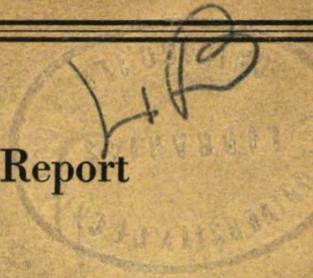


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Eleventh Biennial Report

OF THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

Two Years Ending June 30, 1918



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Eleventh Biennial Report

OF THE

California.

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

1916/18 - 1918/20

Two Years Ending June 30, 1918



CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

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STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

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HON. FRANK C. JORDAN	- - - -	<i>Secretary of State</i>
HON. U. S. WEBB	- - - -	<i>Attorney General</i>
DR. F. W. HATCH	- - - -	<i>General Superintendent of State Hospitals</i>
DR. W. H. KELLOGG	- - - -	<i>Secretary of State Board of Health</i>

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1639359

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OFFICE OF THE
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Sacramento, December 6, 1918.

To the Legislature:

In compliance with the statute, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its eleventh biennial report, covering the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1916, and ending June 30, 1918.

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

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE HOSPITALS.

Work in the hospitals has been done, during the last two years, under many difficult conditions. In the first place, we have suffered from a decided shortage of help among the nurses and attendants. In our crowded condition it was a serious thing to be so short handed. The war has brought so many opportunities for highly paid labor that it was impossible to keep our nursing corps full handed. Even with an advance in wages, and the extension of privileges, time off and sick leave, we have found it impossible to attract and hold sufficient nursing help. Patriotism has induced many of our attendants to volunteer for military work. A number of our physicians have entered the army medical service and few of our hospitals have been full handed in the medical corps.

We are beginning to receive an appreciable number of United States soldiers and sailors, as the state has announced its readiness to take care, at its own expense, of those residents who have entered the United States service and have been found insane before getting into line of duty. We are co-operating with the government in every possible way and will continue to do so, both by caring for those who enlist, and by, as far as possible, conserving our food supplies.

In spite of handicaps, high-class work and close investigation is going steadily on. Much surgical work of a major character is being done, laboratory work is being extended as much as possible, special cottages are being provided where our acute cases can have better attention, and sterilization of proper cases has been carried on in all hospitals, and as a result many cases have been fitted for discharge, thus relieving the state of their continued care.

At this writing nearly all of the hospitals are suffering from influenza, which has increased the work of all connected with the service. In our short-handed condition it has been a difficult thing to handle. All proper precautions were taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into the hospitals, but in spite of them it gained a strong foothold and has caused many fatalities. Present reports show influenza is fast diminishing and it is believed that the worst is over.

EXPENSES OF HOSPITALS.

Owing to the general very great upward tendency in the prices of all supplies it will not be a surprise to learn that the hospital expenses have also increased, but have not, we are glad to be able to announce, kept pace with the increased market cost of necessary supplies.

The table below, compiled from figures supplied by the medical superintendents of the different state hospitals for the last four years shows the cost of maintaining one person per year and covers all expenses except improvements for which appropriations were made:

	June 30, 1915, yearly per capita	June 30, 1916, yearly per capita	June 30, 1917, yearly per capita	June 30, 1918, yearly per capita
Stockton -----	\$183 29	\$179 27	\$181 15	\$219 46
Napa -----	178 59	182 25	200 08	235 81
Agnews -----	209 05	206 71	233 74	242 88
Mendocino -----	200 73	178 87	191 28	211 56
Southern California -----	187 74	175 99	183 27	200 91
Sonoma -----	220 89	206 97	226 76	241 18
Average -----	\$196 87	\$188 63	\$202 87	\$223 63

Percentage of increase, 1917 over 1915, 3 per cent.

Percentage of increase, 1918 over 1916, 18.5 per cent.

Comparing the cost of the year ending June 30, 1916, with that of the year ending June 30, 1918, there is shown to have been an increase of 18.5 per cent between the two years. Comparing this increase with the generally accepted increase in the cost of maintaining families, it is pretty evident that the hospitals have been practicing economies. With the advice and assistance of Professor M. E. Jaffa, consulting food expert, the hospitals have been regulating their diet, saving quantities, conserving flour and other wheat products, bacon and sugar, and otherwise reducing expenses. In these conservation and saving schemes we have had the cordial support and advice of the Board of Control and the valuable assistance of the State Purchasing Agent, who, by taking advantage of market conditions and buying in large quantities when stock was abundant, has been able to largely reduce costs. Conservation of wheat supplies has not always caused undiluted satisfaction, but diet has not been cut below what was necessary for the maintenance of good health. While variety had to be sacrificed at times, quantity has always been sufficient for purposes of healthy nutrition, and the rations have been based on physiological principles. In this food work and reduction we have had the good will and co-operation of officers and employees of the hospitals. With all working in harmony much has been done in war work. Overcrowding of hospitals has been common and it has been very difficult at times to provide such housing capacity as would be satisfactory. The administration has been as liberal in providing new buildings for additional room, and aiding us in making improvements as war demands would permit. A glance at the tables below will show the moneys appropriated and the work in the course of construction or completed to increase our capacity in the last two years, and to increase the water supply and better the general conditions.

STOCKTON.

	Completed	Capacity	Amount appropriated	Contract
Convalescent cottage, women.....	Feb., 1917	67	\$30,000	\$26,000
Male patients' cottage.....	Feb., 1917	67	30,000	26,000
Two physicians' cottages.....	April, 1917	-----	8,000	7,000
Improvements and equipment, kitchen and bakery.....	Jan., 1918	-----	15,000	9,000
Additions, mechanical equipment.....	Jan., 1918	-----	15,000	15,000
Crematory	Under cons.	-----	-----	-----

NAPA.

	Completed	Capacity	Amount appropriated	Contract
Remodel south pay.....	Nov., 1916	40	\$15,000	\$14,000
Cottage for men and women.....	Jan., 1917	80	30,000	28,000
Farm cottage, workers.....	May, 1917	86	15,000	13,500
Two convalescent cottages for men and women.....	Under cons.	144	78,000	70,000
Electric elevators	Jan., 1918	-----	10,000	10,000
Sewer line	Feb., 1918	-----	10,000	10,000
Water supply, Rector Canyon.....	Completed	-----	75,000	73,000

AGNEWS.

	Completed	Capacity	Amount appropriated	Contract
Open-air cottage	Nov., 1917	42	\$22,500	\$21,000
Men workers' cottage.....	Under cons.	72	45,000	48,000
Women's cottage	Under cons.	80	30,000	38,000
Electric time clock system.....	Dec., 1916	-----	7,500	7,500
Pumping plant, irrigation.....	Under cons.	-----	1,800	1,800

MENDOCINO.

	Completed	Capacity	Amount appropriated	Contract
Electric food elevators.....	Oct., 1916	-----	\$7,500	\$7,500
Laundry and bakery.....	June, 1918	80	28,000	18,000
Men's cottage	Under cons.	47	20,000	18,000
Additions, kitchen and commissary.....	Oct., 1916	-----	14,200	14,200
Business manager's estimate.....	July, 1916	-----	3,000	3,000
Manor House	Oct., 1916	-----	4,500	4,500
Electrical reconstruction	Jan., 1918	-----	12,500	12,500
Auxiliary water supply.....	Under cons.	-----	6,900	6,900

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

	Completed	Capacity	Amount appro- priated	Contract
Water supply	Aug., 1916		\$10,000	\$10,000
Women's cottage No. 17.....	Aug., 1918	120	45,000	43,000
Nurses' home	Sept., 1918	52	15,000	12,000
Industrial building	Jan., 1918		15,000	3,000
Cottage No. 16.....	July, 1917	130	40,000	38,000
Chicken yard	Jan., 1917		3,500	3,500
New boiler	Under cons.		8,000	8,000
New pumping equipment.....	Sept., 1917		3,000	3,000

NORWALK STATE HOSPITAL.

	Completed	Capacity	Amount appro- priated	Contract
Workers' cottage for females and two receiving cottoges	Sept., 1918	256	\$135,000	\$120,000
Superintendent's cottage	Under cons.		10,000	9,000
Pumping plant for irrigation.....	Under cons.		5,800	5,800

SONOMA STATE HOME.

	Completed	Capacity	Amount appro- priated	Contract
Barracks for male epileptics.....	July, 1917	84	\$12,500	\$10,000
Girls' nursery	Aug., 1916	72	25,000	10,000
Water, steam and plumbing repairs.....	Aug., 1916		16,750	16,750
Laundry building	Under cons.		22,500	20,000
Bakery building	Under cons.		15,000	13,000
Cottage for low grade girls.....	Aug., 1918	80	15,000	14,000

FARM AND GROUNDS.

Continued efforts have been made to increase food products from our farm and vegetable gardens. While success has attended our efforts, we have been badly handicapped by shortage of water in several of our hospitals. It has been necessary to expend several allowances of money in order to enlarge our supply. At Napa, by the expenditure of about \$75,000, we have secured an extra large supply from Rector Canyon on the State Farm in Napa County by building a small dam and running a pipe line down to the hospital. This system is capable of being much enlarged in case of necessity.

At Sonoma State Home the water supply for irrigation has been particularly short, and we were forced to put in a pumping plant and take water from the creek. Mr. Curtis, of the State Engineering Department, has given us great assistance in enlarging our water supply and is now engaged in searching for an additional water source for the Home. Without more appropriation at this hospital we will not have sufficient to carry on the necessary enlargement that will undoubtedly be needed.

In our efforts to secure additional water for the state hospitals we have had the most hearty co-operation and valuable financial assistance of the Board of Control and the Administration, as well as the great help of the Engineering Department.

Special attention is called to the success of the dairy at the Napa State Hospital, and reference is made to the report of the board of managers of that institution for further details.

Attention is called to the following report of Mr. F. L. Lathrop, State Institutional Farm Expert, on the agricultural activities of the state hospital system:

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON THE SEVEN STATE HOSPITAL AND HOME FARMS FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Sacramento, California, August 8, 1918.

It is apparent that institution farming has become an important as well as a permanent state industry, which requires the same sort of ability and push that must be put into any line of work to make it a success.

Statistics.

The state of California now owns seven state hospital and home farms, containing 6,818 acres and caring for the needs and comforts of 10,313 people, used as follows:
 655 acres for buildings and grounds,
 2,016 acres of field crop,
 318 acres of vegetables,
 421 acres orchard and vineyard, and
 3,353 acres of grazing and watershed.

The live stock consists of 142 horses and mules, 843 head dairy stock, 2,026 hogs, 14,569 poultry and a few sheep and goats.

Products.

The farms supply the institutions with milk, fresh eggs, poultry, fruits and vegetables, fresh and cured meats, and should get superior quality of these products by reason of coming direct from the farm to the institution table.

Farm products to the value of \$249,195 were raised during the year 1917, and sent to commissary. Detail as follows:

Dairy products -----	\$106,269 00
Pork products -----	35,885 00
Poultry products -----	34,362 00
Vegetable products -----	53,562 00
Fruit -----	19,117 00
Total -----	\$249,195 00

Forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars worth of feeds were raised for live stock feeding, and cash sales of farm products, mostly fruits, to the value of \$36,496, an increase in inventory value of \$8,237, making total value of products \$339,643.

In producing these products there was \$49,035 worth of inmate labor used, figured at 50 cents a day, and \$208,245 cash paid out for pay roll and supplies.

The swine departments show a net profit after deducting all labor, purchased and raised feeds, of \$21,105, which may be considered the value of garbage used in the production of pork products.

The live stock inventory values are as follows:

January 1, \$110,618; December 1, \$118,855; showing an increase value of \$8,237.

The financial summary appears as follows:

Cash paid out -----	\$208,245 00	Products to commissary --	\$249,195 00
Net value of garbage and inmate labor and profit	85,683 00	Sales -----	36,496 00
		Inventory increase -----	8,237 00
	\$293,928 00		\$293,928 00

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Recommendations.

The problem before us is to increase the efficiency of the industry and enhance the value of the farms to the institutions of the state. The value of a farm to an institution is manifold. The farm affords a healthful and stimulating environment for inmates which is so essential to their welfare and training, and can be made an economic factor of great importance.

The institution has many advantages over the ordinary farmer in that they have abundant and available supply of unskilled and some skilled labor, plenty of money for operating, good supply of implements, tools, and live stock; has a ready market close at hand for all their products and has no charges for interest, taxes, insurance or depreciation—factors of considerable consequence to the average farmer.

In a study of the 1917 reports of all state institutions, while the financial results are not always satisfactory, they show the possibilities of the future.

It is very clear, therefore, that the institution farms when each and every department is operated efficiently will produce a large part of the food products necessary for the maintenance of the inmates and should eventually be a considerable factor in reducing the per capita cost.

Is it not a fair question to ask: are each of the farming departments being so managed that the institution and the state are deriving the greatest possible advantage from their operation?

In the first place, it must be remembered that the farm investment is practically a constant quantity; and the unused opportunities for food production are an economic waste if not actively and continuously worked to the best advantage. May I recommend for this next fiscal year that every effort be made to raise more and buy less. To raise more of the food products most essential and that are suited to our soils and climatic conditions. To raise more feeds for the poultry, hogs and cows; thereby reducing the cost of producing milk, eggs and pork. Not trying to raise products to sell but those that will lessen your per capita cost.

The few outstanding general conditions offering an immediate field for betterment are:

First, standard, uniform system of farm records, accurately and continuously kept.

Second, raise two litters of six pigs each yearly and keep the herd down to a size best suited to profitably utilize the available waste feeds from the farm and garbage from the kitchen.

Third, change practice of feeding whole milk to calves longer than two weeks to skim milk according to best modern practice and cut out the heavy feeding of grain to low-producing cows. Weed out every low-producing cow.

Fourth, to increase the vegetable production to the requirements of the institution.

Fifth, to increase the feeds raised for live stock and utilize the land to its fullest extent.

Sixth, to stop raising products to sell only as they are incidental and in nature of surplus.

In closing, may I remind you that good farming is now more important than ever before in the history of our state. The demand for food products is everywhere exceeding the supply and prices are ever on the increase. Shall we not do our part to meet this situation by utilizing to the utmost the resources of our institution farms?

I feel sure the Board of Control stand ready to aid in any way that may seem advisable to promote such endeavors.

Respectfully submitted.

F. L. LATHROP.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS.

The past two years has been marked by an increased number of admissions to the state hospitals; in fact, the largest number in the history of the state in any two years period. The hospitals received three classes of patients, as follows: The insane by court commitment. The numbers of committed insane received in the two years ending June 30, last, was 5209, divided as follows: men, 3307; women 1902. The second class are inebriety cases, also under court commitment. In this class we received 1303, divided as follows: men, 1033; women, 270. The third class consists of those who are admitted by voluntary application without legal proceedings. In this last class we admitted 437, divided as follows: men, 248; women, 189. There has been a marked reduction in the number of inebriety admissions, 437 the last two years as against 1516 in the previous two years. There are several reasons for this reduction: Liquor and drugs cost much more and are harder to get; the high wages prevailing have caused many of the inebriety class to go to work actively and to give up their old habits; patriotism has induced many to join the military or naval forces.

The voluntary law has been in successful operation for about seven years and it has proven its benefits. Under its operation an individual who is of sufficient mentality to realize his action makes written application for admission to a hospital, agreeing to abide by its rules and regulations and to give a week's written notice before demanding release. If conditions are satisfactory, admission follows.

With the large number of patients received in this and the preceding biennial period, we must naturally expect a corresponding increase in the next two years, and we must be prepared to meet the demand. We are bound to receive a considerable number of returning soldiers and

sailors who have been mentally affected by the hardships of war. This becomes especially important by reason of the fact that the Government Hospital for the Insane, in Washington, D. C., is crowded beyond its proper capacity, and must be helped.

While we have had a large number of admissions in the last two years, we have not had a corresponding increase in the number of patients on hand at the end of the period. This lack of increase is largely due to our system of deportation of nonresidents to their home states, and the reduction of inebriety cases.

Attention is called to the report of Mr. Chas. F. Waymire, of this office, who is in charge of the return of nonresidents and aliens, who deserves much credit for his successful work.

State population in 1918.....	3,129,584
State population in 1916.....	2,946,379
Increase	183,205
Percentage of increase	6.22
In hospitals and sanitariums in 1918.....	10,437
In hospitals and sanitariums in 1916.....	10,331
Increase	106
Percentage of increase	1.03
Population of insane in 1918.....	One to every 300

Attention is also directed to the article of Dr. M. J. Rowe, of the Mendocino State Hospital, regarding the economical aspect of hospital discharges and paroles, as observed at that institution.

SONOMA STATE HOME.

The home for feeble-minded continues to do good work, but is handicapped by the lack of room for the many whose relatives desire to send them there. During the two years ending June 30, last, the institution increased its population from 1227 to 1358, an increase of 131 inmates. This increase is not very large, but when it is explained that on June 30, 1918, there were 350 applications for admission on file who could not be received for lack of room, the two years increase of 131 has more significance.

During the last year a cottage for delinquent and defective females who had been venereally affected has been completed and equipped at the Home. The epidemic of influenza which was very severe at the Home prevented the use of this cottage for the purpose for which it was built, and made it necessary to use it for the purpose of segregation of "flu" cases, but we will soon be able to use it for its original purpose.

The Home and the state sustained a great loss in the death, on March 4, 1918, of Dr. W. J. G. Dawson, its superintendent for the last fifteen years. Dr. Dawson was an ideal man for the management of a home for feeble-minded. He was a man who was wrapped up in his work and

whose one great purpose was kindness to the inmates, and the desire to promote their happiness. Happiness, rather than discipline, was the moving spirit that guided his management. If he erred at all, it was always on the side of kindness. Broad and liberal in his spirit, he always gave every one the benefit of the doubt and was loath to permit punishment where the intent for evil was not perfectly clear. He will ever be remembered for his ability and his kindly disposition.

Another serious loss sustained by the Home was through the death of Dr. S. J. Ermentrout, the woman physician, from pneumonia on November 14, 1917.

Dr. F. O. Butler, former assistant physician, has been selected as successor to Dr. Dawson. Dr. Butler is young, active, a skillful physician, and is taking hold of the work in good shape, and is making a success of it.

The Home for Feeble-Minded is filling a great need. It always has a large waiting list and has asked for additional buildings for inmates, that those who have been debarred from its benefits may be received.

SYPHILIS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The influence of syphilis in the production of mental and nervous disease has been so definitely demonstrated that it seems proper to again call attention to it.

Syphilis when not inherited is usually acquired through personal contact with an infected individual. Its effects are far-reaching, involving not only the brain and nervous system, but the body in its entirety. It descends to the children, if not early and vigorously treated, and it must be so treated, not only for the protection of the individual himself or herself, but for the protection of the children as well. With the more recent tests for syphilis it is possible to demonstrate its existence in the system at an early date, and in early and prolonged proper treatment its after symptoms may be prevented and the nervous system protected.

A study of over four thousand men who contracted syphilis was continued over twenty years, and in that period 10½ per cent had developed well pronounced and definite forms of mental disease, and there were more with indefinite nervous troubles which frequently brought about incapacity for full labor.

In the two years ending June 30, last, of our total admissions of insane to state hospitals, 15 $\frac{8}{10}$ per cent were suffering from disease due to syphilis. Of the total deaths at the state hospitals during the same period, 25 per cent were due to syphilitic diseases, and 12 per cent to tuberculosis.

There is a financial side to the effects of syphilis that is not ordinarily given much study but is worthy of close attention. A valuable study of this phase of the subject was made by Dr. H. M. Pollock, statistician

of the New York state hospitals. He studied the subject from these points of view: first, the per capita cost of maintenance; second, the loss of earnings of the syphilitic mental case. Combining these several amounts, he calculated that the economic loss to the state of New York for one year was conservatively figured at \$5,398,644.99.

As our percentage of syphilitic cases received is about the same as New York, though our total numbers are less, we can adapt his individual cost to our own hospitals, and make an approximate estimate. Dr. Pollock's study made an individual cost, for men, only, of \$3,170 for the year. Taking this figure with California's lessened per capita cost for two years, we find that our financial loss would be \$2,568,680.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR THE COMMISSION.

Although this commission was organized in 1897 with a hospital population of 5001, and we now have a hospital population of 10,303, our office force has never been increased, though our work has more than doubled.

We have recently had one outside man added, a financial agent, who is of great assistance in investigating financial conditions of those who owe the state for the maintenance of relatives in the hospitals.

We should have at least one additional clerk in the office, as the work is becoming very burdensome and hard to handle with our present force.

An appropriation of \$40,000 should be granted for the continued deportation of nonresidents and aliens. The work is important, as it pays for itself many times over.

F. W. HATCH,
General Superintendent
State Hospitals.

ECONOMICAL ASPECTS OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGES AND PAROLES.

M. J. ROWE, M.D.

During the two years ending June 30, 1918, there were in the Mendocino State Hospital 1472 patients under treatment as insane. Of this number some have been residents since the opening of the hospital in 1893, while 379 were admitted during the last two years. Their ages are between 10 and 93 years.

From among this number 182 patients left the hospital to renew their social relations independently or with the assistance of relatives or friends. Their relationship to the hospital at the time of leaving is shown in

TABLE I.

	Men	Women	Total
Discharged	55	12	67
Paroled	43	29	72
Absent 30 days on elopement.....	43	-----	43
Totals	141	41	182

The psychoses of those discharged recovered, together with the number, average age, duration and hospital residence for each psychosis, are shown in Table II.

The same information for those discharged improved appears in Table III, and for all those paroled in Table IV.

Tables V, VI and VII show the analysis of the results of parole, exclusive of the one case dying.

Table VIII gives similar information for those still on parole.

TABLE II. Discharged, Recovered.

	Male	Female	Total	Age, years	Duration, months	Hospital residence, months
Manic depressive	8	4	12	30.16	5.81	5.3
Dementia præcox	-----	2	2	34	22	18.25
Paranoid state	1	-----	1	49	72	10
Delirium tremens	5	-----	5	42.8	-----	5.4
Alcoholic hallucinosis	6	1	7	33	7	5.9
Alcoholic paranoia	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other alcoholic psychoses.....	2	-----	2	23	-----	3.5
Epileptic dream state.....	1	-----	1	24	-----	6
Arteriosclerosis	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
General paralysis	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Senile dementia	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Infective psychoses	1	-----	1	39	2.5	1.5
Simple depression	-----	1	1	21	10	10
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority, with outbreak	10	-----	10	25.3	12.4	10.3
Moron, with outbreak	4	2	6	30.8	-----	6.39
Psychasthenia	1	-----	1	39	2.5	1.5
Totals	38	10	48	-----	-----	-----

TABLE III. Discharged, Improved.

	Male	Female	Total	Age, years	Duration, months	Hospital residence, months
Manic depressive	2		2	37	8.75	5.83
Dementia præcox	5		5	23.6	21	17.6
Paranoid state	1		1	56	72	10
Delirium tremens						
Alcoholic hallucinosis						
Alcoholic paranoia						
Other alcoholic psychoses						
Epilepsy	3	1	4	37	15.6	8.4
Arteriosclerosis	2		2	66	23	11
General paralysis						
Senile dementia						
Infective psychoses						
Psychasthenia						
Simple depression						
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority, with outbreak						
Imbecile						
Moron, with outbreak	1		1	22		11.00
Totals	14	1	15			

TABLE IV. Paroled.

	Male	Female	Total	Age, years	Duration, months	Hospital residence, months	Parole, months
Manic depressive	10	13	23	44.3	14.31	9.25	6.43
Dementia præcox	9	2	11	23.0	23.39	8.96	6.47
Paranoid state		1	1	50	18	15	.23
Delirium tremens	5		5	44.8		5.72	7.83
Alcoholic hallucinosis	1		1	27	8.36	6.3	8.66
Alcoholic paranoia	1		1	40	7	6.66	11.4
Other alcoholic psychoses	1	1	2	37	6	5.7	8.16
Epilepsy	1		1	31	127.23	7.26	.36
Arteriosclerosis		2	2	55.5	63.4	54	3.34
General paralysis	4		4	43.5	14.2	6.83	7.14
Senile dementia		1	1	66	46.46	46	6.6
Infective psychoses	2		2	49	4.1	3.9	11.3
Psychasthenia	1		1	47	17.1	8.1	19.6
Simple depression							
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	3	2	5	31.4	9.2	8.16	11.6
Moron	3	5	8	29.6		5.35	4.01
Imbecile	2	2	4	31.75		91.41	16.09
Totals	43	29	72				

TABLE V. Discharged, Recovered from Parole.

	Male	Female	Total	Age, years	Duration, months	Hospital residence, months	Parole, months
Manic depressive	6	7	13	36	15.05	10.31	6.27
Delirium tremens	2		2	50		5	8
Alcoholic dream state	1		1	38	4	3.7	4.23
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority, with outbreak	2		2	25	8	7.4	4.5
Totals	11	7	18			9.02	6.15

TABLE VI. Discharged, Improved from Parole.

	Male	Female	Total	Age, years	Duration, months	Hospital residence, months	Parole, months
Dementia præcox, paranoid..	1		1	30	4.1	1.1	1.20
Moron		2	2	29		8	5
Totals	1	2	3			5.7	8.75

TABLE VII. Returned from Parole.

	Male	Female	Total	Age, years	Duration, months	Hospital residence, months	Parole, months
Manic depressive	4	1	5	47	10.33	7.4	6.7
Dementia præcox	2	2	4	29	13.17	11.35	8.85
Paranoid state							
Delirium tremens	1		1	56		6	.2
Alcoholic hallucinosis							
Alcoholic paranoia							
Other alcoholic psychoses							
Epilepsy	1		1	31	127.20	7.20	.86
Arteriosclerosis		1	1	53	80.9	86.1	.76
General paralysis	1		1	30	7.6	7	.73
Senile dementia		1	1	66	46.46	46	6.6
Infection psychoses							
Psychasthenia							
Simple depression							
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority		1	1	41	7	6	19
Moron	1	4	5	30.4		4.72	4.92
Imbecile	1	1	2	32.5		37.25	.43
Totals	11	11	22				

TABLE VIII. Continued Parole.

	Male	Female	Total	Age, years	Duration, months	Hospital residence, months	Parole, months
Manic depressive	2	5	7	38.57	11.03	6	5.4
Dementia præcox	7		7	25.85	14.07	9.67	7.13
Paranoid state		1	1	50	18	15	.23
Delirium tremens	2		2	34		6.33	11.61
Alcoholic hallucinosis	1		1	27	8.86	6.3	3.66
Alcoholic paranoia	1		1	40	7	6.66	11.4
Arteriosclerosis		1	1	53	40	22	6
General paralysis	2		2	51	15.75	9.25	12.59
Infection psychoses	2		2	49	4.1	3.9	11.3
Psychasthenia	1		1	47	17.1	8.1	19.6
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	1	1	2	33	11.5	10	13.66
Moron	2		2	28.5		4.31	.75
Imbecile	1	1	2	31		53.16	15.66
Chronic alcoholism		1	1	36	8	7.2	12
Totals	22	10	32				

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Thirty-seven patients were discharged or paroled following manic depressive attacks. Among those discharged the duration of the first attack averaged 13.33 months and the hospital treatment for them 8.75 months, while the duration of multiple attacks was 8.66 months and of their treatment 7.64 months. The average length of first manic attacks was over twice as great as the average length of all manic attacks. First depressions average 13.5 months duration, while the average for all depressions was 12.6 months. The character of the symptoms in the first manic attack led to hospital treatment for 11 of the 13.1 months duration of the attack, while the first depressed attack received hospital treatment for only 8 months of the 13.5 months that the attack lasted, probably because he was troubling no one but himself. It is also notable that subsequent depressed attacks, having more insight, receive treatment during 9.7 months of the 12.6 months duration of the attack; which insight also undoubtedly accounts for those suffering from multiple attacks being under treatment throughout a much larger part of the attack.

