

ROOM



GOVERNMENT INFORMATION CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

**SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

**REFERENCE
BOOK**

Not to be taken from the Library

OCT 3 1931

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1223 90189 2365



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
San Francisco Public Library

APPENDIX TO THE JOURNALS

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

OF THE

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

VOLUME I.



SACRAMENTO

ROBERT L. TELFER - - - - SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING

1915

*328.794

C12:41³

102181

1958 102181

VOLUME I.

- 1—Second Biennial Message of Governor Hiram W. Johnson, 1915.
(Printed in Journal of the Senate, page 29, and in Journal of the Assembly, page 31, forty-first session, 1915.)
- 2—Report of Secretary of State, 1912-1914.
- 3—Report of State Controller, 1913-1914.
- 4—Report of State Treasurer, 1913-1914.
- 5—Report of Attorney General, 1912-1914.
- 6—Report of Surveyor General, 1912-1914.
- 7—Report of Superintendent of State Printing, 1913-1914.
- 8—Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1913-1914.
- 9—Report of The Adjutant General, 1910-1914.
- 10—Report of State Board of Equalization, 1913-1914.
- 11—Report of State Board of Health, 1912-1914.
- 12—Report of State Board of Health, Tuberculosis Commission, 1914.
- 13—Report of State Commissioner of Horticulture, 1913-1914.
- 14—Report of Industrial Accident Commission, 1913-1914.
- 15—Report of Fish and Game Commission, 1912-1914.
- 16—Report of State Library, 1912-1914.
- 17—Report of Veterans' Home of California, 1913.
- 18—Report of Veterans' Home of California, 1914.
- 19—Report of State Civil Service Commission, 1914.
- 20—Report of State Board of Education, 1913-1914.
- 21—Report of Recreational Inquiry Committee, 1914.
- 22—Report of Commission of Immigration and Housing, 1914.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE

SIXTY-FOURTH AND SIXTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEARS, BEGINNING
JULY 1, 1912, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

FRANK C. JORDAN, Secretary of State



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SACRAMENTO, December 10, 1914.

To His Excellency, HIRAM W. JOHNSON,

Governor of the State of California.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my second biennial report as Secretary of State, which contains a statement of all fees received by this office from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. The report also includes a statement of the expenditures, and the amount drawn against the several appropriations made for the support of this department.

The records of this office, kept as provided by subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 of section 408 of the Political Code, show that the Governor has granted 46 pardons, 16 commutations of sentence, and 4 reprieves; has signed 913 restorations to citizenship; has issued 30 holiday and other proclamations; has granted 1819 orders of release of prisoners from state prisons under the Goodwin Act; has signed 637 land patents; has commissioned 4,182 notaries public and 2 commissioners of deeds; has made 682 executive appointments, and has approved 35 official bonds.

The total receipts of this department from all sources during the last two fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, were \$2,162,334.75. Receipts for previous two fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, \$2,279,670.79.

The License Tax Department collected from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, \$798,692.50; from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, \$817,008.75, making the total license taxes collected during the two fiscal years, \$1,615,701.25.

An examination of the financial statement shows that \$429,979.50 was collected during the last two fiscal years as general office fees.

The receipts in the Motor Vehicle Department from July 31, 1912, to December 31, 1913, were \$116,654.00. During this period 45,775 motor vehicles were registered.

The following is a statement of the monthly receipts of that department:

RECEIPTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT, BY MONTHS, FROM JULY 1, 1912, TO DECEMBER 31, 1913.

<i>Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.</i>		<i>Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.</i>	
July	\$6,011 00	July	\$6,815 50
August	6,071 50	August	6,872 50
September	5,578 00	September	6,025 00
October	6,365 50	October	6,372 00
November	6,293 50	November	3,887 00
December	6,594 50	December	872 00
January	6,949 50		
February	6,597 00		
March	8,596 00		
April	9,388 00		
May	9,430 00		
June	7,935 50		
Total	\$85,810 00	Total	\$30,844 00

SYNOPSIS MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT.

Number of motor vehicles registered July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913	33,842
Number of chauffeurs registered July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913	6,360
Number of motor vehicles registered July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913	11,933
Number of chauffeurs registered July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913	2,395
Number of transfers registered July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913	5,300
Number of dealer's duplicates issued July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913	212
Number of transfers registered July 1, 1913 to December 31, 1913	2,174
Number of dealer's duplicates issued July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913	28
Total number of registered motor vehicles in state June 30, 1913	110,511
Total number of registered chauffeurs in state June 30, 1913	29,303
Total number of registered motor vehicles in state December 31, 1913	122,444
Total number of registered chauffeurs in state December 31, 1913	31,698

The following is a comparative statement of work done in registry department fiscal years 1912-1913 and 1913-1914:

Kind filed	Fiscal years			Increase	Decrease
	64th.	65th	62d. 63d		
Articles of incorporation (domestic)	7,246	7,144	102		
Articles of incorporation (foreign)	440	716			276
Official bonds	35	71			36
Deeds	12	2	10		
Rewards	4	4			
Designation of agents, foreign corporations	603	620			17
Certificate of increase, capital stock	364	395			31
Certificate of decrease, capital stock	182	224			42
Certificate of increase, number of directors	271	276			5
Certificate of decrease, number of directors	111	143			32
Amended articles of incorporation filed	438	368	70		
Change of name of corporations	292	265	27		
Removal of place of business of corporations	229	242			13
Dissolution of corporations	542	530	12		
Continuation of existence	17	11	6		
Withdrawals from state, foreign corporations	51	12	39		
Creation of bonded indebtedness	216	289			73

Kind filed	Fiscal years		Increase	Decrease
	64th, 65th	62d, 63d		
<i>Attested and recorded.</i>				
Restorations to citizenship	913	825	88	-----
Releases from prison (Goodwin Act).....	1,819	1,522	297	-----
Commutations of sentence	16	25	-----	9
Pardons	46	86	-----	40
Reprieves	4	82	-----	78
Land patents	637	289	348	-----
Notaries public	4,182	3,845	337	-----
Commissioners of deeds	22	40	-----	18
Executive appointments	682	310	372	-----
Holiday and other proclamations.....	30	27	3	-----
Certificates provided for by section 1278, C. C. P., change of name of corporation.....	201	196	5	-----
Term of existence terminated by resolution..	119	-----	119	-----
	19,724	18,559	1,835	670
Totals	18,559	-----	670	-----
Increase in last two years.....	1,165	-----	1,165	-----

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CORPORATION DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS FOR FILING FEES, CERTIFIED COPIES, ETC.

<i>Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.</i>		<i>Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.</i>	
July	\$18,521 60	July	\$16,552 30
August	21,698 95	August	17,286 15
September	14,962 47	September	14,796 85
October	23,574 89	October	18,055 95
November	22,498 54	November	12,677 75
December	16,220 90	December	14,768 90
January	20,117 77	January	13,771 50
February	18,996 61	February	16,312 51
March	21,610 21	March	17,706 46
April	22,001 35	April	24,754 29
May	21,747 95	May	14,192 05
June	13,983 25	June	13,170 30
Total	\$235,934 49	Total	\$194,045 01
Receipts sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	-----	Receipts sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$235,934 49
Receipts sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	-----	Receipts sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	194,045 01
Total	-----	Total	\$429,979 50

In addition to the foregoing, there was collected by the Motor Vehicle Department, during the two fiscal years, the following:

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.....	\$85,810 00
Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.....	30,844 00
Total	\$116,654 00

There was collected by the Corporation License Tax Department during the—

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.....	\$798,692 50
Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....	817,008 75
Total	\$1,615,701 25

Receipts from all departments of the Secretary of State office during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years:

From Corporation Department	\$429,979 50
From Corporation License Tax Department.....	1,615,701 25
From Motor Vehicle Department.....	116,654 00
Grand total	\$2,162,334 75

Summary of receipts of office from January 1, 1911, to June 30, 1914, covering the period of my incumbency:

Receipts of office fees.....	\$885,269 98
Receipts of License Department.....	2,458,937 75
Receipts of Motor Vehicle Department.....	204,483 50
Total	\$3,548,691 23

CORPORATION LICENSE TAX DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation License Tax Law, as amended March 19 and 20, 1907, by placing the license tax on a graduated scale, payable according to the amount of the authorized capital stock of corporations, the amount of the tax ranging from \$10 up to \$250, produced the following revenues:

<i>Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.</i>	<i>Sixty-fifth fiscal year July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.</i>		
July	\$214,190 00	July	\$196,290 00
August	360,500 00	August	368,583 75
September	72,360 00	September	77,280 00
October	33,536 25	October	35,491 25
November	87,473 75	November	99,942 50
December	6,143 75	December	7,238 75
January	6,256 25	January	6,936 25
February	4,732 50	February	6,182 50
March	5,467 50	March	8,192 50
April	3,308 75	April	4,635 00
May	2,880 00	May	3,282 50
June	1,843 75	June	2,953 75
Total	\$798,692 50	Total	\$817,008 75

There was collected during the period commencing on July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913, inclusive, the sum of \$798,692.50, segregated as follows:

15,719 corporations paid the graduated tax under section 2, in the sum of	\$612,905 00
2,122 corporations paid the graduated tax and \$10 penalty.....	110,595 00
3,555 licenses were issued under the provisions of section 2a.....	72,792 50
18 corporations paid the revivor license, under section 6 of the license tax law, in the sum of.....	2,400 00
Total	\$798,692 50

The number of domestic corporations which forfeited their charters, and of foreign corporations which forfeited their rights to transact business in this state, was 2,726.

The number of corporations which filed articles during this year, and were exempted under the provisions of section 7 of the license tax law, was 468.

On May 30, 1913, section 6 of the license tax law was amended, to take effect August 11, 1913.

Under the law as amended, there was collected during the period commencing on July 1, 1913, and ending on June 30, 1914, inclusive, the sum of \$817,008.75, segregated as follows:

15,498 corporations paid the graduated tax under section 2, in the sum of	\$588,725 00
2,777 corporations paid the graduated tax and \$10 penalty.....	140,425 00
3,112 licenses were issued under the provisions of section 2a.....	59,813 75
379 corporations paid the revivor license under section 6 of the license tax law, in the sum of.....	28,045 00
Total for sixty-fifth fiscal year	\$817,008 75

The number of domestic corporations which forfeited their charters, and of foreign corporations which forfeited their rights to transact business in this state, was 2,847.

The number of corporations that filed articles during this year, and were exempted under the provisions of section 7 of the license tax law, was 488.

Total amount received from corporation taxes during the sixty-fourth fiscal year	\$798,692 50
Total amount received from corporation taxes during the sixty-fifth fiscal year	817,008 75
Making a total amount of	\$1,615,701 25
The total amount received from corporation license taxes during the sixty-second and sixty-third fiscal years was.....	1,594,232 50
Showing an increase of	\$21,468 75

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE AND TELEGRAPHING.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1912—By balance	\$4,240 18
July 20, 1913—By refund	698 07
	<hr/>
	\$4,938 25
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, expended.....	4,311 02
	<hr/>
Balance	\$627 23

CONTINGENT AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

By balance from sixty-third fiscal year.....	\$110 60
July 1, 1912—By appropriation.....	750 00
	<hr/>
	\$860 60
Expended during fiscal year.....	833 45
	<hr/>
Balance	\$27 15

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—By appropriation	\$1,250 00
June 30, 1914—Amount expended	1,233 86
	<hr/>
July 1, 1914—Balance on hand.....	\$16 14

PRINTING, BINDING AND OTHER WORK.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1912—By balance	\$9,836 74
June 30, 1913—Amount expended	4,979 44
	<hr/>
July 1, 1913—Balance on hand.....	\$4,857 30

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—By appropriation	\$10,000 00
June 30, 1914—Amount expended	2,267 14
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$7,732 86

PURCHASE OF BALLOT PAPER.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1912—By appropriation	\$7,500 00
Balance on hand.....	17
	<hr/>
	\$7,500 17
June 30, 1913—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	7,500 17

BALLOT PAPER REVOLVING FUND.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1913—To transfer	\$10,000 00
June 30, 1914—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	974 51
	<hr/>
June 30, 1914—Balance	\$9,025 49

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, ETC.

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—By appropriation	\$8,600 00
By balance	627 23
By refund	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,927 23
June 30, 1914—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	5,500 45
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$3,426 78

PRINTING AND BINDING BLUE BOOK.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1912—By appropriation	\$10,000 00
June 30, 1913—Amount expended	8,686 85
Balance	\$1,313 15

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT.

STATIONERY AND INCIDENTALS.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1912—By appropriation	\$250 00
June 30, 1913—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	190 84
Balance on hand.....	\$59 16

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—By balance	\$59 16
June 30, 1914—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	12 39
Balance on hand.....	\$46 77

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1912—By appropriation	\$2,500 00
Balance on hand from sixty-third fiscal year.....	864 64
	\$3,364 64
June 30, 1913—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	2,055 67
Balance on hand.....	\$1,308 97

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—By balance	\$1,308 97
June 30, 1914—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	281 56
Balance on hand.....	\$1,027 41

BADGES AND SEALS, ETC.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1912—By appropriation	\$2,750 00
Balance on hand.....	908 43
	\$3,658 43
June 30, 1913—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	2,745 22
Balance on hand.....	\$913 21

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—Balance	\$913 21
June 30, 1914—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	517 50
Balance on hand.....	\$395 71

POSTAGE AND EXPRESSAGE.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

Balance on hand.....	\$4 43
July 1, 1912—By appropriation	750 00
	\$754 43
June 30, 1913—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	743 40
Balance on hand.....	\$11 03

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—By balance	\$11 03
June 30, 1914—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	11 03

CORPORATION LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

ADVERTISING DELINQUENT CORPORATION LISTS.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1912—By appropriation	\$1,000 00
June 30, 1913—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	800 00
Balance on hand.....	\$200 00

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1912—By appropriation	\$2,150 00
June 30, 1913—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	791 95
Balance on hand.....	\$1,358 05

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—By appropriation	\$2,150 00
June 30, 1914—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	595 74
Balance on hand.....	\$1,554 26

STATIONERY AND INCIDENTALS.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

By refund	\$0 95
July 1, 1912—By appropriation	375 00
June 30, 1913—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	875 95
Balance on hand.....	235 02
Balance on hand.....	\$140 93

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—By balance	\$140 93
June 30, 1914—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	10 25
Balance on hand.....	\$130 68

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

By balance	\$32 35
July 1, 1912—By appropriation	1,300 00
June 30, 1913—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	1,332 35
Balance on hand.....	1,313 70
Balance on hand.....	\$18 65

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—By appropriation	\$1,250 00
June 30, 1914—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	1,031 71
Balance on hand.....	\$218 29

MAILING AND DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT.

PURCHASE OF BALLOT PAPER.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

July 1, 1912—By appropriation	\$7,500 00
By emergency appropriation.....	4,266 54
June 30, 1913—Amount expended	\$11,766 71
Balance on hand.....	11,766 71

Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

July 1, 1913—By transfer ballot paper Revolving fund.....	\$10,000 00
June 30, 1914—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	974 51
Balance on hand.....	\$9,025 49

Index to Laws.

	On hand July 1, 1912	Number distributed	On hand June 30, 1914
Index to Laws, 1850 to 1893.....	435		435
Index to Laws, 1850 to 1907.....	895	15	880

Transactions in Maps.

	On hand July 1, 1912	Number distributed	On hand June 30, 1914
Detail Irrigation Maps, Southern California.....	406	9	397
Detail Irrigation Maps, San Joaquin.....	1,216	20	1,196
Great Central Valley Maps, unmounted.....	1,879	13	1,866
Great Central Valley Maps, mounted.....	138	7	131
Topographical and Irrigation Maps, San Joaquin Valley, 4 sheets, mounted.....	38	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Topographical and Irrigation Maps, San Joaquin Valley, 4 sheets, unmounted.....	515 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	496 $\frac{3}{4}$

BALLOT PAPER.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

Ballot paper, 22 x 30, yellow.

July 1, 1912—On hand	4 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	4 reams

Ballot paper, 25 x 30, pink.

July 1, 1912—On hand	189 reams
July 1, 1912—Purchased	16 reams
	<hr/>
	205 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	143 reams
	<hr/>
On hand June 30, 1913.....	62 reams

Ballot paper, 25 x 30, green.

July 1, 1912—On hand	56 reams
July 1, 1912—Purchased	5 reams
	<hr/>
	61 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	10 reams
	<hr/>
On hand June 30, 1913.....	51 reams

Ballot paper, 26 x 42, blue.

July 1, 1912—On hand	66 reams
July 1, 1912—Purchased	10 reams
	<hr/>
	76 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	67 reams
	<hr/>
On hand June 30, 1913.....	9 reams

Ballot paper, 25 x 30, green.

July 1, 1912—On hand	260 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	255 reams
	<hr/>
On hand June 30, 1913.....	5 reams

Ballot paper, 26 x 42, blue.

July 1, 1912—On hand	14 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	5 reams
	<hr/>
On hand June 30, 1913.....	9 reams

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Ballot paper 22½ x 35, yellow.	
July 1, 1912—On hand	-----	260 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	-----	260 reams
	Ballot paper, 22 x 44, blue.	
July 1, 1912—On hand	-----	41 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	-----	19 reams
On hand June 30, 1913	-----	22 reams
	Ballot paper, 22 x 44, green.	
July 1, 1912—On hand	-----	276 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	-----	276 reams
	Ballot paper, 22 x 44, yellow.	
July 1, 1912—On hand	-----	151 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	-----	109 reams
On hand June 30, 1913	-----	42 reams
	Ballot paper, 25 x 38, golden.	
Sept. 5, 1912—Purchased	-----	3,648 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	-----	2,892 reams
On hand June 30, 1913	-----	756 reams
	Ballot paper, 25 x 38, golden ream wrapped.	
Sept. 5, 1912—Purchased	-----	505 reams
June 30, 1913—Sold	-----	0
On hand June 30, 1913	-----	505 reams
	Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.	
	Ballot paper, 25 x 30, pink.	
July 1, 1913—On hand	-----	62 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	-----	62 reams
	Ballot paper, 25 x 30, green.	
July 1, 1913—On hand	-----	51 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	-----	49 reams
On hand June 30, 1914	-----	2 reams
	Ballot paper, 26 x 42, blue.	
July 1, 1913—On hand	-----	9 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	-----	9 reams
	Ballot paper, 25 x 30, green.	
July 1, 1913—On hand	-----	5 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	-----	5 reams
	Ballot paper, 26 x 42, blue.	
July 1, 1913—On hand	-----	9 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	-----	9 reams
	Ballot paper, 22 x 44, blue.	
July 1, 1913—On hand	-----	41 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	-----	40 reams
On hand June 30, 1914	-----	1 ream
	Ballot paper, 22 x 44, yellow.	
July 1, 1913—On hand	-----	42 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	-----	40 reams
On hand June 30, 1914	-----	2 reams
	Ballot paper, 25 x 38, golden.	
July 1, 1913—On hand	-----	756 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	-----	497 reams
On hand June 30, 1914	-----	259 reams

Ballot paper, 25 x 38, golden ream wrapped.

July 1, 1913—On hand	505 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	0

On hand June 30, 1914.....	505 reams
----------------------------	-----------

Ballot paper, 25 x 30, blue.

July 1, 1913—On hand	201 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	0

On hand June 30, 1914.....	201 reams
----------------------------	-----------

Ballot paper, 25 x 30, pink.

July 1, 1913—Purchased	146.19 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	0

On hand June 30, 1914.....	146.19 reams
----------------------------	--------------

Ballot paper, 25 x 30, green.

July 1, 1913—Purchased	143 reams
June 30, 1914—Sold	0

On hand June 30, 1914.....	143 reams
----------------------------	-----------

STATUTES AND LAWS.

Number distributed and number on hand.

	On hand July 1, 1912	Number distributed	On hand June 30, 1914
Statutes, 1855	2		2
Statutes, 1856	4		4
Statutes, 1859	2		2
Statutes, 1863-4	2		2
Statutes, 1875-6	282	11	271
Statutes, 1877-8	222	10	212
Statutes, 1880	104	16	88
Statutes, 1881	209	8	201
Statutes, 1883	77	10	67
Statutes, 1886-7	121	9	112
Statutes, 1891	1		1
Statutes, 1893	79	9	70
Statutes, 1897	46	9	37
Statutes, 1899	307	8	299
Statutes, 1901	180	9	171
Statutes, 1903	166	8	158
Statutes, 1905	151	20	131
Statutes, 1907	213	11	202
Statutes, 1909	246	18	228
Statutes, 1911	198	77	121
Statutes, 1912	606	66	540
Statutes continued in force, 1873	118	11	107
Amendments to Codes, 1875-6	286		286
Amendments to Codes, 1877-8	267		267
Amendments to Codes, 1880	120		120
Amendments to Codes, 1873-4	23		23
Civil Code, Annotated, 1874	4		4
Civil Code, California, 1871	3		3
California Codes, Practice, No. 3, 1871	7		7
California Codes, Political, No. 2, 1872	43	1	42
California Codes, Political, 1872			
California Codes, Civil Procedure, 1872	238		238
California Codes, Penal, 1872	6		6
California Codes, Penal, 1871-2	4		4
California Codes, Civil Procedure, 1881-3	13		13
California Codes, Penal (Pocket), 1881-3	19		19
Wood's Digest, 1850-1858	1		1
Wood's Digest, 1850-1860	1		1
Hittell's Codes, Volume 1, 1876	25		25
Hittell's Codes, Volume 2, 1876	23		23
General Laws of California, 1850-1864	1		1
Statutes, 1913	2,349	2,267	82

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

	On hand July 1, 1912	Number distributed	On hand June 30, 1911
California Reports, No. 41.....	410	12	398
California Reports, No. 42.....	431	12	417
California Reports, No. 43.....	451	12	439
California Reports, No. 44.....	396	12	384
California Reports, No. 45.....	422	12	410
California Reports, No. 46.....	706	12	694
California Reports, No. 161.....	386	-----	386
California Reports, No. 162.....	386	-----	386
California Reports, No. 163.....	386	-----	386
California Reports, No. 164.....	390	-----	390

DECISIONS OF APPELLATE COURT.

Decisions of Appellate Court, No. 18.....	383	-----	383
Decisions of Appellate Court, No. 19.....	390	-----	390
Decisions of Appellate Court, No. 20.....	406	-----	406
Decisions of Appellate Court, No. 21.....	406	-----	406

FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of December, 1914.

FRANK H. CORY,
Deputy Secretary of State.

IN MEMORIAM

ALFRED BOURNE NYE

BORN STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 25, 1853

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR PARDEE
JANUARY, 1903, TO NOVEMBER, 1906

STATE CONTROLLER
OF CALIFORNIA :- 1906-1913

DIED SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
AUGUST 19, 1913

CALIFORNIA

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE CONTROLLER

FOR THE

Sixty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1913, and the Sixty-
fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1914.

JOHN S. CHAMBERS
State Controller



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

JOHN S. CHAMBERS.....CONTROLLER
D. A. MOULTON.....DEPUTY CONTROLLER
F. R. SWAIN.....BOOKKEEPER
C. E. COOPER.....STATISTICIAN
E. M. JEFFERDS.....EXPERT
ALLEN B. LEMMON, JR.....WARRANT REGISTRAR
R. P. ROPER.....CLERK
M. E. COLGAN.....CLERK
E. J. WOODBURN.....CLERK
C. H. SMITH.....CLERK
H. W. LEVERS.....(EMERGENCY-EXTRA) CLERK
TILLIE STILLWELL.....STENOGRAPHER
JACOB SOARES.....MESSENGER
L. A. MCKEE.....FRANCHISE TAX CLERK
R. R. HAILS.....FRANCHISE TAX CLERK
ROBERT A. WARING.....INHERITANCE TAX ATTORNEY, *Sacramento*
J. PAUL MILLER.....INHERITANCE TAX CLERK, *Sacramento*
GLADYS MORGAN.....INHERITANCE TAX STENOGRAPHER, *Sacramento*
ALICE P. COZZENS.....INHERITANCE TAX STENOGRAPHER, *Sacramento*
ALBERT H. ELLIOTT.....ASST. INHERITANCE TAX ATTORNEY, *San Francisco*
J. E. WOOLEY.....SECOND ASST. INHERITANCE TAX ATTORNEY, *San Francisco*
MABLE GALVIN.....INHERITANCE TAX STENOGRAPHER, *San Francisco*
J. W. CARRIGAN.....ASST. INHERITANCE TAX ATTORNEY, *Los Angeles*
WILBUR D. FINCH.....SECOND ASST. INHERITANCE TAX ATTORNEY, *Los Angeles*
ANNETTE WILSON.....INHERITANCE TAX STENOGRAPHER, *Los Angeles*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Letter of Transmission.....	9
More Revenue Will Be Required by the State.....	11
The Bond Refund Problem.....	18
Ever Increasing Bond Debts.....	24
Growth of Exemptions.....	26
Delinquent Tax Lands.....	28
Contingent Funds	32
Unclaimed Bank Deposits.....	33
Corporation Taxes.....	34
Emergency Fund.....	35
Inheritance Tax Department.....	36
Growth of Controller's Office.....	43
Certification of Irrigation Bonds.....	45
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Conditions.....	46
San Diego Harbor Debt Unpaid.....	47
The State Printing.....	48
Motor Vehicle Revenue.....	49
State Highway Bond Interest.....	50
The State Hospitals.....	51
Sacramento Drainage District.....	54
Soldiers' Exemptions.....	54
County and Municipal Statistics.....	55
Cost of State Commissions.....	57
Cost of Legislative Sessions.....	58
Revenue Receipts and Sources.....	60
Receipts and Disbursements.....	61
The 1915-16 Budget.....	63
General Summary of the Funds.....	100
State Property Schedule.....	120
Detailed Statement of Contingent Expenditures of Controller's Office.....	131

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

	PAGE
STATEMENT No. 1.	
Receipts into the State Treasury during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.....	137
STATEMENT No. 2.	
Receipts into the State Treasury during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.....	146
STATEMENT No. 3.	
Expenditures during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.....	154
STATEMENT No. 4.	
Expenditures during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.....	186
STATEMENT No. 5.	
Showing the receipts into, and expenditures from each of the several funds during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913, and the sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914, as well as the amount to the credit of each fund at the close of each fiscal year.....	225
STATEMENT No. 6.	
Showing payments to counties made from United States Forest Reserve Fund..	244
STATEMENT No. 7.	
Showing sales of property to state for non-payment of taxes, sales by the state and receipts on redemptions.....	246
STATEMENT No. 8.	
Showing taxes due from railroad companies under assessments made by the State Board of Equalization for Panama-Pacific Exposition purposes for the year 1912	248
STATEMENT No. 9.	
Showing taxes due from railroad companies under assessments made by the State Board of Equalization for Panama-Pacific Exposition purposes for the year 1913.....	250
STATEMENT No. 10.	
Showing the amount of delinquent taxes charged tax collectors for the years 1912 and 1913 (being exclusive of the delinquent taxes due upon railroads assessed by the State Board of Equalization).....	252
STATEMENT No. 11.	
Values of property and amounts of taxes charged tax collectors for the year 1913 (being exclusive of the taxes due upon railroads assessed by the State Board of Equalization).....	Folder between pages 252 and 253
STATEMENT No. 12.	
Values of property and amounts of taxes charged tax collectors for the year 1914	Folder between pages 252 and 253
STATEMENT No. 13.	
Showing the amounts of state taxes levied, amounts collected, and amounts delinquent in the several counties of the state, for and on account of property tax for the years 1912 and 1913.....	253

	PAGE
STATEMENT No. 14.	
Showing the commissions and mileage for assessing, collecting, and paying in state taxes for the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years, ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, respectively-----	254

STATEMENT No. 15.	
Showing the valuation of real and personal property, and the rate of taxation on each \$100, from the organization of the state government to the year 1914, inclusive -----	256

STATEMENTS Nos. 16, 17.	
Showing indebtedness of each county, and rates of taxation, for the years 1913 and 1914-----	257 and 258

STATEMENTS Nos. 18, 19.	
Showing collection of state corporation taxes levied by the State Board of Equalization, under section 14, article XIII, of the Constitution, for the years 1913 and 1914-----	259 and 260

STATEMENT No. 20.	
Showing the amounts of bond refunds paid to counties, municipalities and districts for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14-----	262

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
SACRAMENTO, December 15, 1914.

*To the Honorable HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.*

SIR: In preparing the biennial report of the Controller's Department for the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years, which I now have the honor to submit to you, I purposely have refrained from attempting to send to print as complete a volume as did my predecessor, the late A. B. Nye, two years ago.

I have been in office only a little over a year, or for about one half of the biennial period now under consideration. From the start, I endeavored to take up the lines where the former Controller laid them down, but necessarily among the numerous problems presented, not a few of which are involved in great detail, there are many I prefer to study further before discussing them at length.

My predecessor, also, as one result of his long tenure of office, gathered, not only here but elsewhere, a great mass of statistical data which he used freely for purposes of comparison and otherwise. Much of this, necessarily, is not available for my use, and a large part of such as is, time has not permitted me to check and bring up to date to the extent I have desired.

I do not mean, of course, that the statements which are required by law and others it has become customary to print have been omitted. All such tables will be found embodied in this report. But much of the statistical comment and comparison by percentages in which my predecessor excelled, I have not attempted to prepare. To a large extent, those interested in such calculations and discussions can make use of the tables in this book and work out the results for themselves.

My chief purpose in this publication is to discuss the more important financial problems of the state, with particular reference to a probable deficit and suggestions as to raising additional revenue to meet the situation. Discussion of the work of the various departments under the Controller, with suggestions or recommendations not only as to them, but also as to other matters with which this office is concerned, have been given due consideration.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. CHAMBERS,
Controller.

MORE REVENUE WILL BE REQUIRED BY THE STATE.

While the budget which the State Board of Control and the Controller are engaged in preparing for submission to the Governor and the coming legislature will not be completed for a week or more, and it remains, of course, for the future to tell what appropriations the legislature will authorize and the Governor will approve, still enough is known to justify the assertion that the state's revenue as now based will fall considerably short of the requirements for the next two fiscal years.

The anticipated deficit is due, primarily, to a reduction in the gross earnings of the public service corporations, which will cut down the estimated tax receipts from this source materially; to the abolishment of the corporation license tax by the legislature (effective July 1, 1914), following an adverse court decision, and the wiping out of the poll tax by the people at the election last month. The total loss of revenue for the coming biennial period, due to the last two causes, will be in round numbers, three and a third millions of dollars.

While it is true the poll tax, which averaged \$800,000 annually, was paid directly into the school fund and used exclusively for that purpose, and so, on the surface, the general fund is not affected, still the presumption is that the legislature will deem it necessary to make up this loss to the school fund and to do so it will have to order, approximately, to cover the biennial period, a sum double the aggregate of the average annual poll tax collections transferred from the general fund to the school fund. So the effect on the general revenue, in all probability, will be the same as though the loss was a direct one on the general fund.

While certain sources of state revenue may show increases, the aggregate of such receipts, if greater, will not near offset the heavy loss occasioned by the abolishment of the taxes mentioned, to say nothing of the additional money that will be needed for the maintenance of the state government, the cost of which naturally increases each year as we develop.

While expenditures can, and, no doubt, will be held down, there is a limit to the extent to which curtailment should be enforced. The machinery for the proper conduct of the state government must be kept going. Money must be provided for the support of the various departments; the schools, hospitals and prisons must be maintained. Requests for extra clerical help in many instances will be denied, but in others, they should not be. Likewise, proposed buildings that could be used to advantage next year or the year following, but which are not indispensable, will not be erected; while, again, circumstances will force new construction in other instances. And so it will go. It is

entirely safe to assert there will be no extravagance, but the calls for necessities will be enough in themselves to swell the general appropriation and special bills well above the estimate of receipts.

It follows, therefore, inasmuch as the anticipated deficit can not be overcome by the curtailment of expenditures, that additional revenue must be provided. Numerous suggestions in this regard have been made, but it will not be worth while, here, to discuss any save those that are likely to be seriously considered. Following are the main suggestions:

1. To raise the rates on the gross earnings of all or several of the groups of the public service corporations and the banks.
2. To levy an ad valorem, or general property tax.
3. To impose a liquor traffic tax.
4. To impose a business license tax on individuals and co-partnerships.
5. To impose an income tax.
6. To restore the corporation license tax.

Other suggestions include a registration tax on credits, a stock transfer tax and stamp taxes.

Aside from the constitutional difficulties that would confront the imposition of a registration tax on credits, it would not produce sufficient revenue to meet the situation, if adopted, and so it need not further be considered in this connection. Neither would the yield from a stock transfer tax meet requirements. And as the Federal government is now collecting stamp taxes, made necessary by the war in Europe, it is not likely the legislature will devote much time to this suggestion.

Corporation Rates.

The original rates imposed by the legislature, in 1911, upon the gross earnings of the public utility corporations and the rates as revised two years later, were as follows:

Corporations	1911. per cent	1913. per cent
Railways -----	4	4.75
Car companies -----	3	4
Express companies -----	2	2
Telegraph and telephone companies -----	3.5	4.2
Gas and electric companies -----	4	4.6

The banks from the beginning have paid one per centum on the value of the shares of their capital stock.

The gross earnings rates as first fixed were based upon calculations made in 1906 by the Commission on Revenue and Taxation. In 1913, when it was feared that the state's revenue would prove insufficient, the legislature investigated the situation as to the rates paid by the corporations, concluded they were not in proportion to the taxes paid on other property and, accordingly, raised the figures.

This was done two years ago. The State Board of Equalization at the time submitted to the legislature a report on "The Relative Burden of State and Local Taxes in 1912," which declared that the average burden as affecting local taxation was 1.1386 per cent of the true value as compared to one per cent where state purposes were at issue. It was upon this report, largely, that the legislature acted, raising the rates on the corporations so as to adjust the burden of taxation, but not to the full margin of the estimated difference in all instances.

Have conditions changed materially since 1912? The public service corporations should pay in proportion to what the individual pays on the \$100 of valuation, neither more nor less. The mere fact that the state's need of money has been increased either because of unusual calls upon it or because of the loss of sources of revenue, is not enough in itself to justify raising the rates unless the corporations are paying less than their fair share, less in proportion than the householder does, let us say, on the \$100 of valuation as applied to his home. But they should be raised to that basis beyond question.

The suggestion has been made that such an investigation of state and local tax conditions as the limited time will permit be undertaken. It seems probable this will be done, that data may be obtained for submission to the legislature. That the rates on certain of the groups of the public utilities will be raised to the 1912 basis or to one more nearly approaching that ratio than is the case now, seems certain. Such an increase will produce considerable additional revenue. Beyond that point, arises the question as to whether or not there has been a material change in the tax situation since 1912. Local assessments and tax rates have advanced. The presumption is, because of these increases, that after the rates shall have been equalized on the 1912 basis, as just suggested, there still will exist such a disproportion against the general property taxpayer as to call for a further readjustment. This, if done, will add that much more to the revenue. But it hardly seems probable the entire deficit can be made up in this way.

No change was made, two years ago, in the rate on the capital stock of the banks, the figure being left at one per cent, although the Board of Equalization held, as it still does, that the rate should have been advanced to 1.1386.

An Ad Valorem Tax.

It was provided in the constitutional amendment which brought about a separation of state and local taxes, giving the corporations to the former and general property to the latter, that should the revenue so derived for the support of the state at any time be "deemed insufficient to meet the annual expenditures," then the Board of Equalization would be empowered to levy "a tax for state purposes on all property in the state," including the property of the public service corporations which now pay a tax upon their gross earnings in lieu of all other taxes.

The natural assumption, because of this provision, is that the framers of the constitutional amendment believed there was a possibility, if not a probability, that at some time or other the revenue derived from the taxes upon corporations would not prove sufficient to meet the needs of the state.

Their doubt is now justified by the prospective deficit. And the provision for the levying of an ad valorem tax by the Board of Equalization would seem to offer an easy and natural way out of the difficulty.

But, at the same time, such a procedure would be beset with obstacles. The people have become imbued with the idea that they should not contribute, at least directly, to the support of the state; that the corporations must bear this burden alone. It follows, therefore, that any attempt to tax them to make up a deficit (even though they are largely to blame for conditions because they voted out the poll tax) would arouse strong opposition.

Again, a number of the counties claim they are worse off under the new system than the old. It is to be assumed they would take advantage of the situation, should an ad valorem tax be levied, to attack the present system and that, because of irritation over the levy, they would be joined by other counties and, perhaps, succeed, eventually, in putting the state back upon the old taxation basis.

Is this desirable? Admitting that the state's present system is not elastic enough to withstand a loss of revenue of over \$1,600,000 a year and that it has other and perhaps serious imperfections, still are its shortcomings as many and as grave as existed under the old way of doing things, under the general property tax system, when county was pitted against county to escape supporting the state as far as could be and inequality and injustice were general?

The law provides an easy way for the levying of an ad valorem tax to meet requirements and its imposition need not be permanent, since it could be dropped any year that the corporation tax promised sufficient revenue; yet, notwithstanding, such a course is fraught with danger and should not be embarked upon without very serious consideration.

A Liquor Traffic Tax.

A third way suggested for overcoming the anticipated deficit is a liquor traffic tax—a state tax, in other words, upon dealers in liquor.

In round numbers there are 16,000 such dealers in California. A straight tax of \$100 a year per dealer would bring in a revenue of \$1,600,000; a tax of \$125, a revenue of \$2,000,000, and a tax of \$150, a revenue of \$2,400,000.

That one liquor dealer should pay more than another, according to the business done, let us say, would seem only fair. Difficulty, however, would be experienced in grading them.

The plan as suggested does not contemplate any interference with the local authorities. They would continue to license or to refuse to license saloons, to control them and so on. All the state would seek to do would be to tax such places upon their coming into existence, for revenue purposes only. The legislature would have to provide the machinery for ascertaining the number and location of the dealers in liquor and for collecting the tax.

It is assumed that the liquor people would offer less protest to such a plan than would many of those who are opposed to their line of business. The latter might argue that such a tax would be equivalent to placing the seal of the state's approval upon what they regard as an evil and that it would tend further to entrench it.

On the other hand, the Federal government collects a liquor tax. The state would not as a matter of fact be giving approval to the business by taxing it, since it would be done solely for the purpose of raising revenue, nor would it be creating the business, since it already exists. By such a tax, in fact, it would be adding to the burdens of the business.

Certainly, the suggestion is well worth consideration. It involves neither the expense and labor of a long investigation, with the result uncertain, as might follow in the first case discussed, nor is it fraught with the pitfalls that beset the second. And it would produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the situation.

A Business License Tax.

Not only are the public service corporations taxed upon their gross earnings, banks upon the value of the shares of their capital stock and insurance companies upon their gross premiums, less returns, but in addition all other corporations are taxed upon the value of their franchises.

Regardless of the benefits that come as a result of incorporating, corporations taxed upon their franchises frequently complain that competitors who are not incorporated and who, therefore, pay no franchise tax, are given too much of an advantage.

Even before it was known that a deficit was probable, agitation was begun to do away with this so-called discrimination. And now that the state will require additional revenue, the plan is being advocated more actively than ever.

If approved by the legislature, it would in all probability take the form of a license tax upon all lines of business other than the corporations. For the fiscal year of 1914-15, the franchise tax levy amounted to \$1,733,051. It is assumed that a business license tax would bring in as much more.

The details, of course, have not been worked out, but presumably the various lines of business would be divided into groups and sub-groups and the tax made to fit the condition of each. The public service corporations, for example, are placed in natural divisions, such as railroads, car companies, express, telegraph and telephone and gas and electric companies, the divisions paying at different rates upon their gross earnings.

No tax ever is levied upon the assumption that it will prove popular with those who have to pay it. Such a business license tax as proposed, while it would be a good revenue producer, undoubtedly would arouse strong and widespread resentment. Still the franchise taxpayers would appear to have some cause for complaint. Moreover, the good will of a business is taxable under the law and a license tax as suggested would come near offsetting the franchise tax as now collected.

A State Income Tax.

A fifth proposal is the imposition of a state income tax. There is no question that it could be made, in time at least, to produce an abundant revenue, but inasmuch as the Federal government is now collecting such a tax, it is not likely the legislature will care to impose one like it for state purposes, although under the Constitution it now has the right to do so.

Wisconsin, of all the states that have levied an income tax, has made the greatest success of it, although there it is in lieu of certain personal property taxes and the state only receives about ten per cent of the amount collected, the balance going to the counties, cities, towns and villages on the basis of the amounts paid in by the residents thereof.

Such an arrangement would not be of much use in California now in view of the emergency situation approaching. At best, it takes time to develop an effective income tax system and for that reason, if no other, it can not be considered under the circumstances.

Corporation License Tax.

The corporation license tax—not to be confused with the corporation franchise tax—when repealed following an adverse court decision, was bringing in yearly to the state something over \$800,000.

A decision by the Supreme Court of the United States and decisions by courts in several of the states, would appear to open the way for the reenactment of the law, or one similar, in California; and word comes, just now, that the Supreme Court of California has reversed itself, thus removing the legal obstacle in the way of reenactment here.

But if reenacted and sustained, the revenue, while of much help, would not be sufficient to overcome the anticipated deficit. Other revenue would have to be provided, also.

The corporations which now pay franchise taxes and complain that unincorporated competitors are favored too much, in all probability not only would protest at the imposition of this tax again, as a further discrimination, but it likely would arouse general irritation on the part of corporations, as occurred before, not only because it would make one more tax to pay but a tax to be paid at a different place from where the franchise tax is paid. This latter difficulty, however, could be avoided easily by throwing the additional work upon the Controller instead of the Secretary of State, provided sufficient clerical help be given the Controller to handle the business.

Automobile Competition.

Under the constitutional amendment which provides that the state's main revenue shall be derived from the earnings and franchises of corporations, the public service corporations, including transportation companies, are set forth, but in the enumeration there is no mention of automobiles or automobile companies engaged in the business of transportation.

Since the adoption of the amendment, however, there has been a large, if not a remarkable growth along this particular line. But despite the fact that this competition is making distinct inroads upon the business of steam and electric railroads—which pay taxes to the state at such and such a rate upon their gross earnings—there is no way as the law stands by which the state may reach the automobile engaged in the general transportation business.

Whether or not a general business license tax will be imposed, as already discussed, certainly a state license tax should be placed upon such automobile enterprises, the equivalent, perhaps, of a tax upon their gross earnings as near as may be.

Revenue Notes.

Elsewhere in this report, the revenue derived under the inheritance tax laws of the state, now large and giving promise of continued growth, is fully discussed.

The steady, if not alarming, increase in the bond refund payments by the state to the counties, cities and districts, is also taken up and is worth serious consideration. Excessive payments mean, practically, the loss of just so much revenue to the state.

The matter of exempting property from taxation is one that should be laid before the people for their information and consideration. It involves a grave problem. Elsewhere in this report a resume of the situation is given.

Also in the chapter dealing with the delinquent tax land laws of the state, it is shown how the receipts from this source can be enlarged.

Increasing bond debts and interest charges extending over long periods, are likewise commented upon and call for thought.

The budget, at this writing not completed, will be found elsewhere in this report, which will be held from the printer until that copy is ready; also, tables estimating receipts and expenditures.

THE BOND REFUND PROBLEM.

When the state's new system of taxation went into effect, it was provided in the law that the property of public service corporations (the gross earnings of which are taxed by the state for its support in lieu of all other taxes on such property) was "taxable" for the payment of the bond debts of the counties, municipalities and districts outstanding on November 8, 1910, together with the interest thereon.

That is to say, the property of the "withdrawn corporations" would continue to be assessed by the local assessors and the state would pay from its treasury at the local bond tax rates upon such assessments, subject to equalization by the State Board of Equalization. The corporations were not affected, nor was their property twice taxed in any sense.

The provision simply meant that the state's revenue from the tax imposed upon the gross earnings of the public service corporations would be reduced by the amounts refunded to the counties, municipalities and districts in payment of principal and interest on the bond debts outstanding when the new system of taxation went into effect. The state was the only loser.

It was argued at the time that it would be unfair to the taxpayers of the communities affected to permit the properties of the public utility corporations to escape paying their proportion of the old bond debts

and interest, as represented by taxes thereon, inasmuch as such properties were a part of the security offered at the time the bond debts were incurred. When the proposal to change the tax system of the state first was submitted, in 1908, the refund provision was not included, and it is contended that this omission had much to do with the defeat of the proposed amendment at that time. In 1910, however, the provision was included and the amendment was approved by the people.

It is not to be denied that there is a measure of justice in this provision of the law. Yet in endeavoring to be just, the state has laid itself open to opportunities for imposition and as a result faces serious problems.

Excessive Assessments.

The greatest of these is that of apparent excessive assessments by cities and counties upon the properties of the public utility, or withdrawn corporations. Two years ago, my predecessor, who had given serious thought to the situation, said: "that there will be difficulties in preserving a fair proportion of assessments already has been made manifest, for there is a marked tendency on the part of the indebted cities and counties to increase assessments on the operative (or public utility corporation property) roll most rapidly." He pointed out at that time that the total assessment of non-operative property on the county rolls increased only 11.21 per cent between 1911 and 1912, while that of the operative property increased 18.51 per cent.

In the following table will be found the bond refunds paid since first authorized, to June 30, 1914:

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Cities -----	\$421,996 96	\$507,330 48	\$517,599 34
Counties -----	226,034 48	205,814 55	225,038 19
Sanitary districts -----	2,292 56	2,131 65	-----
Totals -----	\$650,324 00	\$715,276 68	\$742,637 53

Incidentally, it may be remarked that no refunds have been paid to sanitary districts since 1912-13, following the receipt of an opinion from the Attorney General that such districts were not entitled to payments of the kind. During the first year of the new tax system he also excluded irrigation and reclamation districts from the refund provision, on the ground that their levies are more in the nature of assessments than taxes.

As will be noted in the table given, the refunds to the cities for 1912-13 show a very considerable advance over those of 1911-12, while the increase for 1913-14 over the preceding year is not so marked. Although the increase for 1912-13 over 1911-12 amounted to \$85,333.52,

the increase in the refund to the city of Los Angeles alone, for the same period, was \$94,591.16, or more than the total increase for counties, cities and districts for the fiscal year in question. This was due to the assessment by Los Angeles of franchises on the operative roll, a subject I will take up a little later.

It stands to reason, of course, that if the refund to Los Angeles alone for 1912-13 was more than the total refund increase to all the other cities involved, that they as a whole showed a decrease. But this does not mean, necessarily, that every city received less than in the previous year. Several may have claimed far less and others considerably more. In other words, while it is asserted the city assessments of operative properties have increased far too much in proportion to the non-operative property assessments, the charge has not been meant to apply to all the cities.

As an illustration of the growth in the assessment of operative properties by cities there is given herewith a table showing the assessments of both operative and non-operative properties in eight cities for 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, with the percentage of increase of operative as compared to that of non-operative for 1914 over 1911.

City	1911		1912	
	Operative	Non-operative	Operative	Non-operative
Alhambra -----	\$166,950	\$3,056,956	\$268,710	\$4,185,685
Berkeley -----	1,428,520	33,361,595	1,775,512	37,382,550
Eureka -----	451,315	7,914,930	753,789	8,778,020
Los Angeles (old city)-----	37,602,181	237,119,385	55,967,673	267,731,540
National City -----	66,329	1,404,875	233,286	2,185,824
Pasadena (original city limits)	1,851,540	33,566,760	2,530,406	36,276,400
Pomona -----	492,744	6,446,920	571,651	7,497,718
Santa Rosa -----	166,650	5,871,222	179,760	6,131,964

City	1913		1914		Percentage Increase 1914 over 1911	
	Operative	Non-operative	Operative	Non-operative	Operative	Non-operative
Alhambra -----	\$321,526	\$4,332,346	\$330,350	\$5,039,515	98	65
Berkeley -----	1,939,116	38,822,815	2,128,590	40,643,815	48	22
Eureka -----	712,839	8,176,237	795,596	8,134,691	63	3
Los Angeles (old city) -----	70,728,364	280,941,600	71,272,644	299,076,620	90	26
National City -----	632,709	2,403,775	764,908	2,442,130	1,053	74
Pasadena (original city limits)---	2,717,268	37,466,850	2,833,516	39,458,695	53	18
Pomona -----	772,099	7,697,153	880,879	7,724,632	79	20
Santa Rosa -----	277,037	6,194,315	282,401	6,252,599	69	6

It will be noted that while the refund to the counties for 1912-13 is less than for 1911-12, yet that the figures for 1913-14 are within a few dollars of those of 1911-12.

Refunds Grow.

The situation is a peculiar one. After three years, the payment by the state to the counties, municipalities and districts of its share of the principal and interest on the bonds outstanding in 1910 is \$92,313.53 more than in the beginning. It can not be denied, of course, that the aggregate of the bond debts in question not only can not increase, but must decrease. In fact, it is estimated that the annual reduction of the principal is something over \$2,300,000. And yet the state's refunds are increasing each year.

The value of the bonds outstanding on November 8, 1910, was \$77,682,312.28. For the first year, to repeat for purpose of emphasis, the refunds amounted to \$650,324; for the second, to \$715,276.68, and, for the third, to \$742,637.53.

The legislature of 1913 set aside \$1,400,000 for the payment of the refunds to the various subdivisions concerned for the fiscal years of 1912-13 and 1913-14, on the assumption that about \$700,000 a year would be required, or probably more the first year than the second. The first year ran over the allotment by \$15,276.68, and the second, instead of falling under the estimate of \$700,000 to offset the increase in the first year, or even better, went over by \$42,637.53.

It is obvious, of course, that the more the state pays of the old bond debts and interest, the less will the counties, cities and districts have to pay. A certain amount falls due each year, say \$2,300,000, the estimated annual reduction. If the state pays \$700,000 of that sum, the subdivisions, naturally, will pay less as their proportion than if the state only paid \$500,000 or \$300,000. Hence the temptation presented to local assessors disproportionately to raise assessments on the operative properties—the properties, let it be borne in mind, of the public utility corporations, the gross earnings of which are taxed for the support of the state in lieu of all other taxes on such corporations. That many assessors have yielded to the temptation can not be denied. Just how much the state is out of pocket as a result no one can say. An investigation by the Board of Equalization could not accurately determine this. But that the amount is large can not be questioned.

Shift the Burden.

There are other causes, however, that have built up the refunds. One of these was the action of certain cities which had been paying the principal and interest of some of their bond issues out of the revenue derived from their water plants or other municipally owned utilities,

in turning such proceeds into their treasuries and filing claims against the state for the latter's proportion of the debt. Such a course probably was legal, but it hardly seems fair to the state. If a water plant was built by a city on the understanding that the bonds issued for its construction, and the interest, would be paid out of the revenue derived from such a plant in operation, there would seem to be no moral excuse for transferring a portion of that burden to the state just because the opportunity presented itself.

New Operative Property

Another cause that has contributed to increasing the bond refund payments, and one that will become more noticeable as the years go by, unless abandoned, is the assessment by local assessors of operative, or public utility properties that have come into existence since 1910, either as additions to the plants of old corporations or as created by corporations that have come into being themselves since then. If the assessment of such new properties is legal, and opinion is seriously divided on the subject, what hope does the future hold out of reducing the refunds?

Whatever may have been the intention of the framers of the constitutional amendment in this respect, they failed to make it plain. Although there has been no judicial decision of the issue, the assessments so far have been allowed to stand.

While only the properties of such public utility corporations as were in existence at the time the various bond issues were made (prior to November 8, 1910) would be security for such debts, the argument is advanced that those who bought the bonds looked forward, nevertheless, to the probable development of such properties in considering the value of the securities offered. Hence, it is claimed, it is only fair that the new properties be assessed, also.

Again, it is asserted that all new non-operative properties, such as hotel or store buildings, dwellings and so on, pay local taxes, a portion of which revenue is used in the payment of the old bond debt, principal and interest, by city and county. If this is done, runs the argument, why not, too, with new operative properties?

But, on the other hand, the claim is advanced that it is the local communities, not the state, which receive the benefit of such development as the money derived from the sale of the bonds has brought about and that, therefore, new as well as old non-operative property should help discharge the debt.

The question at issue, however, is entirely a legal one. If ever forced, the courts must determine it. Where attorneys disagree, the opinion of a layman would be of no great value. But it does not seem

probable the framers of the amendment intended that new operative properties should be assessed to help pay old debts, or, if so intended, that full consideration was given to the subject.

Franchise Assessments.

Another cause of the increase in payments by the state of the principal and interest on bonds outstanding in 1910, and a very serious cause, too, is the assessing by local assessors of the franchises of corporations, other than those of the public utilities.

It is the duty of the State Board of Equalization to determine the value of such corporation franchises that a tax may be levied thereon for the purpose of raising revenue for the state. Such a tax, however, is not in lieu of other taxes, as is the case with the tax on the gross earnings of public utility corporations. The buildings, the grounds or the stock in trade of these corporations are subject to local taxation. But inasmuch as the franchise assessments as made by the State Board of Equalization become a part of the operative roll, the claim is made that the cities and counties likewise can assess such franchises for the purpose of securing additional payments from the state in the shape of the so-called bond refunds.

I already have referred to the heavy advance in bond refund payments by the state for the fiscal year 1912-13 over the year preceding and particularly to the increase of \$94,591.16 in the payment made to Los Angeles that year over the year before. In 1911-12, Los Angeles collected from the state \$175,811.15 and in 1912-13, \$270,402.31. This great increase was due principally to the inclusion that year on its operative roll of franchise assessments on corporations that had their principal place of business there. San Francisco is preparing to follow suit. If one city can do so another can, the only requirement being that the corporation so assessed shall have its principal place of business within its limits.

In that part of the constitutional amendment which deals with the assessment of corporation franchises occurs this language, "the taxes collected thereon shall be exclusively for the benefit of the state." Yet in the following paragraph it is expressly directed that all property enumerated in subdivisions *a*, *b*, and *d*, the latter affecting the assessment and taxation of franchises, shall be subject to taxation, in the manner provided by law, to pay the principal and interest of any bonded indebtedness created and outstanding at the time of the adoption of the amendment. And, further, in the act to carry into effect the provisions of the amendment, the Controller is directed out of the taxes collected under the act to set aside sufficient money for the payment of refunds to the counties, cities and districts.

There would appear to be, therefore, no possibility of questioning the legal right of the subdivisions to include franchise assessments on their operative rolls. But it does not seem conceivable that the framers of the tax amendment meant this, or, if they did, that they realized what it would lead to.

THE EVER INCREASING BOND DEBTS.

In the biennial report issued by the Controller in 1910 a warning was sounded at the growing tendency on the part of the people to authorize bond issues. During forty years preceding, California had not encouraged the creation of state debts of the kind. In 1910, however, the electors voted bonds in the sum of \$29,500,000 including \$18,000,000 for the state highway, and for a direct tax of \$5,000,000 in aid of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

While the cities and counties of California have not been as cautious as the state in incurring bond indebtedness, still it was not until recent years, comparatively, that they let go of the reins.

The following figures not only show the outstanding bond indebtedness of the municipalities for the years given but also the growth of such debts:

1910 (partial) -----	\$28,539,795 84
1911 -----	65,573,033 51
1912 -----	83,297,510 96
1913 -----	100,387,559 40

The records available for use by this office cover a longer period for the counties than for the cities, their outstanding bond debts for the years indicated being as follows:

1907 -----	\$6,555,660 00
1908 -----	7,605,315 00
1909 -----	17,998,310 00
1910 -----	23,357,411 00
1911 -----	27,503,066 00
1912 -----	36,118,481 00
1913 -----	47,346,540 00
1914 -----	57,353,545 00

In 1904, the people authorized a \$2,000,000 San Francisco seawall bond issue and in 1910, \$9,000,000 more. At the recent election, in November, 1914, another San Francisco harbor improvement bond issue, not to exceed \$10,000,000 in amount, was voted. While it is true these issues and the interest are to be paid out of the harbor receipts, still should the receipts prove insufficient for any reason, the state morally and legally would be bound to protect the bondholders,

At the November election of this year, the people also authorized a bond issue of \$3,000,000 for additional state buildings at Sacramento and \$1,000,000 at San Francisco. There was also approved an issue of \$1,800,000 for University of California buildings.

The aggregate of the approved state bond issues for 1914 is \$5,800,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent covering a fifty-year period. It is calculated that the interest at the end of the time will amount to \$8,500,000, or, say, in round numbers \$3,000,000 more than the total issue. In other words, the cost to the state will be almost \$14,500,000 for the privilege of erecting \$5,800,000 worth of buildings. The interest as figured will average about \$170,000.00 a year.

In other words, a direct general property tax of, say, five cents on the \$100 of assessed valuation for a term of four years easily would raise an amount in excess of the total of the bond issue, the money would be available year by year as needed, and there would be no interest or delay due to failure to sell bonds.

But inasmuch as the state's main revenue now is derived from a tax upon corporations and any bond indebtedness it may incur is payable out of such receipts, the saving to be effected by a direct tax, as suggested in the preceding paragraph, may not appeal to the people as much as it should.

There is, however, another side to the shield. The revenue derived from the corporations is based upon rates as fixed by law. They yield so much. The cost of maintaining the state government is heavy and constantly growing heavier. If to this burden is added a large bond debt, and interest, the corporation tax revenue may prove insufficient. Then the rates either must be raised or one or more side sources of revenue sufficient to meet requirements must be resorted to. If the rates are raised, the people eventually will pay the extra cost. This need not necessarily be so as to other suggestions, but very likely would be as to many of them. The only way to avoid such a difficulty would be to see that no bond issue is authorized that would overburden the state's revenue as now derived. But in view of the increasing cost of government and uncertainty as to receipts, it would be a very difficult task indeed to make such a calculation.

When the state's tax system was changed, there was outstanding on November 8, 1910, as bond debts owed by the counties, cities and districts of the state, \$77,682,312.28. The law provided that the state must pay its share of this enormous sum, since the indebtedness had been incurred under the general property tax system, and over \$700,000 a year now is required to meet the state's obligation,

It is not the purpose here to enter into a discussion of bond issues as compared to direct taxation, but rather to give such figures and facts as are available, for the consideration of those interested. The situation certainly justifies a warning. The people should consider carefully before adding further to the burden of their bond indebtedness and not forget that a direct tax has many advantages, not the least of which is to make the voters think harder before encouraging expenditures of the kind.

GROWTH OF EXEMPTIONS.

“All property in the state except as otherwise in this constitution provided, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value,” declares the constitution of the state.

It follows, therefore, that all property exempted from taxation since the adoption of the constitution must have been exempted by amending the constitution, the people so voting. The legislature has no power to exempt property from taxation.

The only property exempted prior to 1894, was that to which the United States or this state held title, property belonging to any county or municipal corporation of this state, property used exclusively for free public schools, free museums, public libraries and growing crops. Then came, in 1894, the exemption of fruit and nut-bearing trees under four years of age and grapevines under three years.

In 1900, the property of the Stanford University and the California School of Mechanical Arts was exempted; in 1904 the property of the California Academy of Science, and in 1906, the property of the Cogswell Polytechnical College.

And the people last month by a vote of 331,549 to 293,721, voted to exempt from taxation any educational institution of collegiate grade, including its buildings; land not to exceed 100 acres, its securities, and income used exclusively for purposes of education.

Our educational institutions certainly have not been neglected.

In 1900, the people also exempted from taxation property used solely and exclusively for religious worship.

In 1904, “the personal property of every householder to the amount of \$100.” was exempted.

Property to the amount of \$1,000 of every resident of this state who served in the army, navy, marine corps or revenue marine service of the United States in time of war, unless such person or his wife owns property worth \$5,000 or more, was exempted in 1911.

And last month the people voted, 359,176 to 301,969, to exempt from taxation, save for state purposes, all vessels of more than fifty tons burden registered at any port in this state, for a period of twenty years.

The value of property in California now exempt from taxation runs away up in the millions. In Los Angeles County alone the soldiers' exemptions allowed on the assessment roll of 1914 is \$3,428,330; in San Francisco, \$621,000 and in Sacramento, about \$140,000. Church property in San Francisco now exempt from taxation is valued at \$7,750,000.

Under the present arrangement of a separation of state and local taxes, the former is not affected, but the taxpayers of the local communities are. They were affected as well, of course, under the old system of an ad valorem tax for state and counties. When property is withdrawn from taxation, it means, practically, that the taxes formerly collected thereon must be paid in the future by property not exempted. In other words, an additional burden is placed upon those who have not been fortunate enough to secure immunity for their property or at least certain classes of their property.

The declaration of the constitution that all property in the state shall be taxed in proportion to its value is a pretty good rule to go by. It is easy to advance plausible arguments why educational institutions and church property, for example, should be exempt from taxation, but the policy is wrong. The tax revenue so lost must be made up not only by the property owner who voted to exempt, but also by the property owner who voted not to exempt. The property owner who voted to exempt from taxation the church in which he worships merely voted to contribute just so much more to the support of the church. He gives it, however, in the shape of additional taxes, saving the church as much as his proportion of the extra burden will amount to.

Complaints are heard all over the state that local taxes are mounting up. Probably the strain would not be so great if all or many of the exempted properties were taxable.

Returns should be made annually by county assessors to the State Board of Equalization, giving the assessed value of all properties in their counties exempt from taxation and the Board thereupon should make public the information. It might have a deterrent effect as to future pleas for exemption.

DELINQUENT TAX LANDS.

Two years ago, under the heading, "Defects in the Law of Tax Sales," the then Controller discussed at considerable length the delinquent tax land situation in the state, not only pointing out the abuses to which the laws governing such matters were subjected and giving specific instances to emphasize his point of view, but also making suggestions to remedy the evils of which he complained. He made four definite suggestions as follows:

First, and most important, the code should be so amended as to terminate the equity of redemption at the date of the deed to the state, because the further extension of this privilege is the source from which have proceeded nearly all of the abuses herein enumerated.

Second, if for any reason the legislature should not see fit to adopt the preceding recommendation, at least it should provide a way in which the state and county can take the initiative in forcing the sale of tax-deeded property, instead of merely waiting for volunteer purchasers.

Third, ample authority should be conferred upon state and county officers to protect tax-deeded property against depredation by all persons, including former owners. All rents and profits from such property should inure to the benefit of the state and county.

Fourth, provision ought to be made for refunding the excess paid at a tax sale whenever the tax title is proved defective within a given number of years.

The first suggestion was not directly acted upon by the legislature, and I desire to repeat what my predecessor urged, that the code be so amended as to terminate the equity of redemption at the date of the deed to the state.

Indirectly, the end sought was accomplished to a limited degree through the action of the legislature in passing favorably upon the second recommendation and authorizing county supervisors to take the initiative in bringing about the sale of tax-deeded property, instead of being compelled to wait for volunteer applicants to purchase.

The purpose of the amendment, of course, is to force either sales or redemptions, thus placing the lands back upon the assessment rolls, and to put a stop to the tax-free use of delinquent property by former owners, a crying evil.

Again, indirectly, and to a limited degree, the purpose of the first suggestion was carried out in an amendment made to section 3771 of the Political Code, which provides that delinquent land at the end of the five-year period, instead of being deeded direct to the state, as heretofore, first shall be offered for sale to individual purchasers. If none shall appear, then the land takes the old course and passes into the possession of the state.

Obviously such prompt action is calculated to encourage sales and redemptions, thus getting delinquent lands back upon the assessment rolls that much sooner and cutting down the time in which delinquent owners, if so inclined, can enjoy the use of property upon which they have failed to pay taxes long overdue.

Direct Sales Aid Greatly.

The amendment in question has worked in a very satisfactory manner to date. The period since it became effective has been short, but it is doing just what its advocates predicted it would accomplish.

Under the five-year provision, this new amendment, of course, could not apply to lands that went delinquent before 1908. The lands of that year, under the old way of doing things, would have been deeded to the state in 1914, instead of being offered, first, for sale to individuals. The following figures, which are approximate, tell the story of improvement in a convincing way:

Number of tracts delinquent for the year 1908	3,178
Number sold direct to individuals, under new law	1,192
Number deeded to the state, no buyers	1,117
Number redeemed or cancelled	869

If the law had not been amended so as to permit direct sales at the end of five years, 2,309 tracts would have been deeded to the state instead of 1,117; and if the amendment authorizing boards of supervisors to take the initiative had not been enacted, nothing could have been done toward selling these parcels save upon the application of volunteer purchasers.

Further, the 1,192 delinquent tracts sold, were offered for \$4,322.08, the figures representing taxes, penalties and costs, but competitive bidding ran the amount received up to \$30,985.05, a clear profit to the state and counties concerned of \$26,662.97.

A very excellent showing, indeed. And if the legislature will act more fully as to the first and third suggestions, made two years ago, the improvement will continue.

Abuse of the Laws.

The third recommendation was to the effect that ample authority be conferred upon state and county officers to protect tax-deeded property against depredation by all persons, including former owners. Also, that all rents and profits from such property should inure to the benefit of the state and county concerned. The legislature went part of the way as to the first of these two suggestions, but did nothing as to the second.

When a tract of land is deeded to the state, after five years, for non-payment of taxes—tax-deeded land—it is no longer taxable, of

course, the title thereupon vesting in the state. As a result, in many instances, owners deliberately permit their lands to go delinquent, though fully intending to utilize them all the while, knowing that the right of redemption accorded them by law will enable them to frustrate any effort to sell the property and that after five years no taxes will accumulate against them.

And in other cases, where it may not have been the purpose of the former owners to use delinquent lands, instances are many where valuable property, such as mining and milling machinery, has been taken away by them or by outsiders. Timber lands have been denuded, buildings and fences removed, damaged or destroyed and many other deprecations committed.

The amendment secured at the hands of the last legislature, as the result of the third recommendation of my predecessor, classed all such acts as misdemeanors. More properly, many of them should come under the heading of felonies and should be so designated by law.

Moreover, funds should be provided for use in prosecuting such offenders, an important detail overlooked upon the passage of the amendment two years ago, and it should be made the duty of the county peace officers to enforce the law.

The legislature took no action at all as to the suggestion that rents and profits arising from the use of delinquent property should go to the state and counties concerned.

I am strongly in favor of this recommendation. If a law in accordance therewith should be passed, together with one for the better protection of tax-deeded property, the situation—now that the power to sell direct before deeding to the state has been given and the right of initiative after deeding has been granted—would be vastly improved.

In the matter of the fourth suggestion, looking to the refunding of the excess paid at a tax sale where the tax title is proved defective within a given time, no suits of the kind have been brought within the knowledge of this department and so no court has been called upon to act.

Redemptions.

The following figures as to general receipts from redemptions cover the two years from May 1, 1912, to May 1, 1914:

Property tax	\$574,866 09
Interest	102,629 42
Penalties	169,265 77
Total	\$846,761 28

The state's proportion ran as follows:

Property tax	\$75,292 71
Interest	25,153 76
Penalties	30,021 98
Total	\$130,468 45

Each item of the state's proportion shows a sharp falling off as compared with the figures of the preceding biennial period, or from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1912, as witness the returns for that period:

Property tax	\$142,972 38
Interest	30,190 39
Penalties	40,810 71
Total	\$213,973 48

The bulk of the redemptions for the two years ending May 1, 1914, are for lands that went delinquent since 1910, when the state's tax system was changed, and as a result the only general property tax levied by the state was a very small one for Panama-Pacific Exposition purposes. This, naturally, cut down the state's share very materially and explains the large falling off in redemption receipts.

Receipts.

There is a better story to tell when it comes to sales of delinquent lands, although the total shows a slight falling off for the two years beginning May 1, 1912, and ending May 1, 1914:

Property tax	\$19,591 79
Interest	10,470 14
Excess	50,262 78
Total	\$80,324 71

Of these sums, the state's share was:

Property tax	\$4,063 90
Interest	2,718 64
Excess	14,398 78
Total	\$21,181 32

Two years ago the state's share of the sales receipts was as follows:

Property tax	\$5,350 97
Interest	2,651 79
Excess	14,399 20
Total	\$22,401 96

CONTINGENT FUNDS.

There would seem to be no question that the proper course to pursue would be for the legislature to direct that all institution receipts be paid into the state treasury for general use and that the institutions affected be supported entirely by direct appropriations. This would give to the legislature the full control the constitution intends it shall have over public moneys, would be more businesslike, minimize confusion and tend to curtail institution expenditures, or at least to regulate them in accordance with the general needs of the state rather than by the development plans of the institutions, which sometimes call for more money than their proper maintenance demands.

This is not to say that institutions should not be properly provided for, not only in the matter of support and salaries, but also as to new buildings, care of grounds, development of agricultural lands and so on. Money for these things should be given on a reasonably liberal scale. But there come periods in the state's finances when it is more necessary to curtail expenditures than at other times. On such occasions the development of the institutions should be checked accordingly. It is easier to regulate such expenditures under a straight appropriation system, than where institution receipts are retained by the institutions, and particularly where each institution claims all of its own receipts for its own use rather than for the benefit of all the institutions of its class.

While it would seem wise that all receipts of the kind should be paid into the state treasury for general use, the difficulties in the way of bringing about the change are many. As the contingent funds of the institutions now are administered, there is far less cause to urge a change in policy than was the case a few years ago. The State Board of Control keeps a watchful eye on such receipts and not only closely regulates their use, but, with the Controller, in preparing the biennial budget for submission to the legislature, takes them into account as affecting each institution concerned in the matter of recommending appropriations for its maintenance and development. One half of the receipts of the state hospitals are now set aside for salary purposes, and the balance is used as occasion calls for, subject, first, to the approval of the Board of Control. The contingent fund problem is one that affects the hospitals more than any other class of state institutions. A large number of pay patients are on the rolls, but they are by no means uniformly distributed among the institutions. It has not been the custom, however, to divide such receipts among the hospitals according to their needs, but to let each receive the benefit of its own special revenue, be it large or small. This, of course, has been done away with now to the extent that half of such receipts are applied

on the salary account, and that the balance is taken into consideration when it comes to authorizing other expenditures.

On July 1, 1914, the following balances in the contingent funds of the six hospitals stood to the credit of the institutions:

Agnews -----	\$35,174 92
Mendocino -----	29,700 27
Napa -----	35,164 73
Stockton -----	10,985 61
Southern California -----	61,864 53
Sonoma State Home -----	14,718 75
	\$187,608 81

While the Stockton hospital shows a small balance, its receipts are among the highest, with those of Napa and Southern California. The figures given are the balances as shown on the books and do not, of course, take into consideration approved estimates that may be out against these funds.

UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

The law for the regulation of the business of banking provides, among other things, that "all amounts of money heretofore or hereafter deposited with any bank to the credit of depositors who have not made a deposit on said account or withdrawn any part thereof or the interest, and which shall have remained unclaimed for more than twenty years after date of such deposit or withdrawal of any part of principal or interest, and for which no claimant is known or the depositor can not be found, shall with the increase and proceeds thereof be deposited with the State Treasurer in the same manner and subject to the same distribution as provided for in section 1234 of the Code of Civil Procedure." It also is provided that the banks shall submit sworn statements as to such depositors to the Superintendent of Banks within fifteen days after the first of January of each year and also that copies of these statements be filed with the Controller. A fine of \$100 a day for each and every day this law or any portion of it is violated, is provided.

Very few of the banks of the state have obeyed the law. Various contentions were advanced by them why they should disregard it. It is claimed they are not sufficiently protected under the law to justify them in turning these old and unclaimed deposits over to the State Treasurer, and also that the law is unconstitutional. Several months ago a conference was held in San Francisco between representatives of the banks, the Superintendent of Banks, the Attorney General and the Controller to discuss the situation. It finally was decided that the Attorney General should bring a test suit. This he has done

and the matter is now before the courts. In view of this fact it would be useless to discuss the issue further at this time.

The banks which have obeyed the law and the amounts turned into the state treasury by them appear in the following list:

People's Savings Bank, Sacramento.....	\$536 29
Oakland Bank of Savings, Oakland.....	761 40
Northern California Bank of Savings, Marysville.....	534 23
The Bank of Monterey.....	5 50
Santa Cruz Bank of Savings and Loan.....	311 31
Sacramento Bank.....	368 39
Vallejo Commercial Bank.....	7 25
Alameda Savings Bank.....	46 17
Bank of Dixon.....	90 50
Stockton Savings Bank.....	15 00
The Donohoe-Kelly Banking Company, San Francisco.....	25 16
Farmers' Savings Bank, Lakeport.....	60 00
Mutual Savings Bank, San Francisco.....	1 61
Bank of Martinez.....	146 33
Bank of Italy, San Jose.....	542 13
San Jose Safe Deposit Bank of Savings.....	446 90
Bank of Tehama County, Red Bluff.....	404 85
Total	\$4,303 02

CORPORATION TAXES.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the corporation tax collection department of the Controller's office collected \$10,887,144.77 at a cost of .009 on the one hundred dollars.

And for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, corporation taxes amounting to \$12,963,660.10 were collected by the department at a cost of .007 on the one hundred dollars.

In figuring these costs only the expense of maintaining the department itself was considered and no other factor as connected with the Controller's office as a whole was brought into the calculations. The record is a remarkable one.

The total corporation tax levy for the year ending June 30, 1913, was \$10,922,405.42. Of this sum, \$10,867,060.36 was collected in taxes and \$13,658.05 as penalties. In addition, \$6,426.36 was collected as taxes, penalties and lieu taxes on the 1911 assessment roll, making a grand total collection of \$10,887,144.77 for the year.

Delinquent taxes for the same period amounted to \$52,479.76 and penalties to \$6,440.19, or a total of \$58,919.95. Defunct corporations and duplications ran to \$790 and penalties to \$86.54, while the illegal levies amounted to \$2,075.30.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the total levy was \$12,971,541.80. Of this sum, \$12,922,499.44 was collected as taxes, with \$15,357.50 as penalties and \$2,210 as lieu taxes. Other collections were made as affecting the rolls of 1911, 1912 and 1913, the grand total being \$12,963,660.10. The delinquent taxes totaled \$46,882.68 and the penalties \$5,666.35. Defunct corporations and duplications were \$325 and penalties \$28.23. The illegal levies were \$1,834.68.

The detail for these two years, showing the taxes levied on and collected from the various groups of public utility corporations, the taxes on general franchises and other corporations will be found in the tables forming a part of this report. The outline here given is to indicate briefly what has been done. In that portion of this report dealing with a probable deficit in the state's revenue and suggesting new sources of income will be found a discussion of the present tax system.

There are a number of suits pending for the collection of delinquent taxes and other litigation as affecting taxes, which are in the hands of the Attorney General and will be referred to as far as need be in the report of that official.

EMERGENCY FUND.

The legislature of 1911 was the first to appropriate money for general emergency purposes. Before that period, there had been contingent appropriations for the benefit of separate departments, but no general fund upon which drafts could be drawn for relief in special instances.

It was recommended to the legislature of four years ago that \$100,000 be appropriated for use during the following two years as an emergency fund, to be drawn upon subject to the approval of the State Board of Control and the Controller. In the end, \$75,000 was set aside for this purpose. The departure has proved a very wise one, and I am of the opinion that the amount so appropriated should be \$100,000 rather than less.

For the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth fiscal years drafts upon the emergency appropriation of \$75,000 aggregating \$69,103.60 have been authorized by the Board of Control and the Controller, leaving a book balance of \$5,896.40 for use during the balance of the year, or from December 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915. The expression "book balance" is used because the full amount set aside for the purchase of paper on which to print the constitutional amendments was not used by something like \$400.00.

