Biennial Report
California. Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage

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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

MENDOCINO STATE ASYLUM

FOR THE INSANE.

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO:
STATE OFFICE, : : : : : A. J. JOHNSTON, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1894.

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REPORT.

To his Excellency H. H. MARKHAM, *Governor of the State of California:*

SIR: In accordance with law, we, the Board of Directors of the Mendocino Asylum, beg leave to submit our biennial report for the two years ending June 30, 1894; showing the financial condition of the institution, and, briefly, what we have done on behalf of said institution during that period of time.

Since our last report, the various buildings under construction at that time have all been completed in accordance with plans and specifications theretofore adopted, and at that time on file with the State Board of Examiners. This gives us two ward buildings of three wards each, a kitchen building with one ward over it, and a laundry and bakery building, boiler and engine house complete. In addition to these we have also erected a carpenter shop and morgue building and a gas-house.

The farm connected with the asylum has already been brought into a high state of cultivation, and produces all vegetables necessary for asylum use, besides a large quantity of hay and pasturage.

The asylum grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, and within a short period of time will be one of the most inviting spots in the State.

We have constructed a dam across Mill Creek, from which the asylum receives its water supply, and have an abundance of pure, fresh water for all purposes. Our conducting pipes are too small, however, and will have to be enlarged to give us the full benefit of our supply.

We have, during the past year, supplied heating apparatus and a fire service for the asylum buildings, and have completely furnished the buildings, with the exception of two wards in the female ward building.

We have also supplied a gas-lighting apparatus of 1,000-light capacity, which gives a very satisfactory service.

A substantial fence has been built around the entire grounds belonging to the State, substantial yard fences have been erected, and with a few subdivision fences in addition we will have all the fencing necessary for a long time to come.

The asylum was opened for the reception of patients on December 12, 1893, and for a full and complete statement of the internal management, together with recommendations for improvements, we beg leave to refer you to the report of the Medical Superintendent, hereunto annexed, which has been adopted and fully approved by this Board.

We believe that we have been fortunate in the selection of competent officials for the conduct of the institution, and that all has been accomplished that could reasonably be expected in the short space of time we have been in active operation.

For the financial report of expenditures made since our last report, see report of Secretary and Treasurer, which is hereto annexed.

While much has been accomplished with the appropriations heretofore made for our asylum, there yet remains much to be done before it can be said to be a complete institution.

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Having no administration building, it became necessary, upon the opening of the institution, to quarter the officers of the asylum in the rooms over the kitchen building. The rooms are not well adapted for the purpose, and this occupancy materially reduces the capacity of the building for patients. As the cost of maintaining a few patients is much more expensive per capita than a larger number, and as the older asylums of the State are being taxed to their utmost capacity, we believe that it would be matter of economy to the State that our next Legislature make an appropriation for the purpose of building an administration building in accordance with the original plan of our asylum.

Our present sewerage system is entirely inadequate, and it will be necessary that we have an additional appropriation for the purpose of procuring a right of way and outlet for sewage, as well as for constructing the same, or for the construction of works for deodorizing and disposing of the sewage on the grounds of the asylum.

It is also necessary that we have barns for both horses and cattle, as we have no barn at present; those in use for the horses are mere sheds, and we have no provision whatever for cattle.

We believe it would be for the best interests of the institution that an additional tract of land be purchased, so that we can keep a sufficient number of cows to furnish the asylum with milk and butter. These are already heavy items of expense in the support of the institution. This would be an opportune time to buy such a tract of land, as during the present stagnated condition of business real estate prices rule very low, and we believe such an investment could now be made with great advantage to the State.

There yet remains much to be done in the improvement and ornamentation of the grounds of the institution, but this can be done with slight expense to the State.

The institution is rapidly filling up, and it is absolutely necessary that the two unfurnished wards should be furnished as soon as possible.

Below you will find statements of estimated required appropriations for the next two fiscal years.

