

RC
445
C2A3
v.12

UC-NRLF



B 3 109 954

Twelfth Biennial Report

OF THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

Two Years Ending June 30, 1920



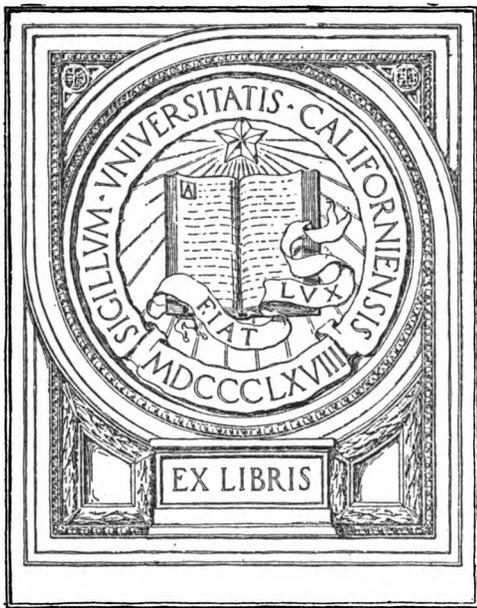
YD058783

CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE
SACRAMENTO, 1921

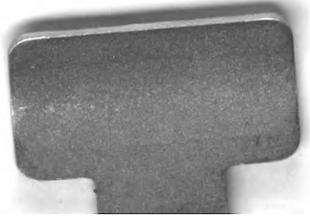
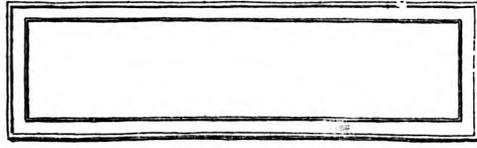
Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3109954>
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



GIFT OF



EX LIBRIS



Twelfth Biennial Report

OF THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

Two Years Ending June 30, 1920



CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE
J. M. CREMIN, Superintendent
SACRAMENTO, 1921

7188

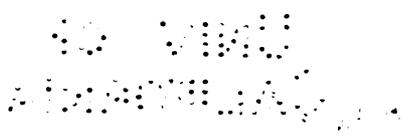
NOV 11 1912
62 A 3
11/2
HOSPITAL DEPT

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

HON. WILLIAM D. STEPHENS	- - - -	<i>Governor of California</i>
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. M. DICKIE	- - - -	<i>Secretary of State Board of Health</i>

OFFICERS.

E. S. BIRDSALL	- - - -	Secretary
CHARLES F. WAYMIRE	- - - -	Deportation Agent
EARL D. WHITE	- - - -	Attorney
E. G. TWOGOOD	- - - -	Assistant Secretary
RUTH M. MORSE	- - - -	Stenographer
PEARL M. STOCKDALE	- - - -	Filing Clerk
GEO. HUESTIS	- - - -	Financial Agent



CONTENTS.

	Page
PERSONNEL	2
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.....	4
REPORTS—	
General Superintendent.....	5
Secretary	10
Financial Agent.....	16
Attorney	18
Dental Surgeon.....	20
Deportation Agent.....	22
After-Care Physician.....	25
Stockton State Hospital—Medical Superintendent.....	28
Napa State Hospital—Medical Superintendent.....	29
Agnews State Hospital—Medical Superintendent.....	35
Mendocino State Hospital—Board of Managers.....	36
Medical Superintendent.....	39
Southern California State Hospital—Medical Superintendent.....	45
Norwalk State Hospital—Medical Superintendent.....	48
Sonoma State Home—Board of Managers.....	53
Medical Superintendent.....	57
SONOMA STATE HOME—STATISTICS.....	61
APPENDIX—STATISTICS OF STATE HOSPITALS.....	73

438426

OFFICE OF THE
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Sacramento, January 3, 1921.

To the Legislature:

In compliance with the statute, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its twelfth biennial report, covering the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1920.

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 GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

The past two years have been rather hard ones in the state hospitals, and have not been free from trouble. Although we have increased the wages of attendants and nurses, our force has been considerably reduced owing to the high wages prevailing in factories and shipyards, and business generally, on the outside. Too, our expenses have been materially increased, in spite of considerable effort at economy.

Many of our people enlisted for war service, still further crippling us, and within the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1920, we were unfortunate in having a very considerable epidemic of influenza in most of the hospitals. Agnews is the only one that escaped the first outbreak. In the hospitals of Southern California, at Mendocino, and the Home for Feeble-Minded, we had 518 cases, with 192 deaths, in spite of all efforts to quarantine against the disease. During the height of the epidemic we were so short-handed that it became necessary for us to impress farm hands and other employees to do ward work while the attendants and nurses gave their attention to the sick. Although extra duties were imposed upon all, they were faced cheerfully by the employees, who did everything within their power to ameliorate conditions.

The accompanying tables will give information as to the admissions, discharges and deaths during the biennium.

Admissions Two Years Ending June 30, 1920.

	Insane	Intemperate	Voluntary
Stockton -----	623	90	59
	633	48	44
Napa -----	528	72	47
	589	41	54
Agnews -----	467	39	73
	440	27	70
Mendocino -----	251	78	10
	409	39	2
Southern California -----	483	35	45
	579	37	37
Norwalk -----	451	28	40
	257	10	14
Totals -----	5,710	544	495

Total insane -----	5,710
Total intemperate -----	544
Total voluntary -----	495
Grand total -----	6,749
Population.	
Actual number, June 30, 1920 -----	16,355
Actual number, June 30, 1918 -----	10,296
Increase -----	59

EXPENSES OF HOSPITALS.

Reference to the following table will show the yearly and monthly per capita at the several state hospitals.

STATE HOSPITALS. STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA COSTS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

For the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Northak
Support and subsistence	\$117 08	\$106 96	\$144 11	\$114 98	\$106 20	\$107 03
Care and welfare	66 59	71 74	68 03	64 93	73 45	94 57
Maintenance of buildings and grounds..	9 14	7 48	7 00	6 32	8 68	4 01
Farming	17 30	32 36	9 40	18 69	17 79	28 81
General	35 15	37 36	46 09	47 19	30 83	92 23
Total per capita cost per year.....	\$247 21	\$257 92	\$274 63	\$252 11	\$236 95	\$386 65
Average per capita cost per month.	\$20 60	\$21 49	\$22 89	\$21 01	\$19 75	\$32 22

For the Year Ending June 30, 1920.

	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Northak
Support and subsistence	\$124 65	\$125 86	\$158 02	\$126 41	\$119 39	\$166 04
Care and welfare	76 69	82 35	77 11	71 41	85 25	123 69
Maintenance of buildings and grounds..	9 79	10 01	11 70	6 60	6 29	16 77
Farming	25 41	28 32	11 56	26 45	26 48	32 20
General	37 81	39 48	51 70	46 40	35 46	72 81
Total per capita cost per year.....	\$274 35	\$286 02	\$310 09	\$277 27	\$272 87	\$411 60
Average per capita cost per month.	\$22 86	\$23 81	\$25 83	\$23 10	\$22 74	\$34 30

OVERCROWDING OF STATE HOSPITALS.

All the larger hospitals are overcrowded, according to figures recently submitted, based on an allowance of 500 cubic feet of air space per patient, which is according to the cubic air space adopted for California for tenements and apartment houses.

Stockton State Hospital, with a population of approximately 2400, had 913 patients in rooms of less than 500 cubic feet of air capacity, and in addition to this, had 115 sleeping in halls and corridors.

Napa State Hospital, with approximately 2450 patients, was 26.8 per cent overcrowded; they had 83 sleeping in corridors, 37 sleeping in day rooms, and 24 sleeping on floors.

Agnews State Hospital, with a population of 1600, showed an overcrowding of 21.2 per cent.

Southern California State Hospital, with a population of 2300, had an overcrowding of about 15 per cent. The lower rate in this institution as compared with some of the others, is accounted for by the fact that they have a large number of sleeping porches where patients sleep summer and winter.

At *Norwalk State Hospital* the male department showed overcrowding of about 36 per cent, while the women's department was overcrowded 45 per cent, on a total population of 500.

Sonoma State Home for Feeble-Minded had 1430 beds. They had 41 patients sleeping in hall rooms and day rooms, and overcrowding of 34 patients in rooms and dormitories.

In order that you may see that we have tried to keep up with the increase and growth of hospitals, I submit you the following report from the Bureau of Architecture, showing the buildings that have been erected and contracted for within the last two years:

List of Buildings for the Insane and Feeble-Minded Constructed or Being Constructed by the Bureau of Architecture, State Department of Engineering, During the Biennium 1919-1921, Giving Cost and Capacity of Each.

Institution and building	Cost	Capacity	
		Patients	Others
Agnos State Hospital:			
Two cottages for physicians -----	\$22,000 00		*2
Mendocino State Hospital:			
Cottage for tubercular patients -----	5,000 00	12	
Napa State Hospital:			
Quarters for employees -----	45,000 00		57
Norwalk State Hospital:			
Administration building -----	40,000 00		8
Two cottages for patients -----	140,000 00	170	2
Officers' quarters -----	45,000 00		32
Pacific Colony:			
Group building -----	70,000 00	40	{ 15 } *2
Sonoma State Home:			
Cottage for inmates -----	24,000 00	62	10
Southern California State Hospital -----			
Stockton State Hospital:			
Cottage for disturbed patients -----	45,000 00	67	7
Cottage for tubercular patients -----	22,200 00	24	1
Farm cottage -----	50,000 00	70	8

*Families.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

Occupational therapy has attained an important position in the treatment of mental diseases. Its importance is generally recognized as a means of supplemental treatment. Efforts are made to induce every patient who is physically able to work, to engage in some occupation. Idleness induces introspection, the brooding over troubles, the nursing of delusions. An occupation to which one is adapted awakens a new interest in life and makes a man whose recovery is not to be expected, a better hospital patient, neater, more tractable, arouses an

interest in something he likes. Occupation fits a recoverable patient to return to civil life and helps him cope with the difficulties that have to be met with in the struggle for existence.

In the hospitals at least fifty per cent of all patients are engaged in some useful occupation, primarily for their own benefit, and, secondarily, for the benefit of the hospital. We now have occupational teachers who instruct patients how to work, and try to keep them interested and useful. Those who visit the hospitals and find their relatives employed should feel grateful, rather than hurt, for the ability and desire to work is generally a sign of improvement in the mental condition.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The almost certain inheritance of mental defectiveness where the parents are defective, and the positiveness that the children of defectives will raise feeble-minded children makes us realize the fact that one of the most serious problems faced by our social and economic civilization is that of the feeble-minded. No state has sufficient institutional capacity to care for all of its feeble-minded. At the Sonoma State Home there are at present 819 applications for admission. This is an accumulation of several years, of those who could not be admitted by reason of overcrowding.

We have now actually in the Home as inmates 1394 feeble-minded, and 819 awaiting admission. In the five counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Alameda, San Francisco and Napa there are 2303 mental defectives or feeble-minded.

The state is now constructing the Pacific Colony in Los Angeles County. From the foregoing figures it is evident we will not, when the Colony is completed, have institutional accommodation for all of our defectives.

It is safe to say that no state has capacity to care for all of its mental defectives. In fact, it is not necessary that all feeble-minded should be kept in institutions. With proper training and proper home care many can be safely maintained at home.

Mental defectiveness is not a disease that can be medically treated. It is due to hereditary defect that results in a defect of development. We find a brain development very much like that of an infant. Feeble-mindedness in the parents brings about the same condition in the progeny.

The untrained mental defectives are incapable of self-support and must be pensioners on their more intelligent fellows. A cure can not be expected. He can be trained in a great many things that no normal child can do, none of which, however, require more than a seven year old intelligence. The training must be adapted to the child's

intelligence. He can be taught to do much, but there is no advance in his intellectual capacity; he simply knows a greater variety of things that he has been taught.

Twenty-five per cent of the inmates of penal and correctional institutions are feeble-minded. At least forty per cent of prostitutes are defective mentally.

The child who seems normal so far as intelligence goes, and has ability, shrewdness and cunning, but who lacks moral sense and has not the ability to adapt himself to his surroundings and live a decent life is a constant source of delinquency and crime.

Much can be done for the defective by the creation and operation of ungraded schools where individual teaching is made a feature. In properly constructed schools where pupils can be segregated and taught by example a distinct advance can be made in the education of the scholars. Children must be made familiar with household duties, must be taught the use of things and how to care for them after use. Principles of self control must be taught, and the avoidance of improper habits inculcated. After an education along right lines they are better able to be useful and harmless in the home. After proper teaching, many can be cared for at home, where the home surroundings are proper and where intelligent efforts are made to properly continue their training. Those who, by reason of their weaknesses, are menaces to the public should be sent to an institution for the care of the feeble-minded, where the public can be safeguarded.

CLASSIFICATION OF PSYCHOSES ON FIRST ADMISSIONS.

There were 3729 first admissions to the State Hospitals during the biennial period ending June 30, 1920. The first admissions to the hospitals for the insane more nearly represent the actual prevalence of insanity.

The classification of psychoses shows the following percentages of the principal psychoses:

Senile	-----	12.9
Paresis	-----	18.8
Paranoid and paranoia	-----	4.0
Involuntional	-----	1.2
Alcoholic	-----	7.0
Manic depressive	-----	47.5
Dementia præcox	-----	23.0
Psychoneurosis	-----	.5

F. W. HATCH,
General Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the California State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: To your honorable commission I herewith submit the following report for the seventieth and seventy-first fiscal years:

REPORTS.

In publishing our twelfth biennial report for the year ending June 30, 1920, I wish to respectfully call your attention to the reports herein contained, covering as they do the various phases of your commission's activities, such as medical and institutional care of patients; conduct, improvement and maintenance of institutions; deportation of nonresidents; collections and patient population; and the cooperation of the departments for the good of the service.

The reports of the general superintendent, superintendents of various state hospitals, after-care physician, and state dental surgeon, all cover subjects pertaining to the physical and mental betterment of the state's unfortunate wards.

The report of the deportation agent will show increased activity, with resultant financial benefit to the state. I would respectfully recommend increased appropriation for this department on account of increased population and consequent crowding of the hospitals, increased cost of rail transportation, food and sleeping accommodations. The increased cost of per capita maintenance of the patient population at the hospitals would indicate good business judgment in increasing the deportations of non-pay, nonresident patients to the maximum.

The report of the attorney for the commission will show the successful forcing of collections, civil suits instituted and pressed, court appearances, conferences and consultations, and opinions rendered to the commission office and the various hospitals.

The financial agent's report will show a large volume of work handled, collections made, agreements to pay consummated, investigations and reports on cases, with recommendations to the commission; and a constant working cooperation with our attorney, hospital secretaries, and this office.

COLLECTIONS.

The collections for the contingent funds of all the hospitals and the Sonoma State Home, for this biennial period show a marked increase over the preceding two years. In fact, each biennial period since 1912 has shown a steady increase in collections, both for board and care, as well as commitment and transportation. This is due partly to increasing efficiency in collections and follow-up methods

instituted in this office by the assistant secretary of your commission, and partly to the increased activities of the secretaries to the superintendents at the hospitals. The increase in the rate for board and care to a minimum of twenty dollars per month, enacted by the last legislature and effective on July 22nd, 1919, also accounts in a measure for the added collections. This legislative increase from fifteen to twenty dollars per month for state hospitals, and from ten to twenty dollars per month at the Sonoma State Home was advocated by your commission and the State Board of Control to the 1919 legislature, and made necessary by the advanced per capita cost of maintenance of patients in our state institutions, and was enacted by the legislature on the recommendations made to them. The increased value of farm and orchard products, produced and sold by some of the institutions, has also augmented our contingent total.

The sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh fiscal years showed an increase in collections over the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years of \$66,415.08.

The sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth fiscal years showed an increase of collections over the sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh of \$132,318.23.

State hospital collections for seventieth fiscal year-----	\$375,390 74
State hospital collections for seventy-first fiscal year-----	481,836 67
Total -----	\$857,227 41
An increase over the sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth fiscal years of--	252,449 79

In addition to the above, there was collected for the Sonoma State Home during this biennium, \$65,275.57; making a total collection of \$922,502.98.

In addition, the collections for commitment and transportation for the seventieth and seventy-first fiscal years total \$17,695.65.

While the collections shown by our report give an increasing financial result, the commission has maintained its policy, established many years ago, not to enforce collections where an undue hardship would be worked, and of cancelling many board accounts where conditions would seem to warrant such action, if anything, erring on the side of leniency in doubtful cases. On the other hand, we endeavor, through the various institutions, this office, our financial agent and our attorney, to force collections when there are funds available, or where there is a disposition on the part of those legally responsible to avoid payment of the state's just claims. The satisfactory results obtained here as in other activities of this department are due in no small measure to the spirit of cooperation manifest throughout the service for the benefit of the state and its wards.

PRINTING.

While the commission ran over its printing appropriation, due to the increased cost of all printing, it is hoped that with the increased appropriation asked for the next biennium, and with the new and uniform

blanks recommended by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and adopted, there will be not only a simplification, but a decrease in cost, due to standardization, after they are fully installed.

MEETINGS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

As a result of consensus of opinion between the general superintendent, the various medical superintendents and the State Board of Control, as to the benefits to be derived, the quarterly meetings of superintendents of the hospitals were revived. The exchange of ideas as to methods of administration, treatment of patients, industrial development and farm improvement, and the examination of the hospital at which the meeting is held, with constructive criticism, is of undoubted benefit to the service. It has been contemplated that meetings of similar nature be held for first assistant physicians and others of the hospital medical personnel on whom develop the responsibilities of the successful conduct of the institutions from the standpoint of patient welfare.

The first meeting of superintendents was held December 5 and 6, 1919, at Southern California State Hospital, Patton, California, Dr. John A. Reily, Chairman, E. S. Birdsall, Secretary.

Second meeting, March 16 and 17, 1920, at Stockton State Hospital, Stockton, California, Doctors F. W. Hatch and F. P. Clark presiding, E. S. Birdsall, secretary.

Third meeting, two conferences between the superintendents and the State Board of Charities and Corrections in San Francisco on April 19 and 20, 1920, and again on May 18, 1920, on the standardization and simplification of forms, blanks and hospital records; these forms are now being put into the institutions. This action was requested by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and received the cooperation of the superintendents and the commission office.

GOVERNMENT PATIENTS.

Fourth meeting: On June 29th and 30th the General Superintendent and all superintendents met at Sacramento with the State Board of Control and took up the question of payment of government patients, salary and wage increases of institutional employes, and the subject of nonresident patients in hospitals, and government patients. As a result of conferences of the General Superintendent, Superintendents of Hospitals and State Board of Control with a representative of the United States Government Health Service a rate for government patients at California State Hospitals was finally fixed at \$30.00 per month for regular state hospital service, at which figure contracts are to

be signed for the year ending June 30, 1921, this rate having been fixed on account of the advanced cost of maintenance, yet on the policy that the State of California did not want to profiteer on the national government, and with the understanding that California would not receive more than its just share of this class of patients on account of the reasonable rate fixed.

NONRESIDENT PATIENTS.

The consensus of opinion in re nonresident patients was that owing to the crowded condition of the state hospitals no nonresident patients would be accepted save in exceptional cases, and only then when a maximum rate of \$40.00 per month, in advance, is paid, and provided the consent of the hospital superintendent and general superintendent or commission is secured.

SALARY INCREASES.

As a result of conferences between the superintendents and State Board of Control, and owing to the advanced cost of living, etc., certain salary and wage advances were made for most hospital employes, the superintendents receiving no increase at this time. The office force of your commission has requested a salary raise, owing to advanced living costs and conditions, in the budget estimate to the State Board of Control. The offices of General Superintendent and Secretary, being statutory, were not included in the budget request.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the last biennium there were three public investigations of California state hospitals, one at Agnews State Hospital, and two at Norwalk State Hospital. A full digest of these investigations will no doubt appear in the report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections' biennial report.

