

Biennial Report

California. Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage

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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
Mendocino State Hospital
—
1896-98

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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
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1896-1898.



STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

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ABSTRACT

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to the law governing State Hospitals for the Insane, I herewith submit for your consideration my annual report of this institution for the year ending June 30, 1897.

BUILDING AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last annual report a horse barn has been built and paid for out of our contingent fund, sufficiently large to accommodate the horses belonging to the State, with a hay loft capable of carrying hay for the year. Sheds were constructed on each side of the barn for housing wagons, carriages, and farming implements of all kinds.

It being necessary to have more room for the accommodation of patients on Ward 5, rooms were fitted up over these sheds for sleeping apartments for nine employés.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm has furnished sufficient hay for feeding the stock, and we have sold 45,823 pounds of alfalfa hay for \$114 50 in the field.

The garden, under the supervision of our efficient gardener, L. F. Doering, has furnished an abundant supply of vegetables for the wants of the institution. Quite an addition has been made to the number of fruit trees in the orchard. The institution is indebted to the gentlemen in charge of the Experiment Station of the State University at Berkeley, for 150 apple trees of different varieties, most of which are growing vigorously and will no doubt prove a valuable addition to our fruit supply.

By the judicious use of drain tile, all of the low land has been drained and reclaimed, and it is now ready for the plow. This land is of the finest quality, and is highly adapted for garden purposes.

There has been cut on the farm during the year, 41 cords of oak wood; the estimated value of this, at \$3 50 per cord, makes a saving to the State of \$143 50.

242875

SICKNESS.

During the past year there has been very little sickness among the inmates or employés. No epidemic or contagious diseases, with the

INCREASE IN PATIENTS.

exception of two or three mild cases of measles, which occurred with patients recently received; these patients were isolated and the disease did not spread.

There has been an increase in the number of patients during the last year of 55. Total number of patients, June 30, 1897, 410.

Cost of maintenance per capita, 46½ cents per day, being 3½ cents less than last year.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions is 34.70, and of deaths to whole number treated, 11.47.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is still an urgent necessity for an increased water supply.

The failure of the Executive to approve the bill passed by the Legislature, for an increased water supply, has worked great hardships upon this institution. At times, there is not sufficient water to run the elevators, and the food and other supplies have to be carried to the various wards.

The lawns are dying out for want of water, and the garden suffers for want of proper irrigation. In case of a fire, we would be practically helpless, and the lives of the inmates would be greatly endangered, to say nothing of the loss of property. I have no suggestions to make that I have not repeatedly presented; the fault does not lie with the Board of Managers.

FURNITURE.

At the end of the last fiscal year there were twenty-five bedsteads and mattresses that were available for male patients, and fourteen on the female wards. The increase for the past year has been a fraction less than five per month; with a similar increase for the next fiscal year, these beds will be occupied in about eight months.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

In my last annual report, the attention of the Board was called to the fact that the assembly hall was entirely inadequate, on account of its size, to the wants of the institution. At the present time, on account of the increase of the number of patients, the necessity for a larger hall has become more urgent. As the last Legislature made an appropriation of \$60,000 for an Administration Building, it is to be hoped that an assembly hall of sufficient size will be one of the features, and that the defect will be remedied in the near future.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1896-97.

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Showing the Number of Patients in the Hospital June 30, 1896; Number Admitted, Number Under Care and Treatment, Number Discharged, Died, and Eloped During the Year, and the Number Remaining in the Hospital on June 30, 1897.

	Males	Females	Total
From June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.			
Number of patients June 30, 1896.....	285	70	355
Number admitted during year.....	158	61	219
Number returned escapes.....	1	0	1
Whole number under care and treatment.....	444	131	575
Number discharged recovered.....	53	23	76
Number discharged improved.....	9	3	12
Number discharged unimproved.....	7	2	9
Number discharged not insane.....	0	1	1
Number died.....	58	8	66
Number eloped.....	1	0	1
Number discharged, died, and eloped.....	128	37	165
Number remaining June 30, 1897.....	316	94	410

TABLE No. 1.

Counties from Which 219 Patients Were Committed from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Alameda.....	16	7	23
Lake.....	2	1	3
Marin.....	7	3	10
Mendocino.....	13	8	21
San Francisco.....	111	34	145
Sonoma.....	9	8	17
Totals.....	158	61	219

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of 219 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Total	Nativity.	Males	Females	Total
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
America	0	1	1	Austria	4	0	4
California	24	16	40	Canada	4	2	6
Connecticut	1	0	1	China	13	0	13
Iowa	2	0	2	Denmark	5	1	6
Illinois	1	1	2	England	4	1	5
Kansas	1	0	1	Finland	2	1	3
Maine	0	1	1	France	6	1	7
Maryland	2	0	2	Germany	16	4	20
Massachusetts	2	3	5	Greece	1	0	1
Missouri	2	0	2	Japan	3	0	3
Michigan	1	0	1	Italy	9	1	10
New York	9	4	13	Ireland	20	11	31
Ohio	2	1	3	Norway	2	0	2
Pennsylvania	1	0	1	Mexico	2	3	5
Texas	0	2	2	Russia	1	0	1
Tennessee	1	0	1	Switzerland	2	0	2
Virginia	2	0	2	Sweden	2	3	5
United States	6	2	8	Scotland	1	0	1
Totals	57	31	88	West Indies	1	0	1
Unknown	1	1	2	Portugal	2	1	3
				Totals	100	29	129

TABLE No. 3.

Ages of 219 Patients at the Time of their Admission into the Hospital, from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Ages.	Males	Females	Total
Between 10 and 20 years	3	1	4
Between 20 and 30 years	39	9	48
Between 30 and 40 years	39	22	61
Between 40 and 50 years	37	14	51
Between 50 and 60 years	21	8	29
Between 60 and 70 years	10	6	16
Between 70 and 80 years	3	0	3
Between 80 and 90 years	1	1	2
Unknown	5	0	5
Totals	158	61	219

TABLE No. 4.