Respectfully submitted.

T. L. CAROTHERS,
President.

Attest: J. M. MANNON, Secretary.

Dated September 6, 1894.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

For maintenance, salaries, etc., of the asylum	$219,000 00
For Administration Building	125,000 00
For furnishing Administration Building	10,000 00
For pipe-line, electric plant, etc.	13,000 00
For purchase of additional real estate	10,000 00
For improvements on grounds	10,000 00
For sewerage	10,000 00
For horse barn	3,500 00
For cow barn	1,500 00
For ice plant	3,000 00
For live stock	1,500 00

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REPORT OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

To the honorable Board of Directors of the Mendocino Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures on behalf of the Mendocino Asylum for the two years ending June 30, 1894:

1892—To balance remaining in "The Mendocino State Insane Asylum" Fund at date of my last report		$72,900 88
Contra—		
By disbursements as follows:		
Paid on original building contracts	$66,713 21	
Paid on extra work on roofing	45 00	
Paid on account of salaries	3,743 80	
Paid on account of contingent expenses	730 06	
Paid architect's commissions	1,668 81	
		$72,900 88
1893—To appropriation for finishing Female Ward Building, etc.		$100,000 00
Contra—		
By disbursements, as follows:		
Salaries	$2,291 70	
Contingent expenses	2,023 44	
Improvement of grounds	2,972 52	
Machinery	8,281 83	
Building account	36,336 75	
Plumbing and heating	12,152 00	
Water supply	6,807 29	
Live stock, wagons, etc.	1,612 05	
Miscellaneous supplies	921 08	
Architect's commissions	2,449 54	
Gas plant	6,990 00	
Furniture	17,134 75	
Balance in treasury	27 05	
		$100,000 00
1893-4—To appropriation for support forty-fifth fiscal year		$35,000 00
Contra—		
By paid out on account of support and administration		35,000 00

CONTINGENT FUND.

To cash received from support of pay patients	$300 00
Contra—	
By cash paid on account contingent expenses	40 00
Balance on hand	$260 00

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. MANNON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dated September 1, 1894.

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REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the honorable Board of Directors of the Mendocino Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you my report for the year ending June 30, 1894, as follows:

This asylum was opened for the reception of patients December 12, 1893, on which date we received 60 patients from the Stockton Asylum, and on the 14th of the same month and year we received 60 patients transferred from the Napa Asylum; most of the patients from both Stockton and Napa were of the chronic class, and all male patients.

On March 25, 1894, we received 16 male and 15 female patients from the Agnews Asylum, Santa Clara County, mostly chronic cases also.

The number of commitments since December 12, 1893, to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1894, was 86.

From the summary which follows it will be seen that we have received on transfer from other asylums, 151 patients; on direct commitments, 86; the whole number under care and treatment being 237; discharged recovered, 13; discharged improved, 1; died, 7; transferred to Napa Asylum, 1; number of patients remaining June 30, 1894, 215.

Of the whole number admitted, 84 were natives of the United States; 147 were foreign born, and of 6 the nativity is unknown.

This asylum not having been open and in active operation but a little over six months, there necessarily is but little to report as to its past history. There has been but little sickness among the inmates; during the winter and spring months we had a few cases of la grippe, none of them fatal, however, and during the hot weather in June, a few cases of diarrhœa, which were easily controlled. With these exceptions, we have had no unusual amount of sickness, in the wards or among the employés.

The original plan of this asylum, which was adopted by your honorable Board, contemplated the erection of two ward buildings, an administration, kitchen, and laundry buildings, and a boiler-house; these have all been built, except the administration building, and when this building has been completed, this asylum will be able to accommodate properly 400 patients, or if crowded, possibly 500.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The early erection of an administration building is an urgent necessity. At present the officers of the institution occupy apartments in the second story of the kitchen building. These apartments were intended for patients, and are not adapted for the purpose for which they are now used. The main office is directly over the kitchen, and in the summer time it is excessively hot and uncomfortable.