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

Respectfully submitted,

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 32	\$1,722 75	\$6,941 15	\$23,684 43
August -----	3,839 01	4,070 67	3,851 00	1,047 25	3,256 13	16,069 69
September -----	5,019 31	3,844 61	4,102 28	878 50	3,553 13	17,397 89
October -----	5,139 35	5,036 53	5,130 98	1,571 50	5,249 45	22,141 81
November -----	1,469 17	5,070 05	4,060 76	1,459 00	3,589 54	15,591 52
December -----	3,209 04	4,250 66	4,909 33	1,022 06	3,901 18	17,963 27
1915—January -----	3,209 93	3,938 90	4,714 48	2,280 13	5,101 71	19,245 15
February -----	2,237 18	5,474 50	4,028 68	1,333 50	4,846 70	17,910 56
March -----	2,625 43	5,940 51	6,146 88	1,437 12	3,918 67	19,968 83
April -----	3,037 70	5,206 97	4,076 60	1,743 00	5,290 01	19,354 28
May -----	1,732 63	6,082 84	6,745 65	1,827 65	3,931 75	20,320 59
June -----	3,873 55	4,486 20	4,676 50	986 00	5,210 14	19,172 39
Totals -----	\$40,445 79	\$59,968 41	\$56,496 46	\$17,272 46	\$54,661 59	\$228,863 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	\$4,758 14	\$2,040 51	\$5,529 89	-----	\$20,470 21
August -----	1,530 62	4,631 01	6,185 60	2,934 99	4,072 33	-----	19,354 56
September -----	2,315 39	4,734 40	4,562 66	756 33	3,724 95	-----	16,663 73
October -----	4,442 24	6,065 64	4,421 57	2,517 50	5,248 80	-----	22,665 75
November -----	3,589 59	3,519 04	4,041 73	1,964 32	4,034 30	-----	17,147 83
December -----	2,384 97	4,960 83	5,259 55	1,013 44	4,751 90	-----	18,390 69
1916—January -----	3,573 51	7,563 54	4,195 83	2,043 50	4,350 22	-----	21,776 60
February -----	3,617 09	5,405 23	3,681 10	1,517 50	6,539 43	-----	20,760 35
March -----	2,810 25	4,403 80	6,100 65	994 20	5,211 82	\$273 65	19,794 87
April -----	2,410 31	3,315 35	4,662 40	1,726 50	5,347 02	115 10	18,076 68
May -----	2,959 25	4,225 62	4,352 88	1,014 10	5,368 62	88 75	18,019 20
June -----	2,985 04	5,412 70	5,643 78	1,856 17	4,743 64	886 40	21,025 73
Totals -----	\$35,319 61	\$60,216 28	\$57,890 92	\$19,913 06	\$58,922 92	\$1,362 90	\$233,566 69

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

Months	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Norwalk	Totals
1916—July -----	\$6,869 03	\$4,331 91	\$4,644 91	\$1,977 68	\$4,040 75	\$350 31	\$23,864 59
August -----	2,693 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	4,008 50	490 55	20,107 55
October -----	2,775 95	5,126 75	5,024 30	1,644 69	3,669 65	516 96	18,958 21
November -----	3,161 12	4,042 93	4,043 55	833 90	4,702 89	383 13	17,367 62
December -----	6,023 04	4,451 02	7,066 96	1,080 25	3,444 12	2,310 21	24,325 60
1917—January -----	2,982 77	8,677 10	5,649 17	2,844 56	4,545 52	1,542 02	25,640 84
February -----	2,159 90	4,748 12	4,035 89	873 50	4,388 78	445 75	16,601 93
March -----	2,905 87	6,034 57	5,737 80	793 75	6,428 24	407 25	22,275 43
April -----	2,832 19	3,943 39	6,296 16	1,849 26	7,101 68	429 40	22,449 90
May -----	3,439 11	5,205 51	5,122 85	1,089 50	4,975 33	717 06	20,496 36
June -----	2,323 44	7,416 42	5,714 98	963 00	5,809 22	231 50	21,353 56
Totals -----	\$41,456 57	\$69,361 02	\$63,837 14	\$16,180 93	\$59,496 13	\$3,046 59	\$258,368 38

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

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

Months	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Norwalk	Totals
1917—July -----	\$3,438 64	\$5,294 33	\$4,801 95	\$1,800 76	\$12,257 74	\$318 83	\$23,407 25
August ---	5,360 02	4,887 50	6,819 23	778 89	9,145 77	545 88	27,066 78
September	4,480 81	6,969 99	5,659 59	2,812 00	4,813 16	597 00	24,327 43
October	4,300 09	5,230 15	6,826 18	1,653 54	5,404 84	685 83	24,316 16
November	4,019 91	4,927 24	5,002 18	1,053 60	4,905 17	1,882 86	21,821 66
December	4,576 11	9,788 07	5,140 41	1,587 50	6,487 90	2,991 98	30,521 97
1918—January	3,856 11	7,998 80	5,597 85	1,894 21	5,158 05	1,869 84	23,373 36
February	8,471 88	8,559 04	5,326 15	2,011 81	5,924 85	1,005 91	26,321 36
March	7,978 23	6,388 13	6,432 05	955 50	5,015 91	682 40	27,459 22
April	6,151 61	9,146 75	5,008 37	3,371 61	5,353 09	1,861 08	31,889 51
May	3,728 27	13,909 52	6,051 69	1,422 79	3,046 91	434 06	38,298 25
June	5,133 48	8,921 99	10,908 15	3,009 41	5,708 08	984 23	34,659 29
Totals..	\$68,494 59	\$91,745 02	\$73,693 09	\$21,911 61	\$73,069 42	\$14,523 27	\$338,419 24

From July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

Months	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Norwalk	Totals
1918—July -----	\$6,476 15	\$11,981 32	\$5,523 17	\$5,031 72	\$5,205 80	\$408 89	\$34,027 04
August	3,495 13	6,933 24	7,140 35	1,732 29	5,879 69	518 38	25,493 66
September	6,196 91	7,045 24	6,114 30	1,096 75	6,200 80	563 43	27,777 48
October	5,249 55	12,340 92	5,570 99	2,899 49	6,044 62	1,943 89	33,437 90
November	3,230 15	6,099 54	7,492 20	1,305 00	4,471 40	1,562 63	24,097 92
December	7,059 07	7,399 10	6,412 23	841 00	5,681 95	1,476 14	28,256 49
1919—January	4,180 88	8,946 60	6,472 32	2,373 61	5,393 24	2,569 73	29,965 38
February	4,000 00	8,150 73	6,179 93	1,207 00	4,695 25	1,368 23	25,595 14
March	3,309 94	11,615 34	7,303 32	1,428 01	5,792 81	2,313 12	32,762 58
April	5,649 90	8,500 84	6,787 20	1,932 25	5,973 02	2,178 63	31,021 83
May	5,484 71	25,326 49	5,579 43	1,879 30	5,170 10	2,705 77	46,145 80
June	3,369 41	11,273 23	7,014 23	1,173 98	6,548 46	3,423 21	36,804 52
Totals..	\$63,201 80	\$126,537 24	\$78,069 64	\$22,857 34	\$65,249 13	\$20,455 59	\$375,390 74

From July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.

Months	Stockton	Napa	Agnews	Mendocino	Southern California	Norwalk	Totals
1919—July -----	\$7,866 38	\$6,465 61	\$8,060 77	\$2,077 45	\$24,236 83	\$2,961 80	\$57,668 84
August	5,193 80	6,844 90	7,031 13	5,316 09	5,542 05	2,563 49	32,791 48
September	6,110 62	9,876 71	8,233 25	1,113 49	7,833 67	2,063 71	35,239 45
October	5,798 42	10,754 40	7,618 13	3,944 65	13,517 05	2,410 10	43,942 75
November	5,215 93	10,164 49	7,419 41	1,810 94	7,073 80	1,333 28	33,337 86
December	7,929 81	9,791 90	8,118 57	3,172 37	7,196 37	2,025 86	38,226 58
1920—January	6,029 13	12,176 39	8,600 36	4,000 58	11,278 84	2,133 46	44,218 76
February	6,505 82	10,276 39	6,884 09	1,595 10	6,566 09	1,998 73	33,847 03
March	5,112 18	8,443 23	7,351 70	2,237 30	8,257 43	3,307 73	34,677 70
April	12,943 23	10,029 14	7,767 86	8,912 18	8,220 82	1,567 13	49,635 73
May	3,172 19	9,995 90	7,919 82	2,751 60	8,494 61	1,448 21	33,781 78
June	3,352 81	10,597 99	7,744 35	2,180 88	12,899 74	1,612 90	43,388 67
Totals..	\$85,185 32	\$117,721 80	\$92,768 41	\$39,012 60	\$121,188 69	\$26,000 85	\$431,836 67

REPORT OF FINANCIAL AGENT.

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

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your instructions, I submit to you a report of cases and claims of state hospitals which were referred to me, from time to time, during the two year period ended June 30, 1920, by your secretary, the secretaries of the several state hospitals for the insane, or by the attorney for the Lunacy Commission, for investigation, collection of delinquencies, and report to you:

1. Total number of cases and claims of State Hospitals—2 years ended June 30, 1920—investigated and reported upon-----	1,403
2. No. of said cases and claims reported on for relief, compromise, or cancellation -----	346
3. No. of cases and claims investigated and then taken up specially with the attorney for your commission -----	187
4. No. of active cases and claims now on hand pending final investigation, settlement, suit, compromise, or cancellation-----	227
5. Cash collection made directly, and also caused to be paid directly to your commission, or directly to State Hospitals, as a result of my efforts -----	\$23,815 00

Of the foregoing cash payments made to the State of California, either by payments directly to me or on account of payments directly to your commission or to one of the several state hospitals as a result of my investigations, nearly six thousand dollars thereof was of outlawed claims; moneys past due under the statute at the time of adjustment and settlement of the claims.

Since my last report to you, together with the attorney of your commission, we have succeeded in having adjusted and paid no small number of long standing and old delinquent claims. We have also cleared up by investigation and special report to your commission a number of such cases in which through our efforts it has been satisfactorily determined that such claims are worthless for one reason or another.

I wish to call special attention to the fact that your secretary and your attorney have been of very great assistance to me in my work.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. HUESTIS,
*Financial Agent of California
State Commission in Lunacy.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount Expended by State Commission in Lunacy.
(As at June 30, 1920.)

SEVENTIETH FISCAL YEAR.

Appropriation for salaries-----	\$19,550.00
Unexpended balance sixty-ninth fiscal year-----	378.10
	\$19,928.10
Amount expended -----	19,928.10
Unexpended balance -----	0.00
Appropriation for traveling and contingent-----	\$2,500.00
Unexpended balance sixty-ninth fiscal year-----	399.33
	\$2,899.33
Amount expended -----	1,917.30
Unexpended balance -----	\$982.03
Appropriation for printing-----	\$4,000.00
Unexpended balance sixty-ninth fiscal year-----	230.82
	\$4,230.82
Amount expended -----	4,230.62
Unexpended balance -----	\$0.20
Appropriation for Deportation Bureau-----	\$10,000.00
Collections and refunds-----	261.27
Unexpended balance sixty-ninth fiscal year-----	2.34
	\$10,263.61
Amount expended -----	10,228.24
Unexpended balance -----	\$34.37

SEVENTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR.

Appropriation for salaries-----	\$20,000.00
Emergency fund, Board of Control-----	550.00
	\$20,550.00
Amount expended -----	20,525.80
Unexpended balance -----	\$24.20
Appropriation for traveling and contingent-----	\$2,500.00
Amount expended -----	2,002.49
Unexpended balance -----	\$497.51
Appropriation for printing-----	\$4,000.00
Emergency fund, Board of Control-----	1,500.00
	\$5,500.00
Amount expended -----	5,500.00
Unexpended balance -----	\$0.00
Appropriation for Deportation Bureau (two years)-----	\$30,000.00
Collections and refunds-----	634.31
	\$30,634.31
Amount expended -----	17,891.63
Unexpended balance -----	\$12,742.68

REPORT OF ATTORNEY.

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

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith a brief summary of the activities of the office of the Attorney for the State Commission in Lunacy, covering the period from June 30, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

During the period in question, this office rendered approximately seventy-five opinions to the State Commission in Lunacy and the Medical Superintendents of the various State Hospitals.

The action of the *State Commission in Lunacy vs. Catherine O'Hara, as Guardian, etc.*, being for the support of Bridget Cavanaugh, an inmate of the Agnews State Hospital, was settled for \$500, the patient having died, and the sum of \$500 representing approximately all the assets of her estate.

The action of the *State Commission in Lunacy vs. F. Cornelia Mott, as Guardian, etc.*, being for the support of Susan B. Hart, an inmate of the Napa State Hospital, was settled for \$540, the full amount sued for, and a new action will be commenced for the three years' support now due.

The action of the *State Commission in Lunacy vs. Herman Hansel, as Guardian, etc.*, being for the support of Herman Schultz, an inmate of the Napa State Hospital, was settled for \$540.

The action of the *State Commission in Lunacy vs. Gustav Gunther, as Guardian, etc.*, being for the support of Herman Schultz, an inmate of the Napa State Hospital, was settled for the full amount due, to wit, \$669.35.

The action of the *State Commission in Lunacy vs. Elizabeth Hobbs, as Guardian, etc.*, being for the support of Herman Schultz, an inmate of the Stockton State Hospital, was settled for \$165.

Approximately \$20,000 was collected through this office for the support of patients at the various State Hospitals, some of the larger items being: \$1,375 for the support of Jamison; \$711.50 for the support of Lovejoy; \$540 for the support of Hampshire; \$540 for the support of Chrisman; \$540 for the support of Gericke; \$500 for the support of Dolan; \$450 for the support of Weed; \$400 for the support of Sanborn; \$360 for the support of Squires.

The Financial Agent of the Commission took up with this office for action approximately one hundred eighty-seven claims.

This office has also been called upon daily to acknowledge service of inventories, accounts, etc., and to investigate the same. In a

number of cases we have had to appear in court upon the hearing of the accounts of various guardians, either to object to items in the accounts or to insist upon the court making an order of payment to the various State Hospitals.

In the month of June, 1919, as a result of certain charges made by Dr. Fred Webster, an inmate of the Agnews State Hospital, a thorough investigation of the management of said hospital was ordered and a public hearing lasting a week was held under the direction of a representative of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. At the request of the State Commission in Lunacy, I attended this hearing and assisted in the conduct of the investigation and the examination of a great many witnesses.

As a result of the persistent efforts of the secretaries of the various hospitals, the Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy and the Financial Agent, I find that the guardians of the estates of inmates of the State Hospitals, as well as the attorneys for the guardians, are becoming more thoroughly impressed with the idea that there is practically no chance of escaping payment for board in proper cases, and the instances where attempts are made to deceive the commission as to ability to pay have become less each year.

The Secretary of the Commission and the Financial Agent have rendered this office great help and there has been a spirit of friendly cooperation between us which has resulted in the collection of a large amount of money for the support of the State Hospitals.

Very respectfully yours,

EARL D. WHITE,

Attorney for the State Commission in Lunacy.

REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to submit to your honorable commission the following report from the office of the state dental surgeon of services rendered at the various state hospitals and the Sonoma State Home and state reformatories:

During that period I have been allowed an assistant dentist, Dr. Holt W. Alden, who has been assigned to the California School for Girls at Ventura, the Whittier State School at Whittier, and the Norwalk State Hospital. I have furnished him with a complete traveling outfit, all necessary instruments and a special traveling trunk.

A request has been submitted by Dr. Hoisholt and the Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital for a resident dentist. This request, I heartily indorse. We expect to fill this position, together with a complete dental outfit, by the first of next July, 1921.

The dental department in the Agnews State Hospital is in excellent condition, the office being fully equipped and thoroughly modern. Dr. Stocking and the Board of Managers are ever ready to lend every assistance possible.

The Mendocino State Hospital has a splendid dental suite, and Dr. Richards and the Board of Managers are always willing to assist in every way possible. There are over one hundred over-seas cases here and first aid is furnished in the care of the teeth.

The Sonoma State Home, through the kindness of Dr. Butler and the Board of Managers, have installed a sanitary cuspidor and an electric sterilizer, which facilitates and makes more efficient work possible.

The Southern California and Stockton State Hospitals were unavoidably without the assistance of a dentist for a time, but through the kindness of Dr. Hatch and the Board of Control I was able to assign the assistant state dental surgeon to the Southern California State Hospital for a month, and later Superintendent Reily and myself succeeded in securing a resident dentist for that hospital.

I visited the Stockton State Hospital and personally cared for a number of emergency cases. Dr. Clark and myself finally secured a satisfactory resident dentist for the hospital there.

I am most fortunate in my visits to the various state institutions, to have the same dental nurses assist me. And I would like to thank,

at this time, the members of the office force of the State Commission in Lunacy for their cooperation in helping.

Permit me to again suggest and urge that resident dentists of the various state hospitals, reformatories and prisons be placed under the supervision of the state dental surgeon, for two reasons:

First: To equalize the dental work between the various institutions—for example, where one institution is without a dentist, the supervising dentist could temporarily transfer a resident dentist from one of the other institutions for emergency cases, until the need was supplied.

Second: In this way a system of records could be adopted, giving a complete check of all materials used and the work accomplished, which would, in my opinion, strongly tend to add efficiency and economy to the dental department.

It is my hope, within the near future, to obtain the installation of a sanitary tooth-brush rack in all the institutions which, I think, will meet all the prophylactic requirements.

The following is a biennial report of work accomplished at the various state institutions:

Fillings -----	2350
Extractions -----	7138
Cleanings -----	1150
Treatments -----	162
Removed Bridges -----	18
Removed Crowns -----	29
Reset Bridges -----	18
Reset Crowns -----	22
Reset Inlays -----	7
Removed Necrosed Bone -----	2
Curetted Right Lower Mandibulea -----	3

Very truly yours,

LEO J. McMAHON,
State Dental Surgeon.

REPORT OF DEPORTATION AGENT.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: In reporting the activities of the bureau of deportation for the past biennium it may be of interest to give a brief account showing results obtained since the organization of the bureau in September, 1915. Prior to that date, no organized effort was made to handle nonresidents, the alien insane, alone, being taken care of. The bureau is now well organized and with the hearty cooperation of all concerned is accomplishing satisfactory results. Persistent efforts to convince sister states as to the justice of receiving and caring for their insane are bearing fruit and I am pleased to report the ever-increasing number of states with whom we have established friendly business relations.

While the activities of the bureau have materially reduced the population of our state hospitals in the return of nonresidents to their homes in the several states, there is another feature of considerable importance. It has become generally known to the authorities of most of the states that California is alive and watchful of her interests, and will no longer tolerate the practice of affording asylum to the mentally defective influenced to come to us by our salubrious climate.

Prior to the organization of the bureau in 1915 the alien insane had been handled by the writer, together with other work for the commission.

The following table shows, in condensed form, results obtained:

Nonresidents returned to their homes.....	789
Aliens deported by Federal authorities.....	518
Chinese returned to China.....	165
Japanese returned to Japan.....	71
Total	1,543

ALIEN INSANE.

Federal deportations, owing to the cessation of the war, are again in full operation, excepting those to Russia. During the biennium 92 aliens were deported. This number is considerably less than in pre-war periods, but according to recent newspaper accounts the tide of immigration has again set in. While it will be a number of years before immigration reaches pre-war numbers, if it ever does, I have no doubt California will receive her share of the mental defectives of foreign countries.

NONRESIDENT INSANE.

The following table shows the number of nonresidents returned to other states, and the hospitals from which they were removed:

Southern California State Hospital	146
Stockton State Hospital	88
Napa State Hospital	50
Agnews State Hospital	28
Mendocino State Hospital	23
Norwalk State Hospital	21
Total	356

A total of 601 cases were investigated by the bureau, fifty-nine per cent of whom were deported; 86 cases were permitted to remain in our hospitals by payment for their care and treatment. The balance, 159 cases, due to such causes as death, senility, physical and mental incapacity, and our inability to ascertain or determine as to their legal settlement, were permitted to remain in our state hospitals.

The increase in the cost of all commodities and the advance in wages increases the importance of the work of the bureau.

The legislature of the session of 1919 appropriated \$30,000 for this bureau. Our next budget request is for \$40,000 and it is sincerely hoped that the budget board can see its way clear to grant our request.

Permit me, in closing, to express my appreciation of the cooperation of the State Board of Control and the authorities of the several state hospitals.

Your attention is respectfully called to the accompanying tables.

CHAS. F. WAYMIRE,
Deportation Agent.

TABLE No. 1.

Nativity of Aliens Deported, July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

Australia	1	Italy	18
Austria	4	Japan	2
Canada	5	Mexico	20
China	1	New Zealand	2
Denmark	2	Nova Scotia	2
England	2	Norway	2
Finland	2	Poland	1
Germany	11	Russia	2
Greece	3	Spain	4
Guatemala	1		
Holland	1	Total	92
Ireland	6		

TABLE No. 2.

Time in the United States of Allens Deported on U. S. Government Warrants, July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

6 to 12 months -----	8	30 to 36 months -----	6
12 to 15 months -----	3	36 to 48 months -----	19
15 to 18 months -----	2	48 to 60 months -----	38
18 to 21 months -----	3		
21 to 24 months -----	2	Total -----	92
24 to 30 months -----	11		

TABLE No. 3.

July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

Deported on U. S. Government Warrants -----	88
Deported by relatives or friends -----	4
Cases held pending settlement of war -----	3
Cases under investigation -----	25
Cases with negative results -----	53
Total -----	173

TABLE No. 4.

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

	Allens deported and non-residents returned -----	Per capita cost for maintenance, etc. -----	Saving based on cost for maintenance -----	Per capita cost for construction, furnishing, 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 through the State Commission in Lunacy -----
1905 -----	10	\$1.6 37	\$1,563 70	\$550 00	\$5,500 00	\$7,068 70	\$1,200 00	\$5,868 70
1908 -----	15	150 35	2,256 25	550 00	8,250 00	10,506 25	1,200 00	9,306 25
1907 -----	8	162 32	1,293 53	570 00	4,470 00	5,668 53	1,200 00	4,468 53
1908 -----	15	165 08	2,476 20	550 00	8,250 00	10,726 20	1,200 00	9,526 20
1909 -----	27	163 03	4,401 81	750 00	20,250 00	24,651 81	1,200 00	23,451 81
1910 -----	63	184 02	11,341 25	750 00	47,250 00	58,591 23	1,200 00	57,391 23
1911 -----	63	192 11	12,162 93	750 00	47,270 00	59,352 93	1,200 00	58,152 93
1912 -----	44	175 14	7,706 16	750 00	33,000 00	40,706 16	1,200 00	39,506 16
1913 -----	39	196 63	7,434 57	750 00	29,250 00	36,684 57	1,200 00	35,474 57
1914 -----	146	196 70	28,708 20	750 00	109,500 00	133,218 20	1,200 00	132,018 20
1915 -----	27	192 06	5,185 62	750 00	20,250 00	25,435 62	1,200 00	24,235 62
1916 -----	175	186 52	32,640 00	750 00	131,250 00	163,890 00	1,200 00	162,690 00
1917 -----	109	187 50	20,437 50	700 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
1919 -----	144	200 00	28,800 00	750 00	108,000 00	136,800 00	3,000 00	133,800 00
1920 -----	304	200 00	60,800 00	750 00	228,000 00	288,800 00	3,000 00	285,800 00
Totals -----	1,390		\$265,322 69		\$1,032,290 00	\$1,298,252 66	\$5,600 00	\$1,272,622 66

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1_b3109954
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

REPORT OF AFTER-CARE PHYSICIAN.

To the State Commission in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN: The following report covers the year ending June 30, 1920 only, as the commission very kindly gave me leave of absence during 1918-19 to do Red Cross work in France. At a meeting of the superintendents of the northern California State Hospitals and the Sonoma State Home in May 1919, it was decided that out-patient clinics should be opened in various towns and cities of the state and the Oakland Clinic was assigned to me. Consequently on January 1, 1920, I was given a place on the staff of the Alameda County Health Center, and was later made chief of the Neuro-psychiatric Clinic.

The following is a report of the work done during the past year:

Calls made by patients on parole from State Hospitals.....	70.
Calls made by friends and relatives of patients seeking advice.....	167
Calls made by physicians at homes of patients.....	158
Calls made by social workers.....	367
Patients brought to office for mental examinations—	
In San Francisco.....	412
In Oakland.....	63
	475

Beside the above work eight private sanitarium in the bay region have been inspected and reported upon, and several complaints against these sanitarium have been investigated. Investigations have also been made at the request of the deportation agent.

I have been fortunate in securing the services of two very excellent volunteer social workers, Miss Gertrude Moller, a graduate of the Smith College Course in Psychiatric Social Service who gave her services for six months, and Miss Dorothy Valentine who did six months of psychiatric social service work as part of her course in public health nursing at the University of California.

The work which was started primarily as after-care work has developed along three different lines, namely:

1. After-care work.
2. Educational work.
3. Preventative work.

The after-care work is the least satisfactory of the three. Comparatively few patients have complete insight into their psychoses, and many of them resent any sort of follow-up work. At first an attempt was made to visit each paroled case but this was found to be unprofitable and undesirable. The method now used is as follows. When

notice is received of the parole of a patient, a letter is written to the parent or guardian proffering the assistance of the after-care department, requesting that the patient be brought to the office, or offering to call if this be impossible. The report shows this plan is only moderately successful.

