in cases where family quarrels regarding guardianship of persons and property had arisen, and to ascertain the mental condition of persons on parole who applied for discharge.

The most important need of the work at the present time is a home where women and girls paroled or discharged from state hospitals, and who are without friends or money, can find a temporary shelter while they are looking for positions. This work might be carried on in some home for women and girls already established. The Girls' Welfare Home of San Francisco announce their willingness to assist in this work to a limited extent. A fund from which they could be allowed a small sum of money for carfare and employment agency fees is very needful. The disbursing of such a fund should be left to the discretion of the superintendents of the state hospitals, who would be in a position to know the needy and worthy cases.

Respectfully submitted.

EVA C. REID,
After-Care Physician for State Hospitals.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit to your honorable commission the following report for the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years:

The collections for the contingent funds of the various state hospitals for this biennial period show a satisfactory increase over the preceding two years, and are the greatest in the history of this commission. The collections for the period were:

Sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$192,202 08
Sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	203,842 23
Total	\$396,044 31

showing an increase over the preceding two-year period of \$66,985.80.

The efforts of the attorneys for the commission should be favorably mentioned, not only for the results obtained in a financial way for the state through their activities, but also for the valuable service rendered the commission in opinions and advice in consultations. Mr. C. P. Cutten acted as attorney for the commission from June 1, 1911, to August 1, 1913, the date his resignation took effect. Mr. Edward J. Tyrrell was appointed to succeed Mr. Cutten and is the attorney at the present time. From personal observation I feel that the commission can well commend their work.

The collections for the state of charges for transportation of the insane to the several state hospitals also show a material gain over previous years.

Following will be found tables showing collections at the state hospitals by months during the last two biennial periods, movement of patients, nativity, statement of contingent funds, etc.

Respectfully,

E. S. BIRDSALL,
Secretary.

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MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS.

From July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

Months	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Total
1911—July	\$2,151 89	\$6,768 30	\$1,791 50	\$2,056 40	\$4,234 00	\$14,002 09
August	2,987 05	4,828 08	1,654 90	684 35	4,253 30	14,357 63
September	2,295 50	4,845 88	2,069 36	969 50	3,873 32	14,093 56
October	2,469 14	4,206 86	1,395 59	2,383 00	3,843 29	14,297 88
November	2,165 45	3,625 70	2,013 50	1,017 75	5,062 90	13,875 30
December	3,178 49	4,051 85	2,212 36	790 50	4,120 45	14,359 65
1912—January	2,103 38	4,269 33	2,612 19	1,294 82	4,440 13	14,719 85
February	2,338 35	4,030 25	2,436 25	1,629 85	4,801 02	15,235 72
March	2,973 39	3,785 90	2,466 95	1,171 28	3,781 31	14,178 83
April	1,847 43	4,093 00	2,553 98	1,025 50	4,353 49	13,873 38
May	1,568 28	3,874 15	2,513 80	1,632 09	4,955 52	14,598 34
June	3,156 65	2,992 71	2,088 95	832 50	3,764 28	12,835 09
Totals	\$29,210 00	\$48,371 96	\$25,828 81	\$15,537 54	\$51,479 01	\$170,427 32

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS.

From July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

Months	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Total
1912—July	\$2,401 17	\$2,942 57	\$2,656 50	\$2,240 38	\$7,154 36	\$17,394 98
August	2,185 89	3,601 50	3,440 75	1,218 37	5,220 34	15,726 85
September	2,542 00	3,770 23	2,456 86	1,395 00	4,800 39	15,064 48
October	1,424 25	3,979 07	2,653 15	1,179 00	6,703 02	15,938 49
November	2,020 00	3,787 77	2,475 02	1,441 50	3,569 65	13,294 54
December	2,051 02	3,894 67	3,916 49	1,238 00	6,192 70	17,292 88
1913—January	2,222 80	4,568 71	3,047 19	2,485 85	4,939 18	17,263 73
February	3,592 73	4,696 00	2,526 60	1,070 55	4,277 89	16,172 77
March	3,090 14	4,424 03	2,910 91	887 68	4,919 27	16,232 03
April	2,116 46	4,126 25	3,082 27	2,293 00	5,739 32	17,357 30
May	2,524 85	4,978 24	3,363 75	1,203 50	4,787 49	16,457 83
June	1,973 26	4,361 84	3,182 44	976 00	3,532 66	14,026 20
Totals	\$28,145 17	\$48,790 88	\$35,711 93	\$17,637 83	\$51,916 27	\$192,202 08

From July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

1913—July	\$2,607 92	\$4,544 34	\$3,419 61	\$2,325 95	\$4,143 82	\$17,041 64
August	1,933 54	4,847 87	3,850 98	763 25	3,647 88	15,062 52
September	2,474 79	4,634 36	3,930 72	748 60	4,675 32	16,463 79
October	3,921 77	6,676 53	3,848 26	1,997 09	4,111 40	20,556 05
November	2,719 00	4,313 65	2,805 63	1,424 50	4,831 23	16,124 01
December	1,415 85	4,009 32	3,847 95	1,128 00	3,767 18	14,168 30
1914—January	2,145 14	5,399 21	4,218 85	1,450 25	4,425 46	17,638 91
February	1,902 29	5,314 66	4,043 85	1,093 00	4,605 90	16,959 70
March	2,757 51	5,033 42	3,596 51	1,429 50	4,172 30	16,979 24
April	2,803 02	5,068 15	4,617 43	1,699 00	5,247 41	19,405 01
May	2,101 64	4,717 94	3,714 23	1,200 18	3,720 71	15,454 80
June	2,847 22	5,740 94	3,510 65	1,075 50	4,824 95	17,989 26
Totals	\$29,650 60	\$60,300 39	\$45,403 77	\$16,304 82	\$52,173 56	\$203,842 23

REPORT OF ATTORNEY.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned was appointed attorney for the Commission on the first day of August, 1913, and at the time of submitting this report (June 30, 1914) has served your honorable Commission for a period of eleven months.

Hon. Charles P. Cutten, my predecessor, in turning over the affairs of the office to me, submitted a concise and intelligent history of the matters then pending, and I have had little or no difficulty in taking up the work where he left off.

The collection of delinquent accounts is one of the duties which takes a large part of the time of the attorney. Many cases are brought to his attention which require considerable correspondence, tact, and in some instances, the commencement of a legal action. During the eleven months covered by this report I have collected in the neighborhood of \$5,000, a large part of which passed through my hands and was promptly remitted to the Commission. These collections were made by me after the various hospital authorities had been unable to accomplish any results.

In many instances we have discovered relatives or guardians of non-pay patients who had heretofore failed to pay the monthly rate specified by law, notwithstanding they were amply able to do so, and they have been compelled to assume this just burden.

A great many opinions were requested of the attorney by the medical superintendent and the Commission itself, and they have been promptly answered.

Section 2185c of the lunacy law, commonly referred to as the "in-briety section," has caused not only the various medical superintendents, but the general superintendent and the attorney much trouble and work. The judges of the superior courts throughout the state have committed many patients to the hospitals where the affidavit for the arrest was absolutely void in view of a decision of the Supreme Court, and we have experienced a great difficulty in persuading the judges to see that a proper affidavit was made in every case, the result being that many patients were released by the medical superintendents on the ground that they were not properly committed.

It is the intention of your attorney to endeavor to remedy this trouble by having this section amended at the next session of the legislature. It is also my intention to endeavor to so amend the law that more attention will have to be paid to an examination of the financial standing of the intended patient at the time he is examined before the superior court. In many instances we find the judges are somewhat lax in ascertaining whether or not the patient has sufficient funds to pay the prescribed rate, or whether he has relatives upon whom the law places this obligation with the result that numerous patients are committed as nonpay cases, and later on, after we have ascertained they have considerable property, or relatives well able to pay the small monthly rate prescribed by law, it has been a very difficult matter to collect the arrears due from the time the patient was admitted to the hospital.

While section 2178 of the lunacy law (P. C. 2178) provides that the district attorney of each county in which an order of commitment is made must make diligent inquiry into the ability of the person committed to pay the charges and costs of his maintenance and care while in the state hospital, I am of the opinion that this command of the law would be more carefully observed by the various district attorneys if, in addition to the "statement of financial ability" now required to be made out by the judge of the superior court, we could also require a certificate to be made out by the district attorney that he, or one of his deputies, was personally present in court at the hearing and examined the patient and whatever relatives were present in court as to the patient's financial condition.

Your attorney has also been called upon to investigate private matters for patients the hospital authorities had reason to believe had property interests that were not being properly cared for, and in many instances the guardians and attorneys of inmates in the various hospitals have consulted the undersigned in reference to the various interests of their wards and clients.

Respectfully submitted.

EDW. J. TYRRELL.

December 8, 1914.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, California.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as attorney since the rendition of my last report to August 1, 1913, the date of the acceptance of my resignation.

During the period covered by the report I rendered many written opinions to your honorable body, as well as to the different state hospitals. All delinquent accounts submitted to me received my attention. In a great many cases collections were made without resort to legal pro-

ceedings. In other cases it became necessary to cite certain guardians of the estates of insane persons into the superior courts to have them show cause why the particular account should not be paid.

With the approval of the Commission, I prepared for presentation to the legislature bills making certain amendments to the law governing guardians of such insane persons as are or shall be confined in the state hospitals. The objects of the proposed laws were (1) to increase the collections of the hospitals by providing a system whereby the Commission would obtain timely information concerning the financial condition of the patient through the filing of inventories and accounts by guardians; (2) to protect the wards by compelling such guardians to report to the court the value and character of the estates which they may be administering and to account to the court for moneys which they may receive and expend in the course of guardianship. These bills were known as Senate Bills Nos. 202, 203, 204 and 205, and were introduced by Senator A. E. Boynton, who gave them his best attention with the result that they were all reported favorably from the committees to which they were sent, passed by both houses and finally approved by Governor Johnson. The amendment to section 1773 of the Code of Civil Procedure provided for the removal of the guardian of an insane person upon failure to return to the court a verified inventory of the estate of his ward within three (3) months after his appointment, and also provided for his removal upon his failure to render his annual account. Service of a copy of the inventory filed with the court and of all accounts rendered by the guardian must be made upon the secretary of the State Commission wherever the insane person is or has been an inmate of a state hospital.

Section 1774 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended, provides that settlement of the account of a guardian of an insane person who is or has been confined in a state hospital can not be made until five days' previous notice thereof had been given to the secretary or attorney for the State Commission in Lunacy. The experience of your attorney in finding guardians of the estates of insane persons who had been studiously and successfully covering up the estates of their wards to escape paying to the state the small amount required by law for the care and maintenance of insane persons who can well afford to pay their way, suggested to him that if the guardian could be compelled to file and serve upon the State Commission in Lunacy the inventory of the ward's estate and his annual accounts, under penalty of losing his guardianship if he failed to perform these duties, that the Commission would secure timely and correct information of the condition of the estates of all of its wards under control of the different superior courts throughout the state.

Section 1777 was amended to provide for the sale or hypothecation of the real or personal property of an insane person when the income of his estate is insufficient to pay the state for his care and maintenance.

Senate Bill No. 206 made an amendment to section 2197 of the Political Code to remove an existing doubt as to the power of the Commission to bring a proceeding in mandamus to compel county officers to perform their duties in respect to making payments to the state institutions for the care and maintenance of its wards in such cases as the law provides that payment shall be made.

On April 1, 1913, I tendered to your honorable body my resignation as your attorney, which was duly accepted on the first day of August, 1913. Shortly after the acceptance of my resignation and the appointment of my successor, Hon. Edward J. Tyrrell, I prepared a detailed report of each case which had been submitted to me during my incumbency and forwarded the original thereof to your honorable body, together with certain correspondence and papers relating to the same. I also forwarded a copy of my report to Hon. Edward J. Tyrrell, together with other correspondence and papers in connection with the cases therein referred to. Each of the state hospitals received a copy of the report in so far as it appertained to cases in which it was interested.

In view of the fact that the report hereinbefore referred to contained a statement of all proceedings taken in each case, I deem it unnecessary to here enumerate in complete detail the actions and proceedings which have been taken in relation thereto during the period for which this report is made. I am appending hereto, however, as Appendix "A," a brief statement in relation to certain of said cases.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES P. CUTTEN.

APPENDIX "A."

The cases of State Commission in Lunacy *vs.* John Welch, as treasurer of San Benito County, and State Commission in Lunacy *vs.* John Welch, as treasurer, and Elmer Dowdy, as auditor, of San Benito County, have both been finally decided adversely to the contention of the Commission. These actions against the auditor and treasurer of San Benito County were commenced by the filing of petitions for writs of mandamus to compel payment to the state for the care and support of feeble-minded children sent by that county to the Sonoma State Home for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909. The first case was commenced several years ago; the petition in the second case was filed August 5, 1910. Demurrers to both petitions were sustained by the Superior Court of San Benito County, and judgments were given and made in favor of defendants on May 24, 1911, before my employment as attorney for the Commission. Appeals were taken to the District Court of Appeal for the First Appellate District from these judgments, in which appeals I participated. The District Court of Appeal on December 12, 1912, rendered decisions affirming the judgments of the Superior Court sustaining the demurrers to the petitions. Petitions for rehearing after decision by the

District Court of Appeal were filed in January, 1913, with the Supreme Court of the State of California, which petitions were subsequently denied. The decisions in these cases will be found in Volume 20 of California Appellate Decisions, at pages 624 and 807.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Mary J. Anderson for \$105. Citation was issued directing the guardian, Union Trust Company of San Francisco, to show cause why the account of the hospital should not be paid. On March 13, 1913, the sum of \$150 was paid to the Napa State Hospital under direction of the court.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against William Barclay. The patient died at Napa State Hospital August 28, 1889. He left an estate consisting of two certificates of deposit for \$100 and \$200, respectively. The public administrator of the city and county of San Francisco took out letters of administration and acted without compensation.

Claim of Stockton State Hospital against Mrs. Augusta Bock. I secured payment of \$100 on account on February 1, 1913.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Mary Burnett. A relative of this patient was persuaded to make regular payments for the care of this patient. Further details will be found in the report of the case.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against J. P. Burke. I investigated this matter and ascertained that A. G. Gilcrest, a brother-in-law of the patient, had been making payments but could no longer afford to do so. He being under no legal obligation to make the payment, no further action was taken.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against John F. Burns. Mrs. Edith A. Burns is his guardian. The patient is possessed of property valued at about \$10,000. The property is heavily mortgaged. The attorney for the guardian advised that payment will be made as soon as property is disposed of.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Lillian Chase. The patient owed \$13.50. Bert S. Chase, husband of patient, filed petition in bankruptcy. A claim was filed with the referee in bankruptcy for the amount owing which claim was allowed.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against C. H. Catton. The Union Trust Company of San Francisco is his guardian. I secured an order of court directing the guardian to pay the hospital the sum of \$251 in July, 1911. From that date until July 24, 1913, no payments were made to the hospital. A petition for a citation to compel the guardian to show cause why the claim should not be paid was filed. The case was pending at the time my successor was appointed.

Claim of Mendocino State Hospital against Adeline Delventhal. F. W. Delventhal of 1634 Shrader street, San Francisco, is a son of the patient. The account of this patient amounted to \$352 on July 1, 1913, and suit was commenced on the claim and was pending at the time my successor was appointed.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Henry E. Dikeman and Louisa Matilda Dikeman for \$925 and \$825, respectively. These patients are brother and sister and are heirs of Simon H. Dikeman, who died in Oakland, November 24, 1907. The interest of each patient is valued at \$15,000. On investigating the guardianship proceedings, I ascertained that there was no lawfully acting guardian for either incompetent. After several months' delay new guardians qualified and suits were commenced for the collection of the above amounts. These cases are pending.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Daniel Dempsey. This patient is an heir of Martin T. Doyle, deceased. The patient's interest in the estate amounts to about \$100. A petition was filed with the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco for an order appointing the secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy guardian of the estate of this incompetent. The secretary was appointed guardian on September 3, 1913. He is now in negotiations with the surety on the bond of the administratrix of the estate of Martin T. Doyle to secure payment of the amount due said Dempsey.

Claim of Mendocino State Hospital against Michael Devereux. Father J. J. Gannon is guardian of this patient. On January 11, 1913, I secured the payment of \$285 to the hospital which paid the account to October 10, 1912. No payments having been made for more than one year, a petition was filed for a citation to

issue directing the guardian to show cause why the account of the hospital should not be paid. The matter was pending when my successor took office.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Peter Eckmeyer. This case was taken up with Edward S. Bell, attorney for the guardian of the estate of this patient. The court reduced the amount to be paid monthly to the hospital to \$7.50. I do not believe that the court has jurisdiction to make such an order. As the Commission felt disposed to accept the amount, under the circumstances surrounding the case no action was taken to annul the order.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Caroline Friedlander. William Friedlander of Berlin, Germany, was the husband of this patient. The husband, during his lifetime, took out a policy of insurance in the amount of \$3,000, making the patient the beneficiary. After his death I attempted to collect from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company the amount of this policy. Investigation, however, showed that the patient, before she became incompetent, had assigned, for a valuable consideration, all her interest in the policy to a third party. After a careful examination of the assignment I concluded that it was valid and that the patient had no interest in the policy of insurance.

Claim of Sockton State Hospital against Thomas J. Gish. Mrs. M. J. Hughes, 45 Fox avenue, San Jose, California, is guardian. Investigation showed that the patient has property valued at \$1,000 which has not been productive. The guardian promised to pay the hospital as soon as property could be sold. Suit was recommended against guardian to secure judgment in order that collection can be made when property is sold.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Anne Gyselaar. John Gyselaar, husband of this patient, left an estate valued at \$60,000, one half of which was devised to trustees for the purpose of paying the income for the care of the patient. The trustees entered into an agreement with the hospital to pay \$85 per month for the care of the patient and nurse in attendance, but subsequently refused to make payments. Your attorney interposed an objection to the account of the trustees filed in the Superior Court of Humboldt County and succeeded in having the fees of the trustees materially reduced. He prepared complaints against the trustees and the guardian and advised them that unless payment was immediately made suits would be commenced. Negotiations were entered into resulting in the payment of all the charges for the support of the patient and the wages of the nurse. Payments are now being regularly made.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Patrick Hassett. The hospital authorities advised that patient was the owner of an estate in Solano County. Investigation showed that patient executed before he became insane a deed to his daughter, Mary A. Hassett, of a lot in Vallejo. No property remains to satisfy any judgment which could be secured on this claim.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against J. D. Houghton in the sum of \$150. Payment of this amount was secured.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against J. Hirschbaum. The patient has one third interest in the net income derived from trust estate valued at about \$9,000, of which Union Trust Company of San Francisco is trustee. Patient's interest from estate each month is small. I made arrangements whereby \$15 was to be paid each month to the hospital.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Rose Haberly. William T. Haberly of 405 Mechanic's Institute Building, San Francisco, is guardian. George W. Haberly, a son of this patient, died leaving an estate valued at about \$10,000. The beneficiary under the will was Emolyn Grace Campbell, a sister of the deceased and daughter of this patient. Suit was commenced by the guardian to recover certain moneys which were alleged to have been collected by the deceased in his lifetime for the benefit of the patient and also an attempt made to break the will of George W. Haberly. Both actions failed. An action was brought against Emolyn Grace Campbell for the sum of \$4,800 for the care and support of her mother. The case was pending at the time my successor took office.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Susan B. Hart. The patient has an estate consisting of lot of land valued at \$2,000. In order to protect the claim

of the state I secured a note from the guardian for \$580, which will pay the account of the patient to June 1, 1913. The note can be collected as soon as the property is sold.

Claim of Southern California State Hospital against Johannes F. Keffel. The patient's estate is valued at about \$15,000. Johanna Agnes Keffel, mother of the patient, now deceased, was guardian. A claim was presented to the guardian but was not paid at the time of her death. After the appointment of a new guardian, I demanded payment of the account in full. The guardian refused to pay the amount demanded. Suit was commenced in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County against the estate of the incompetent. The action was pending at the time my successor took office.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Eliza McKerron. A. McKerron, 122 McAllister street, San Francisco, California, is her husband. He was the owner of a ranch near Gilroy, valued at \$30,000, which was mortgaged. Husband has recently sold ranch and should be in position to pay the account.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against Bartholomew S. Morrissey. Investigation showed that the patient is the owner of an estate consisting of a one fourth interest in a lot on Geary street near Third avenue, San Francisco. The interest of the incompetent amounts to about \$725. An arrangement was made with the attorney for the payment of one year's support at the hospital and thereafter \$15 per month.

Claim of Southern California State Hospital against Helen O. Morris. W. A. Snedeker, 608 Bryson Block, Los Angeles, California, was guardian of this patient. The patient died at the hospital on June 2, 1912. Through negotiations with the guardian the payment of the account in full was secured on May 21, 1913.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Charles Pettijohn. E. Myron Wolf is guardian of the incompetent. Investigation showed that on March 5, 1904, the State Commission in Lunacy, through its attorneys, filed a suit in San Francisco against the incompetent for \$1,005. The record in the case was destroyed in the fire of 1906. Pettijohn died March 19, 1913. The public administrator of the city and county of San Francisco was then appointed administrator of the estate. A claim was presented against the estate for \$2,457.50 for fourteen years' board and care. I also prepared and presented a claim for \$1,005 together with interest amounting to \$656.66 previously sued for. In order to have the claim allowed it will be necessary to restore the old records. Steps to have this record restored were being taken at the time my successor was appointed.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against John Pinard. J. A. Chargin, 167 Vine street, San Jose, California, is guardian of this patient. The patient was discharged April 25, 1913. There was then owing the hospital the sum of \$472. Investigation showed that the guardian had collected several debts due the incompetent and has in his possession cash amounting to \$1,500. A petition was filed and citation issued to the guardian to show cause why the account should not be paid. The matter was pending at the time of my successor's appointment.

Claim of Napa State Hospital against George A. Roberts and Elizabeth Roberts. Investigation shows that George Roberts is the owner of property consisting of 1½ acres of land with a warehouse and grocery store and bar connections situated about five miles from Santa Rosa. Claim can not be paid until property is disposed of.

Claim of Mendocino State Hospital against James F. White. This patient had an estate consisting of cash on deposit with the German Savings and Loan Society. Upon petition being filed with the Superior Court, the secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy was appointed guardian of the patient.

Claim of Agnews State Hospital against Edwin Thomas Renshaw. This patient was committed on May 16, 1900. No payments were made for care and support. I ascertained that patient was entitled to an interest in the estate of Fred Renshaw, his brother, amounting to the sum of \$1,572. Upon the consent of the relatives of the patient the secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy was appointed guardian by order of court on August 15, 1913. Payments are now being regularly made to the hospital.

REPORT OF AUDITOR.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report on the deportation of alien and non-resident insane, and your attention is respectfully called to the accompanying tables. On June 30, 1914, the hospital population was 8,742, of whom 4,197 were of foreign birth, or 48 per cent. The deportations represent 8 per cent of the discharges for the biennial period and 8.7 per cent of the foreign admissions for the same period.