The apartments of the Assistant Physician are so situated between the male and female wards, that the family are continually subjected to the noise and confusion caused by the violent and disturbed patients, making it very unpleasant and at times exceedingly annoying.

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The institution is rapidly filling up, and these apartments will soon be required for the accommodation of patients.

I recommend, therefore, that you ask the coming Legislature to make the necessary appropriation to complete and furnish an administration building. The estimated cost of this building, by the architect, is $125,000, and to furnish the same, $10,000 additional, making a total of $135,000. In my opinion, however, an appropriation of $100,000 should be sufficient to erect an administration building such as is contemplated, and with the $10,000 additional for furnishing, making a total of $110,000.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

In the selection of the site for this asylum, the Board of Directors made no mistake. Nature has made it one of the most beautiful spots in Northern California. The grounds around the building are covered with fine, large trees, both deciduous and evergreen. The acreage, although not large, includes an ample amount of the finest garden land in the State. The asylum owns and is supplied with pure mountain water, which has its source hundreds of feet above the buildings; the supply is ample, and with a small outlay can be made to furnish, at the same time, an abundance of power for running machinery for laundry work, etc., and for lighting, and also ample security against fire. The garden land, in order to furnish the best results, will require tile drains to be laid at reasonable distances, so as to furnish subsoil drainage. The work necessary for putting in these drains can be mostly done by patients, and the only expense to the State will be the cost of the tile. An estimate of the amount and cost of the tile will be found further on.

Nothing as yet has been done toward laying out and beautifying the grounds. In an institution of this character, erected for the care and treatment of this most unfortunate class of patients, pleasant and cheerful surroundings and attractive airing courts are essential to their well-being, and become a necessary part of the treatment.

One of the most distinguished alienists that California has produced, Dr. E. T. Wilkins, said upon the subject: "The beneficial effects of pleasant surroundings upon the minds of insane persons are quite as great as upon those who are sane, and cannot be overestimated. Every moment occupied in viewing with pleasurable emotion the beauty of the surroundings, the growth of a tree, or the sweetness of a flower, is diversion of the mind from the sad condition of the patient, and has a tendency to reëstablish a condition of health and cheerfulness."

I would urge upon the Board the necessity of asking for an appropriation of $10,000 for the improvement of grounds. This will include the cost of tile pipe sufficient for the proper subsoil drainage of the vegetable garden lands and a small outlay for fencing lumber.

BARNS FOR HAY AND STOCK.

There is an urgent necessity for the construction of a barn for horses, and one for cows. The horse barn should be so built as to afford ample room for horses, shed room for wagons, and space for hay.

The cow barn ought to have room for twenty-five cows, and sufficient space for hay and feed. The barn now in use is an old shed, used

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formerly for hay; it is located nearly in front of the asylum buildings, and is unsightly and entirely unfit for the purpose for which it is being used.

An appropriation ought to be made for this purpose of $3,500 for the horse barn, and $1,500 for the cow barn.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the asylum ought to be increased. The four-inch pipe which was laid before the buildings were erected, while furnishing plenty of water for the ordinary work of the asylum, is entirely too small to furnish water necessary in case of fire, or in sufficient quantities for irrigation; if but one fire hydrant is open the pressure is very good, but if more than one is in use the pressure is rapidly reduced, as the main is too small to furnish water in sufficient quantity.

This is also true as to the use of water for irrigation; if much water is used for this purpose the pressure is reduced to such an extent that we are unable to run the elevators. There is plenty of water in the creek from which the supply is taken for asylum purposes, for irrigation, to furnish power for lighting the institution, and to run the laundry or any other machinery which we may need. In order to utilize this water and power, and to have plenty in case of fire, it will be necessary to put in a much larger main, and to extend it up the creek about one thousand feet above the point from which the present supply is taken; this will give nearly one hundred feet more fall. At this point the bed of the creek is comparatively level for several hundred feet, which will permit, at a reasonable expense, the construction of a large reservoir for impounding water to be used during the dry season.