The educational work has consisted in giving clinical instruction in psychiatry to the medical students of the University of California, in furnishing patients for lectures and demonstration, and giving a series of lectures on psychiatric social service to the class in public health nursing at the university.

The preventative work has developed from 117 cases the first year (1914) to its present proportions, showing the demand for a psychiatric clinic.

The type of cases examined is shown by the following classification:

Traumatic psychoses	2	
Senile psychoses	7	
Dementia paralytica	23	
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	5	
Psychoses with cerebral arterio-sclerosis	25	
Psychoses with organic brain disease.....	16	
Psychoses with chorea (Sydenhams).....	1	
Psychoses with multiple sclerosis	3	
Lethargic encephatitis	5	
Alcoholic psychosis	5	
Toxic psychoses	6	
Toxic psychoses (pellagara)	2	
Toxic psychoses (hyperthyroidism)	1	
Toxic psychoses bromism.....	1	10
Manic depressive psychoses.....		27
Involuntional melancholia.....		8
Symptomatic depression.....		9
Dementia praecox.....		64
Paranoid states.....		5
Epilepsy	4	
Epilepsy psychic	5	
Epilepsy traumatic	2	
Epilepsy petit mal.....	1	
Epilepsy with dementia	35	
Epilepsy with feeble-mindedness	2	49
Constitutional inferiority—		
Idiocy	2	
Imbecility	18	
Moronism	63	83
Constitutional psychopathy		35
Borderline cases—		
Hysteria	76	
Hystero-epilepsy	5	
Psychoneuroses	20	
Psychasthenia	9	
Compulsion neurosis	2	
Syphilophobia	1	
Agoraphobia	2	14
Malingering		5
No psychosis.....		30

A number of cases are listed under two diagnoses, hysteria and feeble-mindedness being the most common combination.

These cases have been referred for examination by the clinics of the University of California Hospital, the Associated Charities of San Francisco and Oakland, the Widows' Pension Bureau, the Federal Vocational Board, the Federal Employment Bureau, the Red Cross, the Eureka Benevolent Society, the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association, the House of Friendship, the Juvenile Courts of San Francisco and Oakland and private physicians.

The best results have been obtained through advising the various organizations in regard to the handling of mentally defective cases, and in the treatment of the "borderline cases." The work has been greatly facilitated by the fact that patients can be referred for diagnosis and treatment to any of the departments of the out-patient clinic at the University of California Hospital practically without charge. The hospital has likewise furnished for the work an office, a stenographer and telephone service. The lack of social workers makes it impossible to give exact figures as to the results of treatment. Many cases have improved, and some are apparently cured. In a few cases it has been impossible to persuade relations or organizations to return nonresidents to their own states before their psychoses became advanced. A number have been saved from commitment to State Hospitals. A much larger number could have been saved with facilities for temporary care in a psychopathic hospital and a staff of paid social workers.

Respectfully submitted.

EVA CHARLOTTE REID,
After-care Physician.

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

*Honorable Board of Managers,
Stockton State Hospital,
Stockton, California.*

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit to you my biennial report on the movement of patients, money received and expended, and other business transactions of the hospital.

The affairs of the Stockton State Hospital have progressed very favorably during the past two years.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Our new buildings, one for disturbed women and the other for tubercular patients, have been completed and are now ready to be occupied.

At the farm the new cottage for chronic patients is nearing completion. This is the first unit of the seven proposed cottages where the men suffering from chronic mental condition can be kept apart from the acute and semi-acute. I feel when this colony is completed and the patients removed from the hospital in town, that conditions will be very much better for both types of cases. Those at the farm will then be able to spend more time out of doors and many of them can be occupied with farm work. This condition will not alone be beneficial to the patients, but will also greatly assist in caring for the different farm industries.

For many years we have had industrial therapy and reeducational occupation for our women patients but within the last few months we have opened up a very fine department for occupational therapy for the men. Here rugs, carpets, baskets, brooms, toys, shoes and different other articles are manufactured. As we all know, this is not alone very beneficial to the welfare of the patients but means quite a saving to the institution in the fact that these articles can be made at the hospital instead of being purchased.

Our medical staff has been doing excellent work and we have had very satisfactory results in the treatment of the patients through our system of hydrotherapy.

The farm as you will see by the Business Manager's report has been very productive, enabling us to diminish our cost of maintenance and at the same time provide the patients with a great variety of vegetables and an adequate supply of milk, eggs, etc.

I wish to extend to the Board of Managers my appreciation for the hearty cooperation which has been extended to me in this work during the past biennial period.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED P. CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.**

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

GENTLEMEN: The end of the seventy-first fiscal year finds Napa State Hospital the largest in the state in point of inmateship. The number of patients in the hospital on August 31, was 2402. The admissions have averaged 62.6 patients monthly since the beginning of the present year, and this number has included but 1.12 inebriates as a monthly average.

During the last year, two new cottages, having each a male and female wing, have been added to the hospital, the capacity of each wing being thirty-eight patients.

The Distributing cottage receives the patients as they come into the hospital, the majority being distributed soon after admission, to other treatment buildings, while some find the surroundings there suitable to their care.

The Decrepit cottage supplies a much-needed opportunity for the old, feeble and untidy patients to be housed where they can take daily exercise in the open air, and the bedridden can be wheeled in invalid chairs over gentle inclines into adjoining yards confined by verdure-covered wire-netting walls. This class of patients receives here, ideal treatment and surroundings which they have not before enjoyed.

The hospital is in need of the following special appropriations:

1. For the completion of the pathological laboratory and autopsy rooms	\$10,000 00
2. A two-story cottage for non-parole workers to accommodate about 100 men	80,000 00
3. A Convalescent cottage for women to accommodate about 40 patients	32,000 00
4. Nurses' Home No. 2, to house about 55 single women and married couples	75,000 00
5. An enlargement of the laundry by the addition of a second story to cover one-half of the floor space of the first story, with a 4 loop conveyor dry room	15,000 00
Together with a formaldehyde sterilizer with ammonia generator for infected or filthy clothes	3,000 00
6. A manor house or a group of houses around a court for the staff, to comprise 5 apartments or houses for 4 physicians and private secretary with common kitchen and dining room	50,000 00
7. A crematory for the incineration of the dead left to the care of the state	15,000 00
8. Patients' shops with equipment for the Occupational Therapy Department	10,000 00

The general health of the institution has been quite good during the past two years, with the exception of the invasion of the epidemic of

influenza. We have had a single case of diphtheria develop on three different occasions, the last case in August of this year; the measures instituted preventing a further spread.

THE EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.

When in October, 1918, this epidemic reached the various towns in California, including the town of Napa, it did not for some time invade the Napa State Hospital. When Dr. McCoy, Director of the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington, D. C., heard of this, he suggested that an experiment be made with the Rosenau serum, for which great prophylactic powers had been claimed at that time. Dr. McCoy made a personal investigation of the hospital, and sent an assistant who, with the help of the Internes, Dr. Teeter, and other members of the hospital staff, selected 800 patients who did not show evidence of nerve-syphilis, and were of about the same age. These patients were promiscuously placed in two groups, one to be vaccinated with the above mentioned serum, and the other to be left unvaccinated. As luck would have it, the first cases of influenza did not begin to show themselves until about three weeks after the vaccination, that is, on November 29, 1918. After that date, the disease made a very rapid spread through the institution. At its height, there were about 400 cases, including employees, in bed at about the same time. The patients were studied with regard to the number of cases involved, the average duration of non-pneumonic cases, the mortality of the pneumonias, etc., in each of the two groups. The final tabulation showed that the acme in all these respects lay about as frequently in the group that had been vaccinated as it did in the other group, justifying the conclusion that the Rosenau serum had not shown itself possessed of the preventive qualities claimed for it.

THE INFLUENCE OF FEDERAL PROHIBITION UPON ALCOHOLISM.

At the beginning of this year, a study was made at the hospital as to the effect of the prohibition law upon admissions, more particularly as regards inebriety, but also in cases of alcoholic insanity and such psychoses as are frequently combined with excessive indulgence in liquor. A survey was also made of the microbic type of psychoses, which above all is closely related to alcoholic excess—namely, the syphilitic disease of the cerebro-spinal system. We have now made the above study include the latter half of the first year after national prohibition went into effect. It is, of course, too early for a thorough and decisive report, but the results are so emphatic and striking for the first year, that the deduction can hardly fail to point in the

direction of what we shall know at the end of five years, if the people of the United States shall give us an opportunity to make a statistical study at the end of this distance between milestones.

The following table shows that during the five years terminating June 30, 1919, the inebriates have averaged 18.1 per cent of men admitted and 9 per cent of women admitted; i. e., committed inebriates were twice as numerous among the men admitted as among the women admitted, while the alcoholic insanities were more than three times as frequent among men than among women, the proportion being 14.7 per cent to 4.1 per cent. During the year of national prohibition, the admission of inebriates was reduced from 18.1 per cent to 1.3 per cent among men, while during this same period, the reduction in women inebriates was from 9 per cent to nothing, not a single woman inebriate having been admitted during the past year.

The alcoholic insanities show a decrease from 14.7 per cent to 6.3 per cent among men and a decrease from 4.1 per cent to 1.6 per cent among women. That the reduction has been less among alcoholic insanities, is to be ascribed to the more gradual and chronic influences of alcohol excess in this category of cases, so that one year would not give end results. While I find that there has been an increase in the number of admissions to the hospital during the last fiscal year, viz., from 637 to 683, I should not connect this small increase with the change brought about by national prohibition as the table shows that there has been a gradual increase in the number of admissions during the last six years.

Admissions of Cases of Inebriety, Alcoholic Insanity, and Insanity Complicated by Alcoholism at Napa State Hospital During the Five Years Ending June 30, 1919, and the First Year of National Prohibition.

	Year ending June 30, 1915.	Year ending June 30, 1916.	Year ending June 30, 1917.	Year ending June 30, 1918.	Year ending June 30, 1919.	Average admissions per year.	Percentage of men or women for 1915-1919, inclusive.	Admissions during year ending June 30, 1920.	Percentage for year ending June 30, 1920.
Inebriety									
Male	63	112	76	52	37	69	18.1	6	1.3
Female	27	30	23	16	11	21.4	9.0		
Alcoholic insanity									
Male	48	46	54	59	73	56	14.7	28	6.3
Female	12	7	7	11	12	9.8	4.1	4	1.6
Insanity complicated by alcoholism									
Male	4	7	6	10	12	7.8	2.6	3	.67
Female	3	1	2	2		1.6	.67	2	.8
Total admissions to hospital									
Male	353	400	376	386	384	380.4		444	
Female	222	245	232	232	253	233.8		239	
Totals	578	645	608	618	637			683	

SYPHILITIC TREATMENTS AND LABORATORY WORK.

The laboratory returns in regard to syphilis for the last two years, give an unusually high percentage of invasion among the admitted patients, viz., 23.1 per cent of positive reactions of the blood, and among these 11.79 per cent of the 1229 admissions showed syphilitic invasion of the nervous system. These patients have been given very careful attention therapeutically. During the year ending September 1, 1920, 753 hypodermic mercurial treatments, 171 intravenous injections of salvarsan and in twenty instances the Mehrten's method (inverted Swift-Ellis) of subdural treatment has been administered. The latter mode of treatment, begun in May of this year, gives us a combined effect of spinal drainage and homologous serum reinforced by bichloride of mercury upon the permeability of the membrane in the choroid plexus, so that arsenic of the afterwards administered interavenous arsphenamine injection can be allowed to pass in increased quantity from the blood stream into the fluid filling the cerebro-spinal spaces. The last mentioned treatment has to be administered with the greatest exactness as to faultless aseptic technique. Great risks have been taken in preparing the serum in the present laboratory rooms, which are located in the basement and under the kitchen of the Acute Quiet Hospital, where infection by dust and flies is apt to occur. If these treatments are to continue, it is most urgent that an up-to-date laboratory be provided. An appropriation of \$20,000 was granted by the legislature four years ago for this purpose, but on account of the high cost of material, it has so far been impossible to build the laboratory planned for this amount. The hospital is therefore now requesting an additional \$10,000 for the building of this most necessary adjunct.

About a year ago, a Bio-chemical study was begun by C. G. McArthur, Ph.D., the late acting pathologist, at the temporary laboratory rooms under the kitchen of the Acute Quiet Hospital. About thirty of our patients, male and female, who were suffering from epilepsy, were singled out for the study of their blood, urine and spinal fluid. The specimens of these body fluids were secured at certain fixed times, bearing on the relationship to the epileptic seizures (i. e. before, during and after attacks). Dr. McArthur did an enormous amount of chemical analysis in this connection, but had not brought matters to a satisfactory conclusion when he left the institution August 1, 1920.

He secured, however, certain valuable data bearing on the metabolic changes going on in the body during the attacks. These data will be published at a later date, being of value to future scientific investigators in this field.

WORK THERAPY DEPARTMENT.

The work in occupational therapy at the female department has been very successful during the past year. An exhibit of the results accomplished was made at the 1920 meeting of the American Medical Psychological Association held in Cleveland, Ohio, which attracted much attention and brought us an award of merit, the fifth award conferred upon the Napa State Hospital at meetings of the above association during the last four years.

An exhibit was also made at this year's state fair in Sacramento concerning which Miss N. E. Hick in charge of the department has this to say:

"A great interest was manifested at the fair in the weaving work, in the children's clothes and in the quilt stuffed with wool from our own sheep. The great thought which I was able to bring out and which many visitors voiced was that the work of occupational therapy is curative, because it takes the thought off self."

We are asking for a special appropriation of \$10,000 to enable us to equip shops for the employment of men. A competent director of this is expected to be here to begin the work in a month or two. A building formerly used as the drying room of the laundry, is suitable for the location of these shops. A corner of this building has already been allotted to a printery, and some of the patients will hereafter be given an opportunity to do this sort of work.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

To a limited extent, the staff of the hospital has endeavored to pave the way for the convalescing and recovered patients when they leave the institution, by giving advice through correspondence to relatives in homes and through assistance of the after-care physician of the hospitals, but it is to be hoped that before another year, we shall have a special field worker stationed at the hospital who can be sent out to study home surroundings for diagnostic purposes and make preparations for the after-care work.

THE LIBRARY.

Our library is at present housed in one of the rooms destined for the training school for nurses. It is being enjoyed by the patients and our efforts will be bent toward making it more helpful in its scope. Gifts of books from friends have enlarged it until it now numbers about 400 volumes. The room is conveniently located and furnished with chairs and large tables where the boys of the parole

cottages like to come and read. The Napa County Library has kindly granted us the privilege of taking out books, 50 volumes being loaned to patients and employees for renewal, every three months.

POST OFFICE.

A special post office for the Napa State Hospital finally became an accomplished fact on August 26, 1920, and has received the name of the Imola Post Office. It has been a much needed want for many years and will be appreciated by all connected with the institution.

HELP.

As regards help, we have successfully struggled through the war period, and so far, through the after-war period, but the shortage of attendants, cooks, milkers, etc., is still at times acute. These difficulties have handicapped our efforts to start a training school, which cannot well be conducted until opportunities for instruction in all directions, including dietetics can be properly given at the institution.

For some years a shortage on the staff has been much felt but the sore trials of the war prompted toward economy. An assistant physician and a psychologic worker were asked for two years ago, and the former was granted. In June of this year, the Board of Control accommodated the earnest request of your board in granting us one addition each to the medical staff of the male and female department, and a request for the appointment of a resident dentist has just been approved by the Board of Control. The creation of the position of a psychologist will have to await fulfillment at a later date, which it is to be hoped is not too far off.

I regret to report the loss sustained by the hospital in the resignation of the assistant physician, Dr. Geraldson-Miller, who has been a faithful and efficient officer of the institution for nearly 13 years.

Dr. Ethel D. Owen entered upon her duties in the hospital July 2, and has in personality and efficiency, come up to every expectation.

I wish to express my appreciation to all officers, attendants and employees in the service who have been loyal and helpful throughout the trying years of the biennial period just completed.

Thanking your honorable board for their valued assistance, and

Respectfully submitting this report.

A. W. HOISHOLT,
Medical Superintendent.

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

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

GENTLEMEN: The tabulated reports submitted herewith together with the report of the treasurer quite fully show the operations of the hospital during the past biennial period. With the details of the management you are quite familiar because of your close touch therewith.

Insufficient appropriations to meet the high cost of living and inability to secure sufficient and efficient help have made the work difficult. In fact it has been impossible to do much that should have been done and to progress as desired in the care and treatment of patients, or to continue much desired improvements and repairs.

However, with increased salaries and better conditions for securing efficient help, and with lower cost of living, if sufficient appropriations are granted us, we should resume our normal activities and progress toward higher standards and more advanced methods.

The outlook is reassuring and I think I can promise you that under your guidance the biennial period upon which we are entering will be one of marked progress and efficiency.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

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

GENTLEMEN: We, the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital, in discharge of the duty imposed upon us by law, hereby submit to you our report of the biennial period ending June 30, 1920, together with the report of the Medical Superintendent. The report of the Medical Superintendent shows in tabulated form the movement of population, the medical tables, production of the farm, garden, dairy, etc., and other details of the general management of the institution.

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

The water softening plant for which appropriation was made by the legislature of 1916 has been completed and is in successful operation.

The second floor of the Administration building has been converted into a ward for male patients and 68 patients are now being cared for there.

Ward 9 which formerly accommodated 107 patients and was situated over the laundry and bakery, making it very uncomfortable, has been reconstructed and the ward made comfortable, accommodating 45 patients.

The laundry and bakery was reconstructed and new laundry and bakery machinery installed, filling a long needed want.

Three old 75-horsepower boilers which were condemned by the boiler inspectors of the Industrial Accident Board, have been replaced by the installation of two 150-horsepower boilers.

Ward 7 which formerly consisted of temporary shacks of wood and was used for housing 105 patients has been reconstructed on the cottage plan as far as the appropriation would permit and now houses 153 patients. The tubercular patients in this congregate cottage plan are separated from non-tubercular patients, and a new modern tubercular cottage built as large as funds would permit.

Floors in the female wards have been renewed and necessary plumbing repairs made as far as the appropriation would permit.

A new steam heating distributing system has been installed in the Administration and Ward Buildings.

A cloister in the yard for female patients has been constructed. There is such a cloister in the yard for male patients which has proven a great benefit to the male patients by enabling them to go out of doors during the winter months and also a protection against the heat of the summer. The female patients can now enjoy this same benefit.

We recommend an appropriation for the support of the hospital for the fiscal years 1921-1922 and 1922-1923 in the sum of \$394,065.40; for salaries for the above period, \$300,000.

The ordinary expense has been considerably increased, due, for the most part, to the higher prices paid for all supplies, to the advance paid for salaries and wages and to the increase in the number of patients received due to the fact that this hospital has been designated as the receiving hospital for War Risk Insurance patients from all points west of the Mississippi River. The amount asked for support and salaries for the next two years, \$694,065.40, will be none too much for the requirements and needs of this institution.

The Medical Superintendent in his report has in detail given the reasons why special appropriations asked for are highly necessary. We have investigated these matters fully, wish to emphasize the reasons given and strongly recommend that the legislature be urged to appropriate the amounts asked for by the Medical Superintendent. The list of items of special appropriation asked for and grouped according to functions is as follows:

I. Construction, New.		
1. Receiving Building		\$150,000 00
Service connections, \$8,000; equipment \$17,000.....		25,000 00
2. Addition to kitchen \$18,000; equipment \$2,000.....		20,000 00
3. Employees Building		60,000 00
Service \$7,600; equipment \$6,400.....		14,000 00
4. Completing male tuberculosis cottage \$6,000; equipment \$1,000....		7,000 00
5. Converting present floor in Administration Building to house 60 patients		15,000 00
6. New administration building		45,000 00
		\$336,000 00
II. Farm Improvements.		
1. Treatment and storage at dairy	\$5,000 00	
2. Irrigation at ranch	9,000 00	
3. New well and pump at ranch.....	5,300 00	19,300 00
		19,300 00
III. Water Supply.		
1. Improving water supply	35,000 00	
2. Conduit dam No. 3 to dam No. 2.....	1,300 00	
3. Fire protection at dairy.....	1,000 00	
4. Water meter 10-inch pipe line.....	650 00	37,950 00
		37,950 00

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1_b3109954
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

IV. Shops and Warehouses, Etc.

1. Plumbing shop \$1,600; equipment \$900.....	2,500 00	
2. Mechanical equipment	13,000 00	
3. Disposal effluent gas plant	2,000 00	
4. High pressure gas receiver, etc.....	11,000 00	
5. Repainting gas and water tanks.....	1,600 00	
6. Two additional oil tanks. One at switch and one at hospital	6,000 00	36,100 00

V. Miscellaneous.

1. Sewage disposal	10,000 00	
2. Survey pipe lines	1,000 00	11,000 00
3. Ruddick estate		25,000 00
		<u>\$465,350 00</u>

We wish to express our gratification at the spirit of harmony and cooperation that pervades between the Medical Superintendent and his staff of assistants and the hospital employees. The work in every department is being conducted with zeal, fidelity and loyalty to the interest of the state.

The results are apparent in the contentment and general good health of the patients, in the large profits that have been earned by the farm, dairy, piggery and poultry farm, and the consequent saving in per capita support.

In conclusion the Board desires to make mention of their high appreciation of the services of the Medical Superintendent and the other officers associated with him in the management and administration of the affairs of this state hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

BOARD OF MANAGERS,

ALFRED GREENEBAUM, *President.*

THOS. P. BOYD.

P. I. LANCASTER.

B. J. PATOCCHIL.

RALPH A. GROVER.

Attest: J. F. GALVIN, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

The biennial report of the Mendocino State Hospital covers general topics, special topics and recommendations for the budget of the ensuing biennial period.

GENERAL TOPICS.

I. Physical Conditions.

(1) The following improvements have been made during the past biennium:

(a) Parole grounds cloister for women similar to that for the men.....	\$5,000 00
(b) Male tubercular cottage completed one-half (as far as money permitted)	5,000 00
(c) Farm and dairy improvements including readjustment and rebuilding of poultry yard and repairs to dairy barn.....	4,500 00
(d) Improvement of steam distribution system.....	5,000 00
Total	\$19,500 00

(2) Production on the farm, dairy, pig ranch, gardens, and poultry yard has been pushed so that food production in this hospital has been proportionately as large as the more favored hospitals in the state. The tables of production show the details and are a source of great gratification.