With the effectual cooperation of the State Board of Control and the State Hospitals we have returned to their native villages 125 Chinese at a per capita cost of \$93.80. The average hospital residence of the 125 Chinese was eight years, and it is safe to say that their average hospital life would continue for a like period, as the Chinese, under the care and treatment received in our hospitals, are a long lived and healthy portion of the hospital population. This movement of the Chinese was accomplished without extra cost to the state as the expenses thereof were defrayed from the appropriations for support of the several state hospitals. It will readily be seen that the movement was a good business proposition for the state. While the per capita cost of the movement was \$93.80 the per capita cost of maintenance for the sixty-fifth fiscal year was \$196.70. The cost of the movement was charged to the appropriation for support for the sixty-fifth fiscal year, while the benefit to be derived will be spread over a period of from eight to ten years.

Citing the above as an example of what can be done along these lines, I would most earnestly recommend that an appropriation of \$10,000 per year be provided to carry on this work. Of the 3,728 admissions to the state hospitals for the insane during the biennial period, 2,485 are reported as natives of states other than California. We consider 5 per cent as a very conservative estimate of the above 2,485 as strictly non-residents and with available funds would be able to relieve the state of the unjust burden of their support and maintenance.

As an index of the volume of the alien insane you are advised that 290 cases were investigated. Of this number 75 were deported on United States Government warrants and 97 by the Commission.

With hearty cooperation and aid of the United States Immigration Service I am pleased to report the deportation of alien insane in a very satisfactory condition.

With the opening of the Panama Canal and the Panama-Pacific Exposition we looked forward to a large increase in foreign immigration. The European war has, undoubtedly, checked this anticipated influx. While there has been a very decided decrease in immigration from the war zone its effect on the deportation of alien insane has not yet been felt, and in all probability will not be felt for the next two or three years.

Respectfully submitted.

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

TABLE 1.

Nativity of aliens deported between July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1914.

Armenia	1	Italy	18
Austria	5	Japan	2
Azores Islands	5	Korea	1
Bulgaria	1	Mexico	6
Canada	1	Poland	2
China	98	Portugal	1
Denmark	3	Russia	4
England	4	Spain	3
Finland	1	Sweden	2
France	4	Switzerland	4
Germany	8	Turkey	1
Greece	5		
Ireland	4	Total	184

TABLE 2.

Time in the United States of those deported on United States Government warrants, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

1 to 3 months	4	18 to 21 months	6
3 to 6 months	6	21 to 24 months	6
6 to 9 months	4	24 to 30 months	7
9 to 12 months	9	30 to 36 months	11
12 to 15 months	9		
15 to 18 months	13	Total	75

TABLE 3.

July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Deported on United States Government warrants	75
Deported by friends and relatives	13
Deported by Commission	97
Verified, but Immigration Department refused to deport	5
Cases with negative results	101
Total	291

TABLE 4.
Showing the financial benefit derived by the state through the efforts of the State Commission in Lunacy.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Totals
Aliens deported and non-residents returned	10	15	8		27	63	63	44	30	146	430
Per capita cost for maintenance, etc.	\$156.37	\$170.35	\$162.32	\$165.08	\$163.03	\$180.02	\$192.11	\$175.14	\$190.63	\$196.70	
Saving based on cost for maintenance	1,563.70	2,555.25	1,298.56	2,470.26	4,401.81	11,341.26	12,102.93	7,709.16	7,434.37	28,718.20	\$79,298.64
Per capita cost for construction, furnishing, etc.	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	
Saving based on cost for construction, etc.	5,500.00	8,250.00	4,400.00	8,250.00	20,250.00	47,250.00	47,250.00	33,000.00	29,250.00	109,500.00	312,950.00
Total based on cost for maintenance, construction, etc.	7,063.70	10,595.25	5,698.56	10,820.26	24,651.81	58,591.26	59,352.93	40,709.16	36,674.37	138,218.20	392,198.64
Expense of State Commission in Lunacy	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	12,000.00
Net saving to the State through State Commission in Lunacy	5,863.70	9,395.25	4,498.56	9,520.26	23,451.81	57,391.26	58,152.93	39,509.16	35,474.37	137,018.00	360,198.64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount expended by the State Commission in Lunacy.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$18,750 00
Unexpended balance, sixty-third fiscal year.....	883 35
	<hr/>
Amount expended.....	\$19,633 35
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	\$1,733 35
Appropriation for traveling and contingent.....	\$2,500 00
Unexpended balance sixty-third fiscal year.....	621 30
	<hr/>
Amount expended.....	\$3,121 30
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Unexpended balance.....	3,121 30
Appropriation for printing.....	\$2,750 00
Unexpended balance, sixty-third fiscal year.....	214 43
	<hr/>
Amount expended.....	\$2,964 43
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	2,964 43

Sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$18,000 00
Amount expended.....	17,991 65
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	\$8 35
Appropriation for traveling and contingent.....	\$2,500 00
Amount expended.....	2,218 32
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Unexpended balance.....	\$281 68
Appropriation for printing.....	\$3,000 00
Amount expended.....	2,999 26
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Unexpended balance.....	\$0 74

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RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Menlocho	Southern California	Sonoma	Totals
Balance on hand July 1, 1912.....	\$7,765 44	\$2,735 06	\$39,075 77	\$15,104 15	\$46,215 03	\$9,833 94	\$141,779 41
Receipts sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	29,075 11	47,333 60	44,782 86	16,206 13	51,909 32	14,364 43	203,671 51
Total receipts	\$36,870 55	\$80,068 74	\$77,858 63	\$31,310 28	\$118,124 35	\$24,418 37	\$308,650 92
Disbursements	25,780 07	50,057 61	41,740 32	30,432 27	72,826 40	11,386 14	212,222 81
Balance on hand July 1, 1913.....	\$11,090 48	\$30,011 13	\$36,118 31	\$30,878 01	\$45,297 95	\$13,032 23	\$156,428 11
Receipts sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	28,840 73	59,100 49	34,955 31	17,315 33	62,147 92	18,077 77	220,397 55
Total receipts	\$39,891 21	\$89,111 62	\$71,073 62	\$38,193 34	\$107,445 87	\$31,110 00	\$376,825 66
Disbursements	28,965 60	51,946 80	50,846 70	8,433 06	45,381 34	16,391 25	187,216 84
Balance on hand July 1, 1914.....	\$10,925 61	\$37,164 73	\$35,174 92	\$29,700 28	\$31,864 53	\$14,718 75	\$180,608 82

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

	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Sonoma
	From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1914	From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1914	From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1914	From July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1914	From July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1914	From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1912
Machinery and hardware	\$18,301 86	\$34,784 34	\$1,954 27	\$2,128 61	\$21,586 69	\$4,063 05
Farm and grounds	69,440 38	83,580 65	31,467 30	6,427 69	38,308 74	4,176 93
Buildings	76,940 74	104,365 56	115,379 73	45,919 76	124,884 99	31,256 85
Furniture, bedding, etc.	61,117 00	64,704 07	41,879 61	6,895 02	35,459 54	517 39
Labor on grounds, etc.	10,942 30	59,903 77	2,064 30	1,514 17	11,214 01	1,972 86
Rent of land and purchase of real estate.	31,752 79	88,705 07	7,185 75	300 00	3,556 00	5 00
Interest and exchange	13,489 44	9,714 00	81 81	16 05	21 92	
Improvements and repairs	121,715 59	114,452 67	73,319 26	33,803 48	41,439 45	11,788 76
Entertainment and religious exercises	3,159 01	5,293 83	247 25	195 03	2,034 75	
Incidentals and miscellaneous	14,413 21	8,548 51	12,247 18	2,574 50	4,907 45	830 38
Traveling expenses	4,626 65	2,409 20	1,234 70	193 65	2,129 21	
Groceries, fruit, etc.	3,190 69	7,417 19	842 98	17 50	2,196 67	40 73
Refunded board and discharged patients.	7,872 97	4,698 00	1,607 64	4,228 86	6,759 70	68 65
Sewerage, water, light and heat.	45,821 68	61,704 27	56,624 08	36,617 67	96,678 69	21,720 61
Fire protection	3,771 28	13,773 97	7,134 64	1,078 99	4,294 98	695 97
Live stock	13,062 21	5,175 50	1,158 00	121 82	2,011 50	
Telegraph and telephone	240 60	908 66	1,012 35	69 30	1,090 69	220 51
Books and stationery	295 75	3,326 89	406 41	33 00	111 73	
Freight and express		989 92	6 00		449 14	
Advertising and printing	758 99	354 47	609 25	142 80	360 86	171 50
Inspection and insurance of boilers.	1,346 96	1,548 76	411 65		368 00	350 00
Attorney fees	688 25	1,680 20	57 50	112 50	541 60	
Subsistence of assistant physician.	1,680 00					
Improvement of streets and roads.	22,197 49					
Ice plant	11,102 50	6,889 87	1,263 37			
Metallic file cases		1,906 65				
Detective service		575 70				
Orr's shortage—ex-treasurer						
Tower clock	1,890 95					
			788 50			
					3,893 15	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Stockton	Napa	Arenas	Menlocho	Southern California	Sonoma	Totals
Balance on hand July 1, 1912.....	\$7,795 44	\$22,735 08	\$33,075 77	\$15,104 15	\$96,215 03	\$9,833 94	\$164,779 41
Receipts sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	29,075 11	47,333 64	44,782 86	16,206 13	51,989 32	14,564 43	203,871 51
Total receipts.....	\$36,870 55	\$80,068 74	\$77,858 63	\$31,310 28	\$118,124 35	\$24,418 37	\$368,650 92
Disbursements.....	25,780 07	50,067 61	41,740 32	10,432 27	72,826 40	11,386 14	212,222 81
Balance on hand July 1, 1913.....	\$11,090 48	\$30,011 13	\$36,118 31	\$20,878 01	\$45,297 95	\$13,032 23	\$130,438 11
Receipts sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	28,800 73	59,100 49	34,955 31	17,315 33	62,147 92	18,077 77	230,397 55
Total receipts.....	\$30,891 21	\$89,111 62	\$71,073 62	\$38,193 34	\$107,445 87	\$31,110 00	\$376,825 66
Disbursements.....	28,965 60	51,946 89	35,808 70	8,493 06	45,381 34	16,391 25	187,216 84
Balance on hand July 1, 1914.....	\$10,925 61	\$37,164 73	\$35,174 92	\$29,700 28	\$61,864 53	\$14,718 75	\$189,608 82

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

	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Menlo Park	Southern California	Sonoma
	From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1914	From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1914	From July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1914	From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1914	From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1914	From July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1912
Machinery and hardware	\$18,301 86	\$34,784 34	\$1,054 27	\$2,128 61	\$21,586 09	\$4,063 05
Farm and grounds	69,440 38	83,580 65	31,487 30	6,427 69	38,308 74	4,176 93
Buildings	76,940 74	104,365 56	115,379 73	45,919 70	124,884 90	31,254 85
Furniture, bedding, etc.	61,117 00	64,704 07	41,879 61	6,886 02	35,450 54	517 39
Labor on grounds, etc.	10,942 30	59,943 77	2,064 30	1,514 17	11,214 01	1,972 86
Rent of land and purchase of real estate.	31,752 79	38,705 07	7,182 75	300 00	3,556 00	5 00
Interest and exchange	13,489 44	9,714 00	81 81	16 65	21 92	
Improvements and repairs	121,715 59	114,452 67	73,319 26	33,803 48	41,439 45	11,788 78
Entertainment and religious exercises	3,159 01	5,293 83	247 25	195 03	2,484 75	
Incidentals and miscellaneous	14,413 21	8,548 51	12,247 18	2,574 50	4,007 45	830 38
Traveling expenses	4,028 65	2,409 20	1,234 70	193 65	2,129 21	
Groceries, fruit, etc.	3,100 60	7,417 19	842 98	17 50	2,106 67	40 73
Refuncted board and discharged patients	7,872 97	4,028 00	1,607 64	4,228 86	6,759 70	63 65
Sewerage, water, light and heat	45,821 68	61,704 27	56,024 08	36,617 67	96,678 99	21,720 61
Fire protection	3,771 28	13,773 97	7,134 64	1,078 99	4,294 98	665 97
Live stock	13,062 21	5,175 50	1,158 00	121 32	2,011 50	
Telegraph and telephone	240 60	908 06	1,012 35	69 30	1,060 09	220 51
Books and stationery	285 75	3,320 89	406 41	33 00	111 73	
Freight and express		189 92	6 00		449 14	
Advertising and printing	756 99	354 47	689 25	142 80	360 96	171 00
Inspection and insurance of boilers	1,345 96	1,748 78	411 65		368 00	350 00
Attorney fees	1,630 00	1,680 20	57 50	112 50	541 00	
Substitute of assistant physician						
Improvement of streets and roads	22,197 49					
Ice plant	11,102 50	6,880 87	1,263 37		8,863 15	
Metallic file cases		1,906 65				
Detective service		575 70				
Dr.'s shortage - ex-treasurer						
Tower clock	1,800 95					
			788 50			

Deficiency (support)	2,225 13	1,424 59	2,444 24	10,842 86
Revolving fund	200 00		200 00	200 00
Surgical instruments, etc.	2,651 50	4,082 22	3,972 42	1,421 04
Clothing and dry goods	916 38	614 13	440 00	308 60
Reporter's fees	976 13	775 00	867 14	926 35
Oil burning plant	2,322 70	5,694 89	8,467 63	370 50
Brick chimney, female department		3,442 85		1,209 00
Painting buildings				3 70
Shoe shop	1,041 02		1,427 00	6,288 60
Automobile and repairs	10,451 02	9,268 63	8,649 01	637 90
Refrigerating buildings	10,472 63	33,560 13	642 17	
Reclamation work	4,799 95	28 33		
Expense smallpox epidemic		810 90		6,542 37
Expense diphtheria epidemic		308 50		
Experting books and accounts		1,139 76	2,257 54	
Hydrotherapeutic apparatus		862 29	2,433 00	194 72
Telephone system		14,769 65	11,369 83	17,975 45
Salaries and wages			8,303,186 71	\$430,247 29
Totals	\$391,086 42	\$729,553 21	\$148,380 99	\$122,866 37

RECAPITULATION.

	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance
Stockton	\$902,084 03	\$391,086 42	\$10,985 01
Napa	766,717 94	720,553 21	37,164 73
Agnews	428,861 63	393,186 71	35,174 92
Monterey	178,090 27	148,390 00	29,700 27
Southern California	501,111 82	439,247 29	61,864 53
Sonoma State Home	137,614 12	122,866 37	14,718 75
Totals	\$2,613,979 81	\$2,424,371 00	\$189,608 81

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS (INSANE) FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

	Stockton			Napa			Agrews			Menocchino			Southern California			Totals		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Number of patients June 30, 1912.....	1285	812	2197	1102	930	2092	536	406	942	678	319	997	1004	674	1778	4855	3141	7996
Number returned escapes.....	15	2	20	64	8	72	8	54	62	54	62	116	116	62	182	206	2	208
Number admitted to June 30, 1912.....	310	144	454	282	122	401	244	214	458	142	46	188	481	246	727	1459	772	2231
Number under care and treatment.....	1713	967	2671	1548	1062	2590	788	620	1408	874	365	1239	1637	920	2557	6520	3915	10435
Number discharged recovered.....	74	28	102	48	40	88	49	40	89	46	32	78	146	83	229	303	223	526
Number discharged improved.....	10	3	13	26	8	34	21	14	35	25	6	31	33	23	76	135	54	189
Number discharged unimproved.....	8	8	16	5	3	8	5	5	10	46	2	48	14	3	17	78	8	86
Number discharged not insane.....	5	1	6	6	3	9	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	4	9	4	13
Number discharged, order of court.....	3	3	6	2	5	7	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	8	12	20
Number transferred.....	128	68	195	100	61	161	68	50	118	44	17	61	126	46	172	406	242	708
Number died.....	47	1	48	83	1	84	24	24	48	14	81	14	81	81	249	2	251	500
Number escaped.....	278	104	382	264	118	382	168	104	272	176	62	238	427	157	584	1313	545	1858
Total died, discharged, escaped.....	1455	854	2289	1244	934	2178	620	516	1136	698	303	1001	1210	763	1973	5207	3870	8577
Number remaining June 30, 1913.....	76	87	163	80	85	165	29	37	66	5	4	9	107	62	169	297	275	572
Number on parole June 30, 1913.....	1359	747	2126	1164	849	2013	591	479	1070	693	290	992	1103	701	1804	4910	3065	8005
Number actually in hospitals June 30, 1913.....																		

VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.

Number of patients June 30, 1912.....	2	2	3	3	6	1	3	4	8	4	12	14	10	24
Number admitted to June 30, 1913.....	6	2	8	19	12	31	4	7	11	1	14	9	23	43
Number under care and treatment.....	8	2	10	22	15	37	5	10	15	1	22	13	35	57
Number discharged.....	2	1	3	16	10	26	2	7	9	14	7	21	31	59
Number died.....	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Number died and discharged.....	4	1	5	18	11	20	2	7	9	15	7	22	39	65
Number remaining June 30, 1913.....	4	1	5	4	4	8	3	3	0	1	1	7	6	13

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS (INEBRIATES) FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

	Stockton			Napa			Agnews			Mendocino			Southern California			Totals		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
	Number of patients June 30, 1912.....	100	40	140	83	28	111	58	21	79	74	17	91	73	8	81	388	114	502
Number admitted to June 30, 1913.....	87	22	109	99	30	129	70	32	102	33	34	127	901	24	225	550	142	692
Number returned escapes.....	33		33	32		32				19		19	33		33	117		117
Number under care and treatment.....	220	62	282	214	58	272	128	53	181	186	51	237	307	82	389	1055	256	1311
Number discharged recovered.....	3		3	6	1	7				112	32	144				121	33	154
Number discharged term expired.....	15	3	18	27	7	34	69	30	99	8	2	10	54	6	60	173	48	221
Number discharged further treatment not beneficial.....	4	1	5	59	12	71				4	5	9	74	2	76	141	20	161
Number discharged illegal commitment.....	96	37	133							2		2	31	3	34	127	40	167
Number discharged, order of court.....										2		2	1		1	3		3
Number transferred to other hospitals.....				1		1							2	1	3	8		11
Number died.....	2	2	4	3	2	5				1	1	2	1	2	3	8	5	13
Number doted.....	32		32	32		32	4		4	13		13	40		40	121		121
Number escaped.....	152	43	195	128	22	150	73	30	103	140	59	179	202	12	214	695	146	841
Total died, discharged and escaped.....																		
Number remaining June 30, 1913.....	68	19	87	86	36	122	55	23	78	46	12	58	105	20	125	360	110	470
Number on parole June 30, 1913.....	22	4	26	38	17	55	12	7	19							72	28	100
Number actually in hospital June 30, 1913.....	46	15	61	48	19	67	43	16	59	46	12	58	105	20	125	288	82	370

RECAPITULATION.

Insane.....	1359	767	2126	1164	849	2013	561	479	1070	693	289	992	1168	701	1804	4910	3095	8005
Inebriates.....	46	15	61	48	19	67	43	16	59	46	12	58	105	20	125	288	82	370
Voluntary.....	4	1	5	4	4	8	3	3	6			1	1	2	3	13	18	33
Total actual number in hospital June 30, 1913.....	1409	783	2192	1216	872	2088	637	498	1135	739	312	1051	1215	727	1942	5216	3192	8408

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS (INSANE) FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Stockton			Napa			Agnew			Mendocino			Southern California			Totals		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Number of patients June 30, 1913.....	1425	854	2289	1244	934	2178	636	516	1152	698	363	1061	1210	763	1973	5307	3570	8877
Number returned escapes.....	181	1	182	61	3	64	19	16	35	16	16	32	149	6	155	386	10	396
Number admitted to June 30, 1914.....	367	150	517	267	123	390	379	253	632	167	31	198	461	243	704	1641	802	2443
Number under care and treatment.....	1883	1005	2888	1572	1000	2572	1634	771	2405	881	334	1215	1780	1012	2792	7234	4182	11416
Number discharged recovered.....	287	113	400	46	24	70	77	66	143	50	13	63	139	104	243	339	320	659
Number discharged improved.....	13	3	16	57	18	75	38	33	71	19	4	23	114	54	168	241	112	353
Number discharged unimproved.....	55	2	57	1	1	2	25	6	31	34	---	34	29	8	37	144	16	160
Number discharged not in-care.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	9	9
Number discharged, order of court.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	1	4
Number transferred.....	72	32	104	67	37	104	16	1	17	3	1	4	1	1	2	139	62	201
Number died.....	196	49	245	185	90	275	143	93	236	64	18	82	128	55	183	514	235	749
Number escaped.....	61	---	61	60	3	63	42	---	42	20	---	20	91	6	97	274	9	283
Total died, discharged, escaped.....	625	260	885	322	135	457	265	166	431	184	36	220	547	228	775	1943	755	2698
Number remaining June 30, 1914.....	1538	845	2383	1250	925	2175	739	605	1344	687	248	935	1273	784	2057	5291	3427	8718
Number on parole June 30, 1914.....	66	24	90	92	87	179	23	16	39	3	2	5	23	18	41	207	147	354
Number actually in hospital June 30, 1914.....	1292	781	2073	1158	838	1996	716	589	1305	684	296	980	1250	766	2010	5084	3280	8364

VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.

Number of patients June 30, 1913.....	4	1	5	4	4	8	3	3	6	---	1	1	7	6	13	18	15	33
Number admitted to June 30, 1914.....	13	5	18	12	13	25	25	10	35	4	4	8	37	21	58	91	53	144
Number under care and treatment.....	17	6	23	16	17	33	28	13	41	4	5	9	44	27	71	109	68	177
Number discharged.....	12	5	17	10	5	15	19	4	23	2	2	4	30	15	45	73	31	104
Number died.....	2	---	2	1	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number died and discharged.....	14	5	19	11	5	16	19	5	24	2	2	4	30	15	45	76	32	108
Number remaining June 30, 1914.....	3	1	4	5	12	17	9	8	17	2	3	5	14	12	26	33	36	60

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS (INEBRIATES) FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Stockton			Napa			Agnes			Mendocino			Southern California			Totals		
	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals	Men	Women	Totals
Number of patients June 30, 1913.....	68	19	87	86	36	122	59	23	82	46	12	58	105	20	125	350	110	460
Number admitted to June 30, 1914.....	93	33	126	72	32	104	61	26	87	113	25	138	155	22	177	494	138	632
Number returned escapes.....	23		23	30		30		6				6	31		31	90		90
Number under care and treatment.....	184	52	236	188	68	256	120	49	169	165	37	202	291	42	333	984	248	1182
Number discharged recovered.....				1		1				44	8	52	67	16	83	112	24	136
Number discharged term expired.....	24	7	31	95	91	38	129											
Number discharged further treatment not beneficial.....	72	23	95							35	111	146	5			104	43	147
Number discharged illegal commitment.....	1		1							38	9	47	133	18	151	334	88	422
Number discharged, order of court.....				2		2												
Number discharged, order of hospitals.....	1		1	2		2												
Number transferred to other hospitals.....	5		5	4		4				6	1	7	2					
Number died.....	16		16	38	1	39	4			14		14	30					
Number escaped.....				136	41	177	81	35	116	102	18	120	232	34	266	670	159	829
Total died, discharged and escaped.....	119	31	150	136	41	177	81	35	116	102	18	120	232	34	266	670	159	829
Number remaining June 30, 1914.....	65	21	86	52	27	79	39	14	53	63	19	82	59	8	67	278	80	357
Number on parole June 30, 1914.....	23	9	32	11	5	16	4	1	5	2		2						
Number actually in hospital June 30, 1914.....	42	12	54	41	19	60	35	13	48	61	19	80	59	8	67	238	71	309

RECAPITULATION.