The following table shows the detail of the expenditures for the sixty-fifth fiscal year and up to December first, of this year:

For Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year.	
Stenographer for governor's office	\$2,625 00
Sonora and Mono road	500 00
Fire escape, state printing office	75 00
New machinery, state printing office	5,000 00
Watchman, governor's mansion	153 00
Clerk, controller's office	1,750 00
Revolving fund, California School for Girls	300 00
Traveling and contingency fund, treasurer's office	300 00
Repairs, state printing office	800 00
Official advertising	600 00
Medical assistance (Industrial Accident Commission)	1,000 00
Maintenance, etc., Board of Control	4,700 00
Postage, etc., adjutant general	400 00
Traveling fund, adjutant general	400 00
Official advertising	378 00
Secretary of state	23 65
Surveyor general	23 25
Traveling expenses, normal school trustees	145 16
Costs, foreclosure suits	24 08
Costs, foreclosure suits	36 22
	\$19,233 36
To December 1, 1914, of Sixty-sixth Fiscal Year.	
Controller's office, clerk	\$96 65
Controller's office, clerk	100 00
Telephone operator	60 00
Labor compiling election returns	1,918 25
Test of lamps, engineering department	281 40
Surveyor general, foreclosure suits	15 94
San Quentin prison, printing appropriation	37 78
San Quentin prison, support	25,000 00
Compiling election returns	2,000 00
Paper for constitutional amendments	20,360 22
Total	\$69,103 60

INHERITANCE TAX DEPARTMENT.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, or possibly to be more strictly exact, the year ending with the annual settlement made in May, 1914, was the banner year, so far as the collection of inheritance taxes is concerned, the total being \$1,702,426.74. Not only was this maximum tax collected, but also there was actually in the hands of the county treasurer of Santa Barbara County to the credit of the State of California, pending the time of settlement, an additional sum of \$241,521.41, received from the estate of Charles H. Hopkins, deceased; and likewise at said time there was also in the hands of the county treasurer of Santa Clara County the sum of \$250,000, payable out of the estate of Sarah Fox, deceased. These sums were, under the law, subject to call by the Controller at any time. Also, there were in the hands of other county treasurers numerous smaller sums aggregating thousands of dollars.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, gives promise of breaking all previous records, for there has been received by the various county treasurers of the state, since our settlement in May last, up to November 1st, the sum of \$1,513,784.64. It is difficult, of course, to say just what moneys will be received during the next six months. There are, however, two estates now in course of administration, from each of which the tax will exceed one half million dollars, and the time for the payment of the tax in each case, without imposition of penalty, will mature before the next May settlement.

The number and gross value of estates taxed during the last seven fiscal years have been as follows:

Year ending	Number of estates	Aggregate value	Net amount of tax
June 30, 1908.....	745	\$31,910,821 92	\$608,943 19
June 30, 1909.....	1,027	57,201,179 95	937,073 17
June 30, 1910.....	1,041	51,377,126 29	883,314 23
June 30, 1911.....	1,114	63,432,603 45	1,506,993 33
June 30, 1912.....	1,237	57,408,720 36	1,082,290 36
June 30, 1913.....	1,061	55,945,602 79	1,586,672 80
June 30, 1914.....	1,041	57,798,965 38	1,654,951 42

The following tables show the amount of tax derived from the smaller and the larger estates during this period:

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1908.

703 estates, valued at less than \$100,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	\$209,614 60
35 estates, valued at from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	148,424 36
2 estates, valued at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	71,058 60
5 estates, valued at over \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	203,390 76
	\$632,488 32
Less fees and commissions	23,545 13
	\$608,943 19
Net amount paid state	\$608,943 19
Percentage cost of collection.....	.037

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1909.

937 estates, valued at less than \$100,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	\$229,318 65
68 estates, valued at from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	278,793 93
15 estates, valued at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	167,327 42
7 estates, valued at over \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	291,755 47
	\$967,195 47
Less fees and commissions	30,122 30
	\$937,073 17
Net amount paid state.....	\$937,073 17
Percentage cost of collection.....	.031

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1910.

947 estates, valued at less than \$100,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	\$207,869 56
83 estates, valued at from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	325,001 14
8 estates, valued at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	131,129 47
3 estates, valued at more than \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	249,585 04
	<hr/>
Less fees and commissions -----	\$913,585 21
	30,270 98
	<hr/>
Net amount paid state -----	\$883,314 23
Percentage cost of collection -----	.033

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1911.

992 estates, valued at less than \$100,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	\$364,623 66
106 estates, valued at from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	392,466 72
7 estates, valued at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	115,177 21
9 estates, valued at over \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	672,293 05
	<hr/>
Less fees and commissions -----	\$1,544,470 64
	37,477 31
	<hr/>
Net amount paid state -----	\$1,506,993 33
Percentage cost of collection -----	.024

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1912.

1,124 estates, valued at less than \$100,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	\$268,551 05
98 estates, valued at from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	340,142 91
11 estates, valued at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	148,663 38
4 estates, valued at over \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	358,356 45
	<hr/>
Less fees and commissions -----	\$1,115,713 79
	33,423 43
	<hr/>
Net amount paid state -----	\$1,082,290 36
Percentage cost of collection -----	.029

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1913.

949 estates, valued at less than \$100,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	\$281,573 74
96 estates, valued at from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	541,609 88
19 estates, valued at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	282,526 04
10 estates, valued at over \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to -----	514,724 96
	<hr/>
Less fees and commissions -----	\$1,620,434 62
	33,761 82
	<hr/>
Net amount paid state -----	\$1,586,672 80
Percentage cost of collection -----	.0208

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1914.

913 estates, valued at less than \$100,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	\$618,289 70.
114 estates, valued at from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	556,279 51
12 estates, valued at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	270,195 62
2 estates, valued at over \$1,000,000 each, paid taxes amounting to	257,661 91
	<u>\$1,702,426 74</u>

Less—

Fees and commissions	\$32,755 11
Refunds and court costs	9,822 31
Special counsel fees	4,897 90
	<u>47,475 32</u>
Net amount paid state	\$1,654,951 42
In maintaining inheritance tax offices in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles	\$15,825 00
Taking this expenditure into consideration, together with fees and commissions and special counsel fees, the percentage cost of collection was	.0315

The percentage cost of collection for 1914 is made up of the following items:

Treasurer's commissions	.0104
Appraiser's fees	.0091
Inheritance tax department	.0092
Special employments	.0028
Total	<u>.0315</u>

Concerning the last two items it may be said that they should be only partially charged against the inheritance tax collections of 1914, for the reason that the department was not organized until after July 1, 1913, and the results of the activity of the department would hardly be felt until toward the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. The law mill grinds slowly as a rule and it is not unusual for very large cases to consume a good part of a year in the course of adjustment and settlement. And in this connection, it may be said, from present indications, that the percentage cost of collection for the coming year will be less than for any year for the last seven years.

This is quite a remarkable showing when the rapid growth of the inheritance tax collections is taken into consideration. Normally the percentage cost of collection will increase as the collections are increased.

The matter of percentage cost of collection is largely a matter of diminishing returns. For example, it is quite probable that even if there were no commissions paid to the treasurers, no inheritance tax department maintained, nor other expenses incurred in collection of such taxes, that the receipts, under the present inheritance tax rates, would aggregate as much as a half million dollars; but no expense having been incurred the percentage cost of collection would, of course, be nil. An expenditure of one and a half per cent might increase the

collections to one million dollars annually. An expenditure of three per cent might bring a yearly revenue of two million dollars. It might then take from four to five per cent to increase the revenue to three million dollars. It might take more. It might take much less. How far the state should increase the cost of collection in order to increase the revenue from this source seems to be largely a matter of diminishing returns. As before indicated, the inheritance tax department on every increase of expenditure has so increased the revenue that the percentage of cost has been lowered rather than raised.

There is a considerable evasion of the inheritance tax which can only be met and combated by expensive litigation in the courts. Evasions of the tax are usually planned in secret, the procuring of evidence is often hard, the state is frequently compelled to call as witnesses persons hostile to its payment. Those who usually know most about a decedent's affairs are those who are recipients of his bounty.

Even where the property chargeable with tax is all before the court, it is possible for a difference of opinion to arise between the inheritance tax department and the estate chargeable, wherein the valuation contended for by the state may be double that contended for by the parties taxed. In estates that run into the millions, where the tax itself may run from a quarter to a half million, it is reasonable to suppose that the attorneys opposing the state will be skilled and highly paid, and that they will have at their service the best experts that money can buy.

Unless contested cases are fought, and fought hard, by the state, encouragement is given to those who would evade. But to fight such cases, even for the state, requires not only the employment of competent and able attorneys, but also in many cases the employment of experts qualified to testify as to the property to be appraised.

The inheritance tax appraisers are themselves coming to be a highly trained body of experts, not only upon the question of valuation of property in their respective communities, but also upon the questions of law that continually arise in the settlement of the tax.

During the past year two conventions for the appraisers were held; one in Los Angeles for the appraisers in the southern part of the state, and the other in San Francisco for those in the north. The expense of attendance was borne by the appraisers themselves. A very large percentage of the appraisers in each district were present. Some of them expended in attending the convention as much as they receive in compensation from the state in the course of a year. The benefits derived by the appraisers in attending this convention were such that provisions should be made in the next legislative appropriation for a general state conference, the expenses thereof to be paid by the state.

The position of the inheritance tax appraiser is growing to be a very important one. It may well be said that the inheritance tax appraisers are on the "firing line" of inheritance tax administration.

A case recently handled in San Francisco may illustrate the importance of the appraiser's position. In this particular case, one of the three inheritance tax appraisers in that county was appointed by the court as sole appraiser. The estate was valued at nearly five and a half million dollars, the amount of the inheritance tax assessed thereon was in the neighborhood of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The appraiser received as his fee from the State of California, for the work performed, the sum of one hundred thirty dollars. This compensation seems ridiculously low when the responsibility of the position is taken into consideration. The present method of compensating an appraiser is based upon a five dollar per diem. The question of providing for adequate compensation to the appraiser, without opening the door to difficulty in adjusting compensation, is one of the problems that will have to be solved by future legislation, but it seems wise, while the law is in the course of construction, to leave these matters to be settled when experience has developed a basis for some general system that can be fairly applied to the varying conditions that exist in the various counties of the state.

Probably one of the most important provisions of the Inheritance Tax Act, so far as administration thereof is concerned, is embraced in section 13, wherein it is provided that no bank, trust company, etc., shall deliver assets, shares of stock, bonds, etc., standing in the name or partly in the name, of a decedent, without the consent of the State Controller, or someone authorized by him in writing to issue such a consent. To illustrate the importance of this section, it might be noted that during the past year there was received out of two estates for the State of California, inheritance tax aggregating a half million dollars; the property subject to tax in both cases consisting of shares of stock and bonds in safe deposit boxes belonging to the decedents whose estates were taxed. Before the representatives of the decedent in either case could remove the contents of the safe deposit boxes they or the banks concerned, were required to secure the consent of the State Controller. In order to facilitate administration of the act the State Controller has authorized the several county treasurers of the state to investigate such cases and to issue consent upon proper return of the property being made. It would hardly be fair to assume that in any particular case an evasion of the tax would result were this investigation not made on the opening of the safe deposit box involved, and yet it may be fairly said that the examination which is required under section 13 is a guarantee that evasion will not take place. Any bank, trust company or similar institution which violates the provisions of

section 13 is subject to a fine of from one thousand to twenty thousand dollars.

For every case which results in the collection of a tax through an examination of a safe deposit box, etc., there naturally would be many cases where the examination would seem a mere matter of form, and a useless act, and yet it seems obvious that if any benefit is to be gained by the state in enforcing this provision of law that it must be enforced uniformly, for otherwise the securities which are sought to be taxed may be the very securities which will escape the tax through any laxity in administration. How to provide for prompt examination and release of deposits and securities so that estates, large and small, need not be put to unnecessary inconvenience and delay, and yet guard against the evasions that come with laxity of enforcement of the law on the one hand, or against an expensive administration on the other hand, is one of the problems for the department to solve. The various county treasurers and their deputies are showing a hearty spirit of cooperation in this regard.

While the inheritance tax appraisers are most helpful in securing an adequate and fair appraisal of property subjected to the jurisdiction of the court under which they act, an aggressive enforcement of a law which offers such fruitful reward where violation is possible, must needs be supervised by a well organized central department.

The first step toward centralization was taken in 1909 with the creation of the position of inheritance tax deputy under the Controller. Through the activity of the deputy, the law was amended to provide for a body of inheritance tax appraisers, appointed by the Controller. Through the activity of the appraisers such a multiplicity of legal and other inheritance tax problems were presented to the Controller's office that it became necessary at the last session of the legislature to create an inheritance tax department, consisting of an inheritance tax attorney and an inheritance tax clerk at Sacramento; and two assistant inheritance tax attorneys, one at San Francisco and the other at Los Angeles. An appropriation of twenty thousand dollars per year was made for stenographers and other assistants, and to maintain the department. So great has been the increase in the work that what might have seemed a liberal appropriation in the beginning is going to prove very close in the end.

The state has been divided into three districts: The San Francisco district, embracing the north coast counties; the Los Angeles district, embracing the southern counties; and the Sacramento district, embracing the rest of the state. The Sacramento office, in addition to caring for its own district, must obviously exercise a general supervision over the whole state. The work has so increased that it has become necessary to employ, in addition to the inheritance tax attorney

and the inheritance tax clerk, who is really acting as an assistant attorney, three stenographers, the third having been engaged within the month because of press of work. The San Francisco and Los Angeles offices now each consist of an assistant inheritance tax attorney, a second assistant inheritance tax attorney and a stenographer.

During the past six months two cases adjusted by the San Francisco office, involved three quarters of a million of dollars in taxes. In one case the amount first estimated as the worth of the property was doubled through information placed before the appraiser by the state's attorney.

In Los Angeles over eighty thousand dollars in taxes were received by actions brought by the assistant inheritance tax attorney, the amounts involved ranging from a few dollars to many thousand, and in addition to this the state is now being represented actively in estates in course of probate where the taxes approximate two millions of dollars.

GROWTH OF THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

An idea of the work done in the Controller's office—that is, the office proper as exclusive of the inheritance tax, delinquent tax and corporation tax departments—may be gathered from the statement that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the warrants drawn numbered 26,719. This is an average of something like 2,227 a month; ninety-three a day and twelve an hour, figuring twenty-four working days of eight hours each.

For the five months of the present fiscal year, ending November 30, 1914, 13,169 warrants were drawn. On the same basis as above, this would give 2,634 a month, 109 a day and fourteen an hour.

I have drawn this out purposely. When it is borne in mind that all claims against the state are audited in the Controller's office as well as by the Board of Control, with the addition that certain departments and the statutory salary list are cared for in the Controller's office exclusively, and that a proper record is also kept of all claims and warrants—each of the latter having to be filled out, of course, and signed—a realization of the vast amount of detail and steady work required may be obtained.

And yet from 1904 until a few months ago, no extra help was provided to care for this great increase of labor. Then an extra clerk was put on the warrant desk, but no relief has yet been given the book-keeping division.

To show the growth in the volume of this character of work since 1904, I will give the number of warrants issued each even numbered

fiscal year from then on, excluding legislative session years, when, of course, there is always much extra work required.

Date	Warrants drawn
To June 30, 1904 -----	12,415
To June 30, 1906 -----	14,309
To June 30, 1908 -----	16,620
To June 30, 1910 -----	18,463
To June 30, 1912 -----	22,187
To June 30, 1914 -----	26,719

For the five months ending November 30 of each year from 1904 to 1914, inclusive, the record is as follows:

Date	Warrants drawn
To November 30, 1904 -----	5,230
To November 30, 1906 -----	6,268
To November 30, 1908 -----	6,558
To November 30, 1910 -----	8,356
To November 30, 1912 -----	9,091
To November 30, 1914 -----	13,169

It should be stated that the 8,356 warrants drawn in the five months ending November 30, 1910, covered a special session of the legislature.

The vast increase in the work of the inheritance tax department, the business done averaging well over \$2,000,000 a year now (the detail is given elsewhere in this report), has forced extra clerical help and other assistance, but not enough properly to carry on its affairs. It is not anticipated, however, that any difficulty will be experienced in securing from the legislature a sufficient appropriation for the conduct of this department. It is not only a revenue producer, but a very large one if properly maintained.

The delinquent tax and corporation tax departments are fairly well taken care of as matters stand.

Much inconvenience has been caused by lack of room, but this will be overcome to some extent by the readjustment of office locations that will follow the occupancy of several floors in the Forum Building for state purposes. The congestion in the two tax departments will be remedied largely, but not in the main office of the Controller, which is overcrowded now and will be more so when the additional necessary clerical help is put on.

CERTIFICATION OF IRRIGATION BONDS.

Under the law (chapter 336, Statutes of 1913) it is the duty of the Controller, upon application being made to him, personally to sign the certificates that are to be attached to the bonds of such irrigation districts as have been favorably passed upon by the commission whose duty it is to examine into the legal, financial and physical status of such organizations. The commission consists of the Attorney General, the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Banks.

The law should be amended so that a facsimile of the Controller's signature printed upon the certificate would be sufficient, upon the certificate being attached to the bond with the imprint of the Controller's seal appearing upon both certificate and bond, over and through the printed signature.

The law as it stands does not even permit the deputy controller to sign these certificates. But the time of either the Controller or the deputy controller is too valuable to be taken up in signing certificates or other papers, if other means can be provided and yet safeguard all interests. Not only should relief be given in this instance, but the legislature should consider carefully before imposing more burdens of the kind upon the Controller's office.

A suggestion has been made, in fact, that the Controller's office should draw, in addition to the large number now issued there, the warrants of various state institutions. The present practice is for blanket warrants to be sent to the institutions covering salaries of employees and for supplies, and the treasurers of such places then draw individual checks against these warrants.

While good business practice may call for centralization in this respect, still the obstacles in the way are many and serious. Not only would additional room be required for the many extra clerks that would be needed, but it would be impossible for the Controller and the deputy controller to sign such a multitude of warrants, to say nothing of the great un wisdom of placing such a burden upon them that they could not give attention to far more important matters.

True, others could be deputized to sign warrants, but as the Controller alone is responsible and under heavy bond he is not likely to give approval to any such arrangement.

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT CONDITIONS.

In the report of the State Controller covering the period ending June 30, 1912, there appears a rather careful and amplified analysis of conditions existing in 1912 concerning bond issues and investment of receipts on behalf of that enterprise.

It may be found interesting at this time to continue consideration of the matter and to bring the data relative thereto down to June 30, 1914.

The responsibilities and liabilities of the state have both been largely augmented through the sale of additional harbor improvement bonds since June 30, 1912, and in that connection I have continued a table originally appearing in the 1912 report, bringing the annual receipts of the Harbor Commission up to date.

San Francisco Harbor Revenues, 1906-1914.		
1906-07	-----	\$1,241,294 96
1907-08	-----	1,351,949 67
1908-09	-----	1,367,188 58
1909-10	-----	1,637,949 19
1910-11	-----	1,301,536 43
1911-12	-----	1,328,184 98
1912-13	-----	1,422,908 70
1913-14	-----	1,538,162 93

From which it appears that the annual increase in revenue is normal and persistent. The unusual revenue for 1909-10 was occasioned by large advance payments of rental by sundry shipping companies.

I quote from Controller's report for 1912:

"It is evident from these figures, which as to the distribution of expenditures do not differ greatly from those of former years, that the development of the harbor facilities at a rate which will meet commercial needs and will satisfy the reasonable ambitions of the people of San Francisco, is going to depend almost wholly upon loans. Improving a harbor out of the surplus of current revenue is a slow process, and it has not anywhere been found practicable upon a large scale.

For the state the most interesting question is how future loans are to be secured, for in addition to the resources assured by the \$2,000,000 and \$9,000,000 seawall bond loans, a much larger sum of money will be needed to complete the improvement as projected. The total investment required has been variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Recent changes in state policy, manifested by the legislation ceding in trust to San Diego, Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Oakland, respectively, the harbors embraced in the municipal limits of those cities, have raised a natural doubt whether more state bonds will be voted, to be secured, as the existing bonds have been, principal and interest, by the harbor revenues, because it is not certain that during the next few years those revenues are going to be more than adequate to meet the obligations already pledged."

Of the nine million dollar seawall bond issue mentioned above, it became necessary to market about \$6,435,000 during the two years following the issue of the 1912 report. The bond market was extremely weak and but for the existence of certain legislation the credit of the state would have been seriously strained, as four per cent bonds would not sell in the open market at par and the state laws inhibited the sale of these bonds at a price less than par and accrued interest.

The laws serving to relieve the condition were: *First*, the act of 1913, chapter 628, carrying an appropriation from the General Fund of \$500,000 to be used by the state treasurer in the payment of a commission of not more than ten per cent for sales of San Francisco seawall bonds—of which appropriation \$476,700 has already been expended as such commission on sales of \$4,767,000 bonds; *second*, the act of 1913, chapter 301, providing for the designation of certain money in the state treasury as “surplus money” and the investment of such surplus money in “(b) bonds of this state, or those for which the faith and credit of the State of California are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.” Under the second act the state was enabled to purchase \$1,668,000 four per cent seawall bonds not otherwise salable in the open market at par.

From the preceding table, showing gradual increase in harbor revenue and with present conditions presaging no appreciable increase, or at least an increase entirely incommensurate with the increased obligations incurred against the harbor revenue, it might be well to take under consideration the ten million additional issue of four per cent bonds for account of the Third San Francisco Seawall Fund, approved by the people of the state at the recent November election. The bonds are to be issued under identical terms governing the nine million dollar issue mentioned above; the call for four per cent bonds does not look at this time to be particularly voracious nor is the condition likely to be improved at an early date. Under these circumstances, it would seem the part of wisdom to carefully consider the advisability of enactment of further legislation enabling payment of bonuses to parties providing for sale of bonds of this nature, and also the advisability of further investment in state bonds having so low a rate of interest as to be unsalable in the open market.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR DEBT UNPAID.

When, some years ago, it was planned to issue \$1,500,000 of bonds for the improvement of San Diego harbor, the legislature (chapter 32, Statutes of 1911) appropriated \$9,706.22 to pay for advertising the bond act of 1909, but with a provision that this sum should be repaid

from the San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund, as money might accumulate therein.

But despite the fact that this fund has had sufficient money, or nearly so, at different times with which to comply with the law, the Harbor Commissioners persistently have refused to make repayment, either in whole or in part. My predecessor urged them to do their duty in the matter but without avail, and I likewise have done so with a similar result. I succeeded so far, at one time, as to come to an understanding with the attorney for the board, who agreed to pay into the state treasury a good proportion of the debt, leaving a working balance in the fund. But the board, upon learning of the transaction, not only refused to ratify the agreement but also accepted the resignation of the attorney.

The fact that the legislature, in 1911, conveyed in trust to the city of San Diego so much of the harbor as is embraced in the municipal limits, and thus put an end to the bonding project, does not relieve the Harbor Commissioners of the legal and moral obligation they are under to repay the loan of \$9,706.22. The state made the advancement in good faith.

THE STATE PRINTING.

The continuation of a businesslike administration of the affairs of the State Printing Office is very gratifying.

Below is a tabulation showing the expenditures for state printing during the twenty years ending June 30, 1912:

Fiscal years	Total expenditures	For school textbooks	All except textbooks
Total for five years, 1892-93 to 1896-97---	\$1,416,209 56	\$442,839 03	\$973,370 53
Average per year -----	283,241 91	88,567 80	194,674 10
1897-98 (appropriations vetoed) -----	98,989 09	92,009 93	6,979 16
Total for five years, 1898-99 to 1902-03----	990,794 94	397,781 49	593,013 25
Average per year -----	198,158 94	79,556 29	118,602 65
Total for five years, 1903-04 to 1907-08--	1,413,517 94	693,772 58	719,745 36
Average per year -----	282,703 58	138,754 51	143,949 07
For year 1908-09 -----	264,783 01	106,365 35	158,417 66
For year 1909-10 -----	240,893 01	130,876 60	110,016 41
For year 1910-11 -----	347,888 81	151,532 03	196,356 78
For year 1911-12 -----	217,608 96	68,011 38	149,597 58
Total for four years -----	\$1,071,173 79	\$456,785 36	\$614,388 43
Average per year -----	267,793 45	114,196 34	153,597 11

For purpose of comparison the expenditures of the last two years tabulated above and considered with the expenditures of 1912-13 and 1913-14 may prove of interest.

	Total expenditures	For school textbooks	All except textbooks
For year 1910-11 -----	\$347,888 81	\$151,532 03	\$196,356 78
For year 1911-12 -----	217,608 96	63,011 38	149,597 58
For year 1912-13 -----	395,486 22	119,480 16	276,006 06
For year 1913-14 -----	525,476 18	249,820 63	275,655 55
Total four years -----	\$1,486,460 17	\$588,844 20	\$897,615 97
Average per year -----	371,615 04	147,211 05	224,403 99

The increased yearly cost is accounted for by the increased number of commissions, boards, etc., requiring official printing, the growing demands of older departments of the state government and the greatly augmented distribution of free textbooks, under the act becoming effective in November, 1911, and leading to first shipment of free books in January, 1912.

The free textbooks produced during the past three years amount to—

Sixty-third fiscal year -----	\$684,547 00
Sixty-fourth fiscal year -----	954,174 00
Sixty-fifth fiscal year -----	1,392,670 00

A result showing an increased output and a decreased unit cost of production.

MOTOR VEHICLE REVENUE.

Chapter 326, Statutes of 1913, provides for the regulation of vehicles upon the public highways and elsewhere, for the registration of motor vehicles, the licensing of persons operating such vehicles and so on.

It also creates a "motor vehicle fund," into which are paid the registration fees, fines and so forth collected. One half the net receipts shall be "returned to the counties from which received, as determined by the places of residence of the persons to whom the licenses are issued, and all such amounts returned shall be paid into the road funds of the several counties receiving the same." If any county concerned has no road fund, its proportion of the motor vehicle fund shall be retained by the state until such a fund is established by it.

It is the duty of the State Engineering Department, of which the Motor Vehicle Division is a subsidiary, in January and July of each year to report to the Controller the latter department's gross and net receipts for the preceding six months and the Controller thereupon shall

draw his warrants upon the motor vehicle fund in favor of the county treasurer of each county entitled to share in the distribution of the net collections. The remaining money in the fund, after the cost of maintaining the Motor Vehicle Division has been provided for, shall be expended under the sole direction of the department of engineering for the maintenance of state highways without specific appropriation by the legislature.

The following table shows the collections and payments to counties to June 30, 1914, with the total number of registrations and so on:

Total amount collections to June 30, 1914	\$1,218,466 00
Total amount apportionment to June 2, 1914	1,056,565 75
Total number auto registrations to June 30, 1914	106,181 00
Total number auto dealers to June 30, 1914	635 00
Total number motorcycle dealers to June 30, 1914	184 00
Total number motorcycle registrations to June 30, 1914	21,701 00
Total number chauffeurs to June 30, 1914	14,316 00

California's first motor vehicle registration law was enacted in 1905. It followed New York's lead, calling for a fee of two dollars but not requiring an annual renewal. New York, as did Massachusetts, soon found, after engaging upon a large scale in highway construction, that the cost of upkeep was a tremendous burden, and this led to a complete readjustment of the registration fees for motor vehicles. California profited by the experience of these and other states and today, as a result, has a motor vehicle registration fee law that is producing not only a handsome revenue but one that will grow.

STATE HIGHWAY BOND INTEREST.

Of the \$18,000,000 of state highway bonds authorized by the people, \$400,000 were sold up to July 1, 1912. From July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, \$3,559,020, including \$20.00 premium, were sold, and from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, \$6,371,027, were sold, including \$27.00 premium.

The disbursements from the money so derived, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, amounted to \$1,092,609.24, and from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, \$2,440,131.17.

The cash balances on hand the first of each of the fiscal years concerned, that is on July 1, 1912, 1913 and 1914, were as follows: \$210,118.08, \$2,679,143.13 and \$6,615,634.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the state paid out as interest on highway bonds sold, \$113,800, and for the year ending June 30, 1914, \$105,500.

For the first of these years, the counties, in which highway work had been done, paid to the state as interest on the amounts expended within their borders, \$4,118.61; for the second of the years in ques-

tion \$69,630.64, and for the present fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1915, there will be paid to the state \$120,045.15.

It is possible to tell what will be paid back for this fiscal year because the counties are practically twelve months behind owing to the necessity they are under to raise such money by taxation before it can be turned into the state treasury. They are notified as to the amounts due and include them in their regular tax levies. In other words, the interest that will have been paid the state by June 30, 1915, is on highway money expended in the counties concerned during the year ending July, 1914.

It was the intention of the framers of the \$18,000,000 highway act, that the entire principal should be paid by the state and all of the interest by the counties in which the road construction was done in proportion to the amount of money expended in each. But it is clear that this purpose never fully will be carried out. The general overhead expense some day may be computed and more or less accurately apportioned, as, also, in the matter of the purchase of field and office equipment and other preliminaries. But that the state in the end will be fully reimbursed is not probable.

The figures presented show the receipts from the sales of highway bonds, the expenditures, balances on hand at certain intervals, interest paid on the bonds and the interest received from the counties. It is necessary, of course, to keep sufficient funds on hand to meet demands, but necessarily, under the wording of the act, the proportion of the bond interest paid on the balances can not be charged to the counties since they only can be held liable for interest on money actually expended within their borders.

THE STATE HOSPITALS.

One of the heaviest burdens resting upon California today is the cost of caring for the insane who are committed to the various state hospitals. Two years ago the total appropriations for that purpose (including support, salaries and specials, as for buildings) amounted to over \$4,000,000, while the estimates now on hand for submission to the coming legislature, not including the new hospital at Norwalk, run a million and a quarter, approximately, above the former figure. The Board of Control and the Controller, at this writing, have not acted finally upon these estimates for budget purposes. While they will be materially reduced, particularly the specials, still there is a limit to curtailment. The patients must be properly clothed, fed, housed and looked after. In other words, the presumption is that the appropriation increase to be recommended necessarily will be considerable.

In addition to the growth in population of the five hospitals and the Sonoma State Home (for feeble-minded children and which is classed as a hospital) there are two main reasons for the increase in the support and salary appropriations. One is due to the action of the legislature of two years ago in placing female employees upon an equal salary footing with male employees doing similar work. No one can question the justice of this legislation; but, as it affects from 325 to 340 women, necessarily the hospital payrolls have been increased materially. The other reason is the sharp advance in the cost of food supplies.

From June 30, 1912, to June 30, 1914, the hospital population advanced from 8,895 to 9,805, a total increase of 910. The increase during the next biennial period is estimated at from 950 to 1,000. This is based upon the average increase during the past four years, but necessarily is uncertain. At this time it is not known, of course, what appropriations the legislature will make for the accommodation of patients, nor what effect the Panama-Pacific Exposition will have as to increasing commitments above the yearly average. Undoubtedly, the Exposition will be the cause of adding materially to the insane and criminal population of the state.

In this connection, the deportation of insane people to the states from which they came should be gone into more carefully and a definite policy fixed and adhered to. Deportation is now practiced to some extent. As it costs the state, on an average, \$196.50 a year to maintain a patient, it is evident that it is cheaper to send home those who have no legal claim upon us than it is to keep them. Moreover, such a policy relieves congestion.

The establishment of a new hospital at Norwalk, in Los Angeles County, now under way, will tend, of course, to relieve overcrowded conditions. Two years ago, an appropriation of \$250,000 was made by the legislature for this project, \$90,000 of which was for the purchase of land, and there is a balance on hand of \$153,679. Estimates are out against this sum, however, amounting to \$131,000, for the erection of three buildings. The Department of Engineering, estimating the cost of eight other buildings desired, places the cost at \$455,750, and the legislature will be asked to appropriate this amount or as much thereof as the Board of Control and the Controller may approve.

An act passed by the legislature of 1911 authorized the commitment to state hospitals of inebriates and victims of narcotics. In my judgment this policy is wrong, and I base my opinion not only upon my observations while a member of the Board of Managers of the Napa Hospital, but also upon the conclusions of medical men skilled in the care of the insane. Aside from adding materially to the cost of main-

tenance and to the congestion, the alcoholics and narcotics do not have a good effect upon the insane.

Their stay in the hospitals is short, a few months as a rule, but the supply never runs out. They are coming and going all the time. The figures are not available as to the average number on hand. In 1911, for example, there were 728 such commitments. In the past two years there has been a decided decrease. On July 1, 1912, there were 502 alcoholics and narcotics in the various hospitals, but on July 1, 1914, only 309, a decrease of 193.

That many of these unfortunates have been aided greatly by the treatment given them can not be denied, but it would be better to care for them in an institution set apart for that particular purpose.

The following table covering the period from 1906-07 to 1913-14, gives the cost of hospital maintenance, always going up save for the year 1911-12, and the cost of improvements, quite variable, with the total expenditures for each year:

Year	Maintenance	Improvements	Total expense
1906-07 -----	\$1,027,110 63	\$240,007 81	\$1,267,118 44
1907-08 -----	1,195,030 52	341,787 90	1,536,818 42
1908-09 -----	1,231,118 03	863,397 85	2,094,515 88
1909-10 -----	1,353,503 45	770,911 59	2,124,415 04
1910-11 -----	1,535,316 97	391,500 53	1,926,817 50
1911-12 -----	1,534,673 53	145,690 61	1,680,364 14
1912-13 -----	1,651,858 02	333,720 45	1,985,578 47
1913-14 -----	1,838,747 69	373,873 89	2,212,621 58

The details as to the cost of maintaining the hospitals, with the number of patients in each, follow for the sixty-fifth fiscal year:

	Average number of patients	Total cost	Yearly per capita	Daily per capita
Stockton -----	2,129	\$385,229 59	\$180 94	.4957
Napa -----	2,023	379,253 51	187 47	.5136
Agnews -----	1,339	282,513 07	210 99	.5780
Mendocino -----	1,038	208,933 55	201 28	.5512
Southern California -----	1,992	358,516 00	179 98	.4931
Sonoma -----	1,027	224,301 97	218 39	.5983

Inasmuch as California supports the state hospitals entirely, save for such money as patients or their relatives who are able to pay contribute, such receipts going into the contingent funds of the institutions, the state should be represented at all examinations for commitment. Such a policy undoubtedly would cut down the number of commitments.

It has been suggested that the state maintain at San Francisco and Los Angeles branch hospitals or wards where many of those who otherwise would be directly committed to the hospitals, could be detained,

watched and cared for, the theory being, and experience commends it, that in numerous instances the improvement would be so marked the patients could be returned to their homes, never entering the real hospitals at all. This would relieve them of the stigma of having been inmates of such institutions, reduce congestion and cut down the cost of maintenance. It would be necessary, however, that direct appropriations be made for the support of these branches, or else that the hospitals be authorized to contribute toward their maintenance.

SACRAMENTO DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

While the matter is not of first importance, the legislature, nevertheless, should take steps properly to close up the affairs of the old Sacramento Drainage District, the act creating which was repealed in 1911, but without providing for the lawful disposition of the funds remaining in the hands of the state and county treasurers, or of the uncollected portion of an assessment of \$50,000.

At the time the act was repealed there remained uncollected of this assessment, \$12,886.61. How much of this delinquency may have been lifted no one knows. Payments have been made now and then by residents of the nine counties in the district to clear title to their lands, the assessment being a lien. There remains no requirement, however, for the collection of the unpaid balance, nor, if payments voluntarily are made, is there any requirement for the transfer of such sums to the state treasury, although the original act contained such a provision.

SOLDIERS' EXEMPTIONS

The legislature of two years ago, or, rather, 1913, failed to enact a statute that would end confusion and call for uniform practice under the amendment to the constitution, in 1911, exempting from taxation to the extent of \$1,000 the property of persons who have served in the army, navy, marine corps or revenue marine service of the United States in time of war.

Although apparently a simple matter, there has been much diversity of opinion regarding it, among the questions that have arisen being the following:

What periods of the history of the country shall be considered as being war time? Whether Indian wars shall be recognized; whether a specific portion of a claimant's property shall be exempted, and, when a claimant owns property in different locations having different

tax rates—as, for example, inside and outside of an incorporated city—whether he shall be granted exemption under the lower or higher tax rate?

What is needed is a legislative act defining terms and regulating procedure.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The legislature of 1911 made it the duty of the Controller to collect and publish annually a report of the financial transactions of municipalities and counties. The first complete report was published in 1911 and the reports covering the following two years were published in due course. The report for 1914 is now being prepared and will be ready for distribution early in 1915.

In providing for the collection and compilation of these statistics the legislature allowed an appropriation of \$1,000 each year to cover printing of blanks, cost of collection, compilation, printing and mailing the reports.

A number of complications have arisen in the effort to make these reports of the proper comparative value, chief of which is the proper classification of the different receipts and disbursements

Trained Men Needed.

The U. S. Census Bureau, in the collection of statistics, has found it necessary to send trained men into the field for the purpose of classifying the receipts and disbursements so that the reports when published would be of a proper comparative value.

To place our reports on the proper basis, it would be necessary for the legislature to appropriate sufficient money to enable the Controller to put men in the field to collect the data, or about \$25,000 for two years.

The report form for the city reports has been changed from a temporary to a permanent one which corresponds with those in use by the U. S. Census Bureau. There are certain changes as to form contemplated for the county reports.

For 1912 and 1913 the published reports are as complete and accurate as can be obtained by this method of collection, viz: depending upon the city clerks and auditors and county auditors to furnish the data.

Today the accounting systems in use in the cities and counties has improved to a very considerable degree over that in vogue before the collection of these statistics began, due partially to the fact that the officers in charge are making their accounts more uniform and partially to the fact that the communities are taking more interest in governmental affairs. Uniform reporting will eventually bring about

uniform systems of keeping accounts. A considerable number of our cities in the past two years have advanced from the old and poor system of paying from two or three funds and juggling their revenues to meet the occasion, to a budget system which guides them in their payments and estimates their receipts from different sources. This has a tendency to cut payments for certain functions so that they may be kept within the bounds of the budget appropriation. Such a result naturally lessens the amount of taxes levied.

Most of our counties and a number of our cities today are purchasing their materials and supplies on a competitive bid basis, where a few years ago a few favored firms received the order regardless of price.

A model system of accounting for counties is now being installed in the county of Los Angeles by the State Board of Control. Eventually, this system, which is based upon a revenue and expenditure basis, instead of the old receipt and disbursement basis, with modifications and additions to meet their peculiar requirements, will be installed in each county in the state.

By our method of reporting, we are at all times conversant with the total taxes received, the valuations, tax rates and bond debts of the entire state, and can compare not only the total receipts and disbursements of two cities or counties of practically the same size, but can compare them from the standpoint of sources.

These reports show what it costs each officer to maintain his office during the year and if two cities or counties of the same size differ widely in their costs for a particular office, the legislative body can easily investigate and remedy the trouble.

City and County Tax Growth.

The following figures, which are based upon the actual cash receipts, show not only the rapid advance in city taxes, but also that they are growing much more rapidly than are the county taxes. The figures given are the cash receipts from taxes levied for general purposes:

	Cities	Counties
1911 -----	\$21,476,152 57	\$30,245,863 98
1912 -----	24,711,883 63	30,738,334 25
1913 -----	27,528,486 30	

It was not until 1912 that county finances were so segregated that the actual cash receipts from taxes levied could be ascertained.

COST OF STATE COMMISSIONS.

The report of 1910 contained the first tabulated figures on the cost of the various state commissions. They were continued in the biennial of 1912 and are brought down to the close of the past fiscal year, June 30, 1914, in this publication.

For the fiscal year of 1913-1914 there are nine new commissions to account for, several of which, however, are temporary, others probably not permanent, while the remainder likely will be and are important.

The new commissions and their cost to date are as follows:

Industrial Welfare	\$8,995 18
Immigration and Housing.....	15,140 72
Smelter Waste Investigation.....	1,613 69
Rural Credits	2,996 00
State Board of Education.....	106,022 54
Civil Service	23,434 88
Panama-Pacific and San Diego Expositions.....	165,693 06
State Reclamation Board.....	40,245 78
Viticultural	4,709 47

The following tables give the cost of the older commissions, going back as far as the fiscal year of 1906-07 as to twelve of them and to 1910-11 as to the other four, when they went into operation:

	Railroad Commission	Insurance Commission	Bank Superin- tendent	Building and Loan Commissioner
1906-1907	\$18,894 93	\$15,892 42	\$31,589 96	\$8,933 49
1907-1908	17,994 48	33,543 04	37,201 61	9,736 88
1908-1909	23,920 52	33,436 44	35,304 31	9,446 50
1909-1910	33,715 74	34,470 59	71,657 18	11,066 88
1910-1911	46,252 51	30,276 16	74,334 48	10,133 09
1911-1912	121,880 41	32,228 72	78,782 27	7,652 47
1912-1913	219,070 38	35,313 40	77,817 72	7,615 62
1913-1914	306,093 84	41,302 67	89,547 84	7,679 76

	Board of Equalization	Board of Health	Bureau of Labor Statistics	State Mining Bureau
1906-1907	\$22,156 06	\$13,464 04	\$11,110 26	\$22,089 45
1907-1908	21,450 19	37,452 22	10,786 79	25,219 94
1908-1909	30,906 75	52,686 06	16,690 91	27,367 48
1909-1910	41,617 72	61,120 63	43,757 63	32,708 15
1910-1911	39,727 07	57,646 65	28,006 93	38,285 74
1911-1912	40,739 40	59,706 91	30,058 63	26,110 57
1912-1913	50,303 17	55,383 88	37,445 69	24,255 25
1913-1914	35,987 76	112,682 76	50,123 70	48,743 36

	State Board Forestry	Fish and Game Commission	Horticultural Commission	State Veterinarian
1906-1907 -----	\$17,774 77	\$49,616 00	\$23,215 42	\$5,832 78
1907-1908 -----	21,973 46	109,859 33	25,749 39	8,096 77
1908-1909 -----	16,521 78	171,045 33	27,736 57	14,765 25
1909-1910 -----	23,557 61	189,878 05	29,962 50	20,036 62
1910-1911 -----	19,664 94	203,951 57	27,755 99	23,374 77
1911-1912 -----	21,818 61	218,391 93	48,585 78	23,490 55
1912-1913 -----	18,746 06	233,281 65	56,038 27	21,241 44
1913-1914 -----	23,676 36	221,063 97	51,071 04	19,497 72

	Board of Control	Conservation Commission	Board of Water Control	Industrial Accident Commission
1910-1911 -----	\$19,239 76	\$126 30	\$308 72	-----
1911-1912 -----	42,150 52	39,160 03	20,194 42	\$21,737 46
1912-1913 -----	80,664 54	35,523 44	16,203 90	32,232 19
1913-1914 -----	79,618 88	13,561 48	10,294 95	439,738 88

It should be noted that of the sum charged against the Industrial Accident Board \$297,350.48 was invested in bonds, the interest of which is turned into the Compensation Insurance Fund.

COST OF LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

The sessions of the legislature now are conducted on a different financial basis to that of a few years ago. The first change applied to the session of 1909, following the adoption of a constitutional amendment, in 1908, which placed the senators and assemblymen upon a salary basis of \$1,000 instead of the per diem formerly paid, and also limited to \$1,000 a day the expenditures for officers, employees and attachés.

The second change, also, due to a constitutional amendment, and which became effective with the session of 1913, provides for a thirty-day recess of the legislature after the first month of the session.

This last change makes it more difficult to estimate the cost of holding a session and adds at least to the expense in the matter of extra mileage allowances, as will be seen by comparing the salaries (fixed sums) and mileage of senators and assemblymen for 1913 with those of 1911.

The session of 1907, held before either change was made, cost \$355,126.77; that of 1909, when the salary provision went into effect, cost \$332,436.50; that of 1911, \$337,133.46, not taking into account the two extra sessions of 1910; and that of 1913, when the thirty-day recess became effective, \$348,696.76. It will be seen that under the two changes the cost in no year has been as great as in 1907, although the recess provision, making more traveling necessary, ran 1913 over either 1911 or 1909.

The following table gives the detail for the past three regular and two extraordinary sessions:

	Session of 1909	Regular session 1911	Extra session 1911	Session of 1913
Salaries and mileage of senators and assemblymen	\$124,670 80	\$124,545 80	\$16,688 80	\$131,164 40
Pay of officers and clerks	50,222 00	84,986 00	1,546 00	90,274 00
Contingent expense	63,104 20	26,601 66	511 20	27,015 13
Legislative printing	94,439 50	101,000 00	1,800 00	100,243 23
Totals	\$332,436 50	\$337,133 46	\$20,546 00	\$348,696 76

Expenditures by Appropriations.

The following table is a record of legislative appropriations made at both regular and extra sessions during the last fifteen years:

	General appropriations	Special appropriations	Total
1899	\$5,056,944 50	\$762,219 58	\$5,819,164 08
1900 (special session)		34,695 00	34,695 00
1901	5,047,467 00	1,315,204 33	6,362,671 33
1903	5,470,996 00	2,050,657 18	7,521,653 18
1905	7,376,052 00	2,592,381 97	9,968,433 97
1906 (special session)		1,365,055 00	1,365,055 00
1907	8,305,164 00	3,026,613 08	11,331,777 08
1907 (special session)		22,587 19	22,587 19
1909	9,686,575 00	3,720,338 50	13,406,913 50
1910 (September special session)		1,500 00	1,500 00
1910 (October special session)		3,300 00	3,300 00
1911	10,870,850 00	3,653,154 66	14,524,004 66
1911 (special session)		247,600 00	247,600 00
1913	12,999,660 00	5,740,968 79	18,740,628 79
Total for 15 years	\$64,813,708 50	\$24,536,275 28	\$89,349,983 78

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND SOURCES.

Following the classification of receipts as to sources as made necessary on the adoption of the new tax system, the following tables are given for the fiscal years of 1912-13 and 1913-14:

	For Fiscal Year 1912-1913.
I. Taxes:	
1. State corporation taxes:	
a. Railroads and street railroads.....	\$4,940,743 48
b. Light, heat and power companies.....	1,365,697 08
c. Telephone and telegraph companies.....	486,236 72
d. Car companies	90,746 06
e. Express companies	104,591 27
f. Insurance companies	602,904 35
g. Banks	1,686,282 71
h. Franchises	1,603,516 74
i. Penalties, etc.	6,426 36
	\$10,887,144 77
2. Poll taxes	856,875 80
3. Inheritance taxes	1,586,875 07
4. Corporation licenses	798,886 25
5. Panama-Pacific Exposition tax	1,273,446 25
6. General property tax (delinquencies, etc.).....	88,450 87
II. Fees, fines and licenses.....	719,674 53
III. Other department collections	835,708 17
IV. Institution receipts	907,675 06
V. San Francisco harbor receipts.....	1,422,887 84
VI. Sale of state lands.....	114,744 16
VII. From United States government.....	173,753 88
VIII. From bond sales, interest and redemption.....	5,139,685 46
IX. Estates deceased persons	35,985 15
X. Miscellaneous receipts	211,066 84
	\$25,052,860 10
	For Fiscal Year 1913-1914.
I. Taxes:	
1. State corporation taxes:	
a. Railroads and street railroads.....	\$6,254,924 04
b. Light, heat and power companies.....	1,723,935 40
c. Telephone and telegraph companies.....	640,106 00
d. Car companies	125,112 94
e. Express companies	112,745 92
f. Insurance companies	760,300 22
g. Banks	1,766,371 17
h. Franchises	1,557,483 35
i. Penalties, etc.	22,681 06
	\$12,963,660 10
2. Poll taxes	845,485 10
3. Inheritance taxes	1,796,478 57
4. Corporation licenses	741,082 55
5. Panama-Pacific Exposition tax	1,270,301 14
6. General property tax (delinquencies, etc.).....	58,129 47
II. Fees, fines and licenses.....	2,301,650 76
III. Other department receipts	757,650 46
*IV. Institution receipts	836,120 07
V. San Francisco harbor receipts.....	1,538,162 93
VI. Sale of state lands.....	71,195 82
VII. From United State government.....	179,357 33
VIII. From bond sales, interest and redemption.....	12,074,670 56
*IX. Estates deceased persons	13,589 57
**X. Miscellaneous receipts	447,469 15
	\$25,895,013 58

*IV. Institution receipts show an apparent decrease, but San Quentin Prison has approximately \$200,000 of jute fabric on hand which can not be sold as the law stands.

**X. Miscellaneous receipts include a receipt of \$301,061.01 from the sale of the Los Angeles Normal School site, which could not be classified above.

In explanation of the \$10,842,153.48 increase in receipts of 1913-14 over 1912-13, it should be stated that highway bonds to the amount of \$6,371,000 and San Francisco seawall bonds to the amount of \$4,843,000 were sold that year.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements by the state continue to increase year by year, as the following figures show :

	Receipts	Disbursements
Fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth fiscal years	\$32,535,126 29	\$32,023,328 82
Sixtieth and sixty-first fiscal years.....	37,340,918 04	37,348,979 82
Sixty-second and sixty-third fiscal years	46,246,662 70	43,628,298 02
Sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years	75,841,598 60	56,447,421 59

The large increases for the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years are due to bond sales, motor vehicle fund revenue, money derived as insurance premiums under the so-called workmen's compensation act and so on.

The following table shows the receipts into and disbursements from the treasury for the two years in question :

Receipts.		
Cash receipts for sixty-fourth fiscal year	\$25,052,863 10	
Transfer receipts for sixty-fourth fiscal year	6,136,375 70	
Canceled warrants receipts for sixty-fourth fiscal year	856 48	
Total receipts for sixty-fourth fiscal year		\$31,190,095 28
Cash receipts for sixty-fifth fiscal year	\$35,895,013 58	
Transfer receipts for sixty-fifth fiscal year	8,755,606 94	
Canceled warrants receipts for sixty-fifth fiscal year	882 80	
Total receipts for sixty-fifth fiscal year		44,651,503 32
Total receipts for sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years....		\$75,841,598 60
Disbursements.		
Cash disbursements for sixty-fourth fiscal year	\$22,900,416 40	
Transfer disbursements for sixty-fourth fiscal year	6,136,375 70	
Total disbursements for sixty-fourth fiscal year		\$29,036,792 10
Cash disbursements for sixty-fifth fiscal year	\$28,655,022 55	
Transfer disbursements for sixty-fifth fiscal year..	8,755,606 94	
Total disbursements for sixty-fifth fiscal year		37,410,629 49
Total disbursements for sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years		\$66,447,421 59

TEN YEARS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is a comparison of receipts and disbursements (less transfers) for each of the last ten years:

Fiscal year	Receipts	Disbursements	Excess receipts	Excess disbursements
Fifty-sixth (1904-05) -----	\$13,598,510 98	\$13,144,487 46	\$454,023 52	-----
Fifty-seventh (1905-06) -----	13,285,236 62	11,945,862 73	1,289,373 89	
Fifty-eighth (1906-07) -----	14,638,940 41	14,154,987 78	483,952 63	
Fifty-ninth (1907-08) -----	15,517,625 12	15,489,780 28	27,844 84	
Sixtieth (1908-09) -----	17,099,442 92	16,841,666 11	257,776 81	
Sixty-first (1909-10) -----	18,487,881 72	18,573,720 31	-----	\$265,838 59
Sixty-second (1910-11) -----	17,877,175 22	18,020,555 39	-----	143,380 17
Sixty-third (1911-12) -----	21,445,956 99	18,691,877 28	2,754,079 71	
Sixty-fourth (1912-13) -----	25,052,863 10	22,900,416 40	2,152,446 70	
Sixty-fifth (1913-14) -----	35,895,013 58	28,655,022 56	7,239,991 03	
Excess of receipts during ten-year period -----			\$14,659,489 13	\$409,218 76
Excess disbursements during ten year-period -----			409,218 76	
Net excess receipts during ten-year period -----			\$14,250,270 37	

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES.

The following table of expenditures does not include transfers or money paid to the counties either as reimbursement for the loss of railroad property from their assessment rolls or as refunds on account of bond debts:

Fiscal year	Expenditures	Per cent of increase annually	Per cent of increase since 1900-1
Fifty-second (1900-01) -----	\$8,891,535 42		
Fifty-third (1901-02) -----	8,997,084 59	1	1
Fifty-fourth (1902-03) -----	9,585,180 78	6	8
Fifty-fifth (1903-04) -----	11,116,591 88	16	25
Fifty-sixth (1904-05) -----	12,214,011 62	10	37
Fifty-seventh (1905-06) -----	10,981,375 23	*10	24
Fifty-eighth (1906-07) -----	13,072,258 36	19	47
Fifty-ninth (1907-08) -----	13,931,997 56	7	57
Sixtieth (1908-09) -----	15,229,650 83	9	71
Sixty-first (1909-10) -----	17,197,005 05	13	93
Sixty-second (1910-11) -----	16,234,855 37	*6	82
Sixty-third (1911-12) -----	17,910,652 28	11	101
Sixty-fourth (1912-13) -----	22,054,258 72	23	148
Sixty-fifth (1913-14) -----	27,781,910 85	26	212

*Decrease.

THE 1915-16 BUDGET.

Fully realizing because of the falling off in the gross earnings of the public service corporations, which are taxed, and the loss of the corporation license tax and the poll tax that the receipts for the coming biennial period—which will date from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917—would not be sufficient to meet the cost of maintaining the state government during the two years in question, the Board of Control and the Controller, in preparing the accompanying budget, exercised the greatest care in making their recommendations. Knowing that curtailment was wise only to the point where it would not cripple departmental and institutional work or check development too markedly, every effort was made to ascertain facts and then to approve such requests as were not rejected outright, first, in the order of their importance and, second, in such sums as appeared sufficient to meet actual needs.

Yet notwithstanding the precautions taken, the deficit is estimated as \$2,871,063.74, the total expenditures being placed at \$36,137,863.74 and the receipts at \$33,266,800. These sums do not take into account, of course, anything save fixed charges, the various items that usually make up the general appropriation bill and numerous special appropriation bills, such as for free textbooks, printing office machinery, flood control, new buildings and improvements for the state institutions and so on.

Members of the legislature, as always is the case, will have bills of their own calling for appropriations for this object and that, but such proposed bills, even if definite information as to them was ascertainable now, would not be included in the recommendations. The allowance of \$500,000 in the budget for "needs not reported" takes these unknown requests into consideration to that extent. In the end, it is for the legislature and the Governor to say how far the budget recommendations shall control and to what extent additional measures bearing upon revenue shall be approved or disapproved.

As affecting the general appropriation bill, the requests for appropriations totaled \$17,365,726 and appropriations amounting to \$15,358,200 are recommended in the budget. In other words, \$2,007,526 was cut off from the total of the sums asked. Special appropriations totaling \$11,334,405.49 were requested and \$3,981,426.74 recommended, requests amounting to \$7,352,978.75 having been disapproved. The established expenditures placed in the budget this year so as to make the financial requirements better understood, total \$14,432,802. The detail of the budget will be found a little further along.

The general appropriation bill, the special appropriation bills and the allowance set aside for needs not yet reported, as recommended,

total \$19,839,626.74 as against actual appropriations by the legislature of 1913 of \$18,057,628.79, an increase of .984 or practically .10 per cent.

If, however, the various sums constituting revolving funds of two years ago, amounting to \$683,000, are to be considered as are other appropriations, then the total of the 1913 appropriations must be raised accordingly, giving \$18,740,628.79 instead of \$18,057,628.79, and changing the percentage of increase from .984 down to .058. Inasmuch as revolving funds represent money that goes out but later comes back, the contention is that they should not be regarded as are the straight appropriations, which are all outgo.

Special Appropriations.

Under the head of special recommendations for new projects are several calling for large appropriations. At the recent November election the people approved the constitutional amendment placing in the hands of the Railroad Commission the power to fix rates for the public utility corporations in all incorporated municipalities. This will throw a heavy burden upon the Commission and an appropriation of \$200,000 is recommended to enable it to carry on this important work. Aid to counties for the benefit of unfortunates suffering from tuberculosis calls for \$100,000.

A purchasing agent and department is approved and a recommendation of \$50,000 made. There is no doubt that such an establishment will be able to save the state several times the cost of its maintenance. An appropriation of \$80,000 for three labor exchanges or employment bureaus, under the Immigration and Housing Commission, also is recommended. For the El Centro-Yuma highway project \$200,000 is recommended or one-half the sum asked.

For the Los Angeles flood control project \$200,000 is recommended as an emergency upon the condition that a like sum be secured from Congress during the present session. It is expressly stated that this recommendation is made to meet an emergency only, without considering or recommending a policy in any way or as laying the basis for further appropriations as to this project.

For the Sacramento and San Joaquin flood control and river improvement project, now well under way, \$500,000 is recommended, half of the amount finally asked. This, too, is conditioned upon like action by Congress. It was felt, in view of the progress made on this project, that unless at least a half a million was recommended and secured, the standing obtained for it in Congress would be seriously jeopardized and the work of years perhaps undone.

While the requests of the institutions for new buildings, improvements and so forth were freely cut, still their total is heavy. The

recommendations were confined to what were considered necessities. Many things the institutions should have but which, now at least, are not indispensable, were disapproved or the estimates cut down.

State University.

When the new system of state taxation went into effect it did away, of course, with the general property tax of three cents on the \$100 levied for the support of the state university. In lieu thereof the legislature passed an act directing that the appropriation for 1911-12, under the new tax system, should be seven per cent more than the tax levy of 1910-11 under the old system, amounting to \$710,773.55, and that each year thereafter until 1915, the appropriation should be increased over that of the year preceding by seven per cent. These appropriations were, in fact, fixed charges. The amounts could be determined accurately.

But in contemplating the needs of the university for the coming biennial period, the Board of Control and the Controller (the seven per cent requirement expiring) were compelled to consider the university situation from a new point of view. Having in mind the deficit and the needs not only of the university but of all other state institutions and departments as well, it was decided to recommend an appropriation of \$1,865,435 for the two years, or just double that made for the last year under the seven per cent arrangement. This recommendation appears in the budget apart from either the general appropriation bill or the special bills. In the matter of requests for special appropriations by the University, no action was taken beyond recommending \$40,000 for University extension purposes, the others being left until the legislature shall settle the question of financing the institution.

San Quentin Prison.

In the general appropriation bill, \$720,000 is recommended for the salary and support account of San Quentin Prison and in the special appropriations, including an item of \$232,000 for deficiency support, \$302,000 is recommended for various purposes. Approximately, the prison has on hand \$225,000 worth of jute bags that can not be sold at the present market price because of the legal requirement that the bags can not be disposed of at less than a certain price as fixed by the Prison Directors. Could the stock of bags on hand be sold, the deficiency appropriation recommended would not be needed.

That a reorganization of San Quentin's finances is necessary is evident. It should be treated as are other state institutions—supported by direct appropriations, with such revolving funds as its manufacturing industries require, and its receipts going into the State Treasury.

The Loss of the Poll Tax.

So far as the budget is concerned, nothing was done as to making a recommendation for an appropriation to reimburse the school fund for the loss of the poll tax abolished by the vote of the people at the recent November election and which of late years had averaged annually over \$800,000. Such reimbursement is in the hands of the legislature. It is a matter of policy for that body to consider. If approved, it will increase the estimated deficit of \$2,871,063.74 by presumably \$800,000 for each year, or \$1,600,000 for the biennial period.

Two years ago the Board of Control and the Controller were not in entire accord as to the budget recommendations. The Controller recommended \$11,999,962 for the general appropriation bill of 1913 and \$3,943,520 in specials, a total of \$15,943,482. The Board of Control agreed with him to that extent and in addition made supplemental recommendations, bringing its total up to \$18,255,082. This year the recommendations agree in detail and in total. Each request was carefully considered, as already stated, with the deficit ever in mind, the main object being to provide for needs as generously as circumstances would allow.

The arrangement of the present budget is different from that of preceding ones, the segregation being amplified and the situation thereby made much clearer. Two years ago the budget consisted of recommendations for the general appropriation bill and for special appropriation bills. This year the established expenditures are given. Necessarily no recommendation is required as to them since they carry themselves. Also, the special recommendations have been divided into two groups, one for established projects and one for new. The recommendation as to the university fund, formerly a fixed charge as already explained, is placed by itself, as also is the allowance for needs not reported. This arrangement gives a much clearer idea of the character of the expenditures than could be obtained by the former grouping.

The estimate as to receipts has been most carefully considered. The total as given is greater than figured at first, but changes were not made until justified by investigation and additional data. The estimate of receipts from corporation taxes though raised over our first figures, is still under (either year) the actual receipts of 1914. So, too, we have raised the estimate of receipts from inheritance taxes, but the amount is still under the actual collections as held by the state treasurer and county treasurers for the past year. All things considered, the estimate of \$16,460,900 for the first year of the coming biennial period and \$16,805,900 for the second, a total of \$33,266,800, appears to be fairly accurate. The tables follow:

RECEIPTS ESTIMATED.

	Sixty-seventh fiscal year	Sixty-eighth fiscal year
Corporation taxes	\$13,300,000	\$13,500,000
Inheritance taxes	2,000,000	2,000,000
Delinquent property taxes	30,000	20,000
Counties, account Whittier, Preston and Sonoma State Home....	193,000	195,000
Interest on state deposits.....	200,000	200,000
Insurance Commissioner	65,000	65,000
Fish and Game Commission, sales of licenses.....	26,500	26,500
District Courts of Appeal, fees	4,200	4,200
Clerk Supreme Court, fees	6,000	6,000
State Engineering Department, sales	2,000	2,000
Secretary of State, fees	175,000	175,000
Lunacy Commission, collections	2,500	2,500
Surveyor General	1,500	1,500
Register of State Land Office.....	2,000	2,000
State Dairy Bureau	2,500	2,500
Board of Health	5,000	5,000
Interest on bonds—surplus fund investments.....	33,300	33,300
Payment by counties, highway bonds interest.....	300,000	450,000
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund—transfer to General Fund	95,340	95,340
Miscellaneous receipts	20,000	20,000
	\$16,460,900	\$16,805,900
Receipts estimated for sixty-seventh fiscal year.....		16,430,900
Total		\$33,266,800

ESTABLISHED EXPENDITURES AND ESTIMATED.

	Sixty-seventh fiscal year	Sixty-eighth fiscal year
Transfer Inheritance Tax to School Fund.....	\$250,000	\$250,000
Transfer Inheritance Tax to Teachers' Fund.....	85,000	85,000
Transfer to Insurance Commissioner's Fund.....	30,000	30,000
Transfer refund to counties bond indebtedness.....	750,000	750,000
Transfer elementary schools	4,360,000	4,500,000
Transfer high schools	746,000	775,000
Transfer Interest and Sinking Fund.....	750,000	750,000
Transfer refund loss of county revenue	130,931	130,931
Cooperation United States government—water investigations and surveys	30,000	30,000
	\$7,131,931	\$7,300,931
Total estimated established expenditures, sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years		\$14,432,892 00
Total general appropriation bill recommended sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years		15,358,200 00
Total special appropriation for established projects, sixty-seventh and sixty- eighth fiscal years.....		3,288,926 74
Total special appropriation for new projects, sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years		692,501 00
Total University Fund (3 cent tax).....		1,805,435 00
Allowance for needs not reported		500,000 00
		\$36,137,833 74
ESTIMATED DEFICIT.		
Total estimated expenditures.....		\$36,137,863 74
Total estimated receipts		33,266,800 00
Deficiency in revenue.....		\$2,871,063 74

BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Department and Institutions	Citations		Appropriations 1913	Requested 1915	Recommended 1915	Decrease from or Increase over 1913
	Code or Statute	Section or chapter				
<i>Legislative.</i>						
Salaries of senators	Const.	Art. IV, Sec. 23	\$40,000 00	\$40,000 00	\$40,000 00	
Mileage of lieutenant governor and senators	Const.	Art. IV, Sec. 23	4,400 00	4,400 00	4,400 00	
Pay of officers, clerks and employees of senate	Pol. Code	246-268	45,000 00	45,000 00	45,000 00	
Contingent expenses of senate	Const.	Art. IV, Sec. 23	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	
Salaries of assemblymen	Const.	Art. IV, Sec. 23	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	
Mileage of assemblymen	Const.	Art. IV, Sec. 23	7,000 00	7,000 00	7,000 00	
Pay of officers, clerks and employees of assembly	Pol. Code	246-268	45,000 00	45,000 00	45,000 00	
Contingent expenses of assembly	Const.	Art. IV, Sec. 23	18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00	
Printing, etc., legislature			85,000 00	85,000 00	85,000 00	
Totals			\$339,400 00	\$339,400 00	\$339,400 00	
<i>Judicial.</i>						
Salaries of justices of supreme court	Const.	Art. VI, Sec. 17	\$112,000 00	\$112,000 00	\$112,000 00	
Salaries of two secretaries	Pol. Code	739	9,600 00	9,600 00	9,600 00	
Salary of reporter of decisions, supreme court and district court of appeal	Pol. Code	739	5,600 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Salary of assistant reporter of decisions, supreme court and district court of appeal	Pol. Code	739	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of librarian of supreme court	Pol. Code	739	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Salaries of two phonographic reporters	Pol. Code	739	10,800 00	10,800 00	10,800 00	
Salaries of two bailiffs	Pol. Code	739	7,200 00	7,200 00	7,200 00	
Expenses of supreme court	C. of C. P.	47	48,000 00	48,000 00	48,000 00	
Postage and contingent expenses	Pol. Code	755	250 00	250 00	250 00	
Salary of clerk	Pol. Code	756	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Salary of chief deputy clerk	Pol. Code	756	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salaries of six deputy clerks	Pol. Code	751 1/2	21,600 00	21,600 00	21,600 00	
Salary of stenographer	Pol. Code	751 1/2	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Salary of porter (Sacramento)	Pol. Code	751 1/2	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	
Postage and contingent expenses of clerk	Pol. Code	755	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Printing, etc., for clerk	Pol. Code	755	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Salaries of justices of district court of appeal	Const.	Art. VI, Sec. 17	126,000 00	126,000 00	126,000 00	
Salaries of three clerks	Pol. Code	758	16,200 00	16,200 00	16,200 00	
Salaries of three deputy clerks	Pol. Code	758	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	
Salaries of three phono. reporters	Pol. Code	759	14,400 00	14,400 00	14,400 00	
Salaries of three bailiffs	Pol. Code	758	9,600 00	9,600 00	9,600 00	
Salaries of two porters, first and second district courts of appeal			3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	
of appeal						\$1,440 00-

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Department and Institutions	Chattans		Appropriations 1913	Requested 1915	Recommended 1915	Decrease from or increase over 1913
	Code or Statute	Section or chapter				
<i>Secretary of State.</i>						
Salary of secretary of state	Const.	Art. V, Sec. 19	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	
Salary of deputy secretary of state	Pol. Code	413	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Salary of bookkeeper	Pol. Code	413	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of corporation secretary	Pol. Code	414	5,600 00	5,600 00	5,600 00	
Salary of statistician	Pol. Code	413	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of keeper of archives	Pol. Code	413	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Salary of one recording clerk	Pol. Code	413	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	
Salaries of five recording clerks	Pol. Code	413	16,000 00	16,000 00	16,000 00	
Salary of one register clerk	Pol. Code	413	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	
Salaries of two certificate clerks	Pol. Code	413	6,400 00	6,400 00	6,400 00	
Salary of messenger	Pol. Code	413	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Salary of porter	Pol. Code	413	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	
Salaries of two special legislative clerks	Pol. Code	413	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Postage, expressage and telegraphing			8,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	\$2,000 00+
Contingent and traveling expenses			2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Printing, etc., secretary of state			10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Printing, etc., constitutional amendments			10,000 00	(See special)	9,000 00	1,000 00—
Printing, etc., Blue Book			5,000 00			10,000 00—
Salary of superintendent and cashier, corporation license department	Pol. Code	1195-1195a				5,000 00—
	1903	16				
Salaries of two clerks, corporation license department	Pol. Code	413	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salaries of four clerks, corporation license department	Pol. Code	413	7,200 00	7,200 00	7,200 00	
Salaries of porter, corporation license department	Pol. Code	413	12,800 00	12,800 00	12,800 00	
Salary of messenger, corporation license department	Pol. Code	413	720 00	720 00	720 00	
Postage and contingent expenses, corporation license department	Pol. Code	413	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Printing, etc., corporation license department			2,500 00	1,000 00		2,500 00—
			4,300 00	1,000 00		4,300 00—
Totals			\$138,060 00	\$120,260 00	\$117,260 00	
<i>Controller's Office.</i>						
Salary of controller	Const.	Art. V, Sec. 19	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	
Salary of deputy controller	Pol. Code	440	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Salary of bookkeeper	Pol. Code	440	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of expert	Pol. Code	440	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Salary of one clerk	Pol. Code	440	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	
Salaries of three clerks	Pol. Code	440	9,600 00	9,600 00	9,600 00	

Salary of statistician	Pol. Code	440	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Salary of warrant registrar	Pol. Code	440	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Salary of stenographer	Pol. Code	440	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00
Salary of porter	Pol. Code	441	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00
Postage, expressage and telegraphing			2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00
Contingent and traveling expenses			2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Expenses of collecting, etc., county and municipal statistics	1911		2,000 00	2,000 00	15,200 00	15,200 00
Printing, etc., controller's office		550	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Salary of inheritance tax attorney	Pol. Code	445	5,500 00	5,500 00	5,500 00	5,500 00
Salaries of two assistant inheritance tax attorneys	Pol. Code	445	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Salary of inheritance tax clerk	Pol. Code	445	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00
Expenses of inheritance tax department			3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00
Salaries of two clerks, corporation tax collection department			18,400 00	60,900 00	60,900 00	60,900 00
Salaries of extra clerks, corporation tax collection department			7,200 00	7,200 00	7,200 00	7,200 00
Postage, expressage, telegraphing and contingent expenses			11,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00
Printing, etc.			3,000 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00
Office equipment			1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00
Totals			\$124,740 00	\$179,740 00	\$179,740 00	\$179,740 00
<i>Treasurer's Office.</i>						
Salary of state treasurer	Const.	Art. V, Sec. 19	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
Salary of deputy treasurer	Pol. Code	456	6,400 00	6,400 00	6,400 00	6,400 00
Salary of cashier	Pol. Code	456	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Salary of bond officer	Pol. Code	456	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Salary of two bookkeepers	Pol. Code	456	8,800 00	8,800 00	8,800 00	8,800 00
Salary of stenographer	Pol. Code	456	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00
Salary of four watchmen	Pol. Code	457	10,560 00	10,560 00	10,560 00	10,560 00
Salary of porter	Pol. Code	460	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00
Postage, etc., traveling and contingent			2,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00
Printing, etc., treasurer's office.			1,900 00	1,900 00	1,900 00	1,900 00
Totals			\$53,700 00	\$54,700 00	\$54,700 00	\$54,700 00

\$2,400 00—
13,200 00+

42,500 00+

200 00+
1,500 00+

\$1,000 00+

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Department and Institutions	Citations		Appropriations 1913	Requested 1915	Recommended 1915	Decrease from or increase over 1913
	Code or Statute	Section or chapter				
<i>Attorney General.</i>						
Salary of attorney general.....	Const.	Art. V, Sec. 19	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	
Salary of assistant attorney general.....	Pol. Code	472	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	
Salary of chief deputy attorney general.....	Pol. Code	473	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	
Salary of two deputies.....	Pol. Code	473	13,200 00	13,200 00	13,200 00	
Salary of three deputies.....	Pol. Code	473	18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00	
Salary of two clerks.....	Pol. Code	475	7,200 00	7,200 00	7,200 00	
Salary of photographic reporter.....	Pol. Code	475	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	
Salary of four stenographers.....	Pol. Code	475	9,600 00	9,600 00	9,600 00	
Salary of porter (Sacramento).....	Pol. Code	475	960 00	960 00	960 00	
Postage, etc., and contingent expenses.....			4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Traveling expenses.....			1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Costs and expenses of suits.....			7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	
Office rent, San Francisco.....			6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Purchase of law books.....			2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Printing, etc.....			6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Expenses conserving state lands.....			5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Office rent, Los Angeles.....			1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Totals.....			\$112,060 00	\$113,860 00	\$112,900 00	\$960 00—
<i>Legislative Council Bureau.</i>						
Support.....	1913	322	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00+
<i>Surveyor General.</i>						
Salary of surveyor general.....	Const.	Art. V, Sec. 19	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	
Salary of deputy surveyor general.....	Pol. Code	485	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Salary of assistant surveyor general.....	Pol. Code	485	4,500 00	4,500 00	4,500 00	
Salary of three clerks.....	Pol. Code	485	10,800 00	10,800 00	10,800 00	
Salary of three clerks, register land office.....	Pol. Code	500	10,800 00	10,800 00	10,800 00	
Salary of porter.....			960 00	960 00	960 00	
Postage, expressage, telegraphing.....			1,700 00	1,700 00	1,700 00	
Contingent and traveling expenses.....			1,000 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	
Purchase of and copying maps, etc.....			4,800 00	1,700 00	1,700 00	
Printing, etc.....			1,700 00	1,700 00	1,700 00	
Traveling, surveyor general and attorney general in relation to land.....			1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Totals.....			\$53,260 00	\$53,260 00	\$52,300 00	\$960 00—

<i>Superintendent of State Printing.</i>									
Salary of superintendent of state printing	Pol. Code	534	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00				\$10,000 00
Salary of deputy superintendent of state printing	Pol. Code	534	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00				4,800 00
Postage, etc., and contingent expenses			2,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00				\$2,000 00—
Printing, etc.			600 00	600 00	600 00				600 00—
Totals			\$17,400 00	\$16,900 00	\$14,800 00				
<i>State Board of Equalization.</i>									
Salaries of members	Pol. Code	3700	\$32,000 00	\$32,000 00	\$32,000 00				\$32,000 00
Salary of secretary	Pol. Code	3700	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00				6,000 00
Salary of porter			960 00	960 00	960 00				
Postage, etc., and contingent expenses			1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00				1,000 00
Clerical and expert assistance, assessment of taxes			36,000 00	36,000 00	36,000 00				36,000 00
Traveling and contingent clerical expenses	Pol. Code	3702	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00				12,000 00
Printing, etc.			5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00				5,000 00
Totals			\$32,960 00	\$32,960 00	\$32,600 00				\$32,600 00
<i>Superintendent Capitol Building and Grounds.</i>									
Salary of superintendent	Pol. Code	716	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00				\$6,000 00
Salary of clerk	Pol. Code	718	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00				3,600 00
Salary of engineer	Pol. Code	718	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00				3,600 00
Salary of engineer (legislature)	Pol. Code	718	450 00	450 00	450 00				450 00
Salary of fireman	Pol. Code	718	2,520 00	2,520 00	2,520 00				2,520 00
Salary of fireman (legislature)	Pol. Code	718	315 00	315 00	315 00				315 00
Salary of electrician	Pol. Code	718	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00				3,600 00
Salary of electrician (legislature)	Pol. Code	718	450 00	600 00	600 00				\$150 00+
Salary of head porter	Pol. Code	718	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00				
Salary of seven special policemen	Pol. Code	718	18,480 00	18,480 00	18,480 00				
Salary of two elevator attendants	Pol. Code	718	4,320 00	4,320 00	4,320 00				
Salary of two elevator attendants (legislature)	Pol. Code	718	540 00	720 00	720 00				180 00+
Salary of two telephone exchange operators	Pol. Code	718	2,880 00	2,880 00	2,880 00				
Salary of two telephone exchange operators (legislature)	Pol. Code	718	480 00	600 00	600 00				120 00+
Salary of one telephone exchange operator	Pol. Code	718	2,000 00	180 00	180 00				60 00+
Purchase carpets and furniture	Pol. Code		3,600 00	5,000 00	5,000 00				3,000 00+
Water for Capitol building and grounds	Pol. Code		5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00				
Repairs to Capitol building and furniture	Pol. Code		28,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00				2,000 00+
Stationery, fuel, lights and supplies	Pol. Code		3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00				
Salary of head gardener	Pol. Code	718	42,500 00	51,700 00	51,700 00				9,200 00+
Pay of gardeners, porters, etc.	Pol. Code	719	7,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00				3,000 00+
Purchase of implements, etc., care of grounds			240 00	500 00	500 00				
Traveling and contingent expenses					240 00				

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Department and Institutions	Citations		Appropriations 1913	Requested 1915	Recommended 1915	Decrease from or increase over 1913
	Code or Statute	Section or chapter				
<i>Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds—Continued.</i>						
Salary of emergency electrician (legislator).....				\$150 00	\$150 00	\$150 00+
Salary of typewriter expert.....				2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00+
Salary of telephone operator.....				1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00+
Totals.....			\$141,605 00	\$163,655 00	\$163,395 00	
<i>Board of Railroad Commissioners.</i>						
Salaries of commissioners.....	1913	553	\$60,000 00	\$80,000 00	\$80,000 00	\$20,000 00+
Salaries of other civil executive officers.....	1913	553	21,600 00	403,000 00	390,000 00	81,400 00+
Support of commission.....			287,000 00			
Totals.....			\$368,600 00	\$481,000 00	\$470,000 00	
<i>Insurance Commission.</i>						
Salary of insurance commissioner.....				\$8,000 00	\$8,000 00	
Salary of deputy insurance commissioner.....				5,400 00	5,400 00	
Totals.....			\$13,400 00	\$13,400 00	\$13,400 00	
<i>Civil Service Commission.</i>						
Salaries of members.....	1913	590	\$50,000 00	\$18,000 00	\$18,000 00	\$18,000 00+
Support of commission.....				62,000 00	42,000 00	42,000 00+
Totals.....				\$80,000 00	\$60,000 00	
<i>Immigration and Housing Commission.</i>						
Support of commission.....	1913	318	\$50,000 00	\$150,000 00	\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00+
<i>Weights and Measures.</i>						
Salary of superintendent of weights and measures.....	1913	597	\$12,000 00	\$7,200 00	\$7,200 00	\$7,200 00+
Salary of deputy superintendent of weights and measures.....	1913	597		3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00+
Support of department.....				15,920 00	11,400 00	11,400 00+
Totals.....			\$26,720 00	\$26,720 00	\$22,200 00	

	1913	586	\$50,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00+
<i>State Water Commission.</i>						
Salaries of three commissioners.....				\$30,000 00		\$30,000 00+
Salaries and expenses, field men.....				67,200 00		
Salaries and expenses, office.....				15,000 00		
Support of commission.....				15,000 00		45,000 00+
Stream flow measurements, etc., cooperation with United States government.....				15,000 00		
Totals.....			\$142,200 00	\$142,200 00	\$75,000 00	
<i>Industrial Welfare Commission.</i>						
Support (continuing appropriation).....	1913	324	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00+
<i>State Board of Health.</i>						
Salary of secretary.....	Pol. Code	2982	\$7,200 00	\$7,200 00	\$7,200 00	
Salary of assistant secretary.....	Pol. Code	2982	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of attorney.....	1891	148	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Salary of statistician.....	Pol. Code	3075	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of deputy statistician.....	Pol. Code	3075	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	
Salary of two copyists.....	Pol. Code	3075	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	
Salary of clerk.....	Pol. Code	3075	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	
Salary of director pure food and drug laboratory.....	1907	181	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Salary of assistant director pure food and drug laboratory.....	1907	181	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Salary of stenographer.....			2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	
Payment of fees—occupational diseases.....	1911	485	2,000 00	400 00		\$2,000 00—
Traveling and contingent expenses.....			7,500 00	47,600 00	35,400 00	27,900 00+
Support pure food and drug laboratory.....			45,000 00	63,600 00	58,000 00	18,000 00+
Support state hygienic laboratory.....			20,000 00	73,500 00	36,350 00	16,350 00+
Purchase, etc., anti-rabic virus.....	1913	391	15,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00+
Printing, etc., Board of Health.....	1913	391	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	
Sanitary Engineering department.....			30,000 00	30,000 00		
Totals (general).....			\$126,700 00	\$272,300 00	\$186,950 00	
Total (special).....			5,000 00			
Total.....			\$131,700 00			
Special.....						