Supposed Causes of Insanity in 219 Cases, as Stated in Commitments, from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total	Supposed Causes.	Males	Females	Total
Apoplectic stroke	1	0	1	Masturbation	19	1	20
Alcoholism	9	0	9	Mining speculations....	1	0	1
Business troubles	1	0	1	Maltreatment of husbands	0	1	1
Childbirth	0	2	2	Opium habit	1	1	2
Cerebral softening	1	0	1	Old age	0	1	1
Cerebral inflammation ..	1	0	1	Puerperal	0	1	1
Climacteric	0	4	4	Religious mania	0	2	2
Disappointment in love ..	1	1	2	Sunstroke	2	0	2
Exposure to the sun	1	0	1	Spinal disease	1	0	1
Epilepsy	1	0	1	Suppression of menses ..	0	1	1
Hereditary	2	3	5	Unknown	106	42	148
Head injury	6	0	6	Spiritualism	1	0	1
Hemiplegia when an infant	0	1	1	Totals	158	61	219
Lues	2	0	2				
Money troubles	1	0	1				

TABLE No. 5.

Class of Insanity of 219 Patients, as Stated in Commitments, from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Class.	Males	Females	Total
Dementia	15	8	23
Epilepsy	1	2	3
Hereditary	1	0	1
Mania	15	7	22
Mania, recurrent	6	4	10
Melancholia	4	6	10
Monomania	4	0	4
Unknown	112	34	146
Totals	158	61	219

TABLE No. 6.

Civil Condition of 219 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Civil Condition.	Males	Females	Total
Divorced	0	2	2
Married	34	23	57
Single	109	18	127
Widows	0	15	15
Widowers	3	0	3
Unknown	12	3	15
Totals	158	61	219

TABLE No. 7.

Occupations of 219 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Occupation.	Males	Females	Total	Occupation.	Males	Females	Total
Agent	1	0	1	Miner	2	0	2
Actor	1	0	1	Machinist	1	0	1
Actress	0	1	1	Merchant	2	0	2
Bartender	2	0	2	Musician	1	3	4
Bookbinder	1	0	1	Nurse	0	1	1
Bedmaker	1	0	1	No occupation	11	8	19
Blacksmith	3	0	3	Printer	1	0	1
Barber	1	0	1	Plasterer	1	0	1
Broommaker	1	0	1	Physician	3	0	3
Cook	5	1	6	Picture business	1	0	1
Clerk	6	1	7	Plumber	1	0	1
Cooper	1	0	1	Painter	3	0	3
Conductor	2	0	2	Porter	1	0	1
Carpet cleaner	1	0	1	Shoemaker	1	0	1
Confectioner	1	0	1	Ship carpenter	1	0	1
Domestic	0	9	9	Stenographer	2	0	2
Fortune-teller	1	0	1	Stock buyer	1	0	1
Employé at San Quentin	1	0	1	Sailor	5	0	5
Farmer	13	0	13	Shoe fitter	0	1	1
Freight-handler	1	0	1	Teamster	5	0	5
Governess	0	1	1	Tanner	1	0	1
Housekeeper	0	5	5	Tea man	1	0	1
Housemaid	0	1	1	Tinner	1	0	1
Housewife	0	11	11	Tailor	2	0	2
House servant	3	4	7	Upholsterer	2	0	2
Insurance agent	1	0	1	Unknown	17	14	31
Lumberman	1	0	1				
Laborer	42	0	42	Totals	158	61	219
Longshoreman	1	0	1				

TABLE No. 8.

Causes of Death of 66 Patients from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Date, and Cause of Death.		Age	Males	Females
1896.				
July	4—Consumption	24	1	
	24—Suicide while on leave of absence	28	1	
Aug.	8—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	42	1	
	15—Epilepsy	50	1	
	15—General paresis	30	1	
	16—Apoplexy	58	1	
	24—Consumption	33	1	
	27—Heart disease	38	1	
Sept.	11—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	65	1	
	14—General paresis	46	1	
	20—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	54	1	
	21—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	70		1
	21—Senility	82	1	
	25—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	24	1	
	28—General paresis	42		1
	30—Exhaustion from peritoneal inflammation	35		1
Oct	1—Senility	65		1
	5—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	24	1	
	7—General paresis	66	1	
	14—Consumption	23		1
	26—Softening of the brain	73	1	
	27—Chronic inflammation of stomach and bowels	33	1	
	28—General paresis	38	1	
Nov.	6—General paresis	40	1	
	8—General paresis	53	1	
	8—General paresis		1	
	23—General paresis	50	1	
	24—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease		1	
	25—Apoplexy	63	1	
	25—Exhaustion from acute mania	38	1	
Dec.	4—General paresis	30	1	
	5—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	63	1	
	6—Old age	83	1	
	14—General paresis	50	1	
	20—Exhaustion from acute mania	47	1	
	25—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	55	1	
1897.				
Jan.	16—General paresis	50	1	
	10—General paresis	40	1	
	11—Suicide by hanging	39		1
	14—Consumption	41	1	
	18—General paresis	41	1	
	24—Consumption	24	1	
Feb.	1—Bright's disease	70		1
	3—Atheroma of cerebral artery	72	1	
	17—General paresis	56	1	
	25—General paresis	39	1	
	25—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease		1	
Mar.	5—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	33	1	
	6—Acute puerperal mania	30		1
	9—Old age	76	1	
	13—Epilepsy	21	1	
	14—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	53	1	
	26—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	34	1	
Apr.	2—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	36	1	
	16—Consumption	21	1	
	25—General paresis	39	1	
	28—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	73	1	
	28—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	41	1	
May	13—General paresis	43	1	
	13—Epilepsy	33	1	
	18—Tuberculosis	36	1	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Date, and Cause of Death.		Age	Males ..	Females..
1897.				
May 21—Exhaustion from chronic brain disease		78	1	
23—General paresis			1	
27—General paresis		22	1	
June 10—Cerebral hemorrhage		67	1	
22—General paresis		60	1	
Totals			58	8

TABLE No. 9.

Recapitulation of Causes of Death of 66 Patients from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Causes of Death.	Males	Females..	Total	Causes of Death.	Males ..	Females..	Total
Acute puerperal mania	0	1	1	Epilepsy	3	0	3
Atheroma of the cerebral arteries	1	0	1	Exhaustion from peritoneal inflammation ..	0	1	1
Apoplexy	2	0	2	General paresis	20	1	21
Bright's disease	0	1	1	Heart failure	1	0	1
Consumption	5	1	6	Old age	2	0	2
Chronic inflammation of stomach and bladder ..	1	0	1	Suicide	1	1	2
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	0	1	Senility	1	1	3
Exhaustion from chronic disease of the brain ..	16	1	17	Softening of the brain ..	1	0	1
Exhaustion from acute mania	2	0	2	Tuberculosis	1	0	1
				Totals	58	8	66

TABLE No. 10.