There is plenty of water during at least nine months of the year to run an electric plant of five hundred lights. At present the building is lighted with gasoline gas at a cost of from $66 to $110 per month, and as the number of patients increases the cost of light will necessarily increase.

The gas plant is a necessity to supplement the electric light in case of an accident to the water pipe, dynamos, or any of the machinery, but when the electric light plant is completed, it can be run at practically no expense.

The same power that runs the dynamos can be used during the day to run the laundry machinery, saws and lathes in the carpenter shop, and an ice plant, which we need very much; in fact, the use of steam would be for heating water and cooking only, and the consumption of wood, which is at the present time a large item of expense, would be materially reduced.

The putting in of a large water pipe would also insure an abundance of water for irrigation purposes and furnish at all times a sure protection against fire, which is very important.

The estimated cost of the material for the pipe-line, f. o. b. at San Francisco, is	$3,000 00
Cost of a 3-foot Pelton wheel, to develop 53 horse-power	550 00
Two 250-light dynamos, with all necessary appliances	1,700 00
Cost of wiring, including lamps and sockets	1,750 00
	$7,000 00
To this must be added cost of freight, setting up machinery, shafting, pulleys, laying water pipe, building reservoir, etc.	6,000 00
	$13,000 00

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I would earnestly recommend that your Board ask for an appropriation of $13,000 for this purpose. The above estimate was made on a 9, 10, and 11-inch pipe, made from No. 16 iron; if a larger pipe and heavier iron should be found necessary, a corresponding addition should be made to the amount of the appropriation.

LIVE STOCK.

Milk is a necessary article of diet in an institution of this character; in fact it is difficult to get too much of it. We are using at present between seven and eight hundred gallons per month, at a cost of about $90 to $100. This amount will increase rapidly as the number of patients increases. I am of the opinion that it would be more economical to buy cows and furnish our own milk, and I would recommend that you ask for an appropriation of $1,500 to purchase cows.

ICE PLANT.

Every asylum ought to be furnished with a large cooling-room for keeping meats and an ice machine for making ice. The cost of construction can be saved in a short time in the saving of meat and in money expended for ice. In a hot climate like ours, ice becomes not only a luxury but a necessity; and an ice machine or plant can easily be made to be a source of revenue instead of expense. All of the ice used in Ukiah and vicinity is shipped by rail from San Francisco; it can be made here at a figure much below freight, and during the summer months there would be no trouble in disposing of a large amount of ice at a very remunerative figure.

I would therefore recommend that an appropriation of $3,000 be asked for to put in an ice plant.

MAINTENANCE.

The history of all asylums shows that at the opening, and for some months following, the expense per capita for maintenance is greater than in old established institutions. This institution has been no exception to the rule. This is owing to several causes, the principal of which are, first, many things necessary to the successful management of such an institution are sure to be overlooked in the furnishing, and afterward bought and charged up to maintenance; second, and more important, the number of patients being comparatively small (in this asylum but 120 at the opening), it is absolutely impossible to keep down the per capita, as the number of employés is necessarily much greater in proportion to the number of patients than in older and larger asylums. It necessarily requires a certain number of employés to manage the different departments of the institution, regardless of the number of patients. This condition of affairs is, however, rapidly being corrected and the per capita cost of maintenance rapidly reduced.

Judging from the crowded condition of most of the other asylums of this State, and the number of commitments during the past year, this asylum will, at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1895, have at least 400 patients, and this number will increase until we shall be taxed to our utmost capacity, which is 500. To care for this number for the two years commencing July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1897, I would recommend an appropriation of $219,000.

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SEWER.