II. Medical Conditions.

(1) General health: Latter part of October to December 1, 1918, witnessed a most virulent influenza epidemic among patients and employees of this hospital. Doctors from other hospitals and the east report that they saw no such number of virulent cases. The facts are: Our total number of cases was 296 patients and 47 employees, or a grand total of 343. Of these 122 patients and 28 employees had pneumonia (44 per cent of patients and 38 per cent of employees). Our general mortality was 17 per cent. Our mortality among pneumonia cases alone was 42 per cent (patients 45 per cent and employees 28 per cent). Forty-three per cent of our influenza cases developed pneumonia. In general these figures correspond with experience elsewhere, but indicate also that we had an unusually severe type of influenza to deal with. Women equal 28 per cent of population; 25 per cent of all the cases were women and 20 per cent of the women cases had pneumonia. Among the women pneumonia cases the mortality was 22 per cent. One in every three employees was sick. Since then we have been entirely free from any epidemics, and our death rate the past year was 4.58 per cent.

(2) Mental health conditions. Since the last report this hospital has continued under the army prior to the armistice, and under the

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3109954 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

War Risk Bureau since the armistice, to act as a center for military psychiatric necessities on and near the Pacific coast, including the Rocky Mountain States and Texas. Up to December 1, 1920, we have received 331 military and War Risk Bureau cases, have classified and treated the same and have filed their claims for compensation as well as adjusted their other military and personal relationships. We have discharged recovered 71 cases, and improved 14 cases; 246 cases are remaining. Our previous analysis of statistical tables would not therefore be comparable for this period. Several important deductions should be made as peculiar to this group.

(a) These cases are with us on military or War Risk Bureau authority and without benefit of the law. As proving that a mental disease hospital has really to do with the law only when the patients have certain legal relationships as any other citizen may have, it is interesting to report that hospital conditions have been the same as they were before; patients and families have accepted the necessary duration of treatment on simply the showing of mental symptoms and necessity for treating the same; and the law has in no way been invoked. This hospital has therefore operated on the same basis as any general hospital, although it has handled only marked mental conditions. This is a practical proof that the community is ready to receive the mental problem as fully and freely as they have received and acted upon the tuberculosis problem.

(b) The value of the neuropsychiatric survey during the war is shown in the fact that Texas was not surveyed because of lack of available specialists until the spring of 1918, while the Pacific Coast began its survey work September, 1917. Our cases from Texas show a very large number of mentally defective and psychopathic cases with mental outbreaks during service and the stress of reconstruction, while the Pacific Coast cases show very little of this because such cases were rejected by the neuropsychiatric boards. This proves the same facts as Col. T. W. Salmons, Chief of Neuropsychiatric service A. E. F., figures of comparison before and after neuropsychiatric surveys, e. g.

<i>Regular Army, 1915 Data.</i>	<i>A. E. F. Data, 1917-1918.</i>
Strength, 100,000 men-----	2,000,000 men.
Suicides, 56-----	94 (1915 basis would mean 2240).
Mental disease cases, 3 per 1000-----	1.6 per 1000 (47 per cent less).
Military offenses, 1 in 8-----	1731 altogether (1915 basis would mean 250,000).

Again we have a practical demonstration of the neuropsychiatrist at work.

(c) Most of the revisions of diagnosis have been on the question of hasty diagnosis without reference to make up and previous history and

in mistaking mental defect for dementia praecox simplex or psychopathic outbreak of dementia praecox or manic depressive insanity. With sufficient data a mental diagnosis is rarely difficult and easily demonstrable, but rapid cross section diagnosis for courts, social service workers, military bureaus or any other sources of authority are absurd and misleading and unfair. No other persons would attempt to reach a conclusion on such insufficient data.

SPECIAL TOPICS.

(1) Personal changes of Medical Staff. Dr. D. R. Smith was on leave of absence status in military service November 15, 1918 to February 18, 1920.

Dr. Eva C. Rawlings had charge of the Second Assistant Physicians service December 15, 1918 to February 17, 1920 when she resigned to complete special psychiatric work on the subject of dementia praecox in which she had been engaged for a number of years.

Dr. Feldkamp, Woman Physician, Third Assistant, resigned to take special work at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital May 10, 1919.

Dr. M. G. T. diGiannini served in the women's service May 11, 1919 to October 28, 1920.

Dr. Annette McIntire came to us as Third Assistant Physician from the Boston Psychopathic Hospital November 15, 1920.

(2) Changes of employees in general. During the war and reconstruction periods we maintained a force 90 to 95 per cent complete, which is an unusual record. Changes at one time amounted to 10 to 15 in and 10 to 15 out each month among a personnel of 150. But California service attracts the trained type because of salary standard, which the employees here as a whole prefer to a reduction in hours of work.

(3) Occupational work among patients has been as extensive and successful as hitherto reported. An occupational survey of all the women patients showed the necessity of repeatedly going over this field, even with as stable a population as the women's department of this hospital.

(4) Entrance Wassermann tests and vaccinations show about the same percentage (14 per cent) of syphilitics as before, and the enormous percentage of 70 per cent positive vaccinations among California's population not having any protection against smallpox.

(5) Religious services and social efforts have been maintained at the same standard and with the same degree of success.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BUDGET.

(1) *Support Appropriations.* Under the stress of the past biennium we have been obliged to omit many needed expenditures for repairs,

furnishings and general welfare, and concentrate on food supplies and necessary clothing for patients. So far also we have failed to find any lowering of the aggregate of expenses. Hence our estimate based on present expenditures presupposes a drop in prices adequate to care for the neglected features of the past biennium. We need urgently \$394,065.40

(2) *Salary appropriation.* This is a definite figure which must be maintained owing to the fact that throughout our state we necessarily depend upon attracting a trained class of attendants, and do not draw from other working classes because of their higher wages in other lines of work. It is axiomatic that you can not give patients the same service with a less number of attendants or less pay for the necessary hours of service. We are not a commercial business. We need for salary \$300,000.

(3) *Special Appropriations.*

I. Construction, New.		
1. Receiving building -----		\$150,000 00
Service connections, \$8,000; equipment \$17,000 -----		25,000 00
2. Addition to kitchen \$18,000; equipment \$2,000 -----		25,000 00
3. Employees building -----		60,000 00
Service \$7,600; equipment \$6,400 -----		14,000 00
4. Completing male tuberculosis cottage \$6,000; equipment \$1,000 -----		7,000 00
5. Converting present floor in administration building to house 60 patients -----		15,000 00
6. New administration building -----		45,000 00
II. Farm Improvements.		
1. Improving water supply -----	\$5,000 00	
2. Irrigation at ranch -----	9,000 00	
3. New well and pump at ranch -----	5,300 00	19,300 00
III. Water Supply.		
1. Improving water supply -----	35,000 00	
2. Conduit dam No. 3 to dam No. 2 -----	1,300 00	
3. Fire protection at dairy -----	1,000 00	
4. Water meter 10-inch pipe line -----	650 00	37,950 00
IV. Shops and Warehouses, etc.		
1. Plumbing shop \$1,600; equipment \$900 -----	2,500 00	
2. Mechanical equipment -----	13,000 00	
3. Disposal effluent gas plant -----	2,000 00	
4. High pressure gas receiver, etc. -----	11,000 00	
5. Repainting gas and water tanks -----	1,600 00	
6. Two additional oil tanks. One at switch and one at hospital -----	6,000 00	33,100 00
V. Miscellaneous.		
1. Sewage disposal -----	10,000 00	
2. Survey pipe lines -----	1,000 00	11,000 00
3. Ruddick estate -----		25,000 00
		\$465,350 00

Explanatory notes for special appropriations.

I.

1. *Receiving Building.* The Mendocino State Hospital is the only hospital in the state without this necessary part for treating mental patients. Asked for in 1913 budget and ever since that. Increasing population and character of War Risk Bureau patients make necessary increased patient accommodations and this type of accommodation. Have 236 War Risk Bureau cases. Total population of hospital 1236 patients.

2. *Additions to Kitchen, etc.* At present insanitary, uncomfortable and inadequate. Always criticized by visitors. For reconstruction see Department of Engineering plans. Equipment means new range, food carts, containers and steam kettles.

3. *Employees Building.* Three thousand two hundred dollars spent last year for rent allowance and this now increased 59 per cent. Better control and more satisfaction of employees. Provides for 50 beds. See Department of Engineering.

4. *Complete Male Tuberculosis Cottage.* Money was allowed last budget and we finished only half. We have a greatly increased number of male tubercular patients.

5. *Converting Present Floor of Administration Building.* Provides space for 60 patients in space vacated by change in administration offices and officers' dining room.

6. *New Administration Building.* Conditioned on changes in No. 5. Follows plans of Engineering Department. Provides adequate office space and dining room facilities. Releases patient space.

II.

1. *Treatment and Storage of Milk at Dairy.* Cooling of milk, proper cleaning and scouring of cans, adequate screened space, storage and abundant hot water are sanitary essentials provided for.

2. *Irrigation at the Ranch.* Irrigation from character of soil means rapid distribution for effectiveness. This means accumulation in small reservoir, proper and rapid pipe distribution and hence greater efficiency for less water.

3. *New Well and Pump at Ranch.* The production from our land is in direct proportion to the amount of water. We need more water and hence a new well.

III.

1. *Water Supply—Increasing Dam No. 3.* This means increasing storage of water 40 per cent to 50 per cent. See Engineering Department.

2. *Conduit Dam No. 3 to Dam No. 2.* Stream seepage and disappearance and reappearance of water great and very critical. This year found it necessary to construct a flume.

3. *Fire Protection at Dairy.* Food stored in wooden barn. Some calves and bulls in same. Contemplates 5-inch wood pipe line and 2 hydrants. Recent experience shows we cannot get adequate amount of water to this point of hospital grounds.

4. *Water Meter for 10-inch Pipe Line.* For economy and especially in critical years it is necessary to know how much water is being used. At present we have no adequate data.

IV.

1. *Plumbing Shop and Equipment.* Construction at this figure possible because of building and material on hand. Additional equipment necessary. Present location under ward with fire danger and too small for any orderly arrangement or care of material.

2. *Mechanical Equipment.* Consists of the following considered necessary by the Department of Engineering for efficiency and economy as well as fire protection and to provide for heavier fuel oil which is anticipated.

(a) Pump at condensation tank.

(b) Raise feed water heater.

(c) Oil conduits.

(d) Oil heating system in oil storage tanks.

(e) Auxiliary fire apparatus (two 40-gallon chemicals).

3. *Disposal of Effluent Gas Plant.* At present we use sumps which when it does not work makes us violate the law by contaminating a stream and damaging our neighbors' property. A sump is a progressing waste of land also. See Department of Engineering.

4. *High Pressure Gas Receiver, etc.* Necessary in use of gas for cooking range and this is estimated as an economical necessity by the Department of Engineering.

5. *Repainting Gas and Water Tanks.* Necessary to protect the two tanks at the hospital.

6. *Two Additional Oil Tanks, One at Railroad Switch and One at Hospital.* Railroad traffic and weather conditions and demurrage make necessary extra tank at railroad switch at Ukiah and extra tank at hospital. Gravity underground tanks contemplated.

V.

1. *Sewage Disposal.* Present septic tanks obsolete and open bottom. It is ineffective and wastes effluent for irrigating beets and carrots for cows.

2. *Survey of Pipe Lines.* No complete survey of pipe lines on hand. We can depend upon recollection only so long and so far. Survey and mapping are accurate and permanent.

Purchase of Land of Ruddick Estate Which is Contemplated. This was agreed upon as necessary last budget but postponed for this biennium. Price agreed upon \$25,000.

In conclusion I desire to thank your Honorable Board for the evidences of your continued confidence and support. With few exceptions, the officers and employees have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, which have been unusually arduous and wearing.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT LEWIS RICHARDS,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT 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, 1920.

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 biennial period there has been no construction work at this institution looking toward additional housing facilities for patients. In 1919 the Budget Board refused to grant our request for additional patients' quarters, giving as their reason that ample provision would be made at the Norwalk State Hospital for the increase in population of the two southern California institutions. Appropriations were made but up to the present time no work has been done looking toward the construction of additional quarters at Norwalk, with the consequent result that the housing conditions at this institution have become very crowded and the progress of the hospital has been very materially retarded. Many progressive measures which we had hoped to inaugurate during this period have been of necessity held in abeyance because of a lack of room.

At this time the most crying need of this hospital is additional quarters in which to care for our patients comfortably and extend our occupational therapy and other lines of care and treatment. Except for the diligent deportation of nonresidents and aliens by the Deportation Department of the State Lunacy Commission our housing conditions would be far worse than they are. Certainly no other movement in recent years has accomplished so much toward keeping the population of California hospitals within due bounds. In this hospital one out of every four committed has not gained a residence in the State and many of them are committed within a few days after arriving in California. Ample funds should be appropriated to carry on this work which has been so successfully prosecuted.

MEDICAL AND NURSING CARE.

We have been greatly handicapped during the past year because of a shortage of nurses and physicians. Many of the best members of our organization were in the Army and Navy service during the war and

owing to the alluring wages being paid on the outside it was impossible to keep a full payroll at any time. This condition obtained in spite of the fact that substantial increases in salaries were provided with the hope of holding intact our organization. Dr. Victor Parkin resigned his position on our Medical Staff to become Resident Psychiatrist of the Los Angeles County Hospital. Dr. Jessie H. Simpson who had served as woman physician on the Medical Staff during the past fourteen years died during the present year of acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

During the past year great strides have been made looking toward the occupational training of both acute and chronic patients with most satisfactory results. An industrial building has been constructed and equipped with looms and other machinery for weaving fabrics, rugs, etc.; making brooms, brushes, shoes, etc. A complete tailor shop has been installed in which all the men's clothing is made; a doll factory for the employment of chronic female patients, making rag dolls; a toy factory where packing boxes are made into very attractive wooden toys by chronic male patients; a needle work and basketry class; and a printing shop where the various medical forms, letter heads, etc., are printed.

Besides this development in occupational training we have laid great stress on diversional amusements such as physical culture, baseball, volleyball and other outdoor games. The number of patients thus occupied in amusements and industries has more than doubled during the past year. Many outstanding examples of great benefit to individual patients can be traced directly to these various occupations and amusements. For the back wards patients no other plan of care and treatment offers such great hope of benefit and, while we cannot hold out a hope of recovery in the back wards chronic class, under the beneficent influence of occupation they can become adjusted to their environment and be more content and thus simplify the problem of their care.

Herein lies not alone an economic hope but a therapeutic potentiality whose force for social and individual benefit we are not able to fully realize or measure. There is, indeed, no end to the possibilities of occupational industry and amusements; and while with us only the surface has been scratched we believe that we can see the ultimate development of a more natural community where all are happy and busy with some constructive work and a maximum of contentment and enjoyment will, indeed, have been found. If it is true that insanity is but a manifestation of mal-adjustment it is then our duty to furnish if possible that environment in which adjustment can be made without serious

conflict or defense. Occupational therapy is a marked step in the campaign for improved hospital service aside from the economical benefits and second only in importance to the strictly medical work and directly accessory thereto.

INSTITUTION NEEDS.

As before stated the crying need of this hospital is additional quarters both for bed room and occupational classes. The general upkeep of the buildings and equipment which were sorely neglected during the war should be amply provided for. Additional farming land should be purchased with the hope that we may produce much of the food and feed stuffs which we are now obliged to buy.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. REILY,
Medical Superintendent.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, NORWALK
STATE HOSPITAL.**

NORWALK, CALIFORNIA, July 1, 1920.

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

GENTLEMEN: The movement of population in this institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1920 shows there were admitted 790 patients; the number discharged was 316; the number died 162; there were 56 patients on parole June 30, 1920, and the number remaining in this hospital at the end of the last biennial period were 312 males and 209 females, a total of 521 patients.

The movement of population shows that we have had a large number of admissions during the biennial period just ended, and during the next two years I believe a very much larger number of admissions must be expected for the reason that the institution at Patton is crowded and there is no other place to send patients, so we must be prepared to meet the demand for admissions. The increase in population in southern California has more than kept pace with the provision for the insane.

Many old men and women are still being sent to us who, I believe, could be kept at home. They take up room that we should have for the younger acute cases where, with early treatment, there is a possibility of recovery.

Our death rate is high because of the many old patients and the many cases of general paresis and bedridden patients admitted here for treatment who could not be taken a greater distance to the institution at Patton because of their weakened condition.

In the treatment of patients we have used all modern methods at our disposal with the limited facilities we have for giving these patients proper treatment. The routine work in our laboratory as to urinalysis, blood count, spinal fluid examination, sputum examination, stomach analysis, etc., has been given much attention and 395 treatments of arseno-benzol have been given, and many treatments of normal salt and mercury salicylate. The use of arseno-benzol and mercury salicylate in the treatment of cases of paresis and syphilitic affections has been given daily attention and in some cases with most gratifying results.

The health of our patients in general has been only fair because of

the class admitted and because of our overcrowded condition and limited air space, especially in our dormitories.

The sterilization of patients has been resumed, 47 having been operated on during the biennial period.

We look forward with much interest to the day when we will have in California our out-patient clinic and after-care so the patients returning from parole and discharge will not be so many and their treatment in the hospital may be of shorter duration and the expense small.

In considering the high per capita cost of caring for the patients in this institution, we must allow for the class of patients transferred to us from other institutions, an unusually large percentage of them having destructive and untidy habits, that calls for a larger number of attendants to care for them. Many of these patients are violent and escapes are frequent as we have no suitable buildings or means of classification to care for such cases.

During the biennial period ending June 30, 1920, three custodial buildings were completed and furnished for the care of patients. Six bungalow cottages were completed for employees. Appropriations were made for farm buildings and these are now nearing completion. The two patients' cottages, the dining room building, and the steel water tower will be completed some time during the year.

The money appropriated for equipment fund was used in part to purchase a tractor; the balance was used for the completion of the farm buildings. The appropriation for irrigating system was most all used for that purpose.

Several more buildings will be needed at the institution if we are expected to admit new cases and properly care for and classify patients now in the institution during this biennial period.

This institution has no building that will accommodate those patients who want to go to chapel services or in which we could offer them some amusement or diversion in the way of picture shows or concerts. Chapel services are now held on the ward. We should have an appropriation for an amusement building to be used for concerts, picture shows, and where chapel services could be held.

If the original plan of buildings to eventually accommodate fifteen hundred to two thousand patients is to be followed, we must have more land and land in the neighborhood of the institution is advancing rapidly and should be purchased as soon as possible. We should have at least 160 acres more land.

It is well understood that farm work for chronic insane patients able to work is advisable and necessary and it is not only helpful to the

institution but it affords a healthful, stimulating environment and is of great value.

To make our present farm productive we must have a generous appropriation with which to properly level and grade the land and for extending our irrigating system.

We have a large, new dairy barn and a modern milk house but we have only eighteen milch cows. We should have at least thirty more dairy cows. For this we will need an appropriation of at least \$15,000.

Our institution's roads, walks and grounds are in a very crude, unfinished condition and we have no permanent sidewalks, very few shade trees and practically no shrubbery. Much grading and proper drainage and work on the lawns must be done. For these necessary improvements we should have an appropriation of at least \$10,000.

The Department of Occupational Therapy for both men and women is doing interesting and profitable work. The future development of the hospital will demand an enlargement of this work and we should have a commodious industrial building where a greater variety of occupational work can be undertaken. A suitable building of this kind will cost not less than \$20,000 properly equipped.

If we are expected to obtain from our employees good service and kind treatment toward our patients as well as loyalty and a desire to continue in the work, they should be provided with some diversion and recreation and above all suitable quarters and made comfortable.

At present one of our greatest needs is better accommodations for physicians, attendants and nurses. Many of our employees live in the nearby country towns and this is unsatisfactory to the employee and is a great disadvantage and expense to the institution. We should have a nurses' home and at least two cottages for assistant physicians, the same as provided for in our other state hospitals.

I would recommend the building of two cottages for physicians to cost not less than \$8,000 each and an additional appropriation for properly furnishing these cottages.

The nurses' home should be built as the original plan of the institution calls for.

The first two buildings for patients built at this institution were simply custodial buildings and the next two were smaller and on the dormitory plan and the two now in the course of construction are not suited for receiving or treatment buildings. Our greatest need is two large receiving buildings on the "Agnew" plan, one for men and one for women, as agreed upon by the several state boards, where patients can be properly received, classified and treated, as was the original plan of the institution. If the Legislature continues to make small appro-

priations for only custodial buildings, we will never be able to meet the mental problem of offering medical help to those mental cases and the best results cannot be obtained. We must give humanitarian consideration to the scientific treatment of these patients. This cannot be done by simply housing all classes in dormitory buildings. We must have proper receiving and treatment buildings, with facilities for proper care and treatment.

At present we have no hospital building for the sick, not even a place for a sick employee. This is unjust to both employees and patients.

It is imperative that we have liberal appropriations for the receiving buildings for men and for women. The State Department of Engineering has estimated these two buildings, as approved by the several state boards, will cost \$420,000.