Articles Made in Sewing-Room from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

Articles.	No.	Articles. .	No.
Aprons, white	95	Napkins, hemmed	60
Aprons, colored	83	Night dresses	79
Aprons, rubber	8	Pillowslips, white	96
Bedspreads, hemmed	18	Pillowslips, colored	187
Blankets, canvas	1	Skirts	90
Bedticks	131	Sheets	675
Bags, assorted sizes	43	Shrouds	55
Chemises	3	Suspenders, bedticking ..	68
Coats, waiters	12	Strings, restraint	24
Caps, night	40	Table cloths, hemmed	31
Coffin pillows	54	Towels, bath	373
Curtains, pantry	9	Towels, roller	105
Dresses	162	Towels, dish	298
Drop cloth for painter ..	1	Towels, huck, whipped ..	150
Drawers, for male patients (pairs) ..	479		
Drawers, for female patients (pairs) ..	73	Undershirts, for male patients, Canton flannel	409
Iron holders for laundry	24	Undershirts, for female patients	27
Jackets, restraint	17	Waists	17
Mats, canvas, for spittoons	17		

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 11.

Amount of Articles Purchased and Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour	\$2,666 80	Blankets	\$262 35
Meat	3,019 54	Furniture and crockery	241 36
Sugar	848 13	Hams and bacon	154 90
Tea	168 50	Hardware and tinware	622 48
Syrup	159 40	Cutlery and spoons	31 27
Potatoes	707 39	Carpet and matting	70 88
Butter	1,863 30	Grain and feed	287 53
Chicory and coffee	482 16	Garden seeds and tools	71 07
Beans	202 94	Lumber	483 26
Fish	495 06	Building material and repairs	459 78
Poultry and eggs	505 29	Brooms and brushes	142 21
Rice and cracked wheat	290 03	Books and stationery	42 95
Corn and oatmeal	208 18	Gasoline	1,122 00
Fruit, canned and dried	471 21	Fuel	4,479 05
Salt	43 85	Paints and oils	267 15
Vinegar	48 57	Bedding	107 55
Small groceries	454 67	Castings and iron pipe	54 62
Spices and extracts	13 49	Miscellaneous	303 16
Baking powder and soda	73 49	Payroll	34,841 90
Crackers	81 38	Blacksmithing	205 87
Pickles	57 22	Salary of Board of Managers	1,701 50
Pearl barley and split peas	20 25	Freight and express	600 74
Hominy	30 00	Milk	1,680 16
Salt fish	25 70	Postage	50 00
Cheese	44 73	Typewriter	80 00
Advertising	401 00	Sprinkling wagon	100 00
Soap	352 22	Window guards and transoms	190 00
Drugs	603 11	Surveying	30 00
Liquors	85 29	Harness	51 50
Tobacco	593 46	Sewing-machine and motor	65 25
Dry goods	1,143 07	Horse	75 00
Clothing and hats	972 21		
Shoes and leather	487 95	Total	\$66,498 28

TABLE No. 12.

Cost of the Different Departments for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Departments.	Cost.	Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen and dining-room	\$12,451 23	Steward's office and store	\$207 35
Male department	2,405 95	Payroll	34,841 90
Female department	256 42	Permanent improvements	627 95
Bakery	2,582 16	Laundry building	66 24
Laundry	207 83	Freight	454 49
Engine and boiler rooms	180 93	Expressage and telegraphing	146 25
Farm, garden, and stable	841 01	Paint shop	250 64
Expense of administration	1,701 50	Shoe shop	63 37
Building and repairs	399 69	Carpenter shop	277 04
Miscellaneous	104 06	Advertising	401 00
Drug store	708 09	Gas house	1,122 00
Sewing-room	1,034 34	Fuel	4,479 05
Furnishing	584 23		
Administration building	89 57	Total	\$66,498 28

TABLE No. 13.

Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

For What Purpose.	Cost.
Maintenance	\$65,286 10
Furnishing and permanent improvements	1,212 18
Total	\$66,498 28

TABLE No. 14.

Averages for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Months.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1896—July	359.1	\$173 67	\$0 48.3	\$14 97
August	363.6	151 11	41.5	12 86
September	364.3	169 99	46.6	13 98
October	365.9	169 12	46.2	14 32
November	374.4	186 71	49.8	14 94
December	383.1	188 10	49	15 19
1897—January	378.8	176 67	46.6	14 45
February	389.9	184 10	47.2	13 21
March	394.8	187 31	47.4	14 70
April	405.3	192 27	47.4	14 22
May	410.8	174 97	42.5	13 18
June	413.5	193 76	46.8	14 05
Totals	383.6	\$178 98	\$0 46.5	\$14 17

TABLE No. 15.

Products of the Farm and Garden for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Asparagus	50 lbs.	Pumpkins	93
Beans	1,950 lbs.	Potatoes	46,137 lbs.
Beets	2,532 lbs.	Pork	12,110 lbs.
Cabbage	8,606 lbs.	Radishes	435 lbs.
Carrots	17,538 lbs.	Rutabagas	3,270 lbs.
Cauliflower	130 lbs.	Rhubarb	414 lbs.
Celery	2,851 lbs.	Strawberries	188 lbs.
Corn	986 doz.	Gooseberries	51 lbs.
Cucumbers	567 doz.	Kohlrabi	60 lbs.
Eggs	46½ doz.	Tomatoes	5,581 lbs.
Lettuce	2,548 lbs.	Turnips	6,810 lbs.
Leeks	918 lbs.	Gherkins	50 lbs.
Watermelons	174	Horseradish	75 lbs.
Muskmelons	1,571	Wood	32 cds.
Onions	5,000 lbs.	Sauerkraut	6 bbla.
Parsnips	4,529 lbs.	Grain hay	25 tons
Peas	862 lbs.	Alfalfa hay	31 tons
Peppers, green	458 lbs.		

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows:

STATISTICAL TABLES, ETC.

Movement of Patients for the Year Ending June 30, 1898.

	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Number of patients June 30, 1897.....	316	94	410
Number admitted during the year.....	151	60	211
Number returned escapes.....	2	0	2
Number under care and treatment.....	469	154	623
Number discharged recovered.....	42	14	56
Number discharged improved.....	8	5	13
Number discharged unimproved.....	3	1	4
Number died.....	53	14	67
Number escaped.....	6	0	6
Number discharged, died, and escaped.....	112	34	146
Number remaining June 30, 1898.....	357	120	477

From the appended table of statistics, it will be seen that we have an increase in the number of patients during the last twelve months of 67. During the preceding year the increase was 59, making for the two years covered by the biennial report, an increase of 126, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ per month for the two years ending June 30, 1898.