Our sewer system has not been perfected; in fact, it is in a very imperfect and unsatisfactory condition. The sewage is collected in sewer pipes from the different parts of the buildings, and brought to a common main; so far the system works well. The main, however, extends but three hundred feet from the building; from this point it is taken in boxes and ditches and distributed on the grounds. Up to the present time it has given us but little trouble, but as the number of patients increases, there will be a proportionate increase of sewage, and it will be necessary to arrange for its disposal in such a manner as not to endanger the health of the patients and employés of the asylum.

The recommendation of the State Board of Health is "to extend the ten-inch (main) sewer from the northeast corner of the building northerly to as high ground as it can be carried by natural fall in the field lying north of the asylum buildings; at this point, which should be the highest ground capable of being reached, settling tanks should be set in the ground, and the water drained off for irrigation of the grounds below. The tanks and drains should, as far as practicable, be under ground to the point where the water leaves the drain for irrigation purposes." Whether this is the most practicable and economical method of disposing of the sewage of this institution or not, I leave to the judgment of the Board.

In my judgment an appropriation of $10,000 ought to be made for this purpose, and I would recommend that your Board ask the Legislature for an appropriation of this amount for the disposal of sewage.

For the sake of convenience, I present a summary of the appropriations needed for the ensuing two fiscal years:

For maintenance	$219,000 00
For Administration Building	125,000 00
For furnishing Administration Building	10,000 00
For pipe-line, electric plant, etc.	13,000 00
For improvement of grounds	10,000 00
For sewerage	10,000 00
For horse barn	3,500 00
For cow barn	1,500 00
For ice plant	3,000 00
For live stock	1,500 00
Total	$396,500 00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The organization and opening of an institution for the proper care and treatment of the insane is a work of considerable magnitude, and requires constant care and good judgment on the part of the management in the selection of the officers and other employés, to the end that all the departments are properly managed and work harmoniously for the common good; and in this connection, it gives me great pleasure to testify to the uniform gentlemanly and lady-like deportment of the officers and employés of the asylum; with very few exceptions they have been active, efficient, and interested in their work and in the welfare of the institution. Their advice, support, and active coöperation has been of great service to the management and to the State, and is properly appreciated.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I desire to express my thanks for

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your kind and courteous treatment and active coöperation in the management of the institution.

We are under obligations for the following newspapers and periodicals gratuitously furnished:

San Francisco Morning Call.
Daily Oakland Enquirer.
San José Daily Herald.
Sacramento Bee.
Sacramento Record-Union.
La Voce del Populi.
L'Italia.
San Bernadino Daily Times-Index.
Virginia City Evening Chronicle.
A' Unia Portugueza.
Breeder and Sportsman.
The City Argus.
The Wasp.
Mendocino Beacon.
Amador Dispatch.
Point Arena Record.
Republican Press.
Dispatch and Democrat.
Foothill Tidings.
Marysville Appeal.
Visalia Delta.
Colusa Sun.
The Abend Post.
Salinas Democrat.
Staats Zeitung.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

Dated August 16, 1894.

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APPENDIX.

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

To the honorable Board of Directors of the Mendocino Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1894:

ANNUAL SUMMARY.

The following summary shows the number of patients admitted, number under care and treatment, number discharged, eloped, died, and transferred during the year, and the number remaining in the asylum June 30, 1894:

From June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1894.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1893	None.	None.	None.
Number received during the year—			
By transfer from the Napa Asylum	60	0	60
By transfer from the Stockton Asylum	60	0	60
By transfer from the Agnews Asylum	16	15	31
Number admitted on direct commitments	56	30	86
Whole number under care and treatment	192	45	237
Number discharged recovered	9	4	13
Number discharged improved	1	0	1
Number died	7	0	7
Number eloped	0	0	0
Number transferred to Napa Asylum	1	0	1
Number discharged, died, and transferred	18	4	22
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1894	174	41	215

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TABLE I.