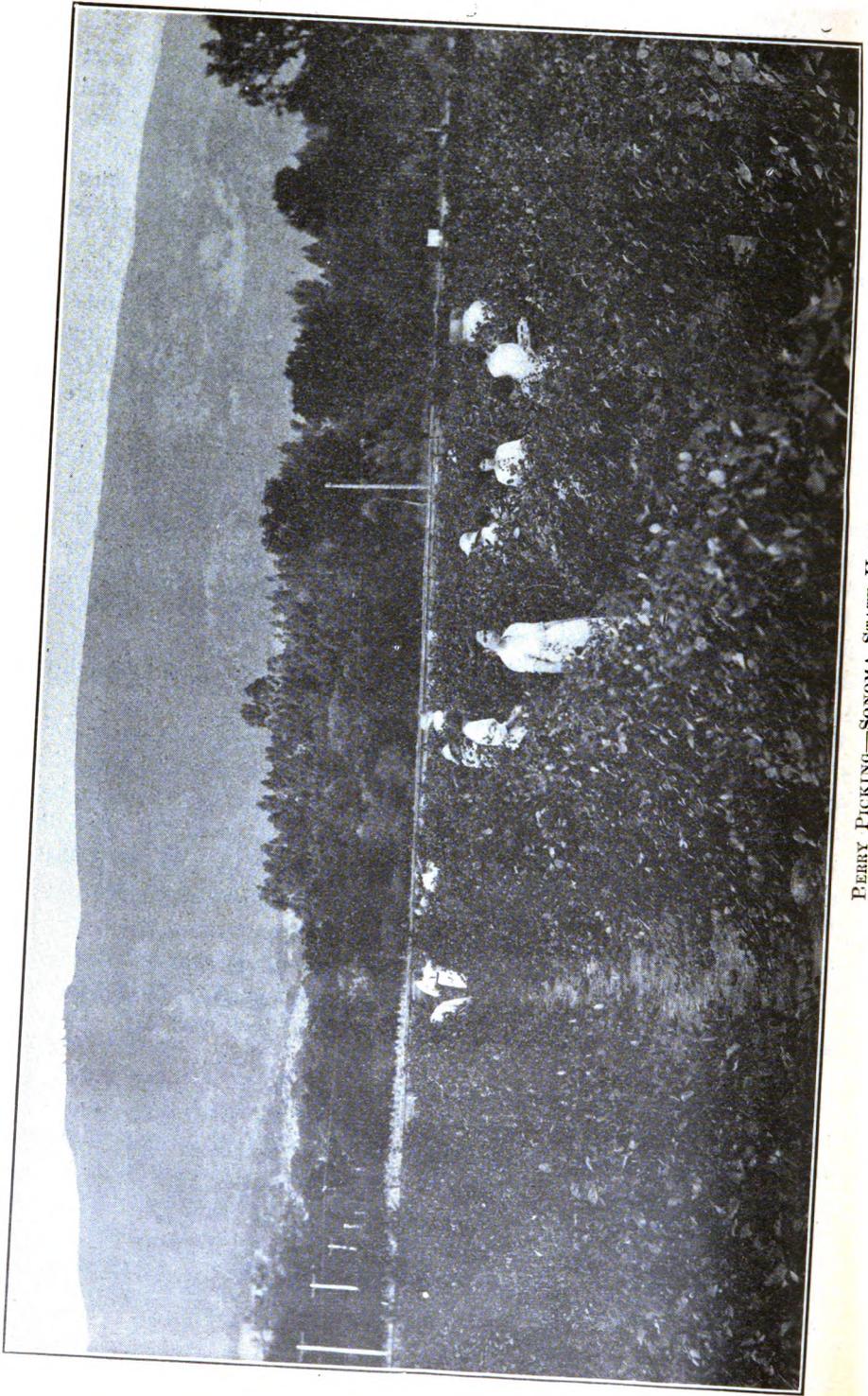
These special buildings have been given much consideration by the several state boards and have been adopted by them. It is also estimated that the service connections, equipment, and furnishings for the two patients' convalescent buildings now under construction and the furnishings and equipment of the officers' and employees' dining room building will cost at least \$28,000. This appropriation we must have before we can use these buildings.

It is also estimated that \$40,000 will be needed for the addition to the treatment building now under construction.

I cannot too strongly urge upon your Board the great necessity for insisting that the incoming Legislature provide for ample and suitable accommodations for patients immediately. This seems to me to be imperative owing to the great demand made for admission, and this will continue in this rapidly growing section of California. We must also have more room for the patients already crowded into our wards.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. APPLGATE,
Medical Superintendent.



PERRY PICKING—SONOMA STATE HOME.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, SONOMA STATE HOME.

ELDRIDGE, CALIFORNIA, July 1, 1920.

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

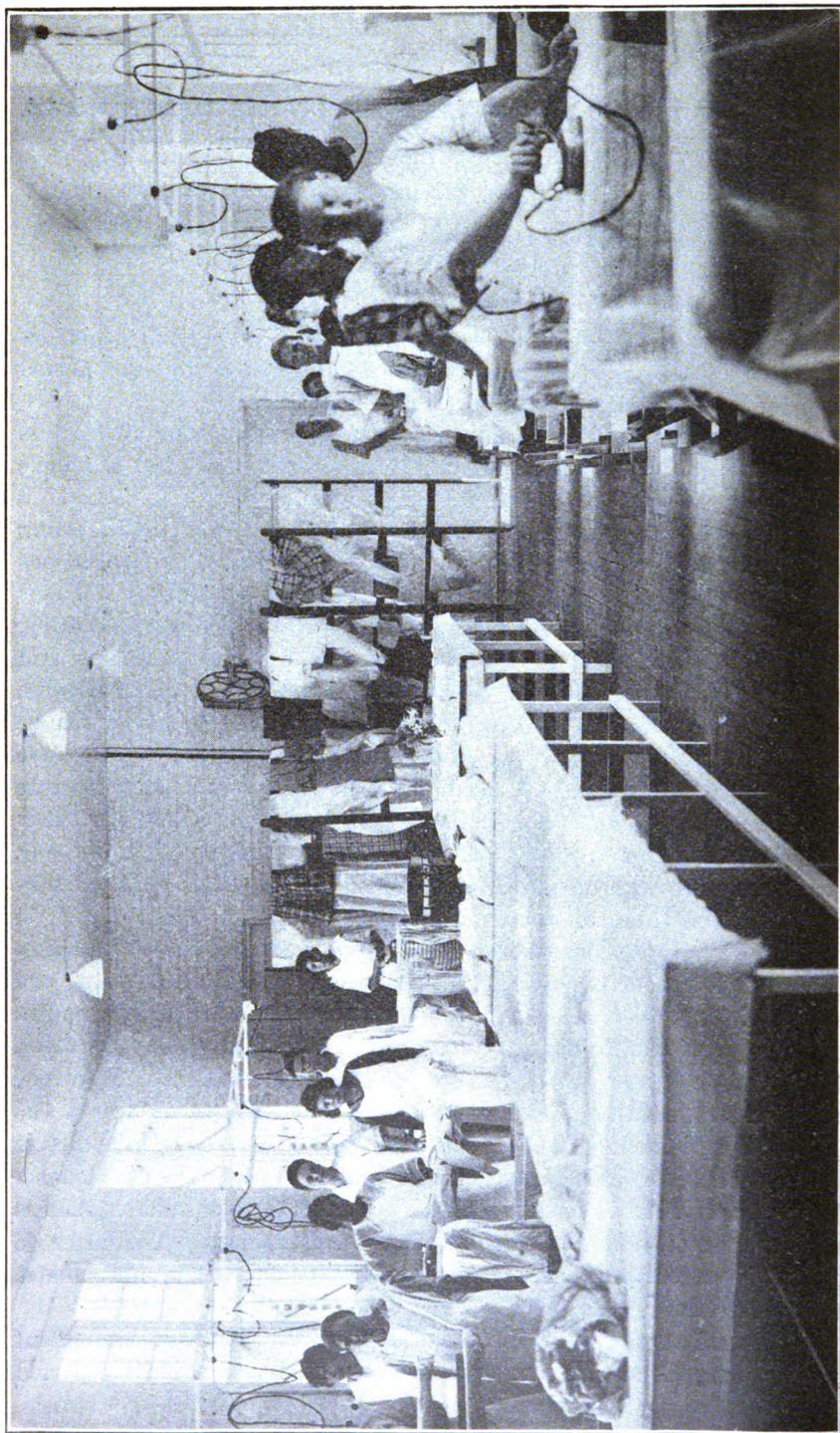
SIR: We have the honor to submit herewith our biennial report as Managers of the above-named Sonoma State Home, for the period covering the seventieth and seventy-first fiscal years.

The report of the Medical Superintendent so fully covers all matters of interest concerning this growing state institution, that we have incorporated it as the principal part of our report.

We desire to impress upon the minds of the members of the incoming Legislature the importance of providing the necessary appropriations for the forthcoming biennial period. While all the buildings and new work asked for in the Medical Superintendent's report are necessary, the most essential need of the institution is for more quarters and buildings to accommodate the growing list of applicants for admission now on file, the number on June 30, 1920, being 824. We fully realize that the war conditions and the conditions arising therefrom since, have in a measure disarranged all calculations as to appropriations for state institutions other than such as were absolutely necessary for their support; but we hope, when conditions are again normal, that we may secure sufficient appropriations for buildings and quarters to accommodate all the applicants now on our waiting list.

While we have not the exact data at hand showing the cost of maintenance per capita of inmates at the Sonoma State Home, covering the past two years, nevertheless a comparative statement of per capita expenditures for state hospitals for the quarter ending June 30, 1919, shows that there are two other state hospitals with a higher daily per capita cost than ours. The fact that we are so close to the top of the list can be explained by the fact that much more inmate labor is available in the various hospitals for the insane than is available at the Sonoma State Home. More is to be done and provided for our inmates than is done and provided for the inmates of other institutions. The latter do a great deal more for themselves in the way of labor, than our inmates can and will do.

This Board acknowledges its obligations to the medical superintendent and his energetic staff for many courtesies extended during the period



LAUNDRY ROOM—SONOMA STATE HOME.

embraced in this report. Also 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.

ROBERT A. POPPE, *President.*

E. M. NORTON,

R. L. THOMPSON,

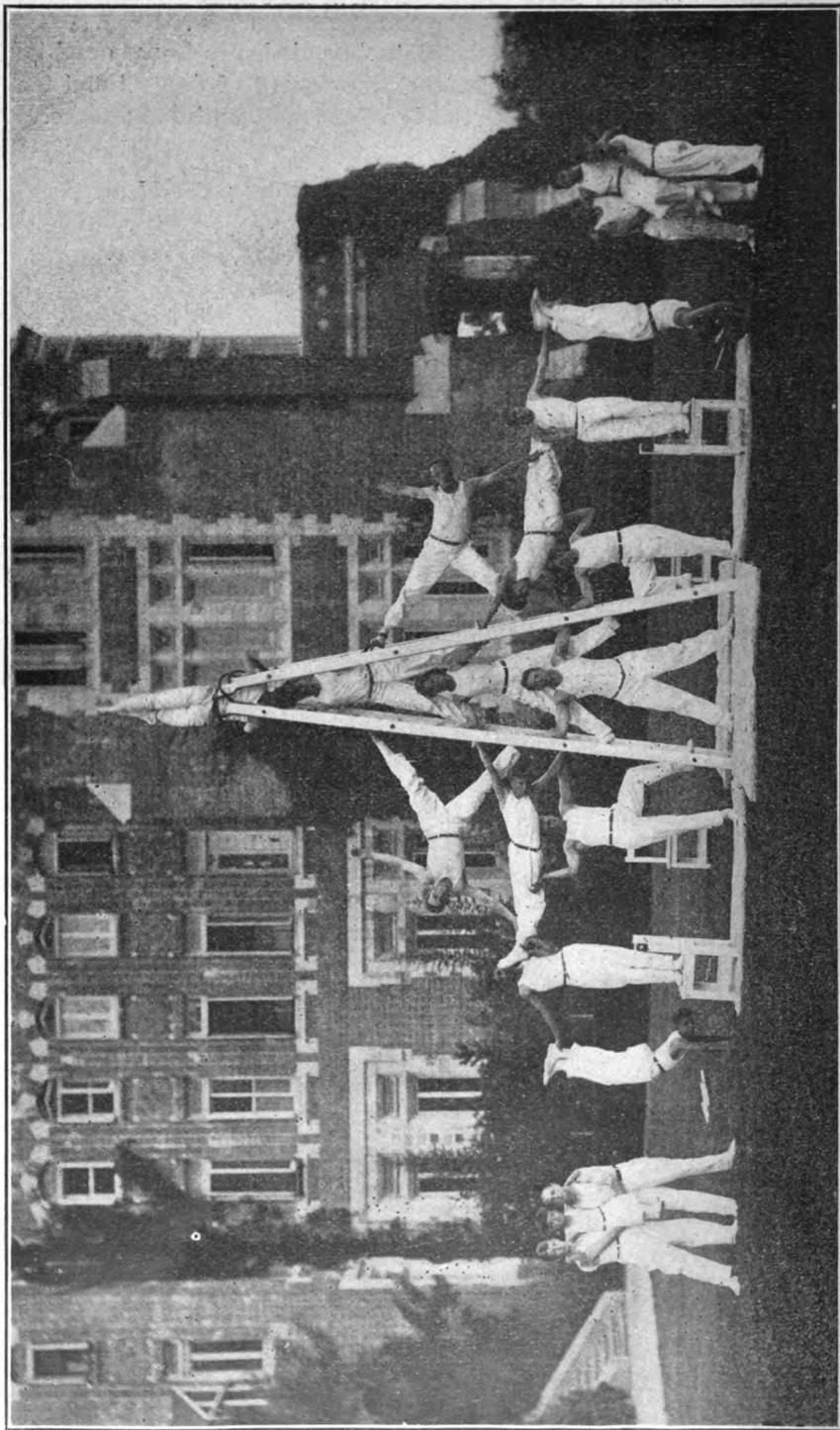
PERCY S. KING,

C. E. HAVEN.

Board of Managers, Sonoma State Home.

F. A. CROMWELL,

Secretary Board of Managers.



CLASS IN GYMNASTICS — SONOMA STATE HOME.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, SONOMA STATE HOME.

ELDRIDGE, CALIFORNIA, July 1, 1920.

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

GENTLEMEN: I am pleased to submit for your consideration and approval the following report covering the biennial period ending June 30, 1920.

POPULATION.

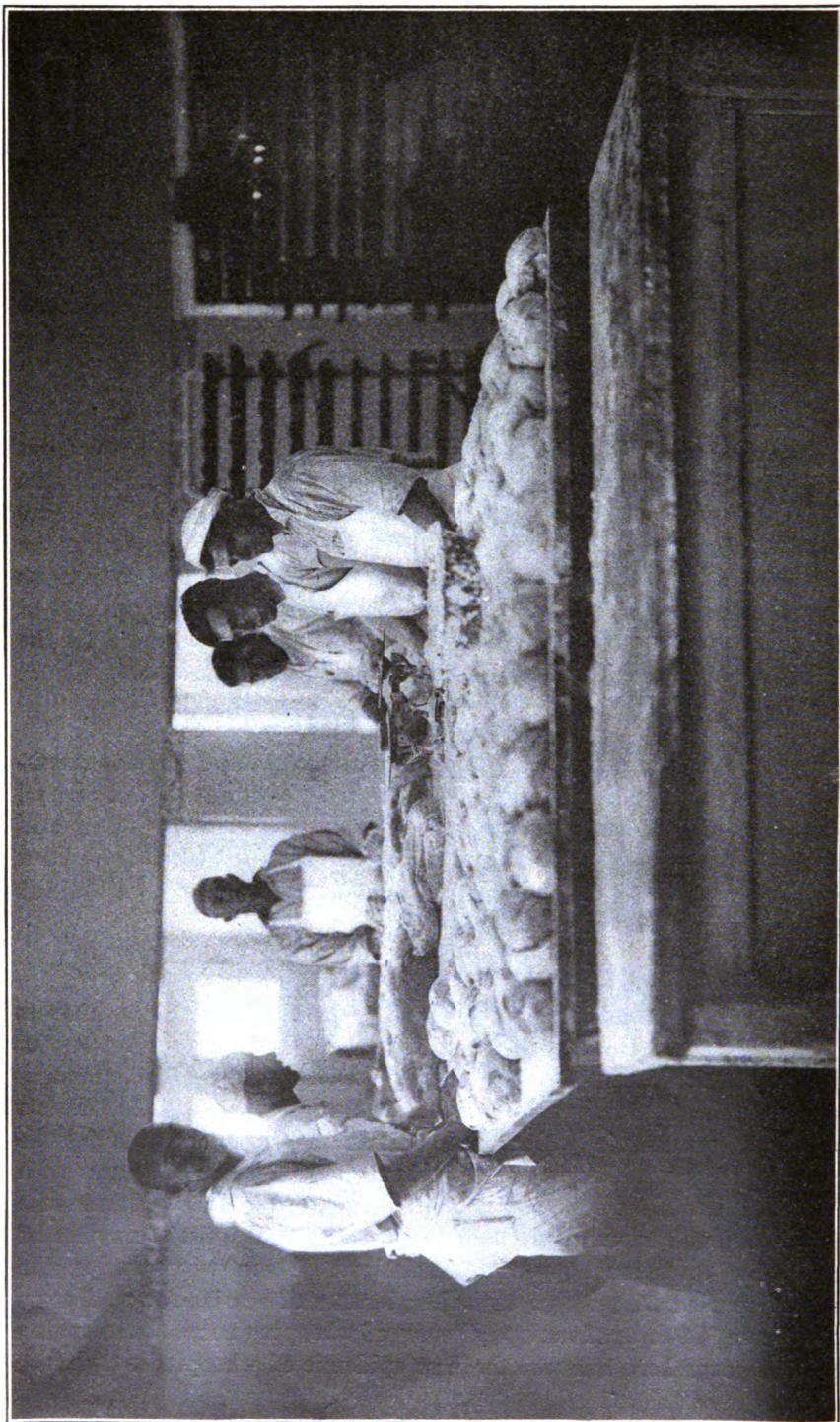
On June 30, 1918, we had 1358 inmates enrolled. During the past two years we have admitted 461 new cases; 219 passed out by death; 60 were discharged and 3 were transferred to other hospitals, leaving 1537 inmates enrolled on June 30, 1920. The admissions during the biennial period were greater in number than during any two years since the Home was founded. This was made possible by the opening of one cottage (Walnut) and the large number of deaths caused by the influenza epidemic, as well as the new method of paroling cases.

APPLICATIONS.

During the past two years 245 applications were filed for the admission of males and 259 applications for females. We were able to cancel a number of old applications by corresponding with relatives and friends. Some applicants had died and other disposition had been made of some cases. At the close of the biennial period our waiting list of applicants numbered 824.

GENERAL HEALTH.

Except for the influenza epidemic the general health of the inmates has been good. During the first influenza epidemic, beginning in October, 1918, we had 504 cases with 88 deaths. As elsewhere, throughout the world, a considerable number of those taken ill with the disease developed pneumonia which made the mortality high. During the second epidemic in January and February, 1919, we had 69 cases with 3 deaths; a total of 573 cases and 91 deaths. A number of influenza cases developed tuberculosis later and we also had quite a number of tubercular cases among recent admissions. There were during the biennial period 24 cases of varicella; 3 cases of scarlet fever; 4 cases of Rubeola; 24 cases of mumps; 2 cases of whooping cough. According to our records here this was the first epidemic of whooping cough. A



IN THE BAKERY—SONOMA STATE HOME.

daily average of 33 treatments were given at the hospital clinic for minor affections.

SURGICAL WORK AND RESEARCH.

Surgical work has been continued during the past two years. Sterilization has been continued, but only in cases where there are no relatives or we have absolute consent and approval of responsible relatives. I am delighted to say that we are having very little difficulty in obtaining this consent. I think sterilization of a certain class of our inmates is most important; aside from the training and discipline obtained while here, the operation for sterilization renders them unable to propagate their kind; therefore, many of them are able to go on parole or be discharged and make their way in the world. This relieves the state and counties of the expense for their support as well as making them happy in the thought of being self-supporting. This procedure naturally makes more room in the institution for that class not able to cope with outside conditions, and relieves the relatives and various organizations of this burden.

The following operations have been performed:

Sterilization	220
Tonsillectomies	150
Adenoidectomies	123
Circumcision	82
Herniotomies	12
Tenotomies	4
Mastoidectomies	2
Amputations—	
Legs	1
Fingers	1

I am indebted and grateful to Dr. Ethan A. Smith, orthopedist, of San Francisco, for operating on a number of our cases.

Research work has been carried on in our medical department as well as by our psychologist, Dr. George Ordahl, whose report is hereto attached.

Eighty-nine autopsies were performed and some pathological studies were made. We have increased our laboratory work, one physician giving almost full time to this work with the assistance of druggist part time. This branch of our work has been somewhat handicapped, however, on account of lack of equipment. Routine examinations have been continued, i. e., urinalysis, blood examinations, spinal punctures, etc.

Staff meetings are being held regularly twice a week when new cases are brought before staff for consideration and discussion, welfare of inmates taken up, medical and surgical work of the Home discussed, etc.

The State Dental Surgeon has made regular visits to the Home during the past two years and has done the necessary dental work.

Community service clinics are held at Santa Rosa the last Friday of each month under the management of the Home, when mental cases are brought in for examination. These clinics seem to be appreciated by the public. We also examine outside mental cases here at the Home.

NEW WORK.

Our new bakery building, the erection of which was started late in the last biennial period, is now completed and being used. We were pleased to have this fine and much needed building added to our present buildings.

The laundry building has not yet been occupied owing to the difficulty encountered in obtaining certain equipment.

The 1919 Legislature granted us an appropriation for a \$28,000 cottage for females which is about completed. The money appropriated did not quite complete the building, hence the delay in securing funds for same.

We also had an appropriation of \$26,000 for repairs to sewers and surface drains. A new sewage disposal plant is being constructed, also a new sewer line. This will add materially to our general sanitation about the buildings.

It required all of the \$26,000 to build the sewage disposal plant and sewer line leading to it, with the assistance of considerable help from the institution, leaving no fund for general sewers and surface drains. Hence, the request for more money from the coming Legislature.

The appropriation for shop equipment has been used in part. Machinist's lathes have been purchased, also two special sewing machines with motors for the making of overalls, and our sewing room is now turning out 85 pairs of overalls a month and we think they are better than those bought in the market.

Of the \$90,000 appropriated for water, \$27,500 was used to purchase 1040 acres of land about 11 miles from the Home for water purposes. It is planned to erect a big storage reservoir on this ranch and have the water piped to the Home. This past year we have had such a shortage of water that we are pumping water from a nearby stream for most of our needs other than domestic.

I realize that with the soaring prices of material and labor we should ask for nothing in the way of buildings or new work except what may be necessary for the betterment and progress of our institution or to increase the efficiency of what we already have. With these ideas in view I think we should request appropriations for the following improvements for the next two years:

- Quarters for employees.
- Two cottages for assistant physicians.
- Alterations to Maple Cottage and North Cottage.
- Seam conduits to complete present system.

Cold storage and ice plant.
 Improving plumbing, electric and telephone system.
 X-ray apparatus.
 Ten cottages for inmates, capacity 80 each.
 Hospital building.
 Roads, grounds and fencing.
 Impounding dam for waters on Warboys Ranch.
 School and assembly building.
 Water softener.
 Laundry and kitchen equipment.
 Improvements and repairs at dairy.
 Improvements and repairs to heating system of main building and Madronna Hall.
 Telephone line, Warboys Ranch.
 Improvements and repairs to water distribution and lake storage.
 Repairs to sewers and drains.
 Improvements to bakery.

SCHOOL AND AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

In the latter part of the biennial period one of our teachers was appointed principal, which duties she performed in addition to her other work. One new feature in the school work which may be mentioned is the "cookery" class or practical domestic science for girls...

The dresses now being made by the school girls as well as in the regular sewing room and which are worn by the inmates are very much better made and more becoming than the cheviot dresses of a few years ago; the pretty gingham are now used for the brighter girls.

The patching, darning and repairing done by the female patients shows a general improvement, and this, as well as the making of garments, is very creditable to those instructing and supervising them.