Insane.....	1292	781	2073	1158	888	1946	716	589	1305	684	206	980	1250	766	2016	5084	3280	8364
Inebriates.....	42	12	54	41	19	60	35	13	48	61	19	80	59	8	67	238	71	309
Voluntary.....	3	1	4	5	12	17	9	8	17	2	3	5	14	12	26	33	36	69
Total actual number in hospital June 30, 1914.....	1337	794	2131	1294	889	2072	760	610	1370	747	318	1065	1323	786	2109	5355	3387	8742

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

Hospital	Sixty-fourth fiscal year			Sixty fifth fiscal year		
	Receipts	Disburse- ments	Excess receipts	Receipts	Disburse- ments	Excess receipts
Stockton	\$45,457 14	\$14,377 07	\$31,080 07	\$39,759 73	\$18,065 79	\$21,693 94
Napa	46,964 98	28,604 23	18,360 75	54,496 48	33,016 90	21,479 58
Agnews	21,112 09	17,676 74	3,435 35	18,117 70	15,823 09	2,294 61
Mendocino	31,067 72	17,363 00	13,704 72	30,140 42	19,262 07	10,878 35
Southern California...	40,692 39	23,987 87	16,704 52	49,000 09	26,624 80	22,375 29
Sonoma State Home...	23,296 32	18,223 82	5,072 50	19,196 59	18,724 33	472 26
Totals	\$38,590 64	\$120,772 73	\$87,817 91	\$210,711 01	\$131,516 58	\$79,194 43

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

Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Fiscal Years.

Hospital	Sixty-fourth fiscal year			Sixty fifth fiscal year		
	Food supplies	Hay and grain	Per capita food supplies	Food supplies	Hay and grain	Per capita food supplies
Stockton	\$29,879 20	\$15,577 94	.04	\$25,179 02	\$14,284 31	.03
Napa	43,132 25	3,832 73	.06	50,748 91	1,719 96	.07
Agnews	18,582 59	1,946 00	.05	17,117 58	735 00	.05
Mendocino	22,539 37	5,983 75	.06	24,020 50	3,997 42	.06
Southern California...	37,193 42	1,217 50	.05	37,576 20	3,194 02	.05
Sonoma State Home...	20,336 05	2,435 00	.06	16,275 79	2,623 50	.04
Totals	\$171,572 88	\$30,992 92	.33	\$170,918 00	\$26,554 21	.28

TOTAL COST OF STATE HOSPITALS, WITH AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND PER CAPITA COST FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Sixty-fourth Fiscal Year.

Hospital	Salaries appropriation	Support appropriation	Salaries contingent	Support contingent	Permanent improvements contingent	Miscellaneous contingent	Total	Per capita	Number of patients
Stockton	\$152,467 39	\$181,613 75	\$5,343 59	\$11,239 58	\$8,916 90	\$250 00	\$660,351 21	\$161 15	2,179
Napa	153,027 94	187,879 35	-----	19,431 79	31,284 85	70 93	390,854 20	173 60	2,071
Arenas	108,976 02	100,128 07	-----	3,954 01	16,395 98	247 90	240,002 82	219 38	1,018
Mendocino	81,148 31	110,565 43	-----	8,697 31	4,291 15	-----	300,206 83	192 96	1,014
Southern California	110,280 18	185,180 61	7,401 12	4,825 58	56,249 97	178 00	308,287 19	172 11	1,812
Sonoma State Home	\$9,586 02	123,328 80	-----	-----	7,325 58	-----	224,565 98	224 37	970
Totals	\$691,375 94	\$889,696 01	\$12,744 71	\$68,574 21	\$124,494 53	\$782 83	\$1,784,668 23	\$190 63	9,064

Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year.

Hospital	Salaries appropriation	Support appropriation	Salaries contingent	Support contingent	Permanent improvements contingent	Miscellaneous contingent	Total	Per capita	Number of patients
Stockton	\$158,174 93	\$294,610 61	\$9,366 06	\$14,179 04	\$4,273 80	\$1,066 70	\$391,091 14	\$181 18	2,129
Napa	154,877 46	188,139 11	11,051 92	25,685 02	12,951 50	369 17	365,074 18	187 71	2,023
Arenas	111,225 45	146,904 07	11,389 83	13,193 72	16,864 26	172 51	300,169 84	211 36	1,359
Mendocino	88,216 61	117,131 13	-----	3,882 81	6,000 00	547 82	215,783 01	201 57	1,038
Southern California	127,001 31	211,392 38	10,574 33	9,437 96	24,249 23	1,119 80	383,885 03	180 00	1,982
Sonoma State Home	97,595 91	113,895 20	5,210 59	7,668 27	3,491 39	-----	227,793 36	218 40	1,027
Totals	\$737,391 67	\$981,293 50	\$47,598 73	\$74,291 84	\$67,951 78	\$3,296 04	\$1,911,793 56	\$196 70	9,548

NOTE.—Per capita is based on salaries and support—appropriation and contingent.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS IN THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS JULY 1, 1914.

	Stockton	Sacramento	Alhambra	Mendocino	San Bernardino	Yuba
Africa	1		1		2	4
Alaska		1	3			4
Armenia						
Australia	2	24	2	1	11	40
Austro-Hungary	60	44	56	40	35	235
Belgium	1		1	1	6	9
Canada	50	41	26	21	72	210
Chili	1		2	2	1	6
China	69	32	4	18	5	128
Denmark	30	13	17	17	15	92
England	65	74	63	32	66	300
France	46	36	25	19	37	163
Germany	192	215	107	77	119	710
Greece	10	9	3	8	3	33
Guatemala		1				1
Holland	6	4	1	1	2	14
India	2	2	2		3	9
Ireland	157	260	125	111	77	730
Italy	95	57	65	48	37	302
Japan	28	11	3	1	21	64
Mexico	33	10	7	10	33	133
New Zealand	1	3	1	2		7
Norway and Sweden	79	81	41	48	63	312
Peru	1	2	1			4
Portugal	21	22	15	8	9	75
Philippine Islands	2	2	1	4	1	10
Russia	69	59	34	63	54	279
Sandwich Islands	4		3			7
Scotland	7	25	4	12	14	62
South America	4	2	2		1	9
Spain	21	7	6	5	3	42
Switzerland	21	29	20	21	18	109
Turkey	16	1	3	2	4	26
Wales		4	4	2	2	12
West Indies	11	3	1		5	20
Western Islands	8	2	2	4		16
Totals	1,113	1,076	651	578	779	4,197
United States	1,034	1,118	755	461	1,297	4,665
Unknown	102	60	36	33	74	314
Grand totals	2,249	2,263	1,442	1,072	2,150	9,176

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

Chas. F. Waymire, auditor of the State Commission in Lunacy, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the above financial statement is correct.

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1914.

J. J. CALELLY, JR.,
Notary Public in and for the County of Sacramento, State of California.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL, 1913.

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, December 10, 1913.

To the honorable Board of Managers, Stockton State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit to you my annual report of the movement of patients, moneys received and expended, and other business transacted at this hospital.

The past year has been a favorable one for the institution. The last session of the legislature was very liberal to us in regard to appropriations for new buildings and improvements about the institution.

The sum of \$58,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new building for the better class of male patients—this will relieve our crowded condition to some extent and at the same time provide a very comfortable home for 120 inmates. The dormitories will be open, so that most of the year patients will practically be sleeping out-of-doors; windows being provided in case of bad weather. Thirty-six thousand dollars was appropriated for a model dairy barn to be erected at the farm. Plans for the same are now being prepared by the State Architect, and building will commence shortly after the first of the year. Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated for reflooring the male and female buildings. This work, practically completed, adds greatly to the appearance of the buildings, as in many of the halls the flooring was badly worn. Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated for the installation of a new heating system at the male building. This work is now being carried on, and upon its completion we will be able to consolidate the power plants, thereby effecting a great saving in fuel and help. Six thousand dollars for an elevator at the female department was also appropriated. The contract for this work is about to be let and its installation will be a valuable addition to the building.

During the past year, a great improvement has been made in the business management of the institution. A new system of accounting installed by the Board of Control has worked out very nicely and is a great aid, not alone to us directly connected with the institution, but also to the Board of Control and Lunacy Commission; enabling all interested in the management to keep in close touch with the receipts and disbursements of moneys and merchandise received at the hospital.

Our work in re-education has been very satisfactory—patients who were stupid and untidy before entering the class are now cheerful, showing marked improvements in mental condition and habits. Quite a number have gone home, not all of them cured, but improved to such an extent that their own people are able to care for them.

The results at our hydrotherapy building have also been very satisfactory, many patients recovering in a short time, who without the care and treatment received in this department would have made a much slower recovery, and possibly would never have gained a normal mental condition.

We have sterilized 92 patients during the past year: 64 men and 28 women. The law authorizing superintendents of the different hospitals to sterilize certain class of patients is the most important law, relative to the insane, that has ever been passed in this state. The operation is very simple; the men are up and about the second day; in fact, there is no necessity of their going to bed at all, the only object in doing so is that they are insane and we think it best to take this precaution. The women remain in bed a few days longer. At first the patients made some objection to the operation, but now they think nothing of it; in fact, I have had several requests from the patients themselves that they be sterilized, as they have noticed the improvement in others as results of the operation.

We all feel through the interest displayed by physicians and nurses that the conditions of the patients at this hospital are excellent. They all seem to be using their best efforts to make those under their care comfortable and happy, and to do everything possible to expedite their recovery.

Last spring we had a mild outbreak of smallpox, 17 patients having the disease, but as those affected were promptly isolated and every one in the hospital vaccinated, it gave us but little trouble.

I wish to express my thanks to you, gentlemen of the Board, for the courtesies extended and the assistance given me in the administration of affairs of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED P. CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, 1914.

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, December 2, 1914.

To the honorable Board of Managers, Stockton State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit to you my annual report of the movement of patients, moneys received and expended and other business transacted at this hospital.

The various improvements for which we received appropriations at the last session of the legislature have about been completed with the exception of the model dairy barn on which work has just started.

Appropriations to be asked for at the coming session of the legislature are as follows:

Additional wings to receiving and hydrotherapy building.

Two additional wings to our hydrotherapy and receiving building. This addition is very necessary, as our present receiving hospital has not the capacity to accommodate and treat the increasing number of patients received. At the present time, disturbed and quiet patients are quartered in the same ward. The new additions should consist of dormitories where the quiet patients and those with suicidal histories could be kept. This arrangement will be a great improvement over our present condition, as oftentimes a quiet, apprehensive patient's condition is aggravated by noisy and disturbed ones.

Convalescent hospital for women.

A convalescent hospital for women is very necessary, as at the present time all classes are kept in the same building, although, of course, in separate departments. If the convalescent patients could be removed to another building where they could be by themselves and not come in contact with the chronic or disturbed types, their convalescent period would be much pleasanter and their recovery hastened.

General hospital.

A general hospital should be erected where the men and women who are suffering from physical ailments and also those who require special diet and attention can be cared for. A building of this kind would be of great benefit to the patients, as many who are now cared for in our main buildings, could be looked after to a much better advantage in a properly arranged hospital.

Physicians' residence.

A flat containing four apartments for additional physicians is one of our urgent necessities. Our medical staff is far below what it should be in numbers, and it is our intention to ask for four additional physicians. With these additional men our staff would be in keeping with the number of patients in the hospital.

Lighting system.

Our lighting system about the grounds is unsatisfactory and dangerous, as at the present time the grounds are poorly lighted by overhead arc lamps fed by naked wires carrying heavy voltage of electricity. These arc lamps should be replaced by electroliers and the wires placed

underground in conduits, as on several occasions they have been broken by coming in contact with trees during stormy weather, thus endangering the lives of patients and others.

A new boiler.

A new boiler should be installed at the female department, from which plant all our buildings are now heated. Our present boiler capacity is not sufficient to properly heat the buildings on the days when it is necessary to clean boilers. This additional new boiler would enable us to shut down the boiler plant at the male department, thereby consolidating our entire steam plant and effecting quite a saving in fuel and help.

Isolation hospital.

An isolation building should be erected to care for suspicious cases and others who develop contagious diseases. At the present time we have no such building.

Tubercular hospital.

A tubercular hospital for those suffering from tuberculosis is a great need at this institution in order that this class of patients can be separated from the others. At the present time we have sleeping porches for our tubercular patients, but they are not as well isolated as they would be in a separate building. While we have comparatively few cases suffering from tuberculosis, they should, without doubt, be removed to a separate building where special care and attention could be given them.

Sidewalks.

An appropriation is to be asked for to construct new concrete sidewalks about the place. This is necessary, as many of our walks are gravel and during the winter months they are almost impassable.

Buildings at farm.

An appropriation is to be asked for to construct a hay barn at the Farm. This is made necessary by our increased hay crop and at the present time we have not enough barn room to accommodate alfalfa and oat hay, which is raised on our Farm. Silos, calf pens, etc., should be erected to complete our present dairy barn, as a sufficient sum was not appropriated at the last session of the legislature to care for these additions.

Hydrotherapy.

We have had very gratifying results from treatment of our acute cases by hydrotherapy—both in the continuous baths and the pack

room. I feel confident that our marked success with this form of treatment comes from the fact that we have thoroughly trained and competent people in charge of these departments, and the treatments are carried out as prescribed by the physicians.

I believe, in some institutions, it is customary to use nurses who have not been especially trained in hydrotherapy to administer this treatment. To my mind, this is as grave an error as to place an untrained or inexperienced person in the drug room to fill prescriptions. Unless the operators have had special training in hydrotherapy, it is hard for them to understand that it is very easy by improper treatment, to aggravate the conditions they are trying to remedy. By administering the water at too high or too low a temperature, in a prolonged bath—a variation either way of two or three degrees from the temperature prescribed, will often chill the patient or cause too great a relaxation, resulting in collapse. It is hard for untrained nurses to realize this and the physicians in charge are often disappointed in cases they feel should recover, but whose recovery has been retarded by the improper administration of the bath.

Surgery.

Considerable surgery has been done at the hospital the past year. The work has been attended with marked success. Since the law permitting sterilization of patients was passed two years ago, we have sterilized 237 patients. Of these 159 were men and 78 women. Sterilization is a very important feature of the work connected with the insane, not alone to posterity, but also to the patients themselves. In my opinion every patient, man or woman, under fifty years of age who is committed to an insane hospital, if there is a prospect of recovery, discharge or parole, should be sterilized.

A great number of our male patients have shown marked improvement in their mental and nervous condition following this operation, and I have had six men ask for sterilization, as they had noticed the beneficial results of the operation on other patients. Those who have been benefited by the operation state that they have noticed an improvement in their mental and physical condition in about four weeks' time.

Re-education in dementia praecox cases.

Re-education among our dementia praecox patients has proved very satisfactory the past year. Many patients who formerly sat about the wards, destructive and untidy in their habits, now enjoy drills, calisthenics, dances, basket ball games and other amusements during the morning hours. The afternoons are devoted to basket weaving and all forms of fancy work. A number of these patients have improved to such an extent that they have been able to return home. Others

who have not, nor never will reach that stage, are now happily occupied and their relatives can visit them with a great deal of satisfaction, where formerly their visits were unsatisfactory to themselves and unappreciated by the patients.

An additional teacher has been engaged to take up the same line of work among our convalescent patients. During the summer months this work will be carried on out of doors. When the weather is disagreeable, our gymnasium, which is about completed, can be used. We hope from time to time to increase our force of teachers in re-educational work so as to be able to have all the convalescent patients, and others whose mentality will permit of it and are not occupied in the various industrial departments about the hospital, busy part of the day at least, with some form of industry or amusement, thereby improving their mental and physical conditions.

Wasserman tests.

All patients admitted to this hospital have a Wasserman test made of the blood and spinal fluid. This examination has been a great aid to us in helping to diagnose many obscure cases which have afterwards been benefited and restored to their normal condition by the use of salvarsan and other anti-syphilitic remedies.

The Board of Control and the Lunacy Commission have always been ready to grant our every request for the various appropriations which we have asked for whereby the patients might be made more comfortable and their recovery hastened.

I wish to thank you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, for your hearty cooperation in my administration of the affairs of this hospital.

Yours truly,

FRED P. CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

To the honorable, the Board of Managers, Napa State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in presenting to you my first report for the biennial period from July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914, which is the twentieth biennial report of the Napa State Hospital since it was opened.

When I took charge of the institution upon the resignation in January, 1913, of Dr. A. E. Osborne, who had been directing its affairs during the year 1912, I found the hospital overcrowded with 2,028 inmates, including voluntary cases (1,181 men and 847 women). Some relief from this overcrowded condition was gotten when (August 20, 1913) 100 patients were transferred to the Agnews institution and a further slight thinning-out in the number of patients of some wards resulted when two cottages in the Phillips group were completed December, 1913. The relief has, however, been far from adequate as yet, because of the emptying of the invalid cottage of the north to allow its alterations and enlargement into a cottage for acute, disturbed cases, and because there has been a steady increase in the admission of new patients during the past year.

On July 1, 1914, we had 2,082 patients; a gain since the transfer in August, 1912, of 85 patients and a total of 44 patients more than the total number of inmates on July 1, 1912.

I am pleased to report that the health of the inmates has been, generally, very good. The deaths have been about one per cent less in the second than in the first year of the biennial period. We have three times had an outbreak of diphtheria, but in each instance the number of cases has been confined to the patients first discovered. The development of typhoid fever in a female patient in August, 1913, which was traced to food sent the patient from an infected community of the state, was the only instance of the kind during the period. The isolation was made by removal to a small quarantine station hastily constructed.

The medical work at the hospital has been making strides forward in the clinical and pathological study of cases, aided by the addition to the staff of an efficient pathologist and an interne from the medical department of Stanford University, who, after his graduation in medi-

icine, spends two months at the hospital, and is succeeded during the year by five other graduated physicians, who serve successively for the same length of time. The interne has proved to be of such marked benefit to the medical service in assisting in the working up of clinical histories and in the carrying out of individualized clinical studies, etc., that it is hoped that the coming year will see a second interne added to the staff. The opportunity to acquaint themselves with the rudiments of psychiatry afforded the six young physicians who yearly serve as internes, equips them for better work in the community along these lines.

A considerable amount of surgical work has been done when indicated at the hospital during the past year, including capital operations and sterilizations. A number of cataract operations and operations in the nose and throat have also been performed, for which the institution is indebted to Drs. L. D. Green, A. S. Green, and H. Barkan of San Francisco, who have gratuitously given much valuable attention to inmates.

The pathologist has made a splendid record in the routine laboratory work done during the past six months. He has had as his assistant a college graduate, who happens, at the present time, to be an inmate of the hospital. The great amount of material at hand and the numerous problems presenting themselves require new and larger quarters. The present ones are confined to two rooms in the basement of the receiving building. It is, therefore, very essential that an appropriation for the erection of an adequate laboratory building, with autopsy facilities, be granted by the coming legislature. The building of such a laboratory might lead to the development of a central pathological department for the four northern state hospitals, for whom, individually, the state might not be able to furnish so elaborate an outfit.

The east wing of the receiving building, which had been left vacant for three years following its completion, was occupied by male patients in December of 1913, after three continuous flow baths had been installed in this as well as in the west, or female wing of the building.

In the past all patients admitted to the hospital were taken to this building, but it has become necessary to modify this practice so as to exclude the most noisy and violent patients who are a more or less constant source of annoyance and stimulation to pathological symptoms in the more quiet, acute cases. It is for this reason that the so-called North Pay Cottage is now being enlarged and reconstructed for a watch ward for the acute disturbed male patients, who will be placed in a large dormitory constructed and provided with folding doors so that patients may be isolated when necessary for periods of short or long duration, all of these alcoves being open at a central point, where a nurse in charge is stationed.

In order to give the acute disturbed among the women patients the same careful watching and access to the necessary hydrotherapeutic equipments, with which each cottage is to be furnished, it is hoped that an appropriation will be obtained this year for a similar alteration of the South Pay Cottage.

These cottages are located at a sufficient distance from the main building to prevent annoyance by noisy patients of inmates in other parts of the institution.

The detached cottages, for chronic female patients who are along in years, originally numbered fifteen, of which one was occupied by nurses. Under an appropriation from the legislature this complex has been enlarged this year by the addition of three cottages of the same size, one of which, the hospital cottage, has been equipped for the temporary care of patients, who might be seized with a sudden physical illness or mental attack. This cottage has at one end of it a nurse's room, a dressing room, etc. These small wooden buildings, each accommodating not to exceed twenty patients, are placed in rows on each side of a central building containing two large dining rooms and two sitting rooms, allowing the segregation of the quiet from the slightly restless or less tidy patients.

This enlarged central building has been furnished with clothes rooms, bathrooms, washroom and toilets on the east, and with a larger serving pantry at the opposite end. The sitting and dining rooms just described are well heated, as are six of the cottages; the remaining twelve are not.

The patients, however, spend most of the day in the open, some of them the whole day, and during nearly the entire year are perfectly comfortable in the open air. The cottages therefore serve as a sort of wooden tent to them, which they occupy only when in bed or when dressing and undressing. The 240 patients cared for here prior to the recent enlargement have been healthier and apparently as comfortable, winter and summer, as the remaining inmates. There has been less sickness among them.

The drying yard and berry patch between this building complex and the rear avenue are to be done away with and the ground parked. We hope after a time to be able to remove the part of the fence enclosing the playgrounds and garden around the cottages, which will front this new park, thus making the complex in part open cottages.

The end of the year 1913 saw the completion of two brick buildings, which, with four others previously constructed, make a complex of six so-called parole cottages, in the case of one of which the name, however, is misplaced. This building is connected with a large yard enclosed with a wire fence, in which fifty patients spend most of the day, mostly elderly or old men, some of whom would be apt to stray away if left at large in the care of one or two attendants.

Another of the six cottages is used for the care of the invalids or bed-ridden cases. Each cottage is a large dormitory for fifty patients, provided in the case of the two new structures with sleeping porches. Between the two rows of three cottages each is a central building serving as a common sitting room, dining room and pantry for the 350 patients, with the exception of the bedridden cases and the fifty inmates of the closed cottage, which is provided with special sitting and dining rooms. A seventh unit to accommodate about sixty patients is about to be erected to the east of these cottages; a building for convalescent patients, who during their first experience in hospital occupations are apt to have recurrences, or may show remnants of acute mental symptoms, and who, in this unit, can find the necessary isolation or special observation facilities which are not on hand in the other cottages.

The accommodations for the care of the bedridden and invalid patients have from the beginning, not been satisfactory in Cottage No. 3 of this complex. This cottage, like the rest, was built for the working patients that have been granted parole, and is needed for this purpose. It is, therefore, proposed to care for these invalids and for the invalid women, who are at present in the South Pay Cottage, in a new hospital for physical ailments and invalidism, segregating the two sexes in each wing, and placing the entire building in charge of female nurses, under a matron. It is suggested to place the building on the north side of the avenue, with the new laboratory between it and the Recreation Hall. This recently completed building (the Recreation Hall), located just outside of the cypress hedge which outlines the large park grounds in which the male patients exercise daily, will accommodate 800 patients on the floor and 110 in the gallery. It is a one-story structure built with eight exits, six of which are on the sides of the building. Through one of the three exits facing east the patients will enter along an alley way extending from one of the towers of the main building to the hall. The main entrance to the new recreation hall has on one side a spray room for use in connection with gymnasium work in the hall, and on the other, a large room where the medical conferences are to be held on three afternoons of the week.