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Department and Institutions	Citations		Appropriations 1913	Requested 1915	Recommended 1915	Decrease from or Increase over 1913
	Code or Statute	Section or chapter				
<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>						
Salary of commissioner.....	1907	242	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00	
Salary of deputy commissioner.....	1911	634	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of deputy commissioner (Los Angeles).....	1911	634	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of assistant deputy commissioner.....	1911	634	4,200 00	4,200 00	4,200 00	
Salary of statistician.....	1911	634	4,200 00	4,200 00	4,200 00	
Salary of stenographer.....	1911	634	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	
Salary of attorney (\$2,400 per year).....	1913	227	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Office rent (amount statutory).....	1911	634	3,600 00	9,000 00	3,600 00	\$4,800 00 +
Salaries of assistants, traveling and contingent ex- penses (amount statutory).....	1911	634	40,000 00	70,000 00	40,000 00	
Printing, etc.			6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Total			\$76,000 00	\$116,200 00	\$80,800 00	
<i>Industrial Accident Commission.</i>						
Salaries of members.....	1913	176	\$21,600 00	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$8,400 00 +
Salary of secretary.....			4,800 00			4,800 00—
Salary of statistician.....			4,200 00			4,200 00—
Salaries of three clerks.....			7,000 00			7,000 00—
Salaries of stenographers.....			6,000 00			6,000 00—
Printing, etc.			5,000 00			5,000 00—
Postage, expressage and telegraphing.....			6,000 00			6,000 00—
Traveling and contingent expenses.....			4,000 00			4,000 00—
Rent of offices.....			5,000 00			5,000 00—
Support and maintenance, etc. (general).....			12,000 00	143,440 00		
Support of compensation department.....				82,600 00		
Support of safety department.....				102,535 00		
Support of mining department.....				41,095 00		
Support of statistical department.....				26,510 00		
Total (general).....			\$75,600 00	\$426,240 00	\$376,240 00	
Total (special).....		Special	187,470 00		346,240 00	334,240 00 +
Total			\$263,070 00			

Harbor Commissioners, Eureka.

Salaries of three commissioners.....	2572	\$2,400 00	\$2,400 00	\$2,400 00	
Salary of harbormaster.....	2572	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	
Salary of secretary.....	2572	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Contingent expenses.....	2572	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Totals		\$9,800 00	\$9,800 00	\$9,800 00	\$500 00+
<i>National Guard.</i>					
Salary of the adjutant general.....	2086	\$7,200 00	\$7,200 00	\$7,200 00	
Salary of assistant adjutant general.....	2086	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Salary of chief clerk.....	2086	3,800 00	3,800 00	3,800 00	
Salaries of three clerks.....	2086	10,200 00	10,200 00	10,200 00	
Salaries of clerk and stenographer.....	2086	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Salary of military storekeeper.....	2086	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	
Salary of assistant military storekeeper.....	2086	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Postage, expressage, telegraphing.....	2086	2,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Care of state armory, etc., traveling and contingent expenses.....		7,000 00	9,000 00	7,000 00	
Target practice and purchase of medals.....	2011-2079	22,000 00	22,000 00	20,000 00	2,000 00-
Allowance for brigade headquarters.....	2079	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Allowance for regimental headquarters and bands.....	2079	29,400 00	29,400 00	29,400 00	
Armory rents and other expenses.....	2079	245,000 00	302,800 00	245,000 00	
Traveling expenses and per diem officers, etc.....	2077	10,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00	
Hospital supplies.....	2079	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Expenses maintaining training ships.....	2112	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	
Purchase uniforms and equipment.....	2039-2041	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Expenses of court martial and contingent expenses.....		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Expenses of encampments, cruises, parades.....		20,000 00	60,000 00	30,000 00	
Pay of enlisted men at encampments.....	2076	60,000 00	72,000 00	60,000 00	
Allowance to chief surgeon general.....	2079	600 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Allowance to officers.....	2078	15,000 00	17,000 00	15,000 00	
Printing, etc.....		6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Forage for horses.....		2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Clerk high school cadet work.....		3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Totals		\$476,200 00	\$538,900 00	\$488,100 00	

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Department and Institutions	Citations		Appropriations 1913	Requested 1915	Recommended 1915	Decrease from or increase over 1913
	Code or Statute	Section or chapter				
<i>State Engineering Department.</i>						
Salaries three appointed members.....	1911	409	\$21,600 00	\$21,000 00	\$21,600 00	
Salary state engineer.....	1911	409	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Salary highway engineer.....	1911	409	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	
Salaries two assistant state engineers.....	1911	409	7,200 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	\$4,800 00+
Salary state architect.....	1911	409	9,600 00	9,600 00	9,600 00	
Salary architectural designer.....	1911	409	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salaries three architectural draughtsmen.....	1911	409	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	
Salaries two engineer's draughtsmen.....	1911	409	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	
Salary testing engineer.....	1911	409	4,200 00	4,200 00	4,200 00	
Salary mechanical engineer.....	1911	409	5,400 00	5,400 00	5,400 00	
Salaries two filing clerks.....	1911	409	7,200 00	7,200 00	7,200 00	
Salary blueprint pressman.....	1911	409	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Salary secretary.....	1911	409	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salaries two clerks and stenographers.....	1911	409	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Salaries porter and messenger.....	1911	409	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Contingent and traveling expenses.....			25,000 00	60,000 00	35,000 00	10,000 00+
Printing, etc.....			5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Totals.....			\$155,600 00	\$195,400 00	\$170,400 00	
<i>Roads and Highways.</i>						
Mono Lake Basin road—improvement and maintenance.....			\$5,000 00			\$5,000 00—
Lake Tahoe road—improvement and maintenance.....			15,000 00			15,000 00—
Emigrant Gap road—improvement and maintenance.....			8,000 00			8,000 00—
Kings River road—improvement and maintenance.....			4,000 00			4,000 00—
Totals.....			\$32,000 00			
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>						
Salary of superintendent.....	Const.	Art. IX, Sec. 2	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	
Salary of deputy superintendent.....	Pol. Code	514	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of statistician.....	Pol. Code	515	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salaries of clerk and stenographer.....	Pol. Code	515	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	
Salary of bookkeeper.....	Pol. Code	515	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	
Salary of porter.....	Pol. Code	515	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	
Clerical assistance—distributing school books.....	1887		1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	\$1,800 00—
Totals.....			409 00	400 00	400 00	

Postage, expressage, telegraphing.....						2,600 00			2,600 00
Contingent and traveling expenses.....						3,600 00			3,600 00
Printing, etc.		1532				24,000 00			20,000 00
Textbooks for orphans.....		472				5,000 00			2,500 00
Totals						\$63,400 00	\$58,900 00		\$55,100 00
<i>State Library.</i>									
Salary of state librarian.....					2302	\$7,200 00			\$7,200 00
Support and maintenance.....						190,000 00			190,000 00
Totals						\$197,200 00	\$248,280 00		\$197,200 00
<i>University of California.</i>									
Support and maintenance university.....					506	\$400,000 00			\$400,000 00
Support and maintenance college of agriculture.....						700,000 00			700,000 00
Support, maintenance and equipment Los Angeles College of Medicine.....						20,000 00			20,000 00
Support and maintenance Scripps Institution.....					653	15,000 00			15,000 00
Support insecticide and fungicide laboratory.....						10,000 00			10,000 00
Totals						\$1,145,000 00	\$1,368,640 00		\$1,145,000 00
<i>State Board of Education.</i>									
Per diem of members, traveling and contingent, etc.....					328	\$30,000 00			\$40,000 00
Salaries of commissioners.....					328	32,000 00			32,000 00
Printing, etc.						2,000 00			
Totals						\$64,000 00	\$72,000 00		\$72,000 00
<i>State Normal Schools.</i>									
Support, San Jose Normal.....					1487-1507	\$18,000 00			\$20,000 00
Salaries, San Jose Normal.....						185,000 00			175,000 00
Care of grounds, San Jose Normal.....						6,000 00			6,000 00
Library, etc., San Jose Normal.....						4,500 00			7,000 00
Printing, San Jose Normal.....						1,500 00			3,000 00
Totals						\$185,000 00	\$212,000 00		\$203,500 00

4,000 00—
2,500 00—

\$10,000 00+
2,000 00—

\$2,000 00+
15,000 00+
1,000 00+
500 00+

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Department and Institutions	Chapters		Appropriations 1913	Requested 1915	Recommended 1915	Decrease from or Increase over 1913
	Code or Statute	Section or chapter				
Support, Los Angeles Normal.....	1881		\$20,000 00	\$36,000 00	\$22,000 00	\$12,000 00+
Salaries, Los Angeles Normal.....			212,000 00	285,000 00	270,000 00	58,000 00+
Care of grounds, Los Angeles Normal.....			7,000 00	9,000 00	8,000 00	1,000 00+
Library, etc., Los Angeles Normal.....			5,000 00	9,000 00	6,500 00	1,500 00+
Printing, etc., Los Angeles Normal.....			1,800 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	200 00+
Totals.....			\$245,800 00	\$341,000 00	\$318,500 00	
Support, Chico Normal.....	1887		\$7,500 00	\$9,000 00	\$9,000 00	\$1,500 00+
Salaries, Chico Normal.....			85,000 00	88,000 00	88,000 00	3,000 00+
Care of grounds, Chico Normal.....			3,500 00	3,750 00	3,750 00	250 00+
Library, etc., Chico Normal.....			2,200 00	2,300 00	2,300 00	100 00+
Printing, Chico Normal.....			1,000 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	200 00+
Totals.....			\$99,200 00	\$104,250 00	\$104,250 00	
Support, San Diego Normal.....	1897		\$8,500 00	\$9,000 00	\$9,000 00	\$500 00+
Salaries, San Diego Normal.....			90,000 00	96,500 00	93,000 00	3,000 00+
Care of grounds, San Diego Normal.....			4,000 00	5,860 00	5,860 00	1,860 00+
Library, etc., San Diego Normal.....			3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Printing, etc., San Diego Normal.....			1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Totals.....			\$106,700 00	\$115,560 00	\$112,060 00	
Support, San Francisco Normal.....	1899	141	\$7,500 00	\$8,000 00	\$8,000 00	\$500 00+
Salaries, San Francisco Normal.....			80,000 00	116,500 00	95,000 00	15,000 00+
Care of grounds, San Francisco Normal.....			1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Library, San Francisco Normal.....			2,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	500 00+
Printing, San Francisco Normal.....			1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Totals.....			\$91,700 00	\$129,200 00	\$107,700 00	
Support, Santa Barbara Normal.....	1909	471	\$8,500 00	\$7,000 00	\$7,000 00	\$3,500 00+
Salaries, Santa Barbara Normal.....			57,000 00	93,000 00	80,000 00	23,000 00+
Care of grounds, Santa Barbara Normal.....			1,000 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	200 00+
Library, etc., Santa Barbara Normal.....			600 00	600 00	600 00	
Printing, etc., Santa Barbara Normal.....			600 00	400 00	400 00	200 00—
Totals.....			\$62,700 00	\$102,200 00	\$89,200 00	

Support, Fresno Normal	1911	413	\$5,750 00	\$11,000 00	\$9,750 00	\$4,000 00+	
Salaries, Fresno Normal			62,000 00	98,000 00	90,000 00	28,000 00+	
Care of grounds, Fresno Normal			1,500 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00+	
Library, Fresno Normal			750 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00+	
Printing, Fresno Normal				1,000 00	1,000 00	250 00+	
Totals			\$70,000 00	\$116,500 00	\$107,250 00		
Support, Humboldt Normal	1913	608	\$10,000 00	\$4,810 00	\$4,810 00	\$4,810 00+	
Salaries, Humboldt Normal				56,740 00	56,740 00	56,740 00+	
Care of grounds, Humboldt Normal				150 00	150 00	150 00+	
Library, etc., Humboldt Normal				2,575 00	2,575 00	2,575 00+	
Printing, Humboldt Normal				1,910 00	1,910 00	1,910 00+	
Totals			\$96,185 00	\$66,185 00	\$66,185 00		
<i>Joint Board of Normal School Trustees.</i>							
Traveling expenses	Pol. Code	1492	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00		
<i>California Polytechnic School.</i>							
Support and maintenance, etc.	1901	101	\$28,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$2,000 00+	
Salaries			70,000 00	75,000 00	75,000 00	5,000 00+	
Care of grounds			7,000 00	10,000 00	7,000 00		
Library			1,500 00	1,700 00	1,700 00	200 00+	
Printing, etc.			1,200 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	300 00+	
Totals			\$107,700 00	\$118,200 00	\$115,200 00		
<i>Hastings College of the Law.</i>							
Payment of interest	1878		\$14,000 00	\$14,000 00	\$14,000 00	\$17,500 00+	
Rent of quarters			4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	10,000 00+	
Totals			\$18,800 00	\$18,800 00	\$18,800 00		
<i>California School for Deaf and Blind.</i>							
Support	Pol. Code	2237	\$60,000 00	\$88,000 00	\$77,500 00		
Salaries			130,000 00	153,030 00	140,000 00		
Printing, etc.			600 00	600 00	600 00		
Totals			\$190,600 00	\$241,630 00	\$218,100 00		

†Special.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Department and Institutions	Citations		Appropriations 1913	Requested 1915	Recommended 1915	Decrease from or Increase over 1913
	Code or Statute	Section or chapter				
<i>Industrial Home for Adult Blind.</i>	Pol. Code	2267				
Support			\$38,000 00	\$38,000 00	\$38,000 00	
Salaries			25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	
Printing, etc.			500 00	600 00	600 00	\$100 00+
Totals			\$63,500 00	\$63,600 00	\$63,600 00	
<i>State Mining Bureau.</i>	1913	679				
Salary, state mineralogist	1913	679	\$6,000 00	\$7,500 00	\$7,200 00	\$1,200 00+
Support, including salaries			80,000 00	95,000 00	90,000 00	10,000 00+
Printing, etc.				10,000 00		
Totals			\$86,000 00	\$112,200 00	\$97,200 00	
<i>Viticulture Commission.</i>	1913	196				
Support (continuing appropriation)			\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00+
<i>State Agricultural Society.</i>	1880					
Aid			\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00	
Salary of secretary			6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Salary of assistant secretary			3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Salary of stenographer			1,800 00	2,100 00	1,800 00	
Salary of night watchman			1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Salary of gardener			1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Gathering statistics	1911	1109	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	\$1,000 00+
Traveling expenses, directors			2,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Printing, etc.				6,500 00		
Assistant gardener (six months)				900 00	900 00	900 00+
Trackman				2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00+
Totals			\$86,400 00	\$98,100 00	\$90,700 00	
<i>State Commissioner of Horticulture.</i>	Pol. Code	2319				
Salary of commissioner	Pol. Code	2319	\$8,000 00	\$8,000 00	\$8,000 00	
Salary of deputy commissioner	Pol. Code	2319	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of secretary	Pol. Code	2319	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	
Salary of superintendent state insectary	Pol. Code	2319	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	

†Special.

Salary of assistant superintendent state insectary.....	Pol. Code	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00
Salary of field deputy, state insectary.....	Pol. Code	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
Salary of chief deputy quarantine inspector, San Francisco.....					
Salary of deputy quarantine officer, San Francisco.....	Pol. Code	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00	4,800 00
Salary of chief clerk, Sacramento.....	Pol. Code	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00
Support, beneficial insects, insectary.....	Pol. Code	3,000 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00
Printing, etc.....		55,000 00	55,000 00	55,000 00	55,000 00
Salary deputy quarantine officer, San Francisco.....		10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	7,500 00
Totals.....		\$105,400 00	\$109,600 00	\$106,500 00	\$2,500 00— 3,600 00+
<i>State Veterinarian.</i>					
Salary of state veterinarian.....	1909	\$7,200 00	\$7,200 00	\$7,200 00	\$7,200 00
Salary of assistant state veterinarian.....	1909	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Salary of deputy state veterinarian.....	1909	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00
Salary of clerk.....	1909	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00
Traveling and contingent expenses, sheep, etc.....		22,000 00	22,000 00	22,000 00	22,000 00
Printing, etc.....		400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00
Totals.....		\$42,400 00	\$42,400 00	\$42,400 00	\$42,400 00
<i>State Dairy Bureau.</i>					
Support.....	1897	\$50,000 00	\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00	\$10,000 00+
<i>State Board of Forestry.</i>					
Salary of state forester.....	1905	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00
Salary of deputy state forester.....	1909	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00	3,600 00
Salary of assistant state forester.....	1909	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00	3,200 00
Support, including field and traveling expenses.....	1909	25,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00	27,000 00
Printing, etc.....		6,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	6,000 00
Fire protection.....			100,000 00	100,000 00	
State nursery.....			12,400 00	12,400 00	
Salaries of assistants, etc.....			8,250 00	8,250 00	
Totals.....		\$43,800 00	\$173,450 00	\$45,800 00	\$2,000 00+
<i>California Redwood Park.</i>					
Improvement and maintenance.....	1911	\$10,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$10,000 00+

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Department and Institutions	Chapters		Section or chapter	Appropriations 1913	Requested 1913	Recommended 1913	Decrease from or Increase over 1912.
	Code or Statute	Chapters					
<i>Sutter's Fort and Marshall Monument.</i>	1887			\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00	
Salary of guardian, Marshall Monument.				250 00	250 00	250 00	
Care of grounds, Marshall Monument.			351	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	\$250 00+
Salary of guardian, Sutter's Fort.	1909			2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	
Salary of gardener, Sutter's Fort.	1911		609	2,160 00	2,160 00	2,160 00	
Salary of assistant gardener, Sutter's Fort.	1909		581	1,740 00	1,820 00	1,820 00	80 00+
Maintenance of grounds and buildings, Sutter's Fort.							
Totals				\$9,300 00	\$9,630 00	\$9,630 00	
<i>Veterans' Home.</i>	1897		101	\$265,000 00	\$300,000 00	\$270,000 00	\$5,000 00+
Support and maintenance.				1,500 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	500 00+
Printing, etc.							
Totals				\$266,500 00	\$303,000 00	\$272,000 00	
<i>Woman's Relief Corps Home.</i>	Pol. Code		2210e	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00	
Expenses of maintenance.	1911		540				
<i>Orphan Aid.</i>							
Support of orphans, half orphans and abandoned children			2283	\$860,000 00	\$860,000 00	\$860,000 00	
Salaries of children's agents.	Pol. Code		2286	21,600 00	21,600 00	21,600 00	\$21,600 00+
Expenses of children's agents.				8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00+
Totals				\$868,000 00	\$889,600 00	\$889,600 00	
<i>State Board of Charities and Corrections.</i>	1911		683	\$20,000 00	\$60,000 00	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00+
Support (amount statutory).							
<i>State Commission in Lunacy.</i>	Pol. Code		2136	\$36,000 00	\$36,000 00	\$36,000 00	
Salaries of officers and employees.				5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Traveling and contingent expenses.				6,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	
Printing, etc.				3,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	2,000 00+
After care work.							
Deportation of alien and non-resident insane							
Totals				\$17,000 00	\$72,000 00	\$49,000 00	

† Denotes special.

<i>Hospitals for Insane.</i>									
Support of Stockton Hospital.....			\$406,620 00	\$457,000 00	\$422,000 00				\$15,380 00+
Salaries, Stockton Hospital.....			325,060 00	418,410 00	333,020 00				7,960 00+
Totals.....					\$755,020 00				
Support of Napa Hospital.....			\$378,750 00	\$443,900 00	\$410,000 00				\$21,250 00+
Salaries, Napa Hospital.....			309,760 00	403,200 00	336,600 00				26,840 00+
Totals.....			\$688,510 00	\$847,100 00	\$746,600 00				
Support of Agnews Hospital.....			\$321,080 00	\$374,000 00	\$337,500 00				\$16,420 00+
Salaries, Agnews Hospital.....			223,060 00	333,000 00	248,750 00				25,690 00+
Totals.....			\$544,140 00	\$697,000 00	\$586,250 00				
Support of Mendocino Hospital.....			\$239,600 00	\$264,300 00	\$246,000 00				\$6,400 00+
Salaries, Mendocino Hospital.....			185,460 00	217,500 00	190,000 00				4,540 00+
Totals.....			\$425,060 00	\$481,800 00	\$436,000 00				
Support of Southern California Hospital.....			\$450,975 00	\$533,350 00	\$475,000 00				\$24,025 00+
Salaries, Southern California Hospital.....			259,040 00	335,000 00	285,000 00				25,960 00+
Totals.....			\$710,015 00	\$868,350 00	\$760,000 00				
Support of Sonoma State Home.....			\$237,710 00	\$279,965 00	\$265,000 00				\$27,280 00+
Salaries, Sonoma State Home.....			198,820 00	236,955 00	212,000 00				13,180 00+
Totals.....			\$436,580 00	\$516,950 00	\$477,000 00				
<i>Transportation Expenses.</i>									
Transportation of prisoners, insane, etc.....			\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$200,000 00				
Expenses of returning criminals arrested without the state.....			28,000 00	28,000 00	28,000 00				
Totals.....			\$228,000 00	\$228,000 00	\$228,000 00				
<i>State Correctional Schools.</i>									
Support of Preston School.....			\$275,000 00	\$275,000 00	\$250,000 00				\$25,000 00-
Salaries, Preston School.....			156,000 00	156,000 00	156,000 00				
Totals.....			\$431,000 00	\$431,000 00	\$406,000 00				

2145

Pol. Code

4175-6

Penal Code

1557

Printing, etc., for various offices			4,500 00	4,500 00	4,500 00
Payment of rewards offered by Governor	380-1547		1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Payment of rewards for illegal voting	1054		500 00	500 00	500 00
Payment of rewards for highway robbers	566		2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Totals			\$97,700 00	\$152,700 00	\$152,700 00
Total general appropriation bill for sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth fiscal years			\$12,969,660 00		
Total general appropriation bill requests for sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years				\$17,365,726 00	
Total general appropriation bill recommendations for sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years					\$15,358,200 00
Total special appropriations of 1913, the continuance of which is included in the general appropriation bill for 1915			\$1,079,470 00		

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Established projects	Requested	Recommended
Steel filing cases (no estimate filed)		\$8,649 19
Deficiency of printing and distribution of constitutional amendments		
Office equipment (no estimate filed)		
Machinery	\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00
Repairs and improvements	\$18,329 00	
New asphalt drive around capitol building	\$6,000 00	
New concrete walks	800 00	
Concrete curbing	335 00	
Repairs to concrete walks	100 00	
Granite blocks and chains	704 00	
Addition to greenhouse	3,000 00	
Public comfort stations	6,000 00	
Park benches and resting places	300 00	
Luncheon for curbing	150 00	
Pipe for garden valves in grounds	250 00	
Nine large palms	630 00	
High school cadet companies	\$25,000 00	\$10,000 00
Cash revolving fund (additional)	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
Free textbooks for public schools	\$500,000 00	\$500,000 00
Impairment of income	\$62,000 00	
Los Angeles Medical College buildings	25,000 00	
Lick Observatory heating plant	35,000 00	
University extension	40,000 00	
Creamery and abattoir, Davis Farm	100,000 00	

Farm machinery building, Davis Farm	25,000 00	
Residence of dean, Davis Farm	12,000 00	
Livestock judging room, Davis Farm	5,000 00	
Small buildings, Davis Farm	40,000 00	
Additional land, Southern California	18,000 00	
Buildings, Southern California	15,000 00	
Buildings, Imperial County station	4,000 00	
Totals	\$381,000 00	\$40,000 00
<i>Railroad Commission.</i>		
Expenses for control of city utilities	\$213,000 00	\$200,000 00
<i>State Board of Equalization.</i>		
Compiling and publishing revenue laws	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
<i>San Jose Normal School.</i>		
Assembly hall and equipment	\$80,000 00	
Outdoor classrooms for training school	20,000 00	20,000 00
Totals	\$100,000 00	\$20,000 00
<i>Los Angeles Normal School.</i>		
Electric fixtures and tinning	\$8,500 00	\$8,500 00
Additional equipment, industrial training	5,500 00	5,500 00
Addition to manual training building (carpenter shop)	2,500 00	2,500 00
Street improvements and sewer assessment	18,000 00	18,000 00
Improvement of grounds	30,000 00	
Additional furniture and equipment	10,000 00	
Deficiency in salaries for sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth fiscal years	8,000 00	8,000 00
Totals	\$82,500 00	\$42,500 00
<i>Chico Normal School.</i>		
Repairs and improvements	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Water plant	\$800 00	
Power house	2,700 00	
General	1,500 00	
<i>San Diego Normal School.</i>		
Repairs and improvements	\$14,000 00	\$14,000 00
Improvements of grounds	14,000 00	7,000 00
Special furniture and equipment	4,995 00	
Purchase of land	16,000 00	
Totals	\$48,995 00	\$21,000 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Established projects		Requested	Recommended
<i>San Francisco Normal School.</i>			
Normal department building		\$250,000 00	
Normal department building furniture and equipment		40,000 00	
Additional site, grading, etc.		125,000 00	
Remodeling present training school building		7,500 00	\$7,500 00
General repairs and furnishing		1,000 00	1,000 00
Totals		\$423,500 00	\$8,500 00
<i>Santa Barbara Normal School.</i>			
Machinery building		\$32,000 00	
Domestic art building		32,000 00	
Gymnasium building		12,000 00	
Addition to reception and lunch room and alterations		10,000 00	
Repairs and alterations, main buildings		5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Grading, sewers, water, etc.		6,500 00	6,500 00
General improvements and equipment		28,000 00	
Totals		\$125,500 00	\$11,500 00
<i>Fresno Normal School.</i>			
Furnishing new buildings		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
Improvements of institution grounds		5,000 00	5,000 00
Improvements of Riverside grounds		10,000 00	
Totals		\$35,000 00	\$25,000 00
<i>Humboldt Normal School.</i>			
Temporary buildings			
New normal school buildings		\$4,720 00	\$4,720 00
Wing No. 1		201,000 00	
Wing No. 2			65,000 00
Auditorium			69,000 00
Power house			29,000 00
Power plant			8,000 00
Equipment			10,000 00
Clearing site			20,000 00
Walks, drives and landscape work			2,000 00
Moving temporary buildings			3,000 00
Totals		\$212,220 00	\$130,220 00

<i>California Polytechnic School.</i>		
Repairs and improvements		\$15,000 00
Permanent water system		33,000 00
Farm buildings		45,000 00
Equipment for shops and laboratories		15,000 00
Carpenter shop		10,000 00
Armory, gymnasium and assembly hall		15,000 00
Normal and business departments—equipment		10,000 00
Farm machinery		6,000 00
Livestock and poultry		5,000 00
Totals		\$154,000 00
<i>California School for Deaf and Blind.</i>		
Central heating plant		\$48,000 00
Blind girls dormitory		60,000 00
Improvements and repairs, dairy buildings and fences		4,500 00
Artesian wells		4,000 00
New electric wiring throughout school		12,500 00
Repairs and improvements		27,750 00
Painting buildings and fences	\$4,500 00	
Shingle roof, plumbing, etc.	800 00	
Cementing basements and walks	1,500 00	
Maple floors, dormitories	5,000 00	
Remodeling five dormitories	3,200 00	
Outdoor play grounds	2,000 00	
Poultry plant	1,500 00	
Remodeling and moving horse barn	2,000 00	
Repairs on greenhouse	500 00	
Rebuilding chapel organ	6,000 00	
Garbage incinerator	750 00	
New roads	4,000 00	
Fire escape, manual arts building	1,500 00	
Totals		\$31,050 00
<i>Industrial Home for Adult Blind.</i>		
Furniture for new dormitory building		\$4,000 00
Industrial and recreation buildings		25,000 00
Improvements and repairs		6,000 00
Stable and garage	\$5,000 00	
Sidewalks and grounds	1,000 00	
Totals		\$35,000 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Established projects	Requested	Recommended
<i>State Agricultural Society.</i>		
Woman's building	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00
Care and improvement of grounds	10,000 00	5,000 00
Additional barns	15,000 00	5,000 00
Reconstruction of windows, agricultural building	500 00	-----
Installation and maintenance permanent exhibit, fair grounds	50,000 00	-----
Additional grounds (20 acres)	50,000 00	-----
Purchase lots adjoining railroad entrance	2,540 00	2,540 00
Totals	\$178,040 00	\$92,540 00
<i>California Redwood Park.</i>		
Road sprinkling system and sprinkling outfit	\$15,000 00	-----
Barn	5,000 00	-----
Fencing Saratoga Gap road as per right-of-way agreements	5,000 00	-----
Totals	\$25,000 00	-----
<i>Sixth District Agricultural Society.</i>		
Maintenance exposition building	\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00
<i>Veterans' Home of California.</i>		
New hospital building	\$200,000 00	\$150,000 00
General improvements and repairs to buildings	15,000 00	15,000 00
Plumbing and repairs to plumbing	10,000 00	10,000 00
Painting	5,000 00	-----
Improvements to grounds	5,000 00	-----
Ice plant	7,500 00	-----
Electric wiring	3,500 00	-----
Two apartment flats and two cottages	20,000 00	3,500 00
Bath rooms—five each in five barracks	15,000 00	-----
Enlargement to kitchen	5,000 00	-----
Rock crusher	1,500 00	-----
New telephone switchboard and equipment	1,500 00	-----
Fuel oil pump, heating and pipe line	5,000 00	-----
Fencing and improvement to cemetery	1,000 00	-----
Totals	\$295,000 00	\$103,500 00

<i>Woman's Relief Corps Home.</i>			
Totals		\$1,500 00	\$2,500 00
Trained nurses (general appropriation bill)		2,500 00	\$2,500 00
Improvements, repairs, etc.			

<i>Stockton State Hospital.</i>			
Totals		\$4,000 00	\$2,500 00
Additions to receiving building		\$35,000 00	
Building		\$32,500 00	
Furniture		2,500 00	
Convalescent building for females			\$30,000 00
Building		\$35,000 00	
Furnishings		5,000 00	
Cottage for males			30,000 00
Building		\$35,000 00	
Furnishings		5,000 00	
Apartment house (four apartments) for doctors			23,300 00
Building		\$18,800 00	
Furnishings		4,500 00	
Electric wiring			14,500 00
Boiler for female department			7,000 00
Isolation hospital building			17,000 00
Building		\$15,500 00	
Furnishings		1,500 00	
Tubercular hospital			6,000 00
Building		\$14,500 00	
Furnishings		1,500 00	
Farm buildings, silo, hay and shelter barn			7,000 00
Concrete walks			1,000 00
New dairy herd			12,000 00
Totals		\$255,800 00	\$109,500 00

<i>Napa State Hospital.</i>			
Totals		\$75,000 00	15,000 00
Hospital for invalids and physical diseases		15,000 00	15,000 00
Remodeling south pay cottage for acute cases		50,000 00	
Home for employees		15,000 00	
Laboratory			7,500 00
Purchase Kruse ranch		10,000 00	
Replacing tower on administration building		4,000 00	
New laundry machinery		6,000 00	
Cottages for officers		10,000 00	
Workingmen's home—Smith-Brown ranch			10,000 00
Totals		\$192,500 00	\$42,500 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Established projects		Requested	Recommended
<i>Agucos State Hospital.</i>			
Cottage for male working patients		\$59,500 00	\$45,000 00
Building			
Furnishings	\$32,500 00		
Convalescent cottage, male patients	7,000 00		
Building		49,000 00	
Furnishings	\$15,000 00		
Nurses' home for male employees	4,000 00		
Building		48,000 00	
Furnishings	\$43,000 00		
Staff house for physicians (four families)	5,000 00		
Building		24,500 00	
Furnishings	\$20,000 00		
Cottage for steward	4,500 00		
Building		5,250 00	
Furnishings	4,000 00		
Dairy barn and equipment	1,250 00		
Dairy herd		25,000 00	20,000 00
Totals		10,000 00	10,000 00
		\$221,250 00	\$75,000 00
<i>Mendocino State Hospital.</i>			
Receiving building and equipment		\$100,000 00	
Three electric elevators		7,500 00	\$7,500 00
New main pipe line		25,000 00	25,000 00
Nurses' home		20,000 00	
Nightwatchman's home		5,000 00	
Plumbing repairs		5,000 00	5,000 00
Totals		\$162,500 00	\$37,500 00
<i>Southern California State Hospital.</i>			
Two patient cottages and furnishings		\$50,000 00	\$25,000 00
Hospital building and furnishings		60,000 00	
Fire escapes		5,000 00	5,000 00
Nurses' home and furnishings		35,000 00	
Well and pumping station and mains		10,000 00	10,000 00

		30,000 00	5,000 00	8,000 00	5,000 00
<i>Sonoma State Home.</i>					
Industrial building					
Fences, wire for enclosures					
Electric wiring for grounds and buildings					
Totals		\$208,000 00			\$45,000 00
Girls' nursery building					
Building			\$20,000 00		
Furnishings			5,000 00		
Cottage for male epileptics					
Building			\$20,000 00		
Furnishings			5,000 00		
School rooms and assembly hall					
Building			\$95,000 00		
Furnishings			5,000 00		
New laundry building					
Building			\$15,000 00		
Equipment			2,000 00		
Remodeling Madrona hall for commissary and bakery					
Dormitory and apartment house for employees					
Buildings			\$20,000 00		
Furnishings			5,000 00		
Water and steam piping, and plumbing repairs					
Improvement of grounds and roads					
Infirmary building for girls					
Building			\$20,000 00		
Furnishings			5,000 00		
Cottage for first assistant physician					
Building			\$3,500 00		
Furnishings			1,500 00		
Industrial school building					
Additions to electric power plant					
Cottage for females					
Building			\$20,000 00		
Furnishings			5,000 00		
Moran Settlement—10 buildings and furnishings					
Totals		\$343,750 00			\$71,750 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Established projects	Requested	Recommended
<i>State Hospital at Norwalk.</i>		
Support, etc., sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years.....	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
<i>Preston School of Industry.</i>		
General repairs, improvements and small buildings.....	\$33,000 00	\$30,000 00
Repairs.....	\$11,300 00	
Water system.....	8,000 00	
Detention house.....	5,000 00	
Band stand and practice house.....	1,500 00	
Power house.....	3,000 00	
Cow and hay sheds.....	2,000 00	
General expense.....	2,200 00	
Officers' cottages and equipment.....		
Miscellaneous expenses.....	12,000 00	
Fifty sets of carpenter tools for boys.....	15,700 00	
Wages for boys.....		
Music and instruments.....	\$1,000 00	
Dental work.....	10,000 00	
Oculist work.....	1,500 00	
	2,000 00	
	1,200 00	
Totals.....	\$60,700 00	\$30,000 00
<i>Whittier State School.</i>		
General repairs, improvements and equipment.....	\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00
Cottages, furnishings and equipment.....	75,000 00	50,000 00
School quarters and library building.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Quarters for officers, furnishings and equipment.....	15,000 00	
Superintendent's residence.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Administration buildings and equipment.....	35,000 00	
Totals.....	\$106,000 00	\$91,000 00
<i>California School for Girls.</i>		
Improvements of grounds and equipment.....	\$7,500 00	\$7,500 00
Receiving cottage.....	8,500 00	
Building.....		
Furniture.....	\$7,500 00	
	1,000 00	
Cottages for employees.....		
Buildings.....	9,500 00	9,500 00
Furniture.....		
	\$7,500 00	
	2,000 00	

Farm buildings and improvements.....	21,000 00	21,000 00
Fence around property.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
Motor truck.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Garage and tool house.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Farm equipment.....	500 00	500 00
Tool house and general shop.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Six typical cottages.....	150,000 00	150,000 00
Buildings.....	\$135,000 00	
Furnishings.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Building for commissary and equipment.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
Administration building.....	34,000 00	34,000 00
Building.....	\$30,000 00	
Furniture.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Totals.....	\$250,000 00	\$127,000 00

State Board of Prison Directors.

Folsom State Prison.

Parole work.....	\$35,000 00	\$35,000 00
New bake ovens.....	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Live stock.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
Farm buildings.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Refrigerating plants.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Repairs and improvements.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
Reconstruction of electrical equipment of power house.....	31,000 00	31,000 00
Expenses of change from coal to oil burners.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Tubercular hospital and equipment.....	35,000 00	35,000 00
Horse barn and storage sheds.....	27,000 00	27,000 00
Furnishing and decorating warden's residence.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Emergency fund.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Totals.....	\$141,000 00	\$86,000 00

San Quentin State Prison.

Machinery and equipment for manufacturing department.....	\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00
General repairs and improvements.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
East wing to new cell building.....	100,400 00	100,400 00
West wing to new cell building.....	119,400 00	119,400 00
Concrete bath house.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Isolation building.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
Dairy and farm buildings.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Pumping plant and water supply.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Extension of walls.....	5,000 00	5,000 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—Concluded.

Established projects		Requested	Recommended
<i>San Quentin State Prison—Continued.</i>			
Employees' cottages		\$15,000 00	
Live stock		5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Deficiency support		232,000 00	232,000 00
Totals		\$556,800 00	\$302,000 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Sacramento-San Joaquin flood control, cooperation with United States government		\$1,000,000 00	\$500,000 00
Contagious and infectious diseases		50,000 00	50,000 00
Payment of compensation benefits to state employees		15,000 00	15,000 00
Printing and distributing constitutional amendments		30,000 00	30,000 00
Totals		\$1,095,000 00	\$535,000 00
<i>Claims Where No Appropriation Has Been Made.</i>			
Refunds—corporation franchise tax—judgments		\$32,125 39	\$32,125 39
Refunds—corporation license tax		42,454 97	42,454 97
Assessments for street work		1,011 25	1,011 25
Costs foreclosing swamp lands		39 85	39 85
Interest on Indian war bonds		2,519 88	2,519 88
Advertising state bond issues		31,000 00	31,000 00
Industrial accident compensation benefits, John Lofthus		5,000 00	408 50
Totals		\$114,151 34	\$109,619 84
<i>Claims—Outlawed.</i>			
Support of orphans		\$90 28	\$91 03
Fred H. Figel, payment on cement		840 83	840 83
Traveling expenses, board of agriculture		145 85	145 85
Totals		\$1,066 96	\$1,067 71
Total special appropriations for established projects—requested		\$7,018,882 30	
Total special appropriations for established projects—recommended			\$3,288,926 74

<i>New Projects.</i>	
University of California—Maintenance medical department.....	\$200,000 00
El Centro-Yuma highway.....	400,000 00
Banning-Brawley highway.....	217,500 00
San Rafael Deep Water Channel—Cooperation with United States Government.....	12,500 00
Los Angeles Flood Control—cooperation with United States Government.....	200,000 00
Tuberculosis—aid to counties.....	100,000 00
Labor Exchange Bureau.....	150,000 00
Labor Camp Inspection Bureau.....	50,000 00
Housing Inspection Bureau.....	40,000 00
Revolving Fund Manufacturing Departments San Quentin.....	25,000 00
State Purchasing Department.....	50,000 00
Total new projects requested.....	\$2,245,000 00
Total new projects recommended.....	\$92,500 00
Grand total old and new projects requested.....	\$9,263,882 30
Grand total old and new projects recommended.....	\$2,981,426 74
<i>University of California (Three-cent Tax).</i>	
University Fund (1911 provisions lapse June 30, 1915) requested.....	\$2,065,874 00
University Fund recommended.....	\$1,865,435 00
<i>Summary of Budget Condition.</i>	
Estimated receipts as per Controller's statement for sixty-seventh fiscal year.....	\$16,450,900 00
Estimated receipts as per Controller's statement for sixty-eighth fiscal year.....	10,805,900 00
Estimated expenditures—	
Established expenditures as per Controller's statement for sixty-seventh fiscal year.....	\$7,131,901 00
Estimated expenditures as per Controller's statement for sixty-eighth fiscal year.....	7,300,961 00
Total general appropriation bill—recommended.....	\$14,432,862 00
Total special appropriations for established projects—recommended.....	15,358,200 00
Total special appropriations for new projects—recommended.....	3,288,926 74
Allowance for needs not reported—recommended.....	692,500 00
University Fund (three-cent tax)—recommended.....	500,000 00
Total.....	1,865,435 00
Deficiency in revenue for sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years as shown by estimated receipts and expenditures.....	\$36,137,863 74
Total.....	\$2,871,063 74

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS.

Exhibit A. Showing the Condition of the Several Funds, June 30, 1913.

Funds	Balance on hand	Warrants outstanding	Balance in state treasury
General Fund	\$1,982,805 00	\$164,142 59	\$5,146,947 59
State School Fund	584,366 17	21,409 18	605,775 35
State School Land Fund	85,761 60	308 51	83,070 11
State School Land Deposit Fund	97,040 00		97,040 00
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	47,918 56	20 41	47,938 97
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	12,606 92		12,606 92
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	100,385 12	95 27	100,480 39
San Francisco Seawall Fund	5,492 88		5,492 88
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	3,999 89	40,000 00	43,999 89
State Printing Fund	56,181 17	313 48	56,494 65
Textbook Royalty Fund	354 31		354 31
State School Book Fund	77,365 32	2,548 60	79,913 92
Department Engineering Revolving Fund	4,979 79	1,782 50	6,762 29
Adult Blind Fund	14,733 92		14,733 92
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	5,000 00		5,000 00
Folsom Prison Fund	1,752 29		1,752 29
San Quentin Prison Fund	300,136 54		300,136 54
Jute Revolving Fund	178,548 35		178,548 35
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	8,585 41		8,585 41
State Banking Fund	11,350 70	4,809 85	16,160 55
Building and Loan Inspection Fund	11,938 19		11,938 19
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	26,024 74		26,024 74
State Library Fund	3,526 23		3,526 23
Supreme Court Library Fund	4,742 29		4,742 29
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, First District	4,937 10	50 00	5,007 10
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Second District	3,762 76		3,762 76
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Third District	953 45		953 45
Contingent Fund, Institution for Deaf and Blind	217 19		217 19
Contingent Fund, Sonoma State Home	13,632 23		13,632 23
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	31,748 68		31,748 68
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	23,926 42		23,926 42
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	28,121 85		28,121 85
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	11,090 48		11,090 48
Contingent Fund, Southern California State Hospital	55,536 55		55,536 55
Contingent Fund, Chico Normal School	2,315 40		2,315 40
Contingent Fund, Fresno Normal School	1,246 21		1,246 21
Contingent Fund, Los Angeles Normal School	77 47		77 47
Contingent Fund, San Diego Normal School	101 28		101 28
Contingent Fund, San Jose Normal School	36 14		36 14
Contingent Fund, San Francisco Normal School	2,440 35		2,440 35
Contingent Fund, Santa Barbara Normal School	352 94		352 94
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry	1,065 32		1,065 32
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic School	6,354 10		6,354 10
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School	1,425 59	105 82	1,531 41
Contingent Fund, State Board of Pharmacy	14,187 64		14,187 64
Contingent Fund, Folsom State Hospital	179 00		179 00
Contingent Fund, Labor Bureau	10,311 08		10,311 08
State Highway Fund	2,679,143 13		2,679,143 13
State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund		79,180 00	79,180 00
Second San Francisco Seawall Fund	191,121 22	135 40	191,257 62
Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	30,936 66		30,936 66
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund	1,634,623 18		1,634,623 18
Veterans' Home, Support and Maintenance Fund	4,639 00		4,639 00
University Fund			
Needles School District Bond Fund	183 75		183 75
Interest and Sinking Fund		70,717 50	70,717 50
War Bond Fund	2,829 76		2,829 76
Forestry Fund	169 88		169 88
United States Forest Reserve Fund			
Railway Tax Contingent Fund	1,904 52		1,904 52
Medical Prosecution Fund	185 80		185 80
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund	125 38		125 38
State University Fund			
Sacramento Drainage District Fund	112 04		112 04
State High School Fund	1,175 59	2,602 26	3,777 85
Railway Tax Fund	30,263 94		30,263 94
Railroad Commission Fund	73,504 47		73,504 47
Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund			
	179,834 56		179,834 56
Total amount in state treasury	\$11,669,817 55	\$388,222 37	\$12,058,039 92

Recapitulation.

Controller's ledger balance			\$11,669,817 55
Warrants outstanding			388,222 37
Total cash in treasury June 30, 1913			\$12,058,039 92
Total cash in treasury June 30, 1912			9,008,533 86
Excess in treasury sixty-fourth fiscal year as against sixty-third fiscal year			\$2,154,506 06

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit B. Showing the Condition of the Several Funds, June 30, 1914.

Funds	Balance on hand	Warrants outstanding	Balance in state treasury
General Fund	\$3,627,753 15	\$137,912 05	\$5,765,335 20
State School Fund	533,504 80	6,375 97	529,247 77
State School Land Fund	55,545 80	28,568 00	55,323 48
State School Land Deposit Fund	97,020 00		97,020 00
Estate of Deceased Persons Fund	11,919 65	84 30	12,003 95
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	14,391 92		14,391 92
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	275,581 83	62 55	275,644 38
San Francisco Seawall Fund	5,492 88		5,492 88
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	27,476 85	40,000 00	67,476 85
State Printing Fund	61,192 34	284 39	61,476 73
Textbook Royalty Fund	340 43		340 43
State School Book Fund	129,906 56	322 45	130,229 01
Department Engineering Revolving Fund	2,545 10	4,455 33	7,000 43
Adult Blind Fund	17,062 20		17,062 20
Folsom Prison Fund	6,229 47		6,229 47
San Quentin Prison Fund	148,353 52		148,353 52
Jute Revolving Fund	58,864 59		58,864 59
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	3,982 74	1,941 95	5,924 69
State Banking Fund	16,044 90	5,872 20	21,917 10
Building and Loan Inspection Fund	12,589 94		12,589 94
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	31,128 33		31,128 33
State Library Fund	18,471 73	4,399 19	22,870 92
Supreme Court Library Fund	5,231 04		5,231 04
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, First District	5,706 00		5,706 00
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Second District	4,814 43		4,814 43
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Third District	1,088 05		1,088 05
Contingent Fund, California School for Deaf and Blind	3,044 45		3,044 45
Contingent Fund, Sonoma State Home	14,718 75		14,718 75
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	35,174 92		35,174 92
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	29,700 27		29,700 27
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	35,164 73		35,164 73
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	10,985 61		10,985 61
Contingent Fund, Southern California State Hospital	61,834 53		61,834 53
Contingent Fund, Chico Normal School	3,633 69		3,633 69
Contingent Fund, Fresno Normal School	689 96		689 96
Contingent Fund, Los Angeles Normal School	388 29		388 29
Contingent Fund, San Diego Normal School	306 47		306 47
Contingent Fund, San Jose Normal School	36 14		36 14
Contingent Fund, San Francisco Normal School	6,595 64		6,595 64
Contingent Fund, Santa Barbara Normal School	2,131 21		2,131 21
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry	2,446 21		2,446 21
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic School	3,751 12		3,751 12
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School	10,420 44		10,420 44
Contingent Fund, State Board of Pharmacy	14,271 53		14,271 53
Contingent Fund, Folsom State Hospital	179 00		179 00
Contingent Fund, Labor Bureau	9,729 43	1,662 78	11,392 21
State Highway Fund	6,615,634 00	4,231 61	6,619,835 61
State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund	49,957 71		49,957 71
Second San Francisco Seawall Fund	4,171,198 52		4,171,198 52
Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	148,023 20		148,023 20
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund	1,043,274 58		1,043,274 58
Veterans' Home, Support and Maintenance Fund	5,648 19		5,648 19
University Fund			
Needles School District Bond Fund	183 75		183 75
Interest and Sinking Fund		70,717 50	70,717 50
War Bond Fund	2,829 76		2,829 76
Forestry Fund	169 88		169 88
United States Forest Reserve Fund			
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund	125 38		125 38
State University Fund			
Sacramento Drainage District Fund	112 04		112 04
State High School Fund	619 72	4,160 76	4,780 48
Railway Tax Fund	30,251 33		30,251 36
Railroad Commission Fund	109,385 71	14,121 45	123,507 16
Los Angeles Normal School Building and Improvement Fund	21,507 78		21,507 78
Contingent Fund, Dental Examiners	12,374 62		12,374 62
Contingent Fund, State Agricultural Society	4,623 93	1,290 06	5,913 99
Contingent Fund, Veterinary Medicine Examiners			
Mining Bureau Fund	749 50	17 75	767 25
Bond Investment Fund	11,935 99		11,935 99
Corporation Commission Fund			
Motor Vehicle Fund	1,085,404 25	2,625 42	1,088,029 67
Ballot Paper Revolving Fund	9,025 49		9,025 49
Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund	40,459 20	408 33	40,867 53
State Optometry Fund	8,300 94		8,300 94

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit B. Showing the Condition of the Several Funds, June 30, 1914.

Funds	Balance on hand	Warrants outstanding	Balance in state treasury
School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....	\$9,148 65		\$9,148 65
School Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund.....	13,771 15	\$162 50	13,933 65
Accident and Prevention Fund.....	658 70		658 70
Industrial Accident Fund.....	118,951 64		118,951 64
State Compensation Insurance Fund.....			
Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....			
Contingent Fund, Medical Examiners.....	11,135 46	1,150 81	12,286 27
Contingent Fund, California State Reformatory.....	2,250 00		2,250 00
Department Engineering, Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....	8,500 00		8,500 00
Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....	1,961 29		1,961 29
Receiver's Fund.....	5,008 35		5,008 35
Total amount in state treasury.....	\$18,910,691 38	\$302,545 03	\$19,213,236 41

Recapitulation.

Controller's ledger balance.....	\$18,910,691 38
Warrants outstanding.....	302,545 03
Total cash in treasury June 30, 1914.....	\$19,213,236 41
Total cash in treasury June 30, 1914.....	\$19,213,236 41
Total cash in treasury June 30, 1913.....	12,058,039 92
Excess in treasury sixty-fifth fiscal year as against sixty-third fiscal year.....	\$7,155,196 49

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit C—Receipts.

From what source	Sixty-fourth fiscal year	Sixty-fifth fiscal year
State taxes, corporation franchise—General Fund	\$10,887,144 77	\$12,963,660 10
Property tax (tax delinquencies, etc.)	88,450 87	58,129 47
Railroads—Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund	64,843 49	63,467 76
State taxes—Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund	1,208,602 83	1,206,833 85
Poll tax	856,875 80	845,485 10
Inheritance tax	1,586,875 07	1,796,478 57
State school lands 16 and 36 sections, principal	72,757 56	34,880 56
State school lands, 16 and 36 sections, interest	41,986 60	36,315 26
Counties' portion, board, etc., Whittier State School	35,230 29	17,413 30
Counties' portion, board, etc., Preston School of Industry	47,706 92	69,313 83
Counties' portion, board, etc., Sonoma State Home	95,877 50	105,264 14
Counties' portion, board, etc., Training School for Girls		1,013 27
Estates of deceased persons	35,985 15	13,589 57
Secretary of State, fees of office	236,530 31	189,972 31
Secretary of State, corporation license tax	798,886 25	741,082 55
Secretary of State, automobile licenses	84,736 00	32,407 50
Secretary of State, filing nomination papers	5,905 00	
Secretary of State, refund		998 07
Surveyor General, fees—General Fund	602 50	1,538 50
Surveyor General, fees—School Land Deposit Fund	80 00	
Register of State Land Office, fees	3,173 25	2,091 40
Clerk of Supreme Court, fees	7,261 65	7,984 50
Insurance Commissioner, collections	60,969 12	69,275 02
Motor Vehicle Department, collections		1,173,354 25
Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of school textbooks— State School Book Fund	78,355 65	
Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of school textbooks— Textbook Royalty Fund	27,685 91	
Superintendent of Public Instruction, receipts from diplomas, etc.	399 82	1 480 00
Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of school books		2,269 33
Board of Harbor Commissioners, San Francisco, rent of wharves, etc.	1,422,887 84	1,538,162 93
Home for Adult Blind, receipts	22,778 88	22,039 95
Superintendent of Banks, collections	76,659 28	94,242 04
Superintendent of Banks, refund	500 00	
Building and Loan Commissioners, collections	8,661 78	8,331 51
Superintendent of Printing, receipts	310,533 08	280,666 72
Superintendent of Printing, refund		25 40
State Treasurer, interest on state deposits	194,909 41	230,926 98
State Treasurer, fees, registration of bonds		51 00
State Treasurer, refund		103 00
Lunacy Commission, collections	2,169 78	2,588 80
Warden San Quentin Prison, receipts—San Quentin Prison Fund	120,716 22	205,952 73
Warden San Quentin Prison, receipts—Jute Revolving Fund	273,245 01	103,577 70
Warden San Quentin Prison, refund		156 45
Folsom Prison, receipts	11,945 41	7,801 77
Prison Directors, sales crushed rock	4,941 38	
Prison Directors, refund		269 75
State Agricultural Society, receipts	69,609 56	81,037 00
State Agricultural Society, receipts—General Fund		948 20
Fish Commissioners, fines for violation of game laws, etc.	21,846 47	18,300 42
Fish Commissioners, sales of fish licenses	23,907 50	26,955 00
Fish Commissioners, sales of hunting licenses	161,059 94	167,140 65
Fish Commissioners, sales of anglers' licenses		13,226 25
Railroad Commission, fees	72,228 15	82,589 89
Railroad Commission, fees	226 25	
State Engineer, receipts—General Fund	29,211 93	18,141 86
State Engineer, receipts—Revolving Fund, Department of Engi- neering	37,362 49	37,495 91
State Engineer, receipts—Motor Vehicle Fund		772 41
United States Government, account Forest Reserve	62,052 82	74,541 55
United States Government, account 5 per cent school lands	17,354 82	13,619 54
Industrial Accident Commission, receipts		374,884 85
Industrial Accident Commission, fees		658 70
U. S. Webb, Attorney General, judgments		33 40
Fines, account violation of dairy laws	2,128 53	2,031 65
Fines account violation of pure food laws	357 50	167 25
Dairy Bureau, fees	1,748 19	2,745 49
District Court of Appeals No. 1, fees—General Fund	1,297 25	1,547 25
District Court of Appeals No. 1, fees—Library Fund	1,297 25	1,547 25
District Court of Appeals No. 2, fees—General Fund	2,471 00	2,336 70
District Court of Appeals No. 2, fees—Library Fund	2,471 00	2,336 70
District Court of Appeals No. 3, fees—General Fund	528 75	666 00
District Court of Appeals No. 3, fees—Library Fund	528 75	666 00
State Board of Dental Examiners, receipts		18,777 21
Trustees Los Angeles Normal School, sale of property	195,000 00	301,061 01
Governor H. W. Johnson, refund account G. A. R. encampment	5,750 00	
State Board of Medical Examiners, fees	2,856 20	200 00
State Board of Medical Examiners, fees		20,592 18

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued

Exhibit C—Receipts.

From what source	Sixty-fourth fiscal year	Sixty-fifth fiscal year
Regents State University, sale of reports	\$19 00	\$6 50
State Board of Pharmacy, receipts	9,969 06	83 89
Sacramento Drainage District, receipts	2 43	
Robt. N. Lynch, refund account Turin Exposition	154 06	
Board of Water Control, fees	585 00	678 02
Board of Control, sale of maps	49 35	17 40
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, fees	1 45	251 40
Stockton Hospital, receipts	29,075 11	28,800 73
Stockton Hospital, refund	17 00	579 36
Napa Hospital, receipts	47,333 66	59,100 49
Napa Hospital, refund	111 00	169 68
Agnews Hospital, receipts	34,955 31	45,166 56
Agnews Hospital, refund		167 97
Mendocino Hospital, receipts	17,315 33	16,206 12
Mendocino Hospital, refund		260 22
Southern California Hospital, receipts	62,147 92	51,909 32
Southern California Hospital, refund		383 79
Sonoma State Home, receipts	14,564 43	18,077 77
Sonoma State Home, refund	3 00	300 00
Fresno Normal School, receipts	1,576 00	1,427 50
Chico Normal School, receipts	3,936 52	3,566 65
San Francisco Normal School, receipts	10,061 25	11,126 75
San Francisco Normal School, refund	505 00	45 54
Santa Barbara Normal School, receipts	2,575 50	6,555 03
Santa Barbara Normal School, refund	60 00	464 35
San Diego Normal School, receipts	128 95	304 89
San Diego Normal School, refund	70 71	
Los Angeles Normal School, refund	58 30	100 00
Los Angeles Normal School, receipts	12 40	310 82
San Jose Normal School, refund		318 66
California Polytechnic School, receipts	36,770 58	22,951 61
California Polytechnic School, refund	500 00	
Institution for Deaf and Blind, receipts	4,858 15	6,112 26
Preston School of Industry, receipts	3,099 64	3,627 52
Preston School of Industry, refund	31 66	200 00
Whittier State School, receipts	10,843 41	12,843 26
Whittier State School, refund account transferring inmates to Preston		4,539 27
Veterans' Home, receipts	108,956 86	99,821 07
Refunds on account of principal and interest on bonded debt	596 52	1,229 66
Costs of foreclosure suits		24 75
Unclaimed deposits in banks		4,741 31
Teachers' pensions, etc.		53,468 95
Board of Health, fees	3,322 14	5,167 28
Board of Health, fees, nurses' registration		44,502 00
Interest on bonds—School Fund	329,815 43	351,157 57
Interest on bonds—General Fund		15,424 01
Interest on bonds—University Fund	49,845 00	49,845 00
Interest on bonds—Bond Investment Fund		11,935 99
Interest on bonds—Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	1,635 00	1,785 00
Interest on bonds—San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	65,190 74	92,966 14
Interest on bonds—State Highway Fund	26,764 64	69,377 18
Interest on bonds—Estates Deceased Persons Fund	9,601 80	9,675 06
Redemption of bonds	229,088 43	225,700 37
Receipts, sale of Highway bonds	3,561,632 29	6,371,000 00
Receipts, sale of Second San Francisco Seawall bonds	878,000 00	4,843,000 00
Interest and premiums, Second San Francisco Seawall bonds	8,112 13	32,804 24
Payment of interest on highway moneys	3,924 72	65,723 78
Superintendent of San Francisco Schools, donation		84 95
Bureau of Labor Statistics, collections	10,580 00	11,685 10
Trustees of State Library, receipts	129 47	213 74
A. B. Nye, State Controller, fees, Title Insurance and Trust Co.	70 00	25 80
A. B. Nye, State Controller, fees, Sec. 710, C. of C. P.	10 00	43 20
John S. Chambers, State Controller, fees, Sec. 710, C. of C. P.		6 65
State Board of Optometry		11,190 94
W. and P. Nichols, bankers, dissolved	158 94	
Bank of A. J. Costa and Co., dissolved	225 00	
Treasurer of Inyo county, royalty on minerals	727 50	
State Treasurer, account Martinez Abstract and Title Co.	5 00	
Sutter's Fort Trustees, receipts	18 44	
Board of Forestry, refund	227 75	948 26
A. J. Cook, Horticultural Commissioner, refund	59 01	800 99
Los Angeles Express, refund	47 97	
Tulare county, refund	103 61	
Conservation Commission, refund	6 54	39 32
F. F. Peese, sergeant-at-arms, Assembly, refund	25 00	
Chas. Keane, State Veterinarian, refund	3 50	4 51
M. Meadows, refund	20	
C. E. Ruddock, refund	9 40	91 70

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit C—Receipts.

From what source	Sixty-fourth fiscal year	Sixty-fifth fiscal year
H. W. Johnstone, refund	\$1 61	
Geo. G. Radcliff, refund	100 00	\$331 16
Board of Health, refund	539 31	
Fred C. Scott, refund	6 00	
Frank M. Smith, refund	70 00	
J. P. McLaughlin, refund	500 00	16 65
California Redwood Park Commission, refund	500 00	
O. W. Bottorf, refund	130 40	
Board of Control, refund	58 00	109 24
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, refund	12 50	
State Water Commission, refund	95 00	
California State Reformatory, refund	5 32	2,250 00
Frank Adams, refund	335 00	3 75
Geo. Cashel, refund	08 35	
Board of Charities and Corrections, refund	1 50	26 84
California Highway Commission, refund	920 50	5,622 04
Warden Folsom Prison, refund	5 84	3 84
H. L. Johnson, receiver Bank of Callistoga		5 56
Unclaimed funds of receivers		5,008 35
Mining Bureau, refund	1 60	
Mining Bureau, receipts		3,123 26
Adjutant General, refund	651 32	642 10
Paul E. Flammer, refund		9 25
A. R. Mehrtens, refund		125 00
Mrs. Bertha Alderman, refund		7 59
H. D. McGlashan, refund		1 00
Industrial Accident Commission, refund		135 06
Scott, Lyman and Stack, refund		3 20
State Reclamation Board, refund		26 74
Wells A. Hutchins, refund		4 30
P. W. Bennett, refund		125 00
Wells-Fargo and Company, refund		14 21
E. Hyatt, Secretary Board of Education, refund		\$44 75
Commissioners of Education, refund		309 90
Trustees California Training School, refund		35 82
Immigration and Housing Commission, refund		28 30
John F. Tyler, refund		1 00
Unknown, refund		20 00
Civil Service Commission, refund		11 66
Napa county, refund account orphans		28 02
Siskiyou county, refund account orphans		26 76
Total receipts	\$25,052,863 10	\$35,895,013 58
Canceled warrants	856 48	782 80
Total receipts including canceled warrants	\$25,053,719 58	\$35,895,796 38

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit C—Receipts.

From what source	Sixty-fourth fiscal year	Sixty-fifth fiscal year
<i>Transfer Accounts.</i>		
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	\$211,949 72	\$211,949 72
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	60,167 88	172,314 96
Transferred from General Fund to School Land Fund	50,727 50	
Transferred from General Fund to Veterans' Home Fund	127,500 00	132,500 00
Transferred from General Fund to State Library Fund	42,000 00	103,166 66
Transferred from General Fund to Los Angeles Normal School Building Fund	100,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Insurance Commissioners' Special Fund	30,000 00	30,000 00
Transferred from State Highway Fund to Highway Interest and Sinking Fund	87,035 36	
	226 25	
Transferred from General Fund to Railroad Commission Fund		4,122,492 00
Transferred from General Fund to State School Fund	3,808,795 00	642,780 00
Transferred from General Fund to High School Fund	572,715 00	
Transferred from General Fund to State University Fund	813,823 99	871,698 96
Transferred from General Fund to Interest and Sinking Fund	141,435 00	141,435 00
Transferred from General Fund to Highway Interest and Sinking Fund		86,080 53
Transferred from General Fund to State Compensation Insurance Fund		100,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to Ballot Paper Revolving Fund		10,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to Second San Francisco Seawall Fund		1,668,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to Second San Francisco Seawall Interest and Sinking Fund		15,557 34
Transferred from General Fund to State School Book Fund		300,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to School Teachers' Permanent Fund		79,343 75
Transferred from Teachers' Permanent Fund to Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund		36,044 69
Transferred from School Fund to School Land Fund		500 52
Transferred from Motor Vehicle Fund to General Fund		9,552 49
Transferred from Motor Vehicle Fund to Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Fund		5,000 00
Transferred from Motor Vehicle Fund to Department of Engineering, Motor Vehicle Fund		15,000 00
Transferred from Rock Crusher Revolving Fund to Folsom Prison Fund		5,000 00
Transferred from Railway Tax Contingent Fund to School Fund		1,904 52
Transferred from Medical Prosecution Fund to Contingent Fund, State Board of Medical Examiners		285 80
Total receipts, including transfers	\$31,190,095 28	\$44,651,503 32

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit D. Showing the Receipts by Several Funds for Year Ending June 30, 1913.

Funds	Cash receipts	Transfers and canceled warrants	Total receipts
General Fund	\$14,285,434 06	\$856 48	\$14,286,290 54
State School Fund	1,231,327 33	3,898,795 00	5,130,122 33
State School Land Fund	319,927 08	50,727 50	370,654 58
State School Land Deposit Fund	80 00		80 00
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	45,586 95		45,586 95
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	1,635 00		1,635 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	1,422,908 70		1,422,908 70
San Francisco Seawall Fund			
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	65,190 74	211,949 72	277,140 46
State Printing Fund	310,533 08		310,533 08
Textbook Royalty Fund	27,685 91		27,685 91
State School Book Fund	78,355 65		78,355 65
Department Engineering Revolving Fund	37,362 49		37,362 49
Adult Blind Fund	22,778 88		22,778 88
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	4,941 38		4,941 38
Folsom Prison Fund	11,945 41		11,945 41
San Quentin Prison Fund	120,716 22		120,716 22
Jute Revolving Fund	273,245 01		273,245 01
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		30,000 00	30,000 00
State Banking Fund	76,659 28		76,659 28
Building and Loan Inspection Fund	8,661 73		8,661 73
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	182,906 41		182,906 41
State Library Fund	129 47	42,000 00	42,129 47
Supreme Court Library Fund	1,452 33		1,452 33
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, First District	1,297 25		1,297 25
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Second District	2,471 00		2,471 00
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Third District	528 75		528 75
Contingent Fund, Institution for Deaf and Blind	4,858 15		4,858 15
Contingent Fund, Sonoma State Home	14,564 43		14,564 43
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	34,955 31		34,955 31
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	17,315 33		17,315 33
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	47,333 66		47,333 66
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	29,075 11		29,075 11
Contingent Fund, Southern California State Hospital	62,147 92		62,147 92
Contingent Fund, Chico Normal School	3,936 52		3,936 52
Contingent Fund, Fresno Normal School	1,576 00		1,576 00
Contingent Fund, Los Angeles Normal School	12 40		12 40
Contingent Fund, San Diego Normal School	128 95		128 95
Contingent Fund, San Jose Normal School			
Contingent Fund, San Francisco Normal School	10,064 25		10,064 25
Contingent Fund, Santa Barbara Normal School	2,575 50		2,575 50
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry	3,099 64		3,099 64
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic School	36,770 58		36,770 58
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School	10,843 41		10,843 41
Contingent Fund, State Board of Pharmacy	9,939 06		9,939 06
Contingent Fund, Folsom State Hospital			
Contingent Fund, Labor Bureau	10,980 00		10,980 00
State Highway Fund	3,561,632 29		3,561,632 29
State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund	26,764 64	87,035 36	113,800 00
Second San Francisco Seawall Fund	858,000 00		858,000 00
Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	8,112 13	60,167 88	68,280 01
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund	1,273,446 25		1,273,446 25
Veterans' Home, Support and Maintenance Fund	108,956 86	127,500 00	236,456 86
University Fund	49,845 00		49,845 00
Needles School District Bond Fund			
Interest and Sinking Fund		141,435 00	141,435 00
War Bond Fund			
Forestry Fund			
United States Forest Reserve Fund	62,052 82		62,052 82
Railway Tax Contingent Fund			
Medical Prosecution Fund	2,856 20		2,856 20
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund			
State University Fund		813,823 99	813,823 99
Sacramento Drainage District Fund	2 43		2 43
State High School Fund		572,715 00	572,715 00
Railway Tax Fund			
Railroad Commission Fund	72,228 15	226 25	72,454 40
Los Angeles Normal School Building and Improvement Fund	195,000 00	100,000 00	295,000 00
Total amount in state treasury	\$25,052,863 10	\$6,137,232 18	\$31,190,095 28

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit E. Receipts by the Several Funds for Year Ending June 30, 1914.

Funds	Cash receipts	Transfers and canceled warrants	Total receipts
General Fund	\$16,450,572 61	\$10,414 88	\$16,460,987 49
State School Fund	1,335,897 48	4,124,893 52	5,300,294 00
State School Land Fund	273,824 02	500 52	274,324 54
State School Land Deposit Fund			
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	23,254 03	20 41	23,285 04
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	1,785 00		1,785 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	1,538,162 93		1,538,162 93
San Francisco Seawall Fund			
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	92,966 14	211,949 72	304,915 83
State Printing Fund	280,666 72		280,666 72
Textbook Royalty Fund			
State School Book Fund	2,361 87	300,000 00	302,361 87
Department Engineering Revolving Fund	37,495 91		37,495 91
Adult Blind Fund	22,039 95		22,039 95
Folsom Prison Fund	7,801 77	5,000 00	12,801 77
San Quentin Prison Fund	205,932 73		205,932 73
Jute Revolving Fund	103,577 70		103,577 70
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		30,000 00	30,000 00
State Banking Fund	94,242 04		94,242 04
Building and Loan Inspection Fund	8,331 51		8,331 51
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	198,767 32		198,767 32
State Library Fund	213 74	103,166 66	103,380 40
Supreme Court Library Fund	1,597 90		1,597 90
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, First District	1,547 25		1,547 25
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Second District	2,329 70		2,329 70
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Third District	666 00		663 00
Contingent Fund, California School for Deaf and Blind	6,112 26		6,112 26
Contingent Fund, Sonoma State Home	18,077 77		18,077 77
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	45,163 56		45,166 56
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	16,206 12		16,206 12
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	59,100 49		59,100 49
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	28,800 73		28,800 73
Contingent Fund, Southern California State Hospital	51,909 32		51,909 32
Contingent Fund, Chico Normal School	3,566 65		3,566 65
Contingent Fund, Fresno Normal School	1,427 50		1,427 50
Contingent Fund, Los Angeles Normal School	310 82		310 82
Contingent Fund, San Diego Normal School	394 89		394 89
Contingent Fund, San Jose Normal School			
Contingent Fund, San Francisco Normal School	11,126 75		11,126 75
Contingent Fund, Santa Barbara Normal School	6,555 03		6,555 03
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry	3,627 52		3,627 52
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic School	22,951 61		22,951 61
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School	12,843 26		12,843 26
Contingent Fund, State Board of Pharmacy	83 89		83 89
Contingent Fund, Folsom State Hospital			
Contingent Fund, Labor Bureau	11,685 10		11,685 10
State Highway Fund	6,376,622 04		6,376,622 04
State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund	69,377 18	86,089 53	155,457 71
Second San Francisco Seawall Fund	4,843,000 00	1,668,000 00	6,511,000 00
Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	32,804 24	187,872 30	220,676 54
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund	1,270,301 14		1,270,301 14
Veterans' Home, Support and Maintenance Fund	99,821 07	132,500 00	232,321 07
University Fund	49,845 00		49,845 00
Needles School District Bond Fund			
Interest and Sinking Fund		141,435 00	141,435 00
War Bond Fund			
Forestry Fund			
United States Forest Reserve Fund	74,541 55		74,541 55
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund			
State University Fund		871,698 93	871,698 96
Sacramento Drainage District Fund			
State High School Fund		642,780 00	642,780 00
Railway Tax Fund			
Railroad Commission Fund	82,589 89		82,589 89
Los Angeles Normal School Building and Improvement Fund	301,061 01		301,061 01
Contingent Fund, Dental Examiners	18,777 21		18,777 21
Contingent Fund, State Agricultural Society	81,037 00		81,037 00
Contingent Fund, Veterinary Medicine Examiners	280 00		280 00
Mining Bureau Fund	3,123 26		3,123 26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit E. Receipts by the Several Funds for Year Ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

Funds	Cash receipts	Transfers and canceled warrants	Total receipts
Bond Investment Fund.....	\$11,935 99		\$11,935 99
Corporation Commission Fund.....			
Motor Vehicle Fund.....	1,174,126 66		1,174,126 66
Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....		\$10,000 00	10,000 00
Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....	44,502 00		44,502 00
State Optometry Fund.....	11,190 94		11,190 94
School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....	53,468 95	79,343 75	132,812 70
School Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund.....		36,044 59	36,044 59
Accident Prevention Fund.....			
Industrial Accident Fund.....	658 70		658 70
State Compensation Insurance Fund.....	374,881 03	100,000 00	474,881 03
Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....			
Contingent Fund, Medical Examiners.....	29,592 18	285 80	29,877 98
Department Engineering, Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....		10,000 00	10,000 00
State Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....		5,000 00	5,000 00
Receiver's Fund.....	5,008 35		5,008 35
Contingent Fund, California State Reformatory.....	2,250 00		2,250 00
Medical Prosecution Fund.....	200 00		200 00
Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....			
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....			
Total amount in state treasury.....	\$85,895,013 58	\$8,756,489 74	\$44,651,503 32

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit F. Disbursements from Funds for the Year Ending June 30, 1913.