The seemingly rapid increase in the percentage of insane people to the population in this State, and other civilized countries, has attracted much attention of late, and the question is often asked: What is the cause of so much mental derangement among the people? This question is not an easy problem; the causes which produce insanity are many

and far-reaching in their effects, and are firmly ingrafted upon the habits and customs of modern civilization. This is not the place to discuss in detail so important a question, but a few facts which have come under my observation may be of interest.

There have been committed to this institution during the last two years, ending June 30, 1898, 430 patients. Of these, 51 had been in an asylum before, some of them two, three, and a few as many as five times. Of the 430 patients, 81, or 18.8 per cent, used or had used alcohol, in some form, to excess; 52, or 12 per cent, used morphine or cocaine, either separate, or together, and frequently with alcohol to excess. In 153 cases no report as to the use of alcohol was made on the accompanying commitment, and the meager family history given in the commitment gave no information in regard to the matter. There is no reason why alcohol, morphine, and cocaine should not be classed together as immediate or exciting causes of insanity. If we do this, we have 133 of the 430 cases, or about 30 per cent of all the cases committed, using some deleterious drug to excess. Here we evidently have some of the most prolific causes of insanity brought to light. Among the remoter predisposing causes, heredity takes first rank. This is a universally admitted fact by nearly all of the authors upon insanity. But how is this hereditary predisposition acquired? Certainly a predisposition to insanity is not a normal condition. It is a well-known fact that the improper use of alcohol in any of its various forms, or the use of morphine or cocaine to excess, produces degeneration in the nervous tissue of the offspring. The children of such parents, as a rule, have less mental capacity, less energy, or less nervous force, are more liable to suffer from nervous diseases in their various forms, particularly from epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, and insanity. They have frequently an inherited tendency to the use of stimulants, and a weak will to resist temptations to excesses, thus increasing and perpetuating the tendency to nervous and somatic degeneration, until finally the family becomes extinct. Kraepelin, a celebrated author on insanity, says: "Among the poisons which cause disturbance of the mental faculties, alcohol plays by far the most important part. From 10 to 30 and even 40 per cent of all cases of mental derangement are produced by alcohol in some form. The causative significance of the action of alcohol above all else depends upon its poisonous action upon the cortex or gray substance of the brain."

Demme, another German writer, in his work on the influence of alcohol upon the organism of children, says: "Twenty families were under observation for twelve years; these families were divided into two groups. In the first group, the parents were drinkers; the second group

were temperate. Among the group of drinkers there were 57 children, and of these only 10, or 17.5 per cent were entirely normal. The other children suffered from various forms of degeneration, deformity, chorea, epilepsy, idiocy, and some were dwarfs. Twenty-five, or 43.7 per cent, died before the end of the first year of life. Among the temperate families, there were 61 children; of these, only 5 died in childhood. Fifty, or 81.9 per cent, were healthy;" and he adds, "these experiences show conclusively that chronic alcoholic poisoning not only destroys the individual who drinks, but places the stamp of degeneration upon the coming generations."

Clauston, a well-known English writer upon insanity, says, in speaking of the causes of insanity: "Alcohol is, unfortunately, the most common of all the causes of insanity, in some cases producing it *de novo*, and in others bringing into activity, hereditary and acquired brain weaknesses. From 15 to 20 per cent of the cases of mental disease may, taking the country throughout, be put down to alcohol, as a cause, wholly or in part. There are few of the unfavorable conditions of life that by themselves cause more human degeneration than by the use of alcohol. These degenerations are transmitted from generation to generation in some form or other by hereditary laws, if not corrected by new and improved conditions of life."

CLINICAL RECORD.

From the opening of this institution on the 12th day of December, 1893, up to May 1, 1898, no well-defined plan had been adopted for keeping a clinical record. Up to this time each physician made such notes of his cases as were necessary for a careful understanding of the case. Under this system it was found impossible, without great labor, to write up a history of any particular case. In order to do this it would be necessary to review the notebook from the time the patient was admitted until the case was discharged or had died. This was found to be very unsatisfactory, and upon consultation with Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of the State Commission in Lunacy, we have devised a system by which a careful history is kept of each case from the time the patient is received up to the time he or she ceases to be an inmate of this hospital. The record of each case becomes a continuous record while the patient remains under observation, and can be referred to at any time by the Superintendent or the friends of the patient. Each case is numbered, indorsed, and filed, and becomes a part of the records of the institution. Such a record, if properly kept, besides being valuable for reference by the medical staff, might be very valuable from a medico-legal point of view, in cases where property rights were involved. In addition to this record and as a part of the

same, careful post-mortem examinations of all cases dying at the hospital, where no objection is made, and where the remains are buried at the hospital, are made. These examinations are carefully noted in the post-mortem book, and become a part of the clinical record, thus enabling the physician to verify or not, as the case may be, the diagnosis.

WATER SUPPLY.

Since my last annual report there has been considerable progress made toward completing our water-supply system. A new pipe line has been laid (12, 13, and 14 inches), and a contract has been let for constructing a dam to impound water for same. The total cost of pipe line and dam will be about \$11,000. When this system has been completed, as it will be in a few months, we will have a complete water system, which will furnish us ample water for all of the needs of the hospital and grounds, for lighting, and, during most of the year, power for running machinery.

SICKNESS.

During the last fiscal year, the health of the institution has been excellent. No epidemic or contagious diseases.

FARM AND GARDEN.

It will be seen, by reference to the Steward's report, that sufficient hay has been raised on the farm to more than supply the demands of the institution; the surplus has been sold and the money placed to the credit of the contingent fund. The garden has furnished an ample supply of all vegetables used, as well as a supply of potatoes for about six months of the year.

LIGHTING PLANT.

Our water-supply system will be completed in a short time, when we will be prepared to furnish water power for electric lighting, and I would recommend that your Honorable Board ask the next Legislature for an appropriation for that purpose. The estimated cost of waterwheel, and a dynamo that will furnish 360 lights, with a capacity for several arc lights, is \$1,000; freight and setting up of same, \$250; cost of wiring and for lamps, \$750; making a total estimated cost of the entire plant of \$2,000.