To the employees' club room was last year added an adjoining large room for their accommodations. Their comforts during leisure hours as well as in general when not at work are, however, still very deficient and will remain so until nurses' homes are erected. It is hoped that an appropriation for the first building of this kind will be secured next winter. The home should be a two and a half story concrete or brick building to accommodate about nineteen married couples and sixty unmarried women nurses. It will probably require nineteen rooms with one bed and twenty rooms with three beds each. The building.

therefore, will have to contain about forty rooms on the two floors. There would have to be separate reading and reception rooms for each class of employees in the basement.

The institution has been enabled by appropriations made by the last legislature to make a number of improvements in the direction of the physical welfare of the inmates, viz: the installation of a new heating system for the supply of heat to all parts of the main building, as well as to the outlying cottages and residences along economic and efficient lines; a new electric lighting system, which has placed electric ceiling lights in nearly all the rooms occupied by patients, all lights being controlled by patent lock switches; a new telephone system with single lines to every ward and signal lights instead of bell ringing in the psychopathic wards for the acute, quiet cases; a new laundry—one story brick structure 185 feet long; a concrete dairy barn, to accommodate 200 milch cows, is in process of construction with two silos and a new milk room and dormitory for the accommodation of milkers and patients employed about the dairy. In all details, the dairy promises to be a model one—the most up-to-date public dairy in this state. Not only will this be the case, but the herd of dairy cattle has been greatly improved, especially by the purchase of registered cattle. All this has been accomplished through the competent advice and efficient management of the steward, who was an experienced dairyman prior to his employment by the state, July 1, 1913. The improvements for the comfort of the employees and patients at the Spencer and Smith-Brown ranches are also due to his initiative.

The reclamation of the lowlands of the hospital, which is proceeding at the time this report is being written, will enable the institution to raise most of the hay and potatoes annually needed, the more elevated part of this land having previously been equipped for an irrigation plan which will allow the water to reach the bottom land when required.

The hygiene of the hospital has received due consideration. A small quarantine hospital has been erected and up-to-date toilets have been installed in the large park in front of the main building, where 750 to 800 men and women spend several hours forenoons as well as afternoons on most days of the year. Last year the patients missed the outdoor exercise in these grounds on but ten or twelve days out of the 365.

Just as the Panama Canal could not have been built without provision by Colonel Goethals for a healthy, contented working force, so can a hospital for the insane not fulfill its mission of properly caring for its inmates without having the means of making its nurses and officers comfortable. It is to meet local requirements that the Board of Managers have given their sanction to a request for the erection of two cottages for the use of officers who are obliged to live with their

families on the third floor of the main building. The inattention to the welfare of its employees is undoubtedly, in part, the reason for the inferior quality of attendants and nurses often met with in state hospitals. If the housing of nurses is improved upon by providing nurses' home, we shall more easily acquire a better grade of caretakers, a set of nurses, who will not only strive to be vigilant, but who, under proper leadership, will give individual attention and aim of what has been called "reconstructive nursing."

I am very glad to report to your honorable Board that the proper *esprit de corps* exists among the officers and employees of the institution and that all are falling in line for the "team work" required to secure a successful administration.

Respectfully,

ANDREW W. HOISHOLT,
Medical Superintendent, Napa State Hospital.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

To the honorable, the State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: In addition to the reports of the medical superintendent and secretary and treasurer, the managers of the Napa State Hospital desire herewith to respectfully submit to you their report for the past two years.

The regular meetings of the Board, and called meetings by the president, have been well attended, the minutes of each meeting having been submitted to your honorable body, and we respectfully refer to them. Our former president, Mr. John S. Chambers, having been appointed by his Excellency, Governor Johnson, as State Controller to succeed Mr. A. B. Nye, deceased, we congratulate him and Governor Johnson in his selection to this honorable position which he so ably fills. Mr. Emmett Phillips, having been formerly president of the Board of Managers, was elected president to succeed Mr. Chambers. Mr. Thomas B. Dozier whose term expired as a member of the Board of Managers, Mr. C. J. Corcoran of San Francisco was appointed by Governor Johnson to fill the vacancy. Dr. J. W. Clark of Santa Rosa having resigned as a member of this Board, Mr. H. J. Widenmann of Vallejo was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy.

Dr. A. W. Hoisholt, who was a member of the medical staff of the Stockton State Hospital, having had many years of experience in this line of work, was elected to the position of medical superintendent to succeed Dr. A. E. Osborne, resigned. The staff now consists of Dr. A. C. Matthews, Dr. J. B. Rogers, Dr. G. W. Ogden, Dr. E. F. Donnelly, Dr. Lena A. Geraldson, and Dr. W. T. Harrison, pathologist.

A new and up-to-date cold storage and ice plant, so much needed for the hospital, was installed about one year ago in the old carpenter shop, and with an addition thereto, makes a very complete building at a cost of \$15,000, granted at the session of the 1911 legislature. The carpenter shop, which had been in the center of the group of buildings, was moved to the outside of the group, including the tinner's and upholsterer's shops.

The old irrigating system, having been condemned, an entire new system of piping and pumping plant has been installed. The pumping plant consists of a 10-inch centrifugal pump driven by a high power electric motor to draw water from the Napa River to irrigate the vegetable gardens and the low land adjoining, and also the alfalfa

land for the dairy herd, all costing \$10,000, appropriated by the 1911 legislature. In addition to all the above, a direct line connecting the Spencer Ranch water supply with the settling tanks and valves, has been installed in the pipe so that the flow of water could be controlled.

On account of the dry winters of 1911 and 1912, the managers had recourse to boring two wells, one to a depth of 486 feet, installing pumping plants on each well. Sufficient water was secured to help over the seasons of dry weather of those periods, and will be used in the future, if required.

The steam heating was in such bad, and even dangerous, condition that the managers received permission from the Board of Control to commence the renewing of the piping system under the Administration Building, taking the money from the contingent fund until the money appropriated by the 1913 legislature was available. This system will heat all the buildings on the hospital grounds from a central point—the power house boilers—eliminating the unit heating plants and the fireplaces as much as possible, and the danger from them of fire. This work has been progressing favorably by day labor, and when finished, will do away in a great measure with the use of coal, substituting oil for fuel, and a consequent great saving to the institution.

A new fire fighting equipment, consisting of one hook and ladder truck, six chemical engines—one on each floor of the Administration Building, and one each in the Phillips and Dozier cottages, and one in the Receiving Building; also fifty fire extinguishers, distributed through the various buildings where necessary; also 5,000 feet of fire hose which is attached to hose reels in lengths to suit the situation for use when needed. The fire apparatus was paid out of the contingent fund.

The old electric wiring in the Administration Building having been found defective and dangerous, has been replaced with new wiring for telephone, lighting, and power. The telephone wiring was found inefficient and has been replaced with a new switchboard which is very satisfactory.

The managers after making their plans and consulting with the Board of Control, asked for the following appropriations from the 1913 session of the state legislature:

For remodeling the North Pay Cottage.....	\$10,000 00
For laundry building and equipment.....	25,000 00
For dairy buildings for 200 cows.....	20,000 00
For farm dormitories and sheds.....	10,000 00
For rewiring Administration Building.....	15,300 00
For reclamation of overflowed land.....	10,000 00
For remodeling women's cottages, and building new men's and women's cottages.....	20,000 00
For new boilers for power house.....	7,000 00
For dining-room and equipment.....	12,500 00
For completion steam pipe heating system.....	20,000 00

We regret that none of the improvements are finished for which the money was appropriated by the 1913 legislature, except the electric wiring of the Administration Building. Referring to the above, and the work to be accomplished, the managers are hopeful that all the work will be completed before the year 1915.

A new and much needed recreation and athletic building of ample dimensions, consisting of a large auditorium, a stage, dressing rooms for both sexes, a moving picture fireproof room, steam heating plant, accommodating eight hundred people, has been built at a cost of \$15,000—paid out of the contingent fund.

The old toilets in the male and female yards had become insanitary and new toilets of the latest type—twenty-four of them—have been installed. This has also been paid out of the contingent fund.

Two cottages have been added to the Phillips group which were much needed and are occupied, costing, with sleeping porches, \$15,000—paid out of the contingent fund.

A new rock crusher has been installed in a favorable location for fine rock and for loading the crushed rock on the wagons from the bins. This rock is being sold to the contractor of the dairy barn and will be used also for macadamizing the roads about the hospital grounds. Cost \$1,500, and paid out of contingent fund.

The managers earnestly recommend that the coming legislature grant the following appropriations:

For hospital for invalids and physical diseases for both sexes.....	\$75,000 00
For remodeling South Pay Cottage to serve acute and disturbed cases ..	15,000 00
For home for employees— married and single.....	50,000 00
For laboratory (which the medical superintendent says is much needed	15,000 00
For purchase of the Kruse Ranch (our water supply runs across this	
ranch in the open).....	7,500 00
For replacing tower on Administration Building (destroyed by the	
earthquake of 1906).....	10,000 00
For new machinery for laundry.....	4,000 00
For two cottages for officers.....	6,000 00
For workmen's home at Smith-Brown ranch.....	10,000 00

The Board of Managers desires to express its appreciation of the kindly treatment it has always received from the State Commission in Lunacy and the Board of Control, and with the spirit of harmony which prevails in the Board, and with the efficient work of Dr. A. W. Hoisholt, the medical superintendent, also with his staff officers and the corps of employees. All is most favorable for the coming year's work.

Respectfully,

EMMETT PHILLIPS, Chairman.
 DAVID RUTHERFORD.
 H. J. WIDENMANN.
 C. J. CORCORAN.

GENERAL PARESIS AND ITS RELATION TO SYPHILIS.

By A. W. HOISHOLT, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent, Napa State Hospital.

General paresis, general paralysis of the insane or softening of the brain was first spoken of by Willis in 1672, but was not recognized and described as a disease entity until 1822, when the French alienist, Bayle, pronounced the somatic and psychic symptoms manifestations of one and the same disease. From 1822 to the middle of the last century, the efforts of investigators were centered on clinically outlining the disease-picture. At the end of the fifties, observations began to be made of the frequent occurrence of syphilitic infection in the history of general paralytics. Esmarch and Jessen in 1857, Steenberg in 1860, and Jespersen in 1874 first drew attention to this relationship; the latter in an article entitled "*Is Progressive General Paresis Due to Syphilis?*" Careful statistic researches in this direction were later made by Westphal, Erb, Fournier and Krafft-Ebing, and in the course of years, the percentage of general paresis, showing a history of probable syphilitic infection, gradually rose until it reached 85 to 90%, and in the cases of juvenile paresis, even higher. The medical profession was therefore quite ready to accept the results which were established by the Wassermann and Noguchi reactions, the Nonne—Phase I reaction of globulin increase, and the increase of the lymphocytes in the cerebrospinal fluid. Since these sero-diagnostic tests (known also as "the four reactions") have been recognized as indicators of luetic nerve degeneration, the assertion that "Without a previous syphilitic infection, there can be no general paresis" has become generally accepted.

The question was finally definitely decided when Noguchi a couple of years ago succeeded in demonstrating the finding of *treponema pallidum* in the brain in about 25 per cent of 200 cases of general paralysis and especially when he, over a year ago, was able to produce typical syphilitic sclerosis containing the syphilitic micro-organism in the testes of rabbits by inoculation of an emulsion of the brain obtained from a parietic individual.

Although the direct relation of syphilis to general paresis has thus been established as an absolute fact, we are not able to explain why it is that paresis only occurs in about 2 to 5 per cent of all cases. Noguchi found in experiments on rabbits that, while luetic disease made its appearance in all body-organs soon after inoculation, it took three to five months before the lues invaded the brain, which he ascribes to the great power of resistance of nerve tissue to the invasion by the *treponema*. The specimens of the latter found in the brain show an attenuation

probably indicating a diminution of virility. It was thought by Kraepelin that intermediary products of decomposition, as in metabolic disease, may play a rôle in this resistance; especially has this been suspected in cases where alcoholism complicates lues. The influence of alcohol upon fatty substances may, according to Dr. Dedichen of Norway, cause a deterioration of the network of lipid substances, which penetrates the living cell and acts as a protection preventing the decomposition of the cell-contents by warding off the contact with substances foreign to the cell-body. According to research work by Bang, the lipoids are of perhaps greater importance to the human organism than the albumins, playing a role in the action of all enzymes and ferments.

But besides alcohol, there are other factors which may play a rôle in paresis. Some writers claim that general paralysis is a disease of civilization. Uncivilized peoples are but little or not at all susceptible, or only become so after they have become civilized. It is a well known fact that early generations of negroes, after immigration into the United States, seemed free from paresis, although they often became infected with syphilis. It is in the later generations of the colored race that paresis has been found increasingly prevalent. The same is true of Chinese and Japanese. I have observed but one or two cases of paresis among about 350 Chinese admissions to the Stockton State Hospital. About 80 per cent of the inhabitants of Abyssinia are said to be syphilitic, but paresis is not met with there. Norway and Iceland are said to be almost free from general paralysis. Westhoff, a German writer, is quoted by Dedichen as saying that he looks upon the disease as specifically one of the German race. He amusingly concludes that the higher the anthropological standing of a race, the more apt is such race to fall a prey to the disease.

A secondary influence upon the course of a case of general paresis is that of endogenesis or of endogenetic psychoses. Most authors speak of a hereditary disposition in 40 to 50 per cent of the cases. General paralysis has been divided into different forms. Kraepelin speaks of a demented, a depressive, a stuporous, a katatonic, a paranoid, an expansive, a circular, an agitated and a delirium tremens like form, which apparently is an expression of the mode of reaction of the individual to the morbid process. In many instances it would even seem that the varied psychotic pictures can only be explained by an accidental coincidence of two diseases, perhaps by another form of psychosis paving the way for the paresis or perhaps by the paralytic incipieny setting free a latent predisposition to insanity.

Notwithstanding the above recent developments in the relationship of lues to paresis, an understanding of the form of this relationship has not been reached. It has long been recognized that paresis does not

belong in the tertiary stage of syphilis and it was many years ago put in a category with *tabes dorsalis* as a para or metasyphilitic disease. Strümpell compared the relation of metasyphilitic disease to syphilitic infection with that of post-diphtheritic paralysis to the diphtheritic throat infection. It illustrates this relationship but the parallel is not completely covered when considering the progressive course of metasyphilis. Symptomatically, we are still in the dark. With all clinical and serological tests at our disposal, we still encounter great difficulty in the differential diagnosis of *lues cerebri*; especially between the disease pictures, which have been termed syphilitic pseudoparalysis, where there is a diffuse meningo-encephalitis, and paresis. No absolute differentiating symptoms have in fact, to date, been discovered. It is only by weight of evidence that one can distinguish them, and in individual cases, one may sometimes be absolutely unable to decide. A mental deterioration with the occasional presence to a more limited extent of somatic symptoms is more general in paresis; while the recording faculty is less faulty, the intelligence defects more prevalent in spots only, and the judgment less deteriorated in the cerebrospinal *lues* than in paresis. In the former there is lacking, as Professor Hoche of Freiburg, Germany, puts it, the peculiar veil which it is customary to find enshrouding the whole mental being of the general paralytic. In the former case, the patient likewise does not himself look with such complete indifference upon severe somatic symptoms present; the pseudoparalytic may even be hypochondriacal in reference to these symptoms.

As to the somatic symptoms themselves, they do not serve as a criterion between the two. The pupillary symptoms may be the same; the speech disturbance likewise, though the cerebral syphilitic patient is more apt to be aphasic or show speech defects of a bulbar type. Irregularity and rapid change in the course of the symptoms, and a slow development of focal symptoms without apoplectic attacks, speak more for brain syphilis. A gradual progressive increase in symptoms characterizes the latter, as a rule, only up to the time when antisyphilis treatment is instituted.

Many physicians make use of the favorable result or failure of an anti-luetic treatment as a means of distinguishing between the two forms. As this therapeutic test frequently gives positive results in brain *lues*, it is well indicated, even if it sometimes fails where the syphilitic process is very diffuse, perhaps because of its non-reaction to our present syphilis therapy or because the treatment was started too late.

In most cases, however, the differential diagnosis is dependent upon a careful weighing of the different viewpoints and as Hoche says in his recent work, "there will undoubtedly remain a certain percentage of cases in which the most experienced will not be able, with certainty, to

make the differentiation between brain syphilis and paresis during the life of the patient, nor will he in such cases any longer be able with certainty to differentiate them by post mortem findings.”

With regard to “the four reactions,” it may be said that a high cell-count was formerly considered indicative of brain syphilis, but there are many exceptions. Dr. Harrison reports in 22 cases of paresis found among the patients admitted to the Napa State Hospital during the first six months of 1914 that the cell-count was in six cases over 100; in one case, 322, and in two others, 170 and 182, respectively. The variations in the remaining “three reactions” do not at the present day give one the means of differential diagnosis between these two conditions (brain syphilis and general paresis), which at one time was the current belief.

In July, 1897, I published in the “Occidental Medical Times” a statistical report of 69 cases of general paresis admitted to the Stockton State Hospital during seven years, inclusive of the years 1890 to 1896. Out of 1,345 first admissions the average percentage of paresis was 5.13 per cent. Since then no statistical reports have been made showing the prevalence of paresis in California. In publishing the appended statistics from the Napa State Hospital, covering the period since I assumed charge of the institution, it is realized that the figures are small and the period of short duration, extending over but one year.

The thirty-four cases have all been studied serologically, as well as clinically, giving the subject of the differentiation of the syphilitic pseudoparalysis from general paresis a careful consideration.

Period of admission	Males ad- mitted	Females ad- mitted	Total ad- mitted	Number paresis men	Number paresis women	Total number paresis	Ratio women to men	Total percentage among men and women
July 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914	107	53	160	11	1	12	1:5.5	7.5
January 1, 1914, to July 1, 1914	159	71	230	20	2	22	1:4.46	9.56
Total average							1:4.81	8.71

According to this table, 8.7 per cent of all mental cases admitted during the last year have been cases of general paresis. In addition to the 34 cases of paresis admitted during the year, we have received five cases diagnosed as cerebrospinal lues. Two of these are women: one with a history of a hemiplegic attack a few months before admission, and complete restoration after antiluetic treatment; the other with history of miscarriage, certain somatic symptoms; sluggish pupillary reaction, absent left knee-jerk; fully oriented; no mental deterioration; Wasserman triple x in blood and liquor; cell-count 136, reduced to 35 after sal-

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varian treatment. The case appears complicated with a manio-depressive psychosis. Of the three men one has a history similar to the one just reported. A second case is an alcoholic pseudoparalysis with lues, with high cell-count; now fast improving. The third is also an alcoholic with symptoms dating back a number of years, and all four reactions positive. Even if the five brain-syphilis cases be added to the paresis, we get for the year a percentage of 10 per cent, which is considerably less than percentages reported abroad, where they have varied from 15 to 22 per cent. Women admitted to Napa State Hospital, judging by the above report (1:4.8), are 50 per cent less frequently sufferers in proportion to men than are women in Europe.

Napa State Hospital, October, 1914.

REPORT OF PATHOLOGIST, NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

DR. A. W. HOISHOLT, *Medical Superintendent, Napa State Hospital:*

I present herewith a report of work done by the Laboratory during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914:

Blood serum, Wasserman reaction.....	754
Spinal fluid, Wasserman reaction:	
Cytology by Fuchs-Rosenthal method, and Noguchi butyric acid reaction..	182
Urine analysis, chemical and microscopical.....	1,243
Examination of blood, cell-counts, parasites, etc.....	204
Sputum	131
Stomach contents.....	45
Throat cultures.....	225
Faeces	51
Exudates	76
Water supply.....	11
Milk supply.....	19
Miscellaneous examinations of food products and other supplies.....	22
Autopsies (January, 1914, to June, 1914).....	25

A routine chemical and microscopical examination of the urine is made in all admissions, with such additional special examinations as will aid in the identification and treatment of disease.

During this period, the Wasserman reaction has been applied to the blood and spinal fluid only in suspected cases, but beginning with July, 1914, a routine examination of the blood serum is being made in all new admissions. An effort is also being made to extend this examination to the families of patients showing positive reactions.

On June 30, 1914, there were present in the hospital 52 patients showing positive Wasserman reactions in both the blood serum and spinal fluid—44 men and 8 women. Of these, all but three showed a definite increased globulin content in the spinal fluid, and all showed an increased lymphocyte count, ranging from 12 to 360 per cu. mm., more than 100 lymphocytes being observed in 13 cases. One additional case, a man, showed a positive reaction in the blood serum, but died before the spinal fluid could be examined. Post mortem examination showed the characteristic brain changes of paresis.

The original Wasserman reaction is employed, using as antigen a cholesterinized, alcoholic extract of human heart muscle. This reagent has been accepted as the most reliable, after having compared the results obtained with various extracts, including alcoholic extract of luetic fetal liver, alcoholic extract of normal organs, and the acetone insoluble fraction; the last two were found to yield unreliable results and were early discarded.

A series of 157 specimens, both blood serum and spinal fluid, were examined, using both the cholesterinized and the luetic extract in each case. Eighty-eight of these specimens, 53 blood serums and 35 spinal fluids, yielded positive results with the cholesterinized extract; 78 specimens, 48 blood serums and 30 spinal fluids, yielded positive results with the luetic extract. Lues was present without question in all cases reacting positively to the cholesterinized extract, as evidenced by definite involvement of the central nervous system.

The intensity of the reactions follows:

Blood serum.			
	Complete Inhibition	Partial Inhibition	Slight Inhibition
Cholesterinized extract -----	46	5	2
Luetic extract -----	36	5	7

Spinal fluid.			
	Complete Inhibition	Partial Inhibition	Slight Inhibition
Cholesterinized extract -----	30	4	1
Luetic extract -----	21	5	4

It will be observed that in the case of the blood serum 5 specimens responded positively to cholesterinized extract and negatively to luetic liver; of these, 2 showed complete, 1, partial, and 2, slight, inhibition to cholesterinized extract. Five spinal fluids also showed negative results to luetic liver, while to the cholesterinized extract, 4 showed partial, and 1, slight, inhibition. In all cases the maximum quantity of blood serum used was 0.1 c.c., and of spinal fluid 0.2 c.c.

The objection that the cholesterinized extract is perhaps too sensitive has not been proven in our experience, as in all cases we have been able to obtain a definite history of infection or clinical or post mortem evidence of lues.

Results obtained in the examination of a total of 300 cases, together with the ease of preparation and comparative permanency of the cholesterinized extract has caused us to use it exclusively in routine examinations.

W. T. HARRISON, M.D.
Pathologist, Napa State Hospital.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

November 12, 1914.

*To the Board of Managers, Agnews State Hospital,
Agnew, California.*

GENTLEMEN: It hardly seems necessary for me to review in detail the past two years' transactions with which you are so familiar.

The tables attached, which are a part of this report, give much data in concise and convenient form.

I desire, however, to call your attention to a few points and to make some suggestions and recommendations. If you refer to the tables showing movement of population you will note the large number of admissions, 1,327 during the two years with a total net gain of 350, though our policy has been to discharge patients as fast as practicable. This steady increase of patients has overcrowded our wards more and more and rendered their proper care difficult. The population of California and consequently of our hospitals is increasing so rapidly it is difficult to meet this increase with adequate provision without overburdening the taxpayers. Will the next legislature find a way to give needed relief?