Funds	Cash disbursements	Transfers	Total disbursements
General Fund	\$8,322,070 18	\$5,862,569 21	\$14,184,639 39
State School Fund	5,030,391 01		5,030,391 01
State School Land Fund	842,430 16		842,430 16
State School Land Deposit Fund	1,440 00		1,440 00
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	33,416 11		33,416 11
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	6,095 00		6,095 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	1,095,604 11	272,117 60	1,367,721 71
San Francisco Seawall Fund			
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	307,242 93		307,242 96
State Printing Fund	276,003 03		276,006 06
Textbook Royalty Fund	27,656 64		27,656 64
State School Book Fund	119,480 16		119,480 16
Department Engineering Revolving Fund	35,724 90		35,724 90
Adult Blind Fund	18,268 32		18,268 32
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	2,533 09		2,533 09
Folsom Prison Fund	10,205 15		10,205 15
San Quentin Prison Fund	64,156 12		64,156 12
Jute Revolving Fund	163,425 70		163,425 70
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	28,613 40		28,613 40
State Banking Fund	77,817 72		77,817 72
Building and Loan Inspection Fund	7,615 62		7,615 62
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	210,689 17		210,689 17
State Library Fund	42,130 97		42,130 97
Supreme Court Library Fund	1,031 48		1,031 48
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, First District	807 40		807 40
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Second District	1,282 86		1,282 86
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Third District	277 60		277 60
Contingent Fund, Institution for Deaf and Blind	6,126 07		6,126 07
Contingent Fund, Sonoma State Home	11,386 14		11,386 14
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	36,282 40		36,282 40
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	8,493 06		8,493 06
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	51,946 89		51,946 89
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	25,780 07		25,780 07
Contingent Fund, Southern California State Hospital	72,826 40		72,826 40
Contingent Fund, Chico Normal School	2,747 09		2,747 09
Contingent Fund, Fresno Normal School	1,651 24		1,651 24
Contingent Fund, Los Angeles Normal School			
Contingent Fund, San Diego Normal School	79 38		79 38
Contingent Fund, San Jose Normal School			
Contingent Fund, San Francisco Normal School	10,411 45		10,411 45
Contingent Fund, Santa Barbara Normal School	2,476 41		2,476 41
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry	2,046 47		2,046 47
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic School	33,413 31		36,413 31
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School	12,158 54		12,158 54
Contingent Fund, State Board of Pharmacy	1,520 00		1,520 00
Contingent Fund, Folsom State Hospital			
Contingent Fund, Labor Bureau	12,204 03		12,204 03
State Highway Fund	1,090,918 35	1,688 89	1,092,607 24
State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund	113,800 00		113,800 00
Second San Francisco Seawall Fund	1,637,690 34		1,637,690 34
Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	73,980 00		73,980 00
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund	906,925 47		906,925 47
Veterans' Home, Support and Maintenance Fund	243,665 83		243,665 83
University Fund	49,845 00		49,845 00
Needles School District Bond Fund			
Interest and Sinking Fund	141,435 00		141,435 00
War Bond Fund			
Forestry Fund	120 71		120 71
United States Forest Reserve Fund	115,769 69		115,769 69
Railway Tax Contingent Fund			
Medical Prosecution Fund	3,020 40		3,020 40
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund			
State University Fund	814,671 93		814,671 93
Sacramento Drainage District Fund			
State High School Fund	572,447 40		572,447 40
Railway Tax Fund			
Railroad Commission Fund			
Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund	115,165 44		115,165 44
Totals	\$22,900,416 40	\$6,133,375 70	\$29,036,792 10

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit G. Disbursements from Funds for the Year Ending June 30, 1914.

Funds	Cash disbursements	Transfers	Total disbursements
General Fund	\$9,512,985 10	\$8,303,054 24	\$17,816,039 34
State School Fund	5,410,594 85	500 52	5,411,095 37
State School Land Fund	304,540 34		304,540 34
State School Land Deposit Fund	20 00		20 00
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	59,283 95		59,283 95
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund			
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	978,701 54	384,264 68	1,362,966 22
San Francisco Seawall Fund			
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	281,438 90		281,438 90
State Printing Fund	275,655 55		275,655 55
Textbook Royalty Fund	13 88		13 88
State School Book Fund	249,820 63		249,820 63
Department Engineering Revolving Fund	39,930 60		39,930 60
Adult Blind Fund	19,711 67		19,711 67
Folsom Prison Fund	8,324 59		8,324 59
San Quentin Prison Fund	357,735 75		357,735 75
Jute Revolving Fund	223,231 46		223,231 46
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	34,602 67		34,602 67
State Banking Fund	89,547 84		89,547 84
Building and Loan Inspection Fund	7,679 76		7,679 76
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	193,663 73		193,663 73
State Library Fund	88,434 95		88,434 95
Supreme Court Library Fund	1,109 15		1,109 15
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, First District	798 35		798 35
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Second District	1,285 03		1,285 03
Library Fund, Court of Appeal, Third District	531 40		531 40
Contingent Fund, California School for Deaf and Blind	3,285 00		3,285 00
Contingent Fund, Sonoma State Home	16,391 25		16,391 25
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	41,740 32		41,740 32
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	10,432 27		10,432 27
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	52,057 61		52,057 61
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	28,905 60		28,905 60
Contingent Fund, Southern California State Hospital	45,581 34		45,581 34
Contingent Fund, Chico Normal School	2,248 36		2,248 36
Contingent Fund, Fresno Normal School	1,983 75		1,983 75
Contingent Fund, Los Angeles Normal School			
Contingent Fund, San Diego Normal School	189 70		189 70
Contingent Fund, San Jose Normal School			
Contingent Fund, San Francisco Normal School	6,971 46		6,971 46
Contingent Fund, Santa Barbara Normal School	4,776 76		4,776 76
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry	2,246 63		2,246 63
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic School	25,574 59		25,574 59
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School	3,848 41		3,848 41
Contingent Fund, State Board of Pharmacy			
Contingent Fund, Folsom State Hospital			
Contingent Fund, Labor Bureau	12,266 75		12,266 75
State Highway Fund	2,440,131 17		2,440,131 17
State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund	105,500 00		105,500 00
Second San Francisco Seawall Fund	2,530,922 70		2,530,922 70
Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	103,620 00		103,620 00
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund	1,861,649 74		1,861,649 74
Veterans' Home, Support and Maintenance Fund	231,311 88		231,311 88
University Fund	49,845 00		49,845 00
Needles School District Bond Fund			
Interest and Sinking Fund	141,435 00		141,435 00
War Bond Fund			
Forestry Fund			
United States Forest Reserve Fund	74,541 55		74,541 55
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund			
State University Fund	871,698 96		871,698 96
Sacramento Drainage District Fund			
State High School Fund	643,335 87		643,335 87
Railway Tax Fund	12 58		12 58
Railroad Commission Fund	43,708 65		46,708 65
Los Angeles Normal School Building and Improvement Fund	459,387 79		459,387 79
Contingent Fund, Dental Examiners	6,402 59		6,402 59
Contingent Fund, State Agricultural Society	76,413 07		76,413 07
Contingent Fund, Veterinary Medicine Examiners	280 00		280 00
Mining Bureau Fund	2,373 76		2,373 76
Bond Investment Fund			
Corporation Commission Fund			
Motor Vehicle Fund	114,169 92	24,552 49	138,722 41
Ballot Paper Revolving Fund	974 51		974 51

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit G. Disbursements from Funds for the Year Ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

Funds	Cash disbursements	Transfers	Total disbursements
Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....	\$4,042 80		\$4,042 80
State Optometry Fund.....	2,890 00		2,890 00
School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....	87,619 36	\$36,044 69	123,664 05
School Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund.....	22,273 54		22,273 54
Accident Prevention Fund.....			
Industrial Accident Fund.....			
State Compensation Insurance Fund.....	355,929 39		355,929 39
Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund			
Contingent Fund, Medical Examiners.....	18,742 52		18,742 52
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		5,000 00	5,000 00
Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		1,904 52	1,904 52
Medical Prosecution Fund.....	100 00	285 80	385 80
Department Engineering, Motor Vehicle Revolving			
Fund.....	1,500 00		1,500 00
State Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund....	3,038 71		3,038 71
Receiver's Fund.....			
Contingent Fund, California State Reformatory....			
Totals	\$28,655,022 55	\$8,755,006 94	\$37,410,029 49

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit H. General Fund Receipts in Detail.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

County treasurers	\$1,859,090 37
State Treasurer	11,082,059 18
Secretary of State	1,126,057 59
Surveyor General	602 50
Register of Land Office	3,173 25
Clerk of Supreme Court	5,809 32
Clerk of First District Court of Appeal	1,297 25
Clerk of Second District Court of Appeal	2,471 00
Clerk of Third District Court of Appeal	528 75
Department of Engineering	29,211 93
Lunaey Commission	2,169 73
State Board of Health	3,858 95
State Water Commission	790 00
State Dairy Bureau	1,743 19
State Fish and Game Commission	23,907 50
State Board of Control	98 70
State Conservation Commission	6 55
State Board of Charities and Corrections	1 50
State Veterinarian	3 50
State Redwood Park Commissioners	500 00
State Board of Forestry	5 92
State Railroad Commission	226 25
State Mining Bureau	-----
State Agricultural Society	69,609 56
Insurance Commissioner	60,969 12
Superintendent of Banks	500 00
Adjutant General	651 32
Commissioner of Horticulture	59 01
Superintendent of Public Instruction	399 82
Controller	80 00
Warden, Folsom Prison	5 84
San Francisco Normal School	505 00
San Diego Normal School	79 71
Los Angeles Normal School	58 30
Santa Barbara Normal School	60 00
Sonoma State Home	3 00
Napa State Hospital	111 00
Stockton State Hospital	17 00
Sutter's Fort trustees	18 44
California Polytechnic School	500 00
State Labor Bureau	500 00
Preston School of Industry	31 66
Turin Exposition Commissioner	154 06
State Reformatory Commission	5 32
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	12 50
C. E. Ruddock, sheriff	9 40
Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds	100 00
M. Meadows, sheriff	20
Los Angeles Express	27 11
Thos. R. Dougherty, police judge	10 00
A. Lindauer, justice of the peace	7 50
C. W. Van Horn, justice of the peace	2 50
G. S. Fitzgerald, justice of the peace	2 50
J. D. Wightman, justice of the peace	2 50
John Roth, justice of the peace	10 00
J. A. Fitzgerald, justice of the peace	7 50
F. P. Beverly, justice of the peace	2 50
S. D. McPhail, city clerk, Los Banos	50
E. Oakford, city clerk, Tulare City	2 00
John S. Myers, city auditor, Los Angeles	312 50
F. H. Guldager	4 23
Fred C. Scott	6 00
Frank M. Smith	70 00
O. W. Bottori	130 40
E. E. Reese	25 00
Frank Adams	335 00
Geo. Cashel	63 35
Town of Colusa	596 52
H. W. Johnstone, Deputy State Treasurer	1 61
Governor Hiram Johnson, account of G. A. R. Encampment	5,750 00
Canceled warrants	856 48
Total	\$14,286,290 54

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit H. General Fund Receipts in Detail—Continued.

Sixty-fourth fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

County treasurers	\$2,119,513 00
State Treasurer	13,210,165 09
Secretary of State	964,460 43
Surveyor General	1,084 50
Register of Land Office	2,465 40
Clerk of Supreme Court	6,387 00
Clerk of First District Court of Appeal	1,547 25
Clerk of Second District Court of Appeal	2,336 70
Clerk of Third District Court of Appeal	666 00
Department of Engineering	18,101 36
Lunacy Commission	2,588 80
State Board of Health	5,183 28
State Water Commission	678 02
State Dairy Bureau	2,745 49
State Fish and Game Commission	26,985 00
State Board of Control	135 07
State Conservation Commission	39 82
State Board of Charities and Corrections	26 84
State Veterinarian	4 51
State Board of Forestry	948 26
State Mining Bureau	585 00
State Agricultural Society	948 20
Insurance Commissioner	69,277 92
Adjutant General	57 10
Commissioner of Horticulture	806 56
Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,413 80
Controller	49 85
Reclamation Board	26 74
State Labor Bureau	16 65
Industrial Accident Commission	140 00
Immigration and Housing Commission	28 80
Civil Service Commission	11 66
Attorney General	33 40
Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds	331 16
Prison Directors	269 75
Warden, San Quentin Prison	156 45
Warden, Folsom Prison	3 34
Los Angeles Normal School	351 65
San Francisco Normal School	45 54
San Jose Normal School	318 66
Santa Barbara Normal School	464 38
Stockton State Hospital	579 36
Napa State Hospital	169 68
Mendocino State Hospital	260 22
Agnews State Hospital	167 97
Southern California State Hospital	383 79
Preston School of Industry	200 00
Sonoma State Home	300 00
California Polytechnic School	
Whittier State School	4,539 27
Training School for Girls	35 82
Superintendent State Printing	25 40
Sixth District Agricultural Society	40 64
Scott, Lyman & Stack	3 20
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	14 21
City of Oakland	277 02
City of Berkeley	5 36
City of Redlands	160 66
City of Gilroy	13 38
City of Napa	2 35
City of Benicia	15 65
Paul E. Flammer	9 25
A. R. Mehrrens	125 00
H. D. McGlashan	1 00
Wells A. Hutchins	4 39
Margaret E. Schallenberger	133 30
Will C. Wood	133 30
E. R. Snyder	133 30
Frank Adams	3 75

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Exhibit H. General Fund Receipts in Detail—Continued.

Sixty-fifth fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Thos. R. Dougherty, police judge.....	\$7 50
Jos. E. Ward, police judge.....	5 00
Chas. Prowse, justice of the peace.....	2 50
A. C. Parker, justice of the peace.....	12 25
A. Lindauer, justice of the peace.....	5 00
C. E. Ruddock, sheriff.....	91 70
Geo. E. Gross, city auditor, Oakland.....	7 50
John S. Myers, city auditor, Los Angeles.....	127 50
Estate of P. W. Bennett, deceased.....	125 00
Geo. W. Smith, city clerk.....	2 00
H. L. Johnston, Receiver Bank of Calistoga.....	5 56
Title Insurance and Trust Company.....	25 80
Unknown.....	20 00
Transfers.....	9,552 49
Canceled warrants.....	862 39
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$16,460,987 49

Exhibit I. State School Fund.

Amounts of Money Apportioned.

For the sixty-fourth fiscal year (1912-13) the amount to be transferred for common school purposes was (280,465 pupils in daily average attendance at \$13.00).....	\$3,646,045 00
The amount transferred was.....	\$3,898,795 00
The amount received from other sources was.....	1,231,327 33
<hr/>	
Making the aggregate for year of.....	\$5,130,122 33
The amount apportioned by Superintendent of Public Instruction in the sixty-fourth fiscal year was.....	\$5,029,783 29
For the sixty-fifth fiscal year (1913-14) the amount to be transferred for common school purposes was (297,884 pupils in daily average attendance at \$13.00).....	\$3,872,492 00
The amount transferred was.....	\$4,122,492 00
The amount received from other sources was.....	1,237,777 00
<hr/>	
Making the aggregate for the year.....	\$5,360,269 00
Amount apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$5,408,855 43
For the sixty-sixth fiscal year the amount to be transferred for support of common schools is (319,229 pupils in daily average attendance at \$13.00).....	\$4,149,977 00

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

Sources of School Fund Receipts, and Disbursements.

Sixty-fourth Fiscal Year, Ending June 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1912 (from sixty-third fiscal year)-----	\$184,634 85
Poll tax -----	856,875 80
Interest on school lands-----	42,487 12
Interest on bonds-----	329,815 43
Transfer account, daily average attendance-----	3,646,795 00
Transfer account, inheritance tax-----	250,000 00
Transfer account, act of 1907 (Stats. 1907, page 752)-----	2,000 00
Dairy fines (one half)-----	2,128 53
University of California (sale of reports)-----	19 00
Board of Veterinary Medicine (balance)-----	1 45
Total -----	\$5,614,757 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Apportioned to counties-----	\$5,029,783 29
Restitution of interest-----	607 72
Balance -----	584,366 17
Total -----	\$5,614,757 18

Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year, Ending June 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1913 (from sixty-fourth fiscal year)-----	\$584,366 17
Poll tax -----	845,485 10
Interest on school lands-----	36,315 26
Interest on bonds-----	351,157 57
Transfer account, daily average attendance-----	3,872,492 00
Transfer account, inheritance tax-----	250,000 00
Transfer account, Railway Tax Contingent Fund-----	1,904 52
Dairy fines (one half)-----	2,966 65
University of California (sale of reports)-----	6 50
Veterinary medical examiners-----	1 40
Total -----	\$5,944,635 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Apportioned to counties-----	\$5,408,855 43
Restitution of interest-----	1,739 42
Transfer to correct-----	500 52
Balance on hand June 30, 1914-----	533,539 80
Total -----	\$5,944,635 17

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Continued.

INVESTED FUNDS.

Bonds Held in Trust For School Funds, June 30, 1914.

State Bonds.

Funded debt of 1873—6 per cent.....	\$1,523,500 00
California Highway—4 per cent.....	100,000 00

County, Municipal and School Districts.

Lone Tree School District—6 per cent.....	\$1,000 00
Brawley School District—6 per cent.....	22,500 00
Town of Bishop (municipal improvement)—6 per cent.....	34,100 00
Coalinga High School District—6 per cent.....	17,500 00
Galt Union High School District—6 per cent.....	49,000 00
Indian Falls School District—6 per cent.....	3,000 00
Portola School District—6 per cent.....	4,500 00
Dixie Land School District—6 per cent.....	7,000 00
City of Huntington Beach—5½ per cent.....	66,500 00
Roeding School District—5 per cent.....	4,000 00
Lake County—5 per cent.....	27,000 00
City of Oroville (levee)—5 per cent.....	50,000 00
Town of Fairfield (sewer)—5 per cent.....	17,000 00
City of San Buena Ventura (municipal improvement)—5 per cent.....	27,600 00
Duarte School District—5 per cent.....	14,000 00
Compton City School District—5 per cent.....	15,000 00
City of Visalia (municipal improvement)—5 per cent.....	38,250 00
City of Wilmington (municipal improvement)—5 per cent.....	85,000 00
Porterville School District—5 per cent.....	21,000 00
Covina Union High School District—5 per cent.....	60,000 00
City of El Centro (septic sewer)—5 per cent.....	30,000 00
Oakdale Union High School District—5 per cent.....	16,000 00
Modesto School District—5 per cent.....	32,000 00
San Rafael High School District—5 per cent.....	10,000 00
San Rafael School District—5 per cent.....	30,000 00
Chino High School District—5 per cent.....	30,000 00
Hudson School District—5 per cent.....	6,000 00
Town of San Buena Ventura—5 per cent.....	6,400 00
Redlands, Lugonia, Crafton Union High School—5 per cent.....	36,000 00
Yreka Water Works—5 per cent.....	32,000 00
City of Long Beach (pier)—5 per cent.....	75,000 00
Porterville High School District—5 per cent.....	12,500 00
Town of Antioch (school)—5 per cent.....	16,000 00
Huntington Park Union High School District—5 per cent.....	15,000 00
City of Modesto—5 per cent.....	54,000 00
South Pasadena School District—5 per cent.....	57,000 00
Huntington Park Union High School—5 per cent.....	65,000 00
Bakersfield Union High School—5 per cent.....	55,000 00
San Jacinto High School District—5 per cent.....	25,000 00
City of Newport Beach (municipal improvement)—5 per cent.....	36,000 00
Corona School District—5 per cent.....	30,000 00
Lincoln Union High School District—5 per cent.....	16,000 00
Jefferson School District—5 per cent.....	40,500 00
Perris Union High School District—5 per cent.....	22,000 00
City of Colton—5 per cent.....	57,000 00
Turlock School District—5 per cent.....	60,000 00
Graham School District—5 per cent.....	25,000 00
Dixon School District—5 per cent.....	22,000 00
Madera School District—5 per cent.....	72,000 00
Selma Union High School District—5 per cent.....	51,000 00
Porterville School District—5 per cent.....	43,500 00
Hermosa Beach (city)—5 per cent.....	22,000 00
Anaheim Union High School District—5 per cent.....	60,000 00
Anaheim School District—5 per cent.....	24,000 00
City of Lemoore (sewer)—5 per cent.....	14,500 00
Town of Orland—5 per cent.....	50,000 00
Jackson High School District—5 per cent.....	25,000 00
Town of Santa Clara—5 per cent.....	63,862 50
City of Fullerton (water)—5 per cent.....	78,000 00
Town of Bishop—5 per cent.....	31,000 00
Town of Hermosa Beach—5 per cent.....	58,500 00
Town of Bakersfield—5 per cent.....	84,825 00
Town of Santa Maria—5 per cent.....	25,000 00

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FUNDS—Concluded.

INVESTED FUNDS—Continued.

Town of Ontario—5 per cent.....	\$25,200 00
Town of Fullerton (road)—5 per cent.....	50,000 00
Stone School District—5 per cent.....	5,000 00
Walnut Grove School District—5 per cent.....	3,000 00
City of Sierra Madre (waterworks)—5 per cent.....	19,500 00
City of Sierra Madre (waterworks)—5 per cent.....	149,000 00
City of Inglewood—5 per cent.....	30,000 00
Sutter School District—5 per cent.....	7,000 00
Del Paso Heights School District—5 per cent.....	12,000 00
Fair Oaks School District—5 per cent.....	3,000 00
Pacific School District—5 per cent.....	6,000 00
Long Beach School District—5 per cent.....	30,000 00
Brawley Union High School District—5 per cent.....	50,000 00
San Benito County— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	24,000 00
Town of Santa Clara (water, light and power)— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	17,325 00
Town of Livermore (sewer)— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	21,000 00
Capital School District— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	32,000 00
Town of Belvedere (street)— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	29,500 00
San Bernardino School District— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	25,000 00
Eureka School District— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	10,000 00
Town of Santa Clara (municipal improvement)— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	24,750 00
Kern County— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	97,000 00
Town of Mountain View— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	21,700 00
Pomona City School District— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	77,000 00
Marysville School District— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	23,000 00
San Mateo Union High School District— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	88,000 00
Town of Pleasanton (municipal improvement)— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	36,000 00
City of Santa Barbara— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	74,000 00
City and County of San Francisco (Geary street railway)— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	52,000 00
City of Pasadena (municipal waterworks)— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	250,000 00
Belvedere School District— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	11,000 00
City of Los Angeles (waterworks)—4 per cent.....	510,000 00
Plumas County (bridge and highway)—4 per cent.....	100,000 00
City of Sacramento (sewer)—4 per cent.....	170,000 00
City of Sacramento (levee)—4 per cent.....	62,500 00
City of Sacramento (high school furniture)—4 per cent.....	40,000 00
Monterey County—4 per cent.....	49,000 00
Mendocino County—4 per cent.....	145,000 00
Riverside County—4 per cent.....	145,000 00
Pomona City High School District—4 per cent.....	24,750 00
Pasadena City School District—4 per cent.....	48,000 00
Pomona City (park and school)—4 per cent.....	43,500 00
City of Bakersfield (improvement)—4 per cent.....	15,000 00
Napa City—4 per cent.....	21,000 00
Meredoc County—4 per cent.....	1,000 00
Oakland School District—4 per cent.....	248,000 00
County of Sacramento (levee and sewer)—4 per cent.....	120,000 00
Healdsburg School District—4 per cent.....	19,250 00
San Jose School District—4 per cent.....	190,000 00
San Jose High School District—4 per cent.....	119,000 00
Los Angeles City High School District—4 per cent.....	128,000 00
Los Angeles City School District—4 per cent.....	22,000 00
City of Los Angeles School— $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.....	348,000 00
Total	\$7,597,012 50

BOND REDEMPTIONS.

During the last two fiscal years bonds held in trust for support common schools have been redeemed to the amount of—

Sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.....	\$224,500 00
Sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.....	216,662 50
Total for two years.....	\$441,162 50

and in same period county and municipal bonds have been purchased to the amount of—

Sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$833,700 00
Sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	330,500 00
	\$1,164,200 00

The Perpetual School Fund.

The following figures show by two-year periods the progress of the accumulation of invested school funds and the results of such investment:

Year	Invested	Uninvested	Total of fund	Interest received
1900	\$3,778,700 00	\$573,639 86	\$4,352,339 86	\$188,352 46
1902	3,527,200 00	1,106,477 51	4,633,677 51	170,820 99
1904	4,294,750 00	792,128 98	5,086,878 98	188,446 87
1906	4,787,000 00	526,834 42	5,263,834 42	221,558 38
1908	5,532,075 00	841,940 73	6,374,015 73	228,890 14
1910	6,701,225 00	231,114 26	6,932,339 26	269,364 62
1912	6,873,975 00	557,537 18	7,431,512 18	311,802 45
1914	7,597,012 50	55,545 80	7,652,558 30	329,815 43

From the United States government, under act 1906, for 5 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands, \$30,972.36 being \$17,352.82 in the sixty-fourth fiscal year and \$13,619.54 in the sixty-fifth.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

Amount required in the sixty-fourth fiscal year for support of high schools (38,181 pupils in average daily attendance at \$15.00).....	\$572,715 00
Amount transferred	907 99
Balance on hand July 1, 1912.....	573,622 99
Amount disbursed	572,447 40
Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	1,175 59
Amount required in the sixty-fifth fiscal year for support of high schools (42,852 pupils in average daily attendance at \$15.00).....	642,780 00
Amount transferred	642,780 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	1,175 59
Amount disbursed	643,955 59
Balance on hand July 1, 1914.....	643,335 87
For the sixty-sixth fiscal year there will be required for support of high schools (48,512 pupils in average daily attendance at \$15.00).....	\$619 72
	724,680 00

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE.

List and Valuation of the Real and Personal Property Owned by the State of California on the First Day of July, 1914.

District Court of Appeal No. 1.

Library -----	\$3,325 35
Furniture and fixtures -----	4,090 83

 \$7,416 18
District Court of Appeal No. 2.

Library -----	\$21,975 00
Furniture and fixtures -----	6,700 00

 28,675 00
District Court of Appeal No. 3.

Library -----	\$5,806 51
Furniture and fixtures -----	5,458 21

 11,264 72
Clerk of Supreme Court.

Furniture and fixtures, Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles -----	\$10,700 00
State money invested in records, etc. -----	15,000 00

 25,700 00
Supreme Court.

Library -----	\$32,100 00
---------------	-------------

 32,100 00
Governor's Office.

Library -----	\$775 00
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,500 00

 3,275 00
Governor's Mansion.

Mansion -----	\$17,500 00
Mansion furnishings -----	10,000 00
Land (210 by 160 feet) -----	22,500 00

 50,000 00
State Board of Control.

Office furniture, fixtures and equipment -----	\$2,942 00
Library -----	312 00

 3,254 00
Secretary of State.

Furniture -----	\$1,021 00
Ballot paper, Hall's irrigation maps, California reports, statutes, amendments to codes and in- dexes to laws -----	37,488 73

 38,509 73
Controller's Office.

Library -----	\$825 00
Furniture and fixtures -----	9,554 00

 10,379 00
State Treasurer's Office.

Library -----	\$150 00
Furniture and fixtures -----	4,655 00

 4,805 00
Attorney General's Office.

Sacramento and San Francisco Library -----	\$7,800 00
Furniture and fixtures -----	3,000 00

 10,800 00
Surveyor General's Office.

Library -----	\$400 00
10 ⁰ United States plat books -----	27,577 73
Furniture and fixtures -----	8,940 00

 36,917 73

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE—Continued.

<i>Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds.</i>		
Furniture, senate and assembly-----	\$7,055 00	
Paintings, ex-governors, etc.-----	11,500 00	
Statuary, Columbus and Isabella-----	30,000 00	
Capitol building-----	2,854,043 00	
Capitol grounds (33.05 acres)-----	1,000,000 00	
Improvements on grounds-----	183,620 00	
Greenhouse-----	3,500 00	
Extra boiler-----	500 00	
Superintendent's office, furniture, etc.-----	750 00	
One horse-----	200 00	
Garden implements and machinery-----	1,000 00	
One electric rectifier-----	1,400 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,093,568 00
<i>Board of Equalization.</i>		
Library-----	\$60 00	
Furniture and fixtures-----	1,915 00	
	<hr/>	1,975 00
<i>Suprintendent of State Printing.</i>		
Old building at Fifteenth and L-----	\$20,000 00	
Office furniture at Capitol-----	500 00	
Office furniture at plant-----	600 00	
Binding machinery, etc.-----	40,000 00	
Linotypes and equipment-----	50,000 00	
Type, material, etc., composing room-----	15,000 00	
Presses, equipment, etc.-----	30,000 00	
Electrotyping outfit (old)-----	1,000 00	
Machinery department-----	2,000 00	
Wagon-----	100 00	
Engine, boiler, etc.-----	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous-----	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$165,200 00
Finished school textbooks, July 1, 1914-----	55,389 33	
	<hr/>	220,589 33
<i>Code Commission.</i>		
Library-----	\$100 00	
	<hr/>	100 00
<i>State Civil Service Commission.</i>		
Furniture and fixtures-----	\$837 66	
	<hr/>	837 66
<i>Railroad Commission.</i>		
Library-----	\$2,548 50	
Furniture and fixtures-----	30,491 34	
	<hr/>	33,039 84
<i>Banking Department.</i>		
Furniture, fixtures, etc.-----	\$12,459 95	
	<hr/>	12,459 95
<i>Insurance Commission.</i>		
Office furniture-----	\$2,623 49	
Library-----	109 70	
	<hr/>	2,733 19
<i>State Board of Health.</i>		
Equipment, furniture and fixtures-----	\$16,618 85	
	<hr/>	16,618 85
<i>Building and Loan Commission.</i>		
Furniture and fixtures-----	\$250 00	
	<hr/>	250 00

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE—Continued.

<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>			
Library	\$250 00		
Furniture and fixtures	3,750 00		
			\$1,000 00
<i>State Water Commission.</i>			
Typewriter, 3a Eastman kodak, filing cases, etc.	\$296 50		
			296 50
<i>Board of Medical Examiners.</i>			
Furniture and fixtures, Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles	\$991 10		
			991 10
<i>Board of Pharmacy.</i>			
Furniture and fixtures	\$1,250 00		
			1,250 00
<i>Board of Optometry.</i>			
Furniture and fixtures	400 00		
			400 00
<i>Board of Dental Examiners.</i>			
Furniture and fixtures	\$195 00		
			195 00
<i>Board of Architecture.</i>			
Furniture and fixtures	\$265 88		
Library	62 97		
			328 85
<i>Industrial Accident Commission.</i>			
Furniture and fixtures	\$11,258 21		
Library	1,002 55		
			12,260 76
<i>Immigration and Housing Commission.</i>			
Furniture and fixtures	\$871 35		
Library	45 90		
			917 25
<i>Industrial Welfare Commission.</i>			
Furniture and fixtures	\$662 02		
			662 02
<i>Motor Vehicle Department.</i>			
Furniture and fixtures	\$1,536 00		
			1,536 00
<i>Adjutant General.</i>			
Office fixtures and furniture	\$6,811 00		
National Guard organization—furniture and fix- tures	35,000 00		
Library	700 00		
Armory, San Francisco:			
Land (2 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres)	100,000 00		
Improvements	412,724 01		
Armory, Los Angeles:			
Land included in Sixth District Agricultural As- sociation—improvements	201,533 13		
Armory, Sacramento:			
Land (160 feet square)	11,000 00		
Improvements	102,677 12		
			870,445 29

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE—Continued.

Department of Engineering.

Office furniture and equipment, including motor vehicle division	\$9,000 00
Elkhorn weir	5,000 00
Land—Elkhorn weir	2,008 00
Tisdale weir	10,000 00
Steam shovel	500 00
Steam drill	1,000 00
3 caterpillars	7,000 00
Wagons and carts	1,000 00
6 graders	2,000 00
3 automobiles	1,875 00
1 houseboat	1,000 00
1 blueprint machine	1,600 00
2 motorboats	2,500 00
4 road rollers	1,000 00
Portable rock crusher outfit	1,100 00
Tools and equipment	5,300 00
Water tanks and fittings	900 00
Tools and camp equipment (road work)	3,600 00
Barge and accessories	3,000 00
Tools and equipment (river work)	1,800 00
Lake Tahoe wagon road	127,000 00
Sonora-Mono road	160,200 00
Trinity and Humboldt road	72,000 00
Sierra state highway	6,000 00
Mono Lake basin road	20,500 00
McKinneys Lake Tahoe road	64,000 00
Lassen state highway	62,000 00
Kings River canyon road	28,000 00
Emigrant Gap road	70,000 00
Alpine state highway	398,000 00

\$1,068,883 00

Advisory Board, Highway Commission.

Construction equipment, road rollers, etc.	\$11,105 81
Engineering equipment, survey and drafting	15,670 85
Furniture and fixtures	15,362 88
Stable equipment, horses, wagons, harness, etc.	16,500 13
Automobile equipment	20,923 56
Camp equipment, tents, tables, kitchen utensils	4,963 06
Laboratory equipment	3,674 68

88,200 97

Harbor Commissioners, San Francisco.

Water front improvements	\$16,369,678 00
Seawall lots (21.6204 acres) and Central Basin	4,982,075 00
Belt Railroad (tracks, equipment and roundhouse)	594,769 12
Launch	1,525 00
Tug "Governor Markham"	27,115 00
Tug "Governor Irwin"	27,271 50
Dredger No. 2	20,441 50
Dredger No. 3	46,937 50
Scows (4)	17,000 00
Horses and equipment	1,616 65
Automobiles	3,118 34
Piledrivers and equipment	16,822 32
Floats	7,000 00
Portable hoppers	2,450 00
Miscellaneous (piles, lumber, machinery, etc.)	345,090 39

22,466,510 32

Harbor Commissioners, Eureka.

1 monitor and gas engine	\$265 00
Office furniture, etc.	600 00

865 00

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE—Continued.

<i>State Board of Education, Commissioners of</i>			
<i>Education and Textbook Commission.</i>			
Furniture and fixtures -----		\$1,528 00	
			\$1,528 00
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>			
Library, furniture and fixtures -----		\$2,400 00	
			2,400 00
<i>State Library.</i>			
General and law department, 170,747 volumes -----		\$445,002 38	
Blind department, 3,863 volumes -----		3,863 00	
Traveling library department, 14,150 volumes -----		15,565 00	
Documents, etc. -----		7,000 00	
Card catalogs (newspaper, about 200,000 cards) -----		13,000 00	
Card catalogs (general and law) -----		31,292 50	
Shelving, furniture and miscellaneous fixtures -----		40,714 81	
			556,437 69
<i>University of California.</i>			
<i>In Berkeley:</i>			
Campus buildings, productive -----		\$10,900 00	
Campus buildings -----		3,362,694 16	
Campus lands -----		1,498,767 23	
<i>Not in Berkeley:</i>			
Affiliated colleges -----		405,707 74	
Kearney estate, Fresno County (5,400 acres) -----		1,000,000 00	
Lick Observatory, land, buildings and equipment -----		702,616 26	
Real estate, Los Angeles -----		125,000 00	
San Francisco Institute of Art -----		235,150 00	
University Farm, Davis, building and land -----		395,199 89	
Congressional land on hand -----		11,818 27	
Other lands and buildings -----		212,897 60	
Public building lands on hand -----		800 00	
Potrero avenue lands, San Francisco -----		10,364 39	
Equipment, including purchase of Bancroft library collection -----		2,164,087 45	
Property held as investment of funds -----		2,551,476 15	
Bills receivable (mortgage and other loans) -----		1,368,623 60	
Bonds (including trust in hands of state treas- urer. \$751,000.00) -----		1,074,271 00	
Stocks -----		100,552 00	
Deposits in savings banks -----			
Cash in hands of treasurer -----		135,631 87	
Contingent funds -----		21,317 00	
			15,387,874 71
<i>Santa Barbara Normal School.</i>			
Land (14 acres) -----		\$21,000 00	
Improvements (buildings) -----		109,500 00	
Furniture and fixtures -----		21,960 00	
Library -----		2,300 00	
Scientific apparatus -----		1,085 00	
			155,845 00
<i>San Jose Normal School.</i>			
Land (18.3 acres) -----		\$100,000 00	
Buildings and improvements -----		450,000 00	
Furniture -----		40,000 00	
Library -----		20,000 00	
Apparatus -----		10,000 00	
			620,000 00
<i>Los Angeles State Normal School.</i>			
Land (new site on Vermont avenue, about 25 acres) -----		\$110,000 00	
New buildings (in course of construction) -----		550,000 00	
Furniture -----		14,055 03	
Apparatus -----		10,039 79	
Library -----		35,424 00	
			719,518 82

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE—Continued.

<i>Chico Normal School.</i>		
Land (11 acres) -----	\$65,000 00	
Buildings:		
Normal school -----	179,921 20	
Training school -----	30,000 00	
Minor buildings and ground improvements -----	7,468 00	
Library -----	18,194 50	
Furniture and apparatus -----	22,443 18	
Heating and electrical installation -----	12,050 00	
		\$335,076 88
<i>San Diego Normal School.</i>		
Land (16½ acres) -----	\$100,000 00	
Buildings -----	183,250 00	
Furniture -----	14,500 00	
Library -----	11,500 00	
Apparatus -----	8,260 00	
		317,510 00
<i>San Francisco Normal School.</i>		
Land (lot 275 by 275 feet) -----	\$120,000 00	
Buildings -----	103,500 00	
Furniture -----	14,500 00	
Library -----	7,500 00	
Apparatus -----	1,500 00	
		247,000 00
<i>Fresno Normal School.</i>		
Land (25 acres) -----	\$37,000 00	
Buildings -----	11,000 00	
Furniture -----	4,500 00	
Library -----	1,000 00	
Apparatus -----	2,500 00	
		56,000 00
<i>Humboldt Normal School.</i>		
Buildings -----	\$3,291 64	
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,144 63	
Library -----	265 33	
		5,701 60
<i>California Polytechnic School.</i>		
Farm and grounds (including water heating and sewer systems, \$24,500) 311 acres -----	\$52,000 00	
Buildings -----	140,000 00	
Live stock -----	12,000 00	
Farm implements -----	3,000 00	
Furniture -----	9,000 00	
Shop equipment -----	30,000 00	
Laboratory -----	16,000 00	
Library -----	3,500 00	
		265,500 00
<i>Institution for Deaf and Blind, Berkeley.</i>		
Land (130 acres) -----	\$630,000 00	
Building and improvements -----	445,000 00	
Water and machinery -----	35,000 00	
Equipment -----	30,000 00	
Furniture -----	8,000 00	
Gifts and bequests -----	87,084 71	
		1,235,084 71
<i>Board of Agriculture.</i>		
Land (81.2 acres) -----	\$81,200 00	
Buildings -----	185,500 00	
Improvements and equipment -----	27,925 00	
		294,625 00
<i>Mining Bureau, San Francisco.</i>		
Mineral collection -----	\$50,000 00	
Library (5,000 books and pamphlets) -----	25,000 00	
Furniture and fixtures -----	11,500 00	
		86,500 00

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE—Continued.

State Mineral Cabinet, Sacramento.

7 cases of specimens -----	\$15,000 00	
----------------------------	-------------	--

 \$15,000 00
Horticultural Commission.

Furniture and fixtures, Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and State Insectary ----	\$2,520 00	
Insectary building, Capitol grounds -----	7,500 00	
Improvements -----	200 00	
Furnishings, etc., 4 divisions, Sacramento, Los An- geles, San Francisco and San Diego -----	1,909 60	
Library, 4 divisions, Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco -----	272 29	
Crude oil burner equipment, State Insectary -----	282 75	
Boiler, State Insectary -----	197 00	

 12,881 64
Fish and Game Commission.

Office equipment -----	\$4,901 46	
Sundry property in charge of employees -----	2,357 59	
3 launches -----	7,658 48	
Game farm, buildings, etc. -----	7,151 20	
Hatcheries at Sisson, Tahoe, Tallac, Glen Alpine, Price Creek, Wawona, Ukiah and spawning sta- tions, buildings, fish car, water rights, equip- ment, etc. -----	59,535 24	

 \$1,603 97
Sixth District Agricultural Association, Los Angeles.

Land (100.17 acres) -----	\$750,000 00	
Buildings -----	265,000 00	
Equipment -----	27,000 00	

 1,042,000 00
Veterinarian's Office.

Furniture and fixtures -----	\$523 95	
------------------------------	----------	--

 523 95
Dairy Bureau.

Office furniture -----	\$1,251 07	
Laboratory, etc. -----	1,280 00	
Library -----	200 00	

 2,731 07
Conservation Commission.

Furniture and fixtures -----	\$1,159 50	
------------------------------	------------	--

 1,159 50
Board of Forestry.

Grant of land, Chico, about 30 or 40 acres -----	\$3,000 00	
Furniture, library, etc. -----	823 00	
Instruments and field equipment -----	400 00	

 4,223 00
Reclamation Commission.

Furniture and fixtures -----	\$1,390 00	
Equipment -----	465 00	

 1,855 00
Viticultural Commission.

Furniture and fixtures -----	\$125 00	
------------------------------	----------	--

 125 00
Commissioners of Redwood Park.

3,800 acres of redwood forest -----	\$940,000 00	
160 acres timber -----	4,000 00	
3,840 acres vacant government land granted to state -----	38,400 00	
Buildings and permanent improvements -----	4,000 00	
Team, wagon and harness -----	700 00	
Tools and implements -----	300 00	
Water systems and sewers -----	6,000 00	
3 miles of road -----	15,000 00	
Fire trails and other trails -----	10,000 00	

 1,018,400 00

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE—Continued.

<i>Board of Trustees of Monterey Custom House.</i>		
Old theater property	\$4,500 00	
Junipero Serra landing place.....	2,500 00	
		\$7,000 00
<i>Board of Sutter's Fort Trustees.</i>		
Sutter's Fort, Sacramento, grounds (about 8 acres)	\$125,000 00	
Tools, etc.	100 00	
Marshall's monument, Coloma, land (20 acres) ----	300 00	
Old Mission "San Francisco Solano" land (.56 acres)	1,500 00	
Fort Ross property (2.45 acres)	250 00	
		127,150 00
<i>Board of Charities and Corrections.</i>		
Library	\$240 00	
Furniture and fixtures	850 00	
		1,090 00
<i>State Commission in Lunacy.</i>		
Furniture and fixtures.....	\$1,500 00	
Library	50 00	
		1,550 00
<i>Stockton State Hospital.</i>		
Land (650.37 acres)	\$1,073,000 00	
Improvements	885,600 00	
Gas and water wells, towers, etc.	50,000 00	
Heating system	20,000 00	
Sewer system	10,500 00	
Fixtures	79,738 60	
Furniture	65,750 00	
Live stock	23,900 25	
		2,208,488 85
<i>Napa State Hospital.</i>		
Land (1,900 acres).....	\$138,840 00	
Landscaping	10,000 00	
Buildings	1,327,185 00	
Furniture	50,000 00	
Machinery	27,000 00	
Oil pipe line and tank.....	5,000 00	
Farm implements, vehicles and autos.....	5,289 00	
Reservoirs and pipe lines.....	260,000 00	
Live stock	24,380 00	
		1,847,694 00
<i>Agricus State Hospital.</i>		
Land (331 acres).....	\$62,108 00	
Hospital buildings	948,000 00	
Furniture	29,000 00	
Power house	30,000 00	
Machinery and tools.....	45,900 00	
Laundry building and machinery.....	45,500 00	
Gas plant	7,000 00	
Oil tanks	2,800 00	
Artesian wells	15,000 00	
Sewer system	20,175 00	
Conduit, including pipe, wires, etc.....	65,000 00	
Surface drainage system.....	2,500 00	
Ice plant	8,740 00	
Live stock	10,000 00	
Library	500 00	
		1,292,223 00

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE—Continued.

<i>Mendocino State Hospital.</i>			
Land (905.06 acres).....	\$63,650 00		
Water tower and tank.....	7,691 21		
Buildings and furnishings.....	674,980 56		
Water supply and appurtenances.....	41,500 00		
Live stock.....	10,000 00		
Sewer.....	2,500 00		
Plumbing repairs.....	3,000 00		
Equipment.....	16,540 99		
			\$822,862 76
<i>Southern State Hospital.</i>			
400 acres of land and original water right.....	\$330,000 00		
Improvements and additional water supply.....	178,802 00		
Buildings.....	766,973 00		
Machinery.....	32,723 00		
Furniture, etc.....	82,839 15		
Live stock, implements, vehicles, etc.....	19,698 20		
			1,411,035 35
<i>Folsom Hospital for Criminal Insane.</i>			
Folsom Hospital building (incomplete), estimated value.....	\$131,081 25		
			131,081 25
<i>New Hospital, Southern California.</i>			
Land (103 acres, near Norwalk, Cal.).....	\$90,000 00		
			90,000 00
<i>Sonoma State Home, Eldridge.</i>			
Land (1,670 acres).....	\$75,410 00		
Furniture and fixtures.....	737,189 95		
Buildings.....	42,429 00		
Improvements.....	64,468 00		
Library.....	750 00		
Farm implements, etc.....	2,496 20		
Live stock.....	9,160 00		
			931,903 15
<i>Woman's Relief Corps Home Association.</i>			
Land (5 2-3 acres).....	\$1,700 00		
Buildings.....	16,250 00		
Power plant.....	1,500 00		
Gas machine.....	500 00		
Live stock.....	325 00		
Furnishings, vehicles, etc.....	5,000 00		
			25,275 00
<i>Veterans' Home of California, Yountville.</i>			
Land (911 acres).....	\$25,000 00		
Buildings.....	431,525 00		
Improvements.....	115,942 00		
Furniture, etc.....	25,000 00		
Library.....	2,500 00		
			599,967 00
<i>Industrial Home for Adult Blind, Oakland.</i>			
Land (6.85 acres).....	\$87,500 00		
Buildings.....	82,500 00		
Furniture.....	5,000 00		
Machinery.....	1,000 00		
			176,000 00

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE—Continued.

<i>Whittier State School.</i>		
Land (201 acres)-----	\$251,738 00	
Buildings -----	245,225 00	
Water supplies and appurtenances-----	19,431 38	
Sewer system -----	2,000 00	
Machinery and shop equipment-----	37,700 87	
Farm and garden equipment and live stock-----	25,898 45	
Band instruments and equipment-----	3,038 13	
Furniture -----	28,054 23	
Library -----	2,533 25	
		\$615,619 31
<i>Preston School of Industry.</i>		
Land (574 acres)-----	\$30,000 00	
Water systems -----	85,000 00	
Buildings and improvements-----	352,625 00	
		467,625 00
<i>California School for Girls.</i>		
Land (125 acres at Ventura, unimproved)-----	\$22,000 00	
Equipment -----	1,334 67	
		23,334 67
<i>California State Reformatory.</i>		
Land (2,522 acres, more or less)-----	\$147,100 00	
		147,100 00
<i>San Quentin Prison.</i>		
Buildings -----	\$974,146 08	
Land (271 acres)-----	50,910 55	
Reservoirs -----	31,278 55	
Machinery -----	20,385 36	
Jute factory and equipment-----	469,315 13	
Furniture and fixtures-----	106,527 43	
Military equipment -----	5,737 25	
Library (books only)-----	2,647 00	
Pipe lines (water, gas and sewer)-----	14,168 54	
Machinery—manufacturing department -----	11,860 53	
		1,686,976 42
<i>Folsom Prison.</i>		
Land (483.92 acres)-----	\$15,000 00	
Stone buildings and sewerage-----	674,343 28	
Wooden buildings -----	29,939 72	
Concrete buildings -----	9,500 00	
Furniture and fixtures-----	63,959 50	
Machine and pumping shop-----	6,400 02	
Ice plant -----	3,755 87	
Light plant -----	12,790 75	
Farm machinery, etc.-----	7,448 83	
Live stock -----	6,528 00	
Quarry machinery, etc.-----	7,383 45	
Sewerage plant -----	13,503 68	
Railroad tracks -----	2,494 45	
Locomotive -----	4,800 00	
Water power -----	500,000 00	
		1,357,847 55
Lands in San Francisco, site for state building, 120 by 100 feet -----	\$72,000 00	
		72,000 00
State school lands unsold, 1,175,064.66 acres at \$1.25, as per statement of Conservation Commission-----	\$1,468,830 82	
		1,468,830 82
Cash balance in state treasury subject to use-----	\$19,213,236 41	
		19,213,236 41
County, municipal and school bonds in treasury in trust for State School Fund-----	\$7,957,012 50	
		7,957,012 50

STATE PROPERTY SCHEDULE—Continued.

County, municipal and school bonds in treasury in trust for San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund-----	\$782,075 00	\$782,075 00
County bonds in treasury, in trust for Dissolved Savings Bank Fund-----	\$39,000 00	39,000 00
Bond investment (surplus funds)-----	\$1,668,000 00	1,668,000 00
State highways in process (441 miles)-----	\$3,097,000 00	3,097,000 00
Total -----		\$99,899,093 82

The foregoing figures are derived from estimates furnished by officials in charge of the various boards, commissions, institutions, etc., mentioned, and are based on the best judgment of the reporting official.

There is shown an increased valuation of state property on June 30, 1914, over the valuation of 1912, amounting to something in excess of \$25,000,000—which, on the face of things, seems to be a most unusual showing; but by comparison and analysis, it becomes evident at once that the increase is readily explained.

For instance, three new armories are credited to the Adjutant General's department, valued at \$700,000; the valuation of San Francisco harbor improvements has been increased \$2,000,000; the university holdings have appreciated \$2,000,000. The cash balance in the state treasury is \$10,000,000 more than two years ago. Bonds investment, held in trust, have augmented some \$6,000,000, and most of the institutions of the state have increased valuations in buildings and improvements.

A new factor appearing in this year's valuation schedule is the estimate put upon state highways—completed and in course of completion—amounting to over \$3,000,000.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

Showing expenditures of the appropriation for traveling and contingent expenses in office of the Controller of State during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.

1912.		
July 15—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., July rental.....		\$5 85
July 24—A. B. Nye, traveling.....		7 95
Aug. 15—Sleeper & Stever, repairing numbering machines.....		3 00
Aug. 15—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., August rent and July service.....		8 70
Aug. 17—L. F. Gwyn, porter, 15 days, at 35 of \$2.00.....		18 00
Aug. 21—R. A. Waring, traveling, etc.....		19 00
Aug. 26—C. H. Smith, 5 days' clerical service, August 26 to 31.....		22 20
Sept. 10—H. S. Crocker Company, carbon paper.....		4 50
Sept. 10—Sleeper & Stever, rubber stamps.....		50
Sept. 20—R. A. Waring, traveling.....		7 30
Sept. 24—D. A. Moulton, box rent, \$2; Wall Street Journal, \$1.10; Railroad Blue Book, \$1.50.....		4 60
Sept. 24—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., September rent, August service.....		10 00
Oct. 5—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., October rent, September service.....		12 45
Oct. 5—Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, July, August and September.....		9 00
Oct. 8—Whiskey Hill Water Co., July, August and September.....		4 50
Oct. 24—Sleeper & Stever, repairs.....		1 00
Oct. 25—C. H. Smith, clerical services, month of October, 1912.....		133 30
Nov. 11—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., November rent, October service.....		10 80
Nov. 11—Sleeper & Stever, rubber stamp.....		35
Nov. 19—C. E. Cooper, traveling.....		7 10
Nov. 26—C. H. Smith, clerical services, November, 17 days.....		75 55
Dec. 9—Mrs. Geo. Marshall, 6 months' laundry, to January 1, 1913.....		12 00
Dec. 9—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., December rent, November service.....		8 15
Dec. 24—C. H. Smith, clerical services, December, 1912.....		133 30
Dec. 24—Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, 3 months, to December 31.....		9 00
Dec. 24—Kane & Trainor, 6 months' ice, to December 31.....		9 52
Dec. 26—D. A. Moulton, postoffice box rent, \$2; repairs to machine, \$1.....		3 00
Dec. 31—Whiskey Hill Water Co., October to December, water.....		4 50
Dec. 31—Recorder Printing and Publishing Co., 6 months' Colorado Reports.....		9 00
1913.		
Jan. 4—Burrongs Adding Machine Co., repairs.....		85
Jan. 8—Robert A. Waring, traveling.....		26 69
Jan. 20—D. A. Moulton, labor (Mrs. Barnes) and supplies.....		6 75
Jan. 20—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., January rent, December service.....		10 60
Jan. 20—W. H. Funk, rubber stamps.....		1 00
Feb. 5—Sacramento Directory Co., 1913 Directory.....		6 75
Feb. 7—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., January service.....		6 40
Feb. 24—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., February rent.....		5 85
Feb. 24—E. M. Jefferds, traveling.....		14 55
Mar. 5—Remington Typewriter Co., repairs.....		11 40
Mar. 5—Recorder Printing and Publishing Co., pending legislation, 1913.....		1 00
Mar. 20—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., March rent and February service.....		9 95
Mar. 25—D. A. Moulton, box rent, January 30, \$2; cash book, 55 cents; erasers, 2, at 50 cents, \$1.....		3 55
Apr. 11—Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, January, February and March, 1913.....		9 00
Apr. 11—Whiskey Hill Water Co., water, January, February and March, 1913.....		4 50

DETAILED STATEMENT, 1912-1913—Continued.

Apr. 21—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., April rent and March service	\$8 65
Apr. 24—C. E. Cooper, traveling	9 10
May 14—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., May rent, April service	8 20
May 19—M. G. West Co., filing case for No. 15	103 20
May 31—A. B. Nye, traveling	25 25
June 3—R. A. Waring	146 65
June 11—Sleeper & Stever, rubber stamps	1 50
June 17—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., June rent and May service	12 40
June 17—Wahl Stationery Company, supplies	3 50
June 23—D. A. Moulton, box rent	2 00
June 23—Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, April, May and June	9 00
June 23—Recorder Printing and Publishing Co., 6 months, to July 1	9 00
June 23—Mrs. Geo. Marshall, 6 months' laundry, to July 1	12 00
June 23—Kane & Trainor Ice Co., ice to July 1	12 20
June 23—Whiskey Hill Water Co., 3 months, to July 1	4 50
July 9—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., June switching	18 35
July 21—R. A. Waring, traveling	24 63
Total	\$1,083 09

DETAILED STATEMENT.

Showing expenditures of the appropriation for traveling and contingent expenses in office of Controller of State during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.

1913.		
July 16—	To Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., July rental.....	\$3 40
July 28—	H. S. Crocker Co., publishers San Francisco Directory.....	6 00
July 29—	A. B. Nye, traveling expenses.....	9 50
July 31—	Thelma Marshall, towel service, July, 1913.....	2 00
Aug. 1—	W. F. Purnell, repairs to numbering machines, March.....	3 00
Aug. 8—	L. F. Gwyn, 4 days, janitor, at \$100.00 per month.....	13 30
Sept. 5—	Sleeper & Stever, stamps.....	13 00
Sept. 13—	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., August service.....	9 00
Sept. 13—	Sleeper & Stever, rubber stamps.....	1 00
Sept. 24—	Whiskey Hill Water Co., water to October 1.....	9 00
Sept. 26—	D. A. Moulton, postoffice box rent, \$6; Railroad Blue Book, \$1.50.....	7 50
Sept. 26—	Sleeper & Stever, rubber stamps.....	1 50
Oct. 8—	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, July, August and September	9 00
Oct. 17—	John S. Chambers, traveling.....	45 50
Oct. 17—	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., September, 1913, service	8 35
Oct. 17—	John S. Chambers, traveling.....	23 00
Oct. 17—	John S. Chambers, traveling.....	12 40
Nov. 11—	Burroughs Adding Machine Co., cleaning machine.....	2 75
Nov. 11—	Sleeper & Stever, repairs to stamps.....	1 50
Nov. 11—	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., October, 1913, rent, etc.	5 55
Dec. 16—	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., November, 1913, rent, etc.	18 35
Dec. 16—	Wahl Stationery Co., filler.....	40
Dec. 16—	Lewis F. Gwyn, washing, July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.....	12 00
Dec. 16—	Lewis F. Gwyn, porter, December 22, 1913, to December 31, 1913.....	20 00
Dec. 16—	John S. Chambers, traveling, December 30, 1913, to December 31, 1913.....	10 60
Dec. 16—	D. A. Moulton, postoffice box to March 31, 1914.....	4 00
Dec. 16—	Recorder Printing and Publishing Co., subscription to Jan- uary 1, 1914.....	9 00
Dec. 16—	W. F. Purnell, supplies.....	3 20
Dec. 16—	Kane & Trainor Ice Co., ice to December 31, 1913.....	13 70
Dec. 16—	Whiskey Hill Water Co., water to December 31, 1913.....	9 00

DETAILED STATEMENT, 1913-1914—Continued.

1914.		
Jan	8—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., rent, etc., December, 1913	\$18 70
Jan	13—D. A. Moulton, traveling	3 00
Jan	24—Allen's Press Clipping Bureau to January 1	9 00
Feb	20—John S. Chambers, traveling	70 60
Feb	6—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., January account	16 25
Feb	6—Sleeper & Stever, rubber stamps	1 25
Feb	6—Sacramento Directory Co., Directory, 1914	6 75
Feb	25—John S. Chambers, traveling	24 45
Feb	25—E. M. Jefferds, traveling	54 65
Mar	9—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., February services	13 65
Apr	2—W. F. Purnell, guides	1 50
Apr	2—Whiskey Hill Water Co., 3 months' water, No. 11 and No. 23, to April	9 00
Apr	2—D. A. Moulton, postoffice box rent to July 1	4 00
Apr	2—C. E. Cooper, traveling, February	30 00
Apr	2—Sacramento Rubber Co., track casters	3 19
Apr	2—Allen's Press Clipping Bureau to April 1	9 00
Apr	8—Sleeper & Stever, rubber stamps	3 85
Apr	8—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., rent and service to March 20	12 00
Apr	13—D. A. Moulton, paid A. F. Cornell, delivering tax notices	20 00
May	8—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., April 1	13 60
June	3—Burrongs Adding Machine Co.	1 70
June	3—W. F. Purnell, ledger	7 40
June	3—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., services	13 75
June	20—Sleeper & Stever, rubber stamps	1 55
June	20—L. F. Gwyn, 6 months' towel laundry, to July 1	12 00
June	26—Kane & Trainor, ice to July 1	39 75
June	26—Whiskey Hill Water Co., to July 1	9 00
June	26—Allen's Press Clipping Bureau to July 1	9 00
June	26—D. A. Moulton, box rent, \$4; framing, etc., Controller's picture, \$16	20 00
July	10—W. F. Purnell, repairs to stamp	3 45
July	10—Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., services to July 20	13 60
July	21—Recorder Printing and Publishing Co., reports supreme and appellate courts	9 00
Total		\$751 14

I, D. A. Moulton, Deputy State Controller, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct statement, in detail, of the expenditures of the appropriation for Controller's contingent and traveling expenses during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years, as evidenced by vouchers covering all items, now on file in the Controller's office.

D. A. MOULTON,
Deputy State Controller.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1914.

T. M. EBY,
Secretary State Board of Equalization.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

Showing expenditure of the appropriation for postage, expressage and telegraphing in the office of the Controller of State, during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.

1912.	
Aug. 15—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, July service.....	\$3 69
Aug. 15—Western Union Telegraph Co.....	2 12
Aug. 28—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	55 00
Sept. 10—Western Union Telegraph Co., service, additional.....	1 44
Sept. 10—Wells-Fargo & Co., August service.....	5 81
Sept. 24—Postal Telegraph Co., August service.....	40
Oct. 5—Wells-Fargo & Co., September service.....	1 32
Oct. 5—Western Union Telegraph Co., September service.....	4 80
Oct. 30—D. A. Moulton, postage stamps.....	200 00
Nov. 11—Western Union Telegraph Co., October service.....	6 40
Nov. 11—Wells-Fargo & Co., October service.....	3 85
Dec. 9—Wells-Fargo & Co., November service.....	1 90
Dec. 9—Western Union Telegraph Co., November service.....	4 13
Dec. 26—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	200 00
1913.	
Jan. 3—Postal Telegraph Cable Co., December service, 1912.....	1 36
Jan. 3—Western Union Telegraph Co., December, 1912, service.....	8 73
Jan. 3—Wells-Fargo & Co., December, 1912, service.....	3 31
Jan. 4—D. A. Moulton, postage (mailing reports).....	100 00
Feb. 5—Western Union Telegraph Co., service for January, 1913.....	2 91
Feb. 5—Wells-Fargo & Co., services for January, 1913.....	2 27
Feb. 24—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	100 00
Mar. 5—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, February service.....	2 75
Mar. 5—Western Union Telegraph Co., February service.....	3 55
Apr. 4—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, March service.....	3 99
Apr. 4—Postal Telegraph Cable Co., March service.....	3 31
May 14—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, April service.....	1 97
May 14—Western Union Telegraph Co., April service.....	6 30
May 28—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	175 00
June 11—Western Union Telegraph Co., May service.....	5 80
June 11—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, May service.....	2 50
June 23—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	100 00
July 9—Western Union Telegraph Co., June service.....	7 73
July 9—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, June service.....	2 59
Total	\$1,024 93

DETAILED STATEMENT.

Showing expenditure of the appropriation for postage, expressage and telegraphing in the office of the Controller of State, during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.

1913.	
Aug. 18—Western Union Telegraph Co., July service.....	\$ 86
Aug. 18—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, July service.....	3 10
Aug. 18—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	50 00
Sept. 5—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, August service.....	5 65
Sept. 13—Western Union Telegraph Co., August service.....	3 55
Sept. 22—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	255 00
Oct. 8—Western Union Telegraph Co., September service.....	1 47
Oct. 8—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, September service.....	3 62
Nov. 11—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, October service.....	2 73
Nov. 12—Western Union Telegraph Co., October service.....	1 22
Dec. 2—Western Union Telegraph Co., November service.....	5 31
Dec. 16—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	100 00
1914.	
Jan. 6—Postal Telegraph Co., December service.....	40
Jan. 6—Western Union Telegraph Co., December service.....	8 61
Jan. 6—Wells-Fargo & Co., December service.....	1 06
Jan. 24—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	200 00
Mar. 9—Western Union Telegraph Co.....	4 94
Apr. 20—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	250 00
May 9—Western Union Telegraph Co., April service.....	3 30
May 12—Wells-Fargo & Co., service, February and March.....	60
June 3—D. A. Moulton, postage.....	200 00
June 3—Western Union Telegraph Co.....	6 11
June 26—Wells-Fargo & Co., express, May service.....	1 98
July 10—Western Union Telegraph Co., June service.....	3 18
July 23—Wells-Fargo & Co., June service.....	77
Total	\$1,113 46

I, D. A. Moulton, Deputy State Controller, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct statement, in detail, of the expenditures of the appropriation for Controller's postage, expressage and telegraphing during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years, vouchers for same being on file in the Controller's office.

D. A. MOULTON,
Deputy State Controller.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1914.

T. M. EBY,
Secretary State Board of Equalization.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Receipts into the state treasury for the sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.

Sources	Amount	Total
I. Taxes -----		\$15,491,679 01
1. State corporation taxes -----	\$10,887,144 77	
a. Railroads and street railroads ----- \$1,940,743 48		
b. Light, heat and power companies ----- 1,365,697 08		
c. Telephone and telegraph companies ----- 486,286 72		
d. Car companies ----- 90,746 06		
e. Express companies ----- 104,591 27		
f. Insurance companies ----- 602,904 35		
g. Banks ----- 1,636,282 71		
h. Franchises ----- 1,608,516 74		
i. Penalties, lieu taxes, etc. ----- 6,426 86		
2. Poll taxes -----	856,875 80	
3. Inheritance tax -----	1,586,875 07	
4. Corporation license tax -----	798,886 25	
5. Panama-Pacific Exposition tax -----	1,273,446 25	
6. General property tax (from delinquencies of former years) -----	88,450 87	
II. Fees, fines and licenses -----		719,674 53
1. Secretary of state -----	327,171 34	
a. Fees from office ----- \$236,530 34		
b. Automobile licenses ----- 84,736 00		
c. Filing nomination papers ----- 5,905 00		
2. Surveyor general -----	3,855 75	
a. General fees ----- \$602 50		
b. State land deposit fees ----- 80 00		
c. State land office fees ----- 3,173 25		
3. Clerk of supreme court, fees -----	7,261 65	
4. Insurance commissioner, fees and licenses -----	60,969 12	
5. Superintendent of public instruction, fees, life diplomas -----	399 82	
6. Fish and game commission -----	206,513 91	
a. Fines, violation game laws ----- \$21,846 47		
b. Sales of hunting licenses ----- 161,059 94		
c. Sales of fish licenses ----- 23,907 50		
7. Dairy bureau -----	3,873 72	
a. Fees ----- \$1,745 19		
b. Fines ----- 2,128 53		
8. Medical examiners -----	2,856 20	
9. Courts of appeal -----	8,594 00	
a. First district ----- \$2,594 50		
b. Second district ----- 4,942 00		
c. Third district ----- 1,057 50		
10. Railroad commissioners, fees -----	72,454 40	
11. Board of pharmacy -----	9,969 06	
12. Trustees of state library -----	129 47	
13. Labor bureau -----	10,980 00	
14. Board of veterinary medical examiners -----	1 45	
15. Board of water control -----	585 00	
16. Board of health -----	3,679 64	
a. Fees ----- \$8,322 14		
b. Fines, pure food laws ----- 357 50		
17. Controller -----	80 00	
a. A. B. Nye, fees Title Insurance and Trust Company ----- \$70 00		
b. A. B. Nye, fees, Sec. 710, C. of C. P. ----- 10 00		
III. Other department collections -----		835,708 17
1. Superintendent of public instructions -----	106,041 56	
a. Sales of state textbooks (state school book fund) ----- \$78,355 65		
b. Sales of state textbooks (textbook royalty fund) ----- 27,685 91		
2. Superintendent of banks -----	77,159 28	
a. Collections ----- 76,659 28		
b. Refund ----- 500 00		
3. State treasurer, interest on deposits -----	194,909 41	
4. Building and loan commission, collections -----	8,661 73	
5. Superintendent of state printing, receipts -----	310,533 08	
6. Lunacy commission, collections -----	2,169 78	
7. State engineer, receipts -----	66,574 42	
8. State agricultural society, receipts -----	69,609 56	
9. Board of control, sale of maps -----	49 35	

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Receipts into the state treasury for the sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.

Sources	Amount	Total
IV. Institution receipts		\$907,678 06
1. San Quentin prison	\$303,961 23	
a. Receipts for general prison fund	\$120,716 22	
b. Receipts for jute revolving fund	273,245 01	
2. Folsom prison	16,886 79	
a. General prison receipts	\$11,945 41	
b. Sales of crushed rock	4,941 38	
3. Fresno Normal school, general receipts	1,576 00	
4. Chico Normal school, general receipts	3,936 52	
5. San Francisco Normal school	10,569 25	
a. General receipts, contingent fund	\$10,064 25	
b. Refund	505 00	
6. Santa Barbara Normal school	2,635 50	
a. General receipts, contingent fund	\$2,575 50	
b. Refund	60 00	
7. San Diego Normal school	208 66	
a. General receipts, contingent fund	\$128 95	
b. Refund	79 71	
8. Los Angeles Normal school	70 70	
a. General receipts, contingent fund	\$12 40	
b. Refund	58 30	
9. Stockton State Hospital	20,092 11	
a. General receipts, contingent fund	\$29,075 11	
b. Refund	17 00	
10. Napa State Hospital	47,444 66	
a. General receipts, contingent fund	\$47,333 66	
b. Refund	111 00	
11. Agnews State Hospital, general receipts, contingent fund	34,955 31	
12. Mendocino State Hospital, general receipts, contingent fund	17,315 33	
13. Southern California State Hospital, general receipts, contingent fund	62,147 92	
14. Sonoma State Home	110,444 93	
a. General receipts, contingent fund	\$14,564 43	
b. Refund	3 00	
c. Receipts from counties	95,877 50	
15. Veterans' Home receipts, Veterans' Home fund	14,610 62	
16. California Polytechnic school	37,270 58	
a. General receipts, contingent fund	\$36,770 58	
b. Refund	500 00	
17. Institution for Deaf and Blind, general receipts, contingent fund	4,858 15	
18. Preston School of Industry	50,838 22	
a. General receipts, contingent fund	\$3,099 64	
b. Refund	31 66	
c. Receipts from counties	47,706 92	
19. Whittier State School	46,073 70	
a. General receipts, contingent fund	\$10,843 41	
b. Receipts from counties	35,230 29	
20. Home for Adult Blind, general receipts, adult blind fund	22,778 88	
V. San Francisco Harbor Commission		1,422,887 84
1. Rent of wharves, tolls, dockage, etc.	1,422,887 84	
VI. Sale of state lands		114,744 16
1. School land principal	\$72,757 56	
2. School land interest	41,986 60	
VII. From United States government		173,753 88
1. Five per cent on sales of public lands	\$17,354 82	
2. Twenty-five per cent on forest reserves	62,052 82	
3. Support of Veterans' Home	94,346 24	

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Receipts into the state treasury for the sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.

Sources	Amount	Total
VIII. From bond sales, interest and redemptions-----		\$5,139,685 46
1. Sale of highway bonds-----	\$3,561,632 29	
2. Sale of second San Francisco seawall bonds-----	858,000 00	
3. Interest on bonds in trust for schools-----	329,815 43	
4. Interest on highway bonds-----	26,764 64	
5. Interest on bonds in trust for university-----	49,845 00	
6. Interest on bonds in trust for San Francisco seawall sinking fund-----	65,190 74	
7. Interest on bonds, dissolved savings bank fund-----	1,635 00	
8. Interest on bonds, estates of deceased persons fund-----	9,601 80	
9. Interest and premiums, second San Francisco seawall bonds-----	8,112 13	
10. Redemption of bonds held in trust for schools--	229,088 43	
IX. Estates of deceased persons-----		35,985 15
1. Receipts-----	\$35,985 15	
X. Miscellaneous receipts-----		211,066 84
Regents of University of California, sale of reports-----	\$19 00	
W. and P. Nichols, bankers, unclaimed deposits-----	158 94	
Bank of A. J. Costa & Co., unclaimed deposits-----	225 00	
Treasurer Inyo county, royalty on minerals-----	727 50	
Trustees of Sutter's Fort, rent of old building, etc.-----	18 44	
E. D. Roberts, state treasurer, account Martinez Abstract and Title Company-----	5 00	
A. J. Cook, horticultural commissioner-----	59 01	
Board of Forestry-----	227 75	
Los Angeles Express-----	47 97	
Tulare county-----	103 61	
Conservation Commission-----	6 54	
E. E. Reese, sergeant-at-arms, assembly-----	25 00	
Chas. Keane, state veterinarian-----	3 50	
M. Meadows-----	2 00	
C. E. Ruddock-----	9 40	
H. W. Johnstone-----	1 61	
Geo. G. Radcliff, superintendent Capitol building-----	100 00	
State Board of Health-----	539 81	
Fred C. Scott-----	6 00	
Frank M. Smith-----	70 00	
J. P. McLaughlin, labor commissioner-----	500 00	
California Redwood Park Commission-----	500 00	
O. W. Bottorf-----	130 40	
Board of Control-----	58 00	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum-----	12 50	
State Water Commission-----	95 00	
California State Reformatory-----	5 32	
Frank Adams-----	335 00	
Geo. Casbell-----	68 35	
Board of Charities and Corrections-----	1 50	
California Highway Commission-----	920 50	
Warden Folsom prison-----	5 84	
State Mining bureau-----	1 60	
E. A. Forbes, adjutant general-----	651 32	
Trustees Los Angeles Normal school, sale of property-----	195,000 00	
Gov. H. W. Johnson, refund account G. A. R. encampment-----	5,750 00	
Robt. N. Lynch, refund account Turin Exposition-----	154 06	
Sacramento Drainage district-----	2 43	
Payment by counties of interest on highway moneys-----	3,924 72	
Refunds on account of principal and interest on bonded debt-----	596 52	
Actual receipts-----		\$25,052,863 10
From canceled warrants-----	\$856 48	856 48
Total receipts, including canceled warrants-----		\$25,053,719 58

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Receipts into the state treasury for the sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.

Sources	Amount	Total
<i>Transfers.</i>		
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement fund to San Francisco Seawall Sinking fund.....	\$211,949 72	
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement fund to Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking fund.....	60,167 88	
Transferred from General fund to School Land fund.....	50,727 50	
Transferred from General fund to Veterans' Home fund.....	127,500 00	
Transferred from General fund to State Library fund.....	42,000 00	
Transferred from General fund to Los Angeles Normal School Building fund	100,000 00	
Transferred from General fund to Insurance Commissioners Special fund	30,000 00	
Transferred from State Highway fund to Highway Interest and Sinking fund	87,035 36	
Transferred from General fund to Railroad Commission fund.....	226 25	
Transferred from General fund to State School fund.....	3,898,795 00	
Transferred from General fund to High School fund.....	572,715 00	
Transferred from General fund to State University fund.....	813,823 99	
Transferred from General fund to Interest and Sinking fund.....	141,435 00	
		\$6,136,375 70
Total receipts, including transfers.....		\$31,190,005 28

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

RECEIPTS BY COUNTIES.

Showing amount each county contributed to certain receipts appearing in Statement No. 1.