Counties from which 237 Patients were Admitted from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alameda	14	10	24
Butte	5	1	6
El Dorado	2	0	2
Fresno	1	1	2
Humboldt	8	1	9
Inyo	1	0	1
Kern	4	0	4
Los Angeles	1	0	1
Lake	4	1	5
Mendocino	27	10	37
Merced	1	0	1
Mariposa	2	0	2
Monterey	1	0	1
Marin	4	1	5
Nevada	1	0	1
Placer	1	0	1
San Francisco	49	17	66
Solano	1	0	1
Stanislaus	2	0	2
San Joaquin	7	0	7
San Benito	1	0	1
Siskiyou	2	0	2
Sacramento	4	1	5
Sonoma	43	2	45
San Bernardino	1	0	1
San Mateo	1	0	1
Yolo	3	0	3
Yuba	1	0	1
Totals	192	45	237

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TABLE II.

Nativity of 237 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arkansas	1	0	1
California	23	6	29
Iowa	4	1	5
Illinois	1	0	1
Louisiana	1	0	1
Massachusetts	1	0	1
Maryland	1	0	1
Michigan	1	0	1
Missouri	3	1	4
Maine	3	1	4
New Jersey	3	1	4
New York	8	3	11
New Hampshire	1	1	2
Ohio	3	0	3
Oregon	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	2	0	2
Tennessee	1	1	2
Virginia	2	1	3
United States	3	4	7
Totals	63	20	83
Unknown	6	0	6
Foreign Countries.			
Austria	6	0	6
Azores Islands	1	0	1
Bavaria	1	0	1
Belgium	1	0	1
Canada	3	1	4
China	7	2	9
Chile	1	0	1
Denmark	2	2	4
England	8	3	11
Finland	9	0	9
France	4	1	5
Germany	35	1	36
Hungary	1	0	1
Ireland	16	11	27
Italy	5	0	5
Norway	1	0	1
Nova Scotia	1	0	1
Portugal	2	0	2
Prussia	1	0	1
Russia	1	0	1
Sweden	11	1	12
Switzerland	6	2	8
Scotland	1	0	1
Totals	124	24	148

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TABLE III.

Ages of 237 Patients at the time of their Admission into the Asylum, from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years	2	0	2
Between 20 and 30 years	30	8	38
Between 30 and 40 years	64	13	77
Between 40 and 50 years	44	11	55
Between 50 and 60 years	23	4	27
Between 60 and 70 years	10	5	15
Between 70 and 80 years	8	2	10
Between 80 and 90 years	1	0	1
Between 90 and 100 years	0	1	1
Unknown	10	1	11
Totals	192	45	237

TABLE IV.

Supposed Causes of Insanity in 237 Patients, as Stated in Commitments from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

Supposed Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abstaining from food	0	1	1
Alcoholism	9	2	11
Accusations of theft and arson	1	0	1
Brutal treatment	0	1	1
Cerebral disease	1	0	1
Death of brother	1	0	1
Death of children	0	2	2
Epilepsy	7	2	9
Excitement and worry	1	0	1
Financial troubles	2	0	2
Family troubles	0	1	1
Heredity	4	0	4
Head injury	3	0	3
Homesickness	1	0	1
Hysteria	0	1	1
Injury to back and falling womb	0	1	1
Insomnia	1	0	1
Lawsuit and business worry	0	1	1
Leaving of wife	1	0	1
Loss of money	1	0	1
Loss of son by accident	0	1	1
Masturbation	27	1	28
Mercurial poisoning	1	0	1
Neuralgia	1	0	1
Opium habit	2	0	2
Overstudy	1	0	1
Pathological condition of the uterus	0	1	1
Physical debility	0	1	1
Religion	7	0	7
Spiritualism	1	0	1
Syphilis	2	0	2
Spinal sclerosis	1	0	1
Sunstroke	1	0	1
Suppressed menses	0	1	1
Senility	0	1	1
The hanging of his son	1	0	1
Unknown	112	26	138
Uterine disease	0	1	1
Want of work	1	0	1
Worry	1	0	1
Totals	192	45	237

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TABLE V.