Parole seemed preferable for 23 of these, in some cases to facilitate the return without the unpleasant features of recommitment, and in others because the patients were not fully recovered when returned to their relatives.

Five who were paroled were returned to the hospital because of recurrence of mental symptoms after an average parole period of 6.7 months. All five had had two or more previous attacks of mania and two of them were subsequently again paroled and have remained absent to date.

Five others have been absent on parole an average period of 4.15 months.

Thirteen were discharged from parole as recovered after an average parole period of 6.15 months.

It appears on analysis of this group that the average parole period for those discharged following a first manic attack was three months and that the sum of the parole period and hospital residence is the same as the hospital residence period for the similar cases discharged on leaving. It also appears that those paroled following multiple attacks of manic depressive insanity form a distinct group from those discharged at the time of leaving the hospital. The average duration of attack of both phases was twice as long as in the group discharged when leaving, and while the minimum age in the two groups was the same, the average age of those in the paroled group was 41.22, while in the directly discharged group it was 31.14 years. To this older group belong those patients having no one sufficiently interested to take the responsibility of parole and who, under present conditions, must remain in the hospital until more complete recovery is secured.

Ten cases of dementia præcox were discharged. Three were unimproved and were discharged in care of relatives who wished to assume the responsibility, that the patients might be near their friends. Four male hebephrenics, whose average age was 25 years 9 months, were sufficiently free from symptoms to be discharged as improved and be at least temporarily self-supporting after a hospital residence averaging six months.

One nineteen-year-old girl was so free from evidences of katatonia after 7.5 months residence that she was considered a social recovery.

A woman of 49 dropped her paranoid ideas and adapted herself so well that she was so considered after 2½ years hospital residence.

Eleven patients who could not have left the hospital except under supervision were paroled and have remained out an average period of 6.47 months. Their average age was 28 years, and average hospital residence 8.98 months. Among these was a patient who, previous to his parole, had a hospital residence of 20 years 4 months, and who remained outside over 10 months.

One man adapted himself to a new environment and was subsequently discharged improved.

In all, a number equivalent to 14 per cent of those admitted during the biennium suffering from dementia præcox were able to leave the hospital under present conditions.

Of 15 patients who were constitutionally psychopathic and who came to the hospital with mental upsets following added stress, 10 completely recovered from the disturbances leading to admission and were so discharged after an average hospital residence of 10.3 months. Two others were paroled after an average hospital residence of 7.4 months and discharged after parole periods averaging 5.4 months. One woman who was fanatically religious returned after 19 months' parole because of uncontrolled litigious tendencies.

Three patients diagnosed as paranoid states left the hospital. One man, aged 49, was markedly arteriosclerotic and dropped his paranoid ideas as his physical condition improved and was discharged recovered. Another was improved after 10 months hospital residence. One woman was paroled after 15 months hospital residence. The ages of all were between 49 and 56.

Among the alcoholic psychoses, those quickly recovering from mental symptoms were retained for institutional treatment for the underlying alcoholism.

The results of trial in the cases of 5 general paretics are various. One mildly demented man, who was discharged by court order and who physically was considered an arrested case, has been comfortable for over a year; two patients, who each gave a history of conduct disorders, with mental dilapidation, cleared mentally during an average hospital

residence of 9.25 months, and while still exhibiting the diagnostic neurological and serological findings, have been regularly employed at home for over a year. One demented patient was returned after three weeks trial and one man died in convulsions $2\frac{1}{2}$ months after leaving the hospital.

The other small groups are too small for statistical study, but are included for analysis of the economical problems.

Forty-three men eloped and were absent one month or more. The results of these elopements are shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX. Results of Elopements.

	Males	Age, years	Attack duration, months	Hospital residence, months	Elopement duration, months
Voluntary returns	3	31.3	17.7	18	2.06
Returned by officers	5	25.2		114.84	1.13
Admitted elsewhere	2	23.5	149	123.5	.95
Discharged recovered	3	34.6	18.08	17.8	18.4
Discharged improved	2	34	52.25	22	3.51
Died	2				
Eloped (whereabouts unknown).....	28	34.5	60.68	29.3	11.5
Total	45				
Counted twice	2				
Number of patients.....	43				

Voluntary returns were of patients diagnosed dementia praecox, paranoid, constitutional psychopathic inferiority and manic depressive insanity.

The dementia praecox patient returned after two months absence to secure the assistance of the hospital regarding his legal status. As he was self-supporting and apparently able to conduct himself normally in his new environment, he was discharged socially recovered. The constitutional psychopathic inferiority returned after 3 months for the same reason and was discharged recovered. The manic depressive was a first manic attack under treatment 14.1 months. After an absence of 1.2 months he returned confused and mildly depressed and was retained as he evidently appreciated his need of treatment.

Returned by officers were 5, all of whom remained out barely one month. Two were returned because of conduct disorder; two were mentally unable to hold employment, although quiet and willing; one was physically unable to work.

Two dementia praecox patients were apprehended and admitted, one to Stockton and one to Napa State Hospital.

Discharged recovered were two cases of delirium tremens, aged 30 and 50 years, after absence from the hospital of 9.2 and 22 months, and one epileptic who had lessened frequency of convulsions and absence of

dream states during six months hospital residence, was discharged after nine months absence.

Discharged improved were one dementia præcox case, age 41, whose hospital residence was 40 months, and one drug delirium case, age 27, after a hospital residence of 4 months.

There died one moron, age 40, whose hospital residence was 14.6 months. He was murdered in his bedroom in San Francisco after an absence of 8.5 months. There also died one paranoid state, age 58, who was quiet and comfortable and was accidentally killed by a train ten days after eloping.

TABLE X. Eloped Patients Not Accounted For.

	Males	Age, years	Duration, months	Hospital residence, months	Absent, months
Manic depressive	1	25	10.3	10.1	18.1
Dementia præcox	19	35.6	71.8	36.8	12.25
Delirium tremens	1	41		2.88	12.00
Alcoholic hallucinosis	2	50.5	6.25	20.1	7.3
Prison psychosis	1	36	39.9	36.9	5
Epilepsy	1	23		2.5	20
Moron	3	21.6		10.6	8.6
Total	28				
Average		34.5	60.58	29.3	11.5

All of these patients but one dementia præcox were comfortable enough to be working.

It is probable that the 4 diagnosed as manic depressive, delirium tremens and alcoholic hallucinosis, made complete recoveries.

Among the others a past history of roving was very prevalent and it is probable that some of these have been admitted to hospitals in other communities. It is also very probable that more than half have secured employment during the present labor shortage, which makes them self-supporting.

Owing to the variety of psychoses, as well as of conditions of patients when leaving and also of methods of absenting from the hospital, it quickly becomes evident that the economical aspects of the results of treatment of the insane in a state hospital can not be considered without taking into account the medical side.

The average hospital residence of a patient discharged recovered was 6.905 months, which, based upon the present per capita rate, costs \$113.10.

The foregoing tables show that the parole periods in the various psychoses are as variable as the periods of hospital residence.

The cost of treatment during 15.4 months for the 22 who were absent on parole during the 5.56 months before their return became necessary, was \$252.09 per patient.

The financial saving to the state by the parole of the 75 patients leaving the hospital by this method is shown below. This, of course, can not include any figures showing the additional saving by the large proportion of these who took up useful occupations immediately upon leaving the hospital.

Twenty-one patients were on parole 5.8 months before discharge and would have cost for hospital care during that period----	\$1,995 08
Twenty-two patients were on parole 5.56 months before their return and would have cost-----	2,008 60
Thirty-two have been on parole 8.64 months, saving-----	<u>4,528 74</u>
Total saving by present parole system-----	\$8,527 42

Of the 32 still on parole, it is reasonable to expect that 18 will be eventually discharged recovered.

The patients now discharged from parole spend but 60 per cent of the period of commitment actually in the hospital and it is not unreasonable to assume that those discharged when leaving could spend the last 40 per cent of their commitments under outside supervision, which method would have saved the hospital \$2,253.55 during the past biennial period.

The actual saving to the hospital, combined with earlier return to former occupations, makes the economic value of the parole system very apparent and suggests the advisability for financial reasons, if for no others, of extending the parole system to provide for the large number of patients who have no one willing or able to assume such responsibility.

It is impossible without reviewing a much larger group of cases, even to attempt an estimate of the number now in the hospital who could live outside, for a time at least, under suitable supervision, but the fact that so many of these who took the matter into their own hands and eloped were able to be self-supporting, is strongly suggestive that they, and undoubtedly many more, could do well enough under supervision to effect a large saving.

The discharged patient is provided with clothes and a small sum of money by the hospital. The paroled patient is provided with nothing and is dependent on his friends, and therefore the friendless patient, no matter how worthy, can not be paroled.

This is manifestly unjust discrimination and it is to be hoped that some adjustment between the two classes can be made whereby provision shall be made by the state, or some benevolent organization, to meet the parole requirements of this friendless group.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit to your honorable commission the following report for the sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth fiscal years.

The collections for the contingent funds for the various state hospitals for this biennial period show a satisfactory increase over the preceding two years (although the 66th and 67th fiscal years showed an increase of \$66,415.08 over the two previous years).

Sixty-eighth fiscal year-----	\$258,368 38
Sixty-ninth fiscal year-----	336,409 24
	\$594,777 62
An increase over the sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh years of---	132,318 23

In addition to the above, there was collected for the Sonoma State Home during the biennium the sum of \$48,667.36, making a grand total of collections of \$643,444.98.

The results obtained in the collections of delinquent and overdue board accounts, as well as the transportation and commitment expense, has been greatly facilitated by the co-operation of the office of the Attorney for the Commission, the successful efforts of the Financial Agent, and the secretaries of the various state hospitals and the State Home for Feeble-Minded.

While the collections show a material increase, the policy of the commission has been not to enforce collections where an undoubted hardship would be worked. Will respectfully call your attention to the reports of the various officers and employees of the commission, showing the progress and satisfactory results obtained. The report of the Deportation Agent shows a great saving to the state and this department should be given greater financial aid to further carry out the work satisfactorily.

The satisfactory results obtained in the various departments and activities of the commission are in main due to the working harmony and co-operation of all, in the interest of the state.

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

Respectfully,

E. S. BIRDSALL,
Secretary.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT THE SIX STATE HOSPITALS.

From July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.

Months	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Totals
1914—July	\$4,312 29	\$6,695 97	\$4,112 82	\$1,722 75	\$6,841 15	\$23,684 48
August	3,839 01	4,070 67	3,851 00	1,047 25	3,255 13	16,083 06
September	5,019 31	3,844 61	4,102 28	873 50	3,553 13	17,397 83
October	5,189 35	5,066 53	5,180 98	1,571 50	5,243 45	22,141 81
November	1,469 17	5,070 05	4,060 76	1,408 00	3,583 54	15,591 52
December	3,900 04	4,250 66	4,909 33	1,022 06	3,901 18	17,963 27
1915—January	8,209 93	3,988 90	4,714 48	2,290 13	5,101 71	19,245 15
February	2,237 18	5,474 50	4,023 83	1,853 50	4,846 70	17,940 56
March	2,625 63	5,840 51	6,146 88	1,437 12	3,918 69	19,968 83
April	3,037 70	5,206 97	4,076 60	1,743 00	5,290 01	19,354 23
May	1,782 63	6,082 84	6,745 65	1,827 65	3,931 75	20,320 52
June	3,873 55	4,486 20	4,616 50	986 00	5,210 14	19,172 39
Totals	\$40,445 79	\$59,998 41	\$56,496 46	\$17,272 46	\$54,681 58	\$228,963 70

From July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

Months	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Norwalk	Totals
1915—July	\$2,672 55	\$5,474 12	\$4,753 14	\$2,040 51	\$5,529 89	-----	\$20,470 21
August	1,530 62	4,631 01	6,185 60	2,984 99	4,072 33	-----	19,354 55
September	2,315 39	4,734 40	4,562 66	756 33	3,724 95	-----	16,098 73
October	4,442 24	6,095 64	4,421 57	2,517 50	5,243 80	-----	22,696 75
November	3,538 39	3,519 04	4,041 73	1,964 32	4,034 30	-----	17,147 83
December	2,384 97	4,950 83	5,259 55	1,043 44	4,751 90	-----	18,390 69
1916—January	3,673 51	7,568 54	4,195 83	3,048 50	4,350 22	-----	21,730 80
February	3,917 09	5,405 23	3,631 10	1,517 50	6,539 43	-----	20,760 35
March	2,340 25	4,408 80	6,100 65	964 20	5,211 82	\$273 65	19,794 37
April	2,410 31	3,315 35	4,662 40	1,736 50	5,347 02	115 10	18,076 68
May	2,969 25	4,235 62	4,352 86	1,044 10	5,363 62	89 75	18,049 30
June	2,985 04	5,412 70	5,643 73	1,355 17	4,743 64	865 40	21,025 73
Totals	\$35,319 61	\$60,216 23	\$57,890 92	\$19,913 06	\$58,923 92	\$1,392 90	\$233,536 69

From July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Months	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Norwalk	Totals
1916—July	\$6,369 03	\$4,331 91	\$4,644 91	\$1,977 63	\$4,640 75	\$350 31	\$23,564 59
August	2,633 05	10,201 20	4,500 43	1,832 10	6,060 62	247 35	25,524 75
September	3,498 10	5,132 11	6,001 15	1,007 14	4,068 50	460 55	20,107 55
October	2,775 95	5,126 75	5,024 30	1,644 60	3,390 65	516 93	18,958 21
November	3,161 12	4,042 93	4,043 55	839 90	4,762 39	393 23	17,237 62
December	6,023 04	4,451 02	7,066 96	1,030 25	3,444 12	2,310 21	24,325 60
1917—January	2,982 77	3,677 10	5,649 17	2,344 26	4,545 52	1,542 02	25,610 84
February	2,159 90	4,748 12	4,035 89	873 50	4,338 73	445 75	16,601 93
March	2,306 87	6,034 57	5,737 80	793 75	6,423 24	407 25	22,306 48
April	2,982 19	3,943 39	6,295 16	1,845 25	7,104 53	429 40	22,449 90
May	3,439 11	5,205 51	5,122 85	1,065 50	4,975 32	717 06	20,495 35
June	2,826 44	7,416 42	5,714 99	958 00	5,309 23	231 50	21,956 56
Totals	\$41,456 57	\$69,361 02	\$63,837 14	\$16,190 93	\$59,436 13	\$3,046 59	\$258,368 39

From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

Months	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Norwalk	Totals
1917—July -----	\$3,439 04	\$5,294 33	\$4,801 95	\$1,800 76	\$13,257 74	\$818 88	\$38,407 25
August -----	5,390 02	4,887 50	6,319 23	778 88	9,145 77	545 88	27,086 78
September -----	4,490 81	6,969 98	5,653 88	2,812 00	4,813 16	597 60	24,827 43
October -----	4,300 09	5,260 15	6,326 16	1,663 54	5,404 84	865 88	24,310 16
November -----	4,019 61	4,927 24	5,002 18	1,083 60	4,906 17	1,882 86	21,821 66
December -----	4,576 11	9,798 07	5,140 41	1,587 50	6,437 90	2,991 98	30,521 97
1918—January -----	3,856 11	7,996 30	5,597 85	1,894 21	5,158 05	1,896 84	23,378 36
February -----	3,471 88	3,553 06	5,329 15	2,041 81	5,924 86	1,005 61	26,323 36
March -----	7,978 23	6,388 18	6,432 05	955 50	5,015 91	682 40	27,452 23
April -----	6,151 61	9,146 75	5,908 37	3,371 61	5,253 09	1,851 06	31,322 51
May -----	3,728 27	13,909 52	6,051 68	1,422 79	8,046 91	434 08	33,326 35
June -----	5,133 43	3,921 99	10,905 15	3,009 41	5,702 08	984 23	34,659 29
Totals -----	\$56,494 89	\$91,745 02	\$73,663 06	\$21,911 61	\$78,086 42	\$14,523 27	\$336,400 24

REPORT OF FINANCIAL AGENT.

August 23, 1918.

California State Commission in Lunacy,

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your instructions, I am rendering my report, which covers the period from June 19, 1917, the date of my beginning active work, to June 30, 1918.

I shall make this report in general terms, and deal with totals rather than list each particular case. I am doing this because I have made a report from time to time to your honorable secretary of each and every case, and to make a particular report of each and every case would make my report too lengthy for the purpose that I understand you wish it.

During the period covered by this report I have collected, or caused to be paid directly to your commission, or directly to one of the several state hospitals, by state hospital debtors, an aggregate sum of \$13,625. This total covered delinquent claims running all the way from \$10 to \$1,180. In quite a number of these cases the claims had been delinquent for lengthy periods, running into years, and in some of the cases the amounts were deemed practically uncollectible. In fact approximately 20 per cent of this total collection was outlawed, and I am satisfied that perhaps 50 per cent or over \$6,800 of this total, could not have been readily collected other than by the method adopted, by personal investigation and personal solicitation. It was necessary to cover the facts in most of the cases referred to from an examination of the county records, etc., and by meeting the debtors face to face, with the facts in hand.

I have, under the direction and advice of your secretary, investigated quite a number of cases for the attorney of your commission. I have in these cases made special reports to the attorneys, including all facts necessary for the commencement of actions, and indicating where property could be found and its nature to satisfy judgments when obtained. These particular cases included only those in which it developed from my investigation that the delinquent debtors were not only financially able to pay but seemingly would not. These cases represent a total of something in excess of \$25,000, and I am satisfied that practically all of this money will eventually be recovered for the state. In fact, I am satisfied that in nearly all of the cases judgments by default will be obtained, and as there is property to satisfy such judgments, there is no doubt but that eventually the state will be paid the amounts due.

When I was first appointed financial agent of your commission, and for several months after my appointment, your commission was without an attorney. I found a number of pressing cases, in which large amounts were due, but in which for various reasons we could not force payment. I submitted these cases to your secretary and through his efforts the consent of the Attorney General was obtained to my drawing the pleadings and commencing actions in the name of the Lunacy Commission, to protect the state. Some of these cases covered rather large amounts, in particular the Dikeman cases. I will not refer specially to these cases, because your secretary has a report on all of them.

In addition to this, I obtained from the trustee in the Sturgis case a formal written agreement, binding on the trustee, for the payment of some \$1,400, and subsequent \$40 monthly payments to the state on account of the Agnews' claim. This money will all be recovered in time, as it is now fully protected.

In my investigations I have found quite a number of cases in which large amounts are due, and which eventually will be paid, but because of peculiar circumstances we can not force payment by suit. In these cases, under the supervision of your secretary, I drew formal contracts by and between the debtor on the one side and your commission on the other, binding the state debtors to pay stated monthly amounts to your commission in reduction of said claims. These contracts are on file with your secretary and I understand from him that the state debtors are in these cases making payments strictly in accordance with said contracts.

Of the several hundred claims referred to me from time to time by your secretary, and upon which I have made special written reports to him, your commission has compromised, or canceled, quite a number. This work leads to a simplification of the records, by striking therefrom those cases which an investigation develops beyond all question are uncollectible, and thereby of course permits your secretary and the several hospitals to put in more time upon the "live and active" cases.

In connection with my work, I may state when cases are referred to me through your secretary, as is done from time to time, usually in groups, I first attempt to make collection by special correspondence with the debtors. If this simple method results in failure, I then make a personal investigation of the cases in which results have not been obtained by the first method. I search the records of the counties in which the debtors reside, or are supposed to have property. I also interview the debtors, and procure from them statements of their financial condition, also when advisable or necessary see other persons, who may be acquainted with the debtor's financial circumstances, or prospects.

Particular effort is made to run down all estates in administration, and especially in guardianship. This is done by going over the records

in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the estate is located. By this method, we are enabled often to force an administrator, or guardian, to make payment, whereas by merely corresponding with him, we never seem to get anywhere, because we are misled as to the property of the estate.

I have made particular search of the records in Alameda and San Francisco counties, and have been enabled to find some new cases, of which your commission had no record, which have resulted in collections being made, and future monthly payments will of course be had.

Necessarily the work of the financial agent is never finished. New cases are coming up all the time, and new matter is coming up in connection with cases under reference from your secretary. A number of these cases are such, because of particular conditions, we cannot press to a conclusion but have to "work along," so as to eventually make as large a collection for the state as possible.

I have at the present time pending cases aggregating approximately some \$40,000. In a number of these cases I have promises of future payments to your commission, or to the hospital. There are particular reasons why in most of these cases we can not force immediate payment. This information in each case is in the hands of your secretary, so that in any case he can render the state a full explanation at any time.

On account of the volume of the work that I have had in my hands, it has been impossible for me to make a systematic investigation of the records in all the counties of the state, which, working under the direction of your secretary, I expect to make in due course of time. I have however made a careful search of San Francisco and Alameda counties, also there are a number of cases in my hands which will require making personal investigation in "out of the way" parts of California, but for want of time, by reason of more important cases in my hands, I have been unable as yet to do.

In conclusion I wish to say that my salary for the period covered has amounted to \$1,450; traveling and incidental expenses have amounted to \$205; total cost of these collections, etc., \$1,655.

Your respectfully,

GEO. HUESTIS,
Financial Agent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

**Amount Expended by the State Commission in Lunacy.
Sixty-eighth Fiscal Year.**

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$18,000 00
Unexpended balance sixty-seventh fiscal year.....	2 55
	<hr/>
Amount expended	\$18,002 55
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$1,242 88
	<hr/>
Appropriation for traveling and contingent.....	\$2,500 00
Unexpended balance sixty-seventh fiscal year.....	553 09
	<hr/>
Amount expended	\$3,053 09
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$1,142 27
	<hr/>
Appropriation for printing.....	\$4,000 00
Unexpended balance sixty-seventh fiscal year.....	352 95
	<hr/>
Amount expended	\$4,352 95
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$280 61
	<hr/>

Sixty-ninth Fiscal Year.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$19,550 00
Amount expended	19,171 90
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$378 10
	<hr/>
Appropriation for traveling and contingent.....	\$2,500 00
Amount expended	2,100 67
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$399 33
	<hr/>
Appropriation for printing.....	\$4,000 00
Amount expended	3,769 18
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$230 82
	<hr/>
Appropriation for Deportation Bureau.....	\$10,000 00
Collections and refunds.....	535 50
Emergency Fund, Board of Control.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
Amount expended	\$14,535 50
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance	\$208 94

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
 COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, } ss.

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

E. S. BIRDSALL,
 Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this second day of December, 1918.

E. G. TWOGOOD,
 Notary Public in and for the County of Sacramento, State of California.

[SEAL]

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor of being appointed attorney for the State Commission in Lunacy in August, 1917, and this report will therefore cover a brief resume of my activities from that date up to June 30, 1918.

During that period the following suits have been filed by me as the attorney for the commission:

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Irma Worth Diekman*, as guardian of the person and estate of Louisa Matilda Diekman, an incompetent person; complaint No. 52981, filed in the Superior Court of Alameda County, August 8, 1917, for \$883.50. Judgment entered October 5, 1917, for \$883.50.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Irma Worth Diekman*, guardian of the person and estate of Edward H. Diekman, an incompetent person; complaint No. 52982, filed in the Superior Court of Alameda County, August 8, 1917, for \$880; default judgment entered October 5, 1917, for \$880. Both of the Diekmans have an interest in an estate which has been tied up in litigation for the past five years. Ultimately it is expected that the guardian in each of these cases will receive considerable property, and we hope to satisfy the judgments at that time.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *D. Dowling*, as guardian of the person and estate of Eva P. Leonard, an incompetent person; complaint No. 53305, filed in the Superior Court of Alameda County, September 22, 1917, for \$976.50; answer filed November 2, 1917. Attorney for the guardian admits liability for the support of the patient at the Stockton State Hospital, but the assets of the estate consist of real property and he has been unable to make a sale of the same. I have not considered it wise to press the matter to trial, as the attorney for the guardian has assured me that the claim will be paid as soon as the guardian is able to sell the property.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Michael Centini*; complaint No. 53306, filed in the Superior Court of Alameda County, September 22, 1917, for \$540 for the support of his wife at the Napa State Hospital. This case was vigorously contested by the attorney for Centini; upon a demurrer to the complaint being overruled by the Superior Judge, negotiations were entered into by me with the attorney for Centini, with the result that a compromise was made whereby Centini agreed to pay \$15 a month for the present support of his wife and \$15 a month to be applied on the period as of a date three years back. This was rather an aggravated case, as Centini's wife had been an inmate of the State Hospital for a great many years and nothing had ever been paid for her support, although my information was to the effect that Centini was amply able to pay. Suit would have been filed for the full amount due were it not for the fact that the statute of limitations could have been successfully pleaded against all except what was due for three years last past.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Lena Lindeman*, as guardian of the person and estate of Emma Lindeman, an incompetent person; complaint No. 53332, filed in the Superior Court of Alameda County, September 25, 1917, for \$990 for the support of Emma Lindeman at the Napa State Hospital. On January 3, 1918, the attorney for the guardian filed an answer, admitting liability of \$540 for three years' support, and alleging that the property of the incompetent consists of real property, which it is impossible to sell, but that when the property is sold settlement will be made with the hospital. The case is still pending.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Catherine O'Hara*, as guardian of the person and estate of Bridget Cavanaugh, an insane person; complaint filed in the Superior Court of Alameda County, September 28, 1917, for \$1,013.50

for the support of Bridget Cavanaugh at the Agnew State Hospital. Shortly after we were able to secure service on the guardian, Bridget Cavanaugh died, and a claim has been filed with the administrator of her estate for \$607.50. The estate consists of real property and it may be some time before claim is acted upon.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Louis Sentous*, as guardian of the person and estate of Clovis Malay, an incompetent person. Suit commenced in Los Angeles County, October 22, 1917, for \$720 for the support of this patient at the Southern California State Hospital, and default was entered December 31, 1917, and judgment later entered for \$720.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *W. A. Phillips*, as guardian of the estate of Alice Cushman, an incompetent person; complaint filed November 19, 1917, in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County for \$615; default entered January 12, 1918; judgment later entered for \$615.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Wm. F. Drury*, as guardian of the person and estate of Catherine F. X. Drury; complaint filed in the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco on December 14, 1917, for \$489; on December 27, 1917, summons was served on the insane person, but I have never been able to locate the guardian, and according to information received by me I have reason to believe that he is in the service of the United States Army. I am trying to locate him.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Cornelia Mott*, as guardian of the person and estate of Susan B. Hart, an incompetent person; complaint filed in the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco January 22, 1918, for \$540. I have been unable to locate the guardian, although I have secured service of the complaint on the insane person, and my opinion in connection with this matter is that the delay is not detrimental to the collection of the claim, as the assets consist of a piece of real property, which it is almost impossible to sell at this time.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Alice M. Turner*, as guardian of Lydia M. King, an insane person; complaint filed January 2, 1918, in the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco for \$520. Shortly thereafter this insane person died and an administratrix of her estate was appointed. After considerable negotiation with the administratrix, I finally induced her to pay the claim in full.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Abbie L. Patriarch*, as guardian of the person and estate of Alfred H. Cullum; complaint filed in the Superior Court of Napa County, March 25, 1918, for \$500 for the support of this patient at the Napa State Hospital. Both parties were served, but judgment has not been entered. It seems that the guardian is a very old lady and that probably she has used up the funds in the guardianship matter and the bond she gave was a personal bond and the sureties are dead. I am in correspondence with her attorney and am endeavoring to arrange settlement of this matter.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *William Whitehouse*; complaint filed in the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, March 25, 1918, for \$535, and on May 1, 1918, payment was made of \$535 for the support of this man's wife at the Napa State Hospital.