Counties	General fund	Poll tax	Inheritance tax	State school lands, 10th and 30th sections, principal	State school lands, 10th and 30th sections, interest	Payments to the State School
Alameda	\$7,131.92	\$8,335.93	\$97,338.79		\$359.57	\$852.27
Alpine		110.50			22.40	
Amador	238.10	4,346.20	222.58			40.00
Butte	326.80	8,943.81	1,414.97			14.30
Calaveras	1,229.60	2,978.65	671.76	\$290.00	2.80	82.32
Colusa	207.06	3,671.00	3,086.94	320.00	210.00	219.67
Contra Costa	523.76	17,896.50	13,795.80	2.50		
Del Norte	126.98	751.40			100.10	
El Dorado	89.35	3,037.65	1,173.54	1,228.47	167.26	82.40
Fresno	1,712.22	30,229.21	23,482.53	3,334.27	877.35	556.36
Glenn	395.30	4,188.80	12,913.96		140.00	
Humboldt	369.88	17,019.20	89,585.52	138.77	37.35	222.25
Imperial	651.80	6,551.80	163.65	5,000.00	3,751.85	165.74
Inyo	2,581.58	1,960.10	215.20	1,660.00	852.65	
Kern	1,900.97	26,132.35	6,232.59	7,240.43	4,038.35	132.00
Kings	371.34	7,042.89	262.87	560.00	340.77	300.81
Lake	889.19	1,703.85	5.00	640.00	380.59	
Lassen	192.22	2,075.10	1,702.38	5,763.05	3,504.42	
Los Angeles	30,434.31	245,528.20	440,474.68	3,640.00	844.56	16,030.14
Madera	163.73	3,363.65		1,760.00	415.33	265.35
Marin	313.73	6,797.45	34,924.21			280.37
Mariposa	152.29	1,374.10	1,119.84	680.00	390.82	32.21
Mendocino	644.56	10,453.35	729.85	1,436.58	1,066.14	143.00
Merced	290.09	7,185.90	1,348.56	636.62	355.97	574.84
Modoc	153.59	2,368.25	585.52	2,040.00	488.51	133.31
Mono	126.87	464.10		830.46	1,006.31	
Monterey	486.34	2,754.00	634.84	1,190.83	530.69	1,245.63
Napa	44.55	4,689.25	9,796.75	500.00	34.70	295.26
Nevada	283.28	3,437.40	60.79	245.00	268.80	57.59
Orange	296.07	12,658.70	3,432.81		2.80	963.13
Placer	572.31	5,530.10	212.76	480.00	624.00	262.17
Plumas	272.74	2,130.70	83.01		11.20	
Riverside	2,977.01	12,322.80	5,675.86	5,887.56	3,256.93	715.97
Sacramento	773.79	21,686.90	53,844.76			
San Benito	28.52	3,106.50	164.39	1,001.59	930.62	

San Bernardino	2,134 91	18,408 85	16,065 64	16,743 31	12,439 99	2,664 61
San Diego	4,610 33	32,225 40	10,710 79	3,818 70	925 82	2,407 52
San Francisco	5,828 63	80,110 10	592,701 61			1,481 57
San Joaquin	422 96	18,647 10	27,020 08	480 00	58 34	139 85
San Luis Obispo	1,183 33	5,721 15	5,664 24	300 00	503 78	470 07
San Mateo	1,028 56	6,784 70	21,780 70	40 00	205 12	41 40
Santa Barbara	90 66	9,153 00	2,506 67		89 53	400 84
Santa Clara	914 44	18,723 15	45,086 63	61 99	1,280 66	1,280 66
Santa Cruz	50 56	8,253 00	7,306 08		56 30	83 20
Shasta	1,552 31	6,717 70	805 80	480 00	292 93	136 40
Sierra	611 69	1,577 60				
Siskiyou	534 88	8,973 75	812 75	1,127 58	567 08	
Solano	193 04	6,847 90	5,317 40	100 00	245 40	132 00
Sonoma	511 41	12,478 00	7,030 29	80 00	88 30	
Stanislaus	233 64	11,963 10	2,370 79		89 60	322 50
Sutter	926 67	2,180 30	487 19			
Tehama	200 95	4,087 75		930 45	330 33	
Trinity	208 81	1,994 00		840 00	305 80	
Tulare	3,613 68	16,437 85	12,679 29	320 00	330 93	682 67
Tuolumne	5,230 16	5,049 90	359 39	50 00	40 82	
Ventura	87 30	7,528 45	2,362 08		31 59	305 95
Yolo	1,247 30	7,198 75	3,750 79		90 10	212 77
Yuba	116 00	3,810 90	16,204 53	100 00		80 78
Totals	\$88,450 87	\$856,875 80	\$1,586,875 07	\$72,757 56	\$41,093 60	\$35,230 29

STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Counties	Payments account Preston School of Industry	Payments account Sonoma State Home	Estates of deceased persons	Panama- Pacific Expend- iture fund	Total from counties
Alameda	\$5,088 65	\$11,109 00	\$3,436 34	\$102,759 16	\$296,712 06
Alpine	---	---	---	144 04	614 71
Amador	103 85	360 00	---	2,570 57	7,883 71
Butte	3,221 08	830 00	---	9,345 25	24,341 91
Calaveras	264 00	360 00	---	2,614 24	8,425 35
Colusa	264 00	300 00	208 92	6,029 53	14,440 98
Contra Costa	---	320 00	1,613 78	16,992 45	51,334 46
Del Norte	428 26	480 00	---	1,929 75	2,968 26
El Dorado	1,340 00	1,340 00	2,197 79	2,580 71	11,463 43
Fresno	2,068 26	230 00	250 54	31,358 29	36,709 03
Glenn	106 45	230 00	---	6,731 06	24,695 57
Humboldt	456 45	320 00	---	15,255 64	123,465 06
Imperial	366 61	---	---	6,920 55	24,205 00
Inyo	---	550 00	313 37	2,157 30	9,739 60
Kern	590 73	200 00	1,392 23	30,013 77	78,190 42
Kings	240 58	350 00	---	5,763 21	15,041 80
Lake	22 79	240 00	---	2,076 16	6,282 37
Lassen	---	240 00	---	2,586 36	16,083 32
Los Angeles	4,441 52	13,620 00	18,356 36	309,139 32	1,083,178 09
Madera	---	710 00	---	5,357 63	11,975 69
Marin	323 36	403 00	---	8,559 89	51,605 01
Mariposa	127 00	70 00	---	1,390 29	5,545 35
Mendocino	223 89	775 00	---	6,605 79	22,078 16
Merced	183 93	765 00	62 76	9,252 13	20,585 26
Modoc	143 00	350 00	---	2,854 63	9,079 81
Mono	---	---	---	439 07	2,866 81
Monterey	368 31	300 00	---	11,858 70	19,368 74
Napa	15 77	720 00	705 92	6,877 49	23,389 69
Nevada	179 90	1,110 00	---	3,009 81	8,654 57
Orange	82 48	760 00	---	17,973 23	36,129 22
Placer	701 18	450 00	---	4,442 60	13,275 12
Plumas	53 94	227 50	284 42	2,618 09	5,691 60
Riverside	212 39	360 00	---	11,318 34	42,727 66
Sacramento	3,553 01	5,500 00	3,706 05	36,118 30	125,272 81
San Benito	---	940 00	---	3,258 43	8,490 65
San Bernardino	---	1,855 00	---	17,696 80	87,064 11
San Diego	558 10	---	---	24,562 90	81,675 56

San Francisco	7,029 16	25,620 00	238,618 43	900,389 50
San Joaquin	1,722 03	2,300 00	25,956 88	77,041 00
San Luis Obispo	531 96	360 00	7,917 56	22,712 09
San Mateo	656 23	350 00	12,740 46	43,928 51
Santa Barbara	1,889 74	1,350 00	12,960 45	28,141 50
Santa Clara	5,358 19	5,170 00	32,868 69	110,490 05
Santa Cruz	627 54	1,650 00	7,978 48	28,585 84
Shasta	52 07	600 00	5,749 04	15,886 45
Sierra		110 00	919 78	3,218 47
Siskiyou	153 63	730 00	8,187 80	21,088 10
Solano	11 73	1,920 00	10,596 45	25,425 01
Sonoma	933 65	6,060 00	16,150 13	43,881 77
Stanislaus	414 72	160 00	3,247 04	7,068 07
Sutter	118 87	130 00	5,604 00	11,982 57
Tehama	359 09	430 00	1,311 40	4,660 01
Trinity			17,430 00	53,351 72
Tulare	1,017 30	840 00	3,669 54	14,975 62
Tuolumne	95 81	480 00	12,117 42	22,902 73
Ventura	109 34	360 00	8,568 93	22,884 68
Yolo	816 01	840 00	3,441 68	24,973 98
Yuba	1,080 66	240 00		
Totals	\$47,706 92	\$95,877 50	\$1,208,602 83	\$4,070,248 59
			\$85,985 15	

STATEMENT No. 2.

Receipts into the State Treasury for the Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.

Sources	Amount	Total
I. Taxes		\$17,675,136 93
1. State corporation taxes	\$12,963,660 10	
a. Railroads and street railroads	\$6,254,924 04	
b. Light, heat and power companies	1,725,935 40	
c. Telephone companies	640,106 00	
d. Car companies	125,112 94	
e. Express companies	112,745 92	
f. Insurance companies	760,300 22	
g. Banks	1,766,371 17	
h. Franchises	1,557,483 35	
i. Penalties, lieu taxes, etc.	22,681 06	
2. Poll taxes	845,485 10	
3. Inheritance tax	1,796,478 57	
4. Corporation license tax	741,082 55	
5. Panama-Pacific Exposition tax	1,270,301 14	
6. General property tax (from delinquencies of former years)	58,129 47	
II. Fees, fines and licenses		2,301,654 76
1. Secretary of State	\$226,029 71	
a. Fees from office	\$189,972 31	
b. Automobile licenses	32,407 50	
2. Surveyor General	3,649 90	
a. Fees	\$1,558 50	
b. State land office fees	2,091 40	
3. Clerk supreme court fees	7,984 50	
4. Insurance commissioner, fees and licenses	69,275 92	
5. Superintendent of Public Instruction, fees, life diplomas	1,480 00	
6. Fish and Game Commission	225,652 32	
a. Fines, violation of game laws	\$18,300 42	
b. Sales of fish licenses	26,985 00	
c. Sales of hunting licenses	167,140 65	
d. Sales of anglers' licenses	13,226 25	
7. Dairy Bureau	4,777 14	
a. Fees	\$2,745 49	
b. Fines, violation of dairy laws	2,031 65	
8. Medical Examiners	29,792 18	
9. Courts of Appeal	9,009 90	
a. First District	\$3,094 50	
b. Second District	4,673 40	
c. Third District	1,332 00	
10. Railroad Commissioners, fees	82,589 89	
11. Industrial Accident Commission	375,679 21	
a. Fees	\$375,543 55	
b. Refund	135 66	
12. Board of Pharmacy, fees	83 89	
13. Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, fees	281 40	
14. Board of Water Control, fees	678 02	
15. Motor Vehicle Department, fees	1,173,354 25	
16. Trustees of State Library	213 74	
17. Board of Optometry, fees	11,190 94	
18. Bureau of Labor Statistics, fees	11,685 10	
19. Board of Health	49,836 53	
a. Fees	\$5,167 23	
b. Fees, nurses' registration	44,502 00	
c. Fines, pure food laws	167 25	
20. Controller	75 65	
a. A. B. Nye, fees of Title Insurance and Trust Company	\$25 80	
b. A. B. Nye, fees, section 710, Code of Civil Procedure	43 20	
c. John S. Chambers, fees, section 710, Code of Civil Procedure	6 65	
21. Mining Bureau, fees	3,123 26	
22. Board of Dental Examiners, fees	18,777 21	

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

Receipts into the State Treasury for the Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.

Sources	Amount	Total
III. Other Department Collections -----		\$757,650 46
1. Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of school text-books -----		
2. Superintendent of Banks, collections -----	\$2,269 33	
3. State Treasurer -----	94,242 04	
a. Interest on state deposits -----	281,080 98	
b. Refund -----	\$230,926 98	
c. Registration of bonds -----	103 00	
4. Building and Loan Commission, collections -----	51 00	
5. Superintendent of State Printing -----	8,381 51	
a. Receipts -----	280,692 12	
b. Refund -----	\$250,666 72	
6. State Engineer -----	25 40	
a. Receipts, general fund -----	56,409 68	
b. Receipts, revolving fund, department of engineering -----	\$18,141 36	
c. Receipts, motor vehicle fund -----	37,495 91	
7. U. S. Webb, attorney general, judgments -----	772 41	
8. Lunacy Commission collections -----	33 40	
9. State Agricultural Society, receipts -----	2,588 80	
10. State Board of Control, sale of maps -----	81,985 20	
	17 40	
IV. Institution Receipts -----		836,120 07
1. San Quentin Prison -----	\$309,686 83	
a. Receipts for general prison fund -----	\$205,952 73	
b. Receipts for jute revolving fund -----	103,577 70	
c. Refund -----	156 45	
2. Folsom Prison -----	8,071 52	
a. Receipts -----	\$7,801 77	
b. Refund -----	269 75	
3. Stockton State Hospital -----	29,380 09	
a. General receipts, contingent fund -----	\$28,800 73	
b. Refund -----	579 36	
4. Napa State Hospital -----	59,270 17	
a. General receipts, contingent fund -----	\$59,100 49	
b. Refund -----	169 68	
5. Agnews State Hospital -----	45,334 53	
a. General receipts, contingent fund -----	\$45,166 56	
b. Refund -----	167 97	
6. Mendocino State Hospital -----	16,466 34	
a. General receipts, contingent fund -----	\$16,206 12	
b. Refund -----	260 22	
7. Home for Adult Blind, general receipts, adult blind fund -----	22,039 95	
8. Southern California State Hospital -----	52,293 11	
a. General receipts, contingent fund -----	\$51,909 32	
b. Refund -----	383 79	
9. Sonoma State Home -----	123,641 91	
a. General receipts -----	\$18,077 77	
b. Refund -----	300 00	
c. Receipts from counties -----	105,264 14	
10. Fresno Normal School, general receipts -----	1,427 50	
11. San Francisco Normal School -----	11,172 29	
a. General receipts -----	\$11,126 75	
b. Refund -----	45 54	
12. Santa Barbara Normal School -----	7,019 38	
a. General receipts -----	\$6,555 03	
b. Refund -----	464 35	
13. San Diego Normal School, general receipts -----	394 89	
14. Los Angeles Normal School -----	410 82	
a. General receipts -----	\$310 82	
b. Refund -----	100 00	
15. San Jose Normal School, refund -----	318 66	
16. California Polytechnic School, general receipts -----	22,951 61	
17. Institution for Deaf and Blind -----	6,112 26	
18. Preston School of Industry -----	73,140 85	
a. General receipts -----	3,627 52	
b. Receipts from counties -----	69,313 33	
c. Refund -----	200 00	

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

Receipts into the State Treasury for the Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.

Sources	Amount	Total
19. Whittier State School		\$34,795 83
a. General receipts	\$12,843 26	
b. Receipts from counties	17,413 80	
c. Refund, account transferring inmates to Preston	4,539 27	
20. Veterans' Home, general receipts		8,624 83
21. Chico Normal School, general receipts		3,566 65
V. San Francisco Harbor Commission, rent of wharves, tolls, etc.		\$1,538,162 93
VI. Sale of State Lands	\$71,195 82	71,195 82
1. School land principal	\$34,880 56	
2. School land interest	36,315 26	
VII. From United States Government	179,357 33	179,357 33
1. Five per cent on sale of public lands	\$74,541 55	
2. Twenty-five per cent on forest reserve	13,619 54	
3. Support of veterans' home	91,196 24	
VIII. From Bond Sales, Interest and Redemptions	12,074,670 56	12,074,670 56
1. Sale of highway bonds	6,371,000 00	
2. Sale of second San Francisco seawall bonds	4,843,000 00	
3. Interest and premium on second San Francisco seawall bonds	32,804 24	
4. Interest on bonds in trust for schools	351,157 57	
5. Interest on bonds in trust for general fund	15,424 01	
6. Interest on bonds in trust for university fund	49,845 00	
7. Interest on bonds in trust for bond investment fund	11,935 99	
8. Interest on bonds in trust for dissolved savings bank fund	1,785 00	
9. Interest on bonds in trust for San Francisco seawall sinking fund	92,966 14	
10. Interest on bonds in trust for state highway fund	69,377 18	
11. Interest on bonds in trust for estates of deceased persons fund	9,675 06	
12. Redemption of bonds	225,700 37	
IX. Estates of Deceased Persons, receipts		13,589 57
X. Miscellaneous Receipts		447,469 15
California Training School for Girls, receipts from counties	\$1,013 27	
F. C. Jordan, secretary of state, refund	998 07	
Regents State University, sale of reports	6 50	
Refunds on account of principal and interest on bonded debt	2,729 66	
Costs of foreclosure suits	24 75	
Unclaimed deposits in banks	4,741 31	
Receipts on account of teachers' pensions	53,468 95	
Payment of interest on highway moneys	65,723 78	
Board of Forestry, refund	948 26	
A. J. Cook, horticultural commissioner, refund	800 99	
Conservation Commission, refund	39 32	
Chas. Keane, state veterinarian, refund	4 51	
C. E. Ruddock, refund	91,70	
Geo. G. Radcliff, refund	331 16	
J. P. McLaughlin, refund	16 65	
Board of Control, refund	109 24	
California State Reformatory, refund	2,250 00	
Frank Adams, refund	3 75	
Board of Charities and Corrections, refund	26 84	
California Highway Commission, refund	5,622 04	
Warden of Folsom Prison, refund	3 84	
H. L. Johnson, receiver of Bank of Calistoga	5 56	
Unclaimed funds of receivers	5,008 35	

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

Receipts into the State Treasury for the Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1914.

Sources	Amount	Total
Adjutant General, refund -----	\$642 10	
Paul E. Flammer, refund -----	9 25	
A. R. Mehrtens, refund -----	125 00	
Mrs. Bertha Alderman, refund -----	7 59	
H. D. McGlashan, refund -----	1 00	
Scott, Lyman and Stack, refund -----	3 20	
State Reclamation Board, refund -----	26 74	
Wells A. Hutchins, refund -----	4 39	
P. W. Bennett, refund -----	125 00	
Wells, Fargo and Company, refund -----	14 21	
E. Hyatt, secretary of Board of Education, refund -----	929 70	
Commissioners of Education, refund -----	399 90	
Trustees of California Training School, refund -----	35 82	
Immigration and Housing Commission, refund -----	28 30	
John F. Tyler, refund -----	1 00	
Unknown, refund -----	20 00	
Civil Service Commission, refund -----	11 66	
Napa County, refund, account orphans -----	28 02	
Siskiyou County, refund, account orphans -----	26 76	
Trustees of Los Angeles Normal, sale of site-----	301,061 01	
Actual receipts -----		\$35,895,013 58
From canceled warrants -----		782 80
Total receipts, including canceled warrants -----		\$35,895,796 36
<i>Transfers</i>		
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement fund to San Francisco Seawall Sinking fund-----	\$211,949 72	
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement fund to San Francisco Second Seawall Sinking fund -----	172,314 96	
Transferred from General fund to Veterans' Home fund -----	132,500 00	
Transferred from General fund to State Library fund -----	103,166 66	
Transferred from General fund to Insurance Commissioner's Special fund -----	30,000 00	
Transferred from General fund to State School fund-----	4,122,492 00	
Transferred from General fund to High School fund -----	642,780 00	
Transferred from General fund to State University fund -----	871,698 96	
Transferred from General fund to Interest and Sinking fund -----	141,435 00	
Transferred from General fund to Highway Interest and Sinking fund -----	86,080 53	
Transferred from General fund to State Compensation Insurance fund -----	100,000 00	
Transferred from General fund to Ballot Paper Revolving fund-----	10,000 00	
Transferred from General fund to Second San Francisco Seawall fund -----	1,668,000 00	
Transferred from General fund to Second San Francisco Seawall Interest and Sinking fund -----	15,557 34	
Transferred from General fund to State School Book fund-----	300,000 00	
Transferred from General fund to School Teachers' Permanent fund -----	79,343 75	
Transferred from Teachers' Permanent fund to Teachers' Retirement Salary fund -----	36,044 69	
Transferred from School fund to School Land fund -----	500 52	
Transferred from Motor Vehicle fund to General fund -----	9,552 49	
Transferred from Motor Vehicle fund to Treasurer's Motor Vehicle fund -----	5,000 00	
Transferred from Motor Vehicle fund to Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle fund-----	15,000 00	
Transferred from Rock Crusher Revolving fund to Folsom Prison fund -----	5,000 00	
Transferred from Railway Tax Contingent fund to School fund-----	1,904 52	
Transferred from Medical Prosecution fund to Contingent fund, State Board of Medical Examiners -----	285 80	8,755,706 94
Total receipts and transfers -----		\$44,651,503 32

STATEMENT No. 2.—Continued.
 Receipts by counties, showing amount each county contributed to certain receipts appearing in Statement No. 2.

Counties	General fund	Poll tax	Inheritance tax	State school lands, 16th and 36th sections, principal	State school lands, 16th and 36th sections, interest	Payments account Whittier State School
Alameda	\$5,945 37	\$31,328 20	\$117,582 06	\$640 (a)	\$275 57	\$362 17
Alpine		96 90			187 20	
Amador	979 91	4,053 65	482 00			63 16
Butte	286 49	7,523 10	12,317 00			69 19
Calaveras	414 57	3,150 95	8,842 57			34 42
Colusa	260 30	3,456 60	983 11			
Contra Costa	4,204 64	18,987 00				
Del Norte	32 68	1,164 50		280 00	221 20	80 77
El Dorado	369 58	3,373 65	93 59	100 00	406 09	
Fresno	871 32	35,089 75	5,536 64	440 00	470 44	311 70
Glenn	76 79	3,684 60	810 65	640 00	134 40	
Humboldt	418 80	16,437 95	2,024 47		11 20	
Imperial	1,497 59	8,997 25		7,360 00	2,832 54	59 40
Inyo	333 51	3,086 10	2,363 08		698 87	
Kern	933 79	25,823 15	3,636 58	4,734 37	3,472 33	127 23
Kings	214 43	6,256 90	825 37	399 21	50 35	52 23
Lake	463 98	1,709 15	950 57		389 14	
Lassen	201 50	3,013 85	55 10	1,319 45	2,839 32	
Los Angeles	13,819 74	231,970 90	683,804 84	2,562 61	1,074 82	8,684 62
Madera	316 63	4,127 50			327 60	91 95
Marin	192 88	5,837 95	2,589 76			92 77
Mariposa	1,063 55	2,109 60	6 64			
Mendocino	678 52	10,111 80	970 94	1,080 00	308 50	
Merced	333 74	7,457 90	7,333 73		351 60	
Modoc	407 45	2,474 60		282 77	473 47	
Monro	79	416 50		1,160 00	383 10	
Monterey	1,031 50	6,626 60	3,408 69		701 64	697 62
Napa	91 44	5,389 15	1,341 88	40 00	106 40	19 71
Nevada	500 53	3,566 60		280 00	182 40	
Orange	300 54	13,537 25	2,545 96		2 80	813 69
Placer	1,042 29	9,429 90	724 23		22 40	95 50
Plumas	143 61	2,307 00		160 75	138 40	
Riverside	1,562 05	13,004 10	4,548 97	1,338 50	2,789 57	158 18
Sacramento	311 89	22,366 90	33,301 66			
San Benito	74 89	2,626 50	1,223 10	330 00	924 05	

Sau Bernardino	1,338 49	18,953 10	15,574 92	6,900 00	11,006 55	1,239 38
San Diego	2,355 66	32,655 00	22,882 83	240 00	741 76	1,411 94
San Francisco	4,906 26	98,452 25	571,223 11			474 08
San Joaquin	245 87	15,369 55	13,371 41	80 00	339 38	47 19
San Luis Obispo	476 20	6,945 10	2,670 51	800 00	531 30	306 91
San Mateo	334 31	3,388 10	14,332 15		55 24	110 23
Santa Barbara	219 95	8,752 45	169,886 51		51 96	630 23
Santa Clara	1,196 31	19,169 90	26,138 01			1 06
Santa Cruz	67 43	8,154 80	3,784 84			
Shasta	972 80	7,115 60	1,252 14	485 30	291 22	99 00
Sierra	1,200 06	1,494 30	493 69			
Siskiyou	333 66	8,785 75	1,390 79	960 00	1,007 75	
Solano	603 63	5,431 65	2,392 99			37 97
Sonoma	480 33	11,989 25	17,666 93	185 35	559 43	
Stanislaus	138 82	11,273 25	10,631 49	12 25	97 00	252 64
Sutter	1 45	1,839 85	337 96			
Tehama	276 53	3,239 60	131 13	640 00	611 33	64 17
Trinity	254 33	1,212 00			62 20	
Tulare	2,128 01	13,252 95	4,200 42	80 00	227 33	407 53
Tuolumne	338 04	5,131 30		960 00	57 62	
Ventura	130 53	4,908 50	18,370 87	200 00	81 04	144 77
Yolo	245 44	4,553 45	961 13		67 20	147 61
Yuba	187 68	2,621 40	495 13			
Totals	\$58,129 47	\$845,485 10	\$1,796,478 57	\$34,880 56	\$86,315 26	\$17,413 30

STATEMENT No. 2—Concluded.
Receipts by counties, showing amount each county contributed to certain receipts appearing in Statement No. 2.

Counties	Payments account Preston School of Industry	Payments account Sonoma State Home	Estate of deceased persons	Panama-Pacific Exposition tax	Total from counties
Alameda	\$7,145 33	\$12,384 00	\$400 29	\$101,690 93	\$306,808 35
Alpine	-----	-----	-----	150 19	1,162 66
Amador	125 36	360 00	-----	2,414 44	8,003 16
Butte	2,967 70	840 00	-----	9,108 11	33,175 36
Calaveras	221 07	360 00	48 16	2,845 94	7,109 88
Colusa	431 49	240 00	167 44	5,433 24	18,806 05
Contra Costa	-----	310 00	-----	17,981 66	42,466 41
Del Norte	-----	-----	-----	1,897 71	3,655 89
El Dorado	318 89	489 00	-----	2,463 01	7,724 82
Fresno	3,292 18	1,925 16	228 16	34,767 82	82,894 21
Glenn	132 00	320 00	-----	5,631 22	11,289 66
Humboldt	423 15	550 00	-----	13,980 21	33,845 78
Imperial	308 20	59 14	167 53	7,199 02	28,480 72
Inyo	-----	-----	-----	2,358 34	8,799 90
Kern	850 55	630 00	18 84	28,861 88	69,088 82
Kings	270 80	240 00	-----	5,510 32	13,760 61
Lake	379 02	260 00	1,709 90	1,867 09	7,758 85
Lassen	238 84	240 00	-----	2,720 13	10,643 38
Los Angeles	16,338 02	15,040 00	-----	322,639 93	1,295,934 88
Madera	70 77	600 00	-----	5,064 26	10,679 37
Marin	389 49	456 00	149 96	8,505 18	18,163 99
Mariposa	-----	140 00	15 25	1,145 78	4,909 32
Mendocino	189 48	570 00	-----	6,729 15	29,331 84
Merced	196 17	690 00	36 17	9,151 89	25,966 58
Modoc	480 81	430 00	-----	2,824 64	7,375 74
Mono	-----	-----	-----	266 41	2,226 89
Monterey	1,450 60	360 00	-----	12,137 46	26,504 30
Napa	159 25	680 00	350 72	6,740 42	14,969 37
Nevada	238 07	1,200 00	-----	2,884 58	8,582 18
Orange	656 29	840 00	483 44	18,435 03	37,615 00
Placer	498 77	780 00	-----	3,881 60	16,384 69
Plumas	132 00	320 00	-----	2,506 88	5,768 64
Riverside	757 67	240 00	-----	10,518 55	34,737 59
Sacramento	4,209 93	6,420 00	1,376 95	36,123 83	104,311 16
San Benito	-----	-----	-----	3,181 49	8,350 04
San Bernardino	1,419 98	840 00	221 51	16,688 72	74,242 65

San Diego	2,358 95	1,980 00	6,665 72	28,333 30	92,959 09
San Francisco	7,507 87	28,810 00		259,431 32	977,560 61
San Joaquin	1,400 54	2,660 00		25,026 83	58,528 27
San Luis Obispo	499 18	410 00		7,227 89	19,866 59
San Mateo	915 20	320 00		12,483 94	31,773 70
Santa Barbara	1,384 70	1,460 00		12,164 68	194,113 76
Santa Clara	5,109 95	5,515 00	329 60	32,113 24	90,173 54
Santa Cruz	566 88	1,700 00	722 01	7,971 61	22,968 13
Shasta	114 26	600 00	30 25	5,356 56	16,307 13
Sierra				805 05	3,993 00
Siskiyou	241 21	840 00		7,473 26	21,032 42
Solano	265 02	2,020 00		9,873 04	20,674 30
Sonoma	873 40	6,350 00	71 91	15,742 69	53,919 29
Stanislaus	329 45	435 00		10,932 15	34,162 05
Sutter	134 08	120 00		4,673 11	7,136 45
Tehama	114 25	440 00		5,085 36	11,252 37
Trinity				1,083 80	2,612 33
Tulare	1,695 01	910 00		16,749 48	39,656 73
Tuolumne		360 00		3,339 57	10,652 24
Ventura	296 00	470 00	375 71	11,481 23	36,072 94
Yolo	304 78	840 00		9,054 78	16,174 39
Yuba	1,085 88	220 00		8,435 03	8,045 12
Totals	\$69,313 33	\$105,264 14	\$13,589 57	\$1,206,833 98	\$4,183,702 68

STATEMENT No. 3.

Showing amount of each appropriation, amount expended, and total expended, during sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 64th fiscal year	Amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 64th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
LEGISLATIVE.							
<i>Senate.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salaries and mileage of Senators	\$28,960 60	\$15,000 00	\$43,761 20	\$199 40		
April 16, 1913	Salaries and mileage of Senators						
May 1, 1911	Pay of officers and clerks	31,889 50	13,500 00	44,461 00	928 50		
April 10, 1913	Pay of officers and clerks						
May 1, 1911	Contingent expenses	8,914 70	5,000 00	11,526 22	2,388 48		
Feb. 3, 1913	Contingent expenses						
<i>Assembly.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salaries and mileage of Assemblymen	\$57,400 80	31,000 00	\$87,408 20	\$897 60		\$99,748 42
April 19, 1913	Salaries and mileage of Assemblymen						
May 1, 1911	Pay of officers and clerks	31,700 00	13,500 00	45,818 00	3,763 60		
April 19, 1913	Pay of officers and clerks		4,300 00				
May 12, 1913	Pay of officers and clerks		76 00				
	By amount returned	14,165 25					
May 1, 1911	Contingent expenses		3,000 00	15,488 91	1,701 34		
May 12, 1913	Contingent expenses	25 00					
	By amount returned						
<i>Legislative Printing.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Legislative printing	\$26,537 33	42,500 00	\$100,243 23	\$9,844 10		
May 1, 1911	Legislative printing		11,000 00				
April 19, 1913	Legislative printing		30,000 00				
June 2, 1913	Legislative printing						
JUDICIAL.							
<i>Supreme Court.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court		\$36,000 00	\$36,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salaries of Secretaries		4,800 00	4,800 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Phonographic Reporter		5,400 00	5,400 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Reporter of Decisions		2,500 00	2,500 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant Reporter of Decisions		2,400 00	2,400 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Librarian		1,500 00	1,500 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Bailiffs		3,600 00	3,600 00			
							\$348,696 76
							\$148,705 11
							\$100,243 23

May 1, 1911	Postage and contingent expenses.	\$64 90		51 45	13 45
May 1, 1911	Expenses of Supreme Court, section 47, Code of Civil Procedure.	4,633 59		1,638 60	2,944 99
May 1, 1911	Expenses of Supreme Court, section 47, Code of Civil Procedure		25,400 00	18,239 21	7,160 79
	Support of Supreme Court Library (Supreme Court Library Fund)			1,681 48	
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court.</i>					
May 1, 1911	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary Chief Deputy Clerk Supreme Court		2,400 00	2,400 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary Deputy Clerks Supreme Court		10,800 00	10,800 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary Stenographer, Clerk Supreme Court		1,000 00	922 30	\$77 70
May 1, 1911	Pay of Porter, Supreme Court		720 00	720 00	
May 1, 1911	Postage and contingent expenses of Supreme Court		2,000 00	1,141 33	\$858 67
March 8, 1907	Postage and contingent expenses of Supreme Court	\$1,278 89		110 43	1,168 46
May 1, 1911	Furniture, etc.	10,204 86		269 00	9,935 86
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		1,250 00	684 45	565 55
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	767 22		6 90	760 32
<i>District Courts of Appeal.</i>					
May 1, 1911	Salaries of Justices of District Courts of Appeal		\$83,000 00	\$83,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salaries of Clerks of District Courts of Appeal		8,100 00	8,100 00	
May 1, 1911	Salaries of Deputy Clerks		6,000 00	6,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salaries of Photographic Reporters		7,200 00	7,200 00	
May 1, 1911	Salaries of Bailiffs		4,800 00	4,800 00	
May 1, 1911	Pay of Porters		2,880 00	2,880 00	
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc., Clerk, District Court of Appeal No. 1.		500 00	389 85	\$110 15
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc., Clerk, District Court of Appeal No. 2.		500 00	410 18	89 82
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc., Clerk, District Court of Appeal No. 3.	\$170 55		105 10	65 45
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 1.		500 00	350 90	149 10
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 2.		500 00	284 10	215 90
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 3.	221 32		12 50	208 82
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 1.		500 00	332 60	167 40
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 2.		500 00	192 40	307 60
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 3.		500 00	112 05	387 95
June 14, 1909	Furniture, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 1.	249 20		104 05	145 15
March 18, 1905	Rent, library, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 1.	262 17		132 15	130 02
May 1, 1911	Rent of rooms, District Court of Appeal No. 2.	588 77		3,666 63	333 37
May 1, 1911	Rent of rooms, District Court of Appeal No. 2.		4,000 00		
May 1, 1911	Support of Library, District Court of Appeal No. 1 (Library Fund)	333 37		333 37	
May 1, 1911	Support of Library, District Court of Appeal No. 2 (Library Fund)			948 55	
				1,141 71	
				\$97,210 74	
				\$22,054 41	

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 6/1/11 fiscal year	Amount expended during 6/1/11 fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 6/1/11 fiscal year	Total amount expended during 6/1/11 fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 6/1/11 fiscal year
	<i>District Courts of Appeal—Continued.</i>						
	Support of Library, District Court of Appeal No. 3 (Library Fund)					\$100,773 89	
May 1, 1911	State's portion of salaries of Superior Judges		\$242,500 00	\$238,123 75	\$4,376 25	\$238,123 75	\$158,162 79
	<i>Superior Courts.</i>						
	<i>EXECUTIVE.</i>						
	<i>Governor.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Salary of Governor		\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Lieutenant Governor		4,000 00	4,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Private Secretary to Governor		5,000 00	5,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Executive Secretary to Governor		3,000 00	3,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Stenographer of Governor		2,000 00	2,000 00			
Feb. 3, 1913	Salary of Additional Stenographer to Governor		500 00	500 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Messenger to Governor		1,500 00	1,500 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Watchman, Governor's Mansion		1,200 00	1,200 00			
May 1, 1911	Special contingent (Secret Service)		5,800 00	4,396 78	\$143 22		
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	\$75 90	3,000 00	2,776 58	223 42		
May 1, 1911	Support of Governor's residence	43 32	8,750 00	8,792 56	76		
May 1, 1911	Support of Governor's residence	118 32		75 00	43 32		
May 1, 1911	Support of Governor's residence	94 46		94 00	46		
April 26, 1909	Support of Governor's residence	332 25		404 14	12 62		
Jan. 28, 1911	Furnishings, etc., Governor's residence	24 51		434 80	315 20		
March 8, 1909	Furnishings, etc., Governor's residence		750 00				
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	413 01		75 50	337 51		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.						
	<i>ADMINISTRATIVE.</i>						
	<i>State Board of Control.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Salary of Members		\$12,000 00	\$11,988 90	\$11 10		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Secretary		2,400 00	2,400 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Clerks		5,400 00	5,335 00	65 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Stenographers		3,000 00	3,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Messenger		900 00	900 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Superintendent of Accounts		3,000 00	3,000 00			
						\$44,919 71	\$44,919 71

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 6th fiscal year	Amount expended during 6th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 6th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 6th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 6th fiscal year
<i>Secretary of State—Continued.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Badges, etc., Motor Vehicle Department		\$2,750 00	\$2,234 13	\$515 87		
May 1, 1911	Badges, etc., Motor Vehicle Department	\$908 43		511 09	337 34		
May 1, 1911	Stationery, etc., Motor Vehicle Department		250 00	192 80	57 20		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Secretary of State	9,836 74		5,264 49	4,572 25		
Feb. 3, 1913	Printing, etc., Constitutional Amendments		11,549 60	11,549 60			
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Blue Book		10,000 00	8,686 82	1,313 15		
June 3, 1913	Distributing Blue Book		1,313 15	17 75	1,295 40		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Corporation License Department		2,130 00	791 95	1,338 05		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Corporation License Department			89 15	823 65		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Motor Vehicle Department	912 80		1,726 52	773 48		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Motor Vehicle Department	864 64	2,500 00	329 15	535 49		\$90,437 39
<i>State Controller.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salary of Controller		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Deputy		3,000 00	3,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Bookkeeper		2,400 00	2,400 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Expert		2,000 00	2,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Clerks		6,000 00	6,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Statistician		2,000 00	2,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Warrant Registrar		2,000 00	2,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Inheritance Tax Attorney		2,400 00	2,400 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Stenographer		1,200 00	1,200 00			
May 1, 1911	Pay of Porter		720 00	720 00			
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.		1,000 00	914 61	\$85 39		
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	\$41 41		1 43	39 98		
May 1, 1911	Contingent, etc.		1,000 00	965 51	34 49		
May 1, 1911	Contingent, etc.	104 77		28 00	76 77		
April 17, 1911	Expenses of collecting State revenue	12,365 19		10,111 73	2,253 46		
April 21, 1911	Compilation, etc., municipal, etc., reports	1,269 85		715 00	584 85		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		2,750 00	2,239 28	510 72		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	2,111 68		120 25	1,991 43		\$42,415 81
<i>Treasurer.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salary of Treasurer		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Deputy		3,200 00	3,200 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Cashier		2,500 00	2,500 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Bond Officer		2,500 00	2,500 00			

May 1, 1911	Salary of Bookkeepers	4,400 00	4,400 00		4,400 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Stenographer	1,200 00	1,200 00		1,200 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Watchmen	5,280 00	5,280 00		5,280 00	
May 1, 1911	Pay of Porter	720 00	720 00		720 00	
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	900 00	900 00		900 00	
May 1, 1911	By amount returned	\$1 61	719 16		\$182 45	
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	259 07	225 65		33 42	
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	45 22	771 55		28 45	
May 1, 1911	Expenses, etc., sale of State Highway Bonds	2,638 65	44 80		42	
			2,501 35		136 70	
						\$29,062 51
<i>Attorney General.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Salary of Attorney General	86,000 00	86,000 00		86,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant Attorney General	4,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Deputies	19,550 00	19,550 00		19,550 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Clerks	3,600 00	3,600 00		3,600 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Phonographic Reporter	1,800 00	1,800 00		1,800 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Stenographers	4,800 00	4,800 00		4,800 00	
May 1, 1911	Pay of Porter	480 00	480 00		480 00	
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	2,000 00	1,372 45		\$627 55	
May 1, 1911	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.	\$185 57	182 73		2 84	
May 1, 1911	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.	1,533 96	2,506 39		493 61	
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses	127 25	299 04		1,294 92	
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses		493 65		6 35	
May 1, 1911	Office rent		36 45		90 80	
May 1, 1911	Purchase of law books		2,400 00		2,400 00	
June 14, 1909	Contingent expenses	42 62	656 55		343 45	
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		1,000 00		10 30	
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	1,869 40	3,000 00		1,965 05	
					16 25	
						\$49,238 76
<i>Surveyor General.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Salary of Surveyor General	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00		\$5,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Deputy Surveyor General	3,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant Surveyor General	2,250 00	2,250 00		2,250 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Clerks	10,800 00	10,800 00		10,800 00	
May 1, 1911	Pay of Porter	480 00	480 00		480 00	
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	750 00	612 21		\$137 79	
May 1, 1911	Contingent, etc.	\$100 92	79 73		21 19	
May 1, 1911	Contingent, etc.	30 27	419 18		80 82	
May 1, 1911	Purchase and copying maps		25 85		4 42	
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses, Attorney General and Surveyor General		2,400 00		277 61	
May 1, 1911			500 00		471 90	

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 6th fiscal year	Amount expended during 6th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 6th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 6th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 6th fiscal year
<i>State General—Continued.</i>							
March 21, 1907	Settlement of controversy between United States and California	\$82 32		\$82 00		\$82 00	
April 24, 1911	Settlement of controversy between United States and California		\$25,000 00	1,138 30	23,861 70		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		750 00	424 15	325 85		
						\$96,461 91	
<i>State Printing Office.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salary of Superintendent of State Printing		\$5,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Salary of Deputy Superintendent of State Printing		2,400 00				
May 1, 1911	Salary of Copy Editor		1,800 00		\$150 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Watchman		1,200 00		50 00		
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.		750 00	682 58	87 42		
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	\$81 41		16 00	65 41		
May 1, 1911	Lithographing, etc.		5,500 00	2,088 34	411 66		
May 1, 1911	Lithographing, etc.	1,538 41		71 55	1,466 86		
May 1, 1911	Purchase of machinery	2,928 45		2,399 50	528 95		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		350 00				
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	174 92		359 70	145 22		
	Support State Printing Office (State Printing Fund)			276,066 06			
	Manufacturing School Books (State School Book Fund)			118,612 26			
						\$410,415 99	
<i>State Board of Equalization.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salaries of Members		\$16,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Salary of Secretary		3,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Pay of Porter		480 00	480 00			
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.		500 00		\$136 36		
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	\$26 37		22 10	4 27		
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses		6,000 00	2,350 30	3,649 70		
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses	1,005 14		20 30	1,584 84		
May 1, 1911	Clerical assistance, etc.		18,000 00	12,516 65	5,483 35		
May 1, 1911	Clerical assistance, etc.	3,502 24		1,588 05	1,914 19		
Jan. 28, 1911	Expenses	19,651 05		12,637 13	7,013 92		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		2,500 00	982 20	1,515 12		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	2,018 16		362 80	1,655 36		
						\$50,303 17	

Superintendent Capitol Building and Grounds.

May 1, 1911	Salary of Superintendent			\$3,000 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Clerk			1,800 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Engineer			1,800 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Additional Engineer			600 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Fireman			1,200 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Additional Fireman			420 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Electrician			1,800 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Additional Electrician			600 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Head Porter			1,200 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Head Gardener			1,800 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Special Policemen			7,920 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Elevator Attendants			2,160 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Additional Elevator Attendants			720 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Telephone operators			1,440 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Extra Telephone Operators			120 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Additional Telephone Operators			720 00		\$240 00
May 1, 1911	Pay of gardeners, etc.	\$15 37				
May 1, 1911	Pay of gardeners, etc.					16,265 17
May 1, 1911	Purchase of carpets and furniture	1,444 35		732 95		711 40
May 1, 1911	Lighting Capitol Grounds	269 04		1,369 04		
May 1, 1911	Water for Capitol Building			600 00		150 00
May 1, 1911	Water for Capitol Grounds			1,200 00		300 00
May 1, 1911	Repairs to Capitol Building, etc.	2,250 77				
May 3, 1909	By amount returned	144 97				6 25
May 1, 1911	Repairs to Capitol Building, etc.	13,433 26				1,838 43
May 1, 1911	Stationery, fuel, lights, etc.			10,000 00		
May 1, 1911	By amount returned	6 63				
May 1, 1911	Stationery, fuel, lights, etc.	90 00				86 15
May 1, 1911	Purchase of implements, hose, etc.	2,347 94				35 08
May 1, 1911	By amount returned			166 04		
REGULATIVE.						
<i>Railroad Commission.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Salary of Railroad Commissioners			\$18,000 00		\$18,000 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Secretary			3,600 00		3,600 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant Secretary			1,800 00		1,800 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Stenographer			1,200 00		900 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Rate Expert			3,000 00		3,000 00
May 1, 1911	Office rent			2,400 00		2,400 00
May 1, 1911	Fuel, lights, etc.	\$4,105 77				\$8 23
May 1, 1911	Fuel, lights, etc.	177,891 89				
Feb. 9, 1911	Traveling, etc.	65,961 70				
Dec. 24, 1911	Traveling, etc.					185,812 84
						\$219,070 38
						\$63,111 93
						\$851,212 01

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 64th fiscal year	Amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 64th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
April 8, 1911	<i>Industrial Accident Board.</i>	Salaries	\$10,800 00	\$10,800 00		\$10,800 00	\$477,628 42
April 11, 1911		Expenses	\$87,262 54	21,432 19	\$15,830 55	\$82,932 19	
May 1, 1911	<i>DEFENSIVE.</i>		\$3,600 00	\$3,600 00		\$3,600 00	
May 1, 1911		<i>National Guard of California.</i>		2,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Adjutant General		7,000 00	7,000 00		7,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant Adjutant General		1,500 00	1,500 00		1,500 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Clerks		1,200 00	1,200 00		1,200 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Stenographer		900 00	900 00		900 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Military Storekeeper			46 48		46 48	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant Military Storekeeper	\$46 55		799 25		799 25	
May 1, 1911	Postage, expressage, etc.		800 00	118 70		118 70	
May 1, 1911	Postage, expressage, etc.	1,059 77		1,484 67		1,484 67	
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		3,000 00	181 73		181 73	
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	274 49		2,126 05		2,126 05	
May 1, 1911	Care of State Armory, etc.		3,000 00	400 00		400 00	
May 1, 1911	Care of State Armory, etc.	448 53		2,318 25		2,318 25	
April 26, 1909	Target Practice, N. G. C.	4,155 16		4,671 87		4,671 87	
May 1, 1911	Target Practice, N. G. C.		10,000 00	600 00		600 00	
May 1, 1911	Target Practice, N. G. C.	600 00		1,500 00		1,500 00	
May 1, 1911	Allowance Brigade Headquarters, N. G. C.		2,400 00	4,200 00		4,200 00	
May 1, 1911	Allowance Brigade Headquarters, N. G. C.	5,100 00		10,741 67		10,741 67	
May 1, 1911	Allowance Regimental Headquarters, N. G. C.		15,000 00	43,790 80		43,790 80	
May 1, 1911	Allowance Regimental Headquarters, N. G. C.	44,562 08		761 28		761 28	
May 1, 1911	Armory rents, N. G. C.		112,500 00	71,578 39		71,578 39	
May 1, 1911	Armory rents, N. G. C.	615 67		370 45		370 45	
May 1, 1911	By amount returned	912 50		3,480 65		3,480 65	
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses officers on detail duty		5,000 00	575 89		575 89	
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses officers on detail duty		1,000 00	122 97		122 97	
May 1, 1911	Hospital supplies			5,000 20		5,000 20	
May 1, 1911	Furnishing coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.	2,170 92		16,044 25		16,044 25	
May 1, 1911	Furnishing coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.	2,047 95					
May 1, 1911	Furnishing coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.		3,500 00				
May 1, 1911	Furnishing coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.	25,584 77					
May 1, 1911	Purchase of uniforms, etc.						

Date	Description	143 57	125 00	18 57
April 26, 1909	Encampments	24,635 34	16,549 85	8,085 49
May 1, 1911	Encampments	15,557 00	33,785 10	521 90
May 1, 1911	Pay of enlisted men, N. G. C. (section 2076, Political Code)		6,078 53	1,421 47
May 1, 1911	Pay of enlisted men, N. G. C. (section 2078, Political Code)		75 00	75 00
May 1, 1911	Allowance for officers (section 2078, Political Code)		300 00	963 38
May 1, 1911	Allowance for Surgeon General	75 00		
May 1, 1911	Allowance for Surgeon General		225 00	
April 5, 1911	Organization, etc., high school cadet companies	2,817 82	1,854 44	
March 25, 1909	Armory, Los Angeles	98,561 19	70,228 52	128,332 67
April 5, 1911	Armory, Los Angeles		100,000 00	
March 22, 1909	Armory, San Francisco	368,316 78	185,936 04	182,380 74
April 22, 1911	Armory, Sacramento	95,559 21		
	By amount returned	2 65	48,154 25	47,407 61
				\$550,064 01
				\$550,064 01
May 1, 1911	Salaries of Advisory Board		\$10,800 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of State Engineer		5,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Highway Engineer		10,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant State Engineers		6,000 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of State Architect		4,800 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Architectural Designer		2,400 00	
May 1, 1911	Salary of Architectural Draughtsmen		6,000 00	5,721 75
May 1, 1911	Salary of Engineer's Draughtsmen		4,000 00	4,000 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Testing Engineer		2,100 00	2,100 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Mechanical Engineer		2,700 00	2,650 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Filing Clerks		3,600 00	3,600 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Blue Print Pressman		1,500 00	1,500 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Secretary		2,400 00	2,400 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Clerks		3,000 00	3,000 00
May 1, 1911	Pay of Porter		900 00	900 00
May 1, 1911	Contingent, etc., Department of Engineering	\$3,721 96	1,490 18	2,231 78
May 1, 1911	Contingent, etc., Department of Engineering		10,000 00	1,121 81
May 1, 1911	Contingent, etc., Department of Engineering	2,231 78	2,000 00	
April 21, 1913	By amounts returned	956 62		
April 21, 1911	Filing cases	103 01	95 34	7 67
April 12, 1909	To protect banks of Pel River		14,066 50	
May 1, 1911	Improvements, etc., Mono Lake Basin road	12,425 69	5,081 69	7,844 00
May 1, 1911	Improvements, etc., Mono Lake Basin road		2,500 00	
May 1, 1911	By amount returned	790 51	637 19	3,183 32

CONSTRUCTIVE.
Department of Engineering.

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 64th fiscal year	Amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 64th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
<i>Department of Engineering—Continued.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Improvements, etc., Sonora and Mono road.	-----	\$6,000 00				
May 1, 1911	By amount returned.	575 62	500 00	\$5,647 26	\$127 76		
May 1, 1911	Improvements, Lake Tahoe road.	-----	5,000 00				
May 1, 1911	By amount returned.	295 69	500 00	5,717 30	79 39		
May 27, 1913	Maintenance Lake Tahoe road.	-----	3,000 00				
March 31, 1911	General improvement Lake Tahoe road.	4,709 88		49 35	2,950 65		
April 14, 1909	Changing line, etc., Sonora and Mono road.	3,966 79		4,797 10	1 78		
May 21, 1913	Maintenance Emigrant Gap road.	-----	1,000 00				
April 21, 1941	Lassen State Highway.	1,951 99		539 47	3,457 32		
April 21, 1941	Emigrant Gap Highway.	1,955 86		546 68	453 32		
April 15, 1911	Alpine State Highway.	21,632 18	564 25	132 16	1,819 83		
March 22, 1905	Guide posts, desert sections of California.	-----	257 33				
April 21, 1911	Kings River Highway.	1,838 83		2,307 91	152 20		
March 9, 1911	McKinney's Lake Tahoe road.	21,784 39		21,715 71	174 00		
April 21, 1911	To improve and rectify river channels, State of California.	211,324 05		998 38	840 45		
Dec. 24, 1911	By amount returned.	12,354 63		11,626 32	733 70		
March 18, 1905	Sierra and Downville Highway.	-----	5 39				
March 8, 1907	Trinity and Humboldt Highway.	25 44		21,718 79	91 04		
March 23, 1911	Investigation construction of canals, etc.	54 58		182,028 34	94,673 80		
May 1, 1911	Construction of works for restraining, etc., debris.	98 92	15,378 69				
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	26,685 65	10,000 00				
May 8, 1913	Cash revolving fund, Department of Engineering.	54,627 06		9,835 57	1,564 43		
May 8, 1913	Uses of Department of Engineering (Revolving Fund)	1,411 35		26,884 90	26 83		
			2,500 00	2,497 53	3 47		
			2,000 00	2,014 86	52,612 20		
			10,000 00	2,872 55	538 80		
				10,000 00			
				35,724 90			\$384,991 47

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 64th fiscal year	Amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 64th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
	<i>State Library.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Salary of State Librarian.....		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salaries of Deputies.....		3,000 00	3,600 00			
	Support State Library (Library Fund).....			42,130 97		\$49,330 97	
	<i>Elementary Schools.</i>						
	Support of Elementary Schools.....			\$5,029,770 69		\$5,029,770 69	
	<i>High Schools.</i>						
	Support of High Schools.....			\$572,447 40		\$572,447 40	
	<i>State University.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Support and maintenance of State University.....		\$100,000 00	\$91,666 63	\$8,333 37		
May 1, 1911	Support and maintenance of State University.....	\$25,000 03		25,000 03			
	Support (from interest on bonds).....			49,845 00			
	Support (Chapter 582, Stats., 1911).....			\$14,671 93			
May 1, 1911	Support, etc., Pathological Station.....		20,000 00	15,551 07	4,448 93		
May 1, 1911	Support, etc., Pathological Station.....	7,761 40		7,756 34	5 06		
April 21, 1911	Support, etc., Pathological Station, Whittier.....	35 11		28 75	6 33		
May 1, 1911	Maintenance, Department of Music.....		3,000 00	2,250 00	750 00		
May 1, 1911	Maintenance, Department of Music.....	1,501 72		1,499 94	1 78		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.....		6,000 00	6,885 43	212 95		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.....	1,699 38					
April 21, 1911	Viticultural research.....		7,500 00	7,500 00			
April 21, 1911	Cereal crops.....		7,500 00	7,500 00			
April 21, 1911	Investigation of plant diseases.....		7,500 00	7,500 00			
April 21, 1911	Use and benefit.....	31,000 00		31,000 00			
April 21, 1911	Prevention, etc., hog cholera.....	6,454 35		4,858 55	1,595 80		
April 21, 1911	Barn, Forestry Station, Chio.....	8 00		7 90	10		
April 21, 1911	Enlargement, etc., laboratory, Whittier.....	3,448 71		3,417 32	26 39		
April 21, 1911	Equipment, etc., laboratory, Whittier.....	1,845 06		1,474 15	371 91		
April 21, 1911	Barn, etc., laboratory, Whittier.....	35 11		28 75	6 36		
April 21, 1911	Heating laboratory, Whittier.....		400 00	387 52	12 48		
April 21, 1911	Repair hospital building, College of Medicine, Los Angeles.....		25,000 00	24,399 70	30		
May 1, 1911	Regulate, etc., sale of insecticides, etc.....		5,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Regulate, etc., sale of insecticides, etc.....	2,351 38		6,481 36	869 82		

May 1, 1911	Fence, Forestry Station, Ohio.	30 82		30 82					
May 1, 1911	Experiment station, etc., Imperial County.	13,392 15		12,745 47	646 08				
May 1, 1911	Agricultural experiment station, Riverside.	21,478 31		20,097 44	1,380 87				
March 23, 1911	Farmers' Institutes	15,000 00		15,000 00					\$1,158,185 30
<i>University Farm School.</i>									
May 1, 1911	Support, etc.		\$25,000 00	\$21,538 25	\$3,461 75				
May 1, 1911	Support, etc.			12,498 49	1,662 66				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	\$14,161 15	30,000 00	25,335 33	4,666 67				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	16,471 99	2,500 00	13,546 91	2,925 08				
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds.			1,802 95	697 05				
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds.	1,450 64		1,307 15	143 49				
April 21, 1911	Buildings, etc.	36,400 51		30,096 13	6,304 38				
April 21, 1911	Purchase of live stock.	6,713 40		2,665 76	4,047 64				
April 21, 1911	Pumping plant	9,873 87		8,927 35	946 52				
April 24, 1911	Supplies, etc.	7,661 95		7,203 35	358 61				
April 24, 1911	Farm machinery	2,269 79		1,361 62	848 17				\$126,283 29
<i>San Jose Normal School.</i>									
May 1, 1911	Support of San Jose Normal School.		\$7,500 00	\$7,364 79	\$135 21				
May 1, 1911	Support of San Jose Normal School.			432 19	338 74				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., San Jose Normal School.	\$790 93	62,000 00	58,083 63	3,916 37				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., San Jose Normal School.	6,708 75		5,068 40	1,640 35				
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds, San Jose Normal School.		3,000 00	2,867 54	132 46				
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds, San Jose Normal School.	530 77		337 50	193 27				
May 1, 1911	Library, etc., San Jose Normal School.		1,500 00						
May 1, 1911	Library, etc., San Jose Normal School.	788 78		2,001 79	286 99				
March 7, 1907	Reconstruction	384 35		156 71	227 64				
March 15, 1911	Training department	12,507 21		12,963 41	83 20				
April 32, 1911	By amount returned.		539 40						
March 15, 1911	Repairing grounds, etc.		196 85						
March 15, 1911	By amount returned.	230 32		288 74	138 43				
May 1, 1911	Purchase of furniture.	738 92		738 52					
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		430 00	424 90	25 10				\$90,728 12
<i>Los Angeles Normal School.</i>									
May 1, 1911	Support Los Angeles Normal School.		\$7,500 00	\$5,691 23	\$1,808 77				
May 1, 1911	Support Los Angeles Normal School.			1,598 26	294 37				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., Los Angeles Normal School.	\$1,892 63	\$71,500 00	71,265 35	352 95				
May 1, 1911	By amount returned.		58 30						
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	4,572 97		4,572 97					
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds.		1,500 00	1,398 15	131 85				
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds.	159 41		145 60	13 81				
May 1, 1911	Library, etc.		3,500 00	2,369 30	1,130 70				
May 1, 1911	Library, etc.	338 63		113 70	224 93				

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 64th fiscal year	Amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 64th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
<i>Los Angeles Normal School—Continued.</i>							
March 25, 1911	Repairs, etc.	\$5,053 98		\$2,792 13	\$2,261 85		
March 25, 1911	Temporary building	43 24		43 24			
March 25, 1911	Printing, etc.		\$450 00	298 85	151 15		
	Purchase of site, etc. (Los Angeles Normal School Building and Improvement Fund)			115,165 44		\$205,724 22	
<i>Chico Normal School.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Support of Chico Normal School.		\$3,500 00	\$3,333 23	\$166 77		
May 1, 1911	Support of Chico Normal School.	\$369 14		355 22	13 92		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., Chico Normal School.		38,750 00	42,470 25	185 40		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., Chico Normal School.	3,905 65		1,521 35	228,65		
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds		1,750 00	113 97	440 48		
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds	551 45		923 68	76 32		
May 1, 1911	Library		1,000 00	30 91	666 45		
May 1, 1911	Library	697 36		115 52	25 31		
March 7, 1911	Covered passageway	140 83		250 84	667 15		
March 7, 1911	Furnishing training building	917 99		90 00	38 07		
April 19, 1911	Heating plant	58 07		398 00	52 00		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		450 00				
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	310 79		164 90	151 89		
	Uses of Chico Normal School (Contingent Fund)			2,747 69		\$52,444 96	
<i>San Diego Normal School.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Support of San Diego Normal School.		\$3,750 00	\$3,435 67	\$315 33		
May 1, 1911	Support of San Diego Normal School.	\$394 74		391 72	3 02		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., San Diego Normal School.		38,750 00	39,201 58	4 45		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., San Diego Normal School.	455 03		1,464 58	35 42		
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds, San Diego Normal School.		1,500 00	1,699 21	87 53		
May 1, 1911	Library	286 74		97 87	18 99		
May 1, 1911	Library	116 89		215 78	334 22		
April 21, 1911	Heating plant		450 00	254 11	45 98		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.						
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	300 00		79 38			
	Uses of San Diego Normal School (Contingent Fund)					\$46,829 90	

<i>San Francisco Normal School.</i>									
May	1, 1911	Support of San Francisco Normal School.....							\$245 54
May	1, 1911	By amount returned.....	\$251 47						
May	1, 1911	Support of San Francisco Normal School.....						\$4,005 93	
May	1, 1911	Salaries, etc., San Francisco Normal School.....						30,507 13	2,437 87
		By amount returned.....	2,987 84					2,725 83	262 01
May	1, 1911	Salaries, etc., San Francisco Normal School.....		02				500 02	
May	1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds, San Francisco Normal School.....						747 30	2 70
May	1, 1911	Library, etc., San Francisco Normal School.....						2 52	23 98
March	7, 1911	Alterations, etc.....	26 50					423 15	26 85
May	1, 1911	Printing, etc.....	138 13					138 13	
May	1, 1911	Uses of San Francisco Normal School (Contingent Fund).....						10,411 45	
<i>Santa Barbara Normal School.</i>									
April	21, 1911	Building.....	\$94,898 02					\$63,687 49	\$31,210 53
April	21, 1911	Reception room.....						548 09	8,451 91
March	27, 1909	Maintenance.....	246 77					155 74	91 03
May	1, 1911	Printing, etc.....						113 45	86 55
May	1, 1911	Support of Santa Barbara Normal School.....						261 35	38 65
May	1, 1911	Salaries, etc., Santa Barbara Normal School.....							
May	1, 1911	Salaries, etc., Santa Barbara Normal School.....	1,485 02					13,105 02	
May	1, 1911	By amount returned.....							
May	1, 1911	Library.....						150 00	34 38
May	1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds.....						1,000 00	865 00
May	1, 1911	Uses of Santa Barbara Normal School (Contingent Fund).....						2,476 41	
<i>Fresno Normal School.</i>									
April	10, 1911	Maintenance.....	\$14,623 27					\$13,069 89	\$1,523 38
April	21, 1911	Improving, etc., grounds.....	8,163 43					3,487 95	4,675 48
April	21, 1911	Uses of Fresno Normal School (Contingent Fund).....						1,651 24	
<i>California Polytechnic School.</i>									
May	1, 1911	Support of California Polytechnic School.....						\$12 500 00	\$170 93
May	1, 1911	By amount returned.....	\$221 39					500 00	4 59
May	1, 1911	Support of California Polytechnic School.....						216 80	2,157 46
May	1, 1911	Salaries, etc., California Polytechnic School.....						27,842 54	264 31
May	1, 1911	Salaries, etc., California Polytechnic School.....	2,777 07					2,512 76	134 52
May	1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds, California Polytechnic School.....						2,865 48	136 73
May	1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds, California Polytechnic School.....	383 57					246 84	5 03
May	1, 1911	Library, etc., California Polytechnic School.....						744 97	50 22
May	1, 1911	Library, etc., California Polytechnic School.....	64 01					13 82	75 46
May	1, 1911	Expenses of Trustees, California Polytechnic School.....						400 00	
\$19,521 46									
\$80,688 17									
\$18,239 08									

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 64th fiscal year	Amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 64th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
<i>California Polytechnic School—Continued.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Expenses of Trustees, California Polytechnic School.....	\$205 45		\$31 55	\$173 90		
April 12, 1909	Barns	250 17		53 50	196 58		
March 16, 1911	Dining hall	966 70		749 96	216 74		
April 21, 1911	Water	1,993 52		1,970 33	23 19		
March 21, 1911	Equipment for shops	2,184 49		2,148 51	35 98		
March 23, 1911	Power	28 35		18 14	10 21		
March 23, 1911	Heating	69					
	By amount returned.....		\$51 30	55 49	4 81		
March 23, 1911	Purchase of live stock	3,183 60		3,162 55	21 05		
March 23, 1911	Purchase of farm machinery	1,380 84		1,213 85	166 99		
April 21, 1911	Purchase of furniture, etc.	5,737 00		2,313 88	3,423 12		
April 21, 1911	Repairs, etc.	31 67		29 04	2 63		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		450 00	339 05	110 95		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	174 20		23 51	150 69		
May 1, 1911	Uses of California Polytechnic School (Contingent Fund).....			36,413 31		\$35,119 58	
<i>Institution for Deaf and Blind.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Support of Institution for Deaf and Blind.....		\$25,000 00	\$22,550 29	\$2,449 71		
May 1, 1911	Support of Institution for Deaf and Blind.....	\$468 45		423 45	15 00		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.		52,500 00	48,784 95	3,715 05		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	5,235 05		4,374 18	860 87		
April 14, 1909	Certain improvements	548 17		162 34	385 83		
April 21, 1911	Water supply		4,000 00	3,919 55	80 45		
May 1, 1911	Art building	58,235 50					
	By amount returned.....		123 50	34,100 61	24,258 99		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Institution for Deaf and Blind.....		300 00	196 20	103 80		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Institution for Deaf and Blind.....	142 04		126 00	15 44		
May 1, 1911	Uses of Institution for Deaf and Blind (Contingent Fund).....			6,126 07		\$120,764 24	
<i>Normal School Trustees.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses		\$750 00	\$472 90	\$277 10		
<i>Textbooks for Orphans.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Purchase of textbooks for orphans.....		2,500 00	1,369 80	1,190 20		\$1,369 80

May 1, 1911	Payment of interest										
May 1, 1911	Payment of interest	\$3,500 00	\$7,000 00	\$3,500 00	\$3,500 00						
May 1, 1911	Rental		2,400 00								\$8,980 00
DEVELOPMENTAL.											
<i>State Agricultural Society.</i>											
May 1, 1911	Salary of Secretary		\$2,400 00								
May 1, 1911	Salary of Secretary	\$200 00		\$2,600 00							
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant Secretary		\$1,500 00								
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant Secretary	125 00									
May 1, 1911	Salary of Stenographer		720 00								\$120 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Nightwatchman		900 00								
May 1, 1911	Salary of Nightwatchman	80 00									
May 1, 1911	Aid to State Agricultural Society		25,000 00								
May 1, 1911	By various amounts turned in		64,017 57								953 08
May 1, 1911	Aid to State Agricultural Society		598 41								1 01
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses, Directors State Agricultural Society		500 00								56 15
April 25, 1911	Collection, etc., statistics		5,000 00								
April 25, 1911	Collection, etc., statistics	1,662 72									2,267 59
April 21, 1911	Manufacturers' building, State Agricultural Society	1,101 84									879 21
April 21, 1911	Grandstand, State Agricultural Society	1,110 14									64 22
April 21, 1911	Improvement of grounds, State Agricultural Society	270 38									
April 21, 1911	By amount returned	296 00									262 80
April 21, 1911	Dairy buildings, State Agricultural Society	7,688 27									
April 21, 1911	By amount returned	62									
Feb. 26, 1909	Machinery hall, State Agricultural Society	1,183 86									2,585 15
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., State Agricultural Society		3,250 00								785 39
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., State Agricultural Society	590 12									1,334 19
<i>State Mining Bureau.</i>											
May 1, 1911	Salary of State Mineralogist		\$3,000 00								
May 1, 1911	Support of State Mining Bureau		20,900 00								
May 1, 1911	Support of State Mining Bureau	\$1,716 32									\$3,310 77
May 1, 1911	By amount returned	1 60									
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		2,000 00								600 24
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	1,457 34									
<i>Commissioner of Horticulture.</i>											
May 1, 1911	Salary of Commissioner of Horticulture		\$4,000 00								
May 1, 1911	Salary of Deputy		2,400 00								
										\$108,889 14	
										\$24,255 25	

\$7,760,103 40

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 611b fiscal year	Amount expended during 61th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 61th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 61th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
<i>Commissioner of Horticulture—Continued.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salary of Secretary		\$2,400 00	\$2,400 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Superintendent State Insectary		2,400 00	2,400 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant Superintendent State Insectary		1,800 00	1,600 00	\$110 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Field Deputy, Insectary Division		1,500 00	1,500 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Chief Deputy Quarantine Officer		2,400 00	2,400 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Deputy Quarantine Officer		1,800 00	1,800 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Clerk		1,500 00	1,500 00			
May 1, 1911	Use and benefit of Commissioner of Horticulture		27,500 00	29,056 94	3,507 37		
May 1, 1911	Use and benefit of Commissioner of Horticulture	\$5,015 30	59 01				
May 1, 1911	By amounts returned		5,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	2,011 90		6,891 33	120 37		\$56,085 27
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.						
<i>Fish Commission.</i>							
Support and maintenance of State Hatches—							
By amount paid in on account sale of fish licenses—							
Propagation, etc., fish and game (Fish and Game Preservation Fund)							
			\$25,802 79	\$22,592 48	\$3,210 31		
<i>State Veterinarian.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salary of State Veterinarian		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant State Veterinarian		3,000 00	3,000 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Deputy State Veterinarian		1,800 00	1,800 00			
May 1, 1911	Salary of Clerk, State Veterinarian		1,600 00	1,600 00			
May 1, 1911	Traveling, etc., State Veterinarian		8,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Traveling, etc., State Veterinarian	\$484 36		7,055 63	\$1,406 46		
May 1, 1911	By amount returned		7 73				
April 21, 1911	Expenses of Sheep Inspectors	4,886 89		3,944 76	942 13		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		200 00	211 05	135 73		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	146 78					
<i>State Dairy Bureau.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Support of State Dairy Bureau		\$20,000 00	\$21,137 65	\$2,853 35		
May 1, 1911	Support of State Dairy Bureau	\$2,257 84					
May 1, 1911	By amounts paid in on account of fines		1,733 19				
<i>Joint Investigation of Water Resources.</i>							
April 22, 1909	Joint investigation of Water Resources		\$30,000 00	\$30,035 60			
April 22, 1909	Joint investigation of Water Resources	\$7,468 76					
April 22, 1909	By amount returned		335 00				

\$233,281 65

\$21,241 44

\$21,137 68

\$36,035 60

\$506,936 56

April 22, 1909	<i>Exposition Building for Los Angeles.</i>	\$136 62		\$136 62			
April 21, 1911	Exposition Building for Los Angeles.	8,920 91		8,920 91			
	Equipment, etc., Exposition Building						\$9,057 53
PROTECTIVE.							
<i>Conservation Commission.</i>							
April 8, 1911	Expenses of Conservation Commission.				\$25,554 37		
	By amount returned.	\$61,072 76	5 05				\$85,523 44
<i>State Board of Forestry.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salary of State Forester		\$3,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Salary of Deputy State Forester		1,800 00				
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant State Forester		1,600 00				
May 1, 1911	Support		7,500 00				
May 1, 1911	Support	\$140 83			6,338 48	\$1,303 35	
May 1, 1911	By amount returned.		1 50				
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.		1,250 00		1,236 28	713 72	
April 5, 1913	Printing, etc.		700 00				
May 1, 1911	Improvement of California Redwood Park.		5,000 00		4,649 60	574 99	
May 1, 1911	Improvement of California Redwood Park.	224 59					
	Uses of Board of Forestry (Forestry Fund).				121 70		\$18,746 06
<i>Sutter's Fort.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salary of Guardian		\$200 00		\$200 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Gardener		1,200 00		1,200 00		
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant Gardener		1,080 00		1,056 00	\$24 00	
May 1, 1911	Maintenance of Grounds.		755 00		792 41	146 15	
May 1, 1911	Maintenance of Grounds.	\$188 56					\$3,948 41
<i>Marshall Monument.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salary of Guardian		\$600 00		\$600 00		
March 8, 1907	Repairing, etc.	\$269 10					
	By amount returned.		9 05		200 08	\$78 07	\$800 08
<i>State Burial Grounds.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Care of State Burial Grounds.		\$100 00		\$108 20	\$20 00	
May 1, 1911	Care of State Burial Grounds.	\$28 20					\$108 20
<i>Mission San Francisco de Solano.</i>							
March 27, 1911	Restoration, etc., Mission San Francisco de Solano.	\$292 67					\$260 57
	By amount returned.	169 60				\$201 70	\$260 57

\$727,525 81

\$428,026 75

\$10,814 07

\$23,991 49

\$394,111 77

May 1, 1911	Orphans, Half Orphans, Etc.	\$217,282 74	\$217,277 53	
April 26, 1909	Support of orphans, etc., last half sixty-third fiscal year.	37,835 96	15,340 84	
May 1, 1911	Support of orphans, etc., other fiscal years.	\$430,000 00	193,408 88	
				\$428,026 75
CURATIVE.				
<i>State Board of Charities and Corrections.</i>				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., State Board of Charities.	\$10,000 00	\$10,814 07	\$1,539 43
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., State Board of Charities.	\$2,352 00		
	By amount returned.	1 50		
<i>Lunacy Commission.</i>				
May 1, 1911	Salaries of State Commission in Lunacy.	\$18,750 00	\$17,900 00	\$850 00
May 1, 1911	Travelling expenses	2,500 00	1,492 01	1,725 48
May 1, 1911	Travelling expenses	\$717 49		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	2,750 00	3,291 48	
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	506 58		
April 16, 1911	Salary of State Dental Surgeon.	2,400 00	1,266 65	1,133 75
April 16, 1909	Travelling expenses, State Dental Surgeon.	2,417 92	41 35	
<i>Stockton State Hospital.</i>				
May 1, 1911	Support of Stockton State Hospital.	\$181,250 00	\$178,256 50	
May 1, 1911	Support of Stockton State Hospital.	\$16,079 65		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., Stockton State Hospital.	153,000 00	152,484 21	
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., Stockton State Hospital.	13,357 18		
	By amount returned.	17 00		
March 7, 1911	Water tower	974 09		
	By amount returned.	53 80	18 56	
March 7, 1911	Sewing room	2,533 61		
	By amount returned.	447 72	2,719 85	
March 7, 1911	Fire protection	11,075 62	1,785 94	
March 7, 1911	Furnishing, etc., sewing room.	1,350 00	1,349 42	
March 15, 1911	Heating system	31,747 19	31,508 97	
	By amount returned.	257 07	208 25	\$6 13
March 25, 1909	Laundry building	208 38	25,780 07	
	Uses of Stockton State Hospital (Contingent Fund).			
<i>Napa State Hospital.</i>				
May 1, 1911	Support of Napa State Hospital.	\$175,000 00	\$185,273 69	
May 1, 1911	Support of Napa State Hospital.	\$24,820 68		
	By amount returned.	11 25		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	153,000 00	152,621 24	
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	18,158 48		
	By amount returned.	99 75		

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 64th fiscal year	Amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 64th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
<i>Napa State Hospital—Continued.</i>							
April 21, 1911	Pipe lines		\$10,000 00	\$1,064 18			
April 21, 1911	Cold storage plant	\$14,759 62		13,853 02			
	By amount returned	185 75					
March 20, 1909	Water system	85 85		26 78			
	Uses of Napa State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			51,946 89		\$404,685 80	
<i>Agnews State Hospital.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Support of Agnews State Hospital		\$100,000 00	\$97,752 97			
May 1, 1911	Support of Agnews State Hospital	\$9,600 46					
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.		100,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	14,349 63					
April 21, 1911	Reconstruction	117,503 60					
	By amount returned	687 40					
	Uses of Agnews State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			78,686 01		\$314,998 54	
<i>Mendocino State Hospital.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Support of Mendocino State Hospital		\$100,000 00	\$106,357 73			
May 1, 1911	Support of Mendocino State Hospital	\$15,176 99					
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.		80,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	7,689 72					
March 22, 1907	Cottage	20 31					
March 1, 1911	Plumbing, etc.	40 09					
March 7, 1911	Cottage		14,500 00				
March 9, 1911	Dam, etc.	7,147 02					
	By amount returned	11 27					
	Uses of Mendocino State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			5,787 46		\$207,880 84	
<i>Southern California State Hospital.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Support of Southern California State Hospital		\$175,250 00	\$180,813 59			
May 1, 1911	Support of Southern California State Hospital	\$31,796 59					
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.		110,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	9,157 67					
March 25, 1909	Cottage	423 10					
March 20, 1911	Cottages, female patients		24,000 00				
	By amount returned		1,320 86				
March 20, 1911	Cottages, male patients	8,461 74					
	By amount returned	102 90					

PENAL.							
<i>Prison Directors.</i>							
April 14, 1909	Assisting discharged prisoners			\$289 10		\$235 75	
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.				\$250 00	2 00	\$237 75
<i>San Quentin Prison.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Support of San Quentin Prison				\$225,000 00		
May 1, 1911	Support of San Quentin Prison	\$18,466 11				\$207,582 83	
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.				110,000 00		110,537 96
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	11,466 39					
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	217,510 87					
April 21, 1911	Erection of cells, etc.	1,786 22					
May 1, 1911	By amounts returned				1,250 00		95,889 32
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.						323 90
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	595 87					163,425 70
May 1, 1911	Purchase of jute (Jute Revolving Fund)						64,156 12
May 1, 1911	Uses of San Quentin Prison (San Quentin Prison Fund)						\$64,915 83
<i>Folsom Prison.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Support of Folsom Prison				\$100,000 00		
May 1, 1911	Support of Folsom Prison	\$8,373 14				\$102,510 16	
May 1, 1911	By amount returned				3 00		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.				80,400 00		80,910 61
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	6,789 43					
May 1, 1911	By amount returned						2 84
March 18, 1905	Erection of cells, etc.	30,368 76					26,040 92
May 1, 1911	By amounts returned	343 80					337 74
April 14, 1909	Warden's residence				12,000 00		1,205 55
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.				1,250 00		10,205 15
May 1, 1911	Uses of Folsom Prison (Folsom Prison Fund)						2,553 09
May 1, 1911	Supplemental machinery, etc. (Rock Crusher Revolving Fund)						\$51,059 60
<i>Transportation of Prisoners.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Transportation of prisoners						\$7,937 10
May 1, 1911	Arresting criminals without limits of State	\$7,868 75					
May 1, 1911	By amount returned	68 35					
<i>Arrest of Criminals Without State.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Arresting criminals without limits of State						\$7,937 10
May 1, 1911	By amount returned						

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 64th fiscal year	Amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Amount unexpended at close of 64th fiscal year	Total amount expended during fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
	<i>Bonds.</i>						
	Purchase of bonds (State School Land Fund) -----			\$829,676 19			
	Purchase of bonds (San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund) -----			176,374 61			
	Purchase of bonds (Dissolved Savings Bank Fund) -----			6,035 00			
	Purchase of bonds (Estates of Deceased Persons Fund) -----			26,754 06			
	Payment of interest on Funded Debt Bonds (Interest and Sinking Fund) -----			141,435 00			
	Payment of interest on San Francisco Seawall Bonds (San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund) -----			120,000 00			
	Payment of interest on Second San Francisco Seawall Bonds (Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund) -----			73,980 00			
	Payment of interest on State Highway Bonds (Highway Interest and Sinking Fund) -----			113,800 00			
						\$1,488,714 86	1,488,714 86
	<i>Lands.</i>						
	Restitution of principal land sold not property of State (State School Land Fund) -----			\$11,128 03			
	Restitution of interest on land sold, not property of State (State School Fund) -----			607 72			
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Land Fund) -----			241 20			
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Fund) -----			13 20			
	Surrender of certificates of deposit (School Land Deposit Fund) -----			1,400 00			
	Repayment of deposits (School Land Fund) -----			104 74			
							\$13,494 89
	<i>MISCELLANEOUS.</i>						
June 13, 1913	Expenses of Presidential Electors -----		\$900 00	\$676 20			
	Repayment of escheated estates (Estates of Deceased Persons Fund) -----			6,662 05			
May 1, 1911	Official advertising -----		1,000 00	632 26			
May 1, 1911	Official advertising -----	\$641 85		46 51			
Dec. 24, 1911	Refund to counties, etc., account past bond debts -----			715,276 08			
April 25, 1911	Acquisition of right of way, etc., San Joaquin River -----		15,000 00	14,067 10			
March 18, 1909	Purchase of portraits of ex-Governor J. N. Gillette, etc. -----		1,000 00	500 00			
	Refund to counties on moneys received from United States Government (United States Forest Reserve Fund) -----			115,769 69			

May 1, 1911	Expenses of National Encumbrance, C. A. R.				25,000 00		
March 24, 1909	Apportionment of filing fees				5,905 00		
	Cancellation of unlocated school land warrants				1,280 00		
April 26, 1911	Reimbursement of counties, etc., on account of loss of revenue				130,901 00		
	Expenses of Panama Exposition (Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund)				906,925 47		
	Reissue of canceled warrants				310 18		
	Total amount of warrants issued					\$1,923,952 34	1,923,952 34
	<i>Transfer Accounts.</i>						\$22,900,416 40
	Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund				\$211,949 72		
	Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund				60,167 88		
	Transferred from General Fund to School Land Fund				50,727 50		
	Transferred from General Fund to Veterans' Home Fund				127,500 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to State Library Fund				42,000 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to Los Angeles Normal School Building Fund				100,000 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to Insurance Commissioners' Special Fund				30,000 00		
	Transferred from State Highway Fund to Highway Interest and Sinking Fund				87,085 36		
	Transferred from General Fund to Railroad Commissioners' Fund				226 25		
	Transferred from General Fund to State School Fund				3,808,795 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to High School Fund				572,715 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to Interest and Sinking Fund				141,435 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to State University Fund				813,823 99		
	Total of warrants and transfers					\$6,136,375 70	\$29,036,792 10

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Recapitulation of Expenditures for Sixty-fourth Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.