Class of Insanity of 237 Patients, as stated in Commitments from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delusional insanity	2	1	3
Dementia	27	6	33
Dementia, senile	0	1	1
Epileptic	1	1	2
Idiotic	1	0	1
Mania	57	8	65
Mania, recurrent	8	5	13
Melancholia	21	5	26
Melancholia, recurrent	0	1	1
Monomania	24	3	27
Paresis	1	0	1
Spiritualism	0	1	1
Unknown	50	13	63
Totals	192	45	237

TABLE VI.

Civil Condition of 237 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Divorced	1	0	1
Married	29	23	52
Single	131	14	145
Unknown	24	3	27
Widows	0	5	5
Widowers	7	0	7
Totals	192	45	237

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TABLE VII.

Occupations of 237 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Butchers	1	0	1
Buttermakers	1	0	1
Blacksmiths	7	0	7
Bakers	3	0	3
Barbers	1	0	1
Box-makers	1	0	1
Carpenters	5	0	5
Copyists	1	0	1
Coopers	1	0	1
Cooks	3	1	4
Clerks	1	0	1
Cigarmakers	1	0	1
Canvassers	1	0	1
Domestics	0	4	4
Dressmakers	0	1	1
Fishermen's wives	0	1	1
Farmers	19	0	19
Fishermen	1	0	1
File-cutters	1	0	1
Gilders	1	0	1
Gardeners	1	0	1
Horse riders	1	0	1
Housekeepers	0	6	6
Housewives	0	8	8
Lumbermen	1	0	1
Law students	1	0	1
Laundrymen	1	0	1
Laborers	81	0	81
Lawyers	1	0	1
Ministers	1	0	1
Mill hands	1	0	1
Masons	1	0	1
Miners	5	0	5
Musicians	1	0	1
Merchants	1	0	1
Machinists	1	0	1
Nurses	0	2	2
No occupation	2	1	3
Pile-drivers	1	0	1
Painters	1	0	1
Prostitutes	0	1	1
Printers	1	0	1
Paupers	0	1	1
Sailors	9	0	9
Ship stewards	1	0	1
Sheep-shearers	1	0	1
Shoemakers	2	0	2
Special officers	1	0	1
Sheep-herders	1	0	1
Ship carpenters	2	0	2
Salesmen	1	0	1
Teachers	0	1	1
Unknown	16	18	34
Vagrants	2	0	2
Watchmen	1	0	1
Waiters	2	0	2
Woodsmen	1	0	1
Totals	192	45	237

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TABLE VIII.

Causes of Death of 7 Patients from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

Date.	Cause of Death.	Nativity.	Age.	Males.	Females.
December 19, 1893	Epilepsy	Ohio	71	1	0
March 19, 1894	Incised wound	California	37	1	0
April 18, 1894	Congestion of the lungs	Germany	44	1	0
April 21, 1894	General paresis	Azores Island	41	1	0
June 1, 1894	Exhaustion	China	40	1	0
June 4, 1894	Exhaustion	Switzerland	54	1	0
June 30, 1894	Nephritis	Ireland	45	1	0
Totals				7	0

TABLE IX.

Recapitulation of the Causes of Death of 7 Patients from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Exhaustion	2	0	2
Congestion of the lungs	1	0	1
General paresis	1	0	1
Incised wound	1	0	1
Nephritis	1	0	1
Totals	7	0	7

TABLE X.