In the way of amusements we have moving picture shows twice a month and special entertainments at regular intervals. Holidays are appropriately observed. Birthday parties are held once a month and as an innovation boys and girls are allowed to dance together at these parties and with close supervision this has worked out quite satisfactorily. On September 18, 1919, over 550 inmates were taken to the circus at Santa Rosa. Religious services are held every Sunday.

During the past two years we have been allowing selected cases, mostly girls, to go out to work in families, where they make from \$15 to \$30 per month with maintenance. Enough of the patient's history is told to the employer for a mutual understanding and if the work does not go smoothly either for the patient or employer I try to visit the home or take the matter up by correspondence in an endeavor to adjust matters. Only a few cases have had to be returned, not being able to cope with the situation. We have more calls for girls than we have reliable girls to send out. During the past two years we have had under the direct supervision of the Home 21 girls and 11 boys working out with private families. Of this number it was necessary to have 6

returned, either on account of their services being unsatisfactory or due to misbehavior. These paroled cases have earned approximately \$5,000 while out.

In the fall of 1918 and again in 1919 a number of our boys and girls worked in the tomato cannery at Sonoma, earning \$1,053.35; 78 boys picked grapes in a neighboring vineyard and earned \$804.35. The money thus earned was placed to the personal credit of the inmates earning the same.

Besides these children working under the direct supervision of the Home a great many of the moron class have been taken out by relatives or friends to go to work for wages.

In connection with our parole and research work we just recently appointed a social service and field worker whose services we feel are greatly needed.

PERSONNEL.

Dr. A. A. Thurlow was appointed first assistant physician on July 21, 1919.

Dr. L. W. Whittington, second assistant physician, was granted a leave of absence on December 31, 1919.

Dr. Mildred E. Thoren, woman physician, was promoted to second assistant physician on January 1, 1920.

Dr. E. V. Emery was appointed third assistant physician February 1, 1920.

VISITS, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, ETC.

I was pleased to have Dr. Geo. L. Wallace of the Wrentham State Hospital, Wrentham, Massachusetts, visit the Home for several days; also glad to have Mrs. Carrie Parsons Bryant, vice president of the California State Board of Charities and Corrections, together with Mrs. Cornelia Stanwood, secretary, and Mrs. Sirch, agent, make an official visit and thorough inspection of our institution in September, 1919.

Classes of medical students and psychologists come to the Home occasionally for whom we have clinics. We have also had similar visits from the nurses of the St. Helena Sanitarium and teaching staff of Analy High School, Sebastopol.

I have not only enjoyed but have been greatly benefited by the quarterly conferences of the medical superintendents of the California state hospitals, which are held at different institutions; also the quarterly conference of state schools.

I desire to thank Father Byrne and Reverend Cookman, of Sonoma, for holding divine services at the Home, and to thank the Santa Rosa

Chamber of Commerce through whose kindness automobiles were furnished to take about 300 of our children to Santa Rosa one day to witness an aeroplane flight.

I desire to express my appreciation and thanks to the many faithful officers and employees who have so willingly and loyally labored to carry on the work of the Home, and especially to voice my appreciation of the hearty cooperation of the various employees, other than nurses, during the dread influenza epidemic, to Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent, my appreciation of his visits and advice, and to the honorable Board of Managers I desire to thank each one for your wise counsel and advice as well as for the confidence manifested.

Respectfully submitted.

F. O. BUTLER,
Medical Superintendent.

SONOMA STATE HOME
Eldridge, California.

Statistical Tables Re Movement of Population, Etc.
Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

TABLE No. 1.
Movement of Patients for the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1918.....	735	623	1,358
Number admitted to June 30, 1919.....	118	98	216
Number returned escapes	15	1	16
Number under care and treatment.....	868	722	1,590
Number discharged recovered			
Number discharged improved	15	5	20
Number transferred insane	1	1	2
Number discharged unimproved	8	2	10
Number discharged by order of court.....			
Number died	112	36	148
Number escaped	15	1	16
Total died, discharged, escaped and transferred.....	151	45	196
Number remaining June 30, 1919.....	717	677	1,394

TABLE No. 2.
Movement of Patients for the Year Ending June 30, 1920.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1919.....	717	677	1,394
Number admitted to June 30, 1920.....	137	108	245
Number returned escapes	19		19
Number under care and treatment.....	873	785	1,658
Number discharged recovered			
Number discharged improved	19	7	26
Number discharged unimproved	4		4
Number transferred insane		1	1
Number discharged by order of court.....			
Number died	37	34	71
Number escaped	19		19
Total died, discharged, escaped and transferred.....	79	42	121
Number remaining June 30, 1920.....	794	743	1,537

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Counties From Which the Patients Were Received During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

Counties	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920
Alameda	22	41
Alpine	1	
Amador	1	
Butte	2	5
Contra Costa	3	5
El Dorado		1
Fresno	11	12
Glenn		2
Humboldt	1	1
Inyo		1
Imperial		1
Kern	1	6
Kings	2	
Lassen		1
Los Angeles	31	28
Marin	2	
Mariposa	1	
Mendocino	2	1
Merced		3
Modesto	1	1
Modoc		1
Monterey		2
Napa	4	2
Nevada		1
Orange	1	1
Placer	2	3
Riverside	1	1
Sacramento	12	6
San Bernardino	5	9
San Diego	4	4
San Joaquin	5	3
San Luis Obispo		3
San Mateo	4	6
Santa Barbara	4	7
San Benito		1
Santa Clara	7	10
Santa Cruz	2	3
Shasta	2	
Siskiyou		5
Solano	5	3
Sonoma	10	10
Stanislaus	6	1
Tehama	1	
Tulare	1	2
Tuolumne	1	1
Ventura	1	1
Yolo	1	
San Francisco	55	50
Totals	216	245

TABLE No. 4.
Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

State or country	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920
Alabama	1	
Arkansas	1	
California	159	177
Colorado	2	2
Illinois	2	1
Indiana	3	
Iowa	1	2
Kansas	5	4
Louisiana		2
Massachusetts	2	2
Michigan	1	1
Missouri	2	10
Minnesota		1
Nebraska	1	2
Nevada	1	2
New Jersey	2	1
New Mexico	2	3
New York	2	
Ohio	2	1
Oklahoma		3
Oregon	1	1
Pennsylvania	2	4
South Dakota		1
Tennessee	1	
Texas	3	4
Virginia	1	
Washington	1	2
Wyoming	1	
<i>Foreign countries.</i>		
Italy	2	2
Mexico	5	2
Unknown	4	8
Spain	1	1
Hawaiian Islands		3
Germany		2
Portugal		1
Switzerland	1	
Scotland	1	
Japan	1	
Australia	1	
Ireland	1	
Totals	216	245

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

Age	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920
Between 1 and 10 years.....	60	45
Between 10 and 20 years.....	106	136
Between 20 and 30 years.....	34	40
Between 30 and 40 years.....	12	12
Between 40 and 50 years.....	3	10
Between 50 and 60 years.....		1
Between 60 and 70 years.....	1	1
Totals	216	245

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

Civil condition	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920
Married	11	12
Divorced	1	1
Single	203	230
Widowed	1	2
Totals	216	245

TABLE No. 7.

Assigned Causes of Mental Defect in the Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

Cause	June 30, 1919		June 30, 1920	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Congenital (hereditary) -----	66	68	50	44
Alcoholism of parents -----	4	3	6	8
Infantile paralysis -----	1		3	
Epilepsy -----	2	2	7	2
Instrumental delivery or injury at birth -----	3		1	5
Fall or accident -----	7	2	12	10
Shock to mother -----	2	1	2	1
Malnutrition -----	1			
Infantile convulsions -----	4	4	1	
Whooping cough -----		1		1
Mother overworked -----	1			
Jaundice -----	1			
Cancer of mother -----	1			
Spinal meningitis -----	4	1	3	1
Brain fever -----	2			2
Syphilis -----	1			1
Typhoid fever -----	1		2	
Self abuse -----			1	
Abuse to mother -----			1	2
Tubercular parents -----			1	1
Sickness -----			4	
Nervousness -----			2	
Scarlet fever -----			1	2
Sunstroke -----			1	
Cholera infantum -----				1
None given -----	17	16	30	27
Totals -----	118	98	137	108

TABLE No. 8.

Form of Defect in Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

Form of defect	1919		1920	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Moron	58	60	72	64
Imbecillity	38	26	53	32
Idiocy	22	12	12	12
Epilepsy	22	16	31	16
Paralytics	1	1	1	2
Hydrocephalics			1	1
	141	115	170	127
Deduct (for epileptics, hydrocephalics, paralytics entered as also feeble-minded, imbecile or idiot).....	23	17	33	19
Totals	118	98	137	108

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Cause of Death of Patients Who Died During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

Cause of death	1919		1920	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Epilepsy	10	4	15	10
Pyonephritis		1		
Tuberculosis of mesenteric lymph nodes.....	1			
Chronic hydrocephalus	1	2	3	3
Broncho pneumonia	3	2	2	1
Accidental drowning	1			
Lobar pneumonia	5	4	2	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	11	4	7	7
Cerebral hemorrhage	1			
Spanish influenza	75	13		2
Accidental burns	1			
Chronic spinal muscular atrophy.....	1			
Prolapsus of rectum	1			
Tuberculosis of intestines	1	3	1	2
Chronic valvular heart disease.....	1			
Acute dilatation of heart.....	1			
Cholelithiasis		1		
Chronic hypertrophy of tonsils.....			1	
Carcinoma of stomach				1
Dementia praecox				1
General miliary tuberculosis			1	
Chronic osteomyelitis with acute exacerbation septicemia..				1
Facial cellulitis following herpes labialis.....				1
Chronic interstitial nephritis				1
Chronic meningitis			1	
Fatty degeneration of heart			1	
Acute otitis media			1	
Tubercular meningitis				1
Tricuspid insufficiency acute dilatation of heart.....				1
Acute nephritis			1	
Chronic endocarditis and aortitis.....				1
Totals	112	36	37	34

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Autopsies From July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

216	July 22, 1918	M. I. B.	F.	Acute arthritis; later, acute mania. Cause: Myocarditis and lepto meningitis.
217	Aug. 8, 1918	N. S.	F.	Tuberculous peritonitis. Cause: Tuberculosis of mesenteric glands with tuberculous peritonitis.
218	Aug. 31, 1918	E. G.	M.	Hemiplegia and hydr.cephalus. Cause: Chronic hydrocephalus; volvulus of large intestine.
219	Aug. 31, 1918	E. S.	M.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same with subacute lepto meningitis.
220	Sept. 29, 1918	H. W.	M.	Cerebral hemorrhage. Cause: Same with arteriosclerosis
221	Nov. 15, 1918	A. S.	M.	Spanish influenza. Cause: Same with double lobar pneumonia.
222	Nov. 19, 1918	E. E. S.	F.	Spanish influenza followed by broncho-pneumonia.
223	Dec. 30, 1918	L. D.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same.
224	Jan. 17, 1919	F. K.	M.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same with general peritonitis due to contraction of ileum by omental adhesions.
225	Jan. 17, 1919	M. I. W.	M.	Broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Double lobar pneumonia.
226	Jan. 26, 1919	M. O.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
227	Jan. 25, 1919	E. S.	F.	Tuberculosis of intestines and lungs. Cause: Tuberculosis of intestines and abdominal organs.
228	Jan. 27, 1919	B. E.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
229	Jan. 30, 1919	R. M.	M.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same with status epilepticus.
230	Feb. 5, 1919	E. S.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis, Spanish influenza followed by broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Spanish influenza with broncho-pneumonia.
231	Feb. 19, 1919	V. E.	F.	Chronic epilepsy and serial epilepsy. Cause: Same with pulmonary tuberculosis.
232	Feb. 28, 1919	S. W.	M.	None made. (Sudden death.) Cause: Chronic valvular heart lesion with acute dilatation of stomach.
233	Mar. 2, 1919	H. B.	M.	Operation for ununited fracture of both bones of left leg. Cause: Same with acute dilatation of heart.
234	Mar. 12, 1919	M. R.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
235	Mar. 13, 1919	M. M.	M.	Chronic epilepsy, status epilepticus. Cause: Same.
236	Mar. 22, 1919	E. B. O.	M.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: General tuberculosis of lungs and intestines with double lobar pneumonia.
237	Mar. 25, 1919	R. W.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
238	Mar. 27, 1919	G. O.	M.	Chronic epilepsy with status epilepticus. Cause: Same.
239	Mar. 28, 1919	V. C.	F.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Chronic hydrocephalus (congenital) with chronic epilepsy.
240	Mar. 28, 1919	D. C.	M.	Double lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same. (None made.)
241	April 5, 1919	F. H.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same with arteriosclerosis and cholelithiasis (perforating).
242	April 11, 1919	J. D. P.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
243	April 23, 1919	N. J.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
244	May 1, 1919	F. E.	F.	Lobar pneumonia (unresolved). Cause: Same with pulmonary abscess.
245	May 6, 1919	M. S.	F.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same with chronic valvular heart disease.
246	May 29, 1919	W. B.	M.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same with fatty degeneration of liver.
247	June 3, 1919	M. M.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic epilepsy. Cause: Chronic epilepsy with status epilepticus.
248	June 8, 1919	G. H.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
249	June 30, 1919	E. A. P.	F.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Chronic epilepsy with cerebral hemorrhage.
250	July 2, 1919	E. M.	F.	Chronic hydrocephalus. Cause: Same (congenital).
251	July 13, 1919	W. P.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same with empyema.
252	July 18, 1919	A. L.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
253	July 27, 1919	R. W.	M.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same with chronic valvular heart disease.
254	July 24, 1919	E. W.	M.	Chronic hydrocephalus. Cause: Same with chronic gastritis and gastric ulcers.
255	Aug. 12, 1919	P. M.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
256	Aug. 16, 1919	A. D.	F.	Chronic epilepsy, prolapsus recti with hemorrhage, serial epilepsy. Cause: Chronic epilepsy with serial epilepsy and operation for prolapsus recti.
257	Aug. 19, 1919	H. D.	M.	Chronic epilepsy and pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.

TABLE No. 10.—Continued.

Showing Autopsies From July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

258	Aug. 20, 1919	J. R.	M.	Chronic epilepsy and old healed tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
259	Aug. 21, 1919	J. G.	F.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same with tuberculosis of lungs and peritoneum and serial epilepsy.
260	Aug. 30, 1919	A. R.	M.	Gastro-enteritis. Cause: Chronic epilepsy with tuberculosis meningitis.
231	Sept. 5, 1919	A. H.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same with general tuberculosis of mesentery and pancreas.
262	Sept. 26, 1919	M. G.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculous enteritis. Cause: Carcinoma of stomach and ulcerative enteritis and colitis.
263	Oct. 13, 1919	L. McA.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis and chronic colitis. Cause: Lobar pneumonia with gangrene of lungs.
264	Oct. 23, 1919	B. R.	F.	Dementia precox. Cause: Same with lobar pneumonia.
265	Oct. 26, 1919	G. H.	M.	No positive diagnosis. Cause: General military tuberculosis.
266	Oct. 28, 1919	F. T.	F.	Ch. osteomyelitis with acute exacerbation. Septicaemia. Cause: Same with operation for relief of osteomyelitis.
267	Nov. 17, 1919	M. McN.	M.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same.
268	Dec. 26, 1919	F. R.	M.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same.
269	Jan. 2, 1920	I. T.	F.	Deep facial cellulitis (following herpe labialis) with septicaemia. Cause: Same with streptococic infection with septicaemia.
270	Jan. 6, 1920	B. VanF.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Chronic hydr.cephalus with diffuse pulmonary tuberculosis.
271	Jan. 9, 1920	M. W.	F.	Acute serial epilepsy. Cause: Chronic interstitial nephritis.
272	Jan. 9, 1920	H. K.	F.	Tuberculosis of intestines and tuberculous peritonitis. Cause: Tuberculosis of lungs, intestines and peritoneum.
273	Jan. 16, 1920	G. B.	M.	Bul'ar paralysis following chronic meningitis. Cause: Same.
274	Jan. 17, 1920	C. B.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: General tuberculosis of lungs, intestines, spleen, liver, and tuberculous enteritis with ulceration.
275	Jan. 18, 1920	O. S.	M.	Chronic epilepsy. Same with pulmonary tuberculosis.
276	Jan. 24, 1920	E. C.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis with broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Pulmonary tuberculosis.
277	Jan. 31, 1920	S. B.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculosis of intestines with broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Same.
278	Feb. 14, 1920	J. C.	M.	None made. Cause: Hydrocephalus with hypostatic pneumonia.
279	Feb. 19, 1920	Z. P.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis and chronic fibrinous adherent pericarditis. Cause: General tuberculosis of lungs, intestines and peritoneum, with chronic fibrinous adherent pericarditis.
280	Feb. 23, 1920	G. E.	F.	Spanish influenza. Cause: Same with pulmonary empyema.
281	Feb. 23, 1920	A. S.	F.	Spanish influenza with left lower lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
282	Feb. 28, 1920	T. P.	F.	Chronic epilepsy with left lower lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
283	Feb. 29, 1920	F. K.	F.	Chronic epilepsy, broncho-pneumonia, old tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
284	Mar. 17, 1920	W. L.	F.	Addison's disease with tuberculosis of lungs. Cause: Addison's disease with broncho-pneumonia.
285	Mar. 14, 1920	M. Y.	M.	Acute otitis media, infective lateral sinus, basilar meningitis. Cause: Acute otitis media and acute mastoiditis with basilar meningitis.
286	Mar. 19, 1920	A. B.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis and probably tuberculous meningitis. Cause: Pulmonary tuberculosis.
287	Mar. 20, 1920	D. T.	M.	Chronic epilepsy with pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Same.
288	Mar. 22, 1920	G. G.	M.	Pulmonary tuberculosis with possibly pulmonary gangrene. Cause: Tuberculosis with tuberculous peritonitis and tuberculosis of intestines.
289	Mar. 30, 1920	N. D.	F.	Tuberculous meningitis. Cause: Same and pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 10.—Continued.
Showing Autopsies From July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

290	April 1, 1920	I. C.	F.	Chronic valvular heart lesion with acute dilation of heart. Cause: Same.
291	April 19, 1920	E. C.	F.	Double lobar pneumonia with scattered pneumonia areas over entire chest. Possibly pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Pulmonary tuberculosis with double lobar pneumonia.
292	April 30, 1920	E. S.	M.	Acute parenchymatous nephritis, oedema of lungs and ascites. Cause: Acute nephritis with hydrothorax, pericardial effusion and ascites.
293	April 23, 1920	K. McM.	M.	Chronic epilepsy, serial epilepsy. Cause: Same.
294	May 7, 1920	C. G.	M.	Chronic valvular heart disease. Cause: Chronic endocarditis and aortitis with ruptured aorta.
295	May 13, 1920	H. R.	M.	Chronic epilepsy, acute nephritis, serial epilepsy. Cause: Chronic epilepsy with broncho-pneumonia and serial epilepsy.
296	May 14, 1920	W. Y.	M.	Chronic epilepsy with acute mania with exhaustion. Cause: Chronic epilepsy with broncho-pneumonia.
297	May 18, 1920	F. V.	M.	Broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Lobar pneumonia with broncho-pneumonia.
298	May 19, 1920	F. S.	F.	Chronic epilepsy, subacute meningitis, broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Chronic hydrocephalus with pneumonia.
299	May 28, 1920	R. C.	M.	Military tuberculosis of lungs. Cause: Pulmonary tuberculosis.
300	June 2, 1920	A. R.	F.	Right lower lobar pneumonia. Cause: Same.
301	June 17, 1920	F. C.	M.	Broncho-pneumonia. Cause: Same.
302	June 19, 1920	A. A.	F.	Pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause: Chronic hydrocephalus with pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculosis of intestines.
303	June 21, 1920	H. T.	M.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Chronic epilepsy with broncho-pneumonia.
304	June 28, 1920	R. M.	F.	Chronic epilepsy. Cause: Same with hydrocephalus with acute cerebral oedema.

(Total 89.)