	Total amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
<i>Legislative—</i>		
Senate	\$99,748 42	
Assembly	148,705 11	
Legislative printing	100,243 23	
		\$348,696 76
<i>Judicial—</i>		
Supreme Court	\$97,210 74	
Clerk of Supreme Court	22,054 41	
District Courts of Appeal	100,773 89	
Superior Courts	238,123 75	
		458,162 79
<i>Executive—</i>		
Governor	\$44,919 71	
		44,919 71
<i>Administrative—</i>		
State Board of Control	\$80,664 54	
Secretary of State	99,537 39	
State Controller	42,415 81	
State Treasurer	29,062 51	
Attorney General	49,238 76	
Surveyor General	26,461 91	
State Printing Office	410,415 99	
State Board of Equalization	50,303 17	
Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds	63,111 93	
		851,212 01
<i>Regulative—</i>		
Railroad Commission	\$219,070 38	
Superintendent of Banks	77,817 72	
Insurance Commissioner	35,313 40	
State Board of Health	55,383 88	
Building and Loan Commission	7,615 62	
Bureau of Labor Statistics	25,241 66	
Board of Water Control	16,203 90	
State Board of Medical Examiners	3,020 40	
State Board of Pharmacy	1,520 00	
Harbor Commissioners, Eureka	4,209 27	
Industrial Accident Board	32,232 19	
		477,628 42
<i>Defensive—</i>		
National Guard of California	\$550,664 01	
		550,664 01
<i>Constructive—</i>		
Department of Engineering	\$384,991 47	
San Francisco Harbor	2,732,812 84	
State Highways	1,090,918 35	
		4,208,722 66
<i>Educational—</i>		
State Board of Education	\$622 10	
Superintendent of Public Instruction	23,974 04	
School Textbook Committee	28,657 78	
State Library	49,330 97	
Support of Elementary Schools	5,029,770 09	
Support of High Schools	572,447 40	
State University	1,158,185 30	
University Farm School	196,283 29	
San Jose Normal School	90,728 12	
Los Angeles Normal School	205,724 22	
Chico Normal School	52,444 96	
San Diego Normal School	46,889 90	
San Francisco Normal School	49,521 46	
Santa Barbara Normal School	80,688 17	
Fresno Normal School	18,239 08	
California Polytechnic School	95,119 58	
Institution for Deaf and Blind	120,764 24	
Normal School Trustees	472 90	
Textbooks for Orphans	1,309 80	
Hastings College of Law	8,980 00	
		7,760,103 40

STATEMENT No. 3—Concluded.

Recapitulation of Expenditures for Sixty-fourth Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913.

	Total amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Grand total amount ex- pended during 64th fiscal year
Amount brought forward.....		\$14,700,109 76
<i>Developmental—</i>		
State Agricultural Society	\$108,889 14	
State Mining Bureau	24,255 25	
Commissioner of Horticulture	56,088 27	
Fish Commission	233,231 65	
State Veterinarian	21,241 44	
State Dairy Bureau	21,137 63	
Joint investigation of water resources	36,085 60	
Exposition Building, Los Angeles	9,057 53	
		509,036 56
<i>Protective—</i>		
Conservation Commission	\$35,523 44	
State Board of Forestry	18,746 06	
Sutter's Fort	3,948 41	
Marshall monument	800 08	
State burial grounds	108 20	
Mission San Francisco de Solano	260 57	
Fire trails	2,402 16	
Fire boats	38,457 97	
		100,246 89
<i>Benevolent—</i>		
Veterans' Home	\$252,120 75	
Woman's Relief Corps Home	1,296 39	
Home for Adult Blind	48,081 92	
Orphans, half-orphans, etc.	426,026 75	
		727,525 81
<i>Curative—</i>		
State Board of Charities and Corrections	\$10,814 07	
Lunacy Commission	23,991 49	
Stockton State Hospital	394,111 77	
Napa State Hospital	404,685 80	
Agnews State Hospital	314,998 54	
Mendocino State Hospital	207,880 84	
Southern California State Hospital	428,114 19	
Sonoma State Home	230,511 16	
Transportation of insane	45,574 32	
		2,060,682 18
<i>Corrective—</i>		
Whittier State School	\$151,021 74	
Preston School of Industry	152,357 87	
California State Reformatory	147,400 00	
		450,779 61
<i>Penal—</i>		
Prison directors	\$257 75	
San Quentin Prison	641,915 83	
Folsom Prison	223,823 22	
Transportation of prisoners	51,059 60	
Arrest of criminals without the state	7,987 10	
		924,973 50
<i>Bonds—</i>		
Bonds	\$1,488,714 86	
		1,488,714 86
<i>Lands—</i>		
Restitution of principal, etc.	\$13,494 89	
		13,494 89
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Miscellaneous	\$1,023,952 34	
		1,923,952 34
<i>Transfers—</i>		
Transfers		6,136,375 70
Total expenditures, including transfers		\$29,086,792 10

STATEMENT No. 4.
Showing amount of each appropriation, amount expended, and total expended during sixty-fifth year, ending June 30, 1914.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
LEGISLATIVE.							
<i>Senate.</i>							
Feb. 3, 1913	Contingent expenses, Senate	\$2,388 48		\$1,380 06	\$1,008 42		
April 10, 1913	Pay of officers and clerks, Senate	928 50		109 00	819 50	\$1,489 06	
<i>Assembly.</i>							
May 12, 1913	Contingent expenses, Assembly	\$1,701 34		\$1,064 06	\$607 28		
May 12, 1913	Pay of officers and clerks, Assembly	3,763 00		292 50	3,470 50	\$1,386 56	
June 10, 1913	Legislative printing		\$12,500 00	\$20,115 43	\$21,384 57	\$20,115 43	\$22,991 05
JUDICIAL.							
<i>Supreme Court.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Salaries, Justices of Supreme Court		\$56,000 00	\$56,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salaries, Secretaries		4,800 00	4,800 00			
June 10, 1913	Salaries, Phonographic Reporters		5,400 00	5,400 00			
June 10, 1913	Salaries, Reporter of Decisions		2,500 00	2,500 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary, Assistant Reporter of Decisions		2,400 00	2,400 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary, Librarian		1,500 00	1,500 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary, Bailiffs		3,600 00	3,600 00			
June 10, 1913	Postage and contingent expenses		125 00	110 53	\$14 47		
May 1, 1911	Postage and contingent expenses	\$138 45		106 80	31 65		
June 10, 1913	Expenses of Supreme Court, Sec. 47, C. of C. P.		24,600 00	17,951 90	6,048 10		
May 1, 1911	Expenses of Supreme Court, Sec. 47, C. of C. P.	7,160 79		1,517 29	5,653 50		
	Support Supreme Court Library (Supreme Court Library Fund)			1,109 15			\$96,995 67
<i>Clerk of Supreme Court.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Chief Deputy		2,400 00	2,400 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputy Clerks		10,800 00	10,800 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Stenographer		1,000 00	1,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Pay of Porter		730 00	730 00			

June 10, 1913	Postage and contingent expenses	2,000 00	655 51	\$1,344 49
May 1, 1911	Postage and contingent expenses	---	181 78	676 89
March 8, 1907	Furniture, etc.	---	59 45	9,876 41
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.	1,250 00	1,074 12	75 88
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	---	565 55	505 63
<i>District Courts of Appeal.</i>				
June 10, 1913	Salaries of Justices of District Courts of Appeal	\$83,000 00	\$61,619 60	\$1,380 40
June 10, 1913	Salaries of Clerks	8,100 00	8,100 00	---
June 10, 1913	Salaries of Deputy Clerks	6,000 00	6,000 00	---
June 10, 1913	Salaries of Photographic Reporters	7,200 00	7,200 00	---
June 10, 1913	Salaries of Bailiffs	4,800 00	4,800 00	---
June 10, 1913	Pay of Porters	2,880 00	2,880 00	---
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc., Clerk, District Court of Appeal No. 1	500 00	371 23	128 77
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc., Clerk, District Court of Appeal No. 1	---	106 17	3 98
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc., Clerk, District Court of Appeal No. 2	500 00	397 31	102 69
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc., Clerk, District Court of Appeal No. 2	---	85 05	---
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc., Clerk, District Court of Appeal No. 3	500 00	342 71	157 29
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc., Clerk, District Court of Appeal No. 3	---	36 75	112 35
June 10, 1913	Rent of rooms, District Court of Appeal No. 2	4,000 00	3,666 63	333 37
May 1, 1911	Rent of rooms, District Court of Appeal No. 2	---	333 37	---
June 14, 1909	Furniture, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 1	---	72 50	85 62
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 1	500 00	333 22	166 78
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 1	---	36 47	179 43
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 2	500 00	193 26	306 74
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 2	---	50 30	117 10
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 3	500 00	151 37	348 63
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., District Court of Appeal No. 3	---	180 82	126 78
June 10, 1913	Support of Library, District Court of Appeal No. 1 (Library Fund)	---	798 35	---
June 10, 1913	Support of Library, District Court of Appeal No. 2 (Library Fund)	---	1,285 03	---
June 10, 1913	Support of Library, District Court of Appeal No. 3 (Library Fund)	---	531 40	---
June 10, 1913	State's portion of salaries of Superior Judges.	\$209,250 00	\$206,406 60	\$2,843 40
<i>Superior Courts.</i>				
June 10, 1913	Salary of Governor	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00	---
June 16, 1913	Salary of Lieutenant Governor	4,000 00	4,000 00	---
June 10, 1913	Salary of Private Secretary to Governor	5,000 00	5,000 00	---
<i>EXECUTIVE.</i>				
<i>Governor.</i>				
June 10, 1913	State's portion of salaries of Superior Judges.	---	---	---
June 10, 1913	Salary of Governor	---	---	---
June 16, 1913	Salary of Lieutenant Governor	---	---	---
June 10, 1913	Salary of Private Secretary to Governor	---	---	---
				\$21,950 78
				\$89,571 54
				\$206,406 60
				\$484,924 59

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
<i>Governor—Continued.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Salary of Executive Secretary to Governor.....	-----	\$3,600 00	\$3,310 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Stenographer to Governor.....	-----	2,000 00	2,000 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Messenger to Governor.....	-----	1,500 00	1,500 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Watchman, Governor's Mansion.....	-----	1,200 00	1,113 35	\$86 65	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Special contingent (secret service).....	-----	5,000 00	4,048 60	551 40	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc.....	-----	3,000 00	2,764 96	235 04	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.....	\$228 97	-----	228 90	07	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Support of Governor's residence.....	-----	8,750 00	8,514 19	235 81	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.....	-----	750 00	351 53	398 47	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.....	315 20	-----	136 05	179 15	-----	-----
\$42,967 38							
<i>ADMINISTRATIVE.</i>							
<i>State Board of Control.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Salary of members.....	-----	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Secretary.....	-----	2,400 00	2,400 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerks.....	-----	5,400 00	5,400 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Stenographers.....	-----	3,000 00	3,000 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Messenger.....	-----	900 00	900 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Superintendent of Accounts.....	-----	3,000 00	3,000 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistants, Superintendent of Accounts.....	-----	5,400 00	5,400 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Children's Agents.....	-----	5,400 00	5,400 00	-----	-----	-----
May 26, 1913	Maintenance, etc.....	-----	15,000 00	5,460 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Maintenance, etc.....	-----	-----	15,100 55	\$20 02	-----	-----
By amounts returned.....		\$199 87	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Traveling and contingent.....	130 40	-----	-----	2 42	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Emergency Fund.....	-----	37,500 00	13,212 89	24,287 11	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Emergency Fund.....	25,987 19	-----	14,749 74	9,246 45	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc., various offices.....	-----	2,250 00	1,788 67	461 33	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., various offices.....	1,993 31	-----	1,979 31	14 00	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc., Board of Control.....	-----	1,000 00	713 07	286 93	-----	-----
\$85,097 95							
<i>Secretary of State.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Salary of Secretary of State.....	-----	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputy.....	-----	3,000 00	3,000 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Bookkeeper.....	-----	2,400 00	2,400 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Corporation Secretary.....	-----	2,800 00	2,800 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salary of Statistician.....	-----	2,400 00	2,400 00	-----	-----	-----

June 10, 1913	Salary of Keeper of Archives	2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Recording Clerks	9,800 00	9,800 00		9,800 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Register Clerk	1,800 00	1,800 00		1,800 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Certificate Clerks	3,200 00	3,200 00		3,200 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Messenger	900 00	900 00		900 00
June 10, 1913	Pay of Porter	720 00	720 00		720 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Superintendent, Corporation License Department	2,400 00	2,400 00		2,400 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerks, Corporation License Department	10,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00
June 10, 1913	Pay of Porter, Corporation License Department	360 00	360 00		360 00
June 10, 1913	Pay of Messenger, Corporation License Department	600 00	600 00		600 00
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc., Corporation License Department	1,047 52	1,047 52		1,047 52
June 10, 1913	Salary of Superintendent, Motor Vehicle Department	1,200 00	1,200 00		1,200 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerk, Motor Vehicle Department	799 80	799 80		799 80
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc., Motor Vehicle Department	8,000 00	8,000 00		8,000 00
June 10, 1913	By amount paid in	300 00	300 00		300 00
May 1, 1911	By amount paid in	\$627 23	\$627 23		\$627 23
June 10, 1913	Contingent, etc.	1,250 00	1,250 00		1,250 00
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.	10,000 00	10,000 00		10,000 00
May 1, 1913	Printing, etc.	4,572 25	4,572 25		4,572 25
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc., Corporation License Department	2,150 00	2,150 00		2,150 00
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Corporation License Department	1,358 05	1,358 05		1,358 05
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Motor Vehicle Department	1,308 97	1,308 97		1,308 97
May 1, 1911	Stationery, etc., Corporation License Department	140 93	140 93		140 93
May 1, 1911	Badges, etc., Motor Vehicle Department	913 21	913 21		913 21
May 1, 1911	Stationery, etc., Motor Vehicle Department	50 16	50 16		50 16
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc., Motor Vehicle Department	11 03	11 03		11 03
May 1, 1911	Distributing Blue Book	1,295 40	1,295 40		1,295 40
June 3, 1913	Purchase of ballot paper (Ballot Paper Revolving Fund)		974 51		974 51
<i>State Controller.</i>					
June 10, 1913	Salary of Controller	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00		\$5,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputy	3,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Bookkeeper	2,400 00	2,400 00		2,400 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Expert	2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerks	6,600 00	6,600 00		6,600 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Statistician	2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Warrant Registrar	2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Inheritance Tax Attorney	3,000 00	2,926 65		2,926 65
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant Inheritance Tax Attorneys	6,000 00	5,041 65		5,041 65
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerk	1,800 00	1,770 00		1,770 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Stenographer	1,200 00	1,143 25		1,143 25
June 10, 1913	Pay of Porter	720 00	720 00		720 00
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc.	1,200 00	1,107 53		1,107 53
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	855 89	10 32		855 89
\$64,773 93					
\$111 10					
3,426 78					
627 23					
16 14					
7,732 86					
3,264 40					
1,554 26					
900 85					
1,027 41					
130 68					
395 71					
46 77					
118 27					
974 51					
\$4,888 90					
3,000 00					
2,400 00					
2,000 00					
6,600 00					
2,000 00					
2,000 00					
2,926 65					
73 35					
958 35					
30 00					
1,770 00					
56 65					
92 47					
75 07					

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
<i>State Controller—Continued.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Contingent, etc.		\$1,000 00	\$647 34	\$353 81		
May 1, 1911	By amount returned		1 15				
June 10, 1913	Contingent, etc.	\$111 26	1,000 00	132 70	87 00		
April 21, 1911	Collecting, etc., municipal statistics	584 85		432 50	152 35		
June 10, 1913	Collecting, etc., municipal statistics		2,900 00	7,084 63	2,115 37		
June 10, 1913	Expenses, Inheritance Tax Department		5,500 00	5,333 20	166 80		
June 10, 1913	Salaries, extra Clerks, Tax Collection Department		3,600 00	3,155 00	445 00		
June 10, 1913	Salaries, two Clerks, Tax Collection Department		1,500 00	862 50	637 50		
June 10, 1913	Postage, Tax Collection Department		900 00	506 46	393 54		
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc., Tax Collection Department		2,750 00	792 66	1,957 34		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc., Controller	510 72		383 26	127 46		
April 17, 1911	Expense of collecting State revenue	2,154 46		758 45	1,396 01		\$55,786 78
<i>Treasurer.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Salary of Treasurer		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputy		3,200 00	3,200 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Cashier		2,500 00	2,500 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Bond Officer		2,500 00	2,500 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Bookkeepers		4,400 00	4,400 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Stenographer		1,200 00	1,200 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Watchmen		5,250 00	5,250 00			
June 10, 1913	Pay of Porter		720 00	662 00	\$58 00		
June 10, 1913	Postage, expressage, etc.		1,100 00				
June 10, 1913	By amount returned		103 00				
May 1, 1911	Postage, expressage, etc.	\$215 87		55 70	160 17		
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		850 00	590 84	359 16		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	29 17		28 87	30		
	Uses of State Treasurer (Motor Vehicle Fund)		3,038 71				\$29,650 12
<i>Attorney General.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Salary of Attorney General		\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant Attorney General		4,000 00	4,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Chief Deputy, Attorney General		4,000 00	4,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputies		17,535 00	17,535 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerks		3,600 00	3,350 00	\$210 00		

June 10, 1913	Salary of Phonographic Reporter	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,800 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Stenographers	5,306 65	5,306 65	5,306 65	5,306 65
June 10, 1913	Pay of Porter	480 00	480 00	480 00	480 00
June 10, 1913	Postage, expressage, etc.	2,000 00	2,000 00	1,757 11	242 89
May 1, 1911	Postage, expressage, etc.			620 35	10 04
June 10, 1913	Traveling expenses	500 00	500 00	323 85	176 65
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses			58 40	38 75
June 10, 1913	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.	3,750 00	3,750 00	1,705 71	2,074 19
	By amount returned	29 90	29 90		
May 1, 1911	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.			462 84	1,266 19
June 10, 1913	Office rent	3,400 00	3,400 00	2,200 00	800 00
May 1, 1911	Office rent	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00
June 10, 1913	Purchase of law books	1,000 00	1,000 00	756 25	243 75
May 1, 1911	Purchase of law books			467 35	1 30
June 10, 1913	Expenses of conserving state lands	2,500 00	2,500 00	25 50	2,474 50
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.	3,000 00	3,000 00	1,204 07	1,795 93
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	1,965 05	1,965 05	374 30	1,590 75
					\$52,663 38
<i>Surveyor General.</i>					
June 10, 1913	Salary of Surveyor General	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputy	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant	2,250 00	2,250 00	2,250 00	2,250 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of clerks	10,800 00	10,800 00	10,800 00	10,800 00
June 10, 1913	Pay of Porter	480 00	480 00	480 00	480 00
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc.	850 00	850 00	661 85	\$188 15
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	\$144 25	\$144 25	57 53	86 67
June 10, 1913	Contingent, etc.	500 00	500 00	480 67	19 33
May 1, 1911	Contingent, etc.	108 97	108 97	36 92	72 05
June 10, 1913	Purchase and copying of maps	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,312 38	87 62
June 10, 1913	Traveling expenses of Surveyor General and Attorney General	500 00	500 00	388 80	101 20
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses of Surveyor General and Attorney General			383 40	88 50
April 24, 1911	Settlement of controversy between United States and State of California	23,861 70	23,861 70	23,140 74	720 96
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.	500 00	500 00	507 84	342 66
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.			274 77	51 08
					\$49,819 58
<i>State Printing Office.</i>					
June 10, 1913	Salary of Superintendent of State Printing	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputy	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,400 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Copy Editor	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$150 00

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
<i>State Printing Office—Continued.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Salary of Watchman.....	\$50 00		\$50 00			
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc.		\$1,000 00	655 34	\$344 66		
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	87 42		71 99	15 43		
May 1, 1911	Lithographing, etc.	1,878 52		122 40	1,756 12		
June 7, 1913	Insuring printing office.....		2,500 00	1,700 00	800 00		
June 7, 1913	Lithotype machines, printing office.....		14,339 00	14,339 00			
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		300 00	98 17	201 83		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	145 22		76 40	68 82		
	Support State Printing Office (State Printing Fund).....			275,655 55			\$550,139 48
	Manufacturing school books (State School Book Fund).....			249,820 63			
<i>State Board of Equalization.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Salary of members.....		\$16,000 00	\$16,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Secretary.....		3,000 00	3,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Pay of Porter.....		480 00	480 00			
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc.		500 00	294 69	\$205 91		
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	\$136 36		54 89	81 97		
June 10, 1913	Clerical assistance.....		18,000 00	12,358 62	5,601 38		
May 1, 1911	Clerical assistance.....	5,488 35		351 05	5,132 30		
June 10, 1913	Traveling, etc.		6,000 00	2,786 55	3,213 45		
May 1, 1911	Traveling, etc.	3,649 70		163 05	3,486 65		
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		2,500 00	332 97	2,167 03		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	1,155 12		127 04	1,028 08		\$35,987 76
<i>Superintendent of Capitol Building.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Salary of Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds.....		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerk.....		1,800 00	1,800 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Engineer.....		1,800 00	1,800 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Fireman.....		1,260 00	1,260 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Electrician.....		1,800 00	1,800 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Head Porter.....		1,200 00	1,200 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Gardener.....		1,800 00	1,800 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Special Policemen.....		9,140 00	9,140 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Elevator Attendants.....		2,160 00	2,160 00	\$34 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Telephone Operators.....		1,440 00	1,440 00			

June 10, 1913	Salary of extra Telephone Operators.....	120 00	120 00	20,492 00	330 00
June 10, 1913	Pay of Gardeners.....	21,250 00	2,000 00	671 58	1,828 42
June 10, 1913	Purchase of carpets, etc.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	150 00	450 00
June 10, 1913	Water for Capitol building and grounds.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	2,275 15	2,724 85
May 1, 1911	Repairs to Capitol building and grounds.....	7 25	7 25	10,105 61	3,894 39
June 10, 1913	Stationery, fuel, light, etc.....	504 83	504 83	388 73	1,817 10
June 7, 1913	Stationery, fuel, light, etc., deficiency.....	1,817 10	1,817 10	2,983 86	4,016 14
June 10, 1913	Purchase of implements, hose, etc.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	152 83	300 00
May 1, 1911	Purchase of implements, hose, etc.....	300 00	300 00	76 50	43 50
June 10, 1913	Water for Capitol grounds.....	120 00	120 00	5,483 93	6,018 84
June 16, 1913	Traveling expenses, Superintendent Capitol Building and Grounds.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	3,387 79	6,612 21
June 16, 1913	Painting State Capitol.....	3 80	3 80	259 38	3,240 02
June 7, 1913	By amount returned.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	2,500 00	7,500 00
June 14, 1913	Elevators, Capitol building.....	3,500 00	3,500 00		
June 14, 1913	Conservatory, Capitol grounds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00		
May 20, 1913	Decoration of rotunda, Capitol building.....				
REGULATIVE.					
<i>Railroad Commissioners.</i>					
June 10, 1913	Salaries Railroad Commissioners.....	\$88,916 75	\$88,916 75	\$1,200 00	
June 10, 1913	Salaries Civil Executive Officers.....	10,800 00	10,800 00		
June 10, 1913	Expense, Railroad Commissioners.....	143,500 00	143,500 00		
Dec. 24, 1911	Expense, Railroad Commissioners.....	\$63,040 75	\$63,040 75	210,888 44	672 31
	Uses of (Railroad Commission Fund).....			46,708 65	
<i>Banking Department.</i>					
<i>Banking Department (State Banking Fund)</i>					
June 10, 1913	Salaries, etc., State Banking Department (State Banking Fund).....	\$94,242 04	\$94,242 04		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Insurance Commissioner.....	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputy.....	2,700 00	2,700 00		
June 10, 1913	Rent, printing, etc. (Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund).....	34,002 67	34,002 67		
<i>State Board of Health.</i>					
June 10, 1913	Salary of Secretary of State Board of Health.....	\$3,580 00	\$3,580 00		\$20 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant.....	2,400 00	2,400 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Attorney.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		

\$78,795 74

\$1,002,726 72

\$305,093 84

\$94,242 04

\$41,302 67

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

June 10, 1913	Salary of Commissioner		\$3,000 00		\$3,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputies		4,800 00		4,800 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant Deputy		2,100 00		2,100 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Statistician		1,925 00		1,925 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Stenographer		1,200 00		1,200 00
June 4, 1913	Salary of Attorney		1,903 65		1,903 65
June 10, 1913	Office rent		1,800 00		1,800 00
May 1, 1911	Office rent	\$150 00		150 00	150 00
June 10, 1913	Salaries of assistants, etc.		20,000 00		18,729 60
June 10, 1913	By amount returned	16 65			1,287 05
May 1, 1911	Salaries of assistants, etc.	625 26		625 26	
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		3,000 00		1,736 79
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.	371 55		32 65	338 90
May 1, 1911	Uses of Labor Bureau (Contingent Fund)			12,265 75	
					\$50,123 70

Board of Water Control.

April 8, 1911	Expenses of Board of Water Control	\$13,415 29			\$13,415 29
	By amount returned	11 32			
					\$8,131 66
					\$10,284 95

Industrial Accident Commission.

June 10, 1913	Salaries of members		\$10,800 00		\$10,800 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Secretary		2,400 00		2,400 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Statistician		2,100 00		1,950 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Stenographers		3,000 00		3,000 00
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerks		3,600 00		3,128 31
June 10, 1913	Support of Commission		6,000 00		5,588 53
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc.		3,000 00		411 47
June 10, 1913	Traveling, etc.		2,000 00		2,998 84
June 10, 1913	By amount returned		90 54		1,999 87
June 10, 1913	Rent		2,500 00		1,985 98
May 26, 1913	Expenses of Commission	187,470 60			514 02
May 26, 1913	By amount returned	39 12			32,009 17
April 11, 1911	Expenses of Board	\$15,830 35			155,499 95
April 11, 1911	By amount returned	6 00			
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		2,500 00		2,500 00
June 10, 1913	Uses of Commission (Compensation Insurance Fund)			355,929 39	
					\$489,976 44

Industrial Welfare Commission.

May 26, 1913	Expenses of	\$15,000 00			\$15,000 00
					\$8,995 18
					\$6,004 82

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
June 12, 1913	<i>Immigration and Housing Commission.</i> Expenses of By amount returned.		\$20,000 00 28 30 }	\$15,140 72	\$34,877 68	\$15,140 72	
	<i>State Board of Medical Examiners.</i> Uses of (Contingent Fund). Uses of (Medical Prosecution Fund).			\$18,742 52 100 00		\$18,842 52	
	<i>State Board of Optometry.</i> Uses of (State Optometry Fund).			2,800 00		\$2,800 00	
	<i>State Board of Dental Examiners.</i> Uses of (Contingent Fund).			\$6,402 59		\$6,402 59	
	<i>State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners.</i> Uses of (Contingent Fund).			\$280 00		\$280 00	
June 16, 1913	<i>Civil Service Commission.</i> Expenses of By amount returned.		\$20,000 00 11 66 }	\$23,434 88	\$26,576 78	\$23,434 88	
June 10, 1913	<i>Eureka Harbor Commissioners.</i> Salary of Eureka Harbor Commissioners.		\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00			
June 16, 1913	Salary of Harbormaster.		1,200 00	1,200 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Secretary.		1,000 00	1,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Contingent expenses		1,500 00	763 47	\$736 53		
May 1, 1911	Contingent expenses	\$736 53		132 46	604 37	\$4,295 93	
May 25, 1913	<i>Legislative Counsel Bureau.</i> Expenses of		\$20,000 00	\$27 00	\$19,993 00	\$27 00	\$1,142,710 63

DEFENSIVE.
National Guard of California.

June 10, 1913	Salary of Adjutant General				\$3,600 00	
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant Adjutant General				3,000 00	
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerks				7,000 00	
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerk and Stenographer				1,500 00	
June 10, 1913	Salary of Military Storekeeper				1,200 00	
June 10, 1913	Postage, expressage, etc.				900 00	
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.				396 03	\$3 97
May 1, 1911	Care State Armory, etc.	\$573 85			1,612 97	1,387 03
May 1, 1911	Target practice, N. G. C.				514 65	
June 10, 1913	Allowance brigade headquarters, N. G. C.				658 68	115 27
June 10, 1913	Allowance regimental headquarters, N. G. C.				3,051 83	448 17
May 1, 1911	Target practice, N. G. C.	7,205 04			2,929 96	4,275 08
June 10, 1913	Allowance regimental headquarters, N. G. C.				5,868 94	5,131 06
May 1, 1911	Allowance brigade headquarters, N. G. C.				600 00	
June 10, 1913	Allowance regimental headquarters, N. G. C.				1,800 00	600 00
May 1, 1911	Allowance regimental headquarters, N. G. C.				2,700 00	1,558 33
June 10, 1913	Allowance regimental headquarters, N. G. C.				11,025 00	3,675 00
June 10, 1913	Army rents, N. G. C.				75,207 15	47,292 85
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses of officers, etc., on detailed duty				40,907 52	1,259 76
June 10, 1913	Hospital supplies				4,409 10	590 90
May 1, 1911	Furnishing, coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.				608 75	850 60
June 10, 1913	Furnishing, coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.				21 55	478 45
May 1, 1911	Purchase of uniforms, etc.				389 82	34 29
June 10, 1913	Purchase of uniforms, etc.				1,344 50	2,655 50
May 1, 1911	Purchase of uniforms, etc.				413 19	134 56
June 10, 1913	Purchase of uniforms, etc.				3,739 10	6,260 90
May 1, 1911	Encampments, etc.				8,649 24	891 28
June 10, 1913	Expenses of court martial, etc.				3,041 39	16,958 61
May 1, 1911	Allowance for Surgeon General				6,116 96	1,968 53
June 10, 1913	Allowance for Surgeon General				8,689 00	11,361 00
May 1, 1911	Allowance for officers, section 2978, Penal Code				35 31	464 69
June 10, 1913	Allowance for officers, section 2978, Penal Code				225 00	75 00
May 1, 1911	Organization, etc., High School Cadet companies				75 00	
June 10, 1913	Organization, etc., High School Cadet companies				6,295 04	1,294 96
April 17, 1909	Expenses of N. G. C. Insurrection, etc.				25 00	1,336 47
April 22, 1911	Armory, Sacramento				10,000 00	5,069 76
June 7, 1915	Armory, Sacramento				964 38	35,190 73
	By amount returned				47,407 61	56,102 52
					5,000 00	2,543 94

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
April 5, 1911	<i>National Guard of California—Continued.</i>	\$128,332 67		\$107,162 01	\$20,173 56		
March 22, 1909	Armory, Los Angeles	1,092 90		105,850 26	16,530 48		
	Armory, San Francisco	182,380 74				\$574,327 11	\$574,327 11
	<i>CONSTRUCTIVE.</i>						
	<i>Department of Engineering.</i>						
June 10, 1913	Salaries of Advisory Board		\$10,800 00	\$10,800 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of State Engineer		5,000 00	5,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Highway Engineer		10,000 00	10,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant State Engineers		6,000 00	6,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant State Architect		4,800 00	4,800 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Architectural Designer		2,400 00	2,400 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Architectural Draughtsmen		6,000 00	6,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Engineers' Draughtsmen		4,000 00	3,833 15	\$166 85		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Testing Engineer		2,100 00	2,100 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Mechanical Engineer		2,700 00	2,700 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Filing Clerks		3,600 00	3,600 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Blue Print Pressmen		1,500 00	1,500 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Secretary		2,400 00	2,400 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerks		3,000 00	3,000 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Porter		900 00	900 00			
June 10, 1913	Contingent expenses		12,500 00	12,577 18	77 18		
June 10, 1913	By amount returned	\$1,121 81	1,949 37		827 56		
May 1, 1911	Contingent expenses		66 65	66 65			
June 7, 1913	Contingent expenses		2,500 00	2,499 05	95		
June 10, 1913	Improvement of Mono Lake Basin Road			384 41	43 35		
May 1, 1911	Improvement of Sonora and Mono Road	427 76		3,430 76	26 56		
April 14, 1909	Changing line of Sonora and Mono Road	3,457 32					
June 10, 1913	Improvement of Lake Tahoe Road		7,500 00	7,435 83	114 84		
June 10, 1913	By amount returned		50 76				
March 27, 1913	Maintenance of Lake Tahoe Road	2,950 65					
June 10, 1913	By amount returned	4 40					
May 1, 1911	Improvement of Lake Tahoe Road	79 39					
				2,954 20	94		
				77 95	1 44		

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total expended during 65th fiscal year
	<i>State Highways.</i>					\$2,440,131 17	\$2,440,131 17
	Construction of state highways (State Highway Fund)						
	<i>EDUCATIONAL.</i>						
	<i>State Board of Education.</i>						
June 10, 1913	Salaries of Commissioners of Education.		\$16,000 00				
	By amount returned		320 00		\$6,389 90		\$10,000 00
June 10, 1913	Per diem, etc., Board of Education		15,000 00				
	By amount returned		2,135 26		11,430 95		5,704 31
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		1,000 00		572 33		427 67
	Uses of Teachers' Permanent Fund				87,619 36		
	Teachers' pensions (Retirement Salary Fund)				22,273 54		
March 23, 1903	Textbook appropriation	\$8,986 46			726 00		8,260 46
	Payment of royalties (Textbook Royalty Fund)				13 88		
	<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>					\$129,035 96	
June 10, 1913	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction		\$2,000 00		\$5,000 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputy		2,400 00		2,400 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Statistician		2,400 00		2,400 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Clerk		1,600 00		1,600 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Bookkeeper		1,600 00		1,600 00		
June 10, 1913	Pay of Porter		900 00		900 00		
June 10, 1913	Clerical assistance		200 00		200 00		
June 10, 1913	Postage, etc.		1,300 00		1,210 95		\$89 05
May 1, 1911	Postage, etc.	\$421 30			141 33		309 97
June 10, 1913	Contingent, etc.		1,800 00				
	By amount returned		180 00		1,420 79		559 21
May 1, 1911	Contingent, etc.	754 25			585 50		138 66
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		12,000 00		5,548 07		6,451 93
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	8,256 90			2,829 39		5,427 51
Feb. 3, 1913	Expense of distributing free textbooks	6,885 06			4,763 79		2,041 27
	<i>State Library.</i>					\$30,639 91	
June 10, 1913	Salary of State Librarian		\$3,600 00		\$3,600 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputies	390 00			390 00		390 00
	Support of state library (State Library Fund)				88,434 95		\$92,424 95

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
<i>San Jose Normal School.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Support of San Jose Normal School		\$9,000 00				
May 1, 1911	By amount returned		202 00	\$7,370 28	\$1,831 72		
June 10, 1913	Support of San Jose Normal School	\$638 95		638 75	20		
June 10, 1913	Salaries, San Jose Normal School		77,500 00	69,523 20	8,063 46		
June 10, 1913	By amounts returned		116 06				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	5,556 72		5,556 59	13		
June 10, 1913	Care, etc., of grounds		3,000 00	2,728 92	271 08		
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., of grounds	325 73		305 50	20 23		
June 10, 1913	Library		2,250 00	1,819 31	430 69		
May 1, 1911	Library	286 99		286 98	06		
March 7, 1907	Reconstruction	227 64		227 64			
June 7, 1913	Furniture, etc.		25,000 00	9,415 66	15,584 34		
June 7, 1913	Repairing, etc.		12,000 00				
June 9, 1913	By amount returned		43 00	11,719 04	323 96		
June 9, 1913	Gymnasium		5,000 00	4,960 16	18 84		
March 15, 1911	By amount returned		18 00				
June 10, 1913	Training school department	83 20		671 09	78 91		
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		750 60	6 20	18 90		
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	25 10					\$115,406 40
<i>Los Angeles Normal School</i>							
June 10, 1913	Support of Los Angeles Normal School		\$10,000 00	\$8,894 97	\$1,005 03		
May 1, 1911	Support of Los Angeles Normal School	\$1,803 14		1,779 54	23 60		
June 10, 1913	Salaries, Los Angeles Normal School		106,000 00				
June 7, 1913	Salaries, Los Angeles Normal School		8,000 00	115,145 25			
June 7, 1913	By amount returned	1,145 25					
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.		3,500 00	1,082 03	2,417 97		
June 10, 1913	Care, etc., grounds			145 50	16		
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds	145 66		2,439 13	86		
June 10, 1913	Library		2,500 00				
May 1, 1911	Library	1,130 70		354 17	776 53		
March 25, 1911	Repairs	2,261 85		765 42	1,496 43		
June 6, 1913	Purchase of land		10,000 00	10,000 00			
June 7, 1913	Musical instruments		2,500 00	1,617 50	882 50		
June 6, 1913	Teachers		2,500 00	26 16	2,473 84		
June 7, 1913	Furnishing, etc.		55,000 00	3,911 84	51,988 16		

June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.	383 98	900 00	477 69	422 31
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.			292 03	131 95
	Building, etc. (Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund)			459,387 79	
					\$304,879 08
<i>Chico Normal School.</i>					
June 10, 1913	Support of Chico Normal School		\$3,750 00	\$3,328 13	\$421 87
May 1, 1911	Support of Chico Normal School	\$180 69		179 14	1 55
June 10, 1913	Salaries, etc.		42,500 00	35,051 35	7,448 65
June 10, 1913	Care, etc., grounds	669 13	1,750 00	841 95	908 05
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds		1,100 00	661 91	7 22
June 10, 1913	Library	742 77		779 01	320 99
May 1, 1911	Library			235 84	506 93
March 7, 1911	Equipping training school	667 15		458 50	208 65
June 7, 1913	Repairs, etc.		12,870 00		
	By amount returned		85 10	12,429 42	526 68
May 30, 1913	Power house		5,700 00		
	By amount returned		139 45	4,599 03	1,300 42
June 7, 1913	Street work	38 07	4,300 00	4,224 30	75 70
April 19, 1911	Heating plant			38 07	
June 7, 1913	Water system		3,350 00	27 39	3,322 61
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		500 00	431 03	68 97
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	203 89		203 89	
	Uses of Chico Normal School (Contingent Fund)			2,248 36	
					\$85,737 32
<i>San Diego Normal School.</i>					
June 10, 1913	Support of San Diego Normal School		\$4,250 00	\$3,949 24	\$300 76
May 1, 1911	Support of San Diego Normal School	318 35		317 11	1 24
June 10, 1913	Salaries		45,000 00	41,924 36	3,075 64
June 10, 1913	Care, etc., grounds	35 42	2,000 00	1,958 41	41 59
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds		1,500 00	30 60	4 82
June 10, 1913	Library	87 53		1,242 14	257 86
May 1, 1911	Library			77 30	10 23
June 6, 1913	Furniture, etc.		1,400 00	1,181 85	218 15
June 6, 1913	Repairs, etc.		12,000 00		
	By amount returned		48 50	11,407 77	589 73
June 14, 1913	Improvement of grounds		5,000 00		
	By amount returned		99 95	5,021 25	78 70
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		600 00	465 52	134 48
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	384 22		280 20	54 02
	Uses of San Diego Normal School (Contingent Fund)			189 70	
					\$68,105 45

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount withheld during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
<i>San Francisco Normal School.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Support of San Francisco Normal School.....	-----	\$3,750 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	By amount returned.....	-----	45 54	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.....	\$2,739 88	-----	\$1,238 37	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salaries, etc.....	-----	500 00	296 62	60 05	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Care, etc., grounds.....	-----	1,000 00	974 43	25 57	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Library.....	2 70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Library.....	-----	1,800 00	1,795 46	4 54	-----	-----
June 7, 1913	Repainting.....	-----	2,000 00	1,461 52	538 48	-----	-----
June 7, 1913	Repainting, etc.....	39 86	-----	39 86	-----	-----	-----
March 8, 1909	Repainting.....	-----	600 00	494 97	105 03	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.....	-----	-----	128 20	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Uses of San Francisco Normal (Contingent Fund).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Santa Barbara Normal School.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Support of Santa Barbara Normal School.....	-----	\$1,750 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	By amount returned.....	-----	464 38	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Support of Santa Barbara Normal School.....	\$38 65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Salaries, etc.....	-----	28,500 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Care, etc., grounds.....	-----	500 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Care, etc., grounds.....	-----	-----	500 00	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Library.....	865 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Library.....	-----	300 00	293 38	6 62	-----	-----
April 21, 1911	Reception room.....	61 75	-----	61 75	-----	-----	-----
April 21, 1911	By amount returned.....	8,451 91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
April 21, 1911	Building.....	96 07	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
April 21, 1911	By amount returned.....	31,210 53	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 6, 1913	Grading, etc., grounds.....	6,321 39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 7, 1913	Purchase of land.....	4,947 64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
April 21, 1911	Equipment.....	-----	10,000 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
April 21, 1911	Equipment lunch room.....	-----	25,000 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 6, 1913	By amount returned.....	-----	1,000 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 6, 1913	Sewer.....	-----	150 77	-----	-----	-----	-----
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.....	-----	500 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.....	211 50	300 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
May 1, 1911	Uses of Santa Barbara Normal School (Contingent Fund).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
							\$37,352 16
							\$115,957 02

STATEMENT NO. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during each fiscal year	Amount unexpended during each fiscal year	Total amount expended during each fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during each 65th fiscal year
	<i>California School for Deaf and Blind.</i>						
June 10, 1913	Support of California School for Deaf and Blind		\$30,000 00	\$27,548 07	\$2,451 93		
May 1, 1911	Support of California School for Deaf and Blind	\$2,464 71		\$2,463 68	1 03		
June 10, 1913	Salaries, etc.	4,575 92	65,000 00	64,197 79	802 21		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	24,258 39		4,573 52	2 40		
May 1, 1911	Arts building	385 83		20,930 39	3,328 00		
April 14, 1909	Improvements	80 45		383 19	2 64		
April 21, 1911	Water supply		4,000 00	59 03	25 42		
June 7, 1913	Repairs, etc.			3,062 67	807 33		
June 7, 1913	Equipment			7,500 00	1,054 45		
June 7, 1913	Fire escapes		6,500 00	6,445 55	54 45		
June 7, 1913	Gymnasium		62,500 00	1,443 06	19 12		
June 7, 1913	Machinery		11,175 00	5,597 83	5,667 17		
June 9, 1913	Dairy barn		6,000 00	302 62	5,697 38		
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.	119 24	300 00	174 97	125 03		
May 1, 1913	Uses of California School for Deaf and Blind (Contingent Fund)			119 24			
	<i>Normal School Trustees.</i>						
June 10, 1913	Traveling expenses, Normal School Trustees		\$500 00	\$174 05	\$25 95	\$147,003 49	
	<i>Textbooks for Orphans.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Textbooks for orphans	\$1,190 20		\$654 75	\$235 45	\$474 05	
	<i>Hastings College of Law.</i>						
June 10, 1913	Payment of interest		\$7,000 00	\$8,500 00	\$8,500 00	\$8,500 00	
May 1, 1911	Payment of interest	\$3,500 00		3,500 00			
June 10, 1913	Rental		2,400 00	2,090 00	310 00	\$9,090 00	\$9,216,781 08
	<i>DEVELOPMENTAL.</i>						
	<i>State Agricultural Society.</i>						
June 10, 1913	Salary of Secretary		\$3,000 00	\$2,341 67	\$658 33		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant Secretary		1,500 00	1,500 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Stenographer		900 00	900 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Nightwatchman		900 00	900 00			
June 10, 1913	Salary of Gardener		900 00	900 00			

\$922,976 05

June 16, 1913	Exposition Building, Los Angeles. Furnishing, etc., building, Los Angeles. By amount returned		\$60,000 00 36 66	\$26,035 31	\$34,001 38	\$26,035 31
April 8, 1911	PROTECTIVE. Conservation Commission. Expenses of Conservation Commission. By amount returned	\$25,554 37 39 32		\$13,561 48	\$12,082 21	\$13,561 48
June 10, 1913	State Board of Forestry. Salary of State Forester		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Deputy		1,800 00	1,795 00	\$2 00	
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant		1,600 00	1,595 00	4 40	
June 10, 1913	Support		12,500 00	13,448 26		
June 10, 1913	By amount returned		948 26			
May 1, 1911	Support	\$1,303 35		569 26	704 09	
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		3,000 00	2,520 12	479 88	
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	713 72		713 72		
June 10, 1913	Improvement of California Redwood Park		5,000 00	4,409 16	590 84	
May 1, 1911	Improvement of California Redwood Park	1,074 99		1,073 45	1 54	
June 10, 1913	Sutter's Fort. Salary of Guardian		\$900 00	\$900 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Gardner		1,200 00	1,200 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of Assistant Gardener		1,080 00	1,035 00	\$45 00	
June 10, 1913	Maintenance of Grounds		870 00	666 06	173 94	
May 1, 1911	Maintenance of Grounds	\$146 15		144 23	1 92	
June 7, 1913	Repairs, etc.		500 00	388 50	111 50	
June 7, 1913	Curbing, K street, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh.		800 00	471 30	328 70	
June 10, 1913	Marshall Monument. Salary of Guardian		\$600 00	\$600 00		
March 8, 1907	Maintenance of Grounds	\$156 07		69 35	\$86 72	
April 22, 1909	Maintenance of Grounds	239 60		140 55	159 05	
April 21, 1911	Monterey Custom House. Care, etc., Monterey Custom House	\$83 49		\$25 05	\$68 44	
June 10, 1913	State Burial Grounds. Care of State Burial Grounds		\$100 00	\$71 80	\$28 20	
June 6, 1913	Mission San Francisco de Solano. Restoration, etc.		\$2,000 00	\$864 23	\$1,135 77	

\$4,835 09

\$29,154 57

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount used during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total expended during 65th fiscal year
May 27, 1911	Mission San Francisco de Solano—Continued. Restoration, etc. By amount returned.....	\$201 70 } 64 93 }		\$132 79	\$133 84	\$997 02	
June 16, 1913	Bear Flag Monument. Bear Flag Monument, Sonoma.....		\$5,000 00	\$4,050 00	\$950 00	\$4,050 00	
May 28, 1913	Expenses of Commissioners. Viticultrual Commissioners.....		\$7,500 00	\$4,709 47	\$2,790 53	\$4,709 47	
June 3, 1913	Fire trails. Fire trails, Angeles National Forest.....		\$5,000 00	\$3,116 60	\$2,472 96	\$3,116 60	
April 21, 1911	Fire trails, Angeles National Forest.....	\$589 56					
April 21, 1911	Fire Boats. Cost and maintenance of fire boats.....	\$23,870 94		\$19,223 69	\$4,647 25	\$19,223 69	
June 16, 1913	Smelter Waste. Smelter Waste, etc.....		\$5,000 00	\$1,613 69	\$3,386 31	\$1,613 69	
	BENEVOLENT.						\$82,108 36
	Veterans' Home.						
April 21, 1911	Support Veterans' Home (Fund). Additional building.....	\$189 13 }		\$231,311 88			
April 21, 1911	By amount returned.....	3 30 }		126 36	\$66 07		
April 21, 1911	Septic tank.....	4,487 51 }		2,884 74	1,662 47		
April 21, 1911	By amount returned.....	59 40 }		101 39	1,812 71		
April 21, 1911	Repairs, etc., cottage.....	1,914 10		20 44	255 63		
March 21, 1911	Fire escapes.....	276 07		3 75	67 20		
April 12, 1909	Addition to hospital.....	70 95		642 54	110 76		
March 15, 1909	Distilling water.....	753 30		52 50	172 09		
April 12, 1909	Storehouse.....	224 59					
April 21, 1911	Grounds.....	2,068 98		1,633 02	217 04		
June 7, 1913	By amount returned.....	111 08	\$12,000 00				
June 7, 1913	Pipe lines, etc.....		6 00				
March 25, 1911	By amount returned.....			8,078 75	3,927 25		
June 7, 1913	Oil tank.....	164 35		164 35			
April 21, 1911	Painting buildings.....		7,500 00	1,020 39	6,479 61		
April 21, 1911	Repairs.....		1,000 50	32 01	967 99		

June 6, 1913	Assembly Building				15,000 00	15 29	14,984 71
June 6, 1913	Dairy barns, etc.				7,500 00	6,156 70	1,343 30
June 6, 1913	Lavatories				1,250 00	1,218 36	31 64
June 7, 1913	Repairs, etc.				13,500 00	9,437 52	4,118 71
June 6, 1913	By amount returned				56 23	26 20	4,973 80
June 10, 1913	Repairs to plumbing				5,000 00	738 77	11 23
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.				750 00		
							\$264,024 96
June 10, 1913	<i>Woman's Relief Corps Home.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Maintenance of Woman's Relief Corps Home				\$2,000 00	\$500 11	\$399 89
April 21, 1911	Aid to Woman's Relief Corps Home					685 25	443 01
	Nurses, etc., Woman's Relief Corps Home					658 50	214 42
							\$1,943 86
June 10, 1913	<i>Home for Adult Blind.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Support, Home for Adult Blind				\$19,000 00	\$17,246 07	\$1,753 93
June 10, 1913	Support, Home for Adult Blind				12,500 00	11,839 43	1,790 81
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.					11,087 90	1,412 10
June 7, 1913	Dormitory				50,000 00	1,014 00	48,885 99
June 7, 1913	New floors				1,500 00	1,164 01	102 68
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.				250 00	1,397 32	143 06
	Uses of Home for Adult Blind (Adult Blind Fund)					106 94	
						19,711 67	\$53,667 34
May 1, 1911	<i>Orphans.</i>						
June 10, 1913	Support of orphans, etc., last half sixty-fourth fiscal year					\$246,369 74	\$239 40
	By amount returned						
	Support of orphans, etc., first half sixty-fifth fiscal year				\$430,000 00	154,506 54	
	By amount returned				26 76		
							\$400,876 28
June 10, 1913	<i>State Board Charities and Corrections.</i>						
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc., Board of Charities				\$10,000 00	\$8,382 84	\$1,614 00
June 10, 1913	By amount returned					177 12	1,362 31
	Salaries, etc., Board of Charities						\$8,559 96
June 10, 1913	<i>Lunacy Commission.</i>						
June 10, 1913	Salaries of State Commission in Lunacy				\$18,000 00	\$17,591 65	\$8 35
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses				2,500 00	1,713 34	786 66
June 10, 1913	Traveling expenses					1,725 48	100 00
	By amount returned						74
	Printing, etc.				3,900 00	2,989 26	

\$720,512 44

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Gross total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
<i>Lancier Commission—Continued.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Salary of State Dental Surgeon		\$2,400 00	\$2,400 00			
April 16, 1909	Traveling expenses, State Dental Surgeon	\$2,876 57		284 85	\$2,091 72	\$27,114 58	
<i>Stockton State Hospital.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Support of Stockton State Hospital		\$203,310 00				
	By amount returned	\$775 11					
May 1, 1911	Support, Stockton State Hospital	19,073 15			\$14,346 28		
June 10, 1913	Salaries, etc.		162,530 00				
	By amount returned	3 33					
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	13,889 97			144,669 12	17,864 21	
March 15, 1911	Heating system	525 29			13,431 02	458 95	
March 7, 1911	Fire protection	9,289 68			316 68	298 61	
	By amount returned	43 52					
March 22, 1909	Water tower	34 21			8,624 64	708 56	
June 7, 1913	Heating system		15,000 00		13,834 63	1,165 37	
June 7, 1913	Reflooring		15,000 00		14,999 06	94	
June 7, 1913	Ward No. 25		53,000 00		3,085 37	54,914 63	
June 6, 1913	Dairy building		20,000 00		545 95	19,454 05	
June 7, 1913	Elevator		6,000 00		546 91	5,453 09	
	By amount returned		247 00				
March 7, 1911	Water tower	1,069 33			2 35	1,066 98	
	Uses of Stockton State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			28,505 60			\$137,607 52
<i>Napa State Hospital.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Support of Napa State Hospital		\$189,375 00				
May 1, 1911	Support of Napa State Hospital	\$14,558 24				\$16,012 47	
	By amount returned	154 68					
June 10, 1913	Salaries, etc.		154,880 00		141,968 96	12,911 04	
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	18,736 99					
	By amount returned	15 00					
April 2, 1911	Cold storage	1,092 35			13,191 34	5,560 65	
March 20, 1909	Pipe lines	8,935 82			1,012 36	49 99	
March 20, 1909	Certain improvements	72 33			7,08 10	1,227 72	
June 7, 1913	Water system	59 07			37 50	34 83	
	Heating system		20,000 00		58 81	29	
	By amount returned		4 00		17,886 63	2,117 37	

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total expended during 65th fiscal year
<i>Southern California State Hospital.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Support of Southern California State Hospital.		\$225,487 50	\$190,655 39	\$34,832 11		
May 1, 1911	By amount returned.	\$15,233 00		15,187 08	429 71		
June 10, 1913	Salaries, etc.	383 79	129,520 00	116,654 33	12,865 67		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	9,519 25		9,448 04	71 21		
March 20, 1911	Cottage	11,669 62		11,556 31	215 81		
	By amount returned.	102 50					
March 24, 1911	Power plant	10,987 03		3,477 97	8,199 41		
	By amount returned.	690 35		2,221 43	9 43		
March 20, 1911	Furnishing cottage	2,230 87		29 88			
June 6, 1913	Cottages	29 88	100,000 00	76,081 87	24,339 63		
	By amount returned.		421 50				
June 6, 1913	Water stock		10,000 00	10,000 00			
June 6, 1913	Laundry		20,000 00	518 28	19,481 72		
June 6, 1913	Reservoir		5,000 00	2,247 35	2,752 65		
	Uses of Southern California State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			45,581 34			\$483,659 27
<i>Sonoma State Home.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Support of Sonoma State Home.		\$118,855 00	\$104,132 37	\$14,722 63		
May 1, 1911	Support of Sonoma State Home.	\$12,835 99		12,464 74	671 25		
	By amount returned.	300 00		89,450 74	9,950 26		
June 10, 1913	Salaries, etc.	8,960 74	99,410 00	8,161 75	798 99		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	47 57		47 57			
April 14, 1909	Kitchen	171 19		118 53	52 66		
April 14, 1909	Power house	1,834 51		1,115 77	718 74		
April 21, 1909	Redroofing						
June 7, 1913	Gymnasium		1,824 02	1,824 02			
June 7, 1913	Nursery		19,000 00	7,795 00	11,204 00		
June 7, 1913	Dormitory		5,000 00	202 52	4,797 48		
June 6, 1913	Cottage		19,000 00	645 71	18,354 29		
June 6, 1913	Farm building		2,000 00	1,670 70	329 30		

June 7, 1913	Water supply	10,000 00	242 19	9,757 81	\$244,335 93	
June 7, 1913	Septic tank	5,500 00	72 07	5,427 93		
	Uses of Sonoma State Home (Contingent Fund)		16,391 25			
June 7, 1913	<i>State Hospital, Southern California.</i> Purchase of site, etc.	\$250,000 00	\$90,445 43	\$159,554 57	\$80,445 43	
June 10, 1913	<i>Transportation of Insane.</i> Transportation of insane.		\$44,873 48		\$49,771 11	
May 1, 1911	Transportation of insane.		4,897 63			
June 10, 1913	<i>CORRECTIVE.</i> <i>Whittier State School.</i> Support of Whittier State School.	\$32,500 00	\$47,169 18	\$5,568 22	\$2,393,262 44	
May 1, 1911	By amount returned.	237 40				
June 10, 1913	Support of Whittier State School.	45,000 00	12,155 31	577 18		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.		42,886 15	2,113 85		
May 1, 1911	Salary parole officer.		5,242 00	1 08		
March 10, 1911	Tools		10 19			
Feb. 28, 1911	Range, etc.		208 37			
April 21, 1911	Purchase of pianos, etc.		162 90			
Feb. 28, 1911	Furniture		40 19			
March 21, 1911	Furniture		272 65			
June 13, 1913	General repairs	50,000 00	17,645 51	32,354 49		
March 10, 1911	Repairs		50 79			
May 1, 1911	Library		552 90	95		
March 13, 1909	Manual training building		413 96	3,703 50		
March 21, 1911	Dairy barn		3,130 01	861 66		
March 10, 1911	Cottage		16 11	9,968 39		
March 21, 1911	Stand pipe		76 63	771 72		
	Uses of Whittier State School (Contingent Fund)		3,848 41			
June 10, 1913	<i>Preston School of Industry.</i> Support of Preston School of Industry.	\$137,500 00	\$98,197 99	\$39,302 01		\$133,756 87
May 1, 1911	Support of Preston School of Industry.		6,376 00	200 00		
June 10, 1913	By amount returned.	78,000 00	68,032 31	9,967 69		
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.		5,120 50	36 82		

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
<i>San Quentin Prison.</i>							
May 1, 1911	Support of San Quentin Prison	\$35,883 28			\$36,036 06		\$3 67
	By amount returned	156 45				300 45	
June 10, 1913	Support of San Quentin Prison		\$75,000 00				
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.	300 45			68,662 51		6,337 49
April 21, 1911	Erection of cells, etc.	10,928 43			9,323 83		1,605 10
	By amount returned	123,407 77					
April 14, 1909	Cottages	2,266 25			46,438 05		79,235 97
	By amount returned	12,639 98					
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.	126 09			6,761 76		6,004 31
May 1, 1913	Printing, etc.	1,521 47		500 00	144 18		355 82
	Uses of San Quentin Prison (San Quentin Prison Fund)				206 00		1,315 47
	Purchase of jute (Jute Revolving Fund)				357,735 75		
					223,261 46		
							\$748,869 55
<i>Folsom State Prison.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Support of Folsom State Prison	\$132,000 00			\$109,839 65		\$22,160 35
May 1, 1911	Support of Folsom State Prison	\$10,865 98			10,835 96		02
June 10, 1913	Salaries, etc.		97,500 00		84,387 69		12,515 65
	By amount returned	6,270 21		3 34			16 46
May 1, 1911	Salaries, etc.				6,253 75		
June 16, 1913	Erection of cells, etc.		135,000 00				
March 18, 1905	Erection of cells, etc.	4,671 64			40,342 76		99,328 88
	By amount returned						
April 14, 1909	Warden's residence	11,602 26		1,019 66			
	By amount returned	39 60			6,116 62		5,524 24
June 7, 1913	Repairs, etc.		23,500 00		11,158 27		12,341 73
June 7, 1913	Live stock		3,000 00		2,529 04		170 96
June 7, 1913	Farm buildings		7,000 00		3,987 64		3,012 36
June 7, 1913	Laundry		12,000 00		1,325 48		10,674 52
April 14, 1909	Purchase of boiler	469 70			338 35		51 35
March 25, 1909	Erection of hospital for insane convicts	358 60			358 60		
June 7, 1913	Shop buildings		33,060 00		577 50		32,428 50
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		1,000 00		880 73		119 27
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	178 25			178 25		
	Uses of Folsom State Prison (Folsom Prison Fund)				8,324 59		
							\$288,364 88
<i>Transportation of Prisoners.</i>							
June 10, 1913	Transportation of prisoners				\$48,378 21		
May 1, 1911	Transportation of prisoners				5,841 84		\$54,220 05

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during fiscal year
June 10, 1913	<i>Arrest of Criminals Without State.</i>						
June 7, 1913	Arresting criminals without limits of State.		\$28,000 00	\$11,261 47	\$16,738 53	\$11,365 17	\$1,113,228 45
	Arresting criminals without limits of State.		103 70	103 70			
	BONDS.						
	Purchase of bonds (State School Land Fund)			\$289,482 65			
	Purchase of bonds (Estates of Deceased Persons Fund)			44,929 50			
	Purchase of bonds (San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund)			201,438 90			
	Payment of interest on San Francisco Seawall Bonds (Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund)			103,620 00			
	Payment of interest on State Highway Bonds (State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund)			105,500 00			
	Payment of interest on Funded Debt Bonds (Interest and Sinking Fund)			141,435 00			
	Payment of interest on San Francisco Seawall Bonds (San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund)			80,000 00		\$800,406 05	\$906,403 05
	LANDS.						
	Restitution of principal, land sold not property of State (State School Land Fund)			\$12,066 41			
	Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State (State School Fund)			1,739 42			
	Surrender of certificates of deposits (School Land Deposit Fund)			20 00			
	Costs of foreclosure suits (School Land Fund)			49 60			
	CLAIMS.						
June 13, 1913	Claim of Thomas Nightengale		\$10 00	\$10 00			
June 7, 1913	Claim of McNear Company		300 00	300 00			
June 16, 1913	Claim of Mrs. M. Foley		500 00	500 00			
June 9, 1913	Claim of Vincent Bona		250 00	250 00			
June 16, 1913	Claim of J. Harry Russell		3,212 94	3,212 94			
June 6, 1913	Claim of A. E. Smith		1,000 00	1,000 00			
June 16, 1913	Claim of C. Wm. White		500 00	500 00			
June 14, 1913	Claim of Tuolumne County		3,208 37	3,208 37			\$13,875 43

June 7, 1913	Claim of F. Maasken	88 00	88 00			88 00
June 7, 1913	Claim of Clark & Henry Construction Company	786 29	786 29			786 29
June 6, 1913	Claim of James Donovan	750 00	750 00			750 00
June 7, 1913	Claim of John Ewart	1,609 40	1,609 40			1,609 40
June 7, 1913	Claim of State Board of Health	358 50	358 50			358 50
June 7, 1913	Claim of State Board of Health	50 02	50 02			50 02
June 6, 1913	Claim of Pacific Union Club	339 00	339 00			339 00
June 16, 1913	Claim of J. W. Galloway	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00
June 16, 1913	Claim of Grace E. Reynaud	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00
June 7, 1913	Claim of Duane Bliss	14,339 00	14,339 00			14,339 00
June 16, 1913	Claim of Joseph Nelligan	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00
June 16, 1913	Claim of F. P. Cady	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00
May 8, 1913	Claim of California Highway Construction Company	50,075 22	50,075 22			50,075 22
June 6, 1913	Claim of Coalinga Water and Electric Company	25 00	25 00			25 00
June 6, 1913	Claim of Town of Suisun City	3,000 00	3,000 00			3,000 00
June 16, 1913	Claim of Bert Blanchard	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00
June 7, 1913	Claim of O. Nelson	5 34	5 34			5 34
June 16, 1913	Claim of Jeovonne B. Graham	182 83	182 83			182 83
June 14, 1913	Claim of O. A. Palmer	100 00	100 00			100 00
June 16, 1913	Claim of L. B. Dutton Company	12,500 00	12,500 00			12,500 00
June 7, 1913	Claim of United States Mortgage and Trust Company	375 00	375 00			375 00
June 6, 1913	Claim of Riverside County	612 72	612 72			612 72
June 16, 1913	Claim of Wm. J. Burns	10,000 00	10,000 00			10,000 00
June 7, 1913	Claim of Dillon, Thompson & Clay	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00
June 16, 1913	Repayment to Isabella Martin	1,916 00	1,916 00			1,916 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Refund to counties on moneys received from United States Government (United States Forest Reserve Fund)						
June 10, 1913	Official advertising	\$2,000 00	\$74,541 55			\$74,541 55
May 1, 1911	Official advertising		2,994 06			2,994 06
June 6, 1913	Commission on State bonds	\$397 74	170 13			170 13
Expenses Panama Exposition (Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund)						
June 6, 1913	Expenses Panama Exposition, San Diego	200,000 00	1,861,649 74			1,861,649 74
April 1, 1911	Expenses Panama Exposition, San Diego	50,000 00	165,693 06			165,693 06
Dec. 24, 1911	Refund to counties, etc., account past bond debts		742,210 70			742,210 70
April 26, 1911	Reimbursement to counties, account of loss of revenue	130 901 60	130 901 00			130 901 00
	Repayment, etc., estates (Estates of Deceased Persons Fund)		14,354 45			14,354 45
June 10, 1913	Refund of deposits (State School Land Fund)		150 00			150 00
	Payments, premiums, bonds of State officers, etc.	3,500 00	2,810 35			2,810 35
	Reissue of cancelled warrants		818 47			818 47
Total amount of warrants issued						
						\$8,472,993 51
						\$25,055,022 55
						\$120,084 63

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of act	Appropriation	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during fiscal year	Amount unexpended during fiscal year	Total amount expended during fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during fiscal year
	<i>Transfer Account.</i>			\$211,949 72			
	Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.			172,314 96			
	Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.			132,500 00			
	Transferred from General Fund to Veterans' Home Fund.			103,166 60			
	Transferred from General Fund to State Library Fund.			30,000 00			
	Transferred from General Fund to Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund			4,122,482 00			
	Transferred from General Fund to State School Fund.			642,780 00			
	Transferred from General Fund to State University Fund.			871,698 96			
	Transferred from General Fund to Interest and Sinking Fund			141,435 00			
	Transferred from General Fund to Highway Interest and Sinking Fund			86,080 53			
	Transferred from General Fund to State Compensation Insurance Fund			100,000 00			
	Transferred from General Fund to Ballot Paper Revolving Fund			10,000 00			
	Transferred from General Fund to Second San Francisco Seawall Fund			1,668,000 00			
	Transferred from General Fund to Second San Francisco Seawall Interest and Sinking Fund			15,157 34			
	Transferred from General Fund to State School Book Fund.			300,000 00			
	Transferred from General Fund to School Teachers' Permanent Fund			79,343 75			
	Transferred from Teachers' Permanent Fund to Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund			36,044 69			
	Transferred from School Fund to School Land Fund.			500 52			
	Transferred from Motor Vehicle Fund to General Fund.			9,552 49			
	Transferred from Motor Vehicle Fund to Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Fund			5,000 00			
	Transferred from Motor Vehicle Fund to Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Fund			15,000 00			
	Transferred from Rock Crusher Revolving Fund to Folsom Prison Fund			5,000 00			

Transferred from Railway Tax Contingent Fund to School Fund	1,904 52	
Transferred from Medical Prosecution Fund to Contingent Fund, Board of Medical Examiners	235 80	
Total expenditures (including transfers)		\$8,755,606 94
		\$37,410,629 49

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Recapitulation of expenditures for sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.

	Total amount expended dur- ing 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount ex- pended during 65th fiscal year
<i>Legislative—</i>		
Senate	\$1,489 06	
Assembly	1,386 56	
Legislative printing	20,115 43	
		\$22,991 05
<i>Judicial—</i>		
Supreme Court	\$96,995 67	
Clerk Supreme Court	21,950 78	
District Courts of Appeal	99,571 54	
Superior Courts	266,406 60	
		484,924 50
<i>Executive—</i>		
Governor	\$42,967 58	
		42,967 58
<i>Administrative—</i>		
State Board of Control	\$85,097 95	
Secretary of State	64,773 93	
State Controller	55,786 78	
State Treasurer	29,659 12	
Attorney General	52,666 38	
Surveyor General	49,819 58	
State Printing Office	550,139 48	
State Board of Equalization	35,987 76	
Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds	78,795 74	
		1,002,726 72
<i>Regulative—</i>		
Railroad Commission	\$306,093 84	
Superintendent of Banks	94,242 04	
Insurance Commissioner	41,302 67	
State Board of Health	112,678 41	
Building and Loan Commission	7,679 76	
Bureau of Labor Statistics	50,123 70	
Board of Water Control	10,294 95	
Industrial Accident Commission	439,976 44	
Industrial Welfare Commission	8,995 18	
Immigration and Housing Commission	15,140 72	
State Board of Medical Examiners	18,842 52	
State Board of Optometry	2,890 00	
State Board of Dental Examiners	6,402 59	
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	280 00	
Civil Service Commission	23,434 88	
Eureka Harbor Commissioners	4,295 93	
Legislative Counsel Bureau	37 00	
		1,142,710 63
<i>Defensive—</i>		
National Guard of California	\$574,327 11	
		574,327 11
<i>Constructive—</i>		
Department of Engineering	\$336,634 47	
San Francisco Harbor	3,509,624 24	
State Highways	2,440,131 17	
		6,286,389 88
<i>Educational—</i>		
State Board of Education	\$129,035 96	
Superintendent of Public Instruction	30,639 91	
State Library	92,424 95	
Support of Elementary Schools	5,408,835 43	
Support of High Schools	643,335 87	
State University	1,498,871 90	
University Farm School	66,463 32	
San Jose Normal School	115,406 40	
Los Angeles Normal School	604,879 03	
Chico Normal School	65,737 32	
Sau Diego Normal School	68,105 45	
Sau Francisco Normal School	57,352 16	

STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Recapitulation of expenditures for sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.

	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
Amount brought forward.....		\$9,557,037 56
<i>Educational—Continued.</i>		
Santa Barbara Normal School	\$115,957 02	
Fresno Normal School.....	60,671 29	
Humboldt Normal School.....	2,688 58	
California Polytechnic School	98,834 20	
California School for Deaf and Blind.....	147,003 49	
Normal School Trustees.....	474 05	
Textbooks for Orphans.....	954 75	
Hastings College of Law.....	9,000 00	
		\$9,216,781 08
<i>Developmental—</i>		
State Agricultural Society	\$153,576 95	
State Mining Bureau	48,743 36	
Commission of Horticulture.....	51,071 04	
Fish Commission	221,063 97	
State Veterinarian	19,497 72	
Ghent Exposition	7,135 31	
State Dairy Bureau.....	25,155 48	
Joint Investigation of Water Resources.....	27,455 13	
Exposition Building, Los Angeles.....	26,035 31	
Rural Credits	2,996 00	
State Reclamation Commission.....	40,245 78	
		622,976 05
<i>Protective—</i>		
Conservation Commission	\$13,561 48	
State Board of Forestry.....	29,154 57	
Sutter's Fort	4,835 09	
Marshall Monument	809 90	
Monterey Custom House.....	25 05	
State Burial Ground.....	71 80	
Mission San Francisco de Solano.....	997 02	
Bear Flag Monument.....	4,050 00	
Vitiicultural Commission	4,709 47	
Fire trails	3,116 60	
Fire boats	19,223 69	
Smelter waste	1,613 69	
		82,168 36
<i>Benevolent—</i>		
Veterans' Home	\$264,024 96	
Woman's Relief Corps Home.....	1,943 86	
Home for Adult Blind.....	53,667 34	
Orphans, half orphans, etc.....	400,876 28	
		720,512 44
<i>Curative—</i>		
State Board of Charities and Corrections.....	\$8,559 96	
Lunacy Commission	27,114 58	
Stockton State Hospital.....	437,607 52	
Napa State Hospital.....	457,022 11	
Agnews State Hospital.....	361,898 99	
Mendocino State Hospital.....	232,847 54	
Southern California State Hospital.....	483,659 27	
Sonoma State Home.....	244,335 93	
State Hospital, Southern California.....	90,445 43	
Transportation of insane.....	49,771 11	
		2,393,262 44
<i>Corrective—</i>		
Whittier State School.....	\$133,756 87	
Preston School of Industry.....	205,300 66	
California State Reformatory.....	1,600 00	
State Training School for Girls.....	35,039 02	
		375,696 55

STATEMENT No. 4—Concluded.

Recapitulation of expenditures for sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.

	Total amount expended dur- ing 65th fiscal year	Grand total amount ex- pended during 65th fiscal year
Amount brought forward.....		\$22,968,434 48
<i>Penal</i> —		
Prison Directors	\$10,388 80	
San Quentin Prison.....	748,869 55	
Folsom Prison	288,384 88	
Transportation of prisoners.....	54,220 05	
Arrest of prisoners without state.....	11,365 17	
		\$1,113,228 35
<i>Bonds</i> —		
Bonds	\$966,406 05	
		966,406 05
<i>Lands</i> —		
Restitution of principal, etc.....	\$13,875 43	
		13,875 43
<i>Claims</i> —		
Payment of claims.....	\$120,084 63	
		120,084 63
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —		
Miscellaneous	\$3,472,993 51	
		3,472,993 51
<i>Transfers</i> —		
Transfers	\$8,755,606 94	
		8,755,606 94
Total expenditures including transfers.....		\$37,410,629 49

STATEMENT No. 5.

Condition of the Several Funds in the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Fiscal Years.