I submit whether it might not be wise to provide by bond issue sufficient funds to bring all our state charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions up to present requirements, as it is proposed to do with other state departments. It seems impossible by direct taxation to even keep, much less regain lost ground of adequate provision.

Notwithstanding our crowded condition and the large number of admissions to be handled by so small a medical staff, nevertheless I believe we have been doing good medical work and I can commend the interest and energy as well as the efficiency of the physicians and their enthusiasm in new lines of investigation and treatment. The staff at present consists of Drs. E. W. Mullen, C. W. Mack, Margaret White Cutting, and James A. Cutting. All have had good training and experience; all are doing good work, and the best work because they work harmoniously and cooperatively together. Two more physicians at least should be added to the staff.

While with the additions which have been made the past two years our treatment building is very well equipped for medical and surgical

work, still our equipment is not complete and I hope we shall soon be able to add more.

I am more than satisfied with our policy of open hospital, depending, not on barriers and too curtailed liberty, but on stimulating self-control and an understanding why here, on activity of work, diversions and amusements, on maintaining a general good feeling and contented atmosphere among patients and employees. Added to these pleasant and comfortable conditions and surroundings, kind and considerate treatment and evident sympathy and interest in them, a large proportion of our patients are reached and made, if not contented, at least willing to await our judgment about going out. The greater humanity and better results of such a method must be apparent to you and I am sure has your approval. Our effort is to make this a mental hospital and sanitarium and not an "asylum."

To make possible the ideal toward which we are working and have in great measure attained, it is necessary that every officer and employee must believe in its possibilities and maintain the right attitude of mind and heart. I believe we have a corps of officers and employees not surpassed in any similar institution in efficiency, faithfulness and adaptability; with a universal good feeling and loyalty toward each other and the management and a hearty cooperation that is notable. I can commend to you in highest terms the efficiency and faithfulness of our service.

I am convinced that the fitness of employees for this particular work must be determined largely by applied psychology and only when this is considered together with mental and physical fitness, and as the most important factor, can an efficient service be maintained.

In my last report I commended the law permitting self-commitment and after two years more of experience with it I wish to still more emphatically express my approval. During the past two years we have received fifty-six such voluntary patients and now have in the hospital fifteen.

All I said in my last report in opposition to the law permitting those addicted to alcoholic stimulants and drugs to be sent to the state hospitals, I wish to urge with greater emphasis. After further experience I can say I believe it is absolutely unjust and wrong to force this class upon the hospitals and the law should be repealed. Their association with the mental cases is detrimental to the latter and their residence in the hospital demoralizing. They are a class to be cared for and treated and disciplined quite apart from mental irresponsibles and with more complete segregation of the sexes. I sincerely hope the next legislature will take some action to relieve the state hospitals of this undesirable class.

I wish to renew and urge my previous recommendation of colonization rather than increasing the present hospital beyond its original plan. A larger tract of better land suitable for vegetables, fruit, and alfalfa should be procured. I believe we are agreed upon this and I think we should urge it as a desirable and economical proposition to be accomplished as early as possible.

In the mean time we ought to complete our hospital as originally planned. The buildings now under construction will complete the south half. The north half is still lacking three buildings.

I recommend that you ask appropriations for these buildings, together with certain other improvements and necessary maintenance as follows:

MAINTENANCE.

Support for sixty-seventh fiscal year.....	\$176,000 00	
Support for sixty-eighth fiscal year.....	198,000 00	
Total for two years.....		\$374,000 00
Salaries for sixty-seventh fiscal year.....	152,000 00	
Salaries for sixty-eighth fiscal year.....	171,000 00	
Total for two years.....		\$323,000 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

One workers' cottage, construction.....	\$52,500 00	
Furnishing	7,000 00	\$59,500 00
One convalescent cottage, construction.....	\$15,000 00	
Furnishing	4,000 00	49,000 00
One nurses' home (men), construction.....	\$43,000 00	
Furnishing	5,000 00	48,000 00
One staff house (physicians), construction.....	\$20,000 00	
Furnishing	4,500 00	24,500 00
One cottage for steward, construction.....	\$4,000 00	
Furnishing	1,250 00	5,250 00
Dairy herd of 100 cows.....		10,000 00
Dairy barn and equipment.....		25,000 00
Total of special appropriations.....		\$221,250 00

Nearly all this construction would directly or indirectly provide for patients, which is the great need. The workers' cottage and convalescent home directly, the nurses' home indirectly by releasing a building which could be so used.

A staff house would not only provide proper accommodations for the physicians but vacate a large farm house which could be used to great advantage for patients working on the farm.

The dairy barn and new herd, which we hoped to have provided ere this from our contingent fund, is badly needed for reasons well

known to you. I recommend that this appropriation be especially urged.

The estimates for construction are by the State Architect; those for furnishing by me.

The estimates for support and salaries are based upon 1,600 patients the first year and 1,800 patients the second at a per capita cost of \$110 for support and \$95 for salaries.

The buildings under construction will increase our patients to 1,600 for the first year, the number estimated for the second year supposes the construction of the buildings recommended.

Mindful of the responsibility of my position I appreciate your confidence and support for which I sincerely thank you and shall ever endeavor to merit.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.

UKIAH, CAL., August 1, 1913.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law, we, the undersigned members of the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital, submit herewith our annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1913. The reports of the medical superintendent and the treasurer of the hospital are made a part of this report, and a careful examination of the same will show what has been accomplished during the last year.

The actual number of patients in the hospital on June 30, 1913, was 1,050, which is an increase of 22 patients over the number reported on June 30, 1912.

The general health of the inmates of the hospital during the past year has been good, and there have been no epidemics or contagious disease of any kind.

To fill the vacancy in the office of medical superintendent occasioned by the resignation of Dr. E. W. King, the Board appointed Dr. R. L. Richards, of San Francisco, who assumed charge on October 1, 1912. Dr. Richards has had experience in this line of work for many years, and is particularly well equipped for the position. He is managing the institution in a manner eminently satisfactory to this Board, and we feel that for such an important position we have made the proper selection, and we look forward with confidence to good results following our action.

The principal permanent improvements during the past year are as follows:

At the boiler room, a well 375 feet in depth has been bored, and a very fine water for boiler purposes has been developed, free from scale and sediment, and very excellent for laundry use. This well has been equipped with a steam pump, and it has been connected up with the steel water tank, and we are pumping over one third of the water used for domestic purposes into this tank. It is proving to be of great value this season, now that we are short of water in the reservoir.

At the dam and reservoir, the appropriation of 1911 has been exhausted. It is estimated that about one half of the work has been accomplished. The legislature of 1913 appropriated \$12,500 to com-

plete this work. This money will be available August 10th, and it is intended to push this work to completion.

The male cottage at the farm will soon be ready for occupancy. This is a well constructed building and will be very comfortable and will accommodate 50 patients and the necessary help. This will relieve the crowded condition of the wards, and give us more help at the ranch, and save the transportation of the working crew back and forth each morning and evening.

Work has been commenced on an earth and rock fill, below the present dam, calculated to strengthen and support the dam. This will be finished in about three months.

An addition to the attendants' cottage and to the dining-room at Ward No. 7, the outdoor colony, has been built, which very much improves conditions at this place.

A new mattress house and upholstering department is nearing completion, which was much needed.

Considerable equipment and instruments, etc., for operating room and laboratory have been purchased; also, a new dough mixer and a combined elevator, feeder and sifter for the bakery.

We have an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection and equipping of a new gas plant, and this will be installed in the near future.

The total value of all products from the farm, gardens, dairy, etc., for the year, amounts to \$31,067.72, an increase of nearly \$3,000 over the previous year. This is due in large part to the pumping wells that have been developed and put in operation. The total value of these same products ten years ago, for the year ending June 30, 1903, was about \$9,000 from the same acreage.

In conclusion, we again desire to express our appreciation of the cooperation on the part of your honorable Commission and the State Board of Control, in assisting us with their advice in our efforts to keep this hospital up to the proper standard.

Respectfully submitted.

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

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.

UKIAH, CAL., June 30, 1914.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit herewith our annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Accompanying this report you will find that of the medical superintendent, which shows in tabulated form the movement of population

and all the details of the general management of the hospital, and also that of the treasurer, which shows the financial transactions of the hospital for the past year.

The general health and sanitary condition of the hospital have been excellent; the patients have been carefully attended, well treated and made as comfortable as their unfortunate condition would permit.

General improvements.

Work at the dam and reservoir is progressing steadily and the construction of the dam itself will be completed this fall. There will then remain the clearing out of the reservoir of trees and brush. It is calculated that we can impound about 40,000,000 gallons of water in this reservoir. It is built of concrete and is strong, substantial and absolutely secure.

A heavy rock fill has been built on the lower side of the dam now in use to make this dam safe beyond any doubt and to protect it in every way for all time to come.

Concrete manure bins at the main stable have been built to take care of all manure and prevent the breeding of flies.

The mattress shop and upholstering department, mentioned in our last report, has been finished and is now in use.

The cottage at the farm, for male patients, is completed and about ready for occupancy. This was built within the appropriation and is a very attractive building and will accommodate the working patients and afford them a most comfortable home. Septic tanks to take care of the sewage and a large water tank and tower have been constructed, and the building connected with the hospital by telephone.

A shelter corridor in the rear yard, for male patients, built with a mission tile roof and concrete columns and floor, extending around the entire wall, is finished. This will shelter the patients from the hot sun of summer and the storms of winter, and will very materially improve the appearance of this yard and add much to the comfort of the patients. It is intended to construct a similar corridor in the yard used by the women in the near future.

A brick building to house the gas plant has been built and the machinery installed. The gas holder is being constructed and in a short time we expect to be able to manufacture gas.

Work has begun on a building for female tubercular cases, and it is expected that this will be completed and ready for occupancy before winter.

An eight inch pipe line, with swivel head hydrants, has been laid out at the ranch for irrigating purposes. This system has proven most satisfactory and efficient. It was laid through the center of the alfalfa fields.

Appropriations.

The medical superintendent has estimated the amount necessary for maintenance during the two next fiscal years as follows:

For support -----	\$273,907 00
For salaries -----	207,893 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

New receiving building and equipment -----	\$100,000 00
Three electric elevators -----	7,500 00
New main pipe line -----	25,000 00
Nurses' home -----	20,000 00
Night watches' home -----	5,000 00
Repairs to plumbing -----	5,000 00

We have examined into the needs of this institution and we deem it our duty to direct your attention especially to the necessity of the above mentioned items, which appeal to us as being of the highest importance. The medical superintendent convincingly sets forth in his report to the Board of Managers the necessity of a receiving building for the proper care and treatment of all cases when first received; for a nurses' home and a home for night watches.

In regard to the two latter items the Board would further say that with the present facilities the nurses and attendants are forced to sleep in the wards occupied night and day by the patients. This deprives them of any semblance of home life. The medical superintendent calls for a building where they may sleep away from the strain, noise and disturbances which characterize their daily duty, and where they can spend their few off-duty hours in reading, study and legitimate recreation. In this way the service of a uniformly high grade of nurses and day and night attendants may be commanded.

There is no question as to the necessity of a new main leading from our reservoirs to the hospital buildings. The present main, which has been in use about sixteen years, has rusted out so that it is only a question of a short time until it will be unserviceable. As the water supply is one of the main arteries of the entire system here, we can not afford to neglect the putting in of a new main as soon as an appropriation can be secured and made available.

All food and other supplies have to be distributed to the various wards by means of elevators. The present elevators are worn out and liable to break and go out of commission at any time.

Owing to the fact that the main buildings are three and four stories in height the necessity of these elevators needs no argument.

Some very important repairs to the plumbing are urgent and a small appropriation is asked for to do this work.

In conclusion, we would say that such improvements do not disappear, but become a part of the entire hospital and add permanently to the value of the state's property and the institution's assets.

We make the recommendations referred to in the strict exercise of our conscientious duty as the legally constituted guardians of this hospital.

If to any of them no response is made by the legislature, our duty is done, and the responsibility rests with that body.

Respectfully submitted.

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

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

To the honorable Board of Managers, Mendocino State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith, for your consideration, the following annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

In the table of movement of patients we have discharged thirty-six of the eloped patients, condition unknown, they having been absent from the hospital since its foundation up to two years ago, consequently we have had no knowledge of their whereabouts and condition. We have also dropped fifty-one of the paroled patients. Since these paroled cases have been able to maintain themselves outside of the hospital they were discharged as recovered. The removal of fifty-one names from the roll has caused an apparent decrease in population of twenty-eight, whereas the actual population has increased twenty-three.

Personnel.

Dr. G. W. Marvin, first assistant physician, resigned on December 10, 1912, after nearly thirteen years' continuous service. He desired to take a prolonged rest and visit Europe. It is to be regretted that he felt the necessity for this step.

Dr. F. E. Allen, second assistant physician, was appointed acting first assistant physician, and Dr. D. R. Smith was appointed acting second assistant physician, as previously reported.

Dr. L. R. Tyler, woman physician, resigned February 2, 1913, to take up another line of medical work.

Dr. Eva C. Reid from the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., was appointed third assistant physician February 6, 1913, and has very efficiently managed the female service since that date.

Buildings.

The male Farm Cottage, with a capacity of fifty, is nearing completion, and together with possible enlargements of Ward 7, will take care of our increase in population the coming year. The new mattress and furniture shop provides additional occupation for the male patients. With the increase in size of Ward 7, it has been found necessary to increase the dining room seating capacity by twenty-five, which has been done by adding a new wing to the present dining room.

All the dining rooms and pantries have been thoroughly screened to prevent flies gaining access to the food. A large reinforced concrete manure pit, additional concrete pavement at the kitchen, to insure further cleanliness, and other measures have been provided to prevent the breeding of flies. As a result of the work already done the number of flies has been very small this summer.

In a thickly settled community, such as this, there is constant danger of typhoid fever somewhere near the hospital and flies are common carriers of this infection.

Religious services.

It has been arranged that in turn the various Protestant denominations of Ukiah shall hold religious service each Sunday afternoon for the benefit of the patients. As hitherto, Father Sebastian visits the Catholic patients each week and says mass once a month.

Occupational and re-educational work.

We have succeeded in the past year in employing forty per cent of our patients in some form of actual work. In addition to work purely for the benefit of the hospital the women have made a great many fancy articles that have found a ready sale. The proceeds of the sale are divided as follows:

- 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent to cover cost of materials used.
- 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent credited to patients' personal accounts.
- 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent placed to the credit of an amusement fund.

Since November, 1912, the amusement fund from this source has grown approximately \$60. But the especially important point is the beneficial therapeutic effect. Many patients, who were otherwise excited and destructive, became fairly quiet and efficient when occupied. Other patients volunteered to work and manifested unexpected skill when given the opportunity. The interest of the patients has not flagged in the least. The practical efficiency of this work is mainly due to the watchful direction of the matron and the female attendants under her.

Tuberculosis.

A testing of the Moro skin reaction of all the admissions for six months showed that the larger percentage of acute reactions were found among the recently admitted, which would tend to indicate that the conditions in the hospital were against the development of tuberculosis. However, the danger of overlooking active tuberculosis in the mental cases was evident when Dr. Reid in going over the female service found in the fifteen to twenty cases active physical signs which had been overlooked. These were promptly placed out of doors on the porches at the female cottage and have since that improved. The

danger of such cases in our larger wards and the need of frequent examinations is evident.

Ground parole.

As rapidly and as much as possible patients are being placed in the open air and given ground parole. Many quite chronic cases are adapted to this method of treatment. Gradually in the past six months D Ward has been made an open ward for women and the women come and go as they please during the day. All of this has resulted in an improvement, not only in the physical condition, but also to an even greater degree in the mental condition.

Restraint.

Restraint of any kind has been made use of during the past year only on the physician's written order, except that in an emergency it could be temporarily authorized by the supervisor or matron. An individual study of chronic cases in restraint has in each case either reduced the amount of restraint or demonstrated that it was unnecessary. For example, a little over a year ago there were between 20 and 30 usually in restraint in the female violent ward and now there are only two; one part of the time and one all the time. In general restraint has become necessary only, or chiefly, because of the large wards and the small number of attendants (1 to 19 patients).

Clinics.

During the year a more complete study and record of cases, in addition to the state blanks, has been established with the result that there are fewer unclear cases. Because the cases are better understood they are necessarily more intelligently treated. Even with this additional work we average 12 to 14 cases each week in our clinical conferences and an additional clinical stenographer has been found necessary.

Records.

All of the case histories, correspondence, autopsy reports, etc., since the establishment of the hospital twenty years ago have been segregated, classified, card indexed and so filed in filing cabinets that they are readily available. This has meant a great deal of extra work for the secretary and stenographers, but otherwise this information was unavailable unless many boxes of papers were searched.

In conclusion it gives me great pleasure to state that in my experience the officers and employees of the hospital are uniformly actuated by a hearty spirit of cooperation and that the success of the hospital is the chief aim and object of each one.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT L. RICHARDS,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

TALMAGE, CAL., July 1, 1914.

To the honorable Board of Managers, Mendocino State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith for your consideration the following annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:

It is seen from the table of movement of patients that our net increase of population this year is only 12 (number of patients remaining June 30, 1913, is 1,060 and number of patients remaining June 30, 1914, is 1,072). Our admissions increased 21 this year, hence it must be explained by the fact that by a careful study of the individual cases we have been able to discharge a larger number than could be provided for outside of the hospital. This may be taken generally as a good index of healthy medical activity in a hospital. In addition to thus providing a residence outside of the hospital for a larger number we have a larger increase of those voluntarily seeking early treatment for mental disease. We had one voluntary patient last year and have had eight additional voluntary patients the past year.

In attacking the problem presented by mental disease the two main points are the early, and hence more successful, treatment of such disorders and the making possible the existence of patients outside of the hospital so that the accumulation of chronic cases in the hospital may be reduced to a minimum. Always the largest part of the population of such a hospital is chronic cases.

Personnel.

Dr. F. E. Allen was regularly appointed first assistant physician and Dr. D. R. Smith, second assistant physician on November 15, 1913.

Dr. L. O. W. Moore was appointed interne on December 13, 1913, and upon the resignation of Dr. Eva C. Reid was appointed acting third assistant physician, pending the permanent filling of that position.

Dr. Eva C. Reid resigned her position as third assistant physician June 5, 1914, and accepted the position of After-Care Physician at San Francisco.

Inebriety.

The separation of mental and inebriety cases in this year's report is most desirable and shows that we are receiving a very large number

of inebriety cases. The reports of the different hospitals on June 30, 1914, show that Stockton and Mendocino state hospitals have on hand about twice as many inebriety cases as the other northern California hospitals. This has, however, given us a chance to study the problem more carefully and briefly we have come to the following conclusions:

First—The condition is after all largely one of mental make up of the individual. Approximately 85 per cent of the inebriety cases admitted show a mental age according to the Binet scale of not to exceed twelve years. In this estimate we have endeavored to rule out all cases showing previous efficiency and deterioration coincident with excessive indulgence in alcohol. In general the 85 per cent show poor or fair progress in school, a lack of steady or efficient occupation after school and frequently an indulgence in drugs or drinks or both, thus indicating unstable characters and an attempt to find compensation or relief outside of themselves. Consequently, we have come to feel that the treatment is firstly physical, and in this regard nearly always successful, but secondly mental which is much more prolonged and difficult. They are usually forty or more years of age and re-education is most difficult at that age. It is also more liable to be followed by a relapsing into their former manner of thinking and doing.

In fact, we are dealing mainly with that large class of defectives, who exceed the actively insane in numbers, and who are the most neglected and the most vital problem facing this generation from a medical or sociological standpoint. There has been a general erroneous idea among these patients and their friends that inebriety cases were rendered liable to insanity by associating with mental cases.

Second—The table given below, indicating the alcoholic drinks made use of by these patients, shows that they especially indulged in distilled liquors which are known (in contradistinction to fermented alcoholic drinks) to be especially associated with alcoholic mental diseases. Hence we have especially to do with the results of distilled alcoholic drinks.

Kind of liquor used by patients committed for alcoholism during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

	Female	Male	Total	Percentage
Wine.....	1	4	5	5 per cent
Wine and whisky.....	1	3	4	4 per cent
Wine, whisky and beer.....	1	3	4	4 per cent
Wine and beer.....	1	0	1	1 per cent
Wine, brandy and whisky.....	1	2	3	3 per cent
Whisky.....	8	34	42	42 per cent
Whisky and beer.....	1	17	18	18 per cent
Whisky and brandy.....	0	1	1	1 per cent
Beer.....	2	2	4	4 per cent
Mixed.....	0	18	18	18 per cent
Totals.....	16	84	100	100 per cent

In the large number of inebriety cases (431) that this hospital has so far treated no evidence has occurred to indicate any damaging effect from associating with mental cases. On the contrary, in many instances, it has aroused patients to the realization that continued excessive alcoholic indulgence leads many times to mental disease and hence has been a potent factor in insuring their subsequent temperance.

Religious services.

Sunday services have been maintained the past year with a fair degree of regularity. Owing to sickness of the ministers and unusual weather a few Sundays have passed without religious services. The patients' interest, however, has remained the same.

Occupational and re-educational work.

The same standard has been maintained, but the percentage of employed (40 per cent) should be increased and more occupation for men would seem the best method of approaching this problem. An exhibition in Ukiah of the needlework department last fall attracted a great deal of favorable attention and the demand for this work has continued large. The balance now in the amusement fund is \$127.76.

Tuberculosis.

Since the insane tubercular patients rarely complain and cough so little that in that way they do not attract attention, we have found it necessary to make a tubercular survey of the wards at intervals. Generally they rapidly improve when placed on the special tubercular wards. Some of them with positive skin reactions (mentioned in last year's report) and with no active physical signs have since died and shown healed tubercular lesions. Hence the test seems to be of little value as to determining the stage of the tubercular process.

Clinics and records.

These have been maintained at the same degree of efficiency and made possible the segregation and study of the cases given in the following tables as well as enabled us to more intelligently treat and dispense of the individual case.

Selected cases for the biennial period 1912-1914 that had no record of previous mental attacks and gave prospect of recovering in a reasonable time after admission (157 cases):

	Recovered	Improved	Unim- proved	Died	Totals
Outbreaks in abnormal make up.....	17	2	0	0	19
Manic depressive insanity	24	7	0	1 (suicide)	32
Dementia praecox	17	24	12	1 (tubercular)	54
Alcoholic psychoses	49	1	1	1 (Brights)	52
Percentage	68.1	21.6	8.2	1.9	99.8

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STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

For the year 1912-1913 (61 cases).

	Recovered	Improved	Unim- proved	Died	Totals
Outbreaks in abnormal make up.....	10	1	0	0	11
Manic-depressive insanity	14	3	0	1	18
Dementia præcox	11	3	1	0	20
Alcoholic psychoses	12	0	0	0	12
Percentage	47	12	1	1	61
	77.0	19.6	1.6	1.6	99.8

For the year 1913-1914 (96 cases).

	Recovered	Improved	Unim- proved	Died	Totals
Outbreaks in abnormal make up.....	7	1	0	0	8
Manic-depressive insanity	10	4	0	0	14
Dementia præcox	6	16	11	1	34
Alcoholic psychoses	37	1	*1	1	40
Percentage	60	22	12	2	96
*Korsakow.	62.5	22.9	12.5	2	99.8

Outbreaks in abnormal makeup.