State Commission in Lunacy, plaintiff, vs. *Herman Hansel*, guardian of the person and estate of Ernest Hansel; complaint filed in the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, May 8, 1918; same has not been served as yet, owing to the fact that I expect payment to be made shortly.

In December, 1917, the Western Industries Company, a corporation, commenced an injunction suit against Leonard Stocking, as medical superintendent, and the Board of Managers of the Agnews State Hospital, attempting to enjoin them from closing a road leading into the grounds of the hospital. The closing of this road was deemed advisable for the best interests of the hospital by the Board of Managers. An answer was filed in this case and I prepared for trial, but before the date set for the trial, after a number of conferences between the Western Industries Company and the Board of Managers of the hospital, a com-

promise was effected, whereby the hospital sold some property to the company and the suit was dismissed.

In July, 1918, I attended a meeting before the Civil Service Commission at the Agnews State Hospital, in the matter of the appeal of one Tindall, an employee of the hospital, who had been relieved from duty by Dr. Stocking. Both sides of this case were very vigorously presented by Dr. Stocking and Mr. Tindall, and the hearing took all of one day and continued into the evening. After the case had been submitted, I had a conference with the various members of the State Commission in Lunacy and Dr. Stocking, as well as the Civil Service Commission, and a compromise was effected.

The case of H. L. Zahn vs. Agnews State Hospital, No. 5703, being an application for permanent disability by reason of the loss of the use of Zahn's front teeth, was heard before the Industrial Accident Commission on several different dates, and a decision has not as yet been rendered.

Shortly after my appointment the State Commission in Lunacy referred to me some forty or fifty cases of patients who were inmates of the Southern California State Hospital, it being the belief of the state commission that an investigation should be made as to why payment had not been made to the hospital in these cases. An investigation necessitated a trip to Los Angeles and surrounding territory in September of last year, and I made a thorough investigation of all the cases submitted to me. In most instances this involved an examination of numerous guardianship proceedings, not only in the county of Los Angeles, but in surrounding counties. I am glad to report that my trip and investigations were satisfactory, as I am confident that something like the sum of six or seven thousand dollars was collected through my efforts for the Southern California State Hospital. I made a detailed report on each case to the commission and sent a copy to the Southern California State Hospital.

This office has been called upon not only by the various hospitals, but by the State Commission in Lunacy, to render a number of opinions, and I have promptly complied with all these requests. I am called upon daily to acknowledge service of copies of court orders, petitions, accounts, inventories, etc., and numerous people who have relatives and friends in the hospitals call upon me for advice and information, all of which I make it a point to cheerfully and freely give.

I desire to express my appreciation of the kind consideration of the State Commission in Lunacy which has helped to make my task a pleasant one. I am also indebted to the various medical superintendents for their prompt consideration of my requests and advice.

Very respectfully yours,

EARL D. WHITE,
Attorney for Commission in Lunacy.

REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON.

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

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to submit to your honorable commission the following report from the office of State Dental Surgeon of services rendered to the various state hospitals and the Sonoma State Home as required by an act of the legislature, approved April 16, 1909, entitled "An act to create the office of State Dental Surgeon; prescribing his duties; fix his manner of appointment, salary and term of office, and to make an appropriation for expenses of his office."

Since rendering my last report on September 5, 1916, I have visited all the state hospitals, including the State Hospital at Norwalk, which has been added to my duties since that time, also the Sonoma State Home, in compliance with the aforesaid act, performing all the necessary dental surgery upon those patients requiring the same.

Permit me to say that my work has been greatly facilitated by the installation of the sanitary cuspidor and modern dental chair at the Napa State Hospital, through the co-operation of Superintendent Hoisholt and the board of managers, through their appreciation for the need of same; likewise at the Mendocino State Hospital the dental rooms have been rearranged and put in first-class condition, and I also expect to have installed a sanitary chair and cuspidor. Superintendent Richards and the board of managers are assisting to make the office a most modern one.

Superintendent Butler and the board of managers at the Sonoma State Home have signified their intention of improving facilities there by installing a sanitary cuspidor and making other improvements as their means will permit.

The rooms and equipment at the Agnews State Hospital are thoroughly up to date, while at Norwalk State Hospital I am located in a temporary building. The quarters and equipment are necessarily of a temporary nature and will be improved as rapidly as possible, all of which goes to expedite and add to the efficiency of my work.

The general health of the patients at all of the state institutions shows a marked improvement, particularly due to proper dental treatment.

It is my firm conviction that a great benefit would be derived and a vast amount of good accomplished by extending the jurisdiction of the State Dental Surgeon so as to include the state penitentiaries, placing the resident dentist under the supervision of the State Dental Surgeon,

and I trust your honorable commission will give this serious consideration.

Permit me to express my sincere thanks for the co-operation this commission has accorded me, and my hope for a continuance of the same.

The following is the statistical statement of the work performed through this office during the past two years:

Teeth extracted	4,622
Fillings inserted	3,263
Dentures cleaned and scaled.....	886
Pyorrhea alveolaris treated.....	162
Nerves devitalized	12
Necrossed areas treated.....	15
Acute fistulas treated.....	1
Pulps and abscessed teeth treated.....	30
Gold bridges repaired and reset.....	13
Gold crowns removed (abscessed).....	12
Gold crowns repaired and reset.....	8
Gold bridge—three teeth.....	1
Artificial denture	1
Inlay filling—reset	1
Artificial dentures repaired.....	16

Respectfully submitted.

LEO J. McMAHON,
State Dental Surgeon.

REPORT OF DEPORTATION AGENT.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is respectfully called to the work accomplished by the Deportation Bureau during the biennial period last passed.

I respectfully submit that the results obtained as set forth in detail below, fully justify the creation of and further maintenance of the Deportation Bureau with an agent as its executive officer.

Of a total of four hundred and forty cases investigated two hundred and eighty-seven were returned to their homes in other states, effecting a saving thereby of \$390,000.

The following table shows the hospitals from which the nonresidents were removed:

Stockton -----	52
Napa -----	21
Agnews -----	19
Mendocino -----	12
Norwalk -----	9
Southern California -----	174
Total -----	287

The removals from Southern California and Norwalk represent 64 per cent of the total. An examination of the statistical tables of these hospitals reveals the following: Number admitted during the biennial period, 2151; of this number 1959, or 91 per cent, are natives of other states and countries.

Mexico is responsible for quite a large number of indigent nonresidents and this bureau is in active co-operation with the United States immigration authorities to deport them. The Mexican is a national whose entry into the United States is, in many cases, difficult to verify. The boundary between Mexico and the United States is a long and lonesome one, thereby making it easy for Mexicans to enter without inspection. Then, again, their peculiar manner of using the name of the father upon entry and thereafter the name of the mother, or vice versa, is very confusing and makes verification of entry very difficult.

Plans are now being formulated, and I have every reason to believe have already been put into effect, to permit the Mexican peon to enter the United States in order to relieve the shortage of common labor. California is sure to receive her share of this influx and her public institutions are bound to be called upon to care for those who fall by the way. The Mexican does not make a good eleemosynary charge. He will not work and is sullen and surly.

On a recent trip east I visited Washington for the purpose of conferring with Hon. A. Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, with particular reference to the Mexican problem. Mr. Caminetti assured me of his hearty co-operation and is very anxious to help us. I trust our efforts will be successful.

In order to better understand the importance of the work of the bureau permit me to make the following points clear:

First of all, the average institutional life of a patient is **eight years**, a very conservative estimate for California, and it is costing more than \$190 per patient per year.

Second, the removal of these patients made room for others coming rapidly, especially so in Southern California. Had not Patton been relieved of the 174 patients the Board of Control and the hospital authorities would have been confronted with the task of providing quarters for the persistent increase of commitments. We maintain, therefore, that money expended in the removal of nonresidents results in a very material saving in the amount expended for permanent improvements.

The number of deportations represents 15 per cent of the number of admissions and by earnest effort, supplied with sufficient funds, we should keep up to this basis.

Southern California shows a decrease of four as compared with the total population of two years ago. Removal of the nonresidents is not wholly responsible for this decrease but plays an important part.

Southern California, for reasons known to all, receives, and will continue to receive, the bulk of this nonresident population. Stockton, situated at the upper end of the San Joaquin Valley, will receive quite a number of the floaters who manage to get over the Tehachapi Mountains, especially Mexicans imported to work on the railroads and farms.

I am thoroughly satisfied the work of this bureau will be permanent and you are respectfully requested to urge the Board of Control for a budget allowance of \$20,000 per annum. The last legislature appropriated \$10,000 per annum which has been supplemented by an allowance of \$4,000 by the Board of Control from the emergency fund.

In closing I desire to thank the Board of Control and the superintendents of the several state hospitals for their hearty co-operation and assistance.

For the detail information your attention is respectfully called to the tables accompanying.

CHAS. F. WAYMIRE,
Deportation Agent.

TABLE No. 1.

Nativity of Aliens Deported July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

China	1	Portugal	2
England	2	Russia	4
Germany	1	Sweden	1
Ireland	3	West Indies	1
Italy	1		
Japan	1	Total	23
Mexico	6		

TABLE No. 2.

Time in the United States of Aliens Deported of U. S. Government Warrants July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

1 to 3 months	1	21 to 24 months	2
3 to 6 months	1	24 to 30 months	5
6 to 12 months	5	30 to 36 months	3
12 to 15 months	1	36 to 48 months	3
15 to 18 months	1		
18 to 21 months	1	Total	23

TABLE No. 3.

July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

Deported on U. S. government warrants	23
Deported by relatives or friends	14
Verified, but Immigration Bureau refused to deport	2
Cases held pending settlement of war	34
Cases under investigation	22
Cases with negative results	71
Total	166

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Financial Benefit Derived by the State Through the Efforts of the State Commission in Lunacy.

	Aliens deported and nonresidents returned	Per capita cost for maintenance, etc.	Saving based on cost for maintenance	Per capita cost for construction, furnishings, etc.	Saving based on cost for construction, etc.	Total based on cost for maintenance, construction, etc.	Expense of State Commission in Lunacy	Net saving to the State Commission in Lunacy
1905	10	\$156 37	\$1,583 70	\$550 00	\$5,500 00	\$7,083 70	\$1,200 00	\$5,883 70
1906	15	150 35	2,255 25	550 00	8,250 00	10,505 25	1,200 00	9,305 25
1907	8	162 32	1,298 56	550 00	4,400 00	5,698 56	1,200 00	4,498 56
1908	15	165 08	2,476 20	550 00	8,250 00	10,826 20	1,200 00	9,626 20
1909	27	163 08	4,401 81	750 00	20,250 00	24,651 81	1,200 00	23,451 81
1910	63	190 02	11,841 26	750 00	47,250 00	58,506 26	1,200 00	57,306 26
1911	63	192 11	12,102 93	750 00	47,250 00	59,352 93	1,200 00	58,152 93
1912	44	175 14	7,706 16	750 00	38,000 00	40,706 16	1,200 00	39,506 16
1913	39	190 68	7,434 57	750 00	29,250 00	36,674 57	1,200 00	35,474 57
1914	146	196 70	28,718 20	750 00	109,500 00	138,218 20	1,200 00	137,018 20
1915	27	192 03	5,185 62	750 00	20,250 00	25,435 62	1,200 00	24,235 62
1916	175	186 52	32,640 90	750 00	131,250 00	163,890 90	1,200 00	162,690 90
1917	109	197 50	20,437 50	750 00	81,750 00	102,187 50	2,600 00	99,587 50
1918	201	190 00	38,190 00	750 00	150,750 00	188,940 00	2,600 00	186,340 00
Totals	942		\$175,752 66		\$666,900 00	\$872,652 66	\$19,000 00	\$853,652 66

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**REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, STOCKTON
STATE HOSPITAL.**

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, December 3, 1918.

*To the Honorable Board of Managers,
Of the Stockton State Hospital,
Stockton, California.*

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.

Improvements.

Among the different improvements for which money was appropriated at the last session of the legislature, our crematory is the nearest to completion and when finished I believe the Stockton State Hospital will be the first insane institution in the United States where cremation is used instead of burial. This to my mind is the proper method of disposing of the dead. We have a small piece of ground set aside in case the relatives should object to cremation, then the remains can be buried. •

New Appropriations to Be Asked For.

At the coming session of the legislature we are asking for a cottage for disturbed women patients. In this building there will be continuous baths, packs, etc., where hydrotherapy treatments can be carried out the same as at our Receiving and Treatment Building.

An appropriation for an isolation hospital where patients suffering from contagious diseases can be cared for is also badly needed.

At the farm, two cottages are required for our chronic patients in order to make room for the yearly increase. We are asking for a central kitchen costing about \$30,000, where the cooking can be done for the patients who are to be sent to the Farm from time to time. It is the intention of the hospital to care for about 700 inmates at the farm. Here many of them can be occupied about the grounds and those who are unable to work can have the benefit of country life and open air.

A sewage disposal system costing about \$7,000 will also be required to handle the sewage from these buildings.

Engine Rooms.

Twenty thousand dollars will be required to make needed improvements at the engine room. Those improvements are necessary to maintain the efficiency of this department.

Work-Therapy.

This department has advanced with its work until at the present time the school is thoroughly equipped and with our excellent corps of teachers, we feel we are doing splendid work with our dementia-præcox and convalescent patients.

Sterilization and Other Surgery.

During the past year, as in former years, we have continued to sterilize our men and women patients—under 50 years of age—who have prospects of leaving the hospital, and as stated in my former report, we have found this operation very beneficial in a great number of our men patients who have responded to no other form of treatment.

We have performed a number of operations for hernia under local anæsthesia of late, and find it a very successful method of operation. There is no shock of nausea following this procedure, which is a great advantage in the after-care of patient.

Farm.

At our farm we have had a very profitable year, producing large quantities of beans, potatoes and other garden produce, beside our grain and hay.

The poultry and hog industry has furnished the hospital with the necessary amount of pork, eggs and chickens.

I wish to thank the board of managers for their courtesy and assistance during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED P. CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1918.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

The biennial report of the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital and the Napa State Farm, together with various recommendations, considered essential for the successful and practical management of these institutions, is submitted herewith for your consideration.

Meetings for the two years were attended regularly every month by the members, with scarcely a single absentee, while several special trips to Sacramento and other places by different members were made on behalf of the institution, showing interest taken in the work.

The outstanding feature of the past year is the completion of the water pipe line from the Napa State Farm to the hospital, the water being turned in the pipe during the early part of July. This work was accomplished in the remarkable time of eight months from the time the contract was let, and what is more important, the cost was well within the estimate of the Engineering Department. While the quantity of water supplied at present is not what had been anticipated, officials of the Engineering Department are authority for the statement that an adequate supply can be secured by raising the height of the dam in Rector Creek on the Napa State Farm.

The Board of Managers feel that not only has a great deal been accomplished for the good of the institution during the biennial period by Medical Superintendent A. W. Hoisholt and Business Manager Owen M. Duffy, but in addition the results of work inaugurated by them in previous years has and still is being felt.

The work of Dr. Hoisholt and his able staff of assistants has proved beneficial for the patients, as will be seen by the medical report, while the purchase and sale of stock by Mr. Duffy has demonstrated his business ability.

Following the recommendations of Prof. M. E. Jaffa, with reference to food preparation and distribution, made in April, 1917, the members were unanimous in adopting the suggestions, although it increased the per capita cost of maintenance to between \$1,000 and \$1,500 per month. However, each member expressed the opinion that the helpless wards of the state were entitled to the best it was possible to provide for them.

In March, 1917, the new Acute Mentally Disturbed Cottage was opened for women patients, which relieved the congested condition in the

various wards of the main building to a certain extent, but overcrowding is still a condition for future solution.

On account of the exceedingly high price of all sorts of material, it was deemed wise to have the old gas plant repaired, instead of having a new one constructed. While not modern in any respect, the present equipment is doing fairly serviceable work and it is hoped the plant will last until normal conditions return.

A fine artesian well was sunk on the Smith-Brown ranch, and an excellent flow of water secured at a depth of 285 feet. However, this was considerably increased by going down to 325 feet. This was formerly an ordinary well, eight inches in diameter, with eighty feet of eight-inch casing. The casing was removed and the well reamed out to twelve inches in diameter.

For more than a year this well has been flowing, and regardless of two dry years the water level remains the same. The Workers' Cottage on the Smith-Brown ranch is supplied with water from this well and the surplus is used for irrigation.

A matter worthy of note with reference to the work of the inmates is the merit of award to the Diversional Occupational Exhibit of the Napa State Hospital at the American Medico-Psychological Association of New York, in May, 1917. Fourteen certificates were awarded the institution, showing the work of this hospital ranks well in comparison with others throughout the United States.

A microscope and colorimeter were purchased for Medical Superintendent Hoisholt, and these instruments have added greatly to the equipment of the laboratory. There is no doubt but that better equipment should be provided for the laboratory, as the physicians in charge are greatly handicapped many times in their research work on account of lack of proper and necessary equipment.

A new feature adopted during the early months of 1917 was an auto-delivery food service, the arrangement doing away with kitchens at various places and reducing the number of employees and expense. This has proved a practical move, as two men serve the workers and patients promptly. The food is carried to them from the kitchen in the main building and upon being taken from the delivery car, is warmed on the electric warming table and placed before the inmates in an appetizing manner, practically as well served as if prepared on the premises.

More than thirty mentally disturbed sailors and soldiers of the United States are being cared for by the institution at present, with every indication that many more will be sent here in the near future. This means that these additions, together with the regular increase, will tax the housing facilities.

Commandant George, at Mare Island Navy Yard, together with Head Physician Farenholt and staff, have expressed a desire to co-operate with

this institution in every possible manner and the Board of Managers sanction the outlay for a properly-equipped laboratory, in order to care for the present demand as well as future demented cases. This is really imperative, in order to facilitate the work and also secure the best possible results.

During the year several requests were made by members of the Hospital Employees' Union, as well as private individuals, for salary increases, change in working conditions, and the increase in the number of employees. These were granted, with the approval of the Board of Control, the Board of Managers feeling this move was necessary on account of the great increase in general expenses. The employees were also given a new working schedule and in several ways their work was made more congenial.

However, granting these requests, together with raising the standard of food, has resulted in a great increase in the expense of conducting the affairs of the institution, and this can not be avoided provided the inmates and employees are to receive proper treatment.

Not a few employees left the hospital on account of securing positions in other lines of work that are more remunerative. This has been particularly true regarding the men employed in the dairy, but regardless of the resignations, the work has been carried forward quite successfully without loss in a monetary way.

The new mangle for the laundry, purchased last fall, has relieved the congestion in that department and the clothing and bed linen for the inmates is now handled in a far more satisfactory manner.

With the completion of the slaughterhouse in October, 1917, a decided saving has been effected in both work and product from the animals, as not a scrap of meat is being lost.

The general health of the patients during the last two years has been generally good. There has been no epidemics of any sort and the death rate has been normal.

For the protection of the institution and inmates, fourteen fire extinguishers were purchased in April, 1917, and placed in various buildings. These, together with the other equipment and high pressure water pipe line, provide excellent fire fighting facilities.

In January, 1918, the Board of Supervisors of Napa County, proposed to the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital, that a sidewalk, six feet in width be constructed from the city of Napa to the hospital, agreeing to do the work provided the rock was supplied from the hospital quarry.

Members of the Board of Managers were unanimous in agreeing this would be of great benefit, and after securing the consent of the Board of Control, the order was given to proceed with the work, which will be done unless considered nonessential by the government.

It is proposed to construct the sidewalk as soon as the new highway is completed and if carried through as contemplated, it will no doubt prove a most excellent improvement. About 500 yards of rock would be required and the only expense to the state would be the crushing of the rock, the supervisors agreeing to haul the rock and do the construction work.

The addition of aluminum kettles for the kitchen has given good satisfaction in cooking, and they are proving superior in every way to the old style, enabling the cooks to prepare the food in a better and more satisfactory manner.

The installation of electric elevators, made possible by an appropriation by the last legislature, was completed in March, since which time they have been working in a highly satisfactory manner.

On April 8, the Workers' Cottage on the Smith-Brown ranch, was opened with fifteen inmates. This has been quite a help in relieving housing conditions, as more inmates are being added from time to time. Features are the heating of the food by special electrical devices and the heating of the water for bathing purposes by electricity.

The approval of the Board of Control of the plan to allow a salary revolving fund of \$1,000 for paying off employees who had resigned previous to the regular pay day, is appreciated by the Board of Managers, as it enables the officials in charge to meet every demand promptly.

As an illustration of the benefits to be derived in a publicity manner from the dairy herd, reference is made to a meeting of the California Holstein Breeders' Association, held at the Napa State Hospital, May 5, 1916. Several hundred representative cattlemen and public officials from various sections of the state were present. Numerous comments were made regarding the cattle and hogs as well as the enterprise shown, which is evidence that the work of raising the standard of cattle has not been in vain.

Two of the most promising departments of the hospital are the poultry and duck farms. The poultry section was brought up to its high state through the energetic and successful work of B. F. Hill. There are at present over 1,000 laying hens and about 2,000 young chickens, all doing nicely. A strict record was kept of the poultry each month and after deducting the regular market price for feed, salary for the man in charge, and in fact every outlay, including rent of ground, showing that the poultry section is a decided paying investment. Not only is this true from a financial standpoint, but chickens should by all means be kept for the patients.

The addition of rabbits to the poultry department, while an experiment, is proving successful and within a few months, quite a quantity of meat can be provided the inmates.

The duck farm has proved fully as successful, and besides furnishing food for the Napa State Hospital, about seven hundred ducks were sold in 1917 to other institutions.

The purchase of a thresher and binder was an excellent investment, for in addition to harvesting the grain and hay crops at the Napa State Hospital and Napa State Farm, the machines and crews performed work for the nearby farmers and about \$900 was realized on the work performed.

Reclamation work already carried through shows conclusively the future has in store wonderful prospects for increased crop production and in order to handle the institution in a manner that will give best results in caring for the patients at a low cost per capita, it will be necessary to increase the acreage wherever water can be secured. This sort of development is especially important as it greatly increases the production of the farm.

The operation of the dairy department under the efficient management of Mr. V. L. Heath for the last two years has obtained remarkable results, such as high records, for both milk and butter fat for individual cows, outstanding of which is the cow, Raphaella Johanna Aaggie 3d, purchased by Mr. Duffy from the John L. Smith herd of Spokane, Washington.

This remarkable cow has been developed by the hospital dairy from obscurity to the world's record long distance milk-producing cow for all breeds, having produced in one day 137.9 pounds of milk; in 30 days, 3790 pounds of milk and 129.6 pounds of butter, and for the period of 157 days produced 16,692.3 pounds of milk and 520 pounds of butter.

This is a record which possibly enhances the value of this cow about twenty times her original cost. In addition to the above is the phenomenal record made by the grade cow, "Monte," which by producing 22,596 pounds of milk and an excess of 800 pounds of butter, gives the hospital the distinction of owning and developing both a world record pure-bred and grade cow.

The work of official testing of cows has been carried on by the hospital dairy, and all registered cows owned are accredited with official milk and butter fat records, a fact which greatly increases the value of the animal and her offspring.

Pure-bred stock have been purchased at various times from money derived from the sale of surplus registered and grade cattle, some of which have been sold at good profit, notable among these being the cow "Blisson," which was purchased from the Vina Ranch for \$285 and resold for \$1,000. Two factors are responsible for the increased value of this animal: first, good judgment shown in purchasing an animal showing possibilities, and butter fat test, which gave the above

cow a record of 29.6 pounds of butter and 540 pounds of milk in seven days.

In 1916, various grade cows entered in the state dairy competition, won \$350 in prize money for high butter fat production. In addition to this winning, show cattle selected out of the hospital herd have made an unusual showing, both in 1916 and 1917, in competition with the best herds in the state, the total money received as prizes amounting to over \$300, besides winning about fifty ribbons.

The dairy department uses the utmost care in breeding and selection, using high record registered bulls and retaining only heifers from cows of high production, proven by the system of milking all cows that freshen, three times daily, inaugurated some two years ago, and showing some phenomenal results obtained.

In making a test of over ninety grade cows, they have produced over sixty pounds of milk daily for a period of three months on test.

The Napa State Hospital has the nucleus of one of the greatest herds of dairy cattle in the West, which, with proper support, intelligent supervision and management along the lines as heretofore mentioned, should easily retain its rank and reputation.

On July 26, 1917, the State Board of Control formally turned over the management of the Frye ranch, now Napa State Farm, containing 2730 acres, to the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital, who in turn placed Owen M. Duffy in charge as superintendent.

This was an important move on the part of the state officials, and in the opinion of the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital the property is already proving a satisfactory investment financially.

It was also a practical move, providing as it does an ideal place for pasturing both cattle and sheep, in addition to having many acres of the best hay and grain land in Napa Valley.

We again refer to the annual report of Superintendent Duffy, which gives a detailed statement of the outlay and income from this particular piece of property.

Although a paying investment, with proper management much more can be accomplished, as during the first year it was possible to do only preliminary work and lay the foundation for future activities.

The property has ever since been conducted on a commercial basis, being devoted to the production of beef, mutton, forage, grain and field crops. The land is very productive and the property is an ideal stock ranch. Along with the ranch, 77 head of steers, 28 cows and 84 hogs were turned over.

The cows and hogs were sold in the market, while the steers were slaughtered and the carcasses contracted to the Napa State Hospital at a profit of \$20.75 per head to the farm, and at a price of one cent below the lowest bid for beef, besides furnishing a superior article of food to the institution.

Shortly after assuming control of the property, the sum of \$10,000 was made available by the State Board of Control for the purchase of live stock for slaughter, with a view to furnishing dressed meats to the Napa State Hospital for a period of three months.

This experiment, netting \$935.58, proved so satisfactory that an additional \$20,000 was credited to the fund for the purpose of continuing the business thus started. From this fund 260 head of cattle and 1300 sheep have been purchased and slaughtered.

Contracts for beef and mutton have been entered into with the Napa State Hospital and the Veterans' Home, while mutton is being furnished to the following institutions: Agnews State Hospital, Sonoma State Home, Mendocino State Hospital, San Quentin Prison and Folsom State Prison.

The financial returns from the live stock activities are very satisfactory, and will prove moreso as time and experience point to increased efficiency in the utilization of by-products.

The farming operations, other than live stock, consisted of the seeding and harvesting of 60 acres of grain, yielding 1800 sacks; 60 acres of grain hay, producing 210 tons of hay, baled; and 65 acres of alfalfa, producing 360 tons of cured hay from three cuttings.