ICE PLANT AND COOLING ROOM.

The same urgent necessity still exists for an ice plant and cold-storage room for keeping meat, etc., as heretofore. In a hot climate like this, ice and cold storage become a necessity. The estimated cost of such a plant, outside of a building for the same, is \$3,000.

BUILDING FOR LIGHTING PLANT.

A small building will be necessary to house the lighting plant, and also the ice plant. The estimated cost of the same will not exceed the sum of \$1,000.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

This institution is yet without an assembly hall. The hall which we are at present using was intended for a dormitory for patients, and it is entirely inadequate for an assembly hall. The present plans of the buildings contemplate the erection of such a hall between the present Ward Building and the Administration Building soon to be erected. Not until this hall is built will the structure be complete. The estimated cost of such a hall, or building, to contain an assembly hall, is \$16,000.

FIRE PROTECTION FOR ATTICS.

The institution is well protected from fire, with the exception of the several attics. Should a fire break out in either of these attics, it would be very difficult to control it. The ventilators from the wards open into the attics, and through these ventilators dust, lint, etc., are carried by the draft and deposited in the attics. This deposit is very inflammable, and if a fire should ever start it would be difficult to control it. The access to these attics is through an opening in the ceiling of the upper wards, and by ladder only. There are no fire hydrants in any of the attics, and in case of a fire at this point we would be practically helpless. A passageway to these attics should be constructed, so that they will be easy of access when necessary. The ventilators should be extended outside of the building, and an efficient water system put in, which could be used in case of a fire. This is a matter that requires urgent attention. The estimated cost of these improvements is \$5,000.

SEWER.

The sewage from the present system is dropped into a small creek on the ground of J. P. Hoffman, about 3,500 feet from the building. During the dry season this creek becomes dry and deposits from the sewer make it very offensive. Trouble is sure to arise, unless this condition of affairs is corrected. Probably the surest and most effectual way to do this is by fire. In many places sewage and other garbage are effectually and economically destroyed by cremation. This will involve an expense probably of about \$10,000 for a plant. From what information I can get, the expense after the plant has been erected will be very small. An extension of the sewer would involve considerable expense, and in the near future would probably be subject to the same objection as at present, that it would become offensive. If a crematory is built and it gives satisfaction, the sewage would no longer be a disturbing feature.

MH—2

FURNITURE FOR WARDS AND CENTER BUILDING.

When the Administration Building is completed and ready for occupancy we will have two new wards, which will accommodate about one hundred and fifty more patients. These wards will have to be furnished.

It will cost about \$20 per bed to do this, or about.....	\$3,000 00
Cost of furnishing 7 attendants' rooms.....	210 00
Cost of furnishing two ward dining-rooms.....	300 00
Estimated cost for furniture for Administration Building.....	3,000 00
Total estimated cost for furniture	\$6,510 00

MAINTENANCE.

The number of patients in the hospital on June 30, 1898, was 477. The average increase for the last four years has been between 5 and 6 each month. At this rate of increase, we would have on June 30, 1899, about 550 patients. The average cost per capita for the last year has been nearly 45 cents per day. Figuring at this rate for 550 patients for the year, it will take an appropriation of \$90,337 50.

At the same rate of increase, we will have during the year 1900 and 1901, 620 patients, which, at the same per capita cost, would require an appropriation of \$101,835. Total for the two years, \$192,172 50.

RECAPITULATION.

For lighting plant, dynamo, motor, wiring, etc., complete.....	\$2,000 00
For ice plant and cold storage system.....	3,000 00
For building for ice plant, etc.....	1,000 00
For connecting building between Ward and Administration Buildings.....	16,000 00
For improvements in attics, protection against fire, etc.....	5,000 00
For crematory system for destroying sewage, etc.....	10,000 00
For furniture for Ward and Administration Buildings	6,510 00
Total	\$43,510 00

ENTERTAINMENTS.

As before mentioned, we are very much in need of an assembly hall for entertainments and for religious services. The dormitory now in use for such purposes is much too small, and in summer is very warm and uncomfortable, and besides it will soon be needed for patients. For this reason, our entertainments have not been as satisfactory as they would have been had we had sufficient room.

The steadily increasing number of patients renders the erection of an assembly hall a more pressing necessity than ever.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire to acknowledge the regular receipt of the following newspapers and periodicals which have been gratuitously sent and distributed among the patients. They are greatly appreciated by them,

and I desire to thus take the means of thanking the publishers of the same for their kind remembrance of these unfortunate people:

San Francisco Argus.	Amador Dispatch.
San Francisco Wasp.	Yolo Mail.
San Francisco News Letter.	Colusa Sun.
Virginia Chronicle (Nevada).	Oakland Enquirer.
La Voce Del Popolo.	Point Arena Record.
Salinas Weekly Journal.	Santa Cruz Surf.
L' Italia.	Petaluma.
Marysville Daily Appeal.	Napa Register.
San Francisco Abend Post.	Salinas Democrat.
Sacramento Record-Union.	Sacramento Bee.
A Uniao Portegueza.	Biggs Argus.
New England Staats Zeitung.	San Francisco Breeder and Sportsman.
Marysville Semi-Weekly Appeal.	San José Herald.
Ukiah Republican Press.	La Vita.
Ukiah Dispatch-Democrat.	Visalia Delta.
Fort Bragg Advocate.	Mendocino Beacon.

To the officers and employes of this institution, I desire to extend my sincere thanks, not only for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties, but for the active interest they have taken in the work.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I shall ever feel grateful for your uniform kindness and courtesy, and for the careful consideration which you have always given to recommendations which I have made from time to time relating to the welfare of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. KING,
Medical Superintendent.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number of Admissions, Recoveries, Deaths, etc., from December 12, 1893, to July 1, 1898.

	Dec. 12,'93, to July 1,'94.	July 1,'94, to July 1,'95.	July 1,'95, to July 1,'96.	July 1,'96, to July 1,'97.	July 1,'97, to July 1,'98.
Admissions.....	237	182	192	219	211
Returned escapes.....	0	0	4	1	2
Recoveries.....	13	63	74	76	56
Discharges uncured	1	7	13	22	17
Deaths	7	27	45	66	67
Escapes	0	4	4	1	6
Number resident at close of each year.	215	296	355	410	470
Whole number treated	237	397	492	575	623
Increase	215	81	59	55	67
Per cent of recoveries to admissions..	.55	34.62	38.54	34.65	26.54
Per cent of deaths on number treated..	2.95	6.80	9.15	8.71	10.75

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1897-98.