	1912-1913		1913-1914	
Recovered	10	90.9 per cent	7	87.5 per cent
Improved	1 (Transferred)	9.0 per cent	1 (Transferred)	12.5 per cent
	11 cases	99.9 per cent	8 cases	100 per cent

Manic-depressive insanity.

	1912-1913		1913-1914	
Recovered	14	77.7 per cent	10	71.4 per cent
Improved	3	16.0 per cent	4	28.5 per cent
Died	1	5.5 per cent	0	0.0 per cent
	18 cases	99.2 per cent	14 cases	99.9 per cent

Dementia præcox.

	1912-1913		1913-1914	
Recovered	11	55.0 per cent	6	17.6 per cent
Improved	8	40.0 per cent	16	47.0 per cent
Unimproved	1	5.0 per cent	11	32.0 per cent
Died	0	0.0 per cent	1	2.9 per cent
	20 cases	100 per cent	34 cases	99.5 per cent

Alcoholic psychoses.

	1912-1913		1913-1914	
Recovered	12	100 per cent	37	92.5 per cent
Improved	0		1 (Too soon)	2.5 per cent
Unimproved	0		1 (Korsakow)	2.5 per cent
Died	0		1 (Brights)	2.5 per cent
	12 cases	100 per cent	40 cases	100 per cent

These are such cases as would probably go to a hospital for acute mental diseases or a sanatorium. In addition they include some cases so disturbed that they would on that account, if not for financial reasons, have been sent to a state hospital. The general percentage of recoveries is surprisingly high as compared with our general average of percentage of recoveries to admissions (32.52%). Also a study of the different classes mentioned shows a range in recovery percentages from 31 per cent to 100 per cent.

This illustrates forcibly that we must learn to speak of mental diseases and not insanity as a whole. It would be just as sensible to speak of stomach disease and of lung disease as when speaking of mental disease to speak of insanity as one form of affliction. This mistake is one of the causes for the fact that mental diseases are not treated early enough and are usually placed in the hands of psychiatrists only when they are chronic asocial and less hopeful.

With a few exceptions there has been an admirable spirit of cooperation among the hospital employees and attendants and the therapeutic as opposed to the purely custodial care of patients has infused a new spirit into the work. Almost all realize that it is a special work requiring special skill and training and bringing its own important and special rewards.

Buildings.

The farm cottage is completed and nearly ready for occupancy. A new female tuberculosis cottage, with a capacity of thirty patients, is being erected. With its cottages and out of door life, which have proven so successful in handling debilitated and senile, as well as tubercular cases, Ward 7 outgrew its original purpose and a portion of these grounds has been completely separated and is used for tubercular patients only. Thus we are now fully equipped for the proper care of both male and female tubercular cases. The "mission corridor" in the men's rear parole grounds is practically completed and has exceeded in beauty and practicability even our anticipation.

The dam for the storage reservoir is nearing completion and the gas plant will be completed in a few months.

Our measures to prevent flies as noted in last year's report, have been carried forward even more successfully this year.

The usual repair work of various sorts has been carefully attended to and Wards 5 and 6 have been entirely repainted and renovated.

Special appropriations recommended.

(1) Our present large wards of 75 to 115 patients make it impossible to segregate patients satisfactorily. It seems impossible to, in any way, divide any of the present wards. This is especially necessary

with the acute recoverable and disturbed cases. Hence, for this reason and the benefits of early special treatment, we again recommend a new receiving building and equipment.

(2) Our food elevators are old, out of date and liable to break at any time. We should have three new electric elevators.

(3) The main pipe line has repeatedly broken the past year and wasted water we could ill afford to spare as well as damaged property. It is a thin steel pipe line and should be heavy cast iron if greater durability is desired.

(4) Our attendants work long hours (twelve hours or more) and should have some chance to get away from their surroundings. Besides we have not rooms enough on the wards to accommodate all the attendants and what rooms we have should be used as single rooms for patients. This change is especially necessary for the night watch force who must sleep in the daytime, hence a new nurses' home and a new night watch home are recommended.

These are the most important necessities recommended for your consideration. Below is statement of special appropriation desired and their estimated amounts.

New receiving building and equipment.....	\$100,000 00
Three electric elevators.....	7,500 00
New main pipe line.....	25,000 00
Nurses' home.....	20,000 00
Night watches' home.....	5,000 00
Necessary plumbing repairs.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$162,500 00
Estimate for salaries.....	207,833 00
Estimate for support.....	273,907 00

In conclusion, I beg to express my appreciation of the devotion to this hospital of the Board of Managers, who have for many years given generously time and thought from their own large and varied interests.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT LEWIS RICHARDS,
Medical Superintendent.

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL. WASSERMAN TESTS.

From April 1, 1913, to July 1, 1913. (Last quarter of the sixty-fourth fiscal year.)

Total number of patients tested, 53: male, 34; female, 19.

	Male			Female			Total of patients		
	Pos- itive	Neg- ative	Total	Pos- itive	Neg- ative	Total	Pos- itive	Neg- ative	Per cent positive
Paranoid state									
Manic-depressive insanity									
General paresis	6	4	10	4	6	4	10	4	71.43
Dementia praecox	0	12	12	1	4	5	1	16	5.88
Involuntional melancholia									
Senile psychosis									
Autotoxic, infective and exhaustive psychosis					1	1		1	
Psychosis due to intoxication	1		1		1	1	1	1	50
Psychosis with more or less definite brain disease		3	3		7	7		10	
Psychosis belonging to definite neurosis of constitution									
Alcohol and drugs	1	3	4	1		1	2	3	40
Constitutional inferiority and abnormal makeup, etc.	1	1	2				1	1	50
Idiocy and imbecility									
Not classified									
Not insane	1	1	2				1	1	50
	10	24	34	6	13	19	16	37	30.48

From July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914. (Sixty-fifth fiscal year.)

Total number of patients tested, 395: male, 284; female, 111.

	Male			Female			Total of patients		
	Pos- itive	Neg- ative	Total	Pos- itive	Neg- ative	Total	Pos- itive	Neg- ative	Per cent positive
Paranoid state		4	4		1	1		5	
Manic-depressive insanity	1	8	9		7	7	1	15	6.25
General paresis	16	11	27	1	2	3	17	13	56.61
Dementia praecox	7	71	78	2	47	49	9	118	7.07
Involuntional melancholia					1	1		1	
Senile psychosis	1	10	11	1	12	13	2	22	8.25
Autotoxic, infective and exhaustive psychosis									
Psychosis due to intoxication	4	23	27	1	2	3	5	25	16.66
Psychosis with more or less definite brain disease	1	21	22		9	9	1	30	3.22
Psychosis belonging to definite neurosis of constitution		2	2					2	
Alcohol and drugs	10	81	91	3	16	19	13	97	12.99
Constitutional inferiority and abnormal makeup, etc.	1	4	5		3	3	1	7	12.5
Idiocy and imbecility					2	2		2	
Not classified									
Not insane	1	7	8		1	1	1	8	11.11
	42	242	284	8	103	111	50	345	12.66

From July 1, 1914, to September 1, 1914. (The first two months of the sixty-sixth fiscal year.)

Total number of patients tested, 60: male, 47; female, 13.

	Male		Female			Total of patients		Per cent positive
	Pos- itive	Neg- ative	Total	Pos- itive	Neg- ative	Total	Pos- itive	
Paranoid state								
Manic-depressive insanity		2	2		2		4	
General paresis	4	1	5				1	80
Dementia praecox		8	8		2	2	10	
Involitional melancholia								
Senile psychosis		1	4		1	1	5	
Autotoxic, infective and exhaustive psychosis								
Psychosis due to intoxication	1	1	2		2	2	1	3
Psychosis with more or less definite brain disease		2	2				2	
Psychosis belonging to definite neurosis of constitution		1	1				1	
Alcohol and drugs	1	21	22	2	4	6	3	26
Constitutional inferiority and abnormal makeup, etc.								
Idiocy and imbecility								
Not classified								
Not insane		1	1				1	
	6	41	47	2	11	13	8	52
								13.28

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, California.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital would respectfully report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1914, that regular monthly meetings of the Board of Managers have been held, together with such special meetings of the Board and of its committees as has been deemed necessary for the efficient carrying on of the work of this hospital. The interest taken in the management of the hospital is but shown by the fact that no member of the Board has been absent from any meeting unless such absence was caused by illness or through inability to attend because of being away from this section of the state.

We are pleased to report the physical condition of the state property under our charge as good. The buildings are in good repair, some considerable work of this character having been undertaken and concluded during the biennial period. Our orange grove suffered severely during the cold weather of January, 1913, and is just now again rounding into good shape. Considerable expense in the way of pruning and fertilizing was necessary.

Under the present management the policy has been adopted of using more of this fruit in the hospital than was the custom in times past. The result has been excellent in the added contentment and health of the patients. The hospital vegetable and general fruit gardens have also been enlarged and have added greatly to the variety of the daily menus, also with marked benefit to the general health of patients and employees, and enabling this hospital to so considerably lower its support cost, that the Southern California State Hospital now has the lowest per capita expense of any hospital in the state.

The past two years have seen the addition of four cottages to the buildings on the hospital grounds, with a total added capacity of 340 patients. A new power plant has been erected and the institution is better heated than ever before in its history. A new laundry which was sadly needed is now in course of erection. A new concrete reservoir for the storage of water, a spur track and concrete oil tank are other improvements accomplished.

This hospital is looking forward to the building of a second hospital in this end of the state, on the site acquired at Norwalk, California. Our needs for the future will depend largely upon the progress made at that institution, and are therefore not taken up at length in this report.

We desire to commend the efficiency of our superintendent and his staff of officers, and employees. We believe that they realize the responsibilities placed upon them, and that they perform their work earnestly and well. We would especially commend the results obtained by the medical superintendent in placing a ward of the older male patients under the care of female nurses exclusively. The experiment has been entirely successful and will undoubtedly lead to an extension of this policy.

Twenty-five acres have been added to the planted area of the hospital farm. This was put into alfalfa. The land thus used had lain practically idle for many years. It was made available for agricultural purposes through the purchase of additional water under an appropriation of the last legislature.

There have been no changes in the medical staff in this last biennial period. There has been the addition of a resident dentist who finds an ample field for his labors.

We believe that the wards of the state of the Southern California State Hospital are well cared for, are maintained in comfort and have the benefit of the best curative methods known to this department of medicine.

Respectfully submitted.

H. MCPHEE,
AUSTIN T. PARK,
E. W. BURKE,
W. A. AVEY,
E. C. MERRYFIELD,
Board of Managers.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

November 24, 1914.

*To the honorable Board of Managers,
Southern California State Hospital for Insane.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith our biennial report of the work of this hospital, for the period ending June 30, 1914, showing movement of patients, receipts, and expenditures of money, improvements made during this period, together with a summary of improvements necessary for the next biennial period.

The past biennium has been a very important one in the affairs of this hospital. Four (4) modern patients' cottages have been completed and occupied, each nicely furnished and equipped in such a manner as to afford for the patients many of the comforts of home. These cottages are constructed of metal lath and plaster, at a cost of something less than \$20,000 each, and have a capacity of eighty-five (85) patients each.

One of these cottages is occupied by male, senile cases, who are cared for exclusively by female nurses. These nurses shave, bathe, feed, bed, and nurse these old men in a manner superior to the service rendered by male nurses, and provide the most cheerful and homelike surroundings to be found in the hospital.

These cottages are all equipped with player pianos and are surrounded by beautiful lawns, and flower gardens, croquet and tennis courts, all to the delight and pleasure of the patients.

We have constructed a reservoir with a capacity of 433,485 gallons which is situated just below the old reservoir and will suffice to meet our needs for many years to come.

A new laundry building has been begun near the new power plant and will be completed in the early part of 1915. This much needed improvement will materially relieve our present congested condition in our laundry service.

The new power plant having been completed, we have installed a new 250 horsepower boiler and moved our old boilers from the old boiler house to the new.

The steam mains from the new power plant to the various departments of the hospital have been installed and the conduits covered.

The work of making certain changes in the internal heat distribution lines and making connection with the new steam mains is well under way and bids fair to be completed by winter time. When this work is all completed we hope to have the best heat, steam, and hot water distribution that has ever obtained at this hospital.

With the changing of the power plant it has been necessary to build a new spur track and a concrete oil tank.

Our farming and gardening operations have been upon a very large scale. We have produced fresh vegetables and fruits in such abundance that every day the patients have enjoyed the fresh foodstuffs from the fields and gardens and has enabled us to operate at a lower per capita cost than any other hospital in California.

We have tried with success the production of tobacco for our patients' use and sorghum for the table.

The scientific work in the care and treatment of our patients has moved on a pace with the modern methods employed in hospitals of this character. Our pathological laboratory has been ably conducted.

We have installed a resident dentist on our staff, who is devoting all of his time to the care and treatment of the patients' teeth. Already we think we can see an improvement in the general health and condition of the patients, as a result of the good work being done in this department.

Our requirements for the next biennial period will depend very largely upon the development of the new hospital at Norwalk.

Being assured that Norwalk will be sufficiently advanced to care for one hundred and fifty (150) or more patients before the end of the first fiscal year, of the next biennial period, we have limited our requirements to the following:

Two (2) patients' cottages and furnishings, \$50,000. Each cottage to provide for about seventy-five (75) patients, and constructed upon a similar plan to the one built during the present biennial.

Nurses' home, \$30,000. Many of our nurses are now quartered in the basement and attic, and such places as are not suited for human habitation.

In consideration of the excellent work being had from this branch of the service we should at least provide wholesome surroundings for our nurses, while their weary minds and bodies are seeking rest and recreation from their day's hard task.

New deep well, pumping station, and water mains, \$8,500. To provide additional water for our extensive landscape gardening and farming operations.

Industrial building, \$25,000. In which to provide cheerful, well ventilated quarters for our sewing room, shoe factory, mattress factory.

and tailor shop, where over one hundred (100) of our patients work nearly every day. These shops are now in the basement where it is difficult to secure proper comfort or ventilation.

New electric wiring grounds and buildings, \$8,000. To install an underground electric supply with ornamental lamp posts, etc.

Besides the aforementioned improvements we will require for the next biennial period, for support, \$533,355.

For salary, \$285,000.

It has been our good fortune to have with us the same loyal and efficient medical staff throughout the biennial period. To them we feel a deep sense of gratitude for their untiring efforts in behalf of the service and bespeak for them a full measure of your confidence.

I appreciate fully the splendid work being done by our nurses and attendants. They have uniformly been kind to the patients and considerate of their welfare, and have exercised due courtesy toward the visiting public.

We desire to acknowledge our appreciation of the encouragement and assistance given us by your honorable Board in the performance of the many important and trying duties imposed. For your aid and counsel we tender our sincerest thanks and gratitude.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. REILY,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS OF SONOMA STATE HOME.

ELDRIDGE, CALIFORNIA, July 15, 1914.

To his Excellency, HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of the State of California.

SIR: We have the honor to submit our biennial report, covering the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years. We have adopted as our report that of the medical superintendent of this institution, as his report thoroughly and explicitly embodies all that need be said concerning the Sonoma State Home.

We gratefully acknowledge the furnishing of the information and data contained in the report of our worthy, faithful and efficient medical superintendent, Dr. William J. G. Dawson. We acknowledge that to him, more than to any other agency, belongs the credit for the efficient work and consistent progress which has been accomplished, and is now being wrought in this institution.

We desire to thank Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, for his able assistance and wise counsel, so readily given to us and to our medical superintendent to aid us in the solution of the many perplexing problems which have confronted us during the last biennial period.

To the Engineering Department and its staff of faithful officers, we acknowledge our obligation for their timely aid on many occasions.

Respectfully,
ROBERT A. POPPE, President,
PERCY S. KING,
C. E. HAVEN,
E. M. NORTON,

Board of Managers of Sonoma State Home.

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

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Two fiscal years ending June 30, 1914.

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

GENTLEMEN: I hereby present my biennial report covering the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1914.

As it will be twelve years next October since I assumed the duties of superintendent of this Home, I thought it would be of interest to take a retrospective view and note the improvements that have taken place during this period.

The buildings in 1902 consisted of the unfinished main building, the manse for epileptics and cripples. Madrona Hall for industrial purposes and sleeping quarters for employees, a small power house, superintendent's cottage, old Manor House, dairyman's cottage and two barns. Nine in all. Since that time the following buildings have been added:

- Administration Building.
- Oak Lodge.
- Laurel Cottage, for female epileptics.
- Maple Cottage.
- Lux Cottage.
- Cohen Cottage.
- Manzanita Hall, for male epileptics.
- New power house.
- Manse barracks.
- Boys' nursery.
- Nursery barracks.
- Three hospital buildings.
- Gymnasium.
- Ice plant.
- Carpenter and paint shop.
- New dairy barn.
- Farm cottage.
- Coachman's cottage.
- Vegetable gardener's cottage.
- Chicken ranch cottage.
- New dining-room.
- Oil pumping station.
- Graham cottage.
- Boys' new nursery.
- Ice cream and candy store.

Twenty-eight in all, making a total of thirty-seven buildings on the premises.

Besides the above mentioned buildings many improvements have been made during the past twelve years including septic tank and sewer system, fire escapes, fire protection system, two domestic reservoirs, Fern Lake, Garden Reservoir, landscape garden nursery, new telephone system, new fencing, new orchards (50 acres), hog parlor, chicken plant, garbage incinerator, new boilers, blacksmith shop, new school facilities and new playgrounds. Total, 18.

From the several appropriations granted us by the last legislature we have erected one cottage (now nearing completion) for a nursery for males. The appropriation for the construction and furnishing of this building amounted to \$19,000.

We have also completed a cottage for farm hands, the appropriation for which amounted to \$2,000.

The appropriation of \$5,000 for a dormitory for female employees was found to be inadequate for constructing and furnishing same, therefore the building was not erected, awaiting an additional appropriation from the next legislature.

The cottage for female epileptics, for which we received an appropriation of \$19,000 for building, equipping, and furnishing same, has not yet been started, but we hope to have it well under way before the rains set in.

An appropriation, amounting to \$10,000 to further develop and increase our water supply, is being partly utilized by the sinking of a well near Sonoma Creek; nothing definite has yet been obtained.

The appropriation of \$5,500, granted us for the construction of septic tanks and making such repairs, alterations and additions to our present sewer system, has not yet been utilized. We expect the work to be started in the near future.

We also constructed a neat cottage for our vegetable gardener at an expense of \$703, paying for same out of our contingent fund.

During the spring of 1913 we constructed a modern up-to-date tubercular hospital with screened-in wide porches on three sides, at an expense of \$2,510.53, paying for same out of our contingent fund. This addition to our hospital buildings enables us to segregate our active cases of tuberculosis from the inmates housed in the general wards of the institution.

The value of real estate, December 31, 1913, was estimated at \$53,978.60; value of improvements, \$664,718.00. Total, \$718,696.60.

Population.

Our institution has grown rapidly. The number of inmates remaining June 30, 1902, was 573. Our present population, June 30, 1914, numbers 1,067. If none had died or been discharged during the twelve years the population would be 2,277.

We admitted 265 during the past two years, and expect to admit about 230 in the next biennial period. Included in our total number of inmates there are 286 epileptics who average 2,200 spasms each month.

Our pay roll for salaries in 1902 amounted to \$3,300 per month. It now amounts to \$8,264.33. The amount allowed for support in 1902 was \$4,200 per month. It now amounts to \$9,904.58. There are now 165 employees. Of this number 77 are attendants, including six nurses in hospital. The average number of inmates to each attendant is 15.17. Our contingent collections average about \$1,200 each month. One half of this amount helps to pay salaries. We have on our wait-

ing list, June 30, 1914, about 132 applicants. According to an estimate, based upon the census of 1910, the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey, reported nearly 8,000 feeble-minded in California.

Causes.

It is generally conceded that heredity and alcohol are responsible for a large proportion of the cases of feeble-mindedness; also as factors in the cases of epilepsy. In our efforts to determine how far syphilis is a factor, our expert, Dr. Grace L. Boalt, has tested 1,253 inmates by the Wasserman test. Fifty-nine only gave positive reaction, equal to 4.7 per cent. Fifty of these cases have been treated with Salvarsan and Neo Salvarsan with the result that only five cases now remain positive.

In my opinion there are only three ways of solving the problem of how to prevent the increase of feeble-mindedness and kindred diseases: *first*, by making the parents or friends, where they have such, take care of their children up to the age of puberty, then have them committed to institutions (set apart for the purpose) where they remain during the child-bearing period; *second*, by a regular system of sterilization; and *third*, by the compulsory commitment by courts of the whole number known to exist. In my opinion the first is the most practical; the second, sterilization, it is true will prevent procreation, but will rather have a tendency to increase prostitution. Again, the inmates of an institution do not require to be sterilized, as they are protected, but rather those who are out in the world, and this would be a difficult proposition to carry out successfully. The third way is impracticable as the expense would be too great and no state has yet provided sufficient buildings to house more than a small per cent of the number of cases known to exist.

We are endeavoring to conduct the Home on the principles of love, harmony, and happiness. In caring for the feeble-minded there is no class of individuals that requires more of a missionary spirit on the part of the officers and attendants.

During the past two years we sent a large number of our boys and girls to Petaluma to the circus, engaging special trains for the occasion. The expense of these trips is met by our Christmas fund. We also give moving picture entertainments which are looked forward to and much enjoyed. Our great day of pleasure, however, is the Fourth of July. We begin at 9 a. m. and end at 9 p. m. The forenoon is devoted to races of all kinds (the band playing at intervals) ending with a tug-of-war. In the afternoon the boys play a game of baseball and the girls are given a party in the Assembly Hall. In the evening, commencing at 7 o'clock the exercises, which are held out of doors, consist of music by the band, patriotic songs by the boys and girls, drills by

the boys and girls on the front lawn—ending the day's festivities with fireworks.

The subscriptions towards our Christmas fund last year amounted to \$1,088.85.

We are encouraging our inmates to make gardens, and the grounds around several of the cottages are showing greatly improved conditions as a result.

Research work.

Besides the Wasserman tests already referred to we are using tuberculin tests in suspected cases of tuberculosis. We also began the Binet tests in October, 1913, and are now continuing these tests by experts, representing the universities of California and Stanford.

School work.

Our teachers have increased from two to five in the last few years, but we should have more teachers and greater school facilities—especially of an industrial character. Very creditable work, however, has been done in the five school departments, including grade, kindergarten, physical culture and fancywork, music and sloyd.

We have recently appointed one of our carpenters to take charge of a squad of boys and teach them to do repair and constructive work where required around the premises.

We have also instituted out-of-door playgrounds and intend to increase the necessary apparatus as occasion may require.

We have quite a large number of insane in our institution which should be removed, as we have not the facilities for properly caring for them and as long as they remain here they are a menace to the feeble-minded. The epileptics also should be colonized and not allowed to mix indiscriminately with the feeble-minded.

There should be more appropriations for buildings to house the feeble-minded so that the different grades could be better segregated, and the large number of applicants admitted.

Farm.

Our farm consists of nearly 1,700 acres of land, of which there are 180 acres in fruit; 140 acres in hay; 18½ acres in vineyard; the remainder is principally grazing land.