In addition to the above activities, 90 acres of alfalfa land were prepared, fences and buildings repaired and renovated, power line constructed, pumping plant installed and 200 cords of wood cut. A planting of 22 acres of potatoes is yet to be harvested. Sufficient hay and straw have been stored and stacked to insure feed for all stock to be kept during the coming winter.

The wool clip amounted to 4423 pounds and was sold for \$2,100.15. Slaughtering operations now in progress began July 1, and will probably continue during the entire year. The abnormally dry year resulted in a shortage of irrigation water, as well as allowing the pasture to dry up much earlier than usual. The ultimate development will call for the erection of a storage dam in Rector Canyon, as the normal flow of that stream is no more than sufficient for the domestic use of the three institutions now being supplied therefrom.

Among the recommendations made by the board of managers are the following:

Provide better protection for Lake Marie, in order to properly guard the water supply from infection. On account of a private owner permitting pigs and other stock to feed upon the banks of this body of water, there is danger of infection. It is recommended that this privately-owned property be purchased, thereby insuring a pure water supply, which is an absolute necessity.

Respectfully submitted.

EMMETT PHILLIPS,
President, Board of Managers of Napa State Hospital.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

To the Honorable Board of Managers

*Napa State Hospital,
Napa, California.*

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in presenting to you the following report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1918.

During the greater part of the two years which have just been terminated the state hospitals have in common with all institutions of our country passed through the difficult times incident to the world war since America entered the ranks of the Allies. During the past year the labor situation has become acute with regard to finding male employees to fill the gaps caused by men enlisting or being drafted for service in the army or navy. We have especially lost many good and faithful workers who have found employment at the Mare Island Navy Yard and whose mechanical adaptability enabled them to secure a daily wage far in excess of that allowed them by the state hospital.

The increased cost of all material of whatever nature and especially of articles of food, will from now on add greatly to the difficulty of caring for the mentally ill, but we have so far been able to meet the exigencies satisfactorily with the financial aid which the government of the state has fortunately been in a position to render.

The erection of the two buildings allowed by appropriations granted by the last legislature has been delayed by circumstances connected with the war. The buildings are composed of one-story double units arranged for men and women patients, in respective wings with a central part furnishing dining rooms and sitting rooms in front, with a second story over the latter part to furnish rooms to the day and night attendants on duty there. One of the buildings is to serve as a distributing cottage for the newly-admitted patients who will be given an exercise court in the rear where the recent cases can enjoy the open air without coming in contact with the large numbers of chronic and disturbed cases in the courts of the main institution. This cottage has been located in the rear of the infirmary and northeast of the cottage for the acute quiet men and women. The other building is constructed on a similar general plan with slight modifications to suit the special class of patients to be housed there, namely, the untidy and decrepit. These cases, hitherto cared for in the main institution, will be enabled to exercise in the open air (to which they have insufficiently had access)

without running the risk of being accidentally shoved and possibly injured by fellow patients when confined with them in the common exercise yards of the main building. Each building will accommodate about 84 patients, 42 men and 42 women in the care of women nurses, each male wing having the assistance of one or two male attendants. The last-mentioned cottage has been located in the rear of the main building just south of the Convalescent Cottage. In addition to these buildings the legislature also provided for the erection of a laboratory and autopsy room, but the bids received in July this year exceeded the appropriation. As this equipment is of the greatest importance to the hospital, the present inadequate morgue and the two cramped, inefficient and badly ventilated laboratory rooms located in the basement of the Acute Quiet Hospital Building near the gate being a half a mile apart, it is to be hoped that a slight modification of the plans will secure bids coming within the appropriation. The present-day standards of investigation, diagnosis and treatment have created a demand for this laboratory equipment, the laboratory being considered the base of operations in all directions. Among a variety of routine laboratory work, the pathologist makes blood studies on every patient admitted, subjecting the blood to Wassermann and other tests, for syphilis, a routine which has been followed at the Napa Hospital for more than five years. Whenever indicated by the laboratory returns or whenever clinical histories make luetic affection of the nervous system seem possible, spinal fluid is secured for laboratory study. The work in the laboratory has during the past year included the detection and study of two typhoid carriers, who fortunately have not caused development of typhoid in the institution. Seventy-two autopsies have been performed during the past year.

The twenty-second biennial period has seen the number of inmates of the hospital increased from 2255 to 2365 patients. The crowded condition at the present time will be somewhat relieved by the bed capacity of the two new units which will accommodate about 164 patients. The increase in inmates during the twenty-third biennial period will have to be met in the cheapest way possible under the present war situation, and I think there is no better way of doing this and of giving a better medical care of inmates than by erecting an employees dormitory for single women and married couples, as was recommended in the last biennial report. In this it is stated that a nurses' home would lead to marked improvement in the service of the nurses, by removing from their field of work things that are more or less distracting from the care of the patients, their private quarters being at the present time off the corridors. If accommodations were provided for 60 attendants in such a building, we should be able to accommodate in all about 128 additional patients within the main institution, according to an estimate

made by Mr. Dean of the Engineering Department, who has looked over these attendants' quarters with me. At that time, in 1916, the cost of the dormitory was estimated at \$50,000; under the present circumstances, it would in the opinion of the State Architect amount to \$75,000. A part of this dormitory should be set aside for night attendants who can not sleep during the daytime in noisy surroundings. This part of the building should have a separate entrance and be segregated from the part occupied by day attendants, in the way that this has been arranged in a building erected for this purpose at the Agnews State Hospital.

The Department of Occupational Therapy has continued to make satisfactory progress under the direction of Miss Mabel R. Shively. The four work rooms give opportunities for special segregation of patients interested in different kinds of work, such as crocheting, knitting, tatting, embroidery, drawn work and plain sewing; the making of baskets of matting, reed, raffia, tulle and pine needles; the weaving of colonial mats and the manufacture of various articles of brass, copper and clay. During the past year (July, 1917-July, 1918) out of a total of 102 patients under treatment 20 were sent home apparently well; 47 showed marked improvement; 23 slight improvement; 12 were unimproved.

The amount earned during the year by the sale of articles was \$690.

The activity of the teachers has given good therapeutic results in a number of patients, the most striking of which were demonstrated in a report in book form with illustrations of work done and photographs of the individual patient doing the work, which book was exhibited at the meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association in Chicago in June of this year, and received the second prize in competition with exhibits from state hospitals of a number of the states as well as of Canadian institutions. The future development of the hospital with regard to an enlargement of work therapy should include the erection of a commodious industrial building for male patients where a variety of occupational work can be undertaken by a certain class of the mentally sick under direction of experienced teachers.

In July, 1917, a contract with the federal government was entered into by the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital for the admission of sailors and marines becoming sick mentally while in the service of the Navy Department on the Pacific coast. Since January, 1918, to this date we have received 30 such patients, of whom 25 are at the present time inmates of the hospital. These patients have been sent us by the Director of the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, which hospital is a central station for cases developing in the service connected with Pacific coast ports. It is very probable that the number of patients thus received will be considerably on the increase in the immediate future.

The number of patients admitted into the institution under the voluntary law remains about the same from year to year. People do not make much use of it, largely, I believe, because they do not know of its existence. During the last few months the juvenile officers of the neighboring counties have been permitted to send young offenders against the law to the hospital for temporary care and observation "for a week or two as voluntaries." It has served to clear up the mental status of offenders of this class, which otherwise might not have been correctly understood by the courts.

The conditions of the war and difficulties in getting a certain class of trained employees have tended to postpone the projected training school for nurses. We have recently secured the services of a matron who has had considerable experience as superintendent of nurses in a Massachusetts hospital and the intention is to begin a training school with a class of 10 to 12 selected from among the best adapted and educated of the young attendants at present in the hospital. As we can not under present circumstances and means expect to give the class such training as would entitle them to an R.N. degree, it is hoped that an abridged course of two years can be given so as to entitle them to a certification of "Trained Attendant" by the State Board of Health. If necessary, a law regulating this certification might perhaps be enacted. In addition to the two years' course required to obtain a certificate as "Trained Attendant" a yearly course of lectures and practical instruction extending over a period of about two months, should be given to the male and female attendants as a whole.

During the present strenuous war times where economy will have to be the watchword, it will be necessary to get along the best we can with the present number of assistant physicians, but as soon as the times will allow it the addition of at least one assistant physician and a psychologist should be made to the staff, which is smaller in proportion to the number of inmates (2380) than that of any other hospital in the state. It would be impossible to do the medical work which is being done in this hospital if we did not have the valuable assistance of the graduates of Stanford University serving as internes at Lane-Stanford Hospital in San Francisco, who by rotation serve for two months at the Napa State Hospital and receive in remuneration their maintenance here and the nominal sum of \$25 monthly. The hospital is very fortunate in securing such high-grade medical internes which would be impossible but for the arrangement with the University of Stanford, which has made it a part of its educational requirements.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal aid of officers and employees of the hospital and to you, gentlemen of the board, my gratitude for your support and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. HOISHOLT,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

To the Board of Managers, Agnews State Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: Conditions produced by the war have made it difficult to continue the work and activities of this hospital on the plane and in a manner altogether satisfactory.

Our service flag contains thirty-two stars, and a large number of employees went to war-work service which the high wages or exemption from military duty made attractive. In consequence various departments have been more or less crippled, but especially our medical and nursing service, which at times has been barely enough to maintain any service even with the discontinuance of many desirable functions and activities. However, we hope soon to replenish our depleted forces with our people returning, and with others released from military service to whom I think preference should be given. Then we will resume our work along normal lines and strive to advance as we always have, never being satisfied without progress along lines for the good of our patients.

There has, however, been no decrease in the number of patients coming to us. In the past two years we have received 1193 and made a most remarkable record of gaining only 50. In other words, notwithstanding the large number received, we have at the end of two years only 50 more than at the beginning. In 1912 to 1914 we admitted 1327 patients and gained 375. In 1914 to 1916 we received 1331 patients and gained 280, while in 1916 to 1918 we have received 1193 and gained only 50.

It has been said the best hospital is the one that keeps the largest number out. I would say in regard to mental hospitals, it is the one which secures and treats the largest number with the least accumulation of permanent residents. We believe we can maintain this record if given the necessary financial assistance and support and allowed a free enough hand in methods and policy. We must continue our absolute physical nonrestraint of the past two years with open house and great freedom.

In order to do this we must continue pleasant and attractive surroundings and comfortable conditions with amusements, diversions and employment. Money must be expended to do this but it is economy as well as humanity. We must have a sufficient and efficient medical and nursing service, properly trained and psychologically adapted in accord

and hearty sympathy with our methods and loyal to the directing head. This attitude must extend throughout every department of the service.

To obtain from employees the best service and the best attitude toward patients, as well as loyalty and desire to continue in the work, a liberal policy should also be pursued toward them and they too should be well provided for and made comfortable, with opportunities for recreation, and held under as little restraint when off duty as consistent with the good of the service, and they should be *well paid*.

At the present time I think the greatest need of new construction at this hospital is better accommodations for physicians and attendants and nurses. The need is great. We have not near housing enough for our help and many of those compelled to live outside are not properly housed. I hope the coming legislature will make appropriation to meet this great necessity.

Except to build one more building to complete the original plan, I do not think this hospital should be further extended at its present site with its limited and poor acreage. I think extension should be made by colonizing on a tract of land, to be procured at a suitable distance from the present institution.

As you know our estimates for maintenance for next biennial period have been made by functions as directed by the Board of Control, have been approved by you and submitted to the Budget Board. It is to be hoped if we are obliged to yield all our contingent collections for current expenses that we will be allowed a sufficient general appropriation to care for necessary repairs, replenishings, additional equipment, and to allow us to continue planned improvements with our own labor.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

To the Honorable Board of Managers.

Mendocino State Hospital.

The general physical health of the Mendocino State Hospital patients has remained good for the past biennial period. There were no epidemics. The death rate remained the same, 5.89 per cent. The causes of death may be divided into the usual six classes, which comprise 82.6 per cent of all the deaths, as follows:

Paresis	22.6 per cent
Pulmonary tuberculosis	18 per cent
Pneumonia	12 per cent
Nephritis	11 per cent
Arteriosclerosis	10 per cent
Organic heart disease	9 per cent

With the exception of some of the cases of pneumonia these were all persons in advanced years and it can safely be said therefore that the chances as to physical life are better inside a state hospital than outside a state hospital.

From the mental standpoint state hospitals vary in the general types of cases received according to the sources of admission. During the past biennium this hospital again received 66 per cent of its patients from the San Francisco Bay section. It is interesting that while 85 per cent of the inebriates were from that section only 55 per cent of the insane were from that section. Thirty-five per cent of the admissions were foreign born as against the general average in the state of 24 per cent. Our general population shows 28 per cent women, but our admissions show only 21 per cent women. The general average in the United States is about 33 per cent women in state hospitals. Evidently we have less than the average number of women and the number tends to decrease rather than increase. Again 97.6 per cent are over 20 years of age and 72 per cent are unmarried. Evidently we have chiefly unmarried foreign-born men of adult life to deal with.

The general classes of mental diseases among those admitted again show some marked differences from the average state hospital admission experience. Of the insane:

Dementia præcox	31.3 per cent
Alcoholic psychoses	13.4 per cent
Psychoses of advanced life	13.0 per cent
Manic depressive insanity	12.3 per cent
Neurosyphilis conditions	10.3 per cent
Mental defectiveness with psychoses	6.3 per cent

This makes a total of these psychoses of 86.6 per cent. The inebriety cases were 40.4 per cent of all our admissions. Again the percentages of women in these groups show some remarkable variations. While there were 21 per cent women among those admitted, manic depressive insanity showed 55 per cent women, dementia præcox 12 per cent women, neurosyphilis 12 per cent and alcoholic psychoses 5.6 per cent women. Among the inebriety cases there were 19 per cent women.

It would seem manifest that we are vitally interested in the source from which our patients chiefly come and to which they return. We are interested therefore in "out patient clinics" and psychopathic hospitals that will give early treatment and aftercare to the end that state hospital residence may be as short as possible and the expense of treatment thereby as small as possible. Again and again we find that the mental disease existed in a form more easily treated prior to its admission and on recovery will require social and medical treatment after leaving the hospital. Out-patient clinics and psychopathic hospitals with their medical treatment and social service work supply this need and we are never meeting fully the mental problems of the state until the means of treatment are supplied. It is as reasonable to say that a tuberculosis case can not be treated until it faints from the exhaustion of a pulmonary hemorrhage, or that a tuberculosis case can not occupy any useful position in the community after the diagnosis is made, as to say that a mental disease can not be treated until it is socially dangerous and can never occupy any useful position in the community after it is once diagnosed. Especially is this latter statement absurd when general experience and observation anywhere in any community will show the toleration and usefulness of a large percentage of unrecognized, undiagnosed mental abnormalities and mental diseases. These facts are regarded as axiomatic and economically important in many states and especially in those states with as large an admission rate as California, such as New York and Massachusetts. The prolonged duration of mental diseases makes it an important economical factor that the admission be prevented and that they be maintained outside the state hospital as far as possible so that the state expense may be as small as possible.

While state hospitals always show the smallest per capita expense of any hospitals in the country (15 per cent to 25 per cent of the expenses of the average hospital) still they have continuously a large population that in the biennial period ending June 30, 1916, cost California about \$2,000,000 a year. The population of state hospitals, whatever may be the cause, is steadily increasing. The physical condition of the state hospitals is as good as possible. The medical management is being cared for and will be improved by the responsible medical authorities. Manifestly then our still untried chance of keeping this expense within reasonable bounds is in limiting the admissions and

increasing as well as hastening the discharges. Fortunately, in this instance, economical and humanitarian necessities are the same. As we meet the whole mental problem we save money by offering medical help to mental cases when the best results may be obtained instead of waiting for them to be socially dangerous, and we give humanitarian consideration to those at present uncared for by affording social aftercare with medical treatment so that they may be discharged earlier. Both of these aims are met in psychopathic hospitals and out-patient clinics. Only as we know and recognize the whole mental problem and do not confine our efforts to the middle state hospital portion can we intelligently and economically meet the duties imposed upon us by the mentally abnormal and the mentally diseased.

In this connection I wish to invite your attention to the economical conclusions of a study of the possibilities and results of discharging patients from the Mendocino State Hospital the past biennium as made by First Assistant Physician Dr. M. J. Rowe.

One hundred and one patients left the hospital to resume their former social relations. Of these 83 were considered recovered from the conditions which led to their admissions and 18 were sufficiently free from mental symptoms to become self-supporting under such supervision as relatives or friends could provide after an average hospital residence of 6.19 months. In addition, 18 patients who are on parole will undoubtedly recover. Their hospital residence averages 10.92 months.

	Males	Females	Total
Discharged recovered	38	10	48
Discharged recovered—from parole.....	11	7	18
Eloped while under observation and while awaiting discharge.....	10		10
Discharged recovered from elopement on investigation.....	7		7
Discharged improved	14	1	15
Discharged improved—from parole.....	1	2	3
Probable recoveries now on parole.....	10	8	18
Totals	91	28	119

The average hospital residence of these was 6.905 months.

Average cost of a social recovery, \$113.10.

Total cost to hospital of the cases recovering, \$13,459.36.

The financial value of the parole system is shown by the following table:

	Number	Average duration, of parole months.	Hospital saving
Discharged	21	5.8	\$1,995 08
Returned	22	5.56	2,003 80
Parole continued	32	8.64	4,528 74
Total saving			\$8,527 42

This could no doubt be increased if greater means of supervision were provided with proper aftercare.

One of the main efforts on the physical side of the hospital the past year has been greater conservation and economy in the foodstuffs. On the economical side, with the hearty co-operation of employees and chiefly by daily reports from each ward and general dining room, we have reduced wastage or table leavings to one-half as much as the Food Administration says is reasonable. In other words, on the women's wards where the wastage is more, our average per patient per day is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces as against the 4 to 5 ounces established as reasonable by the Food Administration. In common with the other California state hospitals our bread contains 40 per cent substitute flour and we use 6 pounds wheat flour or wheat product per patient per month. We have the same restriction of 2 pounds of sugar per patient per month. Our butter consumption corresponds to the state ration and in the employees dining room has been reduced 30 per cent. Our total beef consumption is one-half of what it was. We have two fish days a week. A careful survey of weight records and physical condition does not show any serious weight decrease and no reduction in the physical condition of patients. Neither do the patients complain of the quality or quantity of the food. But they do watch their allowance carefully. There is no margin in the quantity of supplies. On some wards there are practically no table leavings. Apparently out of our abundance we have made the necessary saving, and even with the increases in cost of foodstuffs of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent we have so far (August, 1918) met our expenses out of the amounts considered necessary for us in 1916-17.

Our inebriety problem has apparently been reduced more than one-half. In 1917 we received 181 and in 1918 only 88 inebriety patients. Since we usually receive more than our proportion of inebriety cases this indicates a general reduction all over the state. Increasing dry territory hardly accounts for this since the bulk of the cases come from San Francisco. Rather is it probable that the war with increased occupational opportunities and higher wages has caused the reduction.

The usual religious services have been regularly held the past biennium. Especially would I mention the Catholic priest who has visited the Catholic patients two or three times each week regularly.

Socially we have had regularly the weekly moving pictures and various picnics for patients, and social dances and social recreation room for employees. Aside from the industrial occupations of men and women patients previously reported and contributing largely to the low cost of maintenance, the women patients have worked faithfully in the Red Cross work. During the past year they have knitted 135 sweaters and 200 pairs of socks, made dolls for street fair and aided in every way possible.

The clinical laboratory under Dr. D. R. Smith, second assistant physician, has the following record of clinical examinations:

Urine analysis	737
Sputa analysis	26
Blood analysis	35
Throat cultures	3
Examination of stool	2
Vaginal smears	14
Urethral discharge (male)	10
Cerebrospinal fluid	37
Urine culture	1

As heretofore all patients have a blood Wassermann examination and when in any way indicated a spinal fluid examination. Of the total admissions for the biennium the Wassermann test showed 13.8 per cent of the patients admitted as positive.

Of the number of patients who died during this period 55 per cent were autopsied.

Physically the following improvements have been made during the past biennium:

1. Laundry and bakery completely remodeled and partly newly equipped.
2. New cottage for men completed.
3. Two new boilers purchased and being installed.
4. Water softening plant being installed.
5. An auxiliary water supply provided.
6. Ward 7 rearranged about a central court and covered passage ways built, together with overhauling and renewing all service and sewer lines.
7. The electric system changes completed and rendered safe, but no ground lighting improvements as yet for economical reasons.
8. Head farmer's cottage remodeled.
9. Dairyman's cottage provided for.
10. One hundred acres (Ruddick estate) adjoining the hospital property have been rented, cleared and adapted to ranges, etc., for the pigs and dairy herd. We have cut our own wood therefrom and raised enough grain to alone pay for the rental.

Personnel Changes.

Dr. A. C. Eaton resigned and Dr. A. J. Feldkamp succeeded her as interne July 14, 1917. Dr. Feldkamp subsequently qualified as third assistant physician.

Up to June 30, 1918, this hospital had been assigned the intensive training in neuropsychiatry of First Lieut. K. W. Kinney, M.R.C. and First Lieut. C. U. Snider, M.R.C. Both successfully completed the course and are assigned to special neuropsychiatric work. Three others are under orders to report for similar course. This hospital has been designated for military cases on or near the Pacific coast. In addition, with the state's permission, the Medical Superintendent has been available for special neuropsychiatric work in connection with the various cantonments, etc., in this area and has made repeated trips aiding in establishing neuropsychiatric boards at Camp Kearny, Camp Fremont,

Presidio of San Francisco in California, and Camp Lewis and Vancouver Barracks in Washington.

The following is recommended for consideration in recommendations by your board as to forming the budget for the biennial period of 1919-1920:

<i>Salaries</i> (not taking into consideration any prospective change in working hours of attendants) (present increase in salaries 14.47 per cent. Ward 10 and night watches still to provide for)—twenty per cent increase over last appropriation, or----	\$239,904 00
<i>Support</i> —Increase of 1917 in expenditures was 10 per cent, which was met by contingent fund and economy. Believed total increase over pre-war experience 33 per cent in next biennium, but contingent fund and economy can reduce this to 23 per cent. Twenty-three per cent increase, or-----	327,770 40
<hr/>	
<i>Special Appropriations.</i>	
1. Employees' living quarters-----	\$45,000 00
2. Parole ground shelter for women similar to men's parole ground shelter, consisting of concrete walks, shingle roof, etc.----	5,000 00
3. Replacing condemned buildings on Ward 7 to provide space for housing prospective increase in army and navy patients, and also to provide proper facilities to care for tubercular men patients and an infirmary for Ward 7-----	5,000 00
4. Needed dairy improvements:	
(a) A cooling room and necessary changes----	\$2,000 00
(b) Concrete sump with pumping equipment to be used to transfer liquid manure to orchard and gardens, and changes in feed troughs, both for legal sanitary requirements and economy-----	2,500 00
5. Changes in steam distributing system recommended by the State Engineering Department and Fuel Administration to conserve fuel-----	5,000 00
Total -----	<hr/> \$64,500 00

Employees' living quarters is an economical question in view of the allowance now in force of \$300 per month or \$3,600 per year for rooms for employees.

Parole ground shelter for women means protection from the sun in summer and the rains in winter, which at present the men have and the women have not. Because of the lack of shelter the women must at times be kept on the ward. These are chronic cases that can not go on the front parole or in the free parole cottage.

Ward 7 has been now arranged in an orderly fashion and given proper sewer and steam lines, but the buildings are primitive and inadequate, and in the rearrangement there is no proper provision for bed patients and tubercular patients. On account of the last fact a number of quiescent men tubercular patients are cared for in the main buildings. This would also provide more space in the main buildings.

There is a milk collecting room of small dimensions in the dairy. It is intended to increase this and provide milk cooling room with certain necessary changes incident thereto.

At present manure is collected too near the dairy barn and the liquid and watery portions can not be transferred to where it would be of great economical value.

The steam distribution now provides for only a limited return of water of condensation, supplies steam at some points under 25 pounds pressure when 2 pounds would be sufficient, and, in some instances, the supply line is too small for the use to which it is now necessarily put.

These specific changes recommended are the result of a survey by the State Engineering Department and with our changes in the power house will enable us to conform to the requirements of the Fuel Administration.

Better classification and early intensive treatment can not be secured in this hospital without a special treatment receiving hospital as demonstrated by practical experience the past six years. We can exist because we have existed, but the increased hospital cost and the possibility of an eight-hour day, both making probable reduction of the proportionate number of attendants at any one time to the number of patients make this more an economical question. While this is not submitted for economical war reasons at this time, the need remains and should be mentioned.

The exceptional team work of all concerned has made possible the above report of progress during the past two years and the hearty co-operation and unselfish devotion of your board has made it all possible.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT LEWIS RICHARDS,
Medical Superintendent.

**REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.**

PATTON, CALIFORNIA, September 7, 1918.

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

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the medical superintendent of that institution. I am sure that you will find this report of great interest.

It explains itself so thoroughly that any extended comment upon it on my part would be unnecessary. The Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital believe that the institution is doing its highly important work most successfully, and that this fact is at once apparent to any one who has the opportunity of learning how the institution is conducted.

We feel that it is only just that we should state that Medical Superintendent Dr. John A. Reily is now and has been very largely responsible for the status of affairs at this hospital. Aply supported by a staff of capable men and women who are giving their best to make the hospital a success in every particular, Dr. Reily has demonstrated himself to be the right man in the right place, and in transmitting this report it is no more than right that we should so state.

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. PHEE,
For the Board of Managers.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

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

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the following biennial report of the Southern California State Hospital, covering the period ending June 30, 1918.

A synopsis and analysis of some of the more important tables which are appended hereto will bring to your attention the movement of population and the accomplishments of the past biennial period.

During the period there were 1855 patients admitted to the hospital of which 247 were inebriates and 112 voluntary patients. The total admissions for the period were 64 patients less than admitted during the previous biennial period. There were 122 less inebriates admitted than during the previous period.

In many respects the past biennial period has been one of the most trying in the history of the institution. There has been no time when all institutions have had so many difficulties to meet and so many problems to solve. This statement applies alike to the financial affairs of the hospital and to the care and treatment of the patients entrusted to our custody. The progressive increase in the cost of all supplies and equipment, together with the scarcity of numerous necessities which we have heretofore been able to procure at comparatively small cost, have materially increased our burdens during the biennium. With the rapidly increasing cost of supplies we have been unable to adequately estimate our needs for two years in advance, and consequently have not been able to secure sufficient appropriation from the legislature to meet our operating needs. It seems impossible during the period of the war to prepare a budget for a two-year period which will meet all contingencies. Fortunately, our contingent collections have been very good indeed and have aided materially in tiding us over the biennium without being obliged to call upon the emergency fund of the Board of Control to make up a deficit. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation that we have been able to close this period with an actual surplus of approximately \$14,000 cash on hand. It behooves us to urge upon the legislature an ample appropriation for the next two years, and especially is this necessary in view of the increase in wages which has been provided for the attendants, nurses, mechanics, and outside help, and the possible further increase in the price of food-

stuffs, fabrics and similar necessities. Already an effort at economy has been practiced in this institution which can not be indulged beyond the present limit without seriously hindering the proper care and treatment of our patients. We have been obliged to permit some of our furnishings, wall decorations and similar equipment to be neglected owing to the scarcity of funds. For instance, during the past year we have done practically no interior painting and just as soon as conditions improve sufficiently to warrant such expenditures, due attention should be given to all such detail. While our efforts at economy have extended to the hospital dietary, we have persistently endeavored to see that patients and employees were amply fed and such luxuries were provided as were consistent with economical management. We have found it extremely difficult to comply with the federal regulations in reference to certain foodstuffs, and this is especially true because of the limited variety of foods which we are normally able to provide for the inmates of a large hospital of this character. It is, therefore, unwise to force too great a reduction in the amount of white flour, sugar, etc., consumed by the patients of a hospital for the insane; because, unlike those who live on the outside, our patients are unable to procure candy and fresh fruits to take the place of sugar and other things which can be bought in the open market which will take the place of poor bread. Our patients are entitled to an ample, wholesome, palatable diet, consisting of all the elements which go to make up a well-balanced ration, and, in addition, some things which may be regarded as luxuries. By all means we must not forget that what we fail to provide for them they will not get and the burden of making proper provision for our patients rests with us, regardless of the hardships which must be endured by those on the outside.