Articles Made in the Sewing-room from October 14, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons	225	Pillow shams	8
Bedticks	41	Pillow cases	543
Bonnets	2	Restraint-jackets	20
Caps	6	Restraint strings	24
Chemise	42	Skirts	72
Coffin pillows	4	Shirts	48
Counterpanes	269	Sheets	440
Curtains	54	Sacks	48
Dresses	75	Shrouds	11
Drawers	90	Tablecloths	52
Mats, canvas	11	Towels, bath	564
Napkins	416	Towels, dish	383
Nightgowns	48	Towels, roller	308
Pants, canvas	2	Towels, toilet	194
Poultice bags	24	Wristlets	16

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STEWARD'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

TABLE I.

Amount of Articles Purchased and Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Value.
Flour	$674 38
Meat	1,777 68
Sugar	486 24
Tea	54 59
Syrup	77 92
Potatoes	387 67
Butter	574 95
Coffee	182 25
Lard	30 40
Fish	48 50
Poultry and eggs	201 37
Beans	26 46
Rice and cracked wheat	113 31
Corn and oatmeal	129 84
Fruit	99 50
Vegetables	309 60
Salt	17 92
Vinegar	17 33
Small groceries	259 81
Soap	107 97
Drugs	461 74
Liquors	119 25
Tobacco	254 51
Dry goods	543 77
Clothing and hats	885 98
Shoes and leather	278 13
Blankets	654 14
Furniture and crockery	456 00
Building and repairs	935 76
Hardware and tinware	544 82
Spoons and cutlery	76 03
Carpeting	111 60
Grain and feed	159 57
Garden tools and seed	137 09
Lumber	92 82
Brooms and brushes	80 82
Books and stationery	53 86
Gas	572 00
Paint, oil, and glass	194 38
Fuel	1,195 50
Bedding	1,044 24
Castings	25 57
Miscellaneous	961 91
Payroll	15,232 96
Salary of Treasurer	150 00
Postage	17 00
Milk	409 54
Pickles	22 38
Pipes	5 85
Matches	24 32
Freight, expressage, and telegraphing	211 23
Advertising	158 00
Total	$31,648 46

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TABLE II.

Cost of the Different Departments for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1894.

Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen and dining-room	$5,291 93
Male department	1,418 99
Female department	89 25
Bakery	743 24
Laundry	251 64
Engine-room	96 42
Farm, garden, dairy, and stable	616 73
Services of Treasurer of Board	150 00
Miscellaneous	234 08
Drug store	573 21
Sewing-room	140 77
Furnishing	4,412 17
Repairs	62 80
Gas	572 00
Center building	193 35
Payroll	15,232 96
Carpenter shop	141 08
Fuel	1,195 50
Advertising	158 00
Expense of administration	49 05
Grounds	12 37
Paint shop	3 75
Office	9 17
Total	$31,648 46

TABLE III.

Disbursements for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1894.

For What Purpose.	Amount.
Maintenance	$27,236 29
Furnishing	4,412 17
Total	$31,648 46

TABLE IV.

Averages for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1894.

Months.	Average Number of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1893—December	118	$173 63	$1 47 $\frac{1}{10}$	$29 42
1894—January	124	121 15	97 $\frac{3}{10}$	30 16
February	125	123 13	97 $\frac{9}{10}$	29 37
March	136	123 64	90 $\frac{3}{10}$	27 09
April	174	140 05	80 $\frac{4}{10}$	24 12
May	196	138 39	70 $\frac{4}{10}$	21 82
June	215	136 57	63 $\frac{5}{10}$	19 05
Yearly averages	155	$136 65	$0 92 $\frac{3}{7}$	$25 86

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TABLE V.

Products of the Farm and Garden for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1894.

Articles.	Amount.
Asparagus, pounds	85
Beans, pounds	263
Beets, pounds	1,474
Cabbage, pounds	6,408
Carrots, pounds	2,069
Cauliflower, pounds	643
Celery, pounds	269
Onions, pounds	1,253
Peas, pounds	892
Radishes, pounds	623
Strawberries, pounds	267
Turnips, pounds	2,787
Hogs sold	$169 85
Potatoes, pounds	640
Hay, tons	50

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