We are milking 71 cows which, during the month of May, yielded 7,502 gallons of milk, while in June the supply was reduced to 5,560 gallons, owing principally to the decrease in green feed. A tuberculin test on our cattle, made in September, 1913, showed the herd to be free from tuberculosis, proving that tuberculosis which had previously existed in our milking herd was entirely under control.

Legislative wants.

We expect to ask the next legislature for the following:

For support for the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years, \$280,000.

For salaries for the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years, \$230,000.

One cottage for epileptic males (90 inmates). Furnishing for same.

One infirmary building for low grade girls (90 inmates). Furnishing for same.

One cottage for females of marriageable age (90 inmates). Furnishing for same.

Building for bakery, including new ovens, and laundry.

Schoolrooms and assembly hall. Furnishing for same.

Industrial school building.

Dormitory for male employees. Furnishing for same.

Additions to electric power plant.

For water and steam piping and plumbing, replacement, and repairs.

Improvement of grounds and roads.

Apartment house for married employees.

Cottage for first assistant physician. Furnishing for same.

Girls' nursery building. Furnishing for same.

Medical staff.

On August 3, 1912, Dr. Anna G. McBean, second assistant physician, resigned. On December 6, 1912, Dr. Mabel A. Genung was appointed to fill the vacancy. On November 19, 1913, Dr. F. O. Butler was appointed interne. On April 30, 1914, Dr. Mabel A. Genung left the employ of the institution.

Acknowledgments.

I gratefully acknowledge donations by the friends of the Home, of money, etc., at Christmas times; also the loan of films for our moving picture entertainments from Miles Bros., Inc., of San Francisco, free of charge; also receipt of the "Santa Rosa Press Democrat."

I especially desire to acknowledge the gratuitous services of Dr. B. F. Alden of San Francisco, who has repeatedly performed important operations for us, in our hospital, during the past year.

To general superintendent, Dr. F. W. Hatch, I am indebted for visits and advice.

To the officers and employees of the Home I tender my sincere thanks for their valuable assistance in carrying on the work so successfully.

To you, gentlemen, comprising the honorable Board of Managers, I desire to express my thanks for your unanimous support and cooperation in everything that tends toward the welfare of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. G. DAWSON,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of patients for the year ending June 30, 1913.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1912.....	536	429	965
Number of returned escapes.....	10		10
Number admitted to June 30, 1913.....	89	81	170
Number under care and treatment.....	635	510	1,145
Number discharged recovered.....			
Number discharged improved.....	15	3	18
Number discharged unimproved.....	1	2	3
Number transferred insane.....	3	2	5
Number discharged by order of court.....			
Number died.....	37	28	65
Number escaped.....	10		10
Total died, discharged, escaped and transferred.....	66	35	101
Number remaining June 30, 1913.....	569	475	1,044

TABLE No. 2.

Movement of patients for the year ending June 30, 1914.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1913.....	569	475	1,044
Number of returned escapes.....	4		4
Number admitted to June 30, 1914.....	48	47	95
Number under care and treatment.....	621	522	1,143
Number discharged recovered.....			
Number discharged improved.....	12	5	17
Number discharged unimproved.....		2	2
Number transferred insane.....		2	2
Number discharged by order of court.....			
Number died.....	34	17	51
Number escaped.....	4		4
Total died, discharged, escaped and transferred.....	50	26	76
Number remaining June 30, 1914.....	571	496	1,067

TABLE No. 3.

Showing counties from which the patients were received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Counties	June 30, 1913	June 30, 1914
Alameda	31	16
Contra Costa		1
Fresno	6	2
Humboldt	1	1
Inyo	1	
Kern	2	3
Kings	1	2
Lake		1
Los Angeles	28	17
Marin	4	1
Mariposa		1
Mendocino	1	
Merced	2	
Modoc	1	
Monterey	3	
Napa	1	
Nevada	2	
Orange	1	
Placer	3	1
Plumas		1
Riverside		1
Sacramento	11	2
San Bernardino	2	1
San Diego	4	1
San Francisco	26	23
San Joaquin	5	1
San Luis Obispo	3	
San Mateo		2
Santa Barbara	2	1
Santa Clara	8	5
Santa Cruz	2	1
Shasta	2	
Solano	5	1
Sonoma	5	2
Stanislaus	2	4
Sutter	1	
Tehama	2	
Tulare	1	
Ventura	1	
Yuba		3
Totals	170	95

TABLE No. 4.

Nativity of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

State or country	June 30, 1913	June 30, 1914
Arizona	1	2
Arkansas		1
California	111	53
Colorado	2	3
Connecticut	1	
Hawaii	2	1
Illinois	2	2
Indiana		2
Indian Territory		1
Iowa	1	5
Kansas	2	2
Kentucky		1
Louisiana		1
Maryland		1
Minnesota	1	
Michigan	2	1
Missouri	3	1
Nebraska	3	1
New Jersey	1	1
New York	4	4
Nevada	4	
North Carolina	1	
Oklahoma	2	2
Oregon	3	
Pennsylvania	2	1
South Dakota		1
Tennessee	1	
Texas	1	1
Washington	3	2
Wisconsin	1	1
Foreign countries--		
Canada	3	1
England	1	
France		1
Germany	2	
Hungary		1
Japan	1	
Mexico	1	
Russia		1
Scotland	1	
Wales	2	
Unknown	4	
Totals	170	55

TABLE No. 5.
Showing age at time of admission of patients for the biennial period ending
June 30, 1914.

Age	June 30, 1913	June 30, 1914
Between 1 and 10 years.....	33	17
Between 10 and 20 years.....	89	50
Between 20 and 30 years.....	24	15
Between 30 and 40 years.....	16	8
Between 40 and 50 years.....	4	5
Between 50 and 60 years.....	2	.....
Between 60 and 70 years.....	2	.....
Totals	170	95

TABLE No. 6.
Showing the civil condition of patients admitted during the biennial period ending
June 30, 1914.

Civil condition	June 30, 1913	June 30, 1914
Married	4	2
Divorced .....	.....	.....
Single	166	93
Widowed .....	.....	.....
Totals	170	95

TABLE No. 7.
Assigned causes of mental defect in the patients admitted during the biennial period
ending June 30, 1914.

Cause	1912-1913		1913-1914	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Congenital (hereditary)	49	44	32	28
Consanguinity of parents.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Fall; blow on head or spine; accident; burn.....	9	8	3	7
Alcoholism (parents or grandparents).....	9	3	.....	.....
Cerebrospinal meningitis or brain fever.....	7	10	6	6
Shock or injury to mother before birth of child.....	1	1	.....	3
No cause assigned.....	4	2	1	.....
Epilepsy	5	7	8	8
Infantile convulsions	6	7	.....	1
Infantile paralysis	2	2	.....	1
Typhoid fever .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Insanity (in parents, grandparents or near relatives).....	3	4	.....	.....
Scarlet fever .....	.....	3	.....	.....
Infantile rheumatism	1	.....	1	.....
Pneumonia	1	.....	.....	2
Syphilis (hereditary)	1	.....	.....	1
Diphtheria	1	.....	.....	.....
Ptomaine poisoning .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Whooping cough	4	.....	1	.....
Parturition .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Tropical fever .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Attempted abortion .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebro-cerebellar defect .....	.....	.....	.....	1
	105	94	54	50
Deduct (for contributory or indirect causes)	16	13	6	12
Totals	89	81	48	47

TABLE No. 8.

Form of defect in patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Form of defect	1912-1913		1913-1914	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Feeble-mindedness	27	37	22	24
Imbecility	43	31	21	18
Idiocy	7	5	1	4
Epilepsy	23	17	14	11
Paralytics	4	4		1
Hydrocephalics	2	1		2
Cretinism			1	
Idio-imbeciles	7	2		
Dementia (insane)		2	1	1
	113	99	60	61
Deduct (for epileptics, hydrocephalics, and paralytics entered as also feeble-minded, imbecile or idiot)	24	18	12	14
	89	81	48	47

TABLE No. 9.

Showing causes of death of patients who died during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Cause of death	1912-1913		1913-1914	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Erysipelas	1	1	1	
Influenza			1	
Syphilis of brain	1			
Diabetes mellitus	1		1	
Tuberculosis of lungs	1	5	6	4
Tuberculosis of intestines		1	1	
Multiple sclerosis			1	
Apoplexy	1			
Persistent anaemia		1		
Partial paralysis, following catalepsy		1		
Diseases of meninges	4	2	3	3
Cerebral hemorrhage				1
Epilepsy	6	2	2	
Status epilepticus	3	3	4	2
Pericarditis	2		1	1
Endocarditis			3	
Organic disease of heart		1	2	1
Diseases of bronchi	1			
Diseases of pleura			1	
Broncho-pneumonia		3	3	
Lobar pneumonia	11	4		2
Pleuro-pneumonia			1	
Laryngitis		1		
Gastritis				1
Gastroenteritis		1		
Gastritis and enteritis			1	
Diarrhoea	1			
Cholecystitis	1			
Cholangitis	1			
Enterocolitis	1			
Perforation ascending colon		1		
Nephritis		1	2	2
Accidents	1			
Totals	37	28	34	17

TABLE No. 10.

Showing autopsies from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

73	Sept. 10, 1912	H. D., m.....	Endocarditis. Cause of death: myocarditis, with endocarditis and commencing pleurisy.
74	Nov. 23, 1912	A. C., f.....	Bright's disease. Cause of death: chronic parenchymatous nephritis.
75	Dec. 7, 1912	U. A., m.....	Pneumonia. Cause of death: acute cholecystitis; and lobar pneumonia, with heart clot.
76	Dec. 13, 1912	W. J. B., m....	Cause of death: infective cholangitis, with gall stones.
77	Dec. 14, 1912	I. H., m.....	Cause of death: lobar pneumonia, with acute pericarditis.
78	Feb. 3, 1913	C. B. M., f.....	Meningitis. Cause of death: cerebrospinal meningitis.
79	May 6, 1913	O. S. P., m....	Acute bronchitis. Cause of death: capillary bronchitis and endocarditis.
80	June 1, 1913	E. J., f.....	Pleurisy. Cause of death: chronic valvular heart disease, with pericarditis and bilateral pleuritis effusion.
81	June 1, 1913	E. H., f.....	Broncho-pneumonia. Cause of death: broncho-pneumonia.
82	June 12, 1913	H. W., f.....	Anemia. Cause of death: persistent anemia.
83	July 6, 1913	R. E. B., f.....	Pericarditis. Cause of death: pericarditis, with effusion.
84	Aug. 20, 1913	M. S., f.....	Lobar pneumonia. Cause of death: lobar pneumonia, with leptomeningitis.
85	Dec. 22, 1913	C. S., m.....	Multiple sclerosis. Cause of death: multiple sclerosis, with terminal leptomeningitis.
86	Dec. 30, 1913	R. D., m.....	Intestinal tuberculosis. Cause of death: intestinal tuberculosis.
87	Jan. 4, 1914	R. H., m.....	Tuberculosis of lungs and intestines, with abscess of lungs. Cause of death: as written.
88	Jan. 5, 1914	G. M., f.....	Paraplegia with leptomeningitis. Cause: leptomeningitis.
89	Jan. 21, 1914	P. E. C., m....	Intestinal toxemia. Cause of death: toxemia from rags, etc., swallowed and acute pleurisy.
90	Feb. 5, 1914	D. P., f.....	Status epilepticus. Cause of death: same.
91	Feb. 8, 1914	M. M., f.....	Leptomeningitis and ileo-colitis. Cause of death: same.
92	Feb. 19, 1914	S. C., m.....	Acute myocarditis. Cause: acute myocarditis, with beginning pleurisy.
93	Mar. 3, 1914	P. K., m.....	Broncho-pneumonia and abscess. Cause of death: broncho-pneumonia, with multiple abscesses and empyema.
94	Mar. 5, 1914	T. B., m.....	Status epilepticus. Cause of death: status epilepticus ending in broncho-pneumonia.
95	Mar. 21, 1914	D. K., m.....	Pericarditis. Cause of death: pericarditis, with acute endocarditis; also old Pott's disease.
96	Mar. 21, 1914	W. W., m.....	Acute leptomeningitis. Cause of death: acute leptomeningitis, with chronic pachymeningitis and softening of the brain.
97	Mar. 23, 1914	C. W. G., m....	Leptomeningitis and hereditary chorea. Cause of death: foregoing with broncho-pneumonia.
98	Apr. 1, 1914	E. H. C., m....	Broncho-pneumonia. Cause of death: same.
99	Apr. 4, 1914	T. L. T., m....	Acute endocarditis, lobar pneumonia and enterocolitis. Cause of death: foregoing and myocarditis.
100	Apr. 10, 1914	J. J. C., m....	Chronic gastritis and enteritis. Cause of death: foregoing with leptomeningitis.
101	Apr. 18, 1914	S. L., f.....	Abscess of lung. Cause of death: abscess of lung, with general tuberculosis and myocarditis.
102	May 8, 1914	D. R., f.....	Chronic gastritis and inanition.
103	May 31, 1914	J. R., m.....	Tuberculosis of cervical glands. Cause of death: pyelitis, with general glandular tuberculosis.
104	June 26, 1914	J. A. W., m....	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause of death: pulmonary tuberculosis, with gastro-enterocolitis.
105	June 26, 1914	M. B. Z., f.....	Leptomeningitis, due to syphilis. Cause of death: leptomeningitis, due to syphilis.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS OF STATE HOSPITALS

TABLE A.
Showing number of attacks in those admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.
 Year ending June 30, 1913.

	Stockton			Napa			Agrews			Menlo Park			Southern California			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
First	401	161	562	234	101	335	212	171	383	82	37	119	28	17	45	967	487	1444
Second	2	3	5	50	21	71	52	47	99	37	13	50	24	11	35	165	95	260
Third	0	1	1	7	10	17	9	9	18	5	1	6	12	18	30	33	39	72
Fourth or more	0	0	0	5	3	8	6	7	13	5	1	6	6	9	35	42	20	62
Unknown	0	0	0	85	17	102	39	19	58	106	25	135	592	215	807	822	284	1102
Totals	403	165	568	381	152	533	318	253	571	235	81	316	682	270	952	2019	921	2940

	Year ending June 30, 1914.		
	Men	Women	Total
First	410	152	562
Second	44	27	71
Third	12	7	19
Fourth or more	7	2	9
Unknown	0	0	0
Totals	473	188	661

	Agrews			Menlo Park			Southern California			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
First	161	161	322	82	37	119	28	17	45	967	487	1444
Second	40	46	86	30	10	40	61	28	89	219	131	350
Third	12	9	21	10	4	14	11	18	29	61	42	93
Fourth or more	1	2	3	1	1	2	22	16	38	41	33	74
Unknown	0	0	0	7	12	19	12	3	15	301	84	385
Totals	253	291	544	81	60	141	616	265	881	2177	950	3136

TABLE B.

Showing the counties from which the 6076 patients were committed during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

County	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Total
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Alameda	19	29	51	33	110	139	5	13		1	400
Alpine											29
Amador	7	11				2					43
Butte	8	11	13	9		1		1			20
Calaveras	5	12		2		1					15
Colusa			10	2		2		1			83
Contra Costa	13	18	13	9	6	12	5	7			6
Del Norte			3	2			1				14
El Dorado	7	3	4	2	9	5					135
Fresno	45	71	4	6	1	1	1	2			16
Glenn			5	10	1	6	6	4			61
Humboldt		1	24	10	1	6	6	4			35
Imperial									13	17	7
Inyo	1	1							2	3	79
Kern	25	23	2			2			10	8	17
Kings	11	5			1						11
Lake			1				3	7			9
Lassen	4	1		4							1304
Los Angeles	1	1		2	2	3			671	624	25
Madera	12	12				1					28
Marin		3	4	10	1	3	2	5			6
Mariposa	2	1				3					64
Mendocino					1		24	39			32
Merced	15	12		1	1	3					9
Modoc	2	4				1	1	1			43
Mono											72
Monterey	1				20	13	1	2		1	20
Napa		1	33	37		1					32
Nevada	8	10	1			1					33
Orange									47	35	8
Placer	19	12		1		1					71
Plumas	3	1	3	1							249
Riverside						1			54	35	16
Sacramento	85	66	48	36	5	7					117
San Benito					7	9					136
San Bernardino			1						67	49	163
San Diego				1					67	68	1633
San Francisco	121	180	213	232	221	291	202	188		5	212
San Joaquin	96	105	3		2	6					24
San Luis Obispo					8	9			4	3	69
San Mateo					29	39		1			37
Santa Barbara			1		4	2			14	16	37
Santa Clara		3	1	5	115	144	1	4			59
Santa Cruz	3				19	25		3			23
Shasta	1		14	16	1	2	1	1			7
Sierra			1	4		2					35
Siskiyou		1	19	13		2					24
Solano	1	1	12	16	1	2		1			90
Sonoma		1	16	4	1	3	34	39		1	37
Stanislaus	16	23	1	1	1				1		7
Sutter	2	4	1								11
Tehama	1		2	5		2	1				4
Trinity	1	1						2			35
Tulare	15	16	1		2	1					9
Tuolumne	5	4									33
Ventura					1			1	17	14	28
Yolo	2	5	8	11		2					18
Yuba	4	6	3	4		1					16
San Quentin Prison	2		7	1	2		1	3			25
Folsom Prison	7	2	10	5	1						46
U. S. Naval Stations, Mare Island and Puget Sound							27	19			
Totals	548	661	533	494	571	756	316	344	932	861	6076

TABLE C.

Showing those born in the United States admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

States	Stockton		Napa		Agnew's		Mendocino		Southern California		Total
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Alabama		1	1		1		1	2	3	3	12
Arizona			1			1	1		5	4	12
Arkansas		4	3	1		1	1		2	3	15
America			11	21					110	86	228
California	109	148	126	125	187	209	83	102	86	68	1243
Colorado		2	1	1		1	1		8	6	20
Connecticut		2	1	3	2	1		2	1	2	15
Delaware									1		1
District of Columbia			2				1		1		4
Florida		2		1						1	4
Georgia		4	2	2	2	2	8		5	9	29
Idaho			3				1				5
Illinois		21	27	6	10	13	17	11	12	48	228
Indian Territory											
Indiana		6	15	6	4	5	13	5	5	21	96
Iowa		10	8	11	8	4	10	6	4	23	106
Kansas		9	9	6	6	6	2	5	5	20	90
Kentucky		9	14	2	2	6	6	3	5	19	79
Louisiana		1	4		4	1	1	2	1	3	21
Maine		2	1	2	3	2	6	1		7	30
Maryland		2	1	4	2	1	4	2	2	5	23
Massachusetts		7	8	6	7	6	12	4	5	5	69
Michigan		5	8	1	8	9	7	5	3	18	75
Minnesota		1	7	1	1	5	3	4	1	11	43
Mississippi		2	6	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	24
Missouri		18	15	9	12	12	12	4	5	36	160
Montana		1	1		1	2		1	1	1	9
Nebraska		1		1	1	2	3	1	2	7	20
Nevada		2	5	8		4	5	7	2		34
New Hampshire			1	2	1	1	2			1	11
New Jersey		3	3		3	2	3	2	2	4	24
New Mexico			1		1			1		3	8
New York		17	15	18	22	25	19	10	15	35	210
North Carolina		3	3	1		2	2		1	6	19
North Dakota		1			1				1		3
Ohio		9	13	7	7	8	15	5	7	32	144
Oklahoma		1						1	1		4
Oregon		3	4	5	4	2	6		6	6	40
Pennsylvania		18	15	6	13	10	13	8	11	31	149
Rhode Island		2	1		2						7
South Carolina			2		1		1	2			8
South Dakota		1	1	1		1	3				7
Tennessee		4	8	1	5		1	3	3	9	42
Texas		7	8	3	1	6	6	2	2	17	68
United States		24	12	8		15	40			21	134
Utah		1			1					1	7
Vermont		1	1	4	1	2	1	1		5	19
Virginia		1	4	1	5		8	7	2	6	32
Washington		1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	15
West Virginia			3	1			1				9
Wisconsin		5	7	4	2	5	5	5	1	7	37
Wyoming			1		1			1		1	5
Totals	316	335	283	294	351	439	293	213	637	597	3728

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TABLE D.

Showing those born in foreign countries admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Countries	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Total
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Alaska			1		1	2					4
Africa										1	1
Australia	1		1	2		2	2		1	1	10
Austria-Hungary	13	13	11	8	9	9	10	7	14	13	167
Belgium						2	1				5
Canada	13	13	14	11	8	17	4	7	38	24	149
Chili				1	1	1				1	4
China	8	9	9	5	4	5	3	10	4	1	58
Denmark	7	2	2	3	5	9	5	3	5	4	45
England	15	19	14	18	19	32	6	12	26	28	188
France	5	15	11	7	10	13	1	7	8	10	87
Germany	30	41	38	27	28	45	9	11	42	34	303
Greece	4	2	3	3		3	5	2	2		24
Guatemala				1							1
Holland				1			2	1			4
India	1	2				2				1	7
Ireland	26	35	54	28	32	49	20	16	16	18	314
Italy	21	27	17	21	26	33	4	11	8	16	184
Japan	12	13	3	6	4	2	1	4	8	12	65
Mexico	10	12	1	1	3	4	2	2	36	41	112
New Zealand											
Norway and Sweden	13	16	12	18	10	10	11	4	21	14	138
Philippine Islands	1	1	1			1		3			7
Peru						1					1
Portugal	4	6	4		5	4	2	2	1	2	30
Russia	10	11	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	14	117
Sandwich Islands		1			1	2					4
Scotland	3	2	5	5	3	1	2	4	6	10	41
South America					1	1					2
Spain	4	5	2		1		2		3		17
Switzerland	7	5	4	4	9	5	3	3	6	8	54
Turkey	3	3	2		2	2	2	1		5	20
Wales	1	1		1	4	1			1	1	10
West Indies		1							1	3	5
Western Islands	6	6	3		5	2	1				23
Totals	218	260	219	182	196	283	110	121	238	264	2121

RECAPITULATION.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Total
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
United States	316	395	283	294	351	439	208	213	637	597	3728
Foreign	218	260	219	182	196	283	110	121	268	264	2121
Unknown	34	6	81	18	24	84	8	10	47	20	227
Totals	568	661	583	494	571	756	316	344	952	881	6076

TABLE E.

Showing age at time of admission of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Age	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Total
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Between 1 and 10 years.....											
Between 10 and 20 years.....	13	8	14	10	24	35	5	9	27	31	176
Between 20 and 30 years.....	115	133	115	104	94	186	79	78	214	197	1314
Between 30 and 40 years.....	149	186	123	144	143	203	93	92	249	245	1627
Between 40 and 50 years.....	105	157	114	92	133	144	75	102	230	191	1333
Between 50 and 60 years.....	69	88	61	55	87	85	41	38	132	119	780
Between 60 and 70 years.....	44	55	37	33	41	45	14	18	46	47	389
Between 70 and 80 years.....	26	16	25	25	20	18	7	5	26	22	199
Between 80 and 90 years.....	14	11	8	9	11	7	2	1	9	7	79
Between 90 and 100 years.....				1				1	1	1	4
Unknown.....	33	7	31	21	18	33			28	22	193
Totals.....	568	661	533	494	571	756	316	344	952	881	6076

TABLE F.