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Showing the Number of Patients in the Hospital June 30, 1897; Number Admitted, Number Under Care and Treatment, Number Discharged, Died, and Escaped during the Year, and the Number Remaining in the Hospital on June 30, 1898.

From June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.	Males	Females	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1897	316	94	410
Number admitted during the year	151	60	211
Number of returned escapes.....	2	0	2
Number under care and treatment	469	154	623
Number discharged recovered	42	14	56
Number discharged improved	8	5	13
Number discharged unimproved	3	1	4
Number died	53	14	67
Number escaped.....	6	0	6
Number discharged, died, and escaped	112	34	146
Number remaining June 30, 1898	357	120	477

TABLE No. 1.

Counties from Which 211 Patients were Committed from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Alameda	13	10	23
Contra Costa	1	0	1
Lake	4	2	6
Marin	2	0	2
Mendocino	16	5	21
San Francisco	98	38	136
Siskiyou	1	0	1
Shasta	1	0	1
Sonoma	15	5	20
Totals	151	60	211

TABLE No. 2.

Nativity of 211 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Nativity.	Males	Females	Total	Nativity.	Males	Females	Total
<i>United States.</i>				<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
California	15	11	26	Australia	0	1	1
Indiana	1	1	2	Austria	3	0	3
Illinois	2	1	3	China	11	0	11
Iowa	1	1	2	Canada	3	2	5
Kansas	1	0	1	Denmark	2	1	3
Maine	3	0	3	England	2	2	4
Michigan	2	1	3	France	1	1	2
Massachusetts	5	4	9	Finland	3	0	3
Maryland	1	0	1	Germany	19	4	23
Missouri	2	0	2	Ireland	14	13	27
Minnesota	0	1	1	Italy	8	1	9
New York	13	3	16	Mexico	1	1	2
Nebraska	2	0	2	Norway	2	1	3
New Hampshire	1	0	1	Portugal	1	1	2
Nevada	0	1	1	Scotland	2	0	2
Ohio	9	0	9	Switzerland	3	0	3
Pennsylvania	3	0	3	Sweden	1	3	4
Virginia	1	2	3				
Vermont	1	0	1				
Wisconsin	4	0	4				
United States	5	3	8				
Totals	72	29	101	Totals	76	31	107
Unknown	3	0	3				

TABLE No. 3.

Ages of 211 Patients at the Time of their Admission into the Hospital, from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Ages.	Males	Females ..	Total
Between 10 and 20 years.....	1	1	2
Between 20 and 30 years.....	27	10	37
Between 30 and 40 years.....	47	18	65
Between 40 and 50 years.....	36	15	51
Between 50 and 60 years.....	19	4	23
Between 60 and 70 years.....	13	6	19
Between 70 and 80 years.....	7	4	11
Between 80 and 90 years.....	1	1	2
Unknown	0	1	1
Totals	151	60	211

TABLE No. 4.

Supposed Causes of Insanity in 211 Cases, as Stated in Commitments, from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Supposed Causes.	Males	Females ..	Total	Supposed Causes.	Males	Females ..	Total
Alcoholism	15	6	21	Not stated	54	24	78
Business reverses.....	6	0	6	Old age	4	0	4
Disappointment in love ..	0	1	1	Overwork	1	2	3
Epilepsy	5	4	9	Paresis	1	0	1
Grief over death of relatives.....	2	2	4	Religious excitement ..	3	2	5
Hereditary	3	2	5	Suppressed menses	0	1	1
Head injury	2	2	4	Spine injury	1	1	2
Klondyke excitement	1	0	1	Sunstroke	2	0	2
Loss of employment.....	5	0	5	Spiritualism	1	0	1
Lack of nourishment.....	1	1	2	Shock from exposure ..	0	1	1
Masturbation	27	1	28	Typhoid malarial fever ..	0	1	1
Morphine and cocaine habit ..	15	2	17	Uterine trouble	0	3	3
Myxœdema	1	0	1	Unpleasant surround'gs ..	0	1	1
Menopause	0	3	3	Worrimment	1	0	1
				Totals	151	60	211

TABLE No. 5.

Class of Insanity of 211 Patients, as Stated in Commitments, from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Class.	Males	Females	Total	Class.	Males	Females	Total
Acute mania.....	29	12	41	Not stated.....	53	15	68
Cerebral softening.....	1	1	2	Paranoia.....	11	3	14
Chronic mania.....	5	3	8	Paresis.....	2	0	2
Dementia.....	6	3	9	Recurrent mania.....	4	5	9
Epilepsy.....	5	1	6	Religious mania.....	2	1	3
Hysteria.....	0	1	1	Senile dementia.....	9	1	10
Mania.....	8	3	11				
Melancholia.....	12	11	23	Totals.....	151	60	211
Monomania.....	4	0	4				

TABLE No. 6.

Civil Condition of 211 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Civil Condition.	Males	Females	Total
Divorced.....	4	1	5
Married.....	36	26	62
Single.....	94	20	114
Widows.....	0	11	11
Widowers.....	12	0	12
Unknown.....	5	2	7
Totals.....	151	60	211

TABLE No. 7.