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3109954>
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



APPENDIX



STATISTICS OF STATE HOSPITALS



Movement of Patients for the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

INSANE	Stockton			Napa			Agnew			Mendocino			Southern California			Norwalk			Totals			
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Number of patients June 30, 1918	1,511	1,016	2,527	1,441	1,164	2,605	962	773	1,635	891	335	1,136	1,316	1,198	2,454	244	6,215	4,196	244	6,215	4,196	10,611
Number received to June 30, 1919	415	268	623	311	217	528	235	232	467	199	52	251	360	183	483	216	451	1,676	451	1,676	1,127	2,843
Number returned escapes	109	4	113	101	4	105	28	1	29	18		18	80	2	82	20	30	356	30	356	11	367
Number under care and treatment	2,095	1,228	3,363	1,833	1,385	3,238	1,165	1,006	2,171	1,018	387	1,405	1,666	1,323	3,019	480	235	715	8,217	5,364	715	13,911
Number discharged—recovered	133	74	207	18	12	30	78	61	139	44	10	54	149	112	261	12		12	431	249	12	703
Number discharged—improved	44	15	59	140	83	223	47	21	67	6	2	8	97	39	136	30	1	31	61	100	624	524
Number discharged—unimproved	29	4	33	21	1	22	6	8	14	19	2	21	4	4	8	7		7	76	19	95	95
Number discharged—not insane	6		6			6	4	2	6	2		2	4	4	4				16	2	18	18
Number discharged by order of court				2	1	3	1	1	2				1	1	1				4	2	6	6
U. S. naval authorities				14		14													14			14
Number transferred to other hospitals	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	62	61	1		1	11	65	76	76
Number died	315	96	411	194	131	325	134	104	243	151	22	173	170	87	257	47	20	67	1,011	463	1,476	1,476
Number escaped	141	4	145	111	4	115	36	1	37	42		42	79	1	80	25		25	431	10	444	444
Discharged, died, escaped	662	194	856	501	233	734	307	202	509	266	37	343	546	205	811	122	21	143	2,361	162	3,566	3,566
Number of patients remaining	1,373	1,034	2,407	1,352	1,152	2,504	838	804	1,602	752	350	1,102	1,160	1,018	2,168	358	214	572	5,883	4,372	10,455	10,455
Number on parole	63	91	157	101	124	225	34	73	112	32	39	61	26	54	80	37	26	62	253	404	657	657
Actual number in hospital	1,310	940	2,250	1,251	1,029	2,279	824	726	1,550	720	321	1,041	1,164	961	2,128	321	180	510	5,590	4,168	9,758	9,758
INEBRIATES																						
Number of patients June 30, 1918	65	41	106	39	32	71	8	7	15	53	24	77	30	7	37	13		13	278	111	319	319
Number received to June 30, 1919	60	30	90	54	18	72	28	11	39	48	30	78	31	4	35	21	7	28	242	100	342	342
Number returned escapes	25	2	27	31	1	32	2		34	21		34	21	5	21	5		5	118	3	121	121
Number under care and treatment	150	73	223	124	51	175	38	18	56	135	54	189	82	11	93	39	7	46	508	214	782	782
Number discharged—recovered				1		1																
Number discharged—term expired	24	21	45	18	17	35	2	4	6	38	9	47	8	2	10	12		12	43	7	50	50

Number discharged--further treatment not beneficial	66	25	62	34	8	42	19	8	27	32	10	42	15	1	16	3	1	4	169	54	223
Number discharged--illegal commitment	7	4	11																7	4	11
Number discharged by order of court				1		1				2		2							3		3
Number transferred to other hospitals				2		3	1		1		1	1	1		1				5	2	7
Number died	1		1	20	1	30	3		4	32	1	33	10		10	8	8	107	4	4	111
Number escaped	25	1	26																		
Discharged, died, and escaped	123	52	175	85	27	112	25	13	38	104	21	125	64	10	74	23	1	24	424	124	548
Number of patients remaining	27	21	48	39	24	63	13	5	18	31	33	64	18	1	19	16	6	22	144	90	234
Number on parole	14	16	30	15	13	28	3		3	10	13	23	2		2	7	2	9	51	44	95
Actual number in hospital	13	5	18	24	11	35	10	5	15	21	20	41	16	1	17	9	4	13	93	46	139
VOLUNTARY																					
Number of patients June 30, 1918	23	23	46	10	16	26	15	21	33	4	5	9	22	19	41	9		9	83	84	167
Number received to June 30, 1919	28	31	59	28	19	47	43	30	73	6	4	10	29	16	45	31	9	40	165	109	274
Number returned escapes					1	1										2		2	2	1	3
Number under care and treatment	51	54	105	38	36	74	58	51	109	10	9	19	51	35	86	42	9	51	250	194	444
Number discharged	19	9	28	20	18	33	31	20	51	4	4	8	29	12	41	22	3	25	125	66	191
Number died	7	3	10	2	1	3	1	3	4	2		2	1	1	2	2	1	3	15	9	24
Discharged, died, and escaped	27	12	39													3		3	4	1	5
Number of patients remaining	24	42	66																		
Number on parole	4	6	10	16	16	32	23	28	54	4	5	9	21	22	43	15	5	20	106	118	224
Actual number in hospital	20	36	56																		
Number escaped	1		1	16	16	32	26	28	54	4	5	9	21	22	42	15	2	17	102	109	211
RECAPITULATION																					
Insane	1,310	940	2,250	1,251	1,028	2,279	824	726	1,550	727	321	1,041	1,164	964	2,128	321	189	510	5,590	4,108	9,798
Inebriates	13	5	18	24	11	35	10	5	15	21	20	41	16	1	17	9	4	13	83	46	139
Voluntary	20	36	56	16	16	32	26	28	54	4	5	9	21	22	43	15	2	17	102	109	211
Total actual number in hospitals June 30, 1919	1,343	981	2,324	1,291	1,055	2,346	860	759	1,619	745	346	1,091	1,201	987	2,188	345	195	540	5,785	4,323	10,108

Movement of Patients for the Year Ending June 30, 1920.

INSANE	Stockton			Napa			Arenas			Mendocino			Southern California			Norwalk			Totals		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	Number of patients June 30, 1919	1,373	1,034	2,407	1,332	1,132	2,504	868	804	1,682	752	350	1,102	1,190	1,018	2,508	338	214	572	5,833	4,572
Number received to June 30, 1920	456	177	633	373	210	589	239	201	440	337	52	409	375	204	573	128	129	237	1,934	973	2,907
Number returned escapes	148		148	81	4	85	35	2	37	19	1	20	62	4	66	49	1	50	304	12	408
Number under care and treatment	1,977	1,211	3,188	1,812	1,366	3,178	1,132	1,007	2,139	1,129	403	1,531	1,627	1,226	2,853	585	344	879	8,211	5,557	13,768
Number discharged—recovered	135	78	213	22	15	37	69	95	164	69	16	85	116	65	181	21	23	49	432	297	729
Number discharged—improved	168	52	160	146	79	225	72	39	111	37	12	49	80	34	123	84	38	122	536	254	790
Number discharged—unimproved	29	7	36	19	2	21	10	8	18	23	3	23	3	1	4	3	2	5	87	20	107
Number discharged—not insane	5	2	7	1		3	3		3	1		1	1		1				11	4	15
Number discharged by order of court																					
Number discharged by order U. S. naval authorities																					
Number transferred to other hospitals				31		31													31		
Number died	12	1	13	3	3	6	4	2	6	5	1	6	4	2	6	3	3	6	31	12	43
Number escaped	138	55	213	124	82	206	88	81	169	62	14	76	97	50	147	56	32	88	585	314	899
Discharged, died, escaped	116	2	118	76	6	82	29	2	31	28	1	29	72	4	76	42	1	43	263	16	379
Number of patients remaining	563	197	760	422	190	612	276	228	504	225	44	269	382	156	538	210	104	314	2,078	919	2,997
Number on parole	1,414	1,014	2,428	1,390	1,176	2,566	856	779	1,635	908	359	1,267	1,245	1,070	2,315	375	249	565	6,183	4,688	10,771
Actual number in hospital	55	63	118	97	117	214	31	51	82	31	34	65	54	66	120	21	32	53	280	363	652
INEBRIATES	1,359	951	2,310	1,293	1,039	2,352	825	723	1,563	872	325	1,197	1,191	1,004	2,195	304	208	512	5,844	4,275	10,119
Number of patients June 30, 1919	27	21	48	39	24	63	18	5	19	31	33	64	18	1	19	16	6	22	144	90	234
Number received to June 30, 1920	38	19	48	35	6	41	18	9	27	25	14	39	31	6	37	6	4	10	153	46	202
Number returned escapes	20		20	23	2	25	2	1	3	32	4	36	13		13	10	1	11	100	9	108
Number under care and treatment	85	31	116	97	32	129	33	15	48	88	51	139	62	7	69	32	11	43	397	147	544

Number discharged—r-covered	17	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	13	9	22	4	14	1	15	11	8	14	28	7	35
Number discharged—term expired	34	11	45	26	3	29	44	4	5	9	22	4	14	4	4	4	3	15	64	43	107
Number discharged—further treatment not beneficial	10	2	12	2	2	2	2	2	8	34	56	11	11	11	11	12	3	15	146	44	190
Number discharged by order of court	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	12
Number transferred to other hospitals	19	1	19	3	3	32	1	1	1	1	24	17	17	17	7	7	1	2	94	8	5
Number died	81	27	108	84	24	108	32	14	46	71	31	102	46	1	47	31	9	40	345	106	451
Discharged, died, escaped	4	4	8	13	8	21	1	1	2	17	20	37	16	6	22	1	2	3	52	41	98
Number of patients remaining	2	3	5	5	3	8	1	1	1	8	13	21	11	4	15	2	2	2	26	25	51
Number on parole	2	1	3	8	5	13	1	1	2	9	7	16	5	2	7	1	1	1	23	16	42
Actual number in hospital	24	42	66	16	16	32	26	28	54	4	5	9	21	22	43	15	5	20	106	118	224
VOLUNTARY	19	25	44	33	21	54	33	37	70	1	1	2	22	15	37	11	3	14	119	102	221
Number received to June 30, 1920	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	12	12	12
Number returned escapes	48	67	115	53	37	90	59	65	124	5	6	11	43	37	80	29	8	35	237	230	457
Number under care and treatment	25	20	45	32	21	53	25	30	55	1	4	5	20	14	34	16	7	23	119	96	215
Number discharged	2	3	5	1	2	3	8	3	11	1	1	1	4	2	6	2	2	2	18	10	28
Number died	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	10	10
Number escaped	31	23	54	36	23	59	33	33	63	2	4	6	24	16	40	21	7	23	147	106	253
Discharged, died, escaped	17	44	61	17	14	31	26	32	58	3	2	5	19	21	40	8	1	9	90	114	204
Number of patients remaining	1	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Number on parole	16	38	54	17	14	31	25	32	57	3	2	5	19	20	39	7	1	8	87	107	194
Actual number in hospital	1,359	961	2,310	1,203	1,050	2,352	895	728	1,553	872	325	1,197	1,191	1,004	2,195	304	218	512	5,844	4,275	10,119
RECAPITULATION	2	1	3	8	5	13	1	1	2	9	7	16	5	2	7	1	1	1	26	16	42
Insane	16	38	54	17	14	31	25	32	57	3	2	5	19	20	39	7	1	8	87	107	194
Inebriates	1,377	960	2,367	1,318	1,078	2,366	851	761	1,612	884	334	1,218	1,215	1,036	2,241	312	209	521	5,957	4,398	10,355
Voluntary																					
Total actual number in hospital June 30, 1920																					

TABLE A.
Showing Number of Attacks in Those Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

	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	Men	Women	Total	
Year Ending June 30, 1919:																						
First	115	78	173	297	168	455	184	133	317	219	62	281	142	88	230	218	176	394	1,165	665	1,850	
Second	25	19	44	43	44	87	42	45	87	30	18	48	53	56	109	36	57	93	269	236	498	
Third	15	10	25	17	10	27	13	12	25	2	3	5	20	15	35	10	9	19	77	59	136	
Fourth or more	3	9	12	17	12	29	22	30	52	2	3	5	32	16	48	4	9	13	80	79	169	
Unknown	345	173	518	29	20	49	45	58	98				113	24	141				532	274	806	
Totals	503	269	772	393	254	617	306	273	579	253	86	339	370	303	363	248	251	519	2,063	1,335	3,419	
Year Ending June 30, 1920:																						
First	64	31	95	381	193	574	212	148	350	338	52	47	137	95	232	114	105	219	511	268	779	
Second	22	13	35	43	31	74	39	43	82	32	15	47	81	38	119	22	21	43	312	200	512	
Third	12	1	13	13	6	19	10	12	22	6		6	23	16	41	6	3	9	336	68	463	
Fourth or more	15	22	37	10	7	17	9	6	15	1		1	20	18	38	3	7	10	443	247	690	
Unknown	400	145	545				37	38	68	6		6	165	58	223				845	281	896	
Totals	513	212	725	447	227	694	290	247	537	383	67	450	428	235	673	145	136	281	2,215	1,121	3,330	

TABLE B.

Showing the Counties From Which the Patients Were Committed During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

Counties	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		South Calif.		Norwalk		Totals
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	
Alameda	50	34	118	103	170	153	14	26		1			6.2
Alpine													
Amador	5	9											14
Butte	18	11	11	6				1					47
Calaveras	2	1											3
Colusa	2	4	3	3	1		1						14
Contra Costa	18	11	12	33	5	6	2	3					93
Del Norte													
El Doiado	11	5	1										17
Fresno	64	80	2	4	3	1			1	2			157
Glenn	1		6	1			1						13
Humboldt				1		1	20	24					46
Imperial									23	17	4	3	47
Inyo									2	6			8
Keen	19	18	1	4	1				4	17			84
Kings	10	13	1	2					4	1			27
Lake							5						8
Lassen	2		6	4									12
Los Angeles	3	3		2	3	3	1		3.6	30	171	203	1,405
Madera	10	8			1								19
Marin			11	16	9	2	3	4					45
Mariposa		1											1
Mendocino		1	1			1	35	21		1			63
Merced	18	22	1	1	1	1							44
Modoc		3			1		1						5
Monoc													
Monterey				1	20	55							46
Napa	1		33	49	2	1							86
Nevada	7	5	3	1	1								17
Orange									11	10	13	24	58
Placer	15	11	1	4									31
Plumas	6	3		1		1							11
Riverside									32	38			72
Sacramento	79	90	38	49	3	1	1				1		261
San Benito					5	6							12
San Bernardino		1							61	71	2		135
San Diego		1							68	72	28	48	198
San Francisco	201	162	263	159	118	119	154	110	2	3			1,312
San Joaquin	132	132	2			1	1					1	238
San Luis Obispo					11	13		1					25
San Mateo	2	1		2	46	47							98
Santa Barbara	1			1		1			21	27		1	52
Santa Cruz	1				20	13							34
Santa Clara		1	3	1	155	132		2	2				236
Shasta			13	9									32
Sierra				1									1
Siskiyou	7	6	7	3									23
Solano	1	4	19	28	1		2						65
Snoma	2	1	15	14		2	35	35					104
Stanislaus	18	25	5	5					1				49
Sutter	4	4	2	3	1	1							15
Tehama	1		8	8									17
Trinity								1					1
Tulare	34	21			1								56
Tuolumne	8	9											17
Ventura									11	16			27
Yolo	1	9	8	14									32
Yuba	6	2	5										13
Folsom prison	2		1										3
San Quentin prison			1										1
U. S. naval stations			37	45									75
U. S. army camps and hospitals							63	218				1	282
Totals	772	725	647	684	579	537	339	459	533	633	519	281	6,749

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1_b3109954
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE C.

Showing Those Born in the United States Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Totals
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	
Alaska	1		1					2		1			5
Alabama		1	2	1		1	1	1	2		2	1	12
Arizona		3					1	1	2	1	2		10
Arkansas	3	6		4		1	1	3	3	6	1	1	30
America			6	7					75	117	90		295
California	151	132	179	168	182	148	80	64	48	50	46	28	1,263
Colorado	3	2	3	2	3		2	6	7	2	5	4	41
Connecticut	2	1	2	1			2	3			1	1	13
Delaware										4			4
Dist. of Columbia	1			1		1							3
Florida	1		1			1					1		4
Georgia	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	1		25
Idaho	1	2		3				1	1			2	10
Illinois	26	16	15	20	20	11	9	4	23	29	24	17	214
Indian Territory													
Indiana	10	10	9	13	3	5	7	3	6	16	6	8	96
Iowa	18	12	8	16	9	7	3	9	6	19	11	6	124
Kansas	7	8	9	5	6	2	3	1	5	14	6	4	70
Kentucky	11	11	3	9	4	8	1	2	8	3	1	4	65
Louisiana	5	2	2		1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	20
Maine	5	3	3	5	5	1	2		3	3	2	3	35
Maryland		2	1	2	2	1				2			10
Massachusetts	13	5	6	7	6	10	4	2	6	2	6	3	70
Michigan	12	7	8	5	7	5	8	2	5	18	8	3	88
Minnesota	7	16	7	7	5	5	5	9	7	3	5	4	74
Mississippi	2	1	3	6	2	2			2	2	1	2	23
Missouri	29	26	14	18	11	13	14	12	22	12	14	7	192
Montana	1		1	1				2	5			1	11
Nebraska	8	4	4	2	3	1	5	5	7	5	2	4	50
Nevada	5	4	3	1	6	1	3	2					25
New Hampshire	1		1		1	2	2		1	3			11
New Jersey	3	2	4	2		3			1	5	1		21
New Mexico				1		2		2	3	2	1	1	12
New York	27	14	25	17	18	22	17	16	22	15	12	6	211
North Carolina	1	1	1	1		3	3	1	3	2			16
North Dakota	2	1		1						2	1	1	8
Ohio	16	14	8	9	12	11	4	2	18	15	17	6	132
Oklahoma	2		1	1	2	1	2	2	1			1	13
Oregon	6	7	5	11	4	7	3	4	2	4	2		55
Pennsylvania	18	14	12	10	10	14	2	4	16	12	8	8	128
Rhode Island		1	1				1						3
South Carolina	1			2		1				1			5
South Dakota			1		1	1	1		1	2			7
Tennessee	7	8	4	1		4	4	4	4	5	3	1	45
Texas	6	7	4	7	1	4	7	35	6	15	10	3	106
United States	22	31	24	42	29	13		2	9	14		64	250
Utah		3		1		2	1		2	3	3		15
Vermont	1	1			2	5			1	2	3	1	16
Virginia	3	6	4	3	4		4	1	1	2	4		32
Washington	3	5	4	2		1	6	4	3	1	1		30
West Virginia	1	1	2	1	1	1		1		4			12
Wisconsin	6	8	6	9	8	7	3	5	8	9	5	2	76
Wyoming		1				2							3
Tota's	440	393	401	427	369	336	219	209	348	436	306	195	4,091

TABLE D.

Showing Those Born in Foreign Countries Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Totals
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	
Africa	1	1											2
Australia	2	3	3	4	3	1		1			4		21
Austria-Hungary	17	18	10	15	12	8	9	6	7	19	9	4	134
Balkan States	4								2				6
Belgium		1				1					4		6
Canada	14	14	12	14	9	6	5	4	23	9	10	13	133
Chile		1				1							2
China	9	22	5	9	3	4		2	1		1		56
Denmark	6	2	3	2	3	6	5	6	4	1	1	2	41
England	13	21	14	16	16	18	5	7	15	15	10	11	161
France	3	11	10	10	11	11	2	3	3	4	5	2	75
Germany	27	27	26	30	21	21	9	9	17	17	14	15	233
Greece	10	12		1	1		5	1	1		2		33
Guatemala						2							2
Holland	2	2		3	1	2	2	2					14
India	4			2		2					1		9
Ireland	31	23	25	20	31	15	19	11	13	7	11	1	207
Italy	47	38	37	30	26	17	18	21	13	18	6	4	288
Japan	6	17	2	4	3	4		2	7	3	9	2	59
Mexico	9	16	7	5	1	3	2	1	44	35	18	14	155
New Zealand						1	1		1				3
Norway & Sweden	20	18	21	13	7	14	15	13	11	6	10	7	155
Philippine Islands	1		5	8		2	1	5					22
Peru													
Portugal	13	6	2	5	5	6	1	1		1	1	2	43
Russia	23	23	7	16	9	4	12	9	6	14	20	2	145
Sandwich Islands				2	4	2	1				1		10
Scotland	2	5	4	6	1	3	4	1	3	3	5	3	40
South America	3	1			1	1	1				1		8
Spain	8	11	1	7	4	6			1	2			40
Switzerland	7	4	7	12	4	11	1	6	4	4	3		63
Turkey	7	9	2		1	2	1	2	4	5	5	1	39
Wales	1	2		1	1	1			1				7
West Indies	1	1			1	1	1		1	1		1	8
Western Islands	3	4		16	11	4				1			39
Totals	294	323	233	251	190	180	130	118	185	165	161	84	2,259

Recapitulation.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Totals
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	
United States	449	396	401	427	369	336	219	209	343	436	306	195	4,091
Foreign	294	323	203	251	196	180	120	113	185	165	151	84	2,259
Unknown	29	6	43	6	20	21		128	30	52	62	2	399
Totals	772	725	647	684	585	537	339	450	558	653	519	281	6,749

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3109954
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE E.

Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Totals
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	
1 to 10 years	1				1								2
10 to 20 years	25	28	19	33	23	13	8	8	22	21	30	7	237
20 to 30 years	145	127	129	124	107	96	68	197	115	131	120	52	1,443
30 to 40 years	211	175	159	176	133	126	83	131	147	182	182	66	1,731
40 to 50 years	159	165	137	148	135	131	69	60	119	130	102	47	1,402
50 to 60 years	103	103	73	71	71	76	42	30	69	109	52	35	837
60 to 70 years	64	66	36	53	48	47	17	9	47	43	21	25	486
70 to 80 years	32	36	22	30	37	21	16	14	17	9	19	16	460
80 to 90 years	10	9	7	13	11	8	5	1	9	7	1	5	88
90 to 100 years	2	3		2			1					1	9
Unknown	20	10	55	84	18	15			18	16	30	24	214
Totals	772	725	647	684	579	537	339	470	563	653	519	281	6,749

TABLE F.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

	Stockton		Napa		Agnews		Mendocino		Southern California		Norwalk		Totals
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	
Married	252	237	247	235	239	219	108	134	207	250	251	149	2,523
Single	271	315	222	282	223	218	185	277	219	258	161	85	2,711
Widowers	32	42	26	22	18	14	19	12	25	22	26	34	292
Widows	41	33	40	36	41	41	15	15	23	23			308
Divorced	40	48	26	30	23	20	17	12	33	48	13	2	318
Unknown	130	50	86	79	35	25			56	57	68	11	597
Totals	772	725	647	684	579	537	339	450	563	653	519	281	6,749

Showing Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

	Stockton				Napa				Agnews				Mendocino				Southern California				Norwalk				Totals	
	1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		Men	Women
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women				
Moral:																										
Adverse conditions, such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.	2	4	3	5	4	2	10	4	1	1	2	2	1											39	43	
Mental strain, worry, overwork (not included in above)	12	14	2	4	6			11	5	2	24	5	4	1										56	63	
Religious excitement and spiritualism					2			2	2	1	1	2												5	9	
Love affairs (including seduction)				1				1																3		
Physical:																										
Intemperance, alcoholism and dissipation	98	20	49	7	55	8	36	4	37	10	11	2	48	23	3	15								306	86	
Sexual excesses	41	10	70	9	19	2	69	9	18	2	19	2	8											8	1	
Veneral diseases	4	2			3			2	7																353	72
Masturbation																									20	
Sunstroke and overheating																									3	
Accident or injury	9	1	7		7	4	9	3	3	1														48	14	
Parturition and puerperium	10				6	4		4			12														64	
Change of life					14	7																			39	
Fevers																									4	
Privation and overwork	10	2	10	11	13	4	5	2	3	6	3	3												64		
Epilepsy																									8	
Diseases of skull and brain	1	1																							33	4
Old age	19	15	29	17	4	5	13	9	8	12															4	4
Abuse of drugs and tobacco	32	16	41	10	11	6	30	6	12	5	12	8	16	8	23	11	37	5	29	7	14	5		257	87	
All other bodily disorders and ill health	27	8	23	14	14	4	16	11	26	32	16	24	7	6	1	1	8	8	9	8	1	2	5	150	123	
Hereditary	4	13	20	17	10	15	20	9	10	9	14	32	1											9	139	121
Congenital defects	24	12	5	1	4																				56	19
Unascertained	220	143	240	98	241	188	231	152	174	159	209	173	112	39	373	50	223	126	283	133	253	219	72	2,381	1,755	
Totals	548	259	513	212	393	254	447	237	306	273	290	247	253	86	383	67	370	303	428	221	368	251	145	136	4,289	2,469

Not Insane	18	8	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	9	7	2	2	24	8
(a) Dofage	6	4	5	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	11	6	8	15	9
(b) Epilepsy	16	4	12	3	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	24
(c) Constitutional inferiority	5	8	5	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	6	1	1	35	11
(d) Mental deficiency without psychoses	35	14	1	36	10	4	25	3	33	5	3	2	7	85	19
II. Committed as Inebriates	29	18	9	17	9	30	6	14	5	13	8	23	11	162	64
(a) Alcoholism	29	18	9	17	9	30	6	14	5	13	8	23	11	237	92
(b) Drug habits	503	209	512	212	393	254	447	237	273	290	247	253	86	4,239	2,400
Totals	503	209	512	212	393	254	447	237	273	290	247	253	86	4,239	2,400

TABLE I.
Showing Causes of Death of Patients Who Died During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

General diseases:	Stockton				Napa				Agnews				Menulocino				Southern California				Norwalk		Totals					
	1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		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	Men	Women		
Typhoid fever		1																							1			
Malarial fevers and cachexia																												
Sandllox																												
Scarlet fever																												
Diphtheria	82	11	46	7					6	2	8	5																
Indiçenza																												
Dysentery																												
Erysipelas	2	1		1					2																			
Purulent septcemia and infection			2	9	4	8																						
Tuberculosis	51	19	20	13	19	15	4	4	5	6	1	20	8	14	1	18	9	15	15	6					1	12	19	
Syphilis			8	2																								
Scrofula																												
Cancer	2	3	2		2	3	2	2			4	3																
Rheumatism																												
Diabetes and diabetic affections			3	1		1																						
Anemia, leukemia, etc.																												
Acute and chronic alcoholism	1																											
Pollagra																												
Diseases of nervous system:																												
Diseases of meninges																												
Locomotor ataxia	1																											
Other diseases of spinal cord.																												
Organic diseases of brain (includes, tumor, abscess and other gross lesions)	2	6	1	2	1	3	9	4	1																			
Cerebral hemorrhage	18	3	12	7	6	8	9	7	9	5	8	2																
General paralysis	86	9	45	8	21	8	24	11	41	9	24	9	14	1	60	25	38	8	28	6	35	6						
Epilepsy	13	5	2	1	6	4	5	9	1	5	3	2	1	1	6	4	2	3	2									
Other nervous diseases	1						2			2																		

TABLE J.
 Showing Occupation of Those Admitted During the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920.