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Civil condition	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Total
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Married.....	148	197	152	159	251	271	89	81	399	328	2075
Single.....	232	339	213	209	202	326	168	214	351	355	2009
Widowers.....	24	32	25	20	17	23	11	15	41	39	247
Widows.....	30	28	28	24	31	33	18	10	24	44	270
Divorced.....	31	43	18	23	21	24	14	17	29	45	285
Unknown.....	103	22	97	59	49	79	16	7	108	70	610
Totals.....	568	661	533	494	571	756	316	344	952	881	6076

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TABLE G.
Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Causes	Stockton		Napa		Agnew		Mendocino		Southern California		Totals												
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914											
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women											
Moral:																							
Adverse condition (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	6	7	3	2	9	3	12	7	5	11	10	7	1	2	1	12	4	3	3	63	45		
Mental strain, worry, overwork (not included in above)	12	10	13	5	12	5	1	1	16	10	13	27	3	1	5	4	21	16	20	116	99		
Religious excitement and spiritualism	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	9	8	16	6	36	25	
Love affairs (including seduction)						1					4	1					1				5	4	
Physical:																							
Intemperance, alcoholism and dissipation	110	22	147	85	30	6	31	4	96	39	162	29	83	29	10	3	163	14	156	12	940	193	
Sexual excesses	2	1	1		4	2	3		1		1						2		2		1	15	5
Veneral diseases	11	1	17	2	4	1	6	1	13	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	15	3	35	3	120	14	
Masturbation	14		6	2	9	1	14	1	6	1	13	4	8	1	13		12	2	7	1	102	13	
Stroke and overheat					1	1	1	1	1	1							3				8	1	
Accident or injury	2	3	8		7		6	1	10	3	15	3	1	2	7	1	12	3	11	1	79	15	
Parturition and puerperium								5		12	9			2			9				59	9	
Change of life							4	1		6	9			3			10				40	2	
Fevers								2		1	1										4	2	
Privation and overwork					2		2	2	2	4	4		1				10	6	4	2	23	10	
Epilepsy	12	6	8	6	4	1	4	2	2	4	14	3	1	3	3	1	20	7	12	9	80	42	
Diseases of skull and brain	19	1	2		4		3		8	3	7	1					1	1	1	4	1	49	8
Old age	17	9	16	6	10	7	16	6	8	2	11	6	1	1	3	2	18	6	24	10	124	55	
Epidemic influenza							8	1	2	2	5			20	6	114	26	46	15	42	21	286	83
Abuse of drugs and tobacco	27	4	25	7	2		1	8	1	2	2	5		4	3	16	13	4	19	62	73	73	
All other bodily disorders and ill health	18	10	8	5	5	4	7	7	8	21	28	27	8	5	15	3	19	9	24	14	173	132	
Heredity	39	24	25	16	8	5	8	8	8	21	28	27	8	5	15	3	19	9	24	14	173	132	
Congenital defects	5	1						3	2		4			2	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	18	13
Unascertained	168	50	192	94	268	111	220	104	136	129	220	147	102	29	100	10	267	138	254	125	1867	937	
Totals	397	163	472	198	391	152	339	155	318	253	465	291	285	81	284	60	682	270	616	265	4196	1880	

TABLE H.
Showing forms of insanity in those admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Forms	Stockton						Napa						Agnew						Members						Southern California						Totals	
	1913		1914		1917		1914		1913		1913		1914		1913		1914		1913		1914		1913		1914		Men	Women				
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women								
Paranoid states	21	8	39	5	5	16	9	2	2	3	30	3	9	8	17	7	21	10	161	54												
Manic-depressive insanity	114	67	125	82	41	41	43	44	49	54	76	49	14	7	135	120	169	98	715	567												
General paresis	17		26	4	41	13	35	5	37	7	45	15	14	2	23	1	70	23	372	79												
Dementia praecox	11	12	31	14	49	4	27	14	36	79	140	131	53	12	76	16	96	42	669	355												
Involuntum melancholia	2	11	2	5	1	5	3	3	13		8				1	14	6	10	29	61												
Senile psychosis	17	11	23	9	33	17	28	15	32	23	22	24	9	5	11	5	34	25	39	248	167											
Autotoxic, infective or exhaustive psychosis	1	2	2		1	1	1	1	7	3	6	2	3	1	5	6	6	6	2	22	30											
Psychosis due to intoxication	44	7	52	6		12	4	1	4	3	3	2	20	3	32	3	36	6	242	35												
Psychosis with more or less definite brain disease	27	8	22	5	12	2	13	3	9	14	15	2	8	3	8	1	7		129	43												
Psychosis belonging to definite neurosis of constitution	20	23	11	37	149	35	100	32	80	39	81	28	94	33	113	25	265	22	169	289												
Alcohol and drugs	165	23	111	37	149	35	100	32	80	39	81	28	94	33	113	25	265	22	169	289												
Constitutional inferiority and abnormal makeup with or without outbreaks	21	6		1	13	2	6	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	3	2			50	16												
Idiocy and imbecility	16	5	12	6	2	2	2	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	13	5		63	25												
Not classed	1	1	1	1	13	8	48	19	10	8	27	9			10	9	8	11	117	65												
Not insane	1		7	2	8	1	3			1	1	1	2	8	4	1			33	6												
Totals	957	463	173	198	381	152	339	155	318	253	465	291	235	81	284	60	682	270	616	265	4196	1880										

8-14017

Diseases of Circulatory System:																						
Disease of pericardium and endocardium.....																						
Organic disease of heart.....	5	1	1	14	7	11	13	10	4	5	3	5										
Arterio sclerosis.....		4		9	3	4	1	1	1	1	6	1										
Other diseases of arteries and veins.....	6	4	23	5		1	2															
Aneurism.....						1	1	1														
Embolism and thrombosis.....	2	3				1																
Hemorrhages, other than cerebral.....					1				1													
Diseases of Respiratory System:																						
Diseases of bronch.....	5	1	2	1		1	3		4	3	2	4										
Diseases of pleura.....								1														
Pneumonia.....	7	3	6		3	3	4	1	2	3	2	8										
Other diseases of lungs.....		1							4	1												
Diseases of Digestive System:																						
Gastritis.....			1																			
Gastro enteritis.....					1	1	1															
Other diseases of the stomach.....			2		1																	
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	10	1				1	2	1	3	4												
Other diseases of intestines.....						2				3	1	1										
Diseases of peritonum.....	1	2	2			1	1	1		1	1	2										
Appendicitis.....					1	1	1															
Diseases of liver.....									1													
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and its Adnexa:																						
Nephritis.....	6	3	5	8	2	1	2	1	4	9	2	8										
Bright's disease.....					2	1			4			1										
Uremia.....					1																	
Diseases of bladder.....										1												
Diseases of the uterus and adnexa.....																						
Mental diseases:																						
Exhaustion of acute.....	5	3		3	4			1	1	15	4	7										
Exhaustion of chronic.....		1			4	5																
Debility of old age.....	11	13	17	7	13	8	9	2	5	2	13	10										
Accidents or injury.....		1	2		1																	
Sun-ble.....	2	1	2	1	1		3		1		2	2										
Tumors.....																						
Jaundice.....																						
Unknown (died on parole).....		1	2	1	3	3	2	2			2											
Totals.....	130	70	146	46	103	63	94	55	68	54	97	61	45	17	66	18	126	47	128	55	103	482

TABLE J.
Showing occupations of those admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914.

Causes of death	Stockton				Napa				Arenas				Mendocino				Southern California				Totals																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	1913		1914		1913		1914		1913		1914		1913		1914		1913		1914		Men	Women																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Professional—																								Architects, artists, authors, clerks, lawyers, surveyors, civil engineers, etc.	7	1	21	10	7	9	3	16	1	14	4	8	1	18	1	38	7	37	1	160	29	Commercial—																								Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopmen, stenographers, etc.	65	8	26	6	38	7	54	8	77	14	32	5	51	3	145	28	97	12	634	96	Agricultural and pastoral—																								Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	52	45	36	32	32	36	32	32	32	32	32	14	22	89	3	48	3	396	3	Mechanics at outdoor vocations—																								Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.	18	18	40	75	51	64	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	122	101	542	542	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations—																								Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	21	38	5	46	4	26	1	19	12	21	16	25	20	60	96	10	378	48	Exposed vocations—																								Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	45	24	17	30	8	17	1	30	37	39	31	9	269	1	Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284
Architects, artists, authors, clerks, lawyers, surveyors, civil engineers, etc.	7	1	21	10	7	9	3	16	1	14	4	8	1	18	1	38	7	37	1	160	29	Commercial—																								Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopmen, stenographers, etc.	65	8	26	6	38	7	54	8	77	14	32	5	51	3	145	28	97	12	634	96	Agricultural and pastoral—																								Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	52	45	36	32	32	36	32	32	32	32	32	14	22	89	3	48	3	396	3	Mechanics at outdoor vocations—																								Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.	18	18	40	75	51	64	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	122	101	542	542	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations—																								Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	21	38	5	46	4	26	1	19	12	21	16	25	20	60	96	10	378	48	Exposed vocations—																								Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	45	24	17	30	8	17	1	30	37	39	31	9	269	1	Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																								
Commercial—																								Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopmen, stenographers, etc.	65	8	26	6	38	7	54	8	77	14	32	5	51	3	145	28	97	12	634	96	Agricultural and pastoral—																								Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	52	45	36	32	32	36	32	32	32	32	32	14	22	89	3	48	3	396	3	Mechanics at outdoor vocations—																								Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.	18	18	40	75	51	64	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	122	101	542	542	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations—																								Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	21	38	5	46	4	26	1	19	12	21	16	25	20	60	96	10	378	48	Exposed vocations—																								Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	45	24	17	30	8	17	1	30	37	39	31	9	269	1	Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																														
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopmen, stenographers, etc.	65	8	26	6	38	7	54	8	77	14	32	5	51	3	145	28	97	12	634	96	Agricultural and pastoral—																								Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	52	45	36	32	32	36	32	32	32	32	32	14	22	89	3	48	3	396	3	Mechanics at outdoor vocations—																								Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.	18	18	40	75	51	64	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	122	101	542	542	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations—																								Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	21	38	5	46	4	26	1	19	12	21	16	25	20	60	96	10	378	48	Exposed vocations—																								Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	45	24	17	30	8	17	1	30	37	39	31	9	269	1	Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																						
Agricultural and pastoral—																								Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	52	45	36	32	32	36	32	32	32	32	32	14	22	89	3	48	3	396	3	Mechanics at outdoor vocations—																								Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.	18	18	40	75	51	64	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	122	101	542	542	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations—																								Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	21	38	5	46	4	26	1	19	12	21	16	25	20	60	96	10	378	48	Exposed vocations—																								Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	45	24	17	30	8	17	1	30	37	39	31	9	269	1	Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																											
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	52	45	36	32	32	36	32	32	32	32	32	14	22	89	3	48	3	396	3	Mechanics at outdoor vocations—																								Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.	18	18	40	75	51	64	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	122	101	542	542	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations—																								Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	21	38	5	46	4	26	1	19	12	21	16	25	20	60	96	10	378	48	Exposed vocations—																								Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	45	24	17	30	8	17	1	30	37	39	31	9	269	1	Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																			
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Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.	18	18	40	75	51	64	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	122	101	542	542	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations—																								Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	21	38	5	46	4	26	1	19	12	21	16	25	20	60	96	10	378	48	Exposed vocations—																								Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	45	24	17	30	8	17	1	30	37	39	31	9	269	1	Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																															
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Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	21	38	5	46	4	26	1	19	12	21	16	25	20	60	96	10	378	48	Exposed vocations—																								Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	45	24	17	30	8	17	1	30	37	39	31	9	269	1	Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Exposed vocations—																								Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	45	24	17	30	8	17	1	30	37	39	31	9	269	1	Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	45	24	17	30	8	17	1	30	37	39	31	9	269	1	Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Domestic service—																								Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	17	19	30	38	21	11	15	25	15	17	34	32	13	14	31	17	28	13	24	14	228	200	Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Educational and higher domestic duties—																								Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Governesses, teachers, students, house-keepers, nurses, etc.	1	113	3	107	12	102	74	107	7	177	8	151	5	48	2	22	9	117	14	199	72	1073	Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Laborers	135	250	134	18	8	7	25	15	25	3	13	5	17	4	54	100	18	4	176	163	Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	8	20	10	15	9	13	5	2	15	14	22	19	3	2	60	682	270	610	365	4190	1878	Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Unascertained	25	2	6	7	30	15	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284	Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Total	307	163	473	188	381	152	339	135	318	23	465	291	235	81	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

TABLE K.
Showing number of admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., from foundation of the hospitals to July 1, 1914.

	STOCKTON					NAPA					AGNEWS							
	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes
1851	13	6				1												
1852	124	58				10												
1853	168	108				12												
1854	190	145				21												
1855	213	168				18												
1856	232	199				23												
1857	228	179				28	5											
1858	244	112				32	15											
1859	276	124				49	6											
1860	248	137				54	10											
1861	314	210	26	12		49	18											
1862	301	120	14	7		65	12											
1863	252	92	13	4		47	12											
1864	219	102	19	6		82	12											
1865	298	93	11	4		82	27											
1866	279	131	8	5		62	12											
1867	313	125	14			89	9											
1868	387	146	13			134	10											
1869	482	225	16			159	15											
1870	562	221	30	6		156	22											
1871	623	245	24	12		176	23											
1872	506	240	30	8		188	12											
1873	401	186	18	1		162	12											
1874	524	209	40	6		179	23											
1875	615	259	63	8		181	26											
1876	414	252	52	8		172	18											
1877	83	29	1			100	7											
1878	219	80	18	1		321	69	11	5	4								
1879	166	58	14	2		433	148	34	20	17								
1880	114	40	8	1		615	184	97	17	10								
1881	149	54	15	1		572	180	120	34	9								
1882	179	71	11			563	133	109	8	5								
						543	125	147	6	8								
						93	11											
						107												

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TABLE K—Continued.
Showing number of admissions, discharges, deaths, etc., from foundation of the hospitals to July 1, 1914.

	MENDOCINO										SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA									
	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes		Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes	
1891	237	13	1	1	2	1	7	4	4	1	290	43	11	9	5	1	15	13		
1895	182	63	4	1	2	1	27	4	4	1	248	62	9	5	1	29				
1896	192	74	7	4	2	1	45	4	4	4	269	127	7	1	1	32				
1897	219	76	12	9	1	1	66	1	1	1	292	138	2	2	2	40		6		
1898	211	56	13	4			67	6	2		199	95	1	2		20	38			
1899	178	59	13	3	9		51	5	3		183	63				22	45	16		
1900	182	67	10	7	1		55	5	1		203	120	2		2	49	14	17		
1901	180	44	10	7	1		64	8	2		163	84		1	2	21	45	22		
1902	140	51	8	6	3	3	67	6	1		237	107	1			1	79	19		
1903	133	46	10	6	5		63	6	3		297	113	2	5		1	82	42		
1904	142	57	24	4	3		45	5	1		275	90	11		2	3	70	48		
1905	218	79	14	5	1	1	48	5	5		349	161	33	11	1	1	83	32		
1906	205	79	23	9		1	66	0	5		306	143	48	6	10	3	102	22		
1907	228	87	9		4		65	18	12		418	147	24	6	1	2	117	22		
1908	253	95	5	2	1	1	71	7	7		368	198	39	6		2	99	29		
1909	272	116	23	18		4	70	17	11		496	180	48	6	1	1	112	32		
1910	249	109	23	7	3	4	69	10	8		506	182	42	17	2		123	21		
1911	246	97	27	13	1	1	65	14	13		500	141	60	18	1	4	169	35		
1912	372	104	35	9	28	2	66	44	27		817	170	60	14	3	1	158	89		
1913	316	222	31	12	3	3	62	27	73		942	229	72	17	4	3	173	121		
1914	344	119	31	34	4	4	84	34	22		581	326	87	2	2	2	183	127		
Totals	4725	1813	333	160	72	22	1223	235	291		3243	2027	642	154	33	87	1843	704	661	

RECAPITULATION.

	Admissions	Discharges			Transferred from	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes
		Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved					Not insane
Stockton	1,207	659	42	19	14	111	330	257
Napa	1,052	165	257	9	2	112	315	190
Agnews	1,327	248	112	37	—	18	275	66
Mendocino	660	341	62	46	7	7	146	61
Southern California	1,833	555	242	54	6	5	356	241
Totals	6,079	1,968	715	165	29	253	1,482	738

TABLE L.
Showing whole number treated and percentage of recoveries and deaths, from foundation of the hospitals to July 1, 1914.

	STOCKTON	NAPA					AGNEW'S					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		
1851																					
1852	6	13 46.16	7.69																		
1853	62	130 46.77	7.69																		
1854	102	40	222 67.50	5.40																	
1855	134	32	304 72.86	6.90																	
1856	162	28	348 78.80	5.07																	
1857	172	10	394 81.46	5.83																	
1858	188	16	400 78.50	7.00																	
1859	273	85	432 45.90	7.40																	
1860	370	97	540 44.92	8.91																	
1861	417	47	618 52.24	8.73																	
1862	416	1	731 66.88	6.70																	
1863	409	83	717 39.86	9.06																	
1864	563	84	751 36.50	6.26																	
1865	581	2	802 40.57	10.29																	
1866	632	51	849 34.70	9.66																	
1867	686	61	911 46.05	6.81																	
1868	769	76	1066 40.00	8.80																	
1869	853	84	1150 37.73	11.50																	
1870	920	67	1335 46.68	11.91																	
1871	1047	127	1462 39.32	10.55																	
1872	1000	43	1570 46.84	11.21																	
1873	1123	83	1506 47.43	11.78																	
1874	1136	63	1521 40.13	9.97																	
1875	1224	68	1680 39.88	10.59																	
1876	1302	78	1839 41.95	9.84																	
1877	1204	86	1716 61.26	10.03	298 208																
1878	1195	19	1415 41.29	7.06	395 187																
1879	1292	7	1414 36.53	7.49	528 133																
1880	1127	76	1306 54.71	7.64	714 186																
1881	1116	11	1241 35.04	5.80	839 125																
1882	1102	14	1265 36.24	7.19	1021 182																
1883	1065	7	1281 39.67	7.27	1172 151																
1884	1184	89	1333 39.35	6.35	1219 47																
1885	1215	31	1448 41.80	6.91	1319 100																

1865	1379	104	1576	17.60	5.50	1400	90	1706	24.84	6.12	389	.77	4.37	257	.55	2.95	221	221	290	14.83	5.17
1866	1480	107	1883	39.80	7.17	1428	27	1765	26.12	6.43	389	.77	4.37	397	.62	6.80	360	189	464	25.51	6.25
1867	1533	67	1900	43.23	7.00	1451	18	1760	26.17	5.33	389	.77	4.37	492	.38	5.4	451	91	692	47.22	5.14
1868	1646	43	2046	46.22	6.00	1463	15	1829	24.22	6.47	389	.77	4.37	701	.20	8.53	502	107	716	52.07	5.54
1869	1800	66	2175	26.67	8.18	1349	120	1873	28.17	6.94	395	.93	4.85	846	.36	7.88	945	6	1267	46.73	8.05
1870	1888	8	1906	42.33	5.82	1341	5	1645	35.81	6.26	527	1.88	8.26	651	15	23	454	91	692	47.22	5.14
1871	1573	15	1842	51.27	5.05	1406	09	1646	22.74	7.11	651	1.24	9.53	892	22	19	533	70	941	41.03	8.39
1872	1606	33	1833	23.29	5.45	1414	8	1900	31.05	7.05	891	1.50	10.7	1047	24.82	8.38	623	96	736	47.73	5.16
1873	1667	31	1958	34.28	6.13	1445	31	1743	35.00	7.40	902	1.01	11.01	1161	27.25	8.18	628	32	716	33.87	5.89
1874	1723	134	1868	32.37	7.90	1335	110	1680	31.37	7.74	896	1.55	11.18	1148	25.49	7.35	215	215	290	14.83	5.17
1875	1493	30	1736	35.68	7.89	1353	18	1709	28.75	7.32	905	1.19	10.60	1048	28.21	8.07	296	81	397	34.62	6.80
1876	1472	21	1715	36.11	7.78	1404	51	1648	23.48	6.03	933	28	10.63	1076	29.18	6.79	355	50	492	38.54	9.15
1877	1521	49	1790	31.25	6.67	1434	39	1642	27.97	7.06	900	1.00	10.90	1096	34.35	5.47	410	55	575	34.05	8.71
1878	1556	56	1829	36.23	7.45	1446	32	1682	17.30	6.12	926	26	11.09	1109	24.32	7.12	470	69	623	26.34	10.75
1879	1573	21	1889	29.34	8.02	1522	56	1727	29.73	6.97	1013	87	11.75	1155	23.74	6.13	518	48	638	32.59	7.75
1880	1563	15	1942	29.75	8.09	1507	15	1792	33.75	7.68	1004	109	12.08	1208	37.81	6.13	556	58	701	36.61	7.81
1881	1623	39	1978	26.71	10.00	1514	7	1799	22.96	8.72	1069	5	13.06	1306	24.80	7.46	611	50	744	29.03	8.00
1882	1648	15	2011	32.21	9.45	1526	12	1859	17.79	8.46	1025	16	12.21	1251	25.85	7.29	611	50	752	36.43	10.55
1883	1641	36	2047	30.82	9.26	1546	20	1813	27.88	8.38	1047	22	12.61	1261	22.68	7.82	629	9	740	34.50	8.40
1884	1672	28	2045	28.37	8.33	1544	22	1810	31.12	8.35	1058	11	12.11	1211	27.58	7.48	629	9	749	40.10	6.80
1885	1782	110	2137	28.62	7.87	1533	27	1776	29.08	6.82	1101	43	12.08	1208	36.29	6.62	689	60	846	36.24	5.69
1886	1895	114	2290	26.71	8.70	1563	60	1869	21.51	8.24	836	115	12.89	1289	36.32	118.12	712	25	891	38.54	7.38
1887	1929	33	2333	26.18	10.20	1589	96	1968	28.38	8.16	785	10	8.07	807	10.00	4.00	768	56	952	38.16	6.83
1888	1971	62	2413	30.67	9.21	1888	149	2144	22.78	6.67	769	16	8.20	820	40.74	2.20	816	78	1028	37.33	6.60
1889	1944	3	2483	43.33	9.24	1963	65	2266	23.15	9.46	758	11	8.31	831	38.10	4.30	885	39	1029	42.64	6.20
1890	2082	89	2541	33.41	8.18	1974	71	2290	28.60	8.37	760	2	8.25	825	20.80	4.24	927	42	1152	42.08	6.00
1891	2116	130	2582	30.37	7.32	2053	79	2178	31.36	7.93	806	86	9.22	922	9.26	2.00	978	51	1164	37.59	5.43
1892	2337	121	2655	40.35	7.80	2293	156	2433	21.37	6.90	1041	161	12.16	1216	20.69	7.03	1488	110	1376	27.33	4.07
1893	2377	40	2745	22.47	6.80	2300	113	2823	17.82	5.86	1144	137	15.68	1568	20.90	7.53	1060	28	1476	31.91	4.19
1894	2249	128	2651	30.60	8.37	2292	172	2888	13.49	5.16	1382	228	19.95	1995	32.25	7.32	1072	12	1426	32.52	7.83

*This large decrease is due to the fact that 101 patients were killed in the destruction of the hospital buildings by the earthquake, and also to the fact that 30 patients were transferred to Stockton.

†This large increase is due to the fact that 101 patients were killed in the destruction of buildings destroyed by earthquake April 18, 1906.

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