GENERAL FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	-----	\$8,322,070 18	July 1, 1912—By balance	-----	\$4,881,153 85
June 30, 1913—To transfers	-----	5,862,569 21	June 30, 1913—By receipts	-----	14,285,434 06
June 30, 1913—To balance	-----	4,982,805 00	June 30, 1913—By canceled warrants	-----	856 43
		<u>\$19,167,444 39</u>			<u>\$19,167,444 39</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	-----	\$9,512,985 10	July 1, 1913—By balance	-----	\$4,982,805 00
June 30, 1914—To transfers	-----	8,303,054 24	June 30, 1914—By receipts	-----	16,450,572 61
June 30, 1914—To balance	-----	3,627,753 15	June 30, 1914—By transfer	-----	9,552 49
		<u>\$21,443,792 49</u>	June 30, 1914—By canceled warrants	-----	862 39
					<u>\$21,443,792 49</u>
			July 1, 1914—By balance	-----	\$3,627,753 15

SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	-----	\$5,030,391 01	July 1, 1912—By balance	-----	\$484,634 85
June 30, 1913—To balance	-----	584,366 17	June 30, 1913—By receipts	-----	1,231,327 33
		<u>\$5,614,757 18</u>	June 30, 1913—By transfers	-----	3,898,795 00
					<u>\$5,614,757 18</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	-----	\$5,410,594 85	July 1, 1913—By balance	-----	\$584,363 17
June 30, 1914—To transfer to correct	-----	500 52	June 30, 1914—By receipts	-----	1,235,897 48
June 30, 1914—To balance	-----	533,564 80	June 30, 1914—By transfers	-----	4,124,396 52
		<u>\$5,944,660 17</u>			<u>\$5,944,660 17</u>
			June 30, 1914—By balance	-----	\$533,564 80

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	-----	\$842,430 16	July 1, 1912—By balance	-----	\$557,537 18
June 30, 1913—To balance	-----	85,761 60	June 30, 1913—By receipts	-----	319,927 08
		<u>\$928,191 76</u>	June 30, 1913—By transfers	-----	50,727 50
					<u>\$928,191 76</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	-----	\$304,540 34	July 1, 1913—By balance	-----	\$85,761 60
June 30, 1914—To balance	-----	55,545 80	June 30, 1914—By receipts	-----	273,824 02
		<u>\$360,086 14</u>	June 30, 1914—By transfers	-----	500 52
					<u>\$360,086 14</u>
			July 1, 1914—By balance	-----	\$55,545 80

SCHOOL LAND DEPOSIT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	-----	\$1,440 00	July 1, 1912—By balance	-----	\$98,400 00
June 30, 1913—To balance	-----	97,040 00	June 30, 1913—By receipts	-----	80 00
		<u>\$98,480 00</u>			<u>\$98,480 00</u>
			July 1, 1913—By balance	-----	\$97,040 00
June 30, 1914—To warrant	-----	\$20 00	June 30, 1914—By receipts	-----	
June 30, 1914—To balance	-----	97,020 00			<u>\$97,040 00</u>
		<u>\$97,040 00</u>	July 1, 1914—By balance	-----	\$97,020 00

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
ESTATES DECEASED PERSONS FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	-----	\$33,416 11	July 1, 1912—By balance	-----	\$35,747 72
June 30, 1913—To balance	-----	47,918 56	June 30, 1913—By receipts	-----	45,583 95
		<u>\$81,334 67</u>			<u>\$81,334 67</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	-----	\$59,283 95	July 1, 1913—By balance	-----	\$47,918 56
June 30, 1914—To balance	-----	11,919 65	June 30, 1914—By canceled war- rant	-----	20 41
			June 30, 1914—By receipts	-----	23,264 63
		<u>\$71,203 00</u>			<u>\$71,203 00</u>
			July 1, 1914—By balance	-----	\$11,919 65

DISSOLVED SAVINGS BANK FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	-----	\$6,095 00	July 1, 1912—By balance	-----	\$17,066 92
June 30, 1913—To balance	-----	12,606 92	June 30, 1913—By receipts	-----	1,635 00
		<u>\$18,701 92</u>			<u>\$18,701 92</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	-----		July 1, 1913—By balance	-----	\$12,005 92
June 30, 1914—To balance	-----	\$14,391 92	June 30, 1914—By receipts	-----	1,785 00
		<u>\$14,391 92</u>			<u>\$14,391 92</u>
			July 1, 1914—By balance	-----	\$14,391 92

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	-----	\$1,095,604 11	July 1, 1912—By balance	-----	\$45,193 13
June 30, 1913—To transfers	-----	272,117 60	June 30, 1913—By receipts	-----	1,422,908 70
June 30, 1913—To balance	-----	100,385 12			<u>\$1,468,106 83</u>
		<u>\$1,468,106 83</u>			<u>\$1,468,106 83</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	-----	\$978,701 54	July 1, 1913—By balance	-----	\$100,385 12
June 30, 1914—To transfers	-----	384,234 63	June 30, 1914—By receipts	-----	1,538,162 93
June 30, 1914—To balance	-----	275,581 83			<u>\$1,638,548 05</u>
		<u>\$1,638,548 05</u>			<u>\$1,638,548 05</u>
			July 1, 1914—By balance	-----	\$275,581 83

SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	-----		July 1, 1912—By balance	-----	*\$5,492 88
June 30, 1913—To balance	-----	\$5,492 88	June 30, 1913—By receipts	-----	
		<u>\$5,492 88</u>			<u>\$5,492 88</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	-----		July 1, 1913—By balance	-----	\$5,492 88
June 30, 1914—To balance	-----	\$5,492 88	June 30, 1914—By receipts	-----	
		<u>\$5,492 88</u>			<u>\$5,492 88</u>
			July 1, 1914—By balance	-----	\$5,492 88

*Report of 1910-12 shows balance to be \$51,930.00; should read \$5,492.88.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	\$307,242 96	July 1, 1912—By balance	\$34,102 39
June 30, 1913—To balance	3,999 89	June 30, 1913—By receipts	65,190 74
		June 30, 1913—By transfers	211,949 72
	<u>\$311,242 85</u>		<u>\$311,242 85</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$281,438 90	July 1, 1913—By balance	\$3,999 89
June 30, 1914—To balance	27,476 85	June 30, 1914—By receipts	92,966 14
		June 30, 1914—By transfers	211,949 72
	<u>\$308,915 75</u>		<u>\$308,915 75</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$27,476 85

STATE PRINTING FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	\$276,006 06	July 1, 1912—By balance	\$21,654 15
June 30, 1913—To balance	56,181 17	June 30, 1913—By receipts	310,533 08
	<u>\$332,187 23</u>		<u>\$332,187 23</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$275,655 55	July 1, 1913—By balance	\$56,181 17
June 30, 1914—To balance	61,192 34	June 30, 1914—By receipts	280,666 72
	<u>\$336,847 89</u>		<u>\$336,847 89</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$61,192 34

TEXTBOOK ROYALTY FUND.*

June 30, 1913—To warrants	\$27,656 64	July 1, 1912—By balance	\$825 04
June 30, 1913—To balance	354 31	June 30, 1913—By receipts	27,685 91
	<u>\$28,010 95</u>		<u>\$28,010 95</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$13 88	July 1, 1913—By balance	\$354 31
June 30, 1914—To balance	340 43	June 30, 1914—By receipts	-----
	<u>\$354 31</u>		<u>\$354 31</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$340 43

*Repealed; Stats. 1913, chap. 328, sec. 6.

STATE SCHOOL BOOK FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants	\$119,480 16	July 1, 1912—By balance	\$118,489 83
June 30, 1913—To balance	77,365 32	June 30, 1913—By receipts	78,355 65
	<u>\$193,845 48</u>		<u>\$193,845 48</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$249,820 63	July 1, 1913—By balance	\$77,365 32
June 30, 1914—To balance	129,906 56	June 30, 1914—By transfers	300,000 00
		June 30, 1914—By receipts	2,361 87
	<u>\$379,727 19</u>		<u>\$379,727 19</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$129,906 56

REPORT OF THE STATE CONTROLLER.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING REVOLVING FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$35,724 90	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$3,342 20
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	4,979 79	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	37,362 49
	<u>\$40,704 69</u>		<u>\$40,704 69</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$39,930 60	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$4,979 79
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	2,545 10	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	37,495 91
	<u>\$42,475 70</u>		<u>\$42,475 70</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$2,545 10

HOME ADULT BLIND FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$18,268 32	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$10,223 36
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	14,733 92	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	22,778 88
	<u>\$33,002 24</u>		<u>\$33,002 24</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$19,711 67	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$14,733 92
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	17,062 20	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	23,039 95
	<u>\$36,773 87</u>		<u>\$36,773 87</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$17,062 20

ROCK CRUSHER REVOLVING FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$2,533 09	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$2,591 71
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	5,000 00	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	4,941 38
	<u>\$7,533 09</u>		<u>\$7,533 09</u>
June 30, 1914—To transfer* -----	\$5,000 00	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$5,000 00

*Stats. 1913, chap. 588.

FOLSOM PRISON FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$10,205 15	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$12 03
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	1,752 29	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	11,945 41
	<u>\$11,957 44</u>		<u>\$11,957 44</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$8,324 59	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$1,752 29
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	6,229 47	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	7,801 77
	<u>\$14,554 06</u>	June 30, 1914—By transfer -----	5,000 00
			<u>\$14,554 06</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$6,229 47

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
SAN QUENTIN PRISON FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$64,156 12	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$243,576 44
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	300,136 54	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	120,716 22
	<u>\$364,292 66</u>		<u>\$364,292 66</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$357,735 75	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$300,136 54
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	148,353 52	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	205,952 73
	<u>\$506,089 27</u>		<u>\$506,089 27</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$148,353 52

JUTE REVOLVING FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$163,425 70	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$68,729 04
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	178,548 35	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	273,245 01
	<u>\$341,974 05</u>		<u>\$341,974 05</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$223,261 46	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$178,548 35
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	58,834 59	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	103,577 70
	<u>\$282,126 05</u>		<u>\$282,126 05</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$58,864 59

INSURANCE COMMISSION SPECIAL FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$28,613 40	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$7,198 81
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	8,585 41	June 30, 1913—By transfer -----	30,000 00
	<u>\$37,198 81</u>		<u>\$37,198 81</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$34,602 67	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$8,585 41
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	3,962 74	June 30, 1914—By transfer -----	30,000 00
	<u>\$38,585 41</u>		<u>\$38,585 41</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$3,982 74

STATE BANKING FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$77,817 72	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$12,509 14
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	11,350 70	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	76,659 28
	<u>\$89,168 42</u>		<u>\$89,168 42</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$89,547 84	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$11,350 70
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	16,044 90	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	94,242 04
	<u>\$105,592 74</u>		<u>\$105,592 74</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$16,044 90

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
BUILDING AND LOAN INSPECTION FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$7,615 62	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$10,892 08
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	11,938 19	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	8,661 73
	<u>\$19,553 81</u>		<u>\$19,553 81</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$7,679 76	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$11,938 19
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	12,589 94	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	8,331 51
	<u>\$20,269 70</u>		<u>\$20,269 70</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$12,589 94

FISH AND GAME PRESERVATION FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$210,689 17	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$33,807 50
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	26,024 74	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	182,906 41
	<u>\$236,713 91</u>		<u>\$236,713 91</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$193,663 73	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$26,024 74
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	31,128 33	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	198,767 32
	<u>\$224,792 06</u>		<u>\$224,792 06</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$31,128 33

STATE LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$42,130 97	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$3,527 78
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	3,526 28	June 30, 1913—By transfers -----	42,000 00
	<u>\$45,657 25</u>	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	129 47
			<u>\$45,657 25</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$88,434 95	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$3,523 28
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	18,471 73	June 30, 1914—By transfer -----	103,166 66
	<u>\$106,906 68</u>	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	213 74
			<u>\$106,906 68</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$18,471 73

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$1,031 48	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$4,321 44
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	4,742 29	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	1,452 33
	<u>\$5,773 77</u>		<u>\$5,773 77</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$1,109 15	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$4,742 29
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	5,231 04	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	1,597 90
	<u>\$5,340 19</u>		<u>\$6,340 19</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$5,231 04

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL NO. 1, LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$807 40	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$4,437 25
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	4,957 10	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	1,297 25
	\$5,764 50		\$5,764 50
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$798 35	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$4,957 10
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	5,706 00	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	1,547 25
	\$6,504 35		\$6,504 35
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$5,706 00

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL NO. 2, LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$1,282 86	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$2,574 62
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	3,762 76	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	2,471 00
	\$5,045 62		\$5,045 62
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$1,285 03	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$3,762 76
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	4,814 43	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	2,333 70
	\$6,099 46		\$6,099 46
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$4,814 43

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL NO. 3, LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$277 60	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$702 30
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	953 45	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	528 75
	\$1,231 05		\$1,231 05
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$531 40	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$953 45
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	1,088 05	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	666 00
	\$1,619 45		\$1,619 45
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$1,088 05

SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$6,126 07	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$1,485 11
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	217 19	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	4,858 15
	\$6,343 26		\$6,343 26
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$3,285 00	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$217 19
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	3,044 45	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	6,112 26
	\$6,329 45		\$6,329 45
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$3,044 45

REPORT OF THE STATE CONTROLLER.

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
SONOMA STATE HOME, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$11,385 14	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$9,853 94
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	13,032 23	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	14,564 43
	<u>\$24,418 37</u>		<u>\$24,418 37</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$16,391 25	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$13,032 23
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	14,718 75	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	18,077 77
	<u>\$31,110 00</u>		<u>\$31,110 00</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$14,718 75

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$36,282 40	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$33,075 77
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	31,748 68	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	34,955 31
	<u>\$68,031 08</u>		<u>\$68,031 08</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$41,740 32	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$31,748 68
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	35,174 92	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	45,166 56
	<u>\$76,915 24</u>		<u>\$76,915 24</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$35,174 92

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$8,493 06	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$15,104 15
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	23,926 42	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	17,315 33
	<u>\$32,419 48</u>		<u>\$32,419 48</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$10,432 27	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$23,926 42
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	29,700 27	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	16,206 12
	<u>\$40,132 54</u>		<u>\$40,132 54</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$29,700 27

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$51,946 89	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$32,735 08
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	28,121 85	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	47,333 66
	<u>\$80,068 74</u>		<u>\$80,068 74</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$52,057 61	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$28,121 85
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	35,164 73	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	59,100 49
	<u>\$87,222 34</u>		<u>\$87,222 34</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$35,164 73

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$25,780 07	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$7,795 44
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	11,090 48	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	29,075 11
	<u>\$36,870 55</u>		<u>\$36,870 55</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$28,905 60	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$11,090 48
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	10,985 61	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	28,800 73
	<u>\$39,891 21</u>		<u>\$39,891 21</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$10,985 61

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$72,826 40	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$36,215 03
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	55,536 55	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	62,147 92
	<u>\$128,362 95</u>		<u>\$128,362 95</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$45,581 34	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$55,536 55
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	61,864 53	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	51,909 32
	<u>\$107,445 87</u>		<u>\$107,445 87</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$61,864 53

CHICO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$2,747 09	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$1,125 97
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	2,315 40	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	3,936 52
	<u>\$5,062 49</u>		<u>\$5,062 49</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$2,248 36	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$2,315 40
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	3,633 69	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	3,566 65
	<u>\$5,882 05</u>		<u>\$5,882 05</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$3,633 69

FRESNO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$1,651 24	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$1,321 45
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	1,246 21	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	1,576 00
	<u>\$2,897 45</u>		<u>\$2,897 45</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$1,983 75	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$1,246 21
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	689 93	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	1,427 50
	<u>\$2,673 71</u>		<u>\$2,673 71</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$689 96

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----		July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$65 07
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	\$77 47	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	12 40
	<u>\$77 47</u>		<u>\$77 47</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----		July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$77 47
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	\$388 29	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	310 82
	<u>\$388 29</u>		<u>\$388 29</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$388 29

SAN DIEGO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$79 38	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$51 71
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	101 28	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	128 95
	<u>\$180 66</u>		<u>\$180 66</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$189 70	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$101 28
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	306 47	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	394 89
	<u>\$496 17</u>		<u>\$496 17</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$306 47

SAN JOSE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----		July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$36 14
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	\$36 14	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	
	<u>\$36 14</u>		<u>\$36 14</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----		July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$36 14
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	\$36 14	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	
	<u>\$36 14</u>		<u>\$36 14</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$36 14

SAN FRANCISCO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$10,411 45	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$2,787 55
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	2,440 35	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	10,064 25
	<u>\$12,851 80</u>		<u>\$12,851 80</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$6,971 46	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$2,440 35
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	6,595 64	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	11,126 75
	<u>\$13,567 10</u>		<u>\$13,567 10</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$6,595 64

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

SANTA BARBARA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$2,476 41	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$253 85
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	352 94	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	2,575 50
	<u>\$2,829 35</u>		<u>\$2,829 35</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$4,776 76	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$352 94
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	2,131 21	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	6,555 03
	<u>\$6,907 97</u>		<u>\$6,907 97</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$2,131 21

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$2,046 47	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$12 15
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	1,065 32	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	3,099 64
	<u>\$3,111 79</u>		<u>\$3,111 79</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$2,246 63	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$1,065 32
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	2,446 21	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	3,627 52
	<u>\$4,692 84</u>		<u>\$4,692 84</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$2,446 21

CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$36,413 31	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$5,996 83
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	6,354 10	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	36,770 58
	<u>\$42,767 41</u>		<u>\$42,767 41</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$25,574 59	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$6,354 10
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	3,731 12	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	22,951 61
	<u>\$29,305 71</u>		<u>\$29,305 71</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$3,731 12

WHITTIER SCHOOL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$12,158 54	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$2,740 72
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	1,425 59	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	10,843 41
	<u>\$13,584 13</u>		<u>\$13,584 13</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$3,848 41	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$1,425 59
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	10,420 44	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	12,843 26
	<u>\$14,268 85</u>		<u>\$14,268 85</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$10,420 44

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$1,520 00	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$5,738 58
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	14,187 64	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	9,969 06
	<u>\$15,707 64</u>		<u>\$15,707 64</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----		July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$14,187 64
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	\$14,271 53	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	83 89
	<u>\$14,271 53</u>		<u>\$14,271 53</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$14,271 53

FOLSOM STATE HOSPITAL, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To balance -----	\$179 00	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$179 00
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	\$179 00	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$179 00
	<u>\$179 00</u>	July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$179 00

STATE LABOR BUREAU, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$12,204 03	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$11,535 11
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	10,311 08	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	10,980 00
	<u>\$22,515 11</u>		<u>\$22,515 11</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$12,266 75	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$10,311 08
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	9,729 43	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	11,685 10
	<u>\$21,996 18</u>		<u>\$21,996 18</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$9,729 43

STATE HIGHWAY FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$1,090,918 35	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$210,118 08
June 30, 1913—To transfer -----	1,688 89	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	3,561,632 29
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	2,679,143 13		
	<u>\$3,771,750 37</u>		<u>\$3,771,750 37</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$2,440,131 17	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$2,679,143 13
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	6,615,634 00	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	6,376,622 04
	<u>\$9,055,765 17</u>		<u>\$9,055,765 17</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$6,615,634 00

STATE HIGHWAY INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$113,800 00	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	
June 30, 1913—To balance -----		June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	\$26,764 64
		June 30, 1913—By transfer -----	87,035 36
	<u>\$113,800 00</u>		<u>\$113,800 00</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$105,500 00	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	49,957 71	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	\$69,377 18
		June 30, 1914—By transfers -----	86,080 53
	<u>\$155,457 71</u>		<u>\$155,457 71</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$49,957 71

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
SECOND SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$1,637,690 34	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$970,811 56
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	191,121 22	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	858,000 00
	<u>\$1,828,811 56</u>		<u>\$1,828,811 56</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$2,530,922 70	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$191,121 22
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	4,171,198 52	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	4,843,000 00
	<u>\$6,702,121 22</u>	June 30, 1914—By transfers -----	1,668,000 00
			<u>\$6,702,121 22</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$4,171,198 52

SECOND SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$73,980 00	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$36,666 65
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	30,966 66	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	8,112 13
	<u>\$104,946 66</u>	June 30, 1913—By transfers -----	60,167 88
			<u>\$104,946 66</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$103,620 00	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$30,966 66
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	148,023 20	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	32,804 24
	<u>\$251,643 20</u>	June 30, 1914—By transfers -----	187,872 30
			<u>\$251,643 20</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$148,023 20

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$906,925 47	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$1,268,102 40
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	1,634,623 18	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	1,273,446 25
	<u>\$2,541,548 65</u>		<u>\$2,541,548 65</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$1,861,649 74	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$1,634,623 18
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	1,043,274 58	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	1,270,301 14
	<u>\$2,904,924 32</u>		<u>\$2,904,924 32</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$1,043,274 58

VETERANS' HOME, SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$243,665 83	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$11,847 97
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	4,639 00	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	103,956 86
	<u>\$248,304 83</u>	June 30, 1913—By transfer -----	127,500 00
			<u>\$248,304 83</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$231,311 88	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$4,639 00
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	5,648 19	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	998,211 07
	<u>\$236,960 07</u>	June 30, 1914—By transfer -----	132,500 00
			<u>\$236,960 07</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$5,648 19

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
UNIVERSITY FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$49,845 00	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	
June 30, 1913—To balance -----		June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	\$49,845 00
	<u>\$49,845 00</u>		<u>\$49,845 00</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$49,845 00	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	
June 30, 1914—To balance -----		June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	\$49,845 00
	<u>\$49,845 00</u>		<u>\$49,845 00</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	

NEEDLES SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND FUND.

June 30, 1913—To balance -----	\$183 75	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$183 75
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	\$183 75	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$183 75
	<u>\$183 75</u>	July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$183 75

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$141,435 00	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	
June 30, 1913—To balance -----		June 30, 1913—By transfers -----	\$141,435 00
	<u>\$141,435 00</u>		<u>\$141,435 00</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$141,435 00	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	
June 30, 1914—To balance -----		June 30, 1914—By transfers -----	\$141,435 00
	<u>\$141,435 00</u>		<u>\$141,435 00</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	

WAR BOND FUND.

June 30, 1913—To balance -----	\$2,829 76	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$2,829 76
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	\$2,829 76	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$2,829 76
	<u>\$2,829 76</u>	July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$2,829 76

FORESTRY FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$120 71	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$290 59
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	169 88	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	
	<u>\$290 59</u>		<u>\$290 59</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----		July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$169 88
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	\$169 88	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	
	<u>\$169 88</u>		<u>\$169 88</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$169 88

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
UNITED STATES FOREST RESERVE FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$115,769 69	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$53,716 87
June 30, 1913—To balance -----		June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	62,052 82
	<u>\$115,769 69</u>		<u>\$115,769 69</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$74,541 55	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	
June 30, 1914—To balance -----		June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	\$74,541 55
	<u>\$74,541 55</u>		<u>\$74,541 55</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	

RAILWAY TAX CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To balance -----	\$1,904 52	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$1,904 52
June 30, 1914—To transfer -----	\$1,904 52	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$1,904 52
	<u>\$1,904 52</u>		<u>\$1,904 52</u>

MEDICAL PROSECUTION FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$3,020 40	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$350 00
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	185 80	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	2,856 20
	<u>\$3,206 20</u>		<u>\$3,206 20</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$100 00	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$185 80
June 30, 1914—To transfer -----	285 80	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	200 00
	<u>\$385 80</u>		<u>\$385 80</u>

SAN DIEGO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To balance -----	\$125 38	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$125 38
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	\$125 38	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$125 38
	<u>\$125 38</u>	July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$125 38

STATE UNIVERSITY FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$814,671 93	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$847 94
June 30, 1913—To balance -----		June 30, 1913—By transfers -----	813,823 99
	<u>\$814,671 93</u>		<u>\$814,671 93</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$871,698 96	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	
June 30, 1914—To balance -----		June 30, 1914—By transfers -----	\$871,698 96
	<u>\$871,698 96</u>		<u>\$871,698 96</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
SACRAMENTO DRAINAGE DISTRICT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To balance -----	\$112 04	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$109 61
		June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	2 43
	<u>\$112 04</u>		<u>\$112 04</u>
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	\$112 04	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$112 04
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$112 04

STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$572,447 40	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$907 99
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	1,175 59	June 30, 1913—By transfers -----	572,715 00
	<u>\$573,622 99</u>		<u>\$573,622 99</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$643,335 87	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$1,175 59
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	619 72	June 30, 1914—By transfers -----	642,780 00
	<u>\$643,955 59</u>		<u>\$643,955 59</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$619 72

RAILWAY TAX FUND.

June 30, 1913—To balance -----	\$30,263 94	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$30,263 94
June 30, 1914—To warrant -----	\$12 53	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$30,263 94
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	30,251 36	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	-----
	<u>\$30,263 94</u>		<u>\$30,263 94</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$30,251 36

RAILROAD COMMISSION FUND.

June 30, 1913—To balance -----	\$73,504 47	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	\$1,050 07
		June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	72,228 15
		June 30, 1913—By transfer (to correct) -----	226 25
	<u>\$73,504 47</u>		<u>\$73,504 47</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$46,708 65	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$73,504 47
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	109,285 71	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	82,589 89
	<u>\$156,094 36</u>		<u>\$156,094 36</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$109,385 71

LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

June 30, 1913—To warrants -----	\$115,165 44	July 1, 1912—By balance -----	-----
June 30, 1913—To balance -----	179,834 56	June 30, 1913—By receipts -----	\$195,000 00
		June 30, 1913—By transfer -----	100,000 00
	<u>\$295,000 00</u>		<u>\$295,000 00</u>
June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$459,387 79	July 1, 1913—By balance -----	\$179,834 56
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	21,507 78	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	301,061 01
	<u>\$480,895 57</u>		<u>\$480,895 57</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$21,507 78

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

DENTAL EXAMINERS' CONTINGENT FUND.
Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 309.

June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$3,402 59	June 30, 1914—By receipts	\$18,777 21
June 30, 1914—To balance	12,374 62		
	<u>\$18,777 21</u>		<u>\$18,777 21</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$12,374 62

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY CONTINGENT FUND.

Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 307.

June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$76,413 07	June 30, 1914—By receipts	\$81,037 00
June 30, 1914—To balance	4,623 93		
	<u>\$81,037 00</u>		<u>\$81,037 00</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$4,623 93

VETERINARY MEDICINE EXAMINERS CONTINGENT FUND.

Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 308.

June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$280 00	June 30, 1914—By receipts	\$280 00
	<u>\$280 00</u>		<u>\$280 00</u>

MINING BUREAU FUND.

Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 679.

June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$2,373 76	June 30, 1914—By receipts	\$3,123 26
June 30, 1914—To balance	749 50		
	<u>\$3,123 26</u>		<u>\$3,123 26</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$749 50

BOND INVESTMENT FUND.

Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 301.

June 30, 1914—To balance	\$11,935 99	June 30, 1914—By receipts	\$11,935 99
	<u>\$11,935 99</u>		<u>\$11,935 99</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$11,935 99

CORPORATION COMMISSION FUND.

Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 353.

No transactions.

MOTOR VEHICLE FUND.

Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 326.

June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$114,169 92	June 30, 1914—By receipts	\$1,174,126 66
June 30, 1914—To transfers	24,552 49		
June 30, 1914—To balance	1,035,404 25		
	<u>\$1,174,126 66</u>		<u>\$1,174,126 66</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$1,035,404 25

STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.
BALLOT PAPER REVOLVING FUND.
Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 545.

June 30, 1914—To warrant	\$974 51	June 30, 1914—By transfers	\$10,000 00
June 30, 1914—To balance	9,025 49		
	<u>\$10,000 00</u>		<u>\$10,000 00</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$9,025 49

NURSES' REGISTRATION FUND.
Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 319.

June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$4,042 80	June 30, 1914—By receipts	\$14,502 00
June 30, 1914—To balance	40,459 20		
	<u>\$44,502 00</u>		<u>\$44,502 00</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$40,459 20

STATE OPTOMETRY FUND.
Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 598.

June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$2,890 00	June 30, 1914—By receipts	\$11,190 94
June 30, 1914—To balance	8,300 94		
	<u>\$11,190 94</u>		<u>\$11,190 94</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$8,300 94

TEACHERS' PERMANENT FUND.
Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 694.

June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$87,619 36	June 30, 1914—By receipts	\$53,468 95
June 30, 1914—To transfers	36,044 69	June 30, 1914—By transfer	79,343 75
June 30, 1914—To balance	9,148 65		
	<u>\$132,812 70</u>		<u>\$132,812 70</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$9,148 65

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SALARY FUND.
Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 694.

June 30, 1914—To warrants	\$22,273 54	June 30, 1914—By transfers	\$36,044 69
June 30, 1914—To balance	13,771 15		
	<u>\$36,044 69</u>		<u>\$36,044 69</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$13,771 15

ACCIDENT PREVENTION FUND.
Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 196.
No transactions.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT FUND.
Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 179.

June 30, 1914—To balance	\$658 70	June 30, 1914—By receipts	\$658 70
		July 1, 1914—By balance	\$658 70

STATEMENT No. 5—Concluded.
 STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND.
 Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 180.

June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$355,929 39	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	\$374,881 03
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	118,951 64	June 30, 1914—By transfer -----	100,000 00
	<u>\$474,881 03</u>		<u>\$474,881 03</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$118,951 64

SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN DRAINAGE DISTRICT FUND.
 Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 170.
 No transactions.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS' CONTINGENT FUND.
 Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 355.

June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$18,742 52	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	\$29,592 18
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	11,135 46	June 30, 1914—By transfer -----	285 80
	<u>\$29,877 98</u>		<u>\$29,877 98</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$11,135 46

DEPARTMENT ENGINEERING MOTOR VEHICLE REVOLVING FUND.
 Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 326, sec. 39.

June 30, 1914—To warrant -----	\$1,500 00	June 30, 1914—By transfer -----	\$10,000 00
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	8,500 00		
	<u>\$10,000 00</u>		<u>\$10,000 00</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$8,500 00

TREASURER'S MOTOR VEHICLE REVOLVING FUND.
 Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 326, sec. 39.

June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$3,038 71	June 30, 1914—By transfer -----	\$5,000 00
June 30, 1914—To balance -----	1,961 29		
	<u>\$5,000 00</u>		<u>\$5,000 00</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$1,961 29

RECEIVERS' FUND.
 Act of 1913, Stats., chap. 87, Sec. 570, Code Civ. Pro.

June 30, 1914—To balance -----	\$5,008 35	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	\$5,008 35
	<u>\$5,008 35</u>		<u>\$5,008 35</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$5,008 35

CALIFORNIA STATE REFORMATORY, CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1914—To warrants -----	\$2,250 00	June 30, 1914—By receipts -----	\$2,250 00
June 30, 1914—To balance -----			
	<u>\$2,250 00</u>		<u>\$2,250 00</u>
		July 1, 1914—By balance -----	\$2,250 00

STATEMENT NO. 6.

Disbursements From United States Forest Reserve Fund During Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Fiscal Years.

	Sixty-fourth fiscal year	Sixty-fifth fiscal year
Alpine	\$1,671 05	\$1,692 47
Amador	336 38	274 21
Butte	1,648 81	703 07
Calaveras	618 27	871 84
Colusa	219 03	171 19
Del Norte	169 08	165 91
El Dorado	1,568 13	1,278 26
Fresno	8,876 72	10,701 66
Glenn	674 96	527 54
Humboldt	517 22	318 88
Inyo	2,934 00	1,870 22
Kern	5,173 50	3,166 38
Lake	936 95	732 30
Lassen	3,217 67	2,593 82
Los Angeles	3,424 65	1,644 98
Madera	3,407 29	4,307 33
Mariposa	1,239 51	1,631 14
Mendocino	609 81	476 61
Modoc	7,629 59	3,878 95
Mono	3,204 22	2,090 64
Monterey	1,660 26	246 66
Nevada	3,277 12	1,029 43
Orange	33 89	11 48
Placer	5,279 90	1,812 42
Plumas	19,795 39	7,623 22
Riverside	876 41	300 62
San Benito	634 69	94 30
San Bernardino	5,179 18	2,416 95
San Diego	689 79	233 72
San Luis Obispo	452 06	244 55
Santa Barbara	1,095 72	592 71
Shasta	2,808 07	2,132 06
Sierra	3,311 55	1,070 36
Siskiyou	5,982 18	3,423 67
Tehama	1,410 40	1,445 83
Trinity	3,559 69	2,156 31
Tulare	6,243 20	4,790 62
Tuolumne	3,516 90	4,959 27
Ventura	943 46	510 37
Yuba	912 39	286 60
Totals	\$115,769 69	\$74,541 55

STATEMENT No. 7

Sales and redemptions including sales of property to the State during the years 1912 and 1913 for nonpayment of taxes; also, sales of property by the State under authorization by the Controller, and number of redemption receipts issued. Amounts collected on redemptions and sales.

Counties	Sales to the state for non-payment of taxes		Sales by the state under authorizations issued by controller					
	For the year 1912	For the year 1913	For the sixty-fourth fiscal year		For the sixty-fifth fiscal year			
			Number of tracts authorized to be sold	Number of tracts sold	Number of tracts authorized to be sold	Number of tracts sold		
Alameda	2,647	3,282	11	6	29	16	13	\$2,838 00
Alpine	81	76	3	2	44 75	2	1	1,510 00
Amador	198	255	3	1	2 166 62	4	1	656 44
Butte	43	52	4	4	2,887 09	3	3	368 57
Calaveras	39	35	1	1	580 00	1	1	291 25
Colusa	562	742	2	1	120 92	4	2	
Contra Costa	42	50	2	1		18	18	
Del Norte	115	80	10	8	2 135 81	4	4	376 58
El Dorado	565	687	6	2	4 254 90	10	1	695 42
Fresno	47	81	1	1		2	2	
Glenn	157	170	2	1	2 246 50			
Humboldt	462	565						
Imperial	108	90	2	2	2,364 24	3	3	
Inyo	416	500	9	6	3 138 57	29	23	734 11
Kern	174	219	10	6	620 22	5	2	251 15
Kings	151	247	3	3	203 03	35	33	328 19
Lake	71	92	2	2	497 12	1	1	
Lassen	10,429	14,039	110	73	5,142 00	762	428	20,489 68
Los Angeles	101	133	1	1	146 00	1	1	
Madera	140	260	6	6	1,167 74	17	11	125 57
Marin	36	45	8	8	405 00	4	2	405 34
Mariposa	206	291	3	1				234 80
Mendocino	87	162						
Merced	102	130						
Moddoc	9	12						
Mono	741	603	9	4	389 52	6	1	675 24
Monterey	50	33	2	1	132 12	13	2	1 08 60
Napa	82	106	8	3	1,584 60	39	36	900 97
Nevada	1,048	1,140	29	1	585 99	15	4	169 38
Orange	258	333	10	7	601 48			3,044 62
Placer	100	144						
Plumas	1,154	1,120	53	53	2,154 26	82	13	2,105 52
Riverside	982	910	3	3	865 54	2	1	46 60
Sacramento	36	47	†	†				
San Benito	1,220	1,426	4	4	1,669 24	67	9	3,533 99
San Bernardino	1,728	2,238	35	35	11,944 12	41	16	6,219 48
San Diego	1,102	1,325	85	85	1,871 61	22	19	728 32
San Francisco			9	9				
San Joaquin	43	40						

	500	306	159	89	70	3,720 50	39	16	23	1,025 18
San Luis Obispo	826	1,184	17	9	8	625 00	8	5	3	104 31
San Mateo	62	132							7	747 12
Santa Barbara	566	579	12	4	8	588 40	32	6	26	2,835 75
Santa Clara	465	415								178 74
Santa Cruz	397	367	17	1	16	1,802 02	13	1	12	1,865 42
Shasta	52	54							1	110 00
Sierra	233	247	1	1	1	100 00				
Siskiyou	135	168								
Solano	2,209	2,565	9	6	3	128 98	5	3	2	125 50
Sonoma	207	237	3		3	89 63	2	1	1	130 00
Stanislaus	35	80								
Sutter	103	161	15	3	12	659 49	19	4	15	833 03
Tehama	50	40	3	3	3	1,963 60	10	1	9	952 44
Trinity	622	802	6		6	364 73	6	2	3	131 25
Tulare	68	68			1	219 34				
Tuolumne	68	85	4	2	2	139 87	2	1	1	110 00
Ventura	17	35	2	1	1	205 00	3	1	3	103 02
Yolo	30	63	5	1	4	1,080 00	1	1		
Yuba										
Totals	32,137	39,278	729	290	439	\$19,378 55	1,381	681	700	\$55,246 27

*Report not yet received of authorization of March 3, 1914.
 †Report not yet received of authorization, June 30, 1914.
 ‡No report.

Number of Controller's receipts issued on redemption from May 1, 1912, to May 1, 1913, 23,288
 Number of Controller's receipts issued on redemption from May 1, 1913, to May 1, 1914, 23,957

Receipts for redemption	Property tax	Interest at 7 per cent per annum	Penalties on redemption	Total	State's portion of tax	State's portion of interest	State's portion of redemption	Total State's portion
From May 1, 1912, to May 1, 1913	\$292,819 04	\$51,947 69	\$88,256 75	\$433,063 48	\$48,324 67	\$14,020 63	\$19,285 11	\$81,630 41
From May 1, 1913, to May 1, 1914	282,047 05	50,681 73	80,939 02	413,667 80	26,968 04	11,133 13	10,736 87	48,838 04
Totals	\$574,866 09	\$102,629 42	\$169,265 77	\$846,761 28	\$75,292 71	\$25,153 76	\$30,021 98	\$130,468 45
Receipts for sales	Property tax	Interest at 7 per cent per annum	Excess	Total	State's portion of tax	State's portion of interest	State's portion of excess	Total State's portion
From May 1, 1912, to May 1, 1913	\$11,037 32	\$5,644 35	\$25,988 37	\$42,670 04	\$2,358 72	\$1,507 79	\$7,614 38	\$11,480 89
From May 1, 1913, to May 1, 1914	8,554 47	4,825 79	24,274 21	37,654 47	1,705 18	1,210 85	6,784 40	9,700 43
Totals	\$19,591 79	\$10,470 14	\$50,262 78	\$80,324 71	\$4,063 90	\$2,718 64	\$14,398 78	\$21,181 32

STATEMENT NO. 8.

Statement of amount of taxes due state from various railroads upon ad valorem assessment made by the State Board of Equalization for Panama-Pacific tax purposes for the year 1912.

Name of each railroad assessed by the State Board of Equalization	Number of miles of railway operated in state	Total value per mile of each railway	Total assessment for Panama-Pacific Exposition fund	Amount due,-- rate .044 on each \$100	First installment	Second installment
Central Pacific Railway Company-----	765.693	\$28,529 30	\$21,844,682 00	\$9,611 66	Paid Nov. 8, 1912 \$4,805 83 Paid April 23, 1913 4,805 83	Paid April 23, 1913 4,805 83
South Pacific Coast Railroad Company-----	85.686	26,007 42	2,228,471 00	980 52	Paid Nov. 8, 1912 490 26 Paid April 23, 1913 490 26	Paid April 23, 1913 490 26
Southern Pacific Railroad Company-----	2,560.774	25,747 92	64,889,732 00	28,331 48	Paid Nov. 8, 1912 14,165 74 Paid April 23, 1913 14,165 74	Paid April 23, 1913 14,165 74
Nevada and California Railway Company-----	250.952	4,409 76	1,106,637 00	486 92	Paid Nov. 8, 1912 243 46 Paid April 23, 1913 243 46	Paid April 23, 1913 243 46
Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company-----	312.07	15,937 99	4,973,771 00	2,188 46	Paid Nov. 25, 1912 1,094 23 Paid April 23, 1913 1,094 23	Paid April 23, 1913 1,094 23
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company-----	1,331.81	21,653 18	28,837,917 00	12,688 08	Paid Nov. 22, 1912 6,344 34 Paid April 11, 1913 6,344 34	Paid April 11, 1913 6,344 34
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company-----	227.92	23,068 78	5,244,389 00	2,307 52	Paid Nov. 18, 1912 1,153 76 Paid April 11, 1913 1,153 76	Paid April 11, 1913 1,153 76
Sierra Railway Company of California-----	75.64	10,927 73	826,573 00	363 68	Paid Nov. 20, 1912 181 84 Paid April 25, 1913 181 84	Paid April 25, 1913 181 84
Western Pacific Railway Company-----	388.17	27,495 00	10,672,734 00	4,693 00	Paid Nov. 25, 1912 2,348 00 Paid April 25, 1913 2,348 00	Paid April 25, 1913 2,348 00
Boea and Loyalton Railroad Company-----	42.03	3,716 97	156,224 00	68 74	Paid Nov. 20, 1912 34 37 Paid April 25, 1913 34 37	Paid April 25, 1913 34 37
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Company-----	177.19	3,126 47	553,979 00	243 76	Paid Nov. 18, 1912 121 88 Paid April 25, 1913 121 88	Paid April 25, 1913 121 88
Sierra and Mohawk Railway Company-----	36.48	861 63	31,432 00	13 82	Paid Nov. 18, 1912 6 91 Paid April 25, 1913 6 91	Paid April 25, 1913 6 91
Northern Electric Railway Company-----	119.01	6,396 55	758,039 00	333 54	Paid Nov. 25, 1912 166 77 Paid April 25, 1913 166 77	Paid April 25, 1913 166 77

Central California Traction Company-----	51.90	6,936 00	380,786 00	167 54	Paid Oct. 22, 1912 83 77
Pacific Coast Railway Company-----	99.58	4,362 20	434,388 00	191 12	Paid Nov. 25, 1912 95 56
San Francisco, Napa and Calistoga Railway Company-----	33.84	8,437 77	285,634 00	125 64	Paid Nov. 19, 1912 62 82
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad Company-----	20.50	8,088 35	165,811 00	72 96	Paid Nov. 25, 1912 36 48
Hanford and Summit Lake Railway Company-----	9.863	6,000 00	59,178 00	26 04	Paid Nov. 8, 1912 13 02
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company-----	16.10	7,122 00	114,664 00	50 44	Paid Nov. 20, 1912 25 22
Yosemite Valley Railroad Company-----	78.429	5,580 00	437,633 00	192 56	Paid Oct. 21, 1912 93 28
Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad Company-----	137.62	3,639 50	496,789 00	218 56	Paid Nov. 16, 1912 109 28
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad Company-----	41.55	4,251 90	176,666 00	77 72	Paid Nov. 22, 1912 38 86
Ocean Shore Railroad Company-----	39.22	2,584 04	101,346 00	44 58	Paid Nov. 29, 1912 22 29
San Juan Pacific Railway Company-----	7.20	3,281 95	23,630 00	10 40	Paid Nov. 9, 1912 5 20
The Pullman Company-----	4,144.876	740 83	3,070,654 00	1,351 08	Paid Oct. 28, 1912 675 54
Totals -----	10,997.113	-----	\$147,371,609 00	\$64,843 42	\$82,421 71

STATEMENT NO. 9.

Statement of amount of taxes due state from various railroads upon ad valorem assessment made by the State Board of Equalization for Panama-Pacific tax purposes for the year 1913.

Name of each railroad assessed by the State Board of Equalization	No. of miles of railway operated in state	Total value per mile of each railway	Total assess-ment for Panama-Pacific Exposition fund	Amount due.—rate .042 on each \$100	First Installment	Second Installment
Central Pacific Railway Company	1,109.758	\$21,881 61	\$24,283,294 00	\$10,198 98	Nov. 19, 1913 Paid \$5,069 49	April 16, 1914 Paid \$5,069 49
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	2,538.253	25,875 10	65,677,626 00	27,584 56	Nov. 19, 1913 Paid 13,792 28	April 16, 1914 Paid 13,792 28
South Pacific Coast Railroad Company	85.562	26,791 01	2,293,696 00	963 10	Nov. 19, 1913 Paid 481 55	April 16, 1914 Paid 481 55
Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company	326.13	15,540 65	5,068,272 00	2,128 68	Nov. 21, 1913 Paid 1,064 34	April 21, 1914 Paid 1,064 34
Atehison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company	1,333.58	23,765 26	31,692,870 00	13,311 00	Nov. 22, 1913 Paid 6,655 50	April 27, 1914 Paid 6,655 50
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company	227.93	24,435 31	5,659,541 00	2,339 20	Nov. 24, 1913 Paid 1,169 60	April 27, 1914 Paid 1,169 60
Sierra Railway Company of California	75.95	10,665 47	810,042 00	340 22	Nov. 14, 1913 Paid 170 11	Nov. 14, 1913 Paid 170 11
Western Pacific Railway Company	387.90	20,000 00	7,758,000 00	3,258 36	Nov. 22, 1913 Paid 1,629 18	April 23, 1914 Paid 1,629 18
Boca and Loyaltton Railroad Company	42.03	3,233 80	135,915 00	57 08	Nov. 20, 1913 Paid 28 54	Nov. 20, 1913 Paid 28 54
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Company	196.92	3,825 98	753,411 00	316 44	Nov. 22, 1913 Paid 158 22	April 27, 1914 Paid 158 22
Sierra and Mohawk Railway Company	36.48	834 75	31,181 00	13 10	Nov. 22, 1913 Paid 6 55	April 27, 1914 Paid 6 55
Northern Electric Railway Company	132.85	7,245 60	932,710 00	404 34	Nov. 24, 1913 Paid 202 17	April 27, 1914 Paid 202 17
Central California Traction Company	54.90	7,442 32	408,583 00	171 60	Oct. 14, 1913 Paid 85 80	Oct. 14, 1913 Paid 85 80

Pacific Coast Railway Company-----	99.58	4,013 23	399,637 00	167 84	Paid Nov. 13, 1913 83 92
San Francisco, Napa and Calistoga Railway Company-----	41.593	7,722 50	321,225 00	134 92	Paid Nov. 24, 1913 67 46 April 27, 1914
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad Company-----	20.50	7,971 90	163,424 00	68 64	Paid Oct. 27, 1913 34 32
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company-----	16.30	8,075 70	131,634 00	55 28	Paid Oct. 20, 1913 27 64
Yosemite Valley Railroad Company-----	78,429	5,658 12	443,760 00	186 38	Paid Nov. 3, 1913 33 19
Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad Company-----	144.00	3,614 03	522,588 00	219 48	Paid Nov. 14, 1913 109 74
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad Company-----	41.46	3,323 69	137,800 00	57 88	Paid Nov. 19, 1913 28 94
Ocean Shore Railroad Company-----	39.22	3,204 21	125,669 00	52 78	Paid Nov. 22, 1913 26 39 April 27, 1914
California Central Railroad Company-----	7.20	4,200 90	30,246 00	12 70	Paid Nov. 22, 1913 6 35
Tidewater Southern Railway Company-----	30.768	4,000 00	123,072 00	51 70	Paid Nov. 22, 1913 25 85 April 27, 1914
The Pullman Company-----	4,144.876	788 99	3,270,246 00	1,373 50	Paid Nov. 5, 1913 686 75 April 11, 1914
Totals -----	11,212.802	-----	\$151,113,742 00	\$63,467 76	\$31,733 88

STATEMENT No. 10.

Delinquent taxes charged to tax collector for the years 1912 and 1913 (being exclusive of delinquent taxes upon railroads assessed by the State Board of Equalization).

Counties	Assessment for year 1912			Assessment for year 1913		
	Delinquent tax on real estate for state purposes	Delinquent tax on personal property and money for state purposes	Total delinquent tax for state purposes	Delinquent tax on real estate for state purposes	Delinquent tax on personal property and money for state purposes	Total delinquent tax for state purposes
Alameda	\$2,362 40		\$2,362 40	\$3,213 35		\$3,213 35
Alpine	4 65		4 65	1 40		1 40
Amador	58 33		58 33	31 55		31 55
Butte	140 43	\$7 79	148 15	140 15	\$13 71	153 86
Calaveras	100 05	5 79	105 84	271 85	4 33	276 18
Colusa	22 55	68	23 23	508 77	3 84	602 61
Contra Costa	187 47	16 35	203 82	430 71	6 22	436 93
Del Norte	27 34	62	27 96	40 72	1 09	41 81
El Dorado	71 45	9 17	80 62	79 58		79 58
Fresno	414 57	15 54	430 11	648 77	38 25	687 02
Glenn	48 61		48 61	905 16		905 16
Humboldt	92 83	3 79	96 62	211 72	11 87	223 59
Imperial	754 14	99 72	853 86	130 90	234 97	365 87
Inyo	76 23	2 26	78 49	80 24	22 13	102 37
Kern	284 48	26 85	311 33	300 79	30 76	331 55
Kings	100 99	15 02	116 61	101 52	16 13	117 65
Lake	71 90	1 09	72 99	58 79	5 10	63 89
Lassen	69 34		69 34	51 17	5 14	56 31
Los Angeles	5,939 07	165 69	6,104 76	8,113 09	441 18	8,554 27
Madera	118 64	2 41	121 05	298 20	17 76	315 96
Marin	109 57	1 70	111 27	123 55	4 04	127 59
Mariposa	38 51	2 25	40 76	61 66	3 27	64 93
Mendocino	99 13	7 58	106 71	145 66	5 76	151 42
Merced	80 59	45	81 04	121 07	2 71	123 78
Modoc	23 26	14 41	37 67	68 16	35 95	104 11
Mono	12 02	7 85	19 87	15 76	1 40	17 16
Monterey	576 79	7 51	584 30	210 17	12 36	222 53
Napa	86 67	13 92	104 99	88 09	2 70	90 79
Nevada	100 57	9 40	102 97	91 46	1 35	92 81
Orange	175 91	9 93	185 84	181 19	5 63	186 82
Placer	180 88		180 88	612 81		612 81
Plumas	69 52	3 12	72 64	65 92	6 15	72 07
Riverside	465 54	21 85	487 39	496 44	8 52	504 96
Sacramento	417 15		417 15	489 69	9 89	499 58
San Benito	33 17		33 17	37 17		37 17
San Bernardino	956 03	33 31	989 34	981 78	52 24	1,034 02
San Diego	921 12	20 12	941 24	1,750 05	48 53	1,798 58
San Francisco	2,822 74	115 07	2,937 81	3,058 53	207 14	3,265 67
San Joaquin	130 82	2 30	133 12	113 61	2 25	115 86
San Luis Obispo	113 64	1 50	115 14	42 26	46 74	89 00
San Mateo	302 29	56	302 85	284 11	80	284 91
Santa Barbara	36 43	1 50	37 93	46 75	1 61	48 36
Santa Clara	601 23	12 11	613 34	592 58	13 11	605 69
Santa Cruz	115 56	1 03	116 59	166 99	4 08	171 07
Shasta	176 39	6 50	182 89	163 33	3 54	166 87
Sierra	50 49	2 42	52 91	69 01	2 42	71 43
Siskiyou	180 63	12 18	192 81	165 68	9 88	175 46
Solano	126 10	86 82	212 92	188 91	3 12	192 03
Sonoma	216 47	4 83	221 30	154 10	9 71	163 81
Stanislaus	222 57	3 86	226 43	330 99	8 87	339 86
Sutter	16 61	32 01	48 62	51 63	63	52 26
Tehama	62 12	2 99	65 11	119 19	10 71	129 90
Trinity	57 01	1 37	58 38	51 53	63	52 16
Tulare	361 31	9 42	370 73	469 05	18 50	487 55
Tuolumne	480 36	4 54	484 90	476 37	3 57	479 94
Ventura	52 11	20 25	72 36	42 37	14 89	57 26
Yolo	37 45	20	37 65	47 94	63 25	111 19
Yuba	52 93	3 97	56 90	132 78	7 04	139 82
Totals	\$21,506 56	\$850 13	\$22,356 69	\$28,016 67	\$1,485 47	\$29,502 14

STATEMENT NO. 11.

Values of Property and Amounts of Taxes Charged to Tax Collectors for the Year 1913 (Exclusive of Values of Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization, and Taxes Due Thereon).

Counties	Inside		Outside		Total value of taxable property		Total value of real estate and improvements		Total value of personal property and amount of money		Total value of taxable property		Total amount of taxes for State purposes, Rate \$100		Total amount of taxes for County purposes, Rate \$100		Total amount of taxes for County purposes		Total amount of County taxes		Total State taxes		
	Operative value of real estate and improvements	Operative value of personal property and amount of money	Operative value of real estate and improvements	Operative value of personal property and amount of money	Operative value of real estate and improvements	Operative value of personal property and amount of money	Operative value of real estate and improvements	Operative value of personal property and amount of money	Operative value of real estate and improvements	Operative value of personal property and amount of money	Operative value of real estate and improvements	Operative value of personal property and amount of money	Amount of taxes for State purposes, Rate \$100	Amount of taxes for County purposes, Rate \$100	Total amount of State taxes	Total amount of taxes for County purposes							
Alameda	\$7,507,064.00	\$14,169,648.00	\$21,676,712.00	\$181,391,675.00	\$19,417,045.00	\$203,808,720.00	\$201,457.00	\$249,025.00	\$450,482.00	\$23,376,250.00	\$1,801,977.00	\$25,177,527.00	\$551,174,171.00	\$94,729.34	\$10,763.81	\$100,493.15	\$1,595,066.04	\$239,567.45	\$1,834,633.59	\$1,997,097.69	\$1,299,134.74		
Alpine	42,943.00	7,700.00	50,643.00	840,000.00	178,180.00	1,018,180.00	88,000.00	500.00	88,500.00	3,074,047.00	67,042.00	457,689.00	546,189.00	229.40	2,037.68	2,289.08	8,549.56	229.40	8,778.48	101,725.89	124,213.87		
Amador	77,785.00	230,870.00	308,655.00	3,387,225.00	971,801.00	4,359,026.00	1,469,635.00	4,399,320.00	5,869,265.00	12,868,355.00	2,865,086.00	15,734,441.00	22,557,086.00	2,526.00	6,534.17	9,059.17	33,441.11	9,059.17	33,441.11	433,367.79	433,367.79		
Butte	690.00	12,864.00	13,554.00	93,310.00	17,440.00	731,250.00	24,440.00	380,882.00	405,322.00	3,882,694.00	5,567,004.00	7,454,700.00	330.78	2,541.12	3,111.90	10,529.66	2,541.12	10,529.66	118,750.00	139,279.66			
Calaveras	1,550.00	12,864.00	14,414.00	71,225.00	93,005.00	305,005.00	10,775.00	200,255.00	211,030.00	11,835,290.00	1,412,560.00	13,247,850.00	96.64	6,234.62	6,331.26	10,135.69	6,331.26	10,135.69	216,207.31	226,538.56			
Colusa	615,640.00	370,005.00	985,645.00	16,410,590.00	2,031,765.00	18,442,355.00	18,481,665.00	677,255.00	405,540.00	1,044,065.00	18,535,720.00	4,988,495.00	23,524,215.00	8,110.63	10,327.33	18,437.96	214,018.00	18,437.96	232,455.96	540,448.11	540,448.11		
Contra Costa	3,750.00	2,500.00	6,250.00	253,100.00	100,115.00	353,215.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	9,600.00	5,411,470.00	197,600.00	5,609,070.00	130.51	1,979.83	2,110.34	4,510.24	1,979.83	6,489.17	87,494.24	93,983.41			
Del Norte	1,567,415.00	2,084,435.00	3,651,850.00	20,334,435.00	2,372,450.00	24,706,885.00	24,107,185.00	723,275.00	704,410.00	1,427,694.00	9,026,838.00	56,704,913.00	84,281,544.00	10,999.30	24,440.80	35,440.10	264,996.70	35,440.10	300,436.80	1,112,191.19	1,139,441.44		
El Dorado	18,300.00	149,118.00	167,418.00	1,603,435.00	322,314.00	1,925,749.00	14,848.00	1,941,790.00	1,956,638.00	12,250,005.00	1,340,480.00	13,597,015.00	583.87	8,747.23	9,331.10	11,925.06	8,747.23	11,925.06	254,603.69	266,550.89			
Glenn	214,300.00	662,677.00	876,977.00	6,059,100.00	1,254,104.00	7,314,081.00	1,804,264.00	1,254,104.00	3,058,368.00	24,740,000.00	1,944,040.00	26,684,040.00	3,774.62	10,674.00	14,448.62	102,927.00	14,448.62	117,375.62	328,275.00	342,723.62			
Health	234,272.00	134,760.00	369,032.00	1,334,944.00	497,267.00	3,632,211.00	61,023.00	3,632,211.00	452,289,259.00	2,650,179.00	44,288,438.00	2,704,457.00	3,709.23	6,301.25	7,010.48	34,387.40	6,301.25	40,688.65	348,474.37	354,785.62			
Imperial	165,598.00	2,200.00	167,798.00	185,000.00	185,000.00	370,298.00	85,283.00	15,400.00	100,683.00	3,382,505.00	62,428.00	3,444,933.00	6,177.454.00	2,528.20	2,504.51	5,032.71	76,944.50	5,032.71	81,977.21	18,484.24			
Inyo	144,375.00	64,230.00	208,605.00	1,549,460.00	2,141,355.00	3,690,815.00	2,289,015.00	1,063,520.00	3,352,535.00	27,282,577.00	29,635,112.00	56,917,689.00	430.82	25,772.41	26,203.23	79,591.61	26,203.23	105,794.84	306,286.45	306,286.45			
Kern	89,470.00	19,320.00	108,790.00	1,781,663.00	416,805.00	2,198,468.00	1,200,200.00	2,508,975.00	1,544,455.00	2,150,940.00	1,117,319.00	3,666,259.00	1,069.21	4,734.15	5,803.36	35,273.57	5,803.36	41,076.93	210,299.22	216,102.58			
Kings	15.00	5,100.00	5,115.00	167,000.00	89,529.00	256,529.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	6,385.00	3,700,943.00	459,812.00	4,160,755.00	248.96	2,037.04	2,286.00	8,625.78	2,037.04	10,662.72	91,865.55	93,901.27			
Lake	21,842.00	7,801.00	29,643.00	133,244.00	410,310.00	643,554.00	65,667.00	5,850,815.00	1,394,737.00	6,652,552.00	7,047,292.00	13,699,844.00	183.38	1,788.98	1,972.36	11,511.29	1,788.98	13,500.27	246,874.21	248,846.19			
Lassen	53,317,300.00	73,297,663.00	126,614,963.00	445,083,404.00	78,755,540.00	523,838,944.00	9,444,670.00	5,102,260.00	14,546,930.00	118,968,810.00	8,640,480.00	154,610,290.00	703,284,027.00	273,579.89	3,715,108.29	3,988,688.18	1,371,112.42	3,988,688.18	5,369,750.60	5,369,750.60			
Los Angeles	29,705.00	18,200.00	47,905.00	825,505.00	1,046,745.00	1,872,250.00	107,070.00	376,700.00	483,770.00	1,120,800.00	1,120,800.00	2,244,600.00	436.57	6,009.85	6,446.42	110,235.72	6,446.42	116,682.14	226,367.56	226,367.56			
Madera	130,605.00	335,070.00	465,675.00	3,577,430.00	828,940.00	4,404,375.00	188,500.00	194,155.00	382,655.00	8,818,660.00	929,880.00	9,748,540.00	4,672.78	8,669.05	13,341.83	110,235.72	13,341.83	146,577.55	343,423.08	343,423.08			
Mariposa	1,087.00	223,100.00	224,187.00	2,485,515.00	711,905.00	3,197,420.00	504,190.00	6,200.00	510,390.00	11,206,910.00	1,033,595.00	12,240,505.00	1,470.54	5,544.00	7,014.54	36,830.31	7,014.54	43,844.85	583,821.19	583,821.19			
Mendocino	47,315.00	128,200.00	175,515.00	1,701,240.00	380,650.00	2,081,895.00	35,745.00	227,470.00	263,215.00	10,977,900.00	2,427,670.00	13,405,570.00	951.99	9,223.90	10,175.89	39,314.00	9,223.90	48,537.79	260,461.24	260,461.24			
Merced	7,476.00	14,100.00	21,576.00	315,135.00	61,288.00	476,423.00	48,005.00	23,790.00	71,795.00	5,905,322.00	1,849,567.00	7,754,889.00	179.77	2,946.62	3,126.39	5,923.64	2,946.62	8,870.01	133,913.64	133,913.64			
Monterey	105,590.00	341,800.00	447,390.00	4,146,820.00	617,260.00	4,764,080.00	75,200.00	336,760.00	411,960.00	18,622,760.00	2,694,820.00	21,317,580.00	3,180.05	9,054.13	12,234.18	234,658.24	12,234.18	246,892.42	621,861.61	621,861.61			
Napa	11,185.00	201,800.00	212,985.00	4,097,445.00	117,865.00	4,215,350.00	118,445.00	137,465.00	255,910.00	3,999,300.00	551,015.00	4,550,315.00	590.91	5,100.53	5,691.44	35,062.05	5,691.44	40,753.49	146,233.64	146,233.64			
Nevada	46,250.00	180,650.00	226,900.00	1,634,385.00	341,750.00	1,976,135.00	187,465.00	137,465.00	324,930.00	10,067,300.00	1,423,570.00	11,490,870.00	2,377.17	4,281.76	6,658.93	69,282.97	6,658.93	75,941.90	224,180.72	224,180.72			
Orange	100,735.00	1,404,640.00	1,505,375.00	12,219,125.00	1,699,715.00	13,918,840.00	75,010.00	1,288,950.00	1,363,960.00	1,378,575.00	25,930,196.00	44,888,392.00	6,400.22	12,341.31	18,741.53	139,702.74	18,741.53	158,444.27	308,347.01	308,347.01			
Placer	1,570.00	134,745.00	136,315.00	2,827,430.00	628,624.00	3,456,054.00	100,022.00	1,127,460.00	1,227,482.00	5,461,438.00	696,475.00	6,153,960.00	2,680.18	8,187.82	10,868.00	110,235.72	10,868.00	121,103.72	277,437.72	277,437.72			
Plumas	335,945.00	329,120.00	665,065.00	11,675,880.00	1,293,330.00	12,969,210.00	107,410.00	317,365.00	424,775.00	11,206,535.00	1,633,245.00	12,839,780.00	5,722.95	5,335.74	11,058.69	164,417.32	11,058.69	175,476.01	604,649.07	604,649.07			
Riverside	3,303,630.00	2,669,460.00	5,973,090.00	61,196,830.00	5,673,180.00	66,870,010.00	51,180.00	6,849,250.00	6,900,430.00	1,079,490.00	20,830,560.00	2,324,128.00	25,154,688.00	36,108.28	191,298.28	227,406.56	671,023.60	227,406.56	1,948,429.36	1,948,429.36			
Sacramento	558,700.00	2,537,370.00	3,096,070.00	15,707,000.00	1,416,310.00	17,123,310.00	46,810.00	4,814,880.00	4,861,690.00	6,824,880.00	14,636,570.00	21,508,450.00	7,967.78	21,508.45	29,476.23	169,147.24	29,476.23	198,623.47	567,770.71	567,770.71			
San Benito	653,739.00	1,637,267.00	2,291,006.00	16,631,171.00	1,387,235.00	18,018,406.00	17,588,465.00	1,387,235.00	16,965,640.00	1,382,945.00	19,351,385.00	4,986,097.00	3,461.05	9,320.30	12,781.35	295,549.31	12,781.35	308,330.66	603,880.97	603,880.97			
San Bernardino	571,641.00	2,637,461.00	3,209,102.00	50,621,916.00	5,774,618.00	56,396,524.00	18,755.00	220,230.00	238,985.00	11,221,707.00	20,973,412.00	32,195,119.00	25,508.58	4,805.14	26,313.72	230,738.62	26,313.72	257,052.34	1,029,038.56	1,029,038.56			
San Diego	45,016,000.00	5,284,109.00	50,300,109.00	61,282,132.00	44,947,844.00	105,247,954.00	320,247,950.00	27,678,664.00	347,926,614.00	2,728,864.00	350,655,478.00	20,985,484.00	278,340.91	20,985,484.00	11,577,416.76	20,985,484.00	11,577,416.76	11,577,416.76	11,577,416.76	11,577,416.76			
San Francisco	887,613.0																						

STATEMENT NO. 12.

Values of Property and Amounts of Taxes Charged to Tax Collectors for the Year 1934 (Exclusive of Values of Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization and Taxes Due Thereon).

Counties	Innors		Innors		Innors		Outside		Outside		Outside		Outside		Outside		Innors and Outside		Innors		Outside		Innors and Outside		Total State		
	Operative value of real estate and improvements	Operative value of personal property and amount of money	Operative total value of taxable property	Non-operative value of real estate and improvements	Non-operative value of personal property and amount of money	Non-operative total value of taxable property	Operative value of real estate and improvements	Operative value of personal property and amount of money	Operative total value of taxable property	Non-operative value of real estate and improvements	Non-operative value of personal property and amount of money	Non-operative total value of taxable property	Total value of taxable property, exclusive of value of real estate and improvements	Amount of taxes for State purposes Rate, 63¢ each \$100	Amount of taxes for County purposes Rate, 63¢ each \$100	Total amount of State taxes	Total amount of County purposes	Total amount of County purposes	Total amount of County taxes								
Alameda	\$7,474,193 00	\$10,068,356 00	\$18,142,549 00	\$188,107,620 00	\$50,202,970 00	\$236,310,539 00	\$246,060 00	\$182,975 00	\$429,035 00	\$22,063,315 00	\$1,600,650 00	\$23,663,965 00	\$27,551,487 00	\$87,146 72	\$9,308 36	\$96,545 08	\$1,644,537 94	\$384,354 27	\$1,259,917 17	\$2,025,347 25	\$2,025,347 25	\$2,025,347 25	\$2,025,347 25	\$2,025,347 25	\$2,025,347 25	\$2,025,347 25	
Alpine	19,415 00	25,470 00	44,885 00	87,075 00	107,315 00	194,390 00	540,015 00	6,570 00	4,485 00	10,960 00	28,500 00	39,460 00	44,885 00	425 20	1,903 11	2,351 31	1,903 11	2,351 31	2,351 31	2,351 31	2,351 31	2,351 31	2,351 31	2,351 31	2,351 31	2,351 31	
Butte	72,000 00	270,160 00	342,160 00	3,634,800 00	942,360 00	4,577,270 00	1,475,800 00	400,305 00	1,906,210 00	13,068,310 00	2,480,000 00	15,508,310 00	22,438,000 00	1,918 98	6,832 23	8,750 21	70,000 32	336,263 63	415,775 93	1,131,839 16	1,131,839 16	1,131,839 16	1,131,839 16	1,131,839 16	1,131,839 16	1,131,839 16	
Calaveras	5,104 00	86,395 00	91,499 00	546,300 00	637,799 00	1,184,199 00	406,425 00	143,300 00	549,725 00	5,760,200 00	6,455,800 00	12,216,000 00	2,559 11	8,125 98	10,685 09	5,104 00	41,631 58	115,520 63	126,655 63	126,655 63	126,655 63	126,655 63	126,655 63	126,655 63	126,655 63		
Colusa	10,650 00	154,944 00	165,594 00	1,553,014 00	742,425 00	2,307,439 00	10,200 00	398,100 00	408,300 00	11,998,410 00	1,353,948 00	13,352,358 00	11,644,309 00	411 14	12,453 49	12,865 63	5,711 32	22,164 81	27,876 13	27,876 13	27,876 13	27,876 13	27,876 13	27,876 13	27,876 13	27,876 13	
Contra Costa	305,505 00	549,245 00	854,750 00	17,421,190 00	2,255,200 00	19,676,390 00	569,805 00	600,300 00	1,170,105 00	1,156,120 00	2,326,225 00	4,524,925 00	36,129,810 00	47,991,708 00	8,628 34	38,701 00	47,322 34	228,646 11	407,867 54	636,533 65	636,533 65	636,533 65	636,533 65	636,533 65	636,533 65	636,533 65	
Del Norte	3,750 00	2,500 00	6,250 00	25,165 00	121,465 00	127,715 00	308,570 00	4,000 00	4,800 00	4,507,776 00	101,508 00	4,609,284 00	5,078,904 00	145 17	1,834 62	1,979 79	1,980 79	5,016 24	62,154 72	97,170 56	97,170 56	97,170 56	97,170 56	97,170 56	97,170 56	97,170 56	
El Dorado	72,210 00	622,000 00	694,210 00	2,720,000 00	1,000,000 00	3,720,210 00	811,940 00	74,200 00	886,140 00	7,296,300 00	8,182,440 00	15,478,740 00	1,290 22	4,631 66	5,921 88	72,210 00	115,520 63	187,730 63	203,445 63	203,445 63	203,445 63	203,445 63	203,445 63	203,445 63	203,445 63	203,445 63	
Essex	688,010 00	1,658,008 00	2,446,018 00	21,202,010 00	3,888,302 00	27,090,320 00	2,204,020 00	54,400 00	2,258,420 00	3,127,350 00	48,561,235 00	8,629,410 00	57,300,644 00	88,935,004 00	10,617 24	34,419 45	45,036 69	204,303 12	828,417 37	1,236,797 47	1,236,797 47	1,236,797 47	1,236,797 47	1,236,797 47	1,236,797 47	1,236,797 47	
Fresno	176,418 00	1,764,489 00	1,940,907 00	15,744,489 00	1,753,423 00	19,497,910 00	1,618,000 00	1,910,000 00	3,528,000 00	1,659,222 00	13,236,749 00	16,764,964 00	1,326,975 00	706 71	2,517 52	3,224 23	34,419 45	247,969 89	279,389 21	279,389 21	279,389 21	279,389 21	279,389 21	279,389 21	279,389 21	279,389 21	
Humboldt	230,255 00	960,318 00	1,190,573 00	7,029,465 00	1,180,120 00	8,199,693 00	738,420 00	60,875 00	800,295 00	4,181,290 00	22,043,185 00	1,967,905 00	23,009,190 00	3,769,997 00	3,462 29	13,179 65	127,834 60	494,626 05	622,460 65	622,460 65	622,460 65	622,460 65	622,460 65	622,460 65	622,460 65	622,460 65	
Imperial	295,000 00	167,671 00	462,671 00	1,047,525 00	1,156,200 00	2,203,771 00	252,240 00	470,200 00	722,440 00	4,116,200 00	4,836,400 00	8,952,600 00	17,500,228 00	2,247 27	7,250 74	9,497 01	2,247 27	29,524 74	36,544 74	36,544 74	36,544 74	36,544 74	36,544 74	36,544 74	36,544 74	36,544 74	
Inyo	254,020 00	15,464 00	269,484 00	706,993 00	322,100 00	1,039,093 00	368,770 00	4,000 00	372,770 00	599,500 00	6,088,795 00	6,468,295 00	8,534,475 00	3,160 29	10,300 70	13,461 00	25,420 00	86,800 45	100,260 45	100,260 45	100,260 45	100,260 45	100,260 45	100,260 45	100,260 45	100,260 45	100,260 45
Kern	96,375 00	514,825 00	611,200 00	7,018,600 00	1,715,670 00	8,734,270 00	4,703,480 00	375,620 00	5,079,100 00	46,328,150 00	14,227,288 00	60,545,388 00	76,774,580 00	4,218 00	29,844 27	34,062 27	29,844 27	767,445 27	940,105 27	940,105 27	940,105 27	940,105 27	940,105 27	940,105 27	940,105 27	940,105 27	
Kings	803,000 00	258,728 00	1,061,728 00	1,680,000 00	478,680 00	2,240,408 00	110,520 00	61,150 00	171,670 00	9,908,150 00	1,167,485 00	11,075,635 00	13,663,730 00	1,011 85	4,121 10	5,132 95	80,000 00	196,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	
Lake	75 00	5,750 00	5,825 00	466,565 00	61,544 00	528,109 00	1,910 00	6,835 00	8,745 00	4,214,184 00	4,892,732 00	9,136,918 00	1,646 88	1,637 55	3,284 43	75 00	147,865 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	
Lassen	3,200 00	22,407 00	25,607 00	318,231 00	149,200 00	467,740 00	29,726 00	68,118 00	97,844 00	8,844,200 00	5,238,417 00	14,082,617 00	1,508,850 00	6,817,207 00	7,326,057 00	2,608 38	5,808 45	8,416 83	113,254 80	113,254 80	113,254 80	113,254 80	113,254 80	113,254 80	113,254 80	113,254 80	
Los Angeles	64,720,000 00	70,802,000 00	135,522,000 00	472,415,100 00	348,198,450 00	820,613,550 00	2,908,610 00	5,822,810 00	8,731,420 00	129,848,000 00	1,458,942 00	130,296,942 00	888,506,800 00	265,134 00	61,880 00	327,014 00	4,445,948 28	1,748,561 37	6,189,565 75	6,189,565 75	6,189,565 75	6,189,565 75	6,189,565 75	6,189,565 75	6,189,565 75	6,189,565 75	
Madera	30,605 00	29,640 00	60,245 00	892,040 00	229,245 00	1,111,335 00	125,790 00	306,120 00	431,910 00	11,651,040 00	1,165,735 00	12,816,775 00	13,916,940 00	407 00	4,908 26	5,315 26	31,241 43	276,242 77	297,558 23	297,558 23	297,558 23	297,558 23	297,558 23	297,558 23	297,558 23	297,558 23	
Maria	135,144 00	344,118 00	479,262 00	10,697,400 00	829,240 00	11,526,702 00	110,500 00	8,815 00	119,315 00	10,657,000 00	3,825,000 00	14,482,000 00	21,373,740 00	1,460 27	5,259 58	6,719 85	147,865 48	148,585 33	148,585 33	148,585 33	148,585 33	148,585 33	148,585 33	148,585 33	148,585 33	148,585 33	
Mariposa	22,815 00	268,908 00	291,723 00	2,447,800 00	738,122 00	3,196,625 00	287,230 00	78,344 00	365,574 00	16,568,000 00	2,642,894 00	19,208,464 00	23,117,480 00	882 74	7,743 07	8,625 81	30,372 17	364,642 22	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	
Mendocino	62,845 00	268,908 00	331,753 00	2,447,800 00	738,122 00	3,196,625 00	287,230 00	78,344 00	365,574 00	16,568,000 00	2,642,894 00	19,208,464 00	23,117,480 00	882 74	7,743 07	8,625 81	30,372 17	364,642 22	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39	395,014 39
Mered	90,000 00	125,000 00	215,000 00	1,715,000 00	378,120 00	2,093,120 00	30,200 00	222,800 00	253,000 00	10,561,040 00	1,065,940 00	11,626,980 00	12,692,920 00	1,011 85	4,121 10	5,132 95	80,000 00	196,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	236,667 28	
Modoc	200 00	17,800 00	18,000 00	146,310 00	18,780 00	165,090 00	8,815 00	34,500 00	43,315 00	2,414,184 00	4,892,732 00	9,136,918 00	1,646 88	1,637 55	3,284 43	75 00	147,865 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	148,040 48	
Mono	300,350 00	165,160 00	465,510 00	5,334,518 00	692,085 00	6,026,603 00	468,640 00	34,420 00	503,060 00	18,479,814 00	2,029,902 00	20,509,716 00	23,609,618 00	2,608 48	8,504 19	11,112 67	412,245 90	453,358 09	453,358 09	453,358 09	453,358 09	453,358 09	453,358 09	453,358 09	453,358 09	453,358 09	
Monterey	126,204 00	1,262,040 00	1,388,244 00	4,673,040 00	1,137,045 00	6,000,289 00	600,285 00	1,137,045 00	1,737,330 00	118,515 00	1,855,845 00	2,074,360 00	2,348 74	7,201,855 36	9,550 60	143,212 61	143,212 61	143,212 61	143,212 61	143,212 61	143,212 61	143,212 61	143,212 61	143,212 61	143,212 61	143,212 61	143,212 61
Napa	1,605,250 00	308,360 00	1,913,610 00	13,610,915 00	1,787,830 00	14,804,175 00	1,367,650 00	2,005 00	1,370,255 00	14,804,175 00	1,367,650 00	16,171,825 00	15,808,786 00	8,411 97	13,470 95	22,279 92	114,610 21</										

STATEMENT No. 13.

Amount of State Taxes Levied, Amounts Collected and Amounts Uncollected in the Several Counties for and on Account of Property Tax for the Years 1912 and 1913.