Movement of Population.

During the biennial period we deported 174 nonresident insane to their native states. This deportation was conducted under the capable supervision of Mr. Charles Waymire, deportation agent of the State Commission in Lunacy. By diligent application of the principle of deportation, together with the actual decrease in the number of inebriates admitted and the transfers to the Norwalk State Hospital, the actual increase in the population of the hospital for the biennial period was only 21 patients. No other method has accomplished more toward keeping the population of this institution within due bounds than the deportation of nonresident insane and we would urge upon the legislature a continuance of this work with an increased appropriation for its successful prosecution.

According to the United States Census Bureau reports during the seven years ending January 1, 1917, the whole population of the

United States increased 11.80 per cent, whereas during the same period the number of insane increased 24.64 per cent. Covering the same period the general population of California increased 25.50 per cent while the number of insane in institutions in California increased 45.79 per cent. The ratio of the insane in the United States was 227.6 per hundred thousand population while in California the ratio of insane was 325 per hundred thousand population. This, of course, only applies to those who are confined in the state hospitals and does not include the many thousands who are running at large, although decidedly insane. This disparity between the ratio of the insane to the general population in the United States and California may be due to several causes: First, the excellent facilities so generously provided by California for the care and treatment of her insane; the number of state hospitals and their accessibility to the visiting public, owing to our good roads, interurban railways, etc.; and last, but probably the most important, the mild climate of California which encourages many who are sick and nervous to come to this state in search of health. Our records show that numerous patients come directly from institutions in the East to California hospitals for insane, others on the verge of insanity are sent to California as a last resort only to be committed as insane. It is, therefore, obviously unfair, simply because California is blessed with the most wonderful climate in the world, that she should be obliged to furnish hospital care for more than her share of the mentally deficient. With this idea in view the Southern California State Hospital has energetically applied the principle of deportation to all nonresident insane who have been committed to this hospital during the past two years with the very gratifying result that our population shows an actual increase of 21 patients for the present biennial period, whereas in past years our increase in population has ranged from 150 to 327.

Of the 1855 patients admitted during the biennium, 202 were over 60 years of age and most of these cases were suffering from senile dementia. Many of these patients were comparatively harmless and could have been cared for comfortably in county farms or county hospitals and in some instances in their own homes or that of their relatives. It has been the custom of the counties in this hospital district to commit a large number of this class to this institution and, while the law provides that chronic harmless insane shall not be committed to the state hospital, to refuse their admission would only result in an unpleasant controversy with the county authorities. If an equitable division of the expense could be determined between the counties and the state and the former assessed a proportionate amount for each patient admitted, the growing tendency to empty the county farms, poorhouses and

county hospitals and unload pauper lists upon the state would be stopped.

Improvements.

At this hospital, we have under process of construction out of moneys appropriated by the last legislature, one small cottage for patients which will not be completed until more than one year after the appropriation was available. In addition to this, we have constructed, out of our contingent fund, a cottage for disturbed female patients with a capacity of 130 beds. During the period we were obliged to condemn and destroy the extreme west wing of the main building, owing to the fact that the walls had become cracked from numerous earthquakes and the wing was declared unsafe by mechanical experts who inspected it. This wing had a capacity of more than 200 beds and consequently we were greatly crowded until we were able to transfer 235 patients to Norwalk and provide additional room by building a cottage from our contingent.

During the first year of this period we constructed with our own labor out of our contingent fund a modern poultry plant costing approximately \$5,000, and since this plant has been in operation we have been able to supply all our needs, both in the nature of fresh eggs and poultry. While the department is not a very great financial success, there has been great satisfaction in having our eggs fresh at all seasons of the year. During the summer we store approximately 4000 dozen which supplement our winter production and supply our needs.

Out of an appropriation of \$15,000, made by the last legislature, we have constructed a large industrial building which adequately accommodates our shoe shop, mattress factory, broom factory and looms for weaving sheeting, carpets, rugs, etc., and a nurses' home with a capacity for 40 nurses.

From legislative appropriation, we have completed and have in operation a new well with the capacity of approximately 50 inches of water. This well will materially increase our water supply and enable us to cultivate actively, much land which has heretofore been neglected.

We have secured a ten-year lease on the Shay ranch, a property situated three miles from the hospital and consisting of 96 acres of land and have a purchase option on same at \$380 per acre. Already this property promises a very satisfactory return and the coming legislature should be asked for an appropriation with which to purchase same.

We can not too strongly urge upon you the necessity of ample accommodations being made for patients admitted during the approaching biennial period. This becomes especially urgent, owing to the great demand which will be made upon our hospital for the care of the Army and Navy insane. I would also recommend that the two main wings of

the old building be taken down and cottages be constructed to house the patients now quartered there. These wings were very severely shaken by the earthquake which occurred April 21, 1918, and, while we have since removed the slate roof and constructed composition flat roofs instead, we do not feel that these wings are entirely safe and they should certainly be replaced.

Medical and Nursing Service.

Careful attention has been given to the medical needs of the hospital population. Such surgery as has been necessary has been performed by our hospital staff. To our medical department we have added a resident dentist who has given his personal attention to the care of the patients' teeth and the treatment of their oral cavities.

During this period we have had a number of changes on our medical staff. Dr. F. S. Wilcox, our first assistant, left the service to take the superintendency of the Norwich, Connecticut, State Hospital for the Insane, Dr. E. S. Burdsall resigned to accept the position of assistant superintendent in the Norwich, Connecticut, State Hospital for Insane; Dr. Emil Meyer resigned to accept a commission in the Army, Dr. Victor Parker resigned to accept a position in the Navy. Dr. Alice H. Anderson, Dr. Mary E. Beall, Dr. S. B. Pond, and Dr. F. F. Williams were employed to fill the vacancies.

The great demand of the war has greatly upset our entire service. More than one hundred of our male nurses have entered the Army and Navy and, no doubt, many additional hardships are in store for us in the matter of securing competent male help.

We have been obliged to place female nurses in charge of 400 male patients owing to the scarcity of male help and I am pleased to report that this project has proven eminently successful. In some male wards, we employ women as night nurses.

Acknowledgments.

I am deeply appreciative of the cordial support given me by the officers and employees of the hospital and I am profoundly grateful for the assistance I have received from them in all departments.

In conclusion, I would acknowledge my deep feeling of obligation to your honorable Board of Managers and for the helpful advice and cordial support and encouragement I have received at your hands.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. REILY,
Medical Superintendent.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NORWALK
STATE HOSPITAL.**

NORWALK, CALIFORNIA, September 18, 1918.

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

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Norwalk State Hospital having carefully gone over our medical superintendent's biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1918, hereby endorse the recommendations for suggested additions and improvements to the hospital and lands and appropriations necessary for the same.

We know that you will appreciate the peculiar necessities of this institution, and we want to emphasize as strongly as possible the recommendations for new buildings and equipment made by our medical superintendent.

Having continued confidence in the executive and professional ability of our medical superintendent, and having maintained as effective inspection of conditions of the hospital buildings and lands as appeared necessary, we feel safe in advising you that the buildings have been well cared for, the land intelligently farmed and the inmates kindly and skillfully treated.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN N. ANDERSON,
O. H. BARR,
W. S. JAMES,
G. D. JENNINGS,
H. G. BRAINERD,
Board of Managers.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NORWALK STATE HOSPITAL.

NORWALK, CALIFORNIA, July 1, 1918.

*To the Honorable Board of Managers,
Norwalk State Hospital.*

GENTLEMEN: In harmony with legal and customary requirements, I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration this, the second biennial report of the Norwalk State Hospital for the period ending June 30, 1918.

Movement of Patient Population.

At the beginning of this period, July 1, 1916, there were 109 patients in the institution, all males. During the biennium 296 patients have been admitted, and with the number in the institution June 30, 1916, makes a total of 405. Of these, 58 have been discharged as recovered, 25 improved, 1 unimproved, 4 transferred to other institutions within the state, 13 escaped, not returned, and 39 died, leaving a balance of 233 patients in the hospital at the end of the biennial period June 30, 1918, in addition to 32 on parole. During this period 9 patients have been deported from this hospital through the agency of Mr. C. F. Waymire, State Deportation Commissioner.

Personnel.

The personnel of the Board of Managers continued unchanged from the beginning of the biennium up to December 19, 1917, at which time Mr. O. H. Barr of Whittier was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Hon. Sidney A. Butler, June 2, 1916.

The institution sustained a serious loss in the resignation of our business manager, Mr. Charles C. Dorr, who terminated his connection with the hospital February 1, 1917, this resignation becoming necessary on account of failing health. As Mr. Dorr's successor, we secured through the State Civil Service Commission the services of Mr. George B. Alexander, who assumed his duties February 1, 1917. Mr. Alexander is a man of wide institutional and business experience, and is filling the position in a most acceptable manner.

Much to our regret, and to the loss of the service here, our assistant physician, Dr. Charles E. Sisson, resigned August 1, 1917, re-entering the United States Army at that time. This vacancy we were able to fill promptly by the selection of Dr. A. E. Strong of Riverside, who is still with us and proving, indeed, a very valuable addition to our staff.

On July 12, 1917, we added to our staff Dr. Mildred E. Fosdick of Los Angeles, she assuming the position of pathologist and assistant physician, having charge of our laboratory and all work therein during her stay with us, in addition to doing a liberal amount of medical work upon the wards. A vacancy occurring upon the staff at the Sonoma State Home at Eldridge, Dr. Fosdick was transferred to that institution June 1, 1918. We found her a very acceptable individual, and during her short stay did a good volume of excellent work. We hope very soon indeed to fill the position made vacant by this transfer.

The yield from our garden and farm during the biennium has been very satisfactory indeed, and a wonderful help to this new and growing institution. We have not found it necessary to purchase vegetables of any kind since February 1, 1917.

Our rather abundant crop conditions have also materially aided us in the creation of a very good contingent fund. This fund showed a balance June 30, 1918, of \$10,868.69. During the biennium and from all sources this fund has been augmented by the addition of \$22,569.86. A few large and important items paid from this fund during the biennium are as follows:

The installation of a spur track from the Santa Fe main line to the rear of our power plant, 4,000 feet in length, at a total cash outlay of -----	\$5,321 29
The installation of a new 16-inch well and pumping plant for irrigation purposes, located on Butler road, at a cost of -----	5,300 00
The building of three small bungalows, a part of a bungalow court of nine buildings, for the accommodation of attendants, night watches and others employed about the institution, plus numerous other important but less expensive improvements.	

We received at the hands of the legislature \$135,000 for the erection of three patients' cottages. These are now in course of construction, and we hope may each be ready to occupy before the end of the present year. This will materially increase our capacity for patients, which will indeed be of the greatest help, since the increasing demand for the admission and care of insane cases is very great indeed.

An appropriation was obtained from the legislature for the erection of a superintendent's residence, which building is now in course of construction.

We received also \$36,700 for a farm buildings unit, which we trust will be completed within the next few months.

Our daily average per capita cost for the biennium has indeed been very high, and particularly so the last six months of this period. This is in no way surprising considering the unparalleled high cost of supplies, and the very considerable increase in our wage scale, plus the fact that our daily average patient population for the biennium has been only 235, this small population being entirely due to lack of space, since

the institution has been completely filled during the entire biennium. Another factor of importance, and worth mentioning in this connection, is that the class of patients admitted to the hospital has been very generally of the acute and disturbed type, thus requiring a full corps of attendants, nurses and nightwatches for their safe care and keeping.

Necessary Appropriations.

At this particular time when the demand for conservation is so very great, the question of anything like liberal appropriations for state institution buildings generally is hardly to be considered, and yet it is perfectly true the demand for the admission and care of the insane is increasingly great, a large per cent of this increase coming from our soldier population, all of whom must be cared for. While it seems perfectly proper that all state institutions in so far as possible continue to share in this conservation, yet in view of the increasing demand for the admission of the insane there seems but little likelihood of a slowing up in the increase in capacity in our state hospitals. Certainly, considerable additional space is demanded and must be added during the next biennium. In this institution in particular, located as it is adjacent to a rapidly growing city of 700,000 people, and in a part of the state where the population is increasing at such a rapid rate, the increasing demand upon it for the admission of patients seems only a natural consequence. All possible space for patients now occupied, and the fact that all available space to be had in our new buildings now in course of construction will be occupied at the earliest possible moment following their completion, makes it very essential that additional patients' cottages here be provided for by the coming legislature.

Two large and commodious patients' cottages with a capacity of 150 beds each, one building for male and the other female patients, seem absolutely essential, and for the construction of these buildings it is conservatively estimated \$200,000 will be required.

In addition to the above, the institution is greatly in need of one male and one female cottage for acute and disturbed cases, cottages with a capacity of 100 beds each, and for which an appropriation of \$135,000 at least will be required.

An appropriation for a suitable sized cottage for our farm colony, and its equipment, is one of the very essential things. For this addition an appropriation of \$50,000 will be necessary.

A good, liberal-sized industrial building is one of the very much needed new structures. In such a building would be promptly installed mattress and brush factories, a shop for the manufacture and repair of shoes, a tailor shop, a large sewing room, and departments for the making and repairing of very many necessary articles to be used in such an institution in the care of the patient population.

The institution up to the present time is entirely without provision for amusements and entertainment, so far as buildings are concerned. In our general group of buildings is contemplated an amusement hall, sufficiently large to accommodate the needs of the institution when fully completed. For this, an appropriation of at least \$60,000 should be had at the hands of the coming legislature.

A dining room building for officers and employees is one of our very essential and early necessities. Up to the present time nothing has been provided in that direction, storage rooms in our Commissary Building being utilized for this purpose.

A steel tower and a tank with a capacity of 150,000 gallons for the completion of our water system and fire protection is one of the very necessary additions, and it is estimated by the Department of Engineering this can be added at an expense of \$20,000.

A nurses' home is one of the buildings very greatly in demand here. At present nurses and attendants and other employees are necessarily occupying, as living quarters, side rooms throughout the various ward buildings, space which should be occupied by insane patients. Such a nurses' home would provide not only the accommodation and convenience necessary for the comfort of nurses and attendants, but at the same time by making it possible to vacate side rooms in ward buildings the patient population of the institution would be correspondingly increased.

The male patient population of the institution will of necessity increase very rapidly, and a large amount of inmate labor will be available for garden, farm and other purposes, hence it is recommended that 300 additional acres of land, more or less, at an average cost of \$500 per acre, be added to our present farm. Excellent land adjacent to the institution property can be bought at reasonable figures, and operated at a minimum cost, and very greatly to the advantage of the institution.

We have an available appropriation of \$50,000 granted us by the last legislature, for an administration building. This administration building is of course one of the extremely needed units in a group of buildings for an institution of this kind. The Department of Engineering, however, finds this amount of money entirely inadequate for the completion of a suitable structure, hence an additional appropriation of \$20,000 is asked for this purpose.

An appropriation for support and salaries, aggregating \$429,600 for the institution for the biennium is necessary. This is based upon a patient population of 600.

An appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of grading and levelling additional land for irrigation, preparatory to greater increase in production is needed, and is today, perhaps, more nearly absolutely essential than ever before.

In the furtherance of our scientific work, a complete X-ray outfit is one of the essential additions. An appropriation of \$10,000 for this equipment is requested.

The general health of our entire population has been excellent during the biennium.

The use of salvarsan, neosalvarsan and arsenobenzol in the treatment of recent and acute cases of paresis and other syphilitic affections has been industriously pursued during this biennium, and in many instances with most gratifying results. Our experience with these remedies has not proven so satisfactory as was at first hoped, still very marked improvement has often followed their use.

The institution has from the beginning of the war period rigidly carried out all conservation methods and plans. While this has occasionally appeared to work just a little hardship upon certain individuals, yet on the whole all have progressed nicely and without material interference or discomfort.

The excellent work done by those connected with the service here has been, and is, of the greatest help in the successful management of this new and growing institution, and the care of our patient population, all of which is, indeed, very greatly appreciated.

In submitting to your honorable board this report, I desire to express to you as a board, and to each individual member thereof, my earnest appreciation of your generous counsel and advice, your courtesies, and your uniform support and interest in this new institution.

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. KERN, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF SONOMA
STATE HOME.**

ELDRIDGE, CALIFORNIA, July 1, 1918.

*To His Excellency, WILLIAM D. STEPHENS,
Governor of the State of California.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit herewith our biennial report as managers of the above-named Sonoma State Home, covering the sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth fiscal years.

We have adopted as our report that of the medical superintendent of this institution, which fully covers any and all matters of interest and importance concerning this growing state institution.

This board acknowledges its obligations to the medical superintendent and his energetic staff for many courtesies extended during the period embraced by this report. Also to the State Commission in Lunacy and its efficient superintendent. Also to the State Board of Control and the State Board of Engineering for timely advice and helpful assistance

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. A. POPPE, *President*,
E. M. NORTON,
R. L. THOMPSON,
PERCY S. KING,
C. E. HAVEN,

Board of Managers Sonoma State Home.

F. A. CROMWELL,
Secretary Board of Managers.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SONOMA STATE HOME.

ELDRIDGE, CALIFORNIA, July 1, 1918.

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

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of submitting for your approval my first report covering the biennial period ending June 30, 1918. As I have only been superintendent of this Home for a few months, I make the greater part of my report from the records as I find them.

As you know, Dr. Wm. J. G. Dawson, former medical superintendent, passed away on March 4, 1918, the cause of death being lobar pneumonia. In the passing of Dr. Dawson the state has lost an official whose services have been invaluable, whose honesty and integrity never have been questioned and the fruits of whose labors will be more lasting than the noble structures he leaves as a monument of his work. Dr. Dawson was superintendent of the Home for over fifteen years.

New Work.

The legislature of 1917 granted us appropriations for the following: One laundry building and one bakery building. The contracts for these two buildings have just been let and ground has been broken by the contractors.

Four thousand dollars was allowed for reflooring and the work has been executed.

Eight thousand one hundred dollars for steam piping has been used. This appropriation, however, did not take care of the necessary work to be done.

Two thousand two hundred fifty dollars was allowed for new kitchen equipment and our kitchen now has first-class equipment, including aluminum utensils, etc.

Madrona Hall is to be remodelled for use of commissary but this work is necessarily delayed as the building is now occupied by laundry and bakery and therefore can not be remodelled until the new laundry and bakery are completed.

The appropriation of \$15,000 for cottage for low-grade adult females is being used now for the construction of a cottage for the housing of delinquent feeble-minded females from around the army and navy camps as a protection to enlisted men. This change in the use of the appropriation was made as an urgent war measure, supported by the

state government and federal government. This building will be rushed to completion.

The following buildings, started in the sixty-seventh fiscal year, have been completed and are now in use: Tubercular hospital for boys (used so far for contagious diseases), the cannery building, a blacksmith shop, laboratory on the big porch of the main hospital, the expense being borne by our contingent fund. The girls' nursery is now occupied and has been named Haven Cottage. A nice stone entrance has been erected at the county road with two driveways leading to the Administration Building. The new barracks for boys, which was nearly completed, was burned to the ground on November 28, 1916. The cause could not be ascertained though it appeared to be the work of an incendiary. The barracks has been rebuilt by the use of an emergency fund and our contingent fund and is now occupied by 93 boys.

Population.

At the close of the last biennial period we had 1227 inmates. During the past two years we have admitted 298 new cases; 167 have passed out by death, discharge, etc., leaving 1358 inmates in the Home on June 30, 1918, an increase of 131 patients. Of those passing out, 94 were by death. The general health of the inmates was fairly good. We had quite extensive epidemics as follows: Rubeola, 112 cases; rubella, 7; erysipelas, 11; parotitis, 122; scarletina, 24; varicella, 45. We had four cases of typhoid fever, 2 male and 2 female. After a thorough investigation, with the assistance of the State Board of Health, of all possible sources from which this infection may have originated we finally found a typhoid carrier. She has been practically isolated and we have had no more cases. There were 92 cases of bronchopneumonia and 78 cases of lobar pneumonia during the past two years. The number of cases of pneumonia seems to have increased during the past two years and we are indebted to Dr. A. F. Gillihan of the State Board of Health, headquarters at Santa Rosa, for assistance and advice in an endeavor to lessen this contagion and we hope to combat these conditions soon.

Tuberculosis.

With our present hospital facilities, which provide for the segregation of the tuberculous patients, the disease is more completely under control and the comfort of these patients is better provided for. During the past two years four males and seven females have been entered in the tubercular hospital for treatment and 13 cases have died.

Surgical Work.

Surgical work has been carried on in good order. During the last few months of the biennial period sterilization of chosen cases (particularly the moral delinquent feeble-minded type) has been started and we expect to continue this work. We find sterilization makes the patient more amenable to discipline and less restless. The following operations have been performed:

Tonsillectomies -----	103	Circumcisions -----	3
Adenoidectomies -----	58	Varicoceles -----	2
Sterilization -----	9	Tenotomies -----	2
Appendectomies -----	8	Cholecystotomies -----	1
Amputations:		Trachelorrhaphies -----	1
Arms -----	2	Bone plating -----	1
Legs -----	1	Coccygectomies -----	1
Toes -----	8	Resection of nasal septum -----	1
Mastoidectomies -----	3	Hemorrhoidectomies -----	1
Herniotomies -----	3		

There were 1216 admissions to the hospital for care and treatment for physical ailments during the biennial period and an average of 27 treatments were given daily at the hospital clinic for minor affections.

Research Work.

Vaccinations and routine Wassermann reactions of new patients have been continued. Wassermann tests by blood or spinal fluid are repeated on all old positive cases every six months. Antisyphilitic treatments of arsenobenzol was started on a number of cases who gave positive Wassermann reaction. Arsephenamine treatments were started near the close of the biennial period. We are not yet able to report results. Mercury treatments were also continued in fixed cases.

Psychological examinations of inmates have been carried on.

Sixty autopsies were performed during the past two years. We hope to take up pathological studies of the brains of the feeble-minded persons.

I would call to your attention the urgent need of an X-ray outfit for this Home. Much valuable work could be done with same. Also, a great many of our children suffer from errors of refraction and means should be devised whereby the scientific fitting of glasses could be attended to.

School and Amusements.

Our school work has gone along in good order though we had quite a number of changes in the teaching staff. Our fancy work and sloyd departments loaned an exhibit to the Arizona State Fair at Phoenix, Arizona, in 1917 and also to the Children's Welfare Exhibit at Pasadena in June, 1918.

Phonographs have been purchased for different wards and also for the tubercular hospital, being paid for out of the Christmas fund.

Some of our boys gave a very good minstrel show on October 9, 1917, for the benefit of the Jack London Memorial and cleared \$120, which they turned over to the Memorial Fund.

Personnel.

Dr. L. O. W. Moore, second assistant physician, resigned December 10, 1916.

Dr. A. H. McLeish was appointed April 6, 1917, to fill the vacancy and resigned August 5, 1917.

Dr. W. L. Whittington was appointed second assistant physician on August 6, 1917, and promoted to acting first assistant physician on June 1, 1918, the position I held before your honorable board appointed me medical superintendent.

Dr. S. Justina Ermentrout, our woman physician, died on November 14, 1917, of lobar pneumonia. She was a loyal and faithful officer. The deaths of Dr. Ermentrout and Dr. Dawson within four months, from the same cause, cast a gloom over the Home, as they were both well loved by inmates and employees.

Dr. Mildred E. Fosdick was appointed woman physician May 10, 1918.

The demand for admission of patients is very great. Our admissions are limited to the most imperative calls of necessity and our waiting list increases daily.

In reference to the admission of patients, I would like to say that it appears that many cases are admitted and have been in the past for whom the customary fee could be paid by the parents or friends instead of by the county and thus help out our contingent fund. Also, in face of the large waiting list we always have, it would appear that some of the patients who have parents whose financial conditions warrant, might be cared for at home for a longer period and thus make room for such cases as have no one to look out for them. Of course, if room could be provided they should all have institutional care.

At this time I take the liberty to suggest that for the proper segregation and treatment of epileptics they should all be placed in a group of buildings some distance from the ordinary feeble-minded classes, where their special needs can be carried out more in detail, as the epileptic is more in need of a specially trained attendant, special kind of training, including habits of living, self-control, and re-education to help overcome bad habits which have in most instances become established.

Legislative Wants.

I would suggest that we ask the next legislature for the following:

For support for the 71st and 72d fiscal years-----	\$498,324 00
For salaries for the 71st and 72d fiscal years-----	377,293 20
Water development -----	20,000 00
Cottage for employees and furnishing-----	35,000 00
Extending steam conduit lines-----	10,000 00
Repairing sewer and surface drains-----	7,500 00
Seven cottages for inmates, each to cost-----	25,000 00
Furnishing for same, each to cost-----	4,000 00
Cottage for first assistant physician, with furnishing-----	10,000 00
X-ray -----	2,500 00
Band saws, lathes, etc., for engine room, carpenter shop and shoe shop -----	5,000 00
School building -----	100,000 00
Furnishing for same-----	10,000 00

In conclusion I desire to express to your honorable board my earnest appreciation of your courtesy to me. I also thank Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, for timely advice; Father Moran and Rev. Cookman of Sonoma for holding divine services at the Home, and to the medical staff and other officers and employees of the institution, I express my appreciation of their good work.

Respectfully submitted.

F. O. BUTLER,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT FROM SCHOOL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

SONOMA STATE HOME.

The school proper is made up of ten different departments as follows:

1. Grade.
2. Kindergarten and sense training.
3. Sloyd.
4. Music.
5. Band and orchestra.
6. Gymnasium and recreation for girls.
7. Gymnasium and recreation for boys.
8. Household Arts (sewing and dressmaking).
9. Household Arts (cooking and weaving).
10. Arts and Crafts.

The above-named departments have been in operation during the past two years with three exceptions, viz: Cooking was not installed as had been planned on account of equipment not being received; the boys' gymnasium and recreation was discontinued in March, 1918, on account of the instructor enlisting in the United States Navy, and no other suitable candidate being available for the position; tailoring, which was started in a small way in 1916, was discontinued this year on account of the high cost of material and high salaries for practical tailors.