Occupations of 211 Patients Admitted from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Occupation.	Males	Females	Total	Occupation.	Males	Females	Total
Attendant.....	1	0	1	No occupation.....	9	10	19
Butcher.....	1	0	1	Nurse.....	0	2	2
Brakeman.....	1	0	1	Nurseryman.....	1	0	1
Barber.....	1	0	1	Physician.....	1	0	1
Bookkeeper.....	1	0	1	Printer.....	1	0	1
Bricklayer.....	2	0	2	Preacher.....	1	0	1
Baker.....	4	0	4	Piano-mover.....	1	0	1
Cooper.....	1	0	1	Painter.....	2	0	2
Cook.....	4	0	4	Prize-fighter.....	1	0	1
Carriagemaker.....	1	0	1	Photographer.....	1	0	1
Clerk.....	2	0	2	Pauper.....	1	1	2
Courtesan.....	0	1	1	Plumber.....	1	0	1
Cheesemaker.....	1	0	1	Sewing-machine agent.....	1	0	1
Carpenter.....	2	0	2	Stone mason.....	1	0	1
Carpetsweeper.....	1	0	1	Stairbuilder.....	1	0	1
Domestic.....	0	7	7	Stockraiser.....	1	0	1
Dresser in theater.....	1	0	1	Silk-weaver.....	1	0	1
Drug clerk.....	1	0	1	Ship carpenter.....	1	0	1
Dishwasher.....	2	0	2	Salesman.....	1	0	1
Electrician.....	1	0	1	Saloonkeeper.....	2	0	2
Editor.....	1	0	1	Servant.....	0	7	7
Farmer.....	12	0	12	Store-trader.....	0	1	1
Fisherman.....	1	0	1	Student.....	0	1	1
Fireman.....	1	0	1	Seamstress.....	0	1	1
Furniture-polisher.....	1	0	1	Sailor.....	2	0	2
Gardener.....	2	0	2	Tailor.....	3	0	3
Harnessmaker.....	1	0	1	Tile-cutter.....	1	0	1
Hostler.....	1	0	1	Teamster.....	3	0	3
Housewife.....	0	26	26	Tanner.....	1	0	1
Horseshoer.....	1	0	1	Tinner.....	1	0	1
Ironer.....	1	0	1	Upholsterer.....	1	0	1
Lodginghouse-keeper.....	1	0	1	Vagrant.....	1	0	1
Longshoreman.....	2	0	2	Wash-woman.....	0	1	1
Lumberman.....	2	0	2	Waiter.....	4	0	4
Laundress.....	0	1	1	Wash-man.....	1	0	1
Laborer.....	35	0	35	Wine-dealer.....	1	0	1
Miner.....	2	0	2	Unknown.....	7	1	8
Mail clerk.....	1	0	1				
Merchant.....	2	0	2	Totals.....	151	60	211
Marble cutter.....	1	0	1				

TABLE No. 8.

Causes of Death of 67 Patients from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Date, and Cause of Death.	Age.....	Males.....	Females.....
1897.			
July—			
Exhaustion from acute mania	54	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	30	—	1
Exhaustion from acute mania	32	—	1
August—			
General paresis	64	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	60	1	—
Valvular disease of the heart	35	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	38	1	—
Exhaustion from acute mania	23	1	—
September—			
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	56	1	—
Exhaustion from acute mania	37	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	30	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	50	—	1
Tuberculosis	47	1	—
Chronic brain disease	68	—	1
October—			
Consumption	24	1	—
Exhaustion from locomotor ataxia	1	—	—
Exhaustion from mania	41	1	—
Tuberculosis	60	1	—
November—			
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	37	1	—
Tuberculosis	55	1	—
General paresis	47	1	—
Senility	68	1	—
Tuberculosis	52	1	—
December—			
General paresis	35	1	—
General paresis	56	1	—
General paresis	63	1	—
Edema of the lung	66	—	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	64	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	43	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	76	—	1
Apoplexy	61	1	—
1898.			
January—			
Chronic brain disease	54	1	—
Epilepsy	30	1	—
Chronic brain disease	49	1	—
Nephritis	77	1	—
General paresis	36	1	—
February—			
General paresis	56	1	—
General paresis	32	1	—
March—			
Nephritis	69	1	—
General paresis	63	1	—
General paresis	45	1	—
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	72	—	1
Pneumonia	44	—	1
General paresis	40	1	—
Tuberculosis	—	1	—
April—			
Pneumonia, with heart trouble	61	1	—
Edema of the lung	65	1	—
Cerebral meningitis	37	1	—
Consumption	60	—	1
Tuberculosis	25	1	—

TABLE No 8—Continued.

Date, and Cause of Death.	Age.....	Males.....	Females..
1898.			
April—			
Apoplexy	83	1	-----
Old age	76	1	-----
Myxœdema	39	-----	1
May—			
Congestion of the lungs.....	43	1	-----
Dementia paralytica	40	1	-----
Exhaustion from acute mania	64	-----	1
Exhaustion from acute mania	48	1	-----
Epilepsy	24	1	-----
Consumption	34	-----	1
General paresis	37	1	-----
Tuberculosis	48	-----	1
June—			
General paresis	35	1	-----
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	43	-----	1
General paresis	50	1	-----
General paresis	38	1	-----
Exhaustion from chronic brain disease	52	1	-----
Dementia paralytica	49	1	-----
Totals	-----	53	14

TABLE No. 9.

Recapitulation of Causes of Death of 67 Patients, from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Causes of Death.	Males.....	Females..	Total.....	Causes of Death.	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Apoplexy	2	0	2	Exhaustion from loco-			
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	0	1	motor ataxia	1	0	1
Cerebral meningitis	1	0	1	General paresis	17	0	17
Congestion of the lungs	1	0	1	Myxœdema	0	1	1
Consumption	7	3	10	Nephritis	2	0	2
Chronic brain disease	2	1	3	Edema of the lung	1	1	2
Exhaustion from acute				Old age	2	0	2
mania	4	2	6	Pneumonia	1	1	2
Exhaustion from chronic				Valvular disease of the			
brain disease	7	5	12	heart	1	0	1
Exhaustion from mania	1	0	1	Totals	53	14	67
Epilepsy	2	0	2				

TABLE No. 10.

*Articles Made in Sewing-Room (Female Department) from July 1, 1897,
to July 1, 1898.*

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No
Aprons, white	175	Napkins	32
Aprons, colored	124	Pillowslips, white	342
Aprons, tick	5	Pillowslips, colored	271
Aprons, rubber	1	Pillowshams	244
Blankets, canvas	3	Pillowticks	45
Bags, assorted	56	Pants, pairs	1
Bedticks, hair mattress	17	Sheets, white	38
Bedticks, straw	22	Sheets, unbleached	741
Bonnets, sun	76	Sheets, bedticking	5
Chemises	91	Skirts, flannel	80
Coats, waiter	17	Skirts, colored	35
Curtains, muslin	52	Shrouds	53
Coffin pillows	35	Suspenders, pairs	222
Cover for cushion	1	Strings for restraint jackets, yards	132
Drawers, male	604	Towels, bath	599
Drawers, female	91	Towels, roller	177
Dresses	177	Towels, dish	606
Dress waists	20	Towels, whipped, huck	120
Jackets, restraint	37	Tablecloths	2
Mats, canvas, spittoon	24	Undershirts, male, Canton flannel	462
Night dresses	96	Undershirts, female	31

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 11.