	Stockton				Napa				Agnews				Mendocino				Southern California				Norwalk				Totals																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		1919		1920		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, lawyers, surveyors, civil engineers, etc.	30	9	14	13	11	1	17																	191	35	Commercial:																											Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, stenographers, etc.	31	1	32	4	38	11	18	39	11	15	51	17	6	23	6	42	8	44	7	30	4	27	11	409	129	Agricultural and pastoral:																											Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	79		74		28		32		25		30		14		49		58		41		22		23		472		Mechanics at outdoor vocations: Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, police, plumbers, etc.	53		25		104	2	113		35		24		35		24		41		34		34		33		546	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																											Bookbinders, compositors, tailors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	83	5	22	1	47	9	8	5	35	2	25	5	13	2	9	6	40	2	51	4	8	2	10	351	43	Shoemakers, bakers, etc.																											Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460
Architects, artists, clergy, lawyers, surveyors, civil engineers, etc.	30	9	14	13	11	1	17																	191	35	Commercial:																											Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, stenographers, etc.	31	1	32	4	38	11	18	39	11	15	51	17	6	23	6	42	8	44	7	30	4	27	11	409	129	Agricultural and pastoral:																											Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	79		74		28		32		25		30		14		49		58		41		22		23		472		Mechanics at outdoor vocations: Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, police, plumbers, etc.	53		25		104	2	113		35		24		35		24		41		34		34		33		546	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																											Bookbinders, compositors, tailors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	83	5	22	1	47	9	8	5	35	2	25	5	13	2	9	6	40	2	51	4	8	2	10	351	43	Shoemakers, bakers, etc.																											Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																										
Commercial:																											Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, stenographers, etc.	31	1	32	4	38	11	18	39	11	15	51	17	6	23	6	42	8	44	7	30	4	27	11	409	129	Agricultural and pastoral:																											Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	79		74		28		32		25		30		14		49		58		41		22		23		472		Mechanics at outdoor vocations: Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, police, plumbers, etc.	53		25		104	2	113		35		24		35		24		41		34		34		33		546	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																											Bookbinders, compositors, tailors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	83	5	22	1	47	9	8	5	35	2	25	5	13	2	9	6	40	2	51	4	8	2	10	351	43	Shoemakers, bakers, etc.																											Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																				
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, stenographers, etc.	31	1	32	4	38	11	18	39	11	15	51	17	6	23	6	42	8	44	7	30	4	27	11	409	129	Agricultural and pastoral:																											Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	79		74		28		32		25		30		14		49		58		41		22		23		472		Mechanics at outdoor vocations: Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, police, plumbers, etc.	53		25		104	2	113		35		24		35		24		41		34		34		33		546	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																											Bookbinders, compositors, tailors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	83	5	22	1	47	9	8	5	35	2	25	5	13	2	9	6	40	2	51	4	8	2	10	351	43	Shoemakers, bakers, etc.																											Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																															
Agricultural and pastoral:																											Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	79		74		28		32		25		30		14		49		58		41		22		23		472		Mechanics at outdoor vocations: Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, police, plumbers, etc.	53		25		104	2	113		35		24		35		24		41		34		34		33		546	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																											Bookbinders, compositors, tailors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	83	5	22	1	47	9	8	5	35	2	25	5	13	2	9	6	40	2	51	4	8	2	10	351	43	Shoemakers, bakers, etc.																											Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																									
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	79		74		28		32		25		30		14		49		58		41		22		23		472		Mechanics at outdoor vocations: Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, police, plumbers, etc.	53		25		104	2	113		35		24		35		24		41		34		34		33		546	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																											Bookbinders, compositors, tailors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	83	5	22	1	47	9	8	5	35	2	25	5	13	2	9	6	40	2	51	4	8	2	10	351	43	Shoemakers, bakers, etc.																											Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																				
Mechanics at outdoor vocations: Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, police, plumbers, etc.	53		25		104	2	113		35		24		35		24		41		34		34		33		546	2	Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																											Bookbinders, compositors, tailors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	83	5	22	1	47	9	8	5	35	2	25	5	13	2	9	6	40	2	51	4	8	2	10	351	43	Shoemakers, bakers, etc.																											Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																															
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:																											Bookbinders, compositors, tailors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	83	5	22	1	47	9	8	5	35	2	25	5	13	2	9	6	40	2	51	4	8	2	10	351	43	Shoemakers, bakers, etc.																											Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																										
Bookbinders, compositors, tailors, weavers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, etc.	83	5	22	1	47	9	8	5	35	2	25	5	13	2	9	6	40	2	51	4	8	2	10	351	43	Shoemakers, bakers, etc.																											Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Shoemakers, bakers, etc.																											Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Exposed vocations:																											Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.	29		24		47		34		33		38		75		17		22		29		6		4	351	43	Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Domestic service:																											Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	139		155		29	7	30	14	13	24	14	25	8	17	4	16	57	23	56	8	14	7	97	152	671	Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Educational and higher domestic duties:																											Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	22	2	24		176		154	7	186	6	162	4	55	3	41	9	94	4	138	4	230	5	8	47	1,260	Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Housekeepers, nurses, etc.	165		279		75		148		65	1	72		70		237		108	1	124		32		28	1,403	2	Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Laborers:																											Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Gambler, paupers, tramps, etc.	6	20	23	13	5	24	30	19	10	33	5	26	6	7	8	21	31	15	8	37		4	16	169	204	No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
No occupation	24	13	18	2	9	24	17	6	11	10	9	10											1	3	195	92	Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Unascertained																											Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Totals	593	209	513	212	393	254	447	257	306	273	290	247	253	83	383	67	380	203	438	225	298	145	136	4,289	2,460																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

TABLE K.
Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, Etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1920.

	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	190	145					21		
1855	213	168					18		
1856	232	199					23		
1857	228	179					28	5	
1858	244	112					52	15	
1859	276	124					49	6	
1860	248	137					54	10	
1861	314	210	23	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	452	223	16				159	15	
1870	562	221	30	6			156	22	
1871	523	245	24	12			176	23	
1872	503	240	36	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	272	52	8			172	18	
1877	201	83	29	1			100	7	
1878	219	89	18	1			116	7	
1879	106	58	14	2			106	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	250	82	42	13	7		161	9	
1893	372	121	33	11	9		170	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	31	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	170	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	223	28	5
1910	548	216	18	26	2	4	212	33	49
1911	486	90	38	6		4	189	30	16
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	31	5	3	235	110	110
1916	813	276	34	11	1	6	231	90	184
1917	873	352	28	11	7	6	272	178	70
1918	836	419	73	22	1	5	268	158	172
1919	772	361	59	28	6	5	421	172	140
1920	724	285	216	69	7	13	220	141	173
Totals	26,709	11,014	1,788	560	124	477	5,660	1,800	1,399

TABLE K—Continued.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, Etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1920.

	Admissions	Discharges				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Retained escapes
		Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not insane				
Napa.									
1876	321	69	11	5	4		20	4	
1877	451	140	30	18	25		49	4	
1878	483	148	34	20	17		70	11	
1879	615	184	97	17	19		104	8	
1880	572	189	120	34	9		91	4	
1881	553	133	109	8	5		124	2	
1882	543	176	147	6	8		107		
1883	463	127	149	21	4		112	3	
1884	500	130	155	12	10		90	3	
1885	479	119	167	7	2		110	5	
1886	346	80	100	15	6		113	5	
1887	363	95	121	8	14		98	6	
1888	375	86	105	13	8		117	11	
1889	401	114	78	6	11	177	138		3
1890	293	106	69	7	8	5	103	3	
1891	299	68	48	9	7	1	160	7	3
1892	277	96	46	16	2		109	7	7
1893	315	114	31	11	3	1	130	8	4
1894	243	83	32	2	1	131	2	1	241
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	103	19	36
1908	439	170	17	14		3	173	23	16
1909	432	100	11	24	2	3	217	30	24
1910	450	123	13	17		6	204	40	27
1911	440	138	39	8	2	3	139	45	61
1912	521	178	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	378	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	199	110	110
1918	612	74	197	10	3	3	205	146	217
1919	647	30	223	22		2	331	146	138
1920	634	37	221	21	3	6	206	117	114
Totals	18,488	4,129	3,229	649	220	464	6,207	1,410	1,415

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3109954
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE K—Continued.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, Etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1920.

	Admissions	Discharges				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes
		Recovered	Improved	Unimproved	Not Inmate				
Agnews.									
1886	389	3	2			1	17	1	
1880	285	44	20	7	1	1	54	1	
1891	57	81	52	8	3		85	12	8
1892	381	16	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	56	4	2		74	1	
1897	163	56	25	5		8	60	2	
1898	208	51	42	5			79	6	1
1899	248	59	19	10			72	2	1
1900	246	98	64	20			78	9	9
1901	193	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	198	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	93	35	5		1	118	24	8
1914	756	170	77	32		17	157	42	19
1915	62	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	41
1919	579	163	89	18	6	1	248	41	31
1920	557	191	133	21	5	6	181	32	40
Totals	10,185	2,439	1,377	298	56	225	3,350	552	471
Mendocino.									
1891	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	26	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	31	22
1915	281	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	27	46	13	17		1	85	51	66
1919	339	54	8	21	2	3	176	75	52
1920	450	85	49	23	1	6	77	53	56
Totals	6,944	2,225	465	265	76	44	1,811	580	544

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3109954
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE K—Continued.

Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, Etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1920.

	Admissions	Discharges				Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned escapes
		Recovered	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane				
Southern California.									
1894	296	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	203	150	2		2		49	14	17
1901	193	84		1	2	21	45	22	20
1902	277	107	1			1	79	19	21
1903	277	113	2	5			82	42	39
1904	275	59	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	20	27
1909	496	170	48	6	1	1	112	12	32
1910	506	182	42	17	2		123	21	29
1911	506	141	60	18	1	4	169	35	31
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	166	23	1	104	222	62	100
1917	730	212	129	23		123	231	91	90
1918	767	265	126	20		1	270	101	95
1919	483	261	135	9		64	257	80	82
1920	579	181	123	4	1	6	147	76	66
Totals	12,722	4,433	1,347	240	37	391	3,106	1,193	1,215
Norwalk.									
1916	167						1	3	2
1917	116	22	8			2	14	23	19
1918	100	36	17	1		2	25	23	14
1919	519	48	35	7		1	71	35	23
1920	281	80	139	5		6	91	52	67
Totals	1,203	186	190	13		11	202	136	130

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3109954
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TABLE L.

Showing Whole Number Treated and Percentage of Recoveries and Deaths, from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1920.

	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-----
1851	6	6		13	46.16	7.69						
1852	62	56		130	46.77	7.69						
1853	162	40		222	67.50	5.40						
1854	134	32		304	72.86	6.96						
1855	162	18		318	78.80	5.07						
1856	172	10		394	81.46	5.83						
1857	188	16		400	78.50	7.00						
1858	273	85		432	45.90	7.40						
1859	370	97		549	44.92	8.91						
1860	417	47		618	55.24	8.73						
1861	416		1	731	66.88	6.70						
1862	499	83		717	39.86	9.06						
1863	583	84		751	36.70	6.26						
1864	581		2	802	46.67	10.29						
1865	632	51		849	34.70	9.66						
1866	673	61		911	46.95	6.81						
1867	769	76		1,006	40.00	8.80						
1868	853	81		1,156	37.73	11.59						
1869	920	67		1,335	46.68	11.91						
1870	1,047	127		1,482	37.32	10.55						
1871	1,060	43		1,570	46.84	11.21						
1872	1,123	33		1,536	47.43	11.78						
1873	1,156	33		1,524	46.13	9.97						
1874	1,224	68		1,680	39.88	10.59						
1875	1,302	78		1,839	41.95	9.84						
1876	1,204		88	1,716	61.26	10.63						
1877	1,195		19	1,415	41.29	7.06	208	208	321	21.49	6.23	
1878	1,202	7		1,414	36.53	7.49	396	187	659	31.04	7.43	
1879	1,127		75	1,306	51.71	7.64	528	133	828	34.11	8.45	
1880	1,116		11	1,241	35.66	5.80	714	126	1,143	29.91	8.22	
1881	1,102		14	1,265	36.24	7.19	38	115	1,226	31.29	7.08	
1882	1,195		7	1,281	39.67	7.27	1,021	182	1,462	23.62	8.81	
1883	1,181			1,353	26.35	6.35	1,172	151	1,561	23.02	6.84	
1884	1,215			1,448	42.80	6.61	1,219	47	1,635	27.43	6.65	
1885	1,379	164		1,556	17.60	5.59	1,319	100	1,719	21.09	5.24	
1886	1,486	107		1,883	39.86	7.17	1,406	90	1,798	24.84	6.12	
1887	1,573	67		1,900	43.23	7.00	1,454	18	1,755	23.12	6.43	
1888	1,616	98		2,016	46.22	6.00	1,469	15	1,799	26.17	5.53	
1889	1,580		63	2,175	26.67	8.48	1,319		1,829	24.22	6.47	
1890	1,588	8		1,966	42.33	5.82	1,344		1,873	28.17	6.94	
1891	1,573		15	1,902	51.27	5.05	1,403	62	1,646	35.81	6.26	
1892	1,606	33		1,853	29.29	5.45	1,414	8	1,690	22.74	7.11	
1893	1,677	51		1,958	34.28	6.13	1,445	31	1,690	34.65	7.07	
1894	1,523		134	1,898	32.37	7.90	1,335		1,743	35.60	7.40	
1895	1,493		30	1,736	35.68	7.89	1,353	110	1,689	34.57	7.76	
1896	1,472		21	1,745	36.11	7.78	1,404	18	1,570	28.75	7.32	
1897	1,521	49		1,759	31.25	6.67	1,434	51	1,608	23.48	6.03	
1898	1,559	36		1,826	26.23	7.45	1,446	30	1,642	27.07	7.00	
1899	1,578	21		1,882	29.54	8.02	1,522	32	1,682	17.30	6.12	
1900	1,573	15		1,902	29.75	8.09	1,567	56	1,727	20.73	6.67	
1901	1,623	30		1,958	26.57	16.00	1,514		1,792	23.75	7.08	
1902	1,608		15	2,011	32.21	9.45	1,528	7	1,799	22.96	8.72	
1903	1,644	36		2,007	30.82	9.56	1,503	12	1,809	17.79	8.40	
1904	1,672	28		2,015	28.57	8.83	1,566		1,813	27.88	8.38	
1905	1,782	110		2,137	28.63	7.85	1,563		1,810	31.12	8.95	
1906	1,836	114		2,229	23.71	8.70	1,536	27	1,776	29.63	6.82	
1907	1,929	33		2,353	26.18	10.20	1,689	60	1,869	21.54	8.21	
1908	1,961	62		2,413	30.67	9.24	1,688	96	1,998	28.28	8.10	
1909	1,994	3		2,482	43.33	9.39	1,903	149	2,144	22.78	6.67	
1910	2,080	86		2,591	39.41	8.18	1,974	65	2,296	23.15	9.46	
1911	2,216	136		2,582	26.37	7.32	2,073	71	2,380	28.00	8.57	
1912	2,337	121		2,925	40.35	7.80	2,203	79	2,478	31.36	7.63	
1913	2,377	40		2,743	22.47	6.80	2,090	150	2,623	24.57	6.96	
1914	2,349		128	2,951	36.00	8.57	2,262		2,532	17.82	5.86	
1915	2,344	55		3,025	44.33	7.77	2,577	113	2,888	13.49	5.16	
1916	2,443	99		3,317	56.65	7.02	2,496	116	2,942	13.67	5.88	
1917	2,601	158		3,422	42.31	7.36	2,593	100	3,225	8.71	6.36	
1918	2,633	32		3,422	42.31	7.36	2,593	100	3,834	7.50	5.11	
1919	2,521		112	3,677	52.77	7.48	2,702	109	4,446	5.56	4.60	
1920	2,497		24	3,419	46.77	11.72	2,599	108	3,487	5.70	9.50	
							2,619	20	3,367	6.28	6.15	

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3109954
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-goo

TABLE L—Continued.

Showing Whole Number Treated and Percentage of Recoveries and Deaths, from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1920.

	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	335		389	.77	4.37						
1890	597	183		654	15.23	8.96						
1891	651	124		892	22.19	9.53						
1892	83	150		1,637	24.82	5.38						
1893	402	161		1,161	27.25	5.18						
1894	486		16	1,148	25.49	7.95						
1895	905	19		1,660	28.21	8.07	215	25		237	.55	2.95
1896	933	28		1,680	29.18	6.79	293	81		397	34.62	6.80
1897	900		33	1,496	34.35	5.47	455	59		462	38.54	9.15
1898	926	26		1,406	34.35	5.47	410	55		575	34.65	8.71
1899	1,033	87		1,175	23.79	6.13	470	60		623	26.54	10.75
1900	1,001	5	9	1,268	37.81	6.15	518	48		678	32.59	7.75
1901	1,009	5		1,266	24.57	7.12	556	38		701	36.61	7.84
1902	1,025	16		1,221	25.85	7.29	611	55		744	29.03	8.60
1903	1,077	52		1,261	22.68	7.85	611			752	26.43	10.85
1904	1,058	11		1,214	27.98	7.48	620	9		750	34.50	8.40
1905	1,101	43		1,298	24.29	6.62	630	60		801	36.61	6.50
1906	856		245	1,250	33.52	18.12	630	60		843	31.24	5.60
1907	785		71	847		4.00	712	83		894	38.54	7.38
1908	769		16	830	40.74	2.20	763	56		952	38.16	6.83
1909	758		11	814	38.10	4.00	846	78		1,028	37.55	6.20
1910	766	2		825	20.90	4.21	855	39		1,129	42.64	6.20
1911	866	16		922	9.26	2.60	927	42		1,152	42.68	6.00
1912	1,067	161		1,240	23.69	7.03	978	51	110	1,196	37.59	5.43
1913	1,144	137		1,568	23.00	7.73	1,068			1,366	27.93	4.47
1914	1,382	238		1,666	32.25	7.92	1,068	12		1,426	32.52	7.83
1915	1,776	194		2,795	23.90	9.59	1,124	12	23	1,393	27.55	4.80
1916	1,662	85		2,370	18.60	8.09	1,260	66		1,614	13.65	4.27
1917	1,636	34		2,208	36.97	9.73	1,177			1,741	18.47	6.54
1918	1,727	31		2,231	28.30	9.76	1,141			1,679	21.41	5.24
1919	1,734	7		2,326	28.15	10.88	1,175	34		1,613	26.70	10.91
1920	1,695		39	2,311	37.45	8.00	1,304	1.9		1,681	26.78	4.58

	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	300	139		464	25.51	6.25						
1896	454	94		602	47.22	5.14						
1897	537	83		716	52.67	5.54						
1898	575	38		736	47.73	5.16						
1899	622	47		716	33.87	5.80						
1900	616		6	823	78.32	5.75						
1901	663	47		838	43.72	5.37						
1902	723	70		911	41.63	8.39						
1903	794	61		1,039	40.23	7.89						
1904	800	86		1,112	31.00	6.29						
1905	951	71		1,229	43.13	6.75						
1906	945		6	1,267	46.73	8.65						
1907	1,022	107		1,372	35.17	8.53						
1908	1,114	62		1,447	42.53	6.84						
1909	1,247	133		1,610	36.29	6.85						
1910	1,366	148		1,782	37.12	6.99						
1911	1,507	112		1,951	27.56	3.89						
1912	1,819	312		2,324	26.68	6.84						
1913	1,929	80		2,866	24.00	5.09						
1914	2,483	154		3,016	37.00	6.08						
1915	2,365	382		3,236	21.38	7.06						
1916	2,416	50		2,877	19.02	7.68						
1917	2,311		25	3,509	29.04	7.21	104			108	.00926	
1918	2,412	21		3,406	31.00	8.30	255	151		305	11.22	4.59
1919	2,128		215	3,619	54.00	8.50	265	10		355	36.00	7.04
1920	2,195	67		2,853	32.00	5.00	614	349		812	9.25	8.86
							577		37	957	28.57	9.50

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT - https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.1.b3109954
 Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Calif. Commission in lunacy. Biennial report.	438426	RC C2A3 BIOLOGY LIBRARY
AUG 4 1921	<i>Coursens Jh</i>	AUG 4 1921
FEB 2 1924	<i>Darling</i>	FEB 2 1924
DEC 28 1933	<i>Jewell</i>	DEC 28 1933
APR 13 1938	<i>Quaha</i>	APR 27 1938
MAR 26 1939	<i>Jewell</i>	MAR 31 1939

BIOLOGY
LIBRARY

438426

RC445
C2A3
0,12

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3109954
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated at University of California, Santa Barbara on 2023-08-25 21:43 GMT / <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.b3109954>
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google