Each school department is under the direction of one teacher who is assisted by one or more inmates as the need may indicate. It has been the aim to secure well-qualified teachers for each of the school departments, but at the close of this school year only six of the ten positions were filled by bona fide teachers, *i. e.*, by persons who were graduates either of a college or of a normal school. The other positions were filled by persons who have had some training in the special line they teach but who have not had the necessary pedagogical training to become certified teachers. Normal school graduation or its equivalent should be the minimum requirement for teachers in the Sonoma State Home. Since pedagogical skill is even more essential in the teaching of defectives than in teaching the normal child, the minimum qualifications should manifestly not be less.

The purpose of the school department is to so train the younger children that they shall be happier and more efficient in their world—the institution—than they would be if not trained. Happiness has come to be the end sought in the care of the feeble-minded, but happiness can best be secured by teaching the child to engage in some pleasurable or useful activity. Hence happiness and efficiency become

co-ordinate aims in dealing with feeble-minded persons who are at all trainable.

From this point of view it becomes the function of the school department to select for each pupil the sort of training that will continue to yield him pleasure throughout life and also to make him useful. When it has been determined what training a child may be able to receive there remains the question of pedagogical methods and the availability of the occupation chosen. Not all feeble-minded children can take the same training and not all industries suitable for feeble-minded children can be placed in the Home. Utility and economy must rule in providing occupation for inmates. It therefore follows that only such industries should be placed in the institution as can furnish usable products economically made. School activities are therefore limited to training in such subjects and occupations as will fit the child for a continuous life in the institution. A brief account of each department follows:

The grade department aims to follow the regular school course designed for normal children, with such modifications, however, as are necessary to meet the needs and capabilities of the defective child. Not all of the training received can be directly applied in the child's after life, but in general all training tends to bring about a more favorable development, a higher degree of satisfaction on the part of the pupil, and thus to increase his general efficiency. Perhaps the greatest good comes from the child's ability to read. The inmate who can read spends a portion of his leisure time in reading either to himself or to his less-gifted companions and in this way derives much pleasure and satisfaction, while at the same time he becomes more satisfied with his lot.

The two music departments keep up a trained band, orchestra, and choir, and furnish music for Sunday school, church services, entertainments for the children, and for all special occasions. To this end there is daily practice of one hour's duration for the band, the orchestra, and choir. The remaining part of the day is devoted to individual lessons in both vocal and instrumental music. Individual lessons are necessary in order to train persons to take the place of those who for various reasons drop out from the group of trained musicians.

The gymnastic and recreation departments are chiefly valuable for the inmates under twenty years of age, but those who have received early training continue to enjoy gymnastic exercises and sports until old age renders them incapable of creditable performances. These departments have charge of all entertainments for the children and put on plays on set and special occasions, averaging two each month. The Christmas play and the Fourth of July pageant are the most elaborate and would be considered creditable performances for normal children

in the upper grades of the public schools. Feeble-minded children are fond of play, but they can not take the initiative and hence need a director in all indoor and out of doors sports. It is mainly for this reason that expert directors are essential.

Sloyd theoretically is thought to assist in bringing about better motor co-ordinations in cases defective in this respect. It appears, however, from practical application, that the chief function of this department is to furnish normal outlet for the boys instinctive tendency to create, and to furnish training in the use of tools. This department spends one-third of its time in making things practically useful in the Home and the other two-thirds time in training younger boys in the use of tools.

Sewing in its various forms is highly pleasurable to the girl who learns to make her own clothes. The pleasure a girl derives from making her clothes, and from wearing the same, is probably greater than the pleasure derived from any other activity possible to her limited environment. The practical aim of this department is to train the girls for work in the general sewing room. Sewing is steady and monotonous work and girls detailed to this department should be frequently relieved by a change of occupation. This change can not be made unless a large number of girls are trained for the work.

The arts and crafts department is mainly concerned with fancy sewing. Basketry has been taught but under present conditions the high cost of material has made basketry prohibitive. Knitting has this year been taught and considerable work has been done for the Red Cross. In normal times the work done in this department is sold and the proceeds placed in a fund which may be drawn upon to secure entertainment and to meet special needs of the children not otherwise provided for. For the girls this department furnishes pleasurable occupation for their leisure time.

The kindergarten and sense training department furnishes training for children under the age of 12, and mostly of the imbecile type. The aim is to bring about the best possible organic and sensory-motor development in children who are inclined to be inactive either from native indisposition or because of physical defects. Modern kindergarten methods are modified and adapted to the needs of the individual for the brighter of this class; for the lower grade the Seguin method is followed. Children who would otherwise grow up to be destructive to clothing and furniture and companions may through this training become amenable to discipline and useful in some small way.

A small hand printing press was installed in July, 1916. This press is now managed by one of the inmates and does a great deal of printing for the school and other departments.

The average enrollment for the past two years, in the various departments, is as follows:

Kindergarten, 30; grade, 93; sloyd, 32; sewing, 63; fancy sewing, 63; gymnasium, 166; band, 29; orchestra, 5; choir, 40; voice, 10; piano, 6; weaving, 35; printing, 5.

Average number of pupils enrolled in school, not including those receiving training in recreation, 275. A class period is 45 minutes. Each pupil may be in school from one to four periods, varying with his ability to receive training.

Psychological Department.

The psychological work of the past two years has consisted mainly of making intelligence examinations and in studying the trainable inmates with a view to establishing method of determining the industrial efficiency and trainability of various levels of intelligence. Since March, 1916, 1200 inmates have been examined, classified and recommendations made for their training and grouping. The following is a tabular form of the results of the examination, and classification.

Classification of Inmates on the Basis of Psychological Examination.
Epileptics.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Idiots:						
Low -----	26	14.52	8	5.36	34	10.36
Middle -----	23	14.52	23	15.43	49	14.93
High -----	9	5.02	9	6.04	18	5.48
	61	34.06	40	26.83	101	30.79
Imbeciles:						
Low -----	20	11.17	7	4.69	27	8.23
Middle -----	28	15.64	25	16.77	53	16.15
High -----	28	15.64	27	18.12	55	16.76
	76	42.45	59	39.58	135	41.15
Morons:						
Low -----	14	7.82	24	16.10	38	11.58
Middle -----	6	3.35	12	8.05	18	5.48
High -----	7	3.91	6	4.02	13	3.93
	27	15.08	42	28.17	69	21.03
Doubtful -----			3	2.01	3	.91
Borderline -----	6	3.35	1	.67	7	2.13
Low normal -----	5	2.79	3	2.01	8	2.43
Average normal -----	4	2.23	1	.67	5	1.52
	15	8.37	8	5.35	23	6.99
Total numbers -----	179		149		328	99.99

Feeble-minded.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Idiots:						
Low	25	4.76	23	5.11	48	4.92
Middle	67	12.76	44	9.77	111	11.88
High	44	8.38	28	5.11	67	6.87
	136	25.90	90	20	226	23.17
Imbeciles:						
Low	72	13.71	50	11.11	122	12.51
Middle	83	15.80	67	14.89	150	15.38
High	97	18.47	92	20.44	189	19.38
	252	48	209	46.44	461	47.28
Morons:						
Low	57	10.85	77	17.11	134	13.74
Middle	37	7.04	21	4.66	58	5.94
High	19	3.62	31	6.88	50	5.12
	113	21.52	129	28.66	242	24.52
Doubtful	8	1.52	7	1.55	15	1.53
Borderline	5	.95	7	1.55	12	1.23
Low normal	5	.95	6	1.33	11	1.12
Average normal	6	1.14	2	.44	8	.82
	24	4.56	22	4.87	46	4.70
Total numbers	525		450		975	99.97

Total Population—Feeble-minded and Epileptics.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Idiots:						
Low	51	3.91	31	2.37	82	6.28
Middle	93	7.13	67	5.14	160	12.27
High	53	4.06	32	2.45	85	6.52
	197	15.10	130	9.96	327	25.09
Imbeciles:						
Low	92	7.06	57	4.37	149	11.43
Middle	111	8.51	92	7.06	203	15.57
High	125	9.59	119	9.13	244	18.72
	328	25.16	268	20.56	596	45.74
Morons:						
Low	71	5.44	101	7.75	172	13.20
Middle	43	3.30	33	2.53	76	5.83
High	23	1.99	37	2.83	60	4.83
	140	10.73	171	13.11	311	23.86
Doubtful	8	.61	10	.76	18	1.38
Borderline	11	.84	8	.61	19	1.45
Low normal	10	.76	9	.69	19	1.45
Average normal	10	.76	3	.23	13	.99
	39	2.97	30	2.29	69	5.27
Total numbers	704		599		1,303	99.96

Total number idiots, 327; imbeciles, 596; morons and borderline, 380.

Besides the work of testing and classification, two main lines of work have been laid out and followed, viz:

1. A study of borderline types.
2. A study of the industrial efficiency of the different grades of feeble-minded.

The problem of diagnosis in the borderline case is a perplexing one to psychologists. Considerable progress has been made, but the number who must be passed up as doubtful feeble-minded is still larger than could be wished. We have been using four different scales on all high-grade cases and thereby making a study of the peculiar value of each. When a sufficient number have been examined to warrant conclusions the results will be offered for publication.

Industrial efficiency of the feeble-minded is a problem of considerable magnitude and of some social importance. There is still considerable difference of opinion regarding the trainability of the feeble-minded and their working efficiency. With limited facilities we have attempted some slight investigation of the problem.

In addition to the above work the psychologist interviews the parents or relatives who come to the institution to visit inmates. In this way considerable valuable data is obtained relative to the heredity of feeble-mindedness.

Efficiency of Inmates.

In estimating an inmate's efficiency, four points are chiefly to be considered, viz, intellectual level, sensory motor reaction, peculiar individual traits, and what, for want of a more specific term, is termed attitude.

Idiots are of no particular value as workers. The low-grade idiot must be cared for in much the same manner as though he were a child of 6 months, *i. e.*, fed, washed, dressed and kept from bodily harm. Occasionally a high-grade idiot or a low-grade imbecile may be of some small value about the wards, but their assistance is nominal and in general they must be classed as custodial patients.

The middle and high-grade imbeciles are useful about the wards in cleaning and caring for other children. They can not, however, do many different things, and only about 50 per cent are of any real assistance. Approximately 10 per cent of the high-grade imbeciles rank in efficiency along with the low-grade moron, but they are less plastic to new conditions and can not readily be taught new activities.

The moron and borderline cases are the most efficient. Approximately 70 per cent of this class are of some value; the other 30 per cent because of physical defect or on account of temperamental peculiarities are practically custodial cases. The 70 per cent vary in estimated efficiency from 15 per cent to 75 per cent, *i. e.*, they may do from 15 per cent to 75 per cent as much as a normal adult. On this basis it

has been estimated that the value of the entire moron population—288, to the institution would be represented by 75 normal adults, *i. e.*, the average industrial value of the moron who works is approximately 32 per cent.

Epileptics.

The efficiency of an epileptic depends upon mental level, temperament, frequency of seizures, and the training received before seizures have affected mental reactions. When mentality becomes affected by the disease, training in new activities is quite difficult if not impossible. On the other hand, habits of thought and industry acquired before the onset of mental deterioration may remain effective long after the individual has reached a mental level at which learning would be impossible. It frequently happens that an epileptic who has deteriorated to the low imbecile level may yet continue to read intelligently, or to mend shoes, while to learn these acts anew at this level would be impossible. It is this fact that makes it worth while to train an epileptic child while training is possible.

The activities possible to an epileptic are limited. He can not be placed where he would receive bodily injury in case of an epileptic seizure. Owing to these limitations the industrial efficiency of the epileptic even within the institution is not great. The females are useful on the wards, but can not be detailed out away from the immediate oversight of an attendant. Of the male population only 16 are considered sufficiently safe to be detailed to work in places like the vegetable garden, digging ditches, and shoe shop.

The method taken to arrive at an estimate of an inmate's efficiency may be illustrated from the following described experiment in sewing:

Twenty girls ranging in chronological ages from 18 to 30, and in mental age from 8 to 11, after receiving daily lessons in sewing over a period varying from 1 year to 1 year and 4 months, were required to make bungalow aprons. The amount of supervision, the quality of work, and the time required to complete a garment were noted and compared with the standard for normal persons under similar conditions. The results were in brief as follows: Supervision varied with intellectual level and disposition of individual. Quality of work varied markedly with the individual, but all was acceptable. Time required from 3 to 11 hours. Normal girls with the same training should do the work in 5 hours.

Average time for the group was $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Average efficiency 66 per cent.

Whether or not the moron girl would be able to maintain this relative efficiency as compared with the normal girl with further practice is a question we were not in a position to determine. The indications are

however that the moron girl would not gain much speed beyond this point. The normal person however would so that eventually it is doubtful if the moron would be over 50 per cent efficient at this particular task.

Some of the girls reached their speed limit earlier than others, and remained so low that it would not be economical for even the institution to employ them as sewers. About 25 per cent of the girls tried at this task could not make enough to maintain themselves if paid for their work at the market price. But 75 per cent of the group could undoubtedly have made more than bare maintenance if factory conditions could be so arranged as to provide supervision and meet their peculiar needs.

A similar experiment, carried out with 37 moron boys in making overalls, revealed the fact that after 30 per cent had been eliminated the remaining 70 per cent were 42 per cent efficient, *i. e.*, the daily output was 42 per cent of the output for normal adults.

The above appraisal of feeble-minded efficiency is very limited in its scope but it would seem to suggest that a small per cent of the higher grade feeble-minded might be returned to society if local supervision could be provided. The few feeble-minded who are finding occupation in this national emergency would appear to bear out this conclusion.

The needs for a more efficient operation of both the school and psychology department are, 1, school building; 2, industrial building; 3, psychological laboratory; 4, a field worker, to study the heredity, and the social environment of the feeble-minded.

GEORGE ORDAHL,
Educational Director and Psychologist.

SONOMA STATE HOME
Eldridge, California.
Statistical Tables Re Movement of Population, Etc.
Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

TABLE No. 1.
Movement of Patients for the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1916.....	637	560	1,227
Number of returned escapes.....	12	3	15
Number admitted to June 30, 1917.....	50	55	106
Number under care and treatment.....	729	618	1,347
Number discharged recovered.....			
Number discharged improved.....	18	9	27
Number discharged unimproved.....	1	1	2
Number transferred insane.....		2	2
Number discharged by order of court.....			
Number died.....	23	18	41
Number escaped.....	12	3	15
Total died, discharged, escaped and transferred.....	54	33	87
Number remaining June 30, 1917.....	675	585	1,260

TABLE No. 2.
Movement of Patients for the Year Ending June 30, 1918.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1917.....	675	585	1,260
Number admitted to June 30, 1918.....	120	73	193
Number returned escapes.....	30	2	32
Number under care and treatment.....	825	660	1,485
Number discharged recovered.....			
Number discharged improved.....	21	12	33
Number discharged unimproved.....	4	3	7
Number transferred insane.....	2		2
Number discharged by order of court.....			
Number died.....	33	20	53
Number escaped.....	30	2	32
Total died, discharged, escaped and transferred.....	90	37	127
Number remaining June 30, 1918.....	725	623	1,358

TABLE No. 3.
Showing Counties from Which Patients Were Received During the Biennial Period
Ending June 30, 1918.

County	June 30, 1917	June 30, 1918
Alameda	27	27
Amador		1
Butte		2
Calaveras		1
Colusa		1
Contra Costa	1	
Del Norte		1
El Dorado	2	
Fresno	8	18
Glenn	2	
Humboldt	1	1
Imperial	1	2
Kern		4
Kings	1	3
Los Angeles	12	24
Madera	1	2
Marin	1	
Mendocino	1	
Modoc		1
Monterey	1	3
Napa	2	
Orange	1	
Placer	2	1
Riverside	2	
Sacramento	4	10
San Bernardino		1
San Diego	2	3
San Francisco	23	45
San Joaquin	2	5
San Luis Obispo	1	1
San Mateo	2	1
Santa Barbara		1
Santa Clara		7
Santa Cruz	1	2
Shasta	1	2
Siskiyou		5
Solano	1	3
Sonoma	5	8
Stanislaus	1	2
Tulare	1	4
Tuolumne		1
Totals	106	193

TABLE No. 4.

Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

State or country	June 30, 1917	June 30, 1918
Arizona	1	
Arkansas	1	
California	68	123
Colorado	1	2
Georgia	1	1
Hawaiian Islands	2	2
Illinois	3	6
Indiana		1
Iowa	2	6
Kansas	3	3
Kentucky	2	3
Louisiana	1	
Maine		1
Maryland		1
Massachusetts	1	3
Michigan		3
Minnesota	3	
Missouri	1	5
Nebraska	1	
Nevada		3
New Jersey		1
New York	1	1
Oklahoma	1	1
Ohio	2	1
Oregon		4
Pennsylvania		2
Rhode Island		1
Tennessee		1
Texas	1	1
Washington	1	2
Wisconsin	1	3
Foreign countries.		
Armenia		1
Canada	1	
China		1
England		1
Germany	1	1
Italy	1	2
Mexico		4
Navigator's Islands	1	
Switzerland	1	
Unknown	2	2
Totals	105	193

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period
Ending June 30, 1918.

Age	June 30, 1917	June 30, 1918
Between 1 and 10 years.....	28	44
Between 10 and 20 years.....	43	99
Between 20 and 30 years.....	28	30
Between 30 and 40 years.....	4	15
Between 40 and 50 years.....	2	4
Between 50 and 60 years.....		1
Between 60 and 70 years.....		
Totals	105	193

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period
Ending June 30, 1918.

Civil condition	June 30, 1917	June 30, 1918
Married		5
Divorced	1	1
Single	104	187
Widowed		
Totals	105	193

TABLE No. 7.

Assigned Causes of Mental Defect in the Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

Cause	June 30, 1917		June 30, 1918	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Congenital (hereditary)	22	34	79	42
Bowel trouble in infancy	1			
Alcoholism in parents	4	2	1	6
Infantile paralysis	1	1	1	2
Epilepsy	5	4	6	3
Instrumental delivery or injury at birth	3		2	2
Fall or accident	7	4	10	5
Absence of menses		1		
Mastoid operation	1			
Consanguinity of parents		2		2
Spinal meningitis		3	1	2
Worry of mother	1		2	
Whooping cough		1		
Syphilitic infection		1	1	
Food-starved condition		2	1	
Shock to mother				1
Measles			1	
Sickness			1	
Tubercular mother			1	1
Rickets			1	1
Lack of social life				1
Infantile convulsions				1
Infantile cerebral hemorrhage			2	
Premature birth			1	
Acute cerebral infection			1	
Poisoned milk				1
None given	8	2	12	7
	53	57	124	77
Deduct (given also as alcoholism or epilepsy)	3	2	4	4
Totals	50	55	120	73

TABLE No. 8.
Form of Defect in Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

Form of defect	1917		1918	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Feeble-mindedness (moron)	15	26	52	33
Imbecility	20	24	48	33
Idiocy	14	5	19	7
Epilepsy	19	16	25	14
Paralytics	1			
Hydrocephalics				1
Cretinism	1			
	70	71	144	88
Deduct (for epileptics, hydrocephalics, paralytics entered as also feeble-minded, imbecile or idiot).....	20	16	24	15
Totals	50	55	120	73

TABLE No. 9.
**Showing Causes of Death of Patients Who Died During the Biennial Period Ending
June 30, 1918.**

Cause of death	1917		1918	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Status epilepticus	2	1	5	3
Serial epilepsy	3	2		2
Broncho-pneumonia	3	6	3	1
Lobar pneumonia	3	5	13	6
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1	5	2
Tuberculosis of intestines.....		1		1
General miliary tuberculosis.....	2			
Pulmonary abscess	1			
Multiple abscess of hip.....	1			
Traumatic abscesses of knee joint.....				1
Embolic septic pneumonia.....				1
General pyæmia	2			
Status lymphaticus		1		1
Chronic otitis media.....	1			
Chronic gastro-enteritis	1			1
Chronic malignant endocarditis.....		1		1
Acute cardiac dilatation.....			1	
Chronic interstitial nephritis.....	1			
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis.....			1	
Acute gastritis			1	
Acute toxic degeneration and dilatation of heart.....	1			
Accidental strangulation	1			
Cerebral hemorrhage			1	
Volvulus of the sigmoid flexure of colon.....			1	
Cerebral syphilis			1	
Carcinoma of liver and gall bladder ducts.....			1	
Totals	23	18	33	20

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Autopsies From July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918.

156	July 12, 1916	L. R.	M.	Status epilepticus. Cause: Same.
157	Aug. 4, 1916	S. C.	M.	Aspiration broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Same.
158	Aug. 10, 1916	M. N.	F.	Aspiration broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Same.
159	Aug. 22, 1916	S. Z.	M.	Pulmonary abscess following unresolved lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
160	Aug. 28, 1916	L. R. B.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
161	Sept. 1, 1916	H. C. H.	M.	Status epilepticus. Cause: Same.
162	Sept. 8, 1916	A. S.	F.	Lobar pneumonia following operation for acute appendicitis. Cause: Same.
163	Oct. 10, 1916	M. F. W.	F.	Broncho-pneumonia; mitral and aortic regurgitation. Cause: Same.
164	Nov. 1, 1916	E. P.	F.	Tuberculosis of lungs and mitral regurgitation. Cause: Chronic malignant endocarditis and mitral regurgitation.
165	Nov. 2, 1916	E. P.	M.	Lobar pneumonia, mitral regurgitation and tuberculosis of lungs. Cause: Lobar pneumonia, mitral regurgitation and peribronchial lymphadenitis.
166	Nov. 12, 1916	E. G. O.	M.	Epilepsy. Cause: Same.
167	Nov. 17, 1916	S. G.	M.	Broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Same.
168	Jan. 17, 1917	G. F.	M.	Chronic interstitial nephritis and lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
169	Jan. 30, 1917	O. W. T.	F.	Tuberculosis of lungs and intestines and epilepsy. Cause: Same.
170	Feb. 2, 1917	A. N.	F.	Tuberculosis of intestines; epilepsy. Cause: Same.
171	Feb. 23, 1917	C. G.	M.	Multiple abscesses of hip; lobar pneumonia, peritonitis. Cause: Same.
172	April 9, 1917	G. A.	M.	General pyæmia and paraplegia. Cause: Same.
173	April 27, 1917	A. G. H.	F.	Status epilepticus. Cause: Same.
174	April 29, 1917	J. F. R.	M.	Abscess of buttocks and general pyæmia. Cause: Abscess of buttocks and general miliary tuberculosis.
175	May 12, 1917	A. B.	F.	No clinical diagnosis made. Cause: Status lymphaticus—persistent thymus gland.
176	May 12, 1917	F. R.	M.	Tuberculosis of lungs and bowels. Cause: General miliary tuberculosis.
177	May 27, 1917	G. P. H.	M.	Chronic otitis media; lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
178	June 13, 1917	B. F.	F.	Bilateral lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same and persistent thymus gland.
179	June 21, 1917	H. A.	F.	Bilateral lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
180	June 23, 1917	M. K.	F.	Unilateral lobar pneumonia, chronic interstitial nephritis, arteriosclerosis. Cause: Same.
181	June 27, 1917	R. S.	M.	Serial epilepsy, lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
182	July 10, 1917	J. V.	M.	Tuberculosis of lungs. Cause: Same.
183	Aug. 6, 1917	A. B.	F.	Acute endocarditis. Cause: Same.
184	Aug. 10, 1917	E. I. O.	F.	Acute gastro-enteritis. Cause: Same.
185	Sept. 6, 1917	H. K.	F.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same and chronic valvular heart disease.
186	Sept. 16, 1917	F. P.	M.	Bilateral lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
187	Sept. 24, 1917	M. D. P.	M.	Broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Same.
188	Oct. 2, 1917	M. C.	F.	Status lymphaticus. Cause: Same.
189	Oct. 2, 1917	A. G. A.	F.	Lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
190	Oct. 10, 1917	M. G.	F.	Lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
191	Oct. 20, 1917	E. L. M.	F.	Lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
192	Oct. 26, 1917	J. M.	F.	Tuberculosis of lungs. Cause: Same.
193	Nov. 7, 1917	W. H.	M.	Lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
194	Nov. 20, 1917	I. H.	F.	Lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
195	Nov. 24, 1917	M. I. K.	F.	Broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Same.
196	Dec. 10, 1917	J. S. E.	M.	Tuberculosis of lungs. Cause: Same.
197	Jan. 26, 1918	N. I. N.	M.	Volvulus of colon. Cause: Same.
198	Jan. 30, 1918	A. M.	F.	None made. Cause: Empyema.
199	Feb. 3, 1918	L. F.	M.	Lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
200	Feb. 16, 1918	B. H.	F.	Abscess of left knee joint. Cause: Same and bilateral pyonephrosis.
201	Mar. 2, 1918	G. D.	M.	Lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
202	Mar. 29, 1918	G. W.	M.	Broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Same.
203	May 8, 1918	J. B.	M.	Broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Same.
204	May 11, 1918	E. A. S.	M.	Tuberculosis. Cause: General tuberculosis.
205	May 12, 1918	R. McG.	M.	Status epilepticus. Cause: Cerebral syphilis.
206	May 16, 1918	W. S.	M.	Epilepsy. Cause: Status epilepticus.

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

207	May 21, 1918	W. Von S.	M.	Hemorrhoids. Cause: Same, with chronic valvular heart disease with acute dilatation.
208	May 22, 1918	D. M. K.	F.	Status epilepticus. Cause: Same.
209	May 26, 1918	M. E.	F.	Status epilepticus. Cause: Same.
210	May 28, 1918	A. F.	M.	Tuberculosis of lungs. Cause: Same.
211	June 12, 1918	J. B.	M.	Status epilepticus. Cause: Same.
212	June 14, 1918	J. D. R.	M.	Gastro-enteritis. Cause: Gastro-enterocolitis.
213	June 20, 1918	E. D.	F.	Tuberculosis of lungs. Cause: Same.
214	June 23, 1918	L. Z.	M.	Lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same and tubercular abscesses of lungs.
215	June 29, 1918	S. A.	F.	Tuberculosis of lungs. Cause: Same.

(Total, 60.)

APPENDIX

STATISTICS OF STATE HOSPITALS

7-41785

Movement of Patients for the Year Ending June 30, 1917.

	Stockton			Napa			Agnews			Mendocino			Southern California			Norwalk			Totals				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total					
Insane																							
Number of patients June 30, 1916.	1,459	905	2,364	1,312	1,057	2,369	903	694	1,597	797	340	1,137	1,403	962	2,365	106	5,950	3,958	9,908				
Number received to June 30, 1917	413	188	606	290	168	458	274	197	471	152	87	239	430	300	730	165	1,694	885	2,579				
Number returned escapes.	66	4	70	55	4	59	60	2	62	37	---	86	4	90	15	319	14	333					
Number under care and treatment	1,908	1,092	3,000	1,627	229	2,856	1,237	853	2,130	986	377	1,363	1,919	1,206	3,185	286	7,063	4,857	12,820				
Number discharged—recovered	111	53	164	82	11	43	66	66	132	45	17	62	120	92	212	9	383	239	622				
Number discharged—improved	24	4	28	24	15	39	64	25	89	24	1	25	97	32	129	8	241	177	418				
Number discharged—unimproved	4	0	4	8	3	11	8	8	15	4	19	16	7	23	---	---	---	---	---				
Number discharged—not insane	6	1	7	4	1	5	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Number discharged by order of court or other authorities	1	0	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Number transferred to other hospitals	5	1	6	2	3	5	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Number died	175	71	246	113	77	190	147	62	209	83	25	108	154	77	231	14	686	312	998				
Number escaped	88	4	92	65	4	69	53	3	56	38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Discharged, died, and escaped	414	134	548	248	114	362	346	156	502	207	47	254	600	211	811	49	1,864	662	2,526				
Number of patients remaining	1,494	958	2,452	1,379	1,115	2,494	891	737	1,628	779	330	1,109	1,319	1,055	2,374	237	6,099	4,195	10,294				
Number on parole	71	57	128	127	126	253	23	28	51	25	20	45	87	41	78	14	297	272	569				
Actual number in hospital	1,423	901	2,324	1,252	989	2,241	808	709	1,577	754	310	1,064	1,282	1,014	2,296	223	5,802	3,923	9,725				
Inebriates																							
Number of patients June 30, 1916	72	37	109	64	32	96	35	7	42	110	32	142	97	13	110	1	379	121	500				
Number received to June 30, 1917	190	46	236	96	39	135	62	27	89	140	36	176	142	12	154	23	663	160	813				
Number returned escapes	76	1	77	49	2	51	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Number under care and treatment	338	84	422	209	73	282	109	34	143	291	68	359	299	25	324	28	1,274	284	1,558				
Number discharged—recovered	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Number discharged—term expired	36	21	57	69	22	91	7	1	5	74	22	96	9	3	12	7	113	10	123				

Movement of Patients for the Year Ending June 30, 1918.