Amount of Articles Purchased and Consumed, and Other Expenses, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Flour.....	\$3,363 64	Spoons and cutlery.....	\$51 59
Meat.....	3,793 69	Grain and feed.....	204 32
Sugar.....	1,012 22	Garden seed and tools.....	85 57
Tea.....	196 00	Lumber.....	505 95
Syrup.....	149 93	Building material and repairs.....	580 08
Potatoes.....	820 51	Brooms and brushes.....	131 76
Butter.....	2,372 76	Books and stationery.....	169 76
Coffee and chicory.....	586 79	Gasoline.....	1,167 14
Lard.....	23 50	Fuel.....	4,692 52
Fish.....	436 28	Paints, oils, and glass.....	346 68
Poultry and eggs.....	475 31	Bedding.....	278 89
Beans.....	254 16	Castings and iron pipe.....	141 79
Rice and cracked wheat.....	455 78	Returned escapes.....	18 25
Corn and oatmeal.....	292 53	Discharged patients.....	268 70
Straw.....	36 50	Freight and express.....	296 77
Salt.....	60 90	Milk.....	2,072 32
Vinegar.....	38 30	Carpets.....	72 44
Small groceries.....	505 75	Expenses and salaries Lunacy Commission.....	1,050 50
Spices and extracts.....	14 03	Surrey.....	98 90
Baking powder and soda.....	57 15	Insurance on boilers.....	35 34
Crackers.....	91 22	Horse blankets.....	17 60
Pickles.....	93 07	Store truck.....	20 00
Pearl barley and split peas.....	26 11	Formaldehyde generators.....	50 00
Canned and dried fruits.....	485 06	Garden hose.....	25 00
Hominy.....	23 76	Belting.....	13 60
Hams and bacon.....	283 93	Hops.....	25 22
Cheese.....	43 39	Mimeograph.....	41 31
Postage.....	104 45	Typewriter.....	100 00
Soap.....	445 67	Hogs.....	78 00
Drugs.....	702 41	Miscellaneous.....	201 59
Blacksmithing.....	162 87	Payroll.....	34,462 40
Tobacco.....	615 76	Salaries on account ordinary repairs.....	1,306 00
Dry goods.....	1,075 55	Salaries of managers.....	4,124 45
Clothing and hats.....	1,042 94		
Shoes and leather.....	537 63		
Blankets.....	469 68		
Furniture.....	683 32		
Hardware and tinware.....	700 32	Total.....	\$75,267 31

TABLE No. 12.

Cost of the Different Departments for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Departments.	Cost.	Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen	\$14,959 32	Grounds	\$24 69
Male department	2,665 73	Laundry building	26 19
Female department	337 54	Freight	76 27
Bakery	3,305 13	Expressage and telegraphing ..	220 50
Laundry	283 55	Paint shop	691 96
Engine-room	338 83	Shoe shop	328 03
Farm, garden, and stable	844 00	Carpenter shop	1,173 87
Expense of administration	4,124 45	Gas	1,167 14
Building and repairs	674 44	Fuel	4,692 52
Miscellaneous	1,126 38	Discharged patients	268 70
Drug store	712 55	Returned escapes	18 25
Sewing-room	987 20	Permanent improvements	170 01
Furnishing	1,226 36	Night watch	17 70
Administration building	65 78		
Office	277 82	Total	\$75,267 31
Payroll	34,462 40		

TABLE No. 13.

Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

For What Purpose.	Cost.
Maintenance	\$73,870 94
Furnishing	1,226 36
Permanent improvements	170 01
Total	\$75,267 31

TABLE No. 14.

Averages for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

Months.	Average Number of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1897—July	416.4	\$191 37	\$0 45.9	\$14 23
August	427.3	195 91	45.8	14 20
September	435.8	196 35	45	13 51
October	437	192 83	44.1	13 67
November	448.6	202 38	45.1	13 53
December	452.4	194 37	42.9	13 30
1898—January	454.2	195 92	43.1	13 36
February	459.3	211 31	45.7	12 80
March	464.6	205 81	44.2	13 73
April	464.3	203 94	43.9	13 17
May	461.4	209 40	45.3	14 04
June	468.7	228 57	48.7	14 61
Totals	449.1	\$202 35	\$0 44.9	\$13 68

TABLE No. 15.

*Products of Farm and Garden for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898,
with the Market Value of Same.*

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Asparagus.....	133 lbs.	\$6 75
Apples.....	3,244 lbs.	32 44
Beans, string.....	1,811 lbs.	54 33
Beets, table.....	3,482 lbs.	24 91
Beets, cow.....	82,780 lbs.	208 73
Cabbage.....	7,241 lbs.	72 41
Carrots.....	2,954 lbs.	19 43
Cauliflower.....	210 lbs.	4 82
Celery.....	3,217 lbs.	65 14
Corn.....	1,260 doz.	113 36
Cucumbers.....	260 doz.	20 80
Gooseberries.....	683 lbs.	19 30
Horseradish.....	220 lbs.	4 15
Kohlrabi.....	260 lbs.	2 60
Lettuce.....	2,692 lbs.	44 32
Melons, musk.....	2,772	114 50
Melons, water.....	1,213	100 00
Onions.....	4,320 lbs.	43 20
Pears.....	1,062 lbs.	9 99
Potatoes.....	61,655 lbs.	585 71
Peppers, green.....	143 lbs.	6 59
Parsnips.....	5,482 lbs.	40 11
Peas.....	1,291 lbs.	38 73
Radishes.....	2,390 lbs.	47 00
Rhubarb.....	720 lbs.	15 95
Rutabaga.....	4,363 lbs.	32 56
Squash.....	434 lbs.	2 13
Spinach.....	1,110 lbs.	22 20
Strawberries.....	140 lbs.	14 00
Turnips.....	11,608 lbs.	95 30
Tomatoes.....	9,627 lbs.	75 64
Pork, killed.....	12,620 lbs.	785 09
Wood, cut on farm.....	72 cds.	229 00
Eggs.....	41 doz.	4 10
Hay, alfalfa.....	25 tons	143 50
Hay, grain.....	40 tons	400 00
Total.....		\$3,498 79

AN INITIAL FINE OF 25 CENTS
WILL BE ASSESSED FOR FAILURE TO RETURN
THIS BOOK ON THE DATE DUE. THE PENALTY
WILL INCREASE TO 50 CENTS ON THE FOURTH
DAY AND TO \$1.00 ON THE SEVENTH DAY
OVERDUE.

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