	Stockton			Napa			Agnews			Mendocino			Southern California			Norwalk			Totals		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Insane																					
Number of patients, June 30, 1917	1,494	958	2,452	1,379	1,115	2,494	891	737	1,628	779	330	1,109	1,319	1,055	2,374	237	6,069	4,195	10,264		
Number received to June 30, 1918.	429	221	650	300	184	484	258	217	475	143	47	190	419	348	767	64	1,613	1,017	2,630		
Number returned escapes.	105	1	106	159	4	163	34	5	39	16	---	16	98	2	95	8	415	12	427		
Number under care and treatment	2,028	1,180	3,208	1,838	1,303	3,141	1,183	959	2,142	938	377	1,315	1,331	1,405	3,236	309	3,127	5,224	13,351		
Number discharged—recovered	151	72	223	23	10	33	59	72	131	29	12	41	148	117	265	10	420	283	703		
Number discharged—improved	57	16	73	119	43	162	53	22	75	9	4	13	82	44	126	14	334	129	463		
Number discharged—unimproved	15	2	17	9	2	11	7	1	8	12	5	17	17	3	20	1	61	13	74		
Number discharged—not insane	---	---	---	2	---	2	5	1	6	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	9	3	12		
Number discharged by order of court or other authorities.	---	---	---	2	---	2	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	4	3	7		
Number transferred to other hospitals	3	2	5	3	---	3	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	3	8		
Number died	192	71	263	121	74	195	129	86	215	61	21	82	173	97	270	24	700	349	1,049		
Number escaped	99	1	100	104	5	109	25	4	29	25	---	25	98	3	101	15	366	13	379		
Discharged, died, and escaped.	517	164	681	383	134	517	280	186	466	137	42	179	521	265	786	65	1,903	791	2,694		
Number of patients remaining.	1,511	1,016	2,527	1,455	1,169	2,624	903	773	1,676	801	335	1,136	1,310	1,140	2,450	244	6,224	4,433	10,657		
Number on parole	57	73	130	152	139	291	29	48	77	30	20	50	42	67	109	20	330	347	677		
Actual number in hospital.	1,454	943	2,397	1,303	1,030	2,333	874	725	1,599	771	315	1,086	1,268	1,073	2,341	224	5,894	4,086	9,980		
Inebriates																					
Number of patients, June 30, 1917	100	49	149	30	38	68	26	15	41	115	37	152	61	6	67	14	346	145	491		
Number received to June 30, 1918.	107	41	148	69	26	95	22	19	41	73	15	88	84	9	93	25	380	110	490		
Number returned escapes.	59	3	62	48	6	54	4	1	5	50	---	50	31	---	31	6	198	10	208		
Number under care and treatment	266	93	359	147	70	217	52	35	87	238	52	290	176	15	191	45	924	265	1,189		
Number discharged—recovered.	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Number discharged—term expired.	40	25	65	25	16	41	5	5	10	78	16	94	8	1	9	23	84	9	93		

Number discharged—further treatment not beneficial.....	98	22	115	58	19	77	36	23	59	79	10	89	35	35	1	1	302	74	876
Number discharged—illegal commitment.....	15	1	16	2		2											17	1	18
Number discharged by order of court.....																			
Number transferred to other hospitals.....				1		1				1		1			1	3			3
Number died.....	3	1	4	5	2	7	8			1	2	3				9	5	14	14
Number escaped.....	50	3	53	30	6	36	3		3	26	26	26	37	37	7	153	9	162	162
Discharged, died, and escaped.....	201	52	253	122	43	165	44	28	72	185	29	213	140	150	32	724	161	885	885
Number of patients remaining.....	65	41	106	25	27	52	8	7	15	53	24	77	36	5	13	209	104	304	304
Number on parole.....	36	23	59	17	19	36		2	2	16	15	31	10	11	12	12	91	60	151
Actual number in hospital.....	29	18	47	8	8	16	8	5	13	37	9	46	26	4	1	109	44	153	153
Voluntary.....																			
Number of patients June 30, 1917.....	18	13	31	14	17	31	14	13	27	2	4	6	18	25	4	4	70	72	142
Number received to June 30, 1918.....	25	19	44	14	21	35	30	32	62	5	3	8	34	18	12	12	120	93	213
Number under care and treatment.....	43	32	75	28	38	66	44	45	89	7	7	14	52	43	16	190	165	375	375
Number discharged.....	19	9	28	14	22	36	27	28	50	3	1	4	29	21	5	97	76	173	173
Number died.....				3		3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	7	5	12
Number escaped.....	1		1	1		1									1	1	3		3
Discharged, died, and escaped.....	20	9	29	18	22	40	29	24	53	3	2	5	30	24	7	107	81	188	188
Number of patients remaining.....	23	23	46	10	16	26	15	21	36	4	5	9	22	19	41	9	88	84	167
Number on parole.....	1	1	2				1		1						1	1	3	1	4
Actual number in hospital.....	22	22	44	10	16	26	14	21	35	4	5	9	22	19	41	8	80	83	163
Recapitulation.....																			
Insane.....	1,454	943	2,397	1,303	1,030	2,333	874	725	1,599	771	315	1,088	1,288	1,073	2,341	224	5,894	4,066	9,980
Inebriates.....	29	18	47	8	8	16	8	5	13	37	9	46	26	4	30	1	109	44	133
Voluntary.....	22	22	44	10	16	26	14	21	35	4	5	9	22	19	41	8	80	83	163
Total actual number in hospital June 30, 1918.....	1,505	983	2,488	1,321	1,054	2,375	896	751	1,617	812	329	1,141	1,316	1,066	2,412	233	6,083	4,213	10,296

TABLE A.
Showing Number of Attacks in Those Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

	Stockton			Napa			Agnews			Mendocino			Southern California			Norwalk			Totals			
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total				
Year ending June 30, 1917.																						
First	578	225	803	261	179	440	203	127	330	252	56	308	451	224	675	136	---	196	1,881	811	2,692	
Second	83	17	100	54	28	82	88	26	64	37	18	55	70	63	183	83	---	88	265	152	417	
Third	11	6	17	10	4	14	5	9	14	9	1	10	10	10	20	14	---	14	59	30	89	
Fourth or more	2	2	4	7	5	12	25	17	42	5	1	6	6	6	12	8	---	8	53	29	82	
Unknown	2	2	4	44	16	60	93	72	165	---	---	---	73	81	104	5	---	5	217	119	336	
Totals	626	248	874	376	232	608	364	251	615	303	76	379	610	334	944	196	---	196	2,475	1,141	3,616	
Year ending June 30, 1918.																						
First	492	250	742	296	164	460	172	143	315	189	54	243	344	254	598	78	---	78	1,571	855	2,426	
Second	28	17	45	51	46	97	41	43	84	21	6	27	64	44	108	10	---	10	215	156	371	
Third	5	3	8	6	4	10	10	8	18	9	4	13	21	13	34	4	---	4	55	32	87	
Fourth or more	3	3	6	30	27	57	18	25	43	2	1	3	14	18	32	6	---	6	72	71	143	
Unknown	33	11	44	---	---	---	69	49	118	---	---	---	94	46	140	4	---	4	200	106	306	
Totals	561	281	842	383	231	614	310	268	578	221	66	286	537	375	912	101	---	101	2,113	1,220	3,333	

TABLE B.
Showing the Counties From Which the Patients Were Committed During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Total
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	
Alameda	64	67	65	64	158	156	17	15					606
Alpine													
Amador	9	5											14
Butte	23	18	13	10				1					65
Calaveras	8	8											16
Colusa	8	7	6	2	2	1	1						27
Contra Costa	13	17	16	30	3	2	8	2					91
Del Norte			2				2						4
El Dorado	2	6											8
Fresno	67	65	1	2	4	2							141
Glenn	1		2	3									6
Humboldt			1	1			31	19					52
Imperial			1						34	25	4		64
Inyo									2	5	1		8
Kern	21	23		2	4	2			13	11			76
Kings	10	3			1								14
Lake			1				4	5					10
Lassen		2	3	3			1						9
Los Angeles	4		8		3	2	1		562	585	156	79	1,399
Madera	9	11				1		2					23
Marin	1		3	18		3	4						29
Mariposa		1			1	1							3
Mendocino			1				28	19					48
Merced	11	10				3							24
Modoc	4	2				1							7
Mono													
Monterey	1		1		23	20	2						47
Napa			25	22			2						49
Nevada	9	10	4		2	2							27
Orange									32	34	5	15	86
Placer	15	5	1	3									24
Plumas	2	3	2	4									11
Riverside									36	41	3		80
Sacramento	99	88	57	64	6	2	2	2	1				321
San Benito					7	2						1	10
San Bernardino		1							128	67	12		208
San Diego		1		3					97	103	6	5	215
San Francisco	229	219	279	276	186	162	223	169	3	3	1		1,750
San Joaquin	147	169	2	1	1	1			1				322
San Luis Obispo			1		18	9					1		29
San Mateo	2	1			43	41							87
Santa Barbara				1	2	2			22	27	3		57
Santa Clara		2	3	7	128	139	1		1				281
Santa Cruz					15	16							31
Shasta	1	1	20	1									23
Sierra				1									1
Siskiyou	5	7	3	8									23
Solano	1	2	30	30		1							64
Sonoma	3	1	20	11	1	1	25	27					89
Stanislaus	38	33	3	2		2							78
Sutter	3	4	4	1									12
Tehama			9	8									17
Trinity			1										1
Tulare	29	28			3	1			2				63
Tuolumne	17	4											21
Ventura			1		1	1			10	11	4	1	29
Yolo	3	3	4	7			2	3					22
Yuba	6	8	7	5									26
Folsom Prison	6	4	7										17
San Quentin Prison	3	3	1	2	3	2	4	3					21
U. S. Naval Stations				22			22	19					63
Totals	874	842	608	614	615	578	379	286	944	912	196	101	6,949

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TABLE C.

Showing Those Born in the United States Admitted During the Biennial Period
Ending June 30, 1918.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Total
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	
Alaska										1			1
Alabama	2	1	1	1			1		7	4		2	19
Arizona		1	4	1	2	1	1		4	7	1		22
Arkansas	4	1							5	6	4	1	23
America		2	9	21					113	133	19	13	310
California	201	192	173	163	194	179	124	83	87	87	18	10	1,511
Colorado	4	8		2	5	5	3	3	7	6	1	2	46
Connecticut	3	8	3		2	2			2	3			20
Delaware													
Dist. of Columbia	2	1					1		2	1	1		8
Florida								1					1
Georgia	3	2	1	3	1		1		4	2	1	2	20
Idaho	1	2		1		1			1				6
Illinois	31	18	22	43	17	16	9	7	49	39	13	2	261
Indian Territory						1							1
Indiana	20	17	7	10	8	8	4	2	21	14	9	4	124
Iowa	25	32	6	13	12	11	11	1	23	33	5	7	179
Kansas	12	9	4	3	9	5	6	6	18	12	4	2	90
Kentucky	9	14	3	2	3	3	1	3	13	18	6	3	73
Louisiana	4	4		3	2	1	2		5	2	1	1	25
Maine	2	3	8	4	9	8	4	2	5	1	1		47
Maryland	3	1	3	5	2	1	3	1	1	3			23
Massachusetts	16	7	9	7	7	9	6	4	7	12			84
Michigan	7	9	8		4	6	2	4	16	11	2	4	78
Minnesota	9	7	4	12	8	3	3	3	14	10		1	74
Mississippi	3	2	1		1	2	1	1	6		1	1	19
Missouri	24	22	20	10	15	10	8	6	46	28	8	3	195
Montana	4	1	1			1		1	1	1	1		11
Nebraska	9	8	5	4	3	1	1		5	8	2	3	49
Nevada	3	6	6	2	8	10	3	2	2				47
New Hampshire	1	1		2	1	1		2	1	1			10
New Jersey	2	2	3		2	2			7	1			19
New Mexico		1			1				2	6			10
New York	38	42	19	19	19	35	26	9	34	36	7	6	290
North Carolina	5	3	2		2				1	1	1		15
North Dakota	1	1								1	1		4
Ohio	18	19	7	9	10	11	3	3	30	28	5	6	149
Oklahoma	2	2					1		1	1	1		8
Oregon	4	5	3	6	5	7	3	2	2	6	1		44
Pennsylvania	9	15	10	8	9	14	6	14	29	37	8	5	159
Rhode Island	1	1			2		1	1				1	7
South Carolina	1	1	3		1	1							7
South Dakota	3				1		1		1	1			7
Tennessee	10	6	6	6	4	1	1			7	2		48
Texas	9	11	6	3	4	3	3	3	17	16	6	2	89
United States	7	12	4	8	15	13			24	7			90
Utah	2	2	1	1		2		2	4	3			17
Vermont	1			4	1		1	3	2	2			14
Virginia	5	6	4	2	2	1	5	1	4	2	1	1	34
Washington	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1		20
West Virginia	2		1	1	2				4	3			13
Wisconsin	7	11	5	5	6	3	7	2	8	8	3		65
Wyoming	1	1		1								1	4
Totals	537	511	375	389	400	379	253	174	639	607	127	83	4,474

TABLE D.
Showing Those Born in Foreign Countries Admitted During the Biennial Period
Ending June 30, 1918.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Total
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	
Africa					1								1
Australia	1		1	2	1	1	2	1	4	3			16
Austria-Hungary	19	20	16	17	9	6	7	8	16	14	5	1	188
Belgium		2	1	1		1						1	7
Canada	16	9	11	8	23	14	5	5	13	15	8	1	188
Chili	1		1		1				1				4
China	13	10	4	7	2	4	5	5	3	2			55
Denmark	9	7	6	3	6	4	3	3	8	5	2		56
England	19	13	7	24	23	16	1	6	24	24	4	2	162
France	8	4	9	5	8	7	2	1	5	11	1		61
Germany	36	32	27	23	20	20	15	17	31	28	7		266
Greece	8	6		4	1	5	6	2	2	1	3		38
Guatemala	1		1	1									3
Holland	2	1		1	3		1	1	3	1			13
India	1	2			1			1	3	2			11
Ireland	40	37	44	32	27	19	16	12	14	16	1	1	269
Italy	44	51	26	23	29	26	25	14	17	17	3	1	276
Japan	9	15	6	5	2	1			2	18	10	1	64
Mexico	11	14	8	8	3	4	8	8	44	57	7	4	166
New Zealand			1	1	2								4
Norway, Sweden	25	21	16	7	10	14	13	9	14	20	3		152
Philippine Islands	2	1	1	1		1		1	3		1		11
Peru													
Portugal	9	7	1	4	5	7		1	1	3			38
Russia	11	20	18	12	5	11	9	8	13	13	4		124
Sandwich Islands	1	2	2	1	3	1		1					11
Scotland	6	6	4	3	5	3	1	3	7	3	1	1	43
South America	2		1	1	1	1							6
Spain	7	6	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	31
Switzerland	7	12	1	4	8	6	6	5	4	2	1		56
Turkey	10	1	1	2	3	4	2	1	6	6	2		38
Wales	2		2						1	1	1	1	9
West Indies	2	1	1	4			2		1		1		12
Western Islands	3	5		3	4	6	1						22
Totals	824	806	219	208	207	186	126	112	253	257	53	14	2,265

Recapitulation.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Total
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	
United States	537	511	375	389	400	379	253	174	639	607	127	83	4,474
Foreign	324	306	219	208	207	186	126	112	253	257	53	14	2,265
Unknown	13	25	14	17	8	13			52	48	16	4	210
Totals	874	842	608	614	615	578	379	286	944	912	196	101	6,949

TABLE E.
Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted During the Biennial
Period Ending June 30, 1918.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Total
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	
1 to 10 years								1					1
10 to 20 years	16	18	21	13	9	7	8	9	25	41	6	6	179
20 to 30 years	160	153	105	130	102	112	76	49	192	184	49	20	1,342
30 to 40 years	244	226	157	163	156	160	116	83	233	268	54	27	1,887
40 to 50 years	201	209	146	136	156	129	104	69	225	178	50	22	1,625
50 to 60 years	134	116	80	63	85	78	43	39	125	109	17	16	908
60 to 70 years	60	51	48	38	47	41	20	13	68	54	66	6	452
70 to 80 years	38	34	26	25	23	22	10	10	29	24	3	1	245
80 to 90 years	9	12	10	12	18	13	2	3	16	11			106
90 to 100 years	1	6		3	2				3				15
Unknown	11	17	15	31	17	18			28	43	11	3	194
Totals	874	842	606	614	615	578	379	286	944	912	196	101	6,949

TABLE F.
Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending
June 30, 1918.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Total
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	
Married	284	291	218	183	256	251	118	75	395	391	56	49	2,567
Single	436	387	236	223	218	207	210	168	317	323	94	33	2,862
Widowers	39	48	38	40	23	11	16	12	42	31	5	5	310
Widows	31	41	32	38	44	41	13	14	41	42			337
Divorced	69	57	28	47	35	20	22	17	42	39	3	6	386
Unknown	15	18	56	83	39	48			107	86	38	8	496
Totals	874	842	606	614	615	578	379	286	944	912	196	101	6,949

TABLE G.
Showing Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnew		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Totals			
	1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Moral:																
Adverse condition, such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.	4	0	1	6	5	5	3	2	2	4	2	2	1	4	4	21
Mental strain, worry, overwork (not included in above)	3	11	1	2	5	7	3	4	6	11	4	2	3	15	17	73
Religious excitement and spiritualism	0	1	3	3	2	1	1	6	4	1	3	2	1	1	4	19
Love affairs (including seduction)	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	3
Physical:																
Intemperance, alcoholism and dissipation	197	55	145	35	109	27	125	27	75	24	22	134	34	15	73	259
Sexual excesses	46	11	45	9	14	11	7	12	4	4	2	17	1	1	1	19
Veneral diseases	6	1	10	5	10	5	12	7	11	7	7	7	1	10	36	65
Masturbation	6	1	10	2	2	2	1	1	5	2	1	2	2	3	9	14
Sunstroke and overheating	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	12	5	2	7	2	1	2	8
Accident or injury	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Parturition and puerperium	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	2	2	5	4	3
Change of life	4	6	6	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	1	1	4	14	29
Fevers																27
Privation and overwork	1	2	2	2	13	12	6	16	2	9	3	2	1	6	3	7
Epilepsy	10	5	17	7	11	13	6	10	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	43
Diseases of skull and brain	2	1	1	1	3	3	5	4	10	4	4	1	1	3	3	8
Old age	19	10	37	18	6	8	13	5	4	7	5	5	4	1	18	22
Abuse of drugs and tobacco	89	15	50	15	35	21	28	17	15	10	11	7	28	5	31	6
All other bodily disorders and ill health	8	6	18	21	2	2	2	130	5	35	51	2	3	9	18	110
Hereditary	20	11	11	12	6	9	7	1	2	13	5	1	3	21	17	116
Congenital defects	7	3	14	12	5	4	3	1	1	2	6	1	1	2	8	73
Unascertained	208	108	232	151	141	133	154	90	176	164	132	94	26	315	329	2,005
Totals	626	248	561	281	376	232	382	232	362	253	310	268	303	65	610	4,585
																2,364

TABLE H.
Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

	Stockton				Napa				Agnews				Mendocino				Southern California				Norwalk				Totals			
	1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		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				
I. Classification of the Psychoses.																												
Traumatic psychoses	2		2						2	17	12	13	4	8	3	42	39	32	30	5			7	1	267	181		
Senile psychoses	29	19	39	13	42	20	35	18	9	14	15	12	3	7	6	3	3	2	6					68	46	504	189	
Psychoses with cerebral arterio-sclerosis			13	5					16	14	15	12	3	7	6	3	3	2	6									
Dementia paralytica (paresis)	40	9	54	9	28	13	29	18	59	12	47	9	11	23	3	75	28	103	86	12								
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis			2	5					3				1	1		1		3	1					11	6			
Psychoses with Huntington's chorea			2						2			1				2		1	1					8	2			
Psychoses with brain tumor																												
Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases	39	14		1					3	2						6	9	7	3	2								
Alcoholic psychoses	179	44	75	6	1		28	18	11	3	6		27	23	1	55	42	42	4	1				60	30	450	78	
Drug and other toxic psychoses	89	13		1					1	3	2			1		4	1	4	2						101	20	21	20
Infective-exhaustive psychoses	7	5							3			1		1		6	4	7	6									
Allied to infective-exhaustive psychoses			3	8									2												5	9		
Autotoxic psychoses					6	7	11	7																	19	22		
Manic-depressive psychoses	87	75	87	91	76	89	49	36	78	88	76	95	12	12	10	119	133	108	142	43				755	771			
Allied to manic-depressive psychoses																												
Involuntory melancholia									7	12	9	13	2	1		15	20	25	43						58	89		
Symptomatic depressions	1	4	2													4	10	1	11	1					11	26		
Dementia praecox	59	24	98	48	65	38	42	38	51	32	57	45	8	49	8	56	40	53	43	85					681	328		
Allied to dementia praecox									4	14	9	5				5	4	5	1						23	24		
Paranoic conditions and paranoia	20	9	7	3	13	18	14	15	5	3	2	4		2	3	6	8	4	1	3					79	62		
Epileptic psychoses			19	9					15	5	20	9	7	2	2	17	8	16	7	9					105	42		
Psychoneuroses			2						2	3	2	3	2	1	2			3	2						10	15		
Constitutional inferiority with psychoses	28	5	16	6									5	1	7			3	3						69	15		
Mental deficiency with psychoses	5	1							9	6	14	11	4	3	11	7	23	10	12	2	1				79	40		
Unclassified psychoses	6	1	22	12	42	2	32	26	18	13	6	26				20	3	21	12	5				181	95			

Not insane	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	10	2	2
(a) Dotsage	1	4	2	1	2	8																	5	8	8
(b) Epilepsy	4																						10	4	4
(c) Constitutional inferiority without psychoses	7	9	1																				12	9	9
(d) Mental deficiency without psychoses			5	12	2	2																	7	14	14
II. Committed as Inebriates.																									
(a) Alcoholism	17	19	56	24	95	82	142	47	54	21	20	17	114	30	59	14	115	6	59	6	59	6	784	216	
(b) Drug habits	5		54	16			12	7	12	7	11	3	31	6	14	1	27	6	25	8	6	25	179	42	
Totals	636	248	561	281	376	232	382	232	362	253	310	268	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	106	4,585	2,364	2,364	

TABLE I.
Showing Causes of Death of Patient Who Died During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

General diseases:	Stockton				Napa				Agnews				Mendocino				Southern California				Norwalk				Totals	
	1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		Men	Women
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women				
Typhoid fever	2																								1	
Malarial fevers and cachexia																										
Smallpox																										
Scarlet fever																										
Diphtheria																										
Influenza																										
Dysentery																										
Erysipelas																										
Purulent septemia and infection	2				3			4	1																	
Tuberculosis	41	9	30	13	15	9	15	6	1																	1
Syphilis	1	2	1		1		1																			86
Scrofula																										7
Cancer	1	3		4	1		2		2																	3
Rheumatism																										
Diabetes and diabetic affections																										13
Anemia, leukemia, etc.																										2
Acute and chronic alcoholism	1				1		1		1																	5
Pellagra																										2
Diseases of nervous system:																										3
Diseases of meninges:																										1
Locomotor ataxia	1																									1
Other diseases of spinal cord:																										
Organic diseases of brain (includes tumor, abscess, and other gross lesions)	8	4	1	2	2			2	2																	8
Cerebral hemorrhage	6	5	6	3	5		1	11	5																	36
General paralysis	30	3	42	5	26	10	18	5	59	6	54	9	24	2	15	4	73	12	63	30	2				86	
Epilepsy	7	2	3	5			4	3	1	5	4	6	5	1			2	1	3	4	1				26	
Other nervous diseases:																										37
Diseases of circulatory system:																										27
Disease of pericardium and endocardium	7			6			2	1																		8

STATISTICS OF STATE HOSPITALS.

Organic disease of heart.....	5	3	5	1	15	12	17	15	7	18	4	17	8	5	1	31	19	21	15	109	
Arteriosclerosis.....	3	8	11	7	3	8	1	10	15	5	13	11	8	2	5	1	1	7	5	70	
Other diseases of arteries and veins.....	7	---	4	1	1	---	1	6	2	9	9	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	29	
Aneurism.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	7	6	13	12	
Embolism and thrombosis.....	4	4	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	
Hemorrhages, other than cerebral.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Diseases of respiratory system:	4	1	2	---	---	---	9	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	
Diseases of bronchi.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	
Diseases of pleura.....	10	5	36	9	26	18	35	8	---	---	5	2	8	3	10	8	7	2	2	8	
Pneumonia.....	2	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	5	---	---	---	---	141	
Other diseases of lungs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	
Diseases of digestive system:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Gastritis.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Gastro enteritis.....	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	3	4	6	
Other diseases of stomach.....	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	10	---	3	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	
Other diseases of intestines.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	
Diseases of peritoneum.....	1	---	---	---	3	1	1	---	---	---	2	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	17	
Appendicitis.....	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	
Diseases of liver.....	2	1	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	
Diseases of genito-urinary system and its adnexa:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Nephritis.....	12	3	16	5	3	8	1	9	13	5	8	1	13	2	---	1	6	3	4	48	
Bright's disease.....	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	1	---	---	---	---	6	
Uremia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	
Diseases of bladder.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Diseases of uterus and adnexa.....	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	2	
Mental diseases:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Exhaustion of acute.....	10	3	9	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	
Exhaustion of chronic.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	
Debility of old age.....	9	5	10	---	4	---	1	6	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	
Accidents or injury.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	1	---	1	---	---	---	21	
Suicide.....	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	
Tumors.....	---	---	---	---	---	2	3	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	
Gangrene.....	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	
Unknown (died on parole).....	---	---	4	5	---	2	1	6	3	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	3	
Totals.....	178	76	195	72	116	83	129	76	151	61	131	87	88	26	62	24	164	80	174	1,427	
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TABLE J.
Showing Occupation of Those Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

	Stockton				Napa				Agnews				Mendocino				Southern California				Norwalk				Totals																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		1917		1918		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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Professional:																										Architects, artists, clergy, law- yers, surveyors, civil engi- neers, etc.	17	8	11	2	21	3	9	12	3	25	1	14	3	9	9	4	28	5	22	5	13	11	184	39	Commercial:																										Bankers, merchants, account- ants, clerks, salesmen, shop- men, stenographers, etc.	149	26	138	29	57	16	50	17	77	23	53	17	49	7	29	3	73	14	81	18	50	30	839	170	Agricultural and pastoral:																										Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	54		65	1	34		46		33		31	1	24		20		60	2	50		16	11	444	4	Mechanics at outdoor vocations:																										Blacksmiths, carpenters, paint- ers, police, plumbers, etc.	42		20		77		63		67		35		48		31		116		80	2	19	17	624	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																										Bookbinders, compositors, tail- ors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	27		51		38	15	43	11	28	10	19	4	38	5	22	7	34	11	30	6	13	8	351	60	Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964
Architects, artists, clergy, law- yers, surveyors, civil engi- neers, etc.	17	8	11	2	21	3	9	12	3	25	1	14	3	9	9	4	28	5	22	5	13	11	184	39	Commercial:																										Bankers, merchants, account- ants, clerks, salesmen, shop- men, stenographers, etc.	149	26	138	29	57	16	50	17	77	23	53	17	49	7	29	3	73	14	81	18	50	30	839	170	Agricultural and pastoral:																										Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	54		65	1	34		46		33		31	1	24		20		60	2	50		16	11	444	4	Mechanics at outdoor vocations:																										Blacksmiths, carpenters, paint- ers, police, plumbers, etc.	42		20		77		63		67		35		48		31		116		80	2	19	17	624	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																										Bookbinders, compositors, tail- ors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	27		51		38	15	43	11	28	10	19	4	38	5	22	7	34	11	30	6	13	8	351	60	Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																										
Commercial:																										Bankers, merchants, account- ants, clerks, salesmen, shop- men, stenographers, etc.	149	26	138	29	57	16	50	17	77	23	53	17	49	7	29	3	73	14	81	18	50	30	839	170	Agricultural and pastoral:																										Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	54		65	1	34		46		33		31	1	24		20		60	2	50		16	11	444	4	Mechanics at outdoor vocations:																										Blacksmiths, carpenters, paint- ers, police, plumbers, etc.	42		20		77		63		67		35		48		31		116		80	2	19	17	624	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																										Bookbinders, compositors, tail- ors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	27		51		38	15	43	11	28	10	19	4	38	5	22	7	34	11	30	6	13	8	351	60	Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																			
Bankers, merchants, account- ants, clerks, salesmen, shop- men, stenographers, etc.	149	26	138	29	57	16	50	17	77	23	53	17	49	7	29	3	73	14	81	18	50	30	839	170	Agricultural and pastoral:																										Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	54		65	1	34		46		33		31	1	24		20		60	2	50		16	11	444	4	Mechanics at outdoor vocations:																										Blacksmiths, carpenters, paint- ers, police, plumbers, etc.	42		20		77		63		67		35		48		31		116		80	2	19	17	624	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																										Bookbinders, compositors, tail- ors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	27		51		38	15	43	11	28	10	19	4	38	5	22	7	34	11	30	6	13	8	351	60	Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																													
Agricultural and pastoral:																										Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	54		65	1	34		46		33		31	1	24		20		60	2	50		16	11	444	4	Mechanics at outdoor vocations:																										Blacksmiths, carpenters, paint- ers, police, plumbers, etc.	42		20		77		63		67		35		48		31		116		80	2	19	17	624	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																										Bookbinders, compositors, tail- ors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	27		51		38	15	43	11	28	10	19	4	38	5	22	7	34	11	30	6	13	8	351	60	Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	54		65	1	34		46		33		31	1	24		20		60	2	50		16	11	444	4	Mechanics at outdoor vocations:																										Blacksmiths, carpenters, paint- ers, police, plumbers, etc.	42		20		77		63		67		35		48		31		116		80	2	19	17	624	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																										Bookbinders, compositors, tail- ors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	27		51		38	15	43	11	28	10	19	4	38	5	22	7	34	11	30	6	13	8	351	60	Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																
Mechanics at outdoor vocations:																										Blacksmiths, carpenters, paint- ers, police, plumbers, etc.	42		20		77		63		67		35		48		31		116		80	2	19	17	624	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																										Bookbinders, compositors, tail- ors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	27		51		38	15	43	11	28	10	19	4	38	5	22	7	34	11	30	6	13	8	351	60	Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																									
Blacksmiths, carpenters, paint- ers, police, plumbers, etc.	42		20		77		63		67		35		48		31		116		80	2	19	17	624	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																										Bookbinders, compositors, tail- ors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	27		51		38	15	43	11	28	10	19	4	38	5	22	7	34	11	30	6	13	8	351	60	Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																			
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																										Bookbinders, compositors, tail- ors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	27		51		38	15	43	11	28	10	19	4	38	5	22	7	34	11	30	6	13	8	351	60	Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Bookbinders, compositors, tail- ors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	27		51		38	15	43	11	28	10	19	4	38	5	22	7	34	11	30	6	13	8	351	60	Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Exposed vocations:																										Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	50		31		16		30		17		35		33		37		17		16		5	5	292		Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Domestic service:																										Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	41	47	4	186	21	29	28	25	22	10	22	21	23	9	20	14	60	47	29	62	4	1	272	450	Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Educational and higher domestic duties:																										Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	140	2	35	4	138	21	148	5	177	10	186		37		7	266	10	246		7		67	1,396	Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Laborers	222		212	7	95		66		67	1	69		79		51		151		148		43	13	1,216	8	Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	13	20	14	13	4	19	3	16	7	20	9	25	2	4	7	4	18	10	24	16	12	3	114	145	No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
No occupation	10	7	13	8	9	12	23	3	14	11	13	11	11			46	38	41	20	13		2	184	110	Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Unascertained																										Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Totals	628	248	561	281	376	232	332	292	362	253	310	298	303	76	221	65	610	334	537	375	196	101	4,585	2,964																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

TABLE K.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, Etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1918.

	Admissions	Discharges				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes
		Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane				
Stockton.									
1851	13	6					1		
1852	124	58					10		
1853	160	108					12		
1854	199	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	268	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	523	245	24	12			176	23	
1872	506	240	30	3			188	12	
1873	401	185	18	1			152	12	
1874	524	209	40	6			178	23	
1875	615	259	63	8			181	26	
1876	414	252	52	8			172	18	
1877	201	83	29	1			100	7	
1878	219	90	18	1			106	7	
1879	106	58	14	2			100	7	
1880	114	40	8	1			72	4	
1881	149	54	15	1			92	1	
1882	179	71	11				93	11	
1883	258	68	9	1			86	5	
1884	264	113	16	6			87	11	
1885	341	60	13	6			87	11	
1886	504	201	33	12			135	16	
1887	414	179	18	9			133	8	
1888	463	214	15	4			130	7	
1889	529	194	44	15	3	200	134	8	
1890	326	138	45	19	4		111	5	
1891	314	161	46	14	7		96	12	
1892	280	82	42	13	7		101	9	
1893	352	121	38	11	9		120	11	
1894	241	78	35	5	1	100	150	7	
1895	213	76	20	4	5		137	6	
1896	252	91	27	3			136	16	
1897	327	112	20	22	5		120	4	
1898	305	80	34	5	5		136	14	
1899	325	96	33	14	3		151	10	
1900	319	95	35	11	2		154	9	5
1901	365	92	19	8	5		197	14	5
1902	388	119	65	16	6	3	190	7	
1903	399	123	30	5	3		192	16	6
1904	371	104	37	10	2	1	180	18	8
1905	461	132	19	7	3	5	168	21	4
1906	410	133	38	9	4	1	195	16	5
1907	443	116	29	5	3	1	240	29	14
1908	476	155	17	6	3	1	223	12	6
1909	480	208	5	10	1	3	233	28	5
1910	548	216	18	26	2	4	212	33	49
1911	486	99	58	6		4	189	30	16

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TABLE K—Continued.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, Etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1918.

	Admissions	Discharges				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes
		Recovered	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane				
Stockton—Continued.									
1912	622	251	10	8		5	227	70	87
1913	564	258	26	12	7	6	200	80	53
1914	643	401	16	7	7	105	190	77	204
1915	643	278	12	81	5	3	235	110	140
1916	813	276	34	11	1	6	231	90	184
1917	873	352	28	11	7	6	252	178	70
1918	836	419	73	22	1	5	268	153	172
Totals	25,213	10,368	1,513	472	111	459	5,019	1,487	1,086

Napa.									
1876	321	69	11	5			20	4	
1877	451	140	30	18	23		49	4	
1878	433	148	34	20	17		70	11	
1879	615	184	97	17	19		104	3	
1880	572	189	120	84	9		*91	4	
1881	563	133	109	8	5		124	2	
1882	543	125	147	3	8		107		
1883	463	127	149	21	4		112	3	
1884	500	130	155	12	10		90	3	
1885	479	119	146	7	2		110	5	
1886	346	80	100	15	6		113	5	
1887	363	95	124	8	14		98	6	
1888	355	86	105	13	8		117	11	
1889	401	114	78	6	11	177	138		3
1890	296	106	69	7	8	5	103	3	
1891	299	68	48	9	7	1	100	7	3
1892	277	96	26	16	2		109	7	7
1893	325	114	31	11	3	1	130	8	4
1894	243	83	32	2	1	131	2	1	244
1895	233	67	25	3	2	1	115	4	2
1896	247	58	30	2	3		97	14	8
1897	229	62	19	2	2	2	116	5	9
1898	237	41	37	3	4	1	103	16	11
1899	246	51	24	1	6	1	105	17	15
1900	261	62	67	9	3	3	127	14	9
1901	279	64	34	7		2	157	20	13
1902	281	50	52	5	4	1	153	15	14
1903	269	75	43	13		3	152	21	18
1904	302	94	11	25	4	3	162	5	2
1905	256	76	18	7	2	2	121	16	13
1906	325	70	12	15		1	154	24	11
1907	370	105	6	13	1	2	163	19	35
1908	439	100	17	14		3	143	29	16
1909	432	100	11	24	2	3	217	36	24
1910	450	126	13	17		6	204	40	27
1911	440	138	39	8	2	3	139	45	64
1912	521	128	13	18	7	5	181	68	49
1913	533	95	103	8	1	8	166	114	96
1914	519	70	154	1	1	104	149	92	94
1915	578	79	53	45	2	3	173	110	84
1916	645	65	93	110	2	4	202	74	204
1917	608	46	79	11	5	5	190	110	110
1918	612	34	197	10	3	3	205	146	217
Totals	17,157	4,062	2,781	606	217	456	5,667	1,147	1,163

TABLE K—Continued.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, Etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1918.

	Admissions	Discharges				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes
		Recovered	Improved	Unimproved	Not insane				
Agnews.									
1889	389	3	2			1	17	1	
1890	289	44	20	7	1	1	54	1	
1891	357	81	52	8	3		85	12	8
1892	331	96	38	4	5		89	4	5
1893	356	97	52	6	4		95	1	4
1894	62	47	47	5	5	50	91	2	2
1895	202	57	27	7	4		88	2	2
1896	185	54	26	4	2		74	1	
1897	163	56	25	5		48	60	2	
1898	208	51	42	5			79	6	1
1899	248	59	19	10			72	2	1
1900	246	93	64	20			78	9	9
1901	196	48	42	8	1		90	8	6
1902	205	53	41	5	1		89	7	7
1903	231	51	44	13			99	7	9
1904	193	54	20	11			93	8	4
1905	232	61	26	8			86	15	8
1906	178	65	22	6	99	90	232	39	21
1907	11	23	16	4		3	36	30	26
1908	27	11	13	1			18	12	8
1909	42	16	2				35	3	3
1910	67	14	11	5			35	2	2
1911	162	15	4	8	2	1	46	5	
1912	406	84	35	19	2	1	86	28	13
1913	571	96	35	5		1	119	24	8
1914	756	150	77	32		17	157	42	19
1915	632	151	45	13		2	201	53	21
1916	699	173	97	19	3	1	185	61	95
1917	615	163	107	8	6	2	215	59	74
1918	578	152	104	8	6	1	218	33	44
Totals	9,069	2,135	1,165	254	45	218	2,921	479	400
Mendocino.									
1894	237	13	1			1	7		
1895	182	63	4	1	2		27	4	
1896	192	74	7	4	2	1	45	4	4
1897	219	76	12	9	1		66	1	1
1898	211	56	13	4			67	6	2
1899	178	59	13	3	9		51	5	3
1900	182	67	10	7	1		55	5	1
1901	180	44	10	7	1		64	8	2
1902	140	51	8	6	3	3	67	6	1
1903	133	46	10	6	5		63	6	3
1904	142	57	24	4	3		45	5	1
1905	218	79	14	5	1	1	48	5	5
1906	205	79	23	9		1	66	9	5
1907	228	87	9		4		65	18	12
1908	253	95	5	2	1	1	71	7	7
1909	272	116	23	18			70	17	11
1910	259	109	23	7	3	4	69	10	8
1911	256	97	27	13	1	1	65	14	13
1912	372	104	35	9	28	2	66	44	27
1913	316	222	31	12	3	3	62	27	73
1914	344	119	31	34	4	4	84	34	22
1915	381	105	20				67	53	40
1916	383	51	14	24	1	10	69	23	51
1917	379	71	28	20		2	114	90	78
1918	287	46	13	17		1	85	51	66
Totals	6,155	2,086	408	221	73	35	1,558	452	436

TABLE K—Continued.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, Etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1918.

	Admissions	Discharges				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes
		Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane				
Southern California.									
1894	290	43	11				15	13	
1895	243	62	9	5	1		29		
1896	269	127	7	1	1		32		
1897	262	138	2	2			40		6
1898	199	95	1	2		20	38		
1899	186	63				22	45	16	7
1900	208	159	2		2		49	14	17
1901	193	84		1	2	21	45	22	20
1902	257	107	1			1	79	19	21
1903	267	113	2	5		1	82	42	39
1904	275	99	11		2	3	70	48	43
1905	349	161	33	11	1	1	83	32	34
1906	306	143	48	6	10	3	102	22	19
1907	418	147	24	6	1	2	117	22	21
1908	368	158	39	6		2	99	29	27
1909	496	180	48	6	1	1	112	32	32
1910	506	182	42	17	2		123	21	29
1911	506	141	60	18	1	4	169	35	34
1912	817	170	60	14	3	1	158	89	71
1913	952	229	72	17	4	3	173	121	95
1914	881	326	165	37	2	2	183	127	146
1915	965	206	86	7	2	6	226	79	121
1916	955	381	106	23	1	104	222	62	100
1917	739	212	129	23		123	231	91	90
1918	767	265	126	20		1	270	101	95
Totals	11,660	3,991	1,089	227	36	321	2,792	1,037	1,067
Norwalk.									
1916	107						1	3	2
1917	196	22	8			2	14	23	19
1918	100	36	17	1		2	25	23	14
Totals	403	58	25	1		4	40	49	35

TABLE L.

Showing Whole Number Treated and Percentage of Recoveries and Deaths, from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1918.

	STOCKTON					NAPA							
	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	
1861	0	0		18	46.16	7.09							
1862	62	56		180	46.77	7.09							
1863	103	40		222	67.50	5.40							
1864	184	82		304	72.86	6.90							
1865	162	28		348	78.80	5.07							
1866	172	10		394	81.46	5.83							
1867	188	16		400	78.50	7.00							
1868	273	85		482	45.90	7.40							
1869	370	97		549	44.92	8.91							
1870	417	47		618	55.24	8.73							
1871	416		1	781	66.88	6.70							
1872	499	83		717	39.86	9.06							
1873	563	84		751	36.50	6.26							
1874	581		3	802	46.57	10.39							
1875	682	51		849	34.70	9.06							
1876	693	61		911	46.95	6.81							
1877	769	76		1,000	40.00	8.30							
1878	853	84		1,156	37.73	11.59							
1879	920	67		1,335	46.68	11.91							
1870	1,047	127		1,482	39.32	10.56							
1871	1,060	43		1,570	46.94	11.21							
1872	1,123	83		1,596	47.43	11.78							
1873	1,156	83		1,524	46.13	9.97							
1874	1,224	68		1,680	39.88	10.59							
1875	1,302	78		1,839	41.96	9.84							
1876	1,204		88	1,716	61.26	10.06	208	208		321	21.49	6.33	
1877	1,195		19	1,415	41.29	7.06	395	187		659	31.04	7.43	
1878	1,202	7		1,414	36.53	7.49	528	133		828	34.11	8.46	
1879	1,127		75	1,306	54.71	7.64	714	186		1,143	29.91	8.22	
1880	1,116		11	1,241	35.08	5.80	839	125		1,296	31.29	7.08	
1881	1,102		14	1,265	36.24	7.19	1,021	182		1,402	23.62	8.84	
1882	1,095		7	1,281	39.67	7.27	1,172	151		1,564	23.02	6.84	
1883	1,184		89	1,353	26.25	6.35	1,219	47		1,635	27.43	6.86	
1884	1,215		31	1,448	42.80	6.01	1,319	100		1,719	26.00	5.24	
1885	1,279		164	1,556	17.00	5.59	1,409	90		1,798	24.84	6.12	
1886	1,486		107	1,883	39.86	7.17	1,436	27		1,755	23.12	6.43	
1887	1,553		67	1,900	43.23	7.00	1,454	18		1,799	26.17	5.53	
1888	1,640		93	2,016	46.22	6.00	1,469	15		1,829	24.22	6.47	
1889	1,580		66	2,175	36.67	8.48	1,349		120	1,873	28.17	6.94	
1890	1,588		8	1,906	42.33	5.82	1,344		5	1,645	35.81	6.26	
1891	1,573		15	1,902	51.27	5.05	1,406		62	1,646	22.74	7.11	
1892	1,606		33	1,853	29.29	5.45	1,414		8	1,690	34.66	7.07	
1893	1,657		51	1,958	34.28	6.13	1,445		31	1,743	35.00	7.40	
1894	1,523		134	1,898	32.37	7.90	1,335		110	1,689	34.57	7.76	
1895	1,493		30	1,720	35.68	7.89	1,353		18	1,570	28.75	7.32	
1896	1,472		21	1,745	36.11	7.78	1,404		51	1,668	23.48	6.03	
1897	1,521		49	1,799	34.25	6.67	1,434		30	1,642	27.07	7.06	
1898	1,556		36	1,826	26.23	7.45	1,466		32	1,682	17.30	6.12	
1899	1,578		21	1,832	29.54	8.02	1,522		56	1,727	20.73	6.07	
1900	1,593		15	1,927	29.75	8.09	1,507		15	1,792	23.75	7.08	
1901	1,623		30	1,958	26.57	10.00	1,514		7	1,799	22.90	8.72	
1902	1,608		15	2,011	32.21	9.45	1,526		12	1,809	17.79	8.46	
1903	1,644		36	2,007	30.82	9.56	1,506			20	1,813	27.88	8.38
1904	1,672		28	2,015	28.57	8.93	1,506				1,810	31.12	8.95
1905	1,782		110	2,137	28.63	7.86	1,533		27	1,776	29.68	6.82	
1906	1,896		114	2,269	26.71	8.70	1,593		60	1,869	21.54	8.24	
1907	1,929		33	2,353	26.18	10.29	1,689		96	1,998	23.38	8.16	
1908	1,991		62	2,413	30.67	9.24	1,838		149	2,144	22.78	6.67	

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TABLE L—Continued.

Showing Whole Number Treated and Percentage of Recoveries and Deaths, from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1918.

	STOCKTON						NAPA					
	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.
1909	1,994	3		2,482	48.33	9.39	1,903	65		2,296	23.15	9.46
1910	2,080	86		2,591	39.41	8.18	1,974	71		2,380	28.00	8.57
1911	2,216	136		2,582	20.37	7.82	2,053	79		2,478	31.36	7.63
1912	2,337	121		2,925	40.35	7.80	2,203	150		2,623	24.57	6.90
1913	2,377	40		2,743	22.47	6.80	2,090		113	2,832	17.82	5.86
1914	2,249		128	2,951	30.00	8.57	2,262	172		2,888	13.49	5.16
1915	2,344	95		3,025	44.33	7.77	2,377	115		2,942	13.67	5.88
1916	2,443	99		3,317	56.65	7.02	2,493	116		3,226	8.71	6.86
1917	2,601	158		3,422	42.31	7.86	2,593	100		3,834	7.50	5.11
1918	2,633	32		3,567	52.77	7.48	2,702	109		4,446	5.50	4.60

TABLE L—Continued.

Showing Whole Number Treated and Percentage of Recoveries and Deaths, from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1918.

	AGNEWS						MENDOCINO					
	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.
1889	365	365		389	.77	4.37						
1890	527	183		654	15.23	8.26						
1891	651	124		892	22.19	9.53						
1892	801	150		1,037	24.82	8.58						
1893	902	101		1,161	27.25	8.18						
1894	886		16	1,148	25.40	7.95	215	215		237	.55	2.96
1895	905	19		1,090	28.21	8.07	296	81		397	34.62	6.80
1896	933	28		1,090	29.18	6.79	356	59		492	38.54	9.15
1897	900		33	1,096	34.35	5.47	410	56		575	34.65	8.71
1898	926	26		1,109	24.52	7.12	470	60		623	28.54	10.75
1899	1,013	87		1,175	28.79	6.13	518	48		658	32.59	7.75
1900	1,004		9	1,263	37.81	6.15	556	38		701	36.61	7.84
1901	1,009	5		1,208	24.80	7.46	611	55		744	29.08	8.60
1902	1,025	16		1,221	25.85	7.29	611			752	36.43	10.85
1903	1,047	22		1,261	22.08	7.85	620	9		750	34.50	8.40
1904	1,068	11		1,244	27.98	7.48	629	9		762	40.10	6.80
1905	1,101	43		1,298	26.29	6.62	689	60		843	36.24	5.69
1906	856		245	1,280	36.52	18.12	712	23		894	38.54	7.38
1907	785		71	897		4.00	768	56		952	33.16	6.83
1908	769		16	820	40.74	2.20	846	78		1,028	37.55	6.90
1909	768		11	814	38.10	4.30	895	39		1,129	42.64	6.20
1910	760	2		825	20.90	4.24	927	42		1,152	42.06	6.00
1911	846	86		922	9.26	2.00	978	51		1,196	37.59	5.43
1912	1,007	161		1,240	20.69	7.03	1,068	110		1,376	27.93	4.07
1913	1,144	137		1,568	20.90	7.53	1,090		28	1,476	31.91	4.19
1914	1,382	238		1,996	32.25	7.92	1,072	12		1,426	32.52	7.83
1915	1,576	194		2,095	23.90	9.59	1,134	62		1,393	27.55	4.80
1916	1,662	86		2,370	18.00	8.00	1,200	66		1,614	13.65	4.27
1917	1,696	84		2,208	30.90	9.73	1,167		33	1,741	18.47	6.54
1918	1,727	31		2,231	28.30	9.26	1,141		26	1,619	21.41	5.24

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TABLE L—Continued.

Showing Whole Number Treated and Percentage of Recoveries and Deaths, from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1918.

	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA					NORWALK						
	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.
1894	221	221		290	14.83	5.17						
1895	360	139		464	25.51	6.25						
1896	454	94		602	47.22	5.14						
1897	587	83		716	52.67	5.54						
1898	675	38		736	47.73	5.16						
1899	622	47		716	33.87	5.89						
1900	616		6	825	78.82	5.75						
1901	663	47		838	48.52	5.37						
1902	733	70		941	41.63	8.39						
1903	794	61		1,039	40.23	7.89						
1904	880	86		1,112	36.00	6.29						
1905	951	71		1,229	46.13	6.75						
1906	945		6	1,267	46.73	8.05						
1907	1,052	107		1,372	35.17	8.53						
1908	1,114	62		1,447	42.93	6.84						
1909	1,247	133		1,610	36.29	6.85						
1910	1,396	148		1,782	37.12	6.90						
1911	1,507	112		1,951	27.56	3.89						
1912	1,849	342		2,324	20.68	6.84						
1913	1,929	80		2,806	24.00	5.09						
1914	2,088	154		3,010	37.00	6.08						
1915	2,068	288		3,226	21.38	7.00						
1916	2,416	50		2,877	19.02	7.69	104			108	.00926	
1917	2,391		25	3,509	29.04	7.21	255	151		305	11.22	4.59
1918	2,412	21		3,406	34.00	8.30	265	10		355	36.00	7.04

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TABLE No. 1.
Showing Per Capita Cost For the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino
Sixty-eighth Fiscal Year.				
Total cost -----	\$427,325 45	\$455,064 15	\$377,030 76	\$221,308 11
Average number patients daily-----	2,359	2,275	1,613	1,157
Yearly per capita-----	\$181 15	\$200 03	\$233 74	\$191 23
Daily per capita-----	.4963	.548	.64	.523
Sixty-ninth Fiscal Year.				
Total cost -----	\$536,593 02	\$524,791 89	\$395,343 18	\$244,348 61
Average number patients daily-----	2,445	2,324	1,688	1,156
Yearly per capita-----	\$219 46	\$225 81	\$242 88	\$211 56
Daily per capita-----	.6013	.6186	.657	.579

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
Showing Per Capita Cost for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918.

	Southern California	Norwalk	Sonoma
Sixty-eighth Fiscal Year.			
Total cost -----	\$429,404 89	\$72,934 94	\$272,111 15
Average number patients daily-----	2,343	225	1,200
Yearly per capita-----	\$183 27	\$324 16	\$226 76
Daily per capita-----	.51	.8681	.62
Sixty-ninth Fiscal Year.			
Total cost -----	\$478,575 99	\$91,567 11	\$300,269 61
Average number patients daily-----	2,382	245	1,245
Yearly per capita-----	\$200 91	\$373 70	\$241 12
Daily per capita-----	.558	.1024	.63

TABLE No.
Farm, Garden an

NORWALK				
Sixty-eighth fiscal year			Sixty-ninth fiscal year	
Quantity	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
22,174 lbs.			200 lbs.	\$0 00
	1 lbs.	\$3 30	1,565 lbs.	46 95
819 lbs.				
	0 lbs.	64 40	13,740 lbs.	403 40
	0 lbs.	13 20	8,280 lbs.	1,076 40
	5 lbs.	74 50		
575 lbs.	3 lbs.	109 06	7,480 lbs.	149 60
172 tons	0 lbs.	25 63	670 lbs.	6 70
78 lbs.			541 lbs.	58 23
	5 lbs.	83 15		
3850 lbs.				
4008 lbs.	3 lbs.	261 80	37,996 lbs.	759 92
4343 lbs.	23 lbs.	67 49	10,750 lbs.	215 00
2,75 lbs.				
10,53 lbs.	0 lbs.	800 00	48,800 lbs.	1,220 00
1,80 doz.	5 doz.	66 70	12,820 lbs.	256 40
7,93 lbs.	3 lbs.	84 06	11,765 lbs.	235 30
1,71 lbs.	0 lbs.	37 70		
4 tons				
1,035	0 lbs.	45 00	1,452 lbs.	363 00
12,763 doz.	36 doz.	205 85	791 doz.	355 95
210 lb.				
115 tons				
4,155 lbs.	0 lbs.	7 60		
500 lbs.				

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