State taxes 1912, July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913 State taxes 1913, July 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914

Counties	Amounts levied	Amounts collected	Amounts uncollected including cancellations and refunding	Amounts levied	Amounts collected	Amounts uncollected including cancellations and refunding
Alameda	\$104,183 84	\$101,821 44	\$2,362 40	\$105,498 15	\$102,279 80	\$3,218 35
Alpine	238 00	233 35	4 65	229 40	229 17	23
Amador	2,586 37	2,528 04	58 33	2,488 09	2,447 86	40 23
Butte	9,687 82	9,487 26	150 56	9,348 17	9,187 03	161 14
Calaveras	2,725 86	2,620 00	105 86	3,153 90	2,877 72	276 18
Colusa	6,061 80	6,028 57	23 23	6,121 06	5,501 14	619 92
Contra Costa	17,187 19	16,886 52	300 67	18,454 95	18,022 17	432 78
Del Norte	2,147 52	2,118 00	29 52	2,133 36	2,091 47	41 89
El Dorado	2,643 29	2,565 20	78 09	2,588 25	2,508 02	80 23
Fresno	31,698 93	31,264 55	434 38	35,440 25	34,710 07	730 18
Glenn	6,805 87	6,721 92	83 95	6,633 10	5,727 94	905 16
Humboldt	15,381 65	15,253 12	128 53	14,849 28	14,128 53	720 75
Imperial	7,039 47	6,173 51	865 96	7,900 48	7,518 63	381 85
Inyo	2,382 06	2,252 15	129 91	2,602 20	2,499 83	102 37
Kern	29,202 75	28,878 01	324 74	30,293 23	29,618 77	674 46
Kings	5,887 07	5,766 33	120 71	5,806 31	5,667 39	138 92
Lake	2,122 69	2,049 21	73 48	2,037 04	1,971 69	65 35
Lassen	2,643 91	2,573 50	70 41	2,976 92	2,920 25	56 67
Los Angeles	315,083 14	309,359 04	5,724 10	333,297 95	324,158 31	9,139 64
Madera	5,456 55	5,384 62	121 93	5,459 42	5,143 43	315 99
Marin	8,614 11	8,500 42	113 69	8,661 94	8,530 51	131 43
Mariposa	1,437 26	1,402 73	34 53	1,387 91	1,316 24	71 67
Mendocino	6,636 98	6,530 27	106 71	7,019 75	6,845 30	174 45
Merced	9,438 55	9,211 88	226 67	9,224 22	9,099 87	124 35
Modoc	2,876 11	2,838 93	37 18	3,126 39	3,020 20	106 09
Mono	544 28	524 41	19 87	513 04	489 60	23 44
Monterey	12,393 71	12,125 14	271 57	12,234 78	11,967 28	267 50
Napa	6,925 30	6,835 02	90 28	6,538 93	6,768 14	90 79
Nevada	3,105 52	3,003 55	102 97	3,031 23	2,938 45	92 81
Orange	18,190 51	18,004 67	185 84	18,832 03	18,621 54	210 49
Placer	4,373 65	4,199 40	174 25	4,405 47	3,910 43	495 04
Plumas	2,727 59	2,657 74	69 85	2,680 16	2,007 78	72 38
Riverside	11,535 01	11,047 62	487 39	11,088 69	10,583 73	504 93
Sacramento	36,497 01	35,079 02	417 99	36,600 65	33,084 28	516 37
San Benito	3,388 54	3,358 49	30 05	3,343 93	3,303 08	38 90
San Bernardino	18,382 55	17,393 21	989 34	17,781 41	16,737 63	1,043 78
San Diego	25,374 02	24,419 88	954 14	30,354 17	28,483 74	1,870 43
San Francisco	266,118 89	263,181 08	2,937 81	262,015 65	258,749 98	3,265 67
San Joaquin	25,669 45	25,522 63	146 82	25,134 26	25,008 03	126 23
San Luis Obispo	7,683 03	7,536 68	116 35	7,775 42	7,501 67	273 75
San Mateo	13,055 95	12,753 10	302 85	12,873 20	12,588 29	284 91
Santa Barbara	13,098 99	12,906 31	192 68	12,586 26	12,279 25	307 01
Santa Clara	33,204 56	32,596 14	638 42	32,585 70	31,948 00	637 70
Santa Cruz	8,210 90	8,094 31	116 59	8,243 52	8,075 45	171 07
Shasta	5,850 41	5,660 85	189 56	5,648 79	5,479 67	169 12
Sierra	991 28	938 20	53 08	938 66	897 23	71 43
Siskiyou	8,441 19	8,247 41	193 78	7,890 55	7,682 94	207 61
Solano	10,108 35	9,890 13	218 22	9,959 22	9,760 50	198 72
Sonoma	16,301 07	16,014 40	286 67	15,834 85	15,693 49	171 36
Stanislaus	11,849 38	11,622 95	226 43	11,873 98	10,900 57	973 41
Sutter	3,312 63	3,202 91	109 72	4,819 42	4,767 16	52 26
Tehama	5,645 17	5,580 06	65 11	5,990 76	5,860 91	129 85
Trinity	1,343 26	1,284 88	58 38	1,293 81	1,241 65	52 16
Tulare	17,720 07	17,236 93	483 14	17,490 72	16,950 17	540 55
Tuolumne	4,127 20	3,709 70	417 50	3,966 88	3,486 94	479 94
Ventura	12,290 48	12,218 12	72 36	11,754 60	11,697 34	57 26
Yolo	8,687 25	8,057 85	29 40	9,060 78	8,949 59	111 19
Yuba	3,521 21	3,464 32	56 89	3,616 06	3,476 24	139 82
Totals	\$1,220,791 15	\$1,198,375 71	\$22,415 44	\$1,245,367 33	\$1,213,514 17	\$31,853 16

STATEMENT No. 14.

Mileage and commissions for assessing, collecting and paying in state taxes for the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years, ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, respectively.

Counties	Sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913				Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914				Total	
	Treasurer's mileage	Assessors' commissions at .06 per cent on personal property tax	Assessors' commissions at .15 per cent on poll tax	Treasurers' commissions and appraisers' fees on inheritance taxes	Total	Treasurer's mileage	Assessors' commissions at .06 per cent on personal property tax	Assessors' commissions at .15 per cent on poll tax		Treasurers' commissions and appraisers' fees on inheritance taxes
Alameda	\$67 20	\$306 09	\$12,246 10	\$4,275 67	\$16,895 06	\$67 20	\$319 62	\$11,015 70	\$5,669 80	\$17,072 32
Alpine	90 00	50	17 70		108 20	90 00	57	11 10		101 67
Amador	47 20	5 13	770 10	23 90	846 42	47 20	4 58	715 85	35 06	802 19
Butte	68 80	19 50	1,585 25	43 74	1,717 29	68 80	15 96	1,328 90	221 17	1,634 82
Calaveras	58 40	7 98	530 55	20 76	617 69	58 40	11 04	559 05		628 49
Colusa	61 60	14 86	648 40	195 96	920 82	61 60	10 65	611 40	428 49	1,112 14
Contra Costa	49 60	33 88	3,157 50	438 91	3,679 89	49 60	28 53	3,345 00	142 75	3,505 88
Del Norte	200 00	3 35	132 60		335 95	200 00	2 85	205 50		408 35
El Dorado	48 00	6 49	535 35	36 25	626 12	48 00	6 26	565 35	8 04	657 65
Fresno	135 20	111 88	5,369 15	680 03	6,296 26	135 20	131 12	6,129 70	445 58	6,841 60
Glenn	70 40	26 20	739 20	200 00	1,065 80	70 40	25 39	641 40	25 07	702 26
Humboldt	200 00	25 35	3,004 80	734 43	3,964 58	200 00	18 32	2,905 05	73 64	3,197 01
Imperial	200 00	53 50	1,156 20	6 08	1,415 78	200 00	55 80	1,349 55		1,605 44
Inyo	200 00	5 36	345 90	6 65	557 91	200 00	7 78	543 90	69 98	621 66
Kern	200 00	715 64	4,607 95	364 12	5,887 71	200 00	508 03	4,556 15	185 51	5,509 69
Kings	171 20	33 39	1,253 20	8 13	1,465 92	171 20	27 01	1,121 55	40 99	1,300 75
Lake	200 00	2 23	305 15	16	435 54	200 00	2 34	305 85	131 77	567 96
Lassen	200 00	9 66	370 90	52 66	633 22	200 00	8 90	535 15	1 70	745 75
Los Angeles	200 00	1,857 06	43,564 90	6,684 92	52,306 88	200 00	1,820 15	41,222 00	7,719 38	50,061 53
Madera	117 60	11 39	593 35		722 34	117 60	8 19	730 50	2 49	808 78
Marin	84 00	15 03	1,199 55	357 07	1,655 65	84 00	19 79	1,033 05	534 89	1,671 73
Mariposa	144 00	8 04	207 90	50 10	470 04	144 00	7 08	380 40	5 36	536 84
Mendocino	120 00	7 00	1,881 65	27 71	2,036 36	120 00	13 24	1,777 40	45 48	1,956 12
Merced	91 20	38 58	1,268 10	41 70	1,439 58	91 20	38 79	1,316 10	206 80	1,652 89
Modoc	200 00	7 52	415 85	18 45	641 82	200 00	6 37	432 40		638 77
Mono	200 00	2 62	81 90		284 52	200 00	2 86	73 50		176 36
Monterey	166 40	25 79	673 50	132 56	998 25	166 40	30 85	1,169 40	275 88	1,642 53
Napa	48 80	14 71	839 75	393 34	1,296 60	48 80	15 01	961 65	129 11	1,154 57
Nevada	61 60	15 49	608 70	12 19	697 36	61 60	14 81	629 40		705 81
Orange	200 00	42 15	2,243 60	128 61	2,614 36	200 00	48 91	2,391 75	292 61	2,863 27
Placer	6 63	6 63	975 90	6 38	1,018 71	29 60	7 05	1,064 10	27 54	1,728 29
Plumas	108 80	5 94	375 30	8 03	498 07	108 80	7 13	417 00		552 93

Riverside	200 00	16 93	2,173 20	280 94	2,671 07	200 00	19 08	2,287 90	229 28	2,746 22
Sacramento	80	73 17	3,829 20	1,062 58	4,965 75	80	71 41	3,949 20	1,396 71	5,418 12
San Benito	138 40	7 06	547 50	5 07	698 63	138 40	6 92	463 50	68 73	677 55
San Bernardino	200 00	21 10	3,300 15	649 47	4,170 72	200 00	18 20	3,396 90	568 27	4,183 37
San Diego	200 00	72 21	5,686 06	362 18	6,320 45	200 00	80 28	5,770 55	860 54	6,911 37
San Francisco	72 00	1,324 61	4,679 64	9,157 68	15,233 93	72 00	1,285 92	17,385 80	12,117 93	30,871 65
San Joaquin	38 40	61 18	3,302 90	845 44	4,247 92	38 40	52 95	2,722 45	537 19	3,350 99
San Luis Obispo	200 00	80 47	1,009 85	552 56	1,842 88	200 00	74 28	1,224 90	139 76	1,638 94
San Mateo	95 20	12 54	1,197 30	624 21	1,929 25	95 20	9 13	597 90	460 57	1,162 80
Santa Barbara	200 00	90 16	1,614 40	177 45	2,082 01	200 00	72 01	1,548 55	914 33	2,734 89
Santa Clara	102 40	43 34	3,299 85	1,272 60	4,718 19	102 40	41 44	3,380 10	946 16	4,480 10
Santa Cruz	158 40	21 55	1,455 00	333 03	1,967 98	158 40	20 11	1,453 20	290 76	1,922 47
Shasta	136 80	5 24	1,488 90	14 59	1,345 53	136 80	43 88	1,237 40	43 88	1,422 92
Sierra	95 20	3 57	278 40	80 17	377 17	95 20	3 18	263 70	52 27	414 35
Siskiyou	200 00	15 97	1,596 35	822 46	1,892 49	200 00	12 90	1,551 95	79 05	1,843 90
Solano	32 00	28 52	1,230 10	2,202 30	2,113 08	32 00	27 42	800 35	382 92	1,302 69
Sonoma	72 00	34 83	2,202 30	419 97	2,729 10	72 00	38 42	2,115 75	503 19	2,729 36
Stanislaus	61 60	39 83	2,127 90	84 64	2,313 97	61 60	47 73	2,003 75	244 52	2,357 60
Sutter	46 40	10 49	387 70	37 33	481 52	46 40	9 10	335 15	25 59	416 24
Tehama	108 00	18 74	719 25	845 99	845 99	108 00	17 70	578 40	708 14	708 14
Trinity	173 60	6 50	354 00	360 83	534 19	173 60	5 67	212 00	4 04	391 27
Tulare	164 80	35 34	2,903 15	11 10	3,464 12	164 80	38 91	2,371 25	78 64	2,653 60
Tuolumne	100 00	14 44	892 10	11 10	1,017 64	100 00	19 04	937 45	817 18	1,056 49
Ventura	200 00	26 15	1,328 55	105 65	1,660 35	200 00	24 26	865 50	29 72	1,906 94
Yolo	18 40	18 82	1,272 25	306 73	1,616 20	18 40	19 96	803 29	52 22	871 37
Yuba	41 60	22 64	671 10	422 64	1,157 98	41 60	21 30	462 60	52 22	577 72
Totals	\$7,023 60	\$5,544 43	\$141,013 05	\$32,038 15	\$186,519 23	\$6,923 60	\$5,337 17	\$149,473 79	\$37,492 55	\$199,227 11

STATEMENT No. 15.

Valuation of real and personal property, and the rate of taxation (for state purposes) on each one hundred dollars, from the organization of the state government to the year 1914 inclusive. (Table revised and corrected in 1910.)

Year	Total assessed value of property in California	Value of personal property, including money	Percentage of personal property	State rate of taxation
1850	\$37,670,689	\$13,968,797	24.22	.50
1851	49,231,052	20,935,116	42.52	.65
1852	61,579,375	24,213,395	37.49	.65
1853	95,335,616	33,654,000	35.32	.60
1854	111,191,630	39,040,428	35.11	.60
1855	103,887,193	34,838,319	33.56	.60
1856	115,007,440	40,942,699	35.60	.70
1857	126,059,461	59,149,630	46.92	.70
1858	125,955,877	54,185,728	43.01	.60
1859	131,060,279	56,580,344	43.17	.60
1860	148,198,540	68,369,383	46.06	.60
1861	147,811,617	73,350,591	49.62	.60
1862	160,369,071	74,014,666	46.15	.77
1863	174,104,955	80,496,645	46.23	.82
1864	179,164,780	78,117,375	43.60	1.25
1865	183,534,312	79,782,436	43.47	1.15
1866	200,368,826	92,490,635	46.15	1.13
1867	212,205,339	100,105,690	47.17	1.13
1868	237,483,175	105,112,083	44.26	1.00
1869	260,563,879	104,723,592	40.19	.97
1870	277,538,134	108,001,588	38.90	.865
1871	267,868,126	86,074,230	32.13	.865
1872	637,232,823	219,942,323	34.51	.50
1873	528,747,043	118,425,520	22.20	.50
1874	611,495,197	210,779,127	34.46	.649
1875	618,083,315	199,243,292	32.07	.605
1876	595,073,177	140,431,866	23.60	.735
1877	586,653,022	128,780,824	21.77	.63
1878	584,578,036	118,304,451	20.23	.55
1879	549,112,610	112,325,850	20.45	.625
1880	666,399,985	174,514,906	26.18	.64
1881	659,835,762	160,058,309	24.24	.655
1882	608,555,960	134,048,617	22.02	.596
1883	765,729,430	167,338,644	21.85	.497
1884	821,078,767	166,394,397	20.26	.452
1885	850,512,384	172,760,681	20.09	.544
1886	817,445,729	152,889,567	18.70	.56
1887	956,740,805	165,663,387	17.31	.608
1888	1,107,952,700	173,273,458	15.63	.504
1889	1,111,550,979	170,661,836	15.35	.722
1890	1,101,137,290	169,489,475	15.39	.58
1891	1,242,300,434	190,163,597	15.30	.446
1892	1,275,678,822	186,579,990	14.62	.434
1893	1,216,380,398	173,509,311	14.26	.576
1894	1,204,347,291	162,641,812	13.50	.492
1895	1,132,512,903	157,050,570	13.87	.685
1896	1,264,973,043	187,676,729	14.84	.429
1897	1,089,373,316	152,449,506	13.99	.51
1898	1,132,230,221	158,694,274	14.01	.488
1899	1,193,661,761	218,138,436	18.27	.601
1900	1,217,618,863	228,664,981	18.78	.498
1901	1,241,359,555	236,208,276	19.03	.48
1902	1,290,238,964	251,112,343	19.46	.382
1903	1,597,944,240	312,220,698	19.54	.561
1904	1,545,698,785	282,409,057	18.27	.535
1905	1,624,023,172	281,852,033	17.35	.49
1906	1,594,231,577	270,622,329	16.97	.476
1907	1,879,950,692	336,156,302	17.35	.445
1908	1,990,256,945	329,131,342	16.54	.40
1909	2,439,566,433	366,841,366	15.04	.364
1910	2,372,941,301	334,294,790	14.09	.353
1911	2,602,344,933	393,093,875	15.10	.05
1912	2,919,855,033	441,353,450	15.11	.044
1913	3,114,821,281	542,178,904	17.41	.042
1914	3,232,981,478	543,809,923	16.82	.039

EXPLANATION—The excessive increase in personal property for 1913 over 1912 is due to Los Angeles, San Francisco and other counties assessing franchises as personal property and Kern County switching approximately \$18,000,000 on oil wells from real estate and improvements to personal property. In 1914 Kern County returned the oil well assessments to the real estate and improvements column on her rolls.

STATEMENT No. 16.

Showing indebtedness and tax rate of each county for the year 1913.

Counties	Classification	Funded debt	Floating debt with estimated interest	Total county indebtedness	Total state and county rate of taxation each \$100.
Alameda	3d				Inside Outside. \$.82 - \$1.22
Alpine	58th		\$10,598 71	\$10,598 71	1.90
Amador	41st				1.70 - 2.00
Butte	19th				1.80 - 2.20
Calaveras	40th				1.45 - 1.85
Colusa	44th				1.10 - 1.60
Contra Costa	16th	\$161,000 00		161,000 00	1.20 - 1.60
Del Norte	56th				1.30 - 1.90
El Dorado	45th	120,000 00		120,000 00	1.70 - 2.10
Fresno	5th				1.14 - 1.54
Glenn	46th	450,000 00		450,000 00	1.25 - 1.65
Humboldt	15th				1.30 - 1.80
Imperial	36th				1.55 - 2.15
Inyo	47th	42,000 00	1,680 00	48,680 00	1.35 - 1.75
Kern	11th	520,000 00		520,000 00	.90 - 1.25
Kings	32d				1.20 - 1.70
Lake	50th	31,000 00		31,000 00	1.51 - 2.00
Lassen	52d				1.13 - 1.53
Los Angeles	1st	3,500,000 00		3,500,000 00	.75 - 1.25
Madera	42d				1.50 - 1.85
Marin	22d				1.10 - 1.45
Mariposa	54th				1.85
Mendocino	24th	65,000 00	9,336 81	74,336 81	1.20 - 1.80
Merced	33d	40,000 00		40,000 00	1.30 - 1.90
Modoc	49th				1.50 - 1.85
Mono	57th				2.50
Monterey	23d	56,000 00		56,000 00	1.13 - 1.63
Napa	26th				1.20 - 1.60
Nevada	34th				1.80 - 2.30
Orange	14th	1,457,000 00		1,457,000 00	1.05 - 1.45
Placer	31st	8,000 00		8,000 00	1.55 - 1.95
Plumas	51st	135,100 00		135,100 00	1.50
Riverside	13th	150,000 00		150,000 00	1.30 - 1.90
Sacramento	6th	1,485,000 00	66,825 00	1,551,825 00	1.223- 1.67
San Benito	45d	317,000 00		317,000 00	2.05 - 2.25
San Bernardino	8th				1.685- 2.20
San Diego	7th	1,157,000 00		1,157,000 00	1.45 - 2.10
San Francisco	2d	33,989,600 00		33,989,600 00	2.242-
San Joaquin	9th	1,800,000 00		1,800,000 00	1.35 - 1.75
San Luis Obispo	27th	78,000 00	7,900 00	85,900 00	1.25 - 1.80
San Mateo	20th	491,500 00		491,500 00	1.05 - 1.65
Santa Barbara	17th				1.40 - 2.00
Santa Clara	4th	300,000 00		300,000 00	1.15 - 1.56
Santa Cruz	21st				1.40 - 2.00
Shasta	28th				1.70 - 2.10
Sierra	53d				1.75 - 2.25
Siskiyou	29th				1.10 - 1.60
Solano	18th	220,000 00		220,000 00	1.30 - 1.70
Sonoma	10th	268,000 00		268,000 00	1.20 - 1.60
Stanislaus	25th				1.10 - 1.50
Sutter	48th				1.00 - 1.40
Tehama	37th	3,000 00		3,000 00	2.05 - 2.45
Trinity	55th				2.50
Tulare	12th				1.00 - 1.60
Tuolumne	39th				1.47 - 2.07
Ventura	30th	406,000 00		406,000 00	1.30 - 1.60
Yolo	35th				.85 - 1.45
Yuba	38th				2.10 - 2.50
Totals		\$47,250,200 00	\$96,340 52	\$47,346,540 52	

STATEMENT No. 17.

Showing indebtedness and tax rate of each county for the year 1914.

Counties	Classi- fication	Funded debt	Floating debt with estimated interest	Total county indebtedness	Total state and county rate of taxation each \$100	
					Inside.	Outside.
Alameda	3d				\$.84	- \$1.24
Alpine	58th		\$10,498 71	\$10,498 71		1.90
Amador	41st				1.65	- 2.00
Butte	19th				1.78	- 2.20
Calaveras	40th				1.45	- 1.85
Colusa	44th	\$200,000 00	42,000 00	242,000 00	1.30	- 1.80
Contra Costa	16th	161,000 00		161,000 00	1.20	- 1.60
Del Norte	56th				1.30	- 1.90
El Dorado	45th	120,000 00		120,000 00	1.90	- 2.30
Fresno	5th				1.10	- 1.50
Glenn	46th	450,000 00		450,000 00	1.50	- 1.90
Humboldt	15th				1.60	- 2.10
Imperial	36th				1.30	- 1.90
Inyo	47th	42,000 00		42,000 00	1.00	- 1.30
Kern	11th	2,997,000 00		2,997,000 00	.95	- 1.30
Kings	32d				1.20	- 1.80
Lake	50th	27,000 00		27,000 00	1.44	- 2.00
Lassen	52d				1.30	- 1.70
Los Angeles	1st	3,500,000 00		3,500,000 00	.85	- 1.25
Madera	42d				1.95	- 2.30
Marin	22d				1.15	- 1.45
Mariposa	54th					1.85
Mendocino	24th	62,500 00	13,121 95	75,621 95	2.15	- 2.75
Merced	33d	30,000 00		30,000 00	1.30	- 1.90
Modoc	49th				1.80	- 2.15
Mono	57th					3.00
Monterey	23d	49,000 00		49,000 00	1.37	- 1.97
Napa	26th					
Nevada	34th				1.90	- 2.40
Orange	14th	1,414,000 00		1,414,000 00	1.05	- 1.45
Placer	31st	3,000 00		3,000 00	1.75	- 2.15
Plumas	51st	135,100 00		135,100 00		1.60
Riverside	18th	1,270,000 00		1,270,000 00	1.65	- 2.25
Sacramento	6th	1,485,000 00	66,825 00	1,551,825 00	1.414	- 1.86
San Benito	43d	304,000 00		304,000 00	2.70	- 2.90
San Bernardino	8th				1.43	- 2.00
San Diego	7th	1,126,000 00		1,126,000 00	1.19	- 1.85
San Francisco	2d	39,865,800 00		39,865,800 00		2.289
San Joaquin	9th	1,750,000 00		1,750,000 00	1.45	- 1.85
San Luis Obispo	27th	74,000 00	3,700 00	77,700 00	1.62	- 2.22
San Mateo	20th	988,000 00		988,000 00	1.50	- 2.10
Santa Barbara	17th				1.60	- 2.00
Santa Clara	4th	300,000 00		300,000 00	1.15	- 1.56
Santa Cruz	21st				1.50	- 2.10
Shasta	28th				2.15	- 2.55
Sierra	53d				1.50	- 2.00
Siskiyou	29th				1.35	- 1.75
Solano	18th	210,000 00		210,000 00	1.45	- 1.85
Sonoma	10th	262,000 00		262,000 00	1.30	- 1.70
Stanislaus	25th				1.10	- 1.60
Sutter	48th				1.90	- 2.25
Tehama	37th				2.40	- 2.80
Trinity	55th					2.50
Tulare	12th				1.05	- 1.65
Tuolumne	39th				1.33	- 1.93
Ventura	30th	392,000 00		392,000 00	1.46	- 1.76
Yolo	35th				1.30	- 1.90
Yuba	38th				3.00	- 3.40
Totals		\$57,217,400 00	\$136,145 66	\$57,353,545 66		

STATEMENT No. 18.
 Showing collections of taxes upon corporations as levied by the State Board of Equalization under section 14, article XIII of the constitution for the year ending June 30, 1913.

	Total taxes levied	Total taxes collected	Penalties collected	Taxes delinquent	Penalties delinquent	Total delinquency	Defunct corporations and duplications—taxes	Defunct corporations and duplications—penalties	Illegal levies—Section 22
I. Public Service Corporations—Taxed on percentage basis:									
Railroads and street railroads.....	\$4,933,124 70	\$4,933,124 70	\$68 15	\$369 44	\$38 69	\$348 13			\$10 69
Gas and electric companies.....	1,356,115 06	1,355,794 33	2,677 01						
Telegraph and telephone companies.....	485,637 98	485,637 98	91 61						
Express companies.....	104,458 82	104,458 82	132 45						546 08
Car companies.....	91,232 74	90,746 06							
Insurance companies.....	601,269 88	600,821 32	1,280 45	478 56	59 82	538 38			11 42
National banks.....	872,868 60	872,882 18	392 89						1,506 51
State and savings banks.....	827,530 64	811,528 87	683 77	14,504 26	1,843 08	16,317 34			
II. Public Service Corporations (not operating)—Taxed on franchise:									
Railroads and street railroads.....	\$,100 00	7,415 00	135 63	685 00	85 64	770 64			
Gas and electric companies.....	8,585 00	7,100 00	125 14	1,485 00	184 90	1,669 90			
Telephone and telegraph companies.....	605 00	500 00	7 13	105 00	13 13	118 13			
Insurance companies.....	969 00	790 00	12 88	115 00	13 08	128 08			
State and savings banks.....	940 00	770 00	15 00	170 00	20 50	190 50			
III. General Corporations—Franchise taxes:									
Oil companies.....	300,800 00	296,987 50	1,107 67	3,757 50	459 67	4,217 17	\$55 00	\$6 88	
Water companies.....	94,189 00	93,062 50	213 55	577 50	66 19	643 69			
Mining companies.....	80,145 00	76,482 50	660 74	3,462 50	423 91	3,886 41	200 00	18 76	
Building and loan companies.....	11,913 00	11,873 00	85 40	40 00	5 01	45 01			
General (including all mercantile and all others not named above).....	1,143,870 00	1,116,545 00	5,958 88	26,750 00	3,256 87	30,046 57	535 00	60 90	
Totals	\$10,922,405 42	\$10,867,060 36	\$13,658 05	\$52,479 76	\$6,440 19	\$58,919 95	\$790 00	\$86 54	\$2,075 30

Total taxes and penalties collected according to record of assessment roll ----- \$10,880,718 41
 Total taxes and penalties reported received by State Treasurer ----- 10,880,718 41
 Total taxes, penalties and lieu taxes collected on 1911 assessment roll during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, \$4,426.36; lieu taxes, \$6,426 36
 \$2,000.00; total ----- 10,880,718 41
 Taxes and penalties collected on 1913 assessment roll -----
 Total actual collections ----- \$10,887,144 77

STATEMENT No. 19.

Showing collections of taxes upon corporations as levied by the State Board of Equalization under section 14, article XIII of the constitution for the year ending June 30, 1914.

	Total taxes levied	Total taxes collected	Penalties collected	Lien taxes collected	Taxes delinquent	Penalties delinquent	Total delinquency	Defunct corporations and duplications--taxes	Defunct corporations and duplications--penalties	Illegal levies--Section 22
I. Public Service Corporations--Taxed on percentage basis:										
Railroads and street railroads.....	\$6,248,439 08	\$6,248,439 08	\$78 97							
Gas and electric companies.....	1,714,369 88	1,713,852 14	3,811 73		\$369 46	\$46 19	\$415 65			\$147 98
Telegraph and telephone companies.....	639,961 98	639,666 52	218 35		84 00	10 57	95 17			213 86
Express companies.....	112,745 92	112,745 92								
Car companies.....	125,169 40	125,169 40	3 54							
Insurance companies.....	762,294 34	758,519 66	565 17		2,356 84	272 08	2,628 92			1,327 84
National banks.....	914,646 16	914,646 16	1,909 32							
State and savings banks.....	882,932 34	848,119 06	963 63		14,813 28	1,851 68	16,664 96			
II. Public Service Corporations (not operating)--Taxed on franchises:										
Railroads and street railroads.....	7,225 00	6,305 00	161 89		920 00	111 25	1,031 25			
Gas and electric companies.....	6,950 00	6,120 00	151 53		830 00	103 76	933 76			
Telegraph and telephone companies.....	220 00	220 00	1 13							
Insurance companies.....	500 00	300 00	3 50		140 00	15 50	155 50	\$20 00	\$2 50	40 00
State and savings banks.....	740 00	670 00	13 00		70 00	8 00	78 00			
III. General Corporations--Franchise taxes:										
Oil companies.....	291,085 00	289,295 00	559 03	565 00	1,755 00	297 74	1,962 74			35 00
Water companies.....	80,610 00	89,135 00	562 67	30 00	465 60	54 05	519 65			10 00
Mining companies.....	74,895 00	71,430 00	707 17	330 00	3,465 00	425 97	3,890 97			
Building and loan companies.....	13,665 00	13,624 00	10 95		71 00	8 89	79 89			
General (including all mercantile and all others not named above).....	1,106,210 00	1,081,302 50	5,667 08	1,265 00	21,542 50	2,550 67	24,178 17	305 00	25 73	60 00
Totals.....	\$12,971,541 80	\$12,622,499 44	\$15,357 71	\$2,210 00	\$46,882 68	\$5,666 35	\$52,684 03	\$825 00	\$28 23	\$1,894 68

Total taxes and penalties collected according to record of assessment roll	\$12,967,857 15
Total lieu taxes collected (in connection with corporations reviving)	2,210 00
Taxes not appearing on assessment roll but due and collected: Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company	911 89
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$12,940,979 04</u>
Total taxes reported received by State Treasurer	12,940,979 04
Total taxes, penalties and lieu taxes collected as shown by the different tax rolls, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:	
Taxes and penalties collected on 1911 assessment roll, \$1,430.65; lieu taxes, \$845.00; total	\$2,275 65
Taxes and penalties collected on 1912 assessment roll, \$2,802.02; lieu taxes, \$1,395.00; total	4,192 07
Taxes and penalties collected on 1913 assessment roll	12,940,979 04
Taxes collected on 1914 assessment roll during fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (Sec. 20, Laws 1911)	16,213 34
<u>Total actual collections</u>	<u>\$12,963,660 10</u>

STATEMENT. No. 20.
Showing the amount of bond refunds paid to counties, municipalities and districts under chapter 335, Statutes of 1911.
TABLE I.—Bond refunds paid to counties.

County	1912-13			1913-14		
	Refunds paid for county purposes	Refunds paid for school districts	Total	Refunds paid for county purposes	Refunds paid for school districts	Total
Alameda		\$15,252 46	\$15,252 46		\$13,260 09	\$13,260 09
Alpine	\$132 75		132 75			
Amador		58 23	58 23		61 43	61 43
Butte		1,083 26	1,083 26		611 57	611 57
Columbia		213 77	213 77		221 43	221 43
Contra Costa	792 01	3,414 71	4,206 72	\$884 44	3,150 20	3,993 64
Fresno		7,703 02	7,703 02		7,829 56	7,829 56
Glenn		397 21	605 29			
Humboldt		511 51	511 51		480 17	480 17
Imperial		3,692 01	3,692 01		2,279 26	2,279 26
Inyo	1,725 12	291 23	2,016 35		666 58	666 58
Kern	8,425 16	2,584 41	11,009 57	8,322 08	4,446 07	12,768 15
Kings		741 76	741 76		531 50	531 50
Lake	8 50	41	50 50	13 33		13 33
Lassen		110 85	110 85		102 84	102 84
Los Angeles	7,309 43	64,256 84	71,566 27	27,156 40	71,563 60	98,660 09
Madera		761 71	761 71		542 77	542 77
Marin		1,112 28	1,112 28		1,266 48	1,266 48
Mendocino	557 44	1,347 84	1,905 28	453 15	407 67	860 82
Merced	1,773 27	1,310 42	3,083 69	1,719 49	1,156 70	2,876 19
Modoc		3 26	3 26			
Monterey	1,246 68	856 08	2,102 76	1,327 31	623 90	1,951 21
Napa		496 19	496 19		566 12	566 12
Orange	725 98	2,882 55	3,608 53	523 14	3,075 96	3,599 10
Placer	1,101 64	1,809 81	2,911 45		1,276 14	1,276 14
Plumas		20 21	3,495 35	2,424 26	11 50	2,435 76
Riverside	1,215 99	4,382 15	5,598 14	2,950 20	5,219 32	7,469 61
Sacramento	8,517 65	176 61	8,694 26	7,630 22	135 64	7,165 86
San Benito		421 82	421 82		439 26	439 26
San Bernardino		4,418 16	4,418 16		4,796 26	4,796 26
San Diego	4,105 49	3,681 01	7,786 50	4,401 13	4,444 71	8,845 84
San Francisco (see cities)						
San Joaquin	6,464 65	1,342 30	7,806 95	7,468 67	1,481 78	8,950 45

San Luis Obispo	800 79	487 12	1,377 91	426 83	426 83
San Mateo	578 11	2,447 22	3,025 33	1,579 05	2,274 55
Santa Barbara	**333 43	1,607 87	1,941 30	1,407 35	1,908 32
Santa Clara	861 77	2,795 96	3,657 73	2,559 85	3,427 85
Santa Cruz		975 60	975 60	1,204 10	1,204 10
Shasta		1,134 90	1,134 90	774 06	774 06
Sierra		136 14	136 14	144 22	144 22
Siskiyou		1,068 70	1,068 70	616 00	616 00
Solano	2,225 01	756 92	2,981 93	673 14	2,793 88
Sonoma	1,702 29	1,272 73	2,975 02	1,884 94	3,597 44
Stanislaus		4,911 56	4,911 56	5,161 90	5,161 90
Sutter		334 25	334 25	168 25	168 25
Tehama		502 96	502 96	473 29	473 29
Tulare		5,438 33	5,438 33	5,304 75	5,304 75
Tuolumne		278 26	278 26	142 70	142 70
Ventura		829 18	829 18	783 58	783 58
Yolo		97 07	97 07	127 12	127 12
Yuba		1,028 72	1,028 72	733 52	733 52
Total for counties	\$54,376 38	\$151,433 17	\$205,814 55	\$155,225 88	\$225,038 19

*Claim was for \$2,930.71, as Newcastle Sanitary District was included.
 **A road district bond.

REPORT OF THE STATE CONTROLLER.

STATEMENT No. 20.—Continued.
Showing the amount of bond refunds paid to counties, municipalities and districts under chapter 335, Statutes of 1911.
TABLE II.—Refunds paid to municipalities.

City	1912-13		1913-14		Amount of refund	
	Operative assessments subject to past bond taxes	Past bond tax rate	Amount of refund	Operative assessments subject to past bond taxes		Past bond tax rate
Alameda	\$1,359,191 00	.1889	\$2,573 11	\$1,397,186 00	.1892	\$2,639 69
Alhambra	268,710 00	.15	403 66	321,536 00	.15	482 28
Anaheim	139,975 00	.388	473 11	138,335 00	.314	434 37
Antioch	20,332 00	.35	71 16	22,095 00	.33376	73 54
Arcaata	62,657 50	.22	137 85	64,878 00	.22	142 73
Auburn	85,015 35	.10	83 92	83,487 22	.10	83 49
Azusa	100,680 00	.30	302 04	139,236 00	.25	348 07
Bakersfield	654,100 00	.04	379 70	713,165 00	.18	1,367 22
Belvedere	393,965 00	.03	13 40	417,625 00	.02	16 05
Bemeta	2,630 00	.53	890 28	3,030 00	.53	907 07
Berkeley	107,057 00	.84	890 28	109,285 00	.88	1,163 47
Biggs	1,775,512 00	.06	1,065 31	1,689,116 00	.06	1,018 89
Bishop	7,835 00	.80	36 68	8,030 00	.80	123 90
Bravley	17,000 00	.87	147 90	17,700 00	.40	356 31
Calisteco	132,300 00	.315	416 74	127,256 00	.28	161 52
Chico	35,506 00	.50	177 53	40,380 00	.40	302 56
Claremont	150,455 00	.50	732 27	162,828 00	.50	814 14
Cloverdale	31,655 00	.17	155 80	201,705 00	.15	36 44
Colton	274,669 00	.73	49 29	9,110 00	.40	36 44
Colusa	34,200 00	.50	171 00	837,686 00	.40	33,351 74
Compton	122,831 25	.30	366 99	39,490 00	.50	137 45
Corona	81,636 00	.50	408 18	122,277 00	.28	342 37
Coronado	28,561 00	.30	85 68	143,392 00	.23	329 80
Dinuba	39,294 94	.25	98 09	35,322 00	.28	98 90
El Centro	88,355 00	.438	387 00	41,976 82	.25	104 94
El Paso de Robles	101,259 00	.25	23 15	133,633 00	.48	641 43
Elsinore	21,750 00	.39	84 83	107,108 00	.20	214 22
Eureka	753,789 00	.155	1,168 37	120,526 00	.285	343 50
Fairfield	15,770 00	.40	63 08	712,839 00	.1775	1,265 29
Ferdale	3,000 00	.15	4 50	21,656 00	.40	86 62
Fresno	1,226,244 00	.14	1,959 82	1,313,645 00	.106	1,574 65
Gilroy	1,215,417 00	.02	411 11	1,301,367 00	.014	404 33
Glendale	76,133 00	.54	21 10	78,512 00	.173	28 61
Grass Valley	140,621 00	.015	138 91	190,781 00	.015	111 19
	65,456 94	.20		55,394 94	.20	

Gridley	41,234 00	1.00	412 34	33,064 00	1.10	364 03
Hanford	175,055 00	.43	752 73	246,028 00	.18	442 55
Hayward	186,559 00	.08	149 28	183,786 00	.16	294 06
Healdsburg	15,050 00	.42	63 21	23,506 00	.41	96 62
Hollister	54,045 00	.28	151 31	81,736 00	.28	228 86
Holtville	67,445 00	.50	337 22	79,645 00	.50	358 22
Imperial	65,450 00	.61	399 24	66,050 00	.60	396 30
Lakeport	4,395 00	.13	6 59	3,675 00	.15	5 51
Lemoore	32,208 00	.682	187 45	31,438 00	.312	98 08
Lincoln	69,884 80	.45	314 48	58,880 00	.40	235 52
Livermore	122,294 00	.25	305 50	103,500 00	.25	258 75
Lodi	221,020 00	.50	1,105 10	221,613 00	.48	1,063 88
Lompoc	69,185 00	.30	195 56	89,997 00	.275	247 49
Long Beach	1,595,113 00	.1119	3,871 80	1,878,475 00	.075	3,217 96
	1,746,743 00	.0101		2,123,820 00	.005	
	2,054,273 00	.083		2,432,745 00	.07	
	55,967,073 00	.02		70,728,364 00	.01	
	63,415,482 00	.005		78,627,312 00	.005	
	64,768,459 00	.115		80,001,327 00	.09	
	67,702,496 00	.26		83,403,522 00	.22	
	2,863,139 00	.16		1,081,875 00	.16	
	1,720,706 00	.02		1,899,045 00	.05	
	1,739,981 00	.02		2,161,810 00	.06	
	1,058,269 00	.11		1,213,370 00	.16	
	48,292 00	.55		42,553 00	.57	
	50,578 00	.15		79,269 00	.11	
	101,015 00	.60		89,983 00	.46	
	378,900 00	.134		355,220 00	.1191	
				50,305 00	.92	
	282,549 00	.20		239,748 00	.33	
	32,835 00	.3884		67,568 00	.2646	
	143,330 00	.2245		194,467 00	.143	
	306,600 00	.306807		308,784 00	.28321	
	142,915 00	.297		164,684 00	.2636	
	43,979 00	.80		44,110 00	.80	
	164,369 00	.09		206,510 00	.09	
	233,286 00	.06		632,709 00	.06	
	27,360 00	.65		34,992 00	.65	
	44,161 00	.50		47,521 00	.40	
	13,985,434 00	.01		15,666,510 00	.1675	
	15,217,738 00	.1625		117,674 00	.55	
	121,425 00	.63		335,413 00	.16	
	279,985 00	.16		36,047 00	.69	
	63,699 00	.60				

*Refund as paid; \$909.84 was deducted from computed refund on account of excess paid by state the previous year.

STATEMENT No. 20—Continued.
 Showing the amount of bond refunds paid to counties, municipalities and districts under chapter 335, Statutes of 1911.
 TABLE II.—Refunds paid to municipalities—CONTINUED.

City	1912-13			1913-14		
	Operative assessments subject to past bond taxes	Past bond tax rate	Amount of refund	Operative assessments subject to past bond taxes	Past bond tax rate	Amount of refund
Orange	\$111,009 00	.27	\$301 34	\$121,703 00	.2341	\$284 90
Oroville	127,732 00	.77	983 63	123,442 00	.76	938 15
Oxnard	125,649 00	.13	163 84	133,055 00	.125	166 32
Pacific Grove	86,456 00	.66	43 22	88,989 00	.63	26 70
Palo Alto	117,900 00	.6289	387 76	113,100 00	.3232	365 54
Pasadena	2,530,406 00	.65	3,096 15	2,717,268 00	.646	2,991 20
	2,756,016 00	.32		2,938,676 00	.628	
	2,965,722 00	.20		3,106,962 00	.629	
Piedmont	154,080 00	.20	308 16	108,600 00	.18	303 46
Pinole	48,995 00	.50	244 97	48,326 00	.50	241 63
Pittsburg	31,775 00	.15	47 66			
Pleasanton	76,320 00	.36	274 75	83,460 00	.325	271 24
Pomona	59,962 00	.80	479 70	50,618 00	.80	404 94
Porterville	571,651 00	.151	863 19	772,069 00	.1383	1,067 78
Porterville	115,245 00	.378	435 62	115,256 00	.368	424 14
Red Bluff	100,499 00	.10	109 49	99,695 60	.10	99 60
Redding	161,543 00	.50	807 72	141,469 00	.55	778 07
Redlands	623,023 00	.12	747 62	627,079 00	.12	752 50
Redondo Beach	814,908 00	.32	2,607 70	1,406,241 00	.23	3,372 36
Redwood City	114,839 00	.77	884 23	115,100 00	.58	667 91
Rio Vista	2,000 00	.15	3 00	7,500 00	.15	11 25
Riverside	844,255 00	.639	329 26	808,287 00	.65	404 14
Roseville	90,035 00	.34	306 11	78,476 00	.16	125 56
Ross	22,968 00	.42	96 47	26,392 72	.365	96 33
Sacramento	5,184,315 00	.122	6,324 90	5,729,950 00	.108	46,131 04
Safinas City	171,730 00	.34	583 88	169,569 00	.33	559 55
San Anselmo	31,195 00	.4088	154 10	77,747 56	.3563	331 45
	7,390 00	.33		19,305 00	.232	
San Bernardino	1,151,819 00	.30	3,455 62	1,146,366 00	.32	3,668 36
San Buenaventura	160,160 00	.77	1,233 23	167,085 00	.70	1,169 59
San Diego	2,552,570 00	.2756	7,084 88	3,524,498 00	.21641	7,627 36
San Francisco	56,199,508 00	.22	123,638 91	57,732,955 00	.226	130,476 46
San Jacinto	18,848 00	.80	150 78	36,028 00	.70	252 20
	148,955 00	.02		947,156 00	.1175	
San Jose	959,381 00	.17	1,660 74	1,127,161 00	.02	1,338 34

San Juan	1,450 00	.75	10 88	2,205 00	.75	10 53
San Leandro	191,196 00	.07	351 13	148,056 00	.06	206 24
San Luis Obispo	217,303 00	.10	2,226 40	167,727 00	.07	2,091 35
San Mateo	322,667 00	.69	2,287 66	312,142 00	.67	214 99
San Rafael	159,816 00	.18	144 94	165,380 00	.13	
Santa Ana	208,007 45	.10	907 20	745,307 00	.175	1,304 28
Santa Barbara	342,938 00	.153	3,633 42	820,265 00	.34	2,788 88
Santa Clara	865,103 00	.42	486 10	95,110 00	.496	471 72
Santa Cruz	88,896 00	.547	1,098 30	459,460 00	.25	1,148 65
Santa Monica	439,322 00	.25	1,572 84	736,575 00	.1863	1,516 17
Santa Paula	671,995 00	.21	71 25	56,385 00	.1301	
Santa Rosa	56,885 00	.147	593 20	94,950 00	.074	
Sausalito	92,895 00	.084	1,026 56	277,087 00	.07	63 53
Sebastopol	89,073 00	.08	200 01	326,542 94	.31	858 80
Selma	179,760 00	.33	336 60	61,135 00	.40	946 95
Sonoma	320,739 08	.32	93 21	66,210 00	.40	264 84
Stockton	37,780 00	.45	81 26	27,459 00	.36	293 45
Suisun City	67,320 00	.50	1,350 72	1,500,570 00	.00896	98 86
Tulare	23,304 00	.40	259 05	30,344 00	.88	79 06
Turlock	21,962 77	.37	524 62	208,832 00	.355	1,066 14
Ukiah	1,805,770 00	.0748	115 87	61,980 00	.28	173 54
Upland	23,665 00	1.10	83 83	30,850 00	.20	61 70
Vacaville	131,156 00	.40	71 87	44,120 00	.23	101 48
Vallejo	57,935 00	.20	131 06	36,251 00	.35	126 83
Venice	31,050 00	.27	2,584 55	397,959 00	.426	1,695 30
Visalia	30,982 00	.235	321 46	233,385 00	.39	983 20
Watsonville	37,446 00	.35	905 06	129,027 00	.20	258 04
Watts	373,951 00	.693	202 74	306,910 00	.255	782 62
Whittier	401,825 00	.68	1,033 36	17,982 00	.48	86 22
Willits	192,565 00	.47	106 49	142,816 00	.44	628 37
Willows	101,373 00	.20	772 61	34,902 00	.392	136 82
Winters	270,515 00	.382	174 05	40,686 00	.18	79 23
Woodland	19,942 00	.534	300 51	187,222 20	.25	468 05
Yreka	140,481 00	.55	17 79	42,879 00	.55	235 83
Yuba City	41,565 00	.18	900 51	66,569 00	.40	266 27
Total for cities	115,584 00	.26	237 29			
	40,365 00	.50				
	59,323 00	.40				
			\$507,330 48			\$517,599 34

†Claim as originally passed was for \$6,188.34. Difference was deducted from second half.

STATEMENT NO. 20—Continued.

Showing the amount of bond refunds paid to counties, municipalities and districts under Chap. 885, Statutes of 1911,

TABLE III.—*Bond refunds paid to sanitary districts.

District	1912-13		
	Operative assessments subject to past bond taxes	Past bond tax rate	Amount of refund
Alameda County—			
Adeline	\$15,200 00	.14	\$21 28
Golden Gate	214,900 00	.09	193 41
Melrose No. 1	102,550 00	.22	225 61
Melrose No. 2	16,600 00	1.08	179 28
Piedmont	**308,160 00	.04	123 26
Marin County—			
District No. 2	74,721 00	.55	410 97
District No. 4	45,110 00	.60	270 66
Nevada County—			
Truckee	59,000 00	.56	330 40
Placer County—			
Newcastle	19,268 85	.10	19 26
Santa Clara County—			
College Park	127,688 00	.23	357 52
Total for sanitary districts			\$2,131 65

*In accordance with an opinion of the attorney general, the state has not paid the claims of sanitary districts since the year 1912-13.

**Double assessment on account of failure to assess operative property on rolls of previous year.

STATEMENT NO. 20—Concluded.

Showing the amount of bond refunds paid to counties, municipalities and districts under Chap. 885, Statutes of 1911,

TABLE IV.—Refunds to state on account of excessive claims in year 1911-12.

	1912-13	1913-14
Counties		\$2,255 24
Cities	\$596 52	474 42
Total	\$596 52	\$2,729 66

INDEX.

A

	PAGES
ADJUTANT GENERAL	122
AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.....	85, 94, 127, 178, 185, 213, 223
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—	
Sixth District	92, 126, 175, 185, 209, 223
State	82, 92, 125, 173, 185, 206, 223
APPRAISERS, INHERITANCE TAX, fees paid to.....	254
APPROPRIATIONS—	
Budget, general	68
Budget, special	88
For legislature, expenditures of.....	59
Special	64
ARCHITECTURE, BOARD OF.....	122
ASSESSMENTS—	
Excessive, for bonds.....	19
Franchise	23
ASSESSORS' COMMISSIONS	254
ATTORNEY GENERAL	72, 120, 159, 184, 190, 222

B

BANK DEPOSITS UNCLAIMED.....	33
BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE.....	162, 184, 193, 222
BEAR FLAG MONUMENT.....	210, 223
BLIND, INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR ADULT.....	82, 91, 128, 176, 185, 211, 223
BOND—	
Interest state highway.....	50
Redemptions	119
Refunds, growth of.....	18, 21
Refunds, payment of.....	262
BOND DEBTS—	
Increase in	24
Shifting burden of.....	21
BONDS—	
Irrigation, certification of.....	45
Purchases and interest.....	182, 185, 218, 224
BUDGET, 1915-16	63
Recommendations	68
Summary	99
BUILDING AND LOAN COMMISSION.....	121, 163, 184, 194, 222
BURIAL GROUND, STATE.....	175, 185, 209, 223

C

CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.....	73, 88, 121, 161, 184, 192, 222
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, BOARD OF.....	84, 127, 177, 185, 211, 223
CHICO NORMAL SCHOOL.....	80, 89, 125, 170, 184, 203, 222
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.....	74, 121, 196, 222
CLAIMS—	
Appropriations recommended	98
Outlawed	98
Payment of	218, 224
CODE COMMISSION	121
COMMISSIONS, COST OF STATE.....	57
CONSERVATION COMMISSION, STATE.....	126, 175, 185, 209, 223
CONTINGENT FUNDS	32
CONTROL BOARD OF.....	69, 120, 156, 184, 188, 222
CONTROLLER—	
Estimate of appropriation for.....	70
Expenditures of office.....	131, 158, 184, 189, 222
Growth of office.....	43
Value of property.....	120

	PAGES
CORPORATION—	
Taxes	34, 259, 290
Tax rates	12
CORRECTIVE SCHOOLS	85, 96, 129, 185, 215, 223
<i>See</i> Preston, Whittier, and California School for Girls.	
CRIMINALS, arrest of, without state	181, 185, 218, 224
D	
DAIRY BUREAU, STATE	83, 126, 174, 185, 208, 223
DEAF AND BLIND, California School for	81, 91, 125, 172, 184, 206, 223
DEBT, INCREASE IN BONDED	24
DEFICIT, ESTIMATED	67
DELINQUENT TAXES—	
Abuse of laws of	29
Aid for direct sales	29
Charged to tax collectors	252
Lands sold for	28
Receipts from sale of lands sold for	31
Redemptions of land sold for	30
DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF	122, 196, 222
DISBURSEMENTS AND RECEIPTS	61
Ten years of	62
DRAINAGE DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO	54
E	
EDUCATION, STATE BOARD OF	79, 124, 167, 184, 200, 222
EMERGENCY FUND	35
ENGINEERING, DEPARTMENT OF	78, 88, 123, 165, 184, 198, 222
EQUALIZATION, BOARD OF	73, 89, 121, 160, 184, 192, 222
EUREKA HARBOR	123, 184, 196, 222
EXEMPTIONS—	
Growth of	26
Soldiers'	54
EXPENDITURES—	
Comparison of	62
Established and estimated	67
General. <i>See</i> Statements Nos. 3 and 4, Appendix.	
Miscellaneous	86, 98, 182, 185, 219, 224
Of legislature, by appropriations	59
F	
FIRE BOATS, expenditures	176, 185, 210, 223
FIRE TRAILS, expenditures	176, 185, 210, 223
FISH AND GAME COMMISSION	126, 174, 185, 208
FOLSOM PRISON	86, 97, 129, 181, 185, 217, 244
State hospital	128
FORESTRY, STATE BOARD OF	83, 126, 175, 185, 209, 223
FRANCHISE ASSESSMENTS	23
FRESNO NORMAL SCHOOL	81, 90, 125, 171, 184, 205, 223
FUND—	
Emergency	35
Forestry, disbursements from	244
High school, state	119
School, perpetual	119
FUNDS—	
Condition of	225
General summary of	100
G	
GHENT EXPOSITION, expenses	208, 223
GOVERNOR	69, 120, 156, 184, 187, 222

	PAGES
H	
HARBOR—	
Eureka	77, 123, 163, 184, 196, 222
San Diego	47
San Francisco	46, 123, 167, 184, 199, 222
HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW	81, 173, 184, 206, 223
HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF	75, 121, 162, 184, 193, 222
HIGH SCHOOL FUND	119
HIGHWAY—	
Construction	167, 184, 200, 222
State, bond interest	50
HIGHWAY COMMISSION, ADVISORY BOARD OF	123
HORTICULTURE, COMMISSION OF	82, 126, 173, 185, 207, 223
HOSPITALS, STATE	51, 93, 127, 177, 185, 212, 223
<i>See</i> Stockton, Napa, Agnews, Mendocino, Southern California, Sonoma State Home, and Norwalk.	
HUMBOLDT NORMAL SCHOOL	81, 90, 125, 205, 223
I	
IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING, COMMISSION OF	74, 122, 196, 222
INDEBTEDNESS, COUNTY	257, 258
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION	76, 122, 164, 184, 195, 222
INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION	75, 122, 195, 222
INHERITANCE TAX—	
Appraisers' fees paid to	254
Department	36
INSANE, expenses of transportation	85, 179, 185, 215, 223
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER	74, 121, 162, 184, 193, 222
IRRIGATION BONDS, certification of	45
J	
JUDICIARY, expense of	68, 120, 154, 184, 186, 222
L	
LABOR STATISTICS, BUREAU OF	76, 122, 163, 184, 195, 222
LANDS, DELINQUENT TAX	28
LANDS, STATE, disbursements on account of	182, 185, 218
LEGISLATIVE—	
Counsel Bureau	72, 196, 222
Sessions, expense of	58, 68, 154, 184, 186, 222
LIBRARY, STATE	79, 124, 168, 184, 200, 222
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	69
LOS ANGELES NORMAL SCHOOL	80, 89, 124, 169, 184, 202, 222
LUNACY COMMISSION	84, 127, 177, 185, 211, 223
M	
MARSHALL'S MONUMENT	84, 175, 185, 209, 223
MEDICAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF	122, 163, 184, 196, 222
MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL	85, 94, 128, 178, 185, 213, 223
MILEAGE OF COUNTY TREASURERS	254
MINERAL CABINET, STATE	126
MINING BUREAU, STATE	82, 125, 173, 185, 207, 223
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES	86, 98, 182, 185, 219, 224
MISSION SAN FRANCISCO DE SOLANO	175, 185, 209, 223
MONTEREY CUSTOM HOUSE	127, 209, 223
MOTOR VEHICLE—	
Department	122
Revenue	49

N		PAGES
NAPA STATE HOSPITAL	85, 93, 127, 177, 185, 212,	223
NATIONAL GUARD	77, 88, 164, 184, 197,	222
NEW PROJECTS, appropriations recommended		99
NORMAL SCHOOLS—		
Budget		79
Trustees	81, 172, 184, 206,	223
NORWALK STATE HOSPITAL	96, 128, 215,	223
O		
OPERATIVE PROPERTY, NEW		22
OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF	122, 196,	222
ORPHANS—		
State aid for	84, 177, 185, 211,	223
Textbooks for	172, 184, 206,	223
P		
PANAMA-PACIFIC TAX, amount due state from railroads for	248,	250
PHARMACY, BOARD OF	122, 163,	184
POLL TAX, loss of		66
POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA	81, 91, 125, 171, 184, 205,	223
PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY	85, 96, 129, 180, 185, 215,	223
PRINTING, STATE	48, 73, 88, 121, 160, 184, 191,	222
PRISON DIRECTORS, STATE BOARD	86, 97, 181, 185, 216,	224
PRISONERS, transportation of	181, 185, 217,	224
PRISONS	86, 97, 129, 181, 185, 217,	224
<i>See Palsom and San Quentin.</i>		
PROPERTY, STATE—		
Miscellaneous		129
Value of		120
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENT OF	78, 124, 167, 184, 200,	222
R		
RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS	74, 89, 121, 161, 184, 193,	222
RAILROADS, amount due from, for Panama-Pacific tax	248,	250
RECEIPTS—		
And disbursements		61
And disbursements, ten years of		62
Estimated		67
Of state treasury		137
RECLAMATION COMMISSION	126, 208,	223
REDEMPTIONS		
Bond		119
Receipts from tax	31,	246
REDWOOD PARK, CALIFORNIA	83, 92,	126
REFORMATORY, CALIFORNIA	129, 180, 185, 216,	223
REFUNDS, BOND, to counties and municipalities		262
REVENUE—		
Motor vehicle		49
Necessity of increasing state		11
Notes		18
Receipts and disbursements, state		61
Receipts and sources, state		60
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS		78
RURAL CREDITS, investigation of	208,	223
S		
SACRAMENTO DRAINAGE DISTRICT		54
SAN DIEGO HARBOR DEBT		47
SAN DIEGO NORMAL SCHOOL	80, 89, 125, 170, 184, 203,	222
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT, conditions	46,	123
SAN FRANCISCO NORMAL SCHOOL	80, 90, 125, 171, 184, 204,	222
SAN JOSE NORMAL SCHOOL	79, 89, 124, 169, 184, 202,	222

	PAGES
SAN QUENTIN PRISON-----	65, 86, 97, 129, 181, 185, 217
SANTA BARBARA NORMAL SCHOOL-----	80, 90, 124, 171, 184, 204, 223
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, CALIFORNIA-----	86, 96, 129, 216, 223
SCHOOL FUND, PERPETUAL-----	119
SCHOOLS—	
Elementary-----	168, 184, 201, 222
High-----	168, 184, 201, 222
SMELTER WASTE, investigation of-----	210, 223
SOLDIERS' EXEMPTIONS-----	54
SONOMA STATE HOME-----	85, 95, 128, 179, 185, 214, 223
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL-----	85, 94, 128, 178, 185, 214, 223
STATE, SECRETARY OF-----	70, 88, 120, 157, 184, 188, 222
STATISTICS, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL-----	55
STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL-----	85, 93, 127, 177, 185, 212, 223
SURVEYOR GENERAL-----	72, 120, 159, 184, 191, 222
SUTTER'S FORT-----	84, 127, 175, 185, 209, 223

T

TAX COLLECTORS—	
Delinquent taxes charged to-----	252
Tax charged to-----	Folders between pages 252 and 253
TAXES—	
Ad valorem-----	14
Automobile-----	17
Business license-----	15
Charged to tax collectors-----	Folders between pages 252 and 253
City and county, growth-----	56
Corporation-----	34, 259, 260
Corporation license-----	17
County, levies and rates of-----	257, 258
Delinquent, charged to tax collectors-----	252
Exemptions from-----	26, 54
Lands, delinquent-----	28
Liquor traffic-----	15
Poll, loss of-----	66
State, amounts levied and collected-----	253
State income-----	16
State, rate of by years-----	256
TAX SALES—	
Abuse of laws of-----	29
Direct, aid of-----	29
Receipts from-----	246
TEXTBOOKS—	
Committee on-----	167, 184
Free for public schools-----	88
TRANSFERS-----	106, 140, 149, 183, 185, 220, 224
TRANSPORTATION—	
Of insane-----	85, 179, 185, 215, 223
Of prisoners-----	181, 185, 217, 224
TREASURER, STATE-----	71, 88, 120, 158, 184, 190, 222
TREASURERS, COUNTY—	
Commissions paid on taxes collected-----	254
County mileage paid to-----	254
U	
UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS-----	33
UNIVERSITY FARM SCHOOL, STATE-----	168, 184, 201, 222
UNIVERSITY, STATE-----	65, 79, 88, 99, 124, 168, 184, 201, 222

V

VALUATIONS—	PAGES
For counties, total-----Folders between pages 252 and 253	253
For counties, by years-----	256
VETERANS' HOME-----	84, 92, 128, 176, 185, 210, 223
VETERINARIAN, STATE-----	83, 126, 174, 185, 208, 223
VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF-----	196, 222
VITICULTURAL COMMISSION-----	82, 126, 210, 223

W

WATER COMMISSION-----	75, 122, 163, 184, 195, 222
WATER RESOURCES, expense of investigation-----	174, 185, 208, 223
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES-----	74
WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL-----	86, 96, 129, 179, 185, 215, 223
WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME-----	84, 93, 128, 176, 185, 211, 223

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE TREASURER
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE SIXTY-FOURTH AND SIXTY-FIFTH
FISCAL YEARS

JULY 1, 1912 TO JUNE 30, 1914

E. D. ROBERTS, STATE TREASURER



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1915

INDEX.

	STATE- MENT.	PAGE.
Balances in the State Treasury, monthly, during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....	8	82
Bonds purchased by the State for benefit of State School Fund for the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	10	84-87
Bonds purchased by Estates Fund for benefit of State School Fund for the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	11	88, 89
Bonds held in trust by State Treasurer for benefit of University Savings Bank Fund for the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	13	88, 89
Bonds held in trust by State Treasurer for benefit of Dissolved Savings Bank Fund for the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	13	88, 89
Bonds held in trust by State Treasurer for benefit of San Francisco Seawall Fund for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	14	92, 93
Bonds purchased by the State for benefit of State School Fund for the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	17	100-105
Bonds purchased by Estates Fund for benefit of State School Fund for the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	18	104, 105
Bonds held in trust by State Treasurer for benefit of Dissolved Savings Bank Fund for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	19	106, 107
Bonds held in trust by State Treasurer for benefit of San Francisco Seawall Fund for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	21	108-111
Bonds held in trust by State Treasurer for benefit of Teachers' Permanent Fund for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	22	112, 113
Bonds held in trust by State Treasurer for benefit of State Compensation Insurance Fund, for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	23	112, 113
Bonded indebtedness June 30, 1914.....	26	126, 127
Building and Loan Association, securities deposited by.....	42	170
Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	2	12-33
Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	4	36-77
Deposits of State moneys held by banks on June 28, 1914.....	15	94-97
Description of all bonds held by the State Treasurer, June 30, 1914	25	116-125
Interest collected from various banks for sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....	16	98
Moneys from bonds redeemed during sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....	24	114, 115
Monthly receipts and payments during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....	9	83
Motor Vehicle Department, contingent expense of.....	48	176
National Guard Special Fund, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years	43	170
Report	--	7-9
Receipts, payments, transfers, balances, condensed for sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....	1	11
Receipts from County Treasurers for the sixty-fourth fiscal year	3	34, 35
Receipts from County Treasurers for the sixty-fifth fiscal year..	5	78, 79

INDEX

	STATE- MENT.	PAGE.
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund, June 30, 1913.....	27	128, 129
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....	28-33	130-145
State Highway Fund during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	34, 35	150, 151
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year	36, 37	158-161
State Highway Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	38, 39	164-167
State Superintendent of Banks, securities received through....	40	168
State Insurance Commission, securities received through.....	41	169
State Treasurer's Contingent Funds for the sixty-fourth and sixty- fifth fiscal years.....	45-47	171-175
University of California, transactions under acts of Congress....	44	170
Warrants drawn, paid, cancelled, and outstanding during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....	6	80
Warrants cancelled during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years	7	81

STATE TREASURERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RICHARD ROMAN	December 22, 1849, to January 2, 1854
S. A. McMEANS	January 2, 1854, to January 7, 1856
HENRY BATES	January 7, 1856, to February 13, 1857
JAMES L. ENGLISH	February 13, 1857, to January 4, 1858
THOMAS FINDLEY	January 4, 1858, to January 6, 1862
R. R. ASHLEY	January 6, 1862, to October 10, 1863
ROMUALDO PACHECO	October 10, 1863, to December 7, 1867
A. F. CORONEL	December 7, 1867, to December 2, 1871
FERDINAND BAEHR	December 2, 1871, to December 4, 1875
JOSE G. ESTUDILLO	December 4, 1875, to January 5, 1880
JOHN WEIL	January 5, 1880, to January 1, 1883
WM. A. JANUARY	January 1, 1883, to December 24, 1884
D. J. OULLAHAN	December 24, 1884, to January 3, 1887
ADAM HEROLD	January 3, 1887, to January 5, 1891
J. R. McDONALD	January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895
LEVI RACKLIFFE	January 7, 1895, to April 21, 1898
W. S. GREEN	April 21, 1898, to January 2, 1899
TRUMAN REEVES	January 2, 1899, to January 7, 1907
W. R. WILLIAMS	January 7, 1907, to February 20, 1911
E. D. ROBERTS	February 20, 1911, to January 4, 1915
F. W. RICHARDSON	January 4, 1915 to _____

REPORT.

*To His Excellency, HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.*

SIR: Complying with the law, I have the honor to submit a biennial report of the transactions of the treasury department of the State of California from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, covering the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.

During this period the receipts and payments were materially increased, as compared with those of the preceding two years.

The total receipts (exclusive of transfers) were \$60,947,876.68, exceeding the receipts of the two preceding years by \$21,624,744.47; the payments (exclusive of transfers) were \$51,638,174.13, exceeding the payments of the two preceding years by \$15,017,355.96. The receipts exceeded the payments by \$9,309,702.55. Balance on hand June 30, 1914, was \$19,213,236.41. (See detailed account under Statement No. 1.)

Corporation Franchise Tax Collections.

Under Senate Constitutional Amendment Number 1, providing for the separation of state from local taxation, and for the taxation of public service and other corporations for the benefit of the state, the collections for the sixty-fourth fiscal year amounted to \$10,887,144.77, and for the sixty-fifth \$12,963,660.10, as compared with the collections for the sixty-third fiscal year of \$10,387,206.66.

Motor Vehicle License Fee Collections.

Under the motor vehicle act of 1913, it devolves upon the state treasurer to collect various fees provided for therein. This act became effective in August, 1913, and to June 30, 1914, the collections amounted to \$1,225,442.91, covering the registration of 104,090 automobiles, 21,784 motoreycles and 14,885 chauffeurs. The expense of this office in making the above collections amounted to \$3,443.21. (See Statement No. 48.)

State Funds Deposited in Banks.

You will note from the following comparative statement that there has been a decided increase in the amount of state funds deposited with banks, under the state deposit act. On June 30, 1908, the end of the first year under the act, the deposits aggregated \$3,668,150 in 82 banks; June 30, 1909, \$4,533,150 in 118 banks; June 30, 1910, \$5,636,000 in 151 banks; June 30, 1911, \$5,435,990 in 150 banks; June 30, 1912, \$8,733,360 in 195 banks; June 30, 1913, \$10,619,910 in 229 banks; and June 30, 1914, the deposits amounted to \$12,742,915 in 268 banks.

Both the amount of interest earned and the average interest rate have increased on the deposits of state money. The total interest collected at the end of the sixtieth fiscal year, June 30, 1908, was \$55,080.92; on June 30, 1909, \$87,733.37; June 30, 1910, \$101,915.99; June 30, 1911, \$102,950.35; June 30, 1912, \$163,412.60; June 30, 1913, \$198,368.72, and on June 30, 1914, \$241,929.82.

In addition to the above collections shown as of June 30, 1914, I will collect in December, 1914, the sum of \$33,230.95 as interest on money deposited with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, the fiscal agent for the State of California in the city of New York, having been collected by them on the sale of a portion of the San Francisco harbor improvement bonds. This interest will be credited to the second San Francisco seawall sinking fund.

State Highway Bonds.

Of the issue of \$18,000,000 state highway bonds, provided for in chapter 383, statutes of 1909, and approved March 22, 1909, up to June 30, 1914, I have sold \$10,330,000.

San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds.

Of the issue of \$9,000,000 San Francisco harbor improvement bonds, provided for in chapter 320, statutes of 1909, approved March 20, 1909, up to June 30, 1914, I have sold \$8,298,000. The balance of this issue, amounting to \$702,000, will be purchased by the State of California as soon as the San Francisco harbor board is prepared to use the money. By delaying this sale the San Francisco harbor improvement fund is relieved of the interest on the bonds until the money is actually needed.

San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.

This fund, created by act of legislature approved March 20, 1893, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on the San Francisco seawall bonds, an issue of \$2,000,000, is in a very satisfactory condition. During the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years I purchased bonds in amount of \$384,000. On June 30, 1913, at the end of the sixty-fourth fiscal year, the amount of securities in this fund aggregated \$498,950, on which the net interest for that fiscal year was \$24,890.74.

On June 30, 1914, the close of the sixty-fifth fiscal year, the amount of securities on hand was \$782,075, on which the net interest received for that fiscal year was \$31,415.12.

The act authorizing the sale of this issue provides for the retiring of the bonds by lots, commencing January 2, 1915; investments from this fund, therefore, consist of bonds of short maturities.

(For detailed account of this fund, see Statements Nos. 14 and 21.)

Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.

This fund was created by act of legislature to provide a fund by transfers from the San Francisco harbor improvement fund for the payment of the interest on the outstanding San Francisco harbor improvement bonds, and for the redemption of these bonds at maturity. The balance in this fund on June 30, 1914, was \$148,023.20. (For detailed statement of this account, see Statements Nos. 33 and 37.)

State Highway Sinking Fund.

This fund was created by an act of legislature to provide a fund by transfers from the general fund of the state, to pay the interest on the outstanding state highway bonds, and for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. On June 30, 1914, there was \$49,957.71 in this fund. (See Statements Nos. 35 and 39 for detailed account.)

Funded Debt of 1873.

There are \$2,277,500 of this issue outstanding and unredeemed, although due in 1893. These bonds were bought by the state for the benefit of the state school fund and the university fund, and are held in trust by the state treasurer, and while not a state obligation in the ordinary sense, nevertheless they appear as such in every financial statement by the state. (See Statements 17 and 20.)

I strongly recommend to your excellency that suitable legislation be introduced into the next legislature whereby these bonds may be redeemed, and the funds thus released be invested in the issues of state bonds authorized by the election of 1910, to be offered for sale from time to time, thus removing the stigma of the apparent failure of the state to redeem a portion of its financial obligations.

Registration of Bonds of the State of California.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 19, statutes of 1913, providing for the registration of bonds of the State of California in this office, to June 30, 1914, I have registered bonds in amount of \$3,134,000, receiving fees to cover registration totalling \$1,567. The expense to this office covering such registration has been \$94.81. The difference between the fee collections and the expense will be reported into the general fund.

Respectfully submitted.

E. D. ROBERTS,
State Treasurer.

Sacramento, California, October 31, 1914.

STATEMENT No. 1.
Receipts, Payments, Transfers and Balances condensed for the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.

	Receipts		Disbursements		
	Cash	Transfers	Cash	Transfers	
Cash in treasury July 1, 1912.....					\$9,903,533 86
Cash receipts during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$25,052,863 10				
Transfer receipts during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$6,136,375 66			
Total cash and transfer receipts during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....					31,189,238 76
Total.....			\$22,898,357 04		\$41,092,772 62
Cash payments during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....				\$3,136,375 66	
Transfer payments during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....					
Total cash and transfer payments during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....					29,034,732 70
Cash in treasury June 30, 1912.....					\$12,058,039 92
Cash receipts during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$5,805,013 58				
Transfer receipts during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		8,755,606 94			
Total cash and transfer receipts during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....					44,650,620 52
Total.....			28,739,817 09		\$53,708,660 44
Cash payments during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....				8,755,606 94	
Transfer payments during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....					
Total cash and transfer payments during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....					37,495,424 03
Cash in treasury June 30, 1914.....					\$19,213,233 41
Totals.....	\$30,947,876 68	\$14,891,982 60	\$51,638,174 13	\$14,891,982 60	
	14,891,982 60		14,891,982 60		
Total cash and transfer receipts.....	\$75,839,859 28		\$86,530,156 73		
Total cash and transfer payments.....					

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments.

Funds	State Treasurer	
	Sundries	Int. on deposits
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....		
2. Adult Blind Fund.....		
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....		
5. Bond Investment Fund.....		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....		
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....		
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....		
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....		
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....		
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....		
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....		
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....		
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	\$1,635 00	
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	9,601 80	
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....		
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....		
22. Forestry Fund.....		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
24. General Fund.....	5 00	\$194,909 41
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....		
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....		
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....		
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
34. Motor Vehicle Fund.....		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....		
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....		
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....		
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
42. Railway Tax Fund.....		
43. Rock Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....	65,190 74	
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund.....		
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....	858,000 00	
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....	8,112 13	
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....		
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....		
62. State Banking Fund.....		
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....		
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....		
65. State High School Fund.....		
66. State Highway Fund.....	3,560,708 89	
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....	26,764 64	
68. State Library Fund.....		
69. State Optometry Fund.....		
70. State Printing Fund.....		
71. State School Fund.....	329,825 43	
72. State School Book Fund.....		
73. State School Land Fund.....	247,286 10	
74. State School Land Deposit Fund.....		
75. State University Fund.....		
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....	6,825 00	
78. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
79. Text-book Royalty Fund.....		
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....		
81. University Fund.....	49,845 00	
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
83. War Bond Fund.....		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....		
Totals.....	\$5,163,799 73	\$194,909 41

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments,

Funds	Register State Land Office	Trustees of Home for Adult Blind
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....		
2. Adult Blind Fund.....		\$22,778 88
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....		
5. Bond Investment Fund.....		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....		
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....		
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....		
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....		
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....		
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....		
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....		
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....		
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....		
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....		
22. Forestry Fund.....		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
24. General Fund.....	\$3,173 25	
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....		
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....		
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....		
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
34. Motor Vehicle Fund.....		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....		
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....		
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....		
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
42. Railway Tax Fund.....		
43. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund.....		
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....		
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....		
62. State Banking Fund.....		
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....		
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....		
65. State High School Fund.....		
66. State Highway Fund.....		
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
68. State Library Fund.....		
69. State Optometry Fund.....		
70. State Printing Fund.....		
71. State School Fund.....		
72. State School Book Fund.....		
73. State School Land Fund.....		
74. State School Land Deposit Fund.....		
75. State University Fund.....		
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....		
78. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
79. Textbook Royalty Fund.....		
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....		
81. University Fund.....		
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
83. War Bond Fund.....		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....		
Totals	\$3,173 25	\$22,778 88

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments,

Funds	Clerk of Appellate	
	First district	Second district
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....		
2. Adult Blind Fund.....		
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....		
5. Bond Investment Fund.....		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....		
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....		
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....		
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....		
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....		
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....	\$1,297 25	
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....		\$2,471 00
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....		
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....		
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....		
22. Forestry Fund.....		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
24. General Fund.....		
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....	1,297 25	2,471 00
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....		
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....		
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
34. Motor Vehicle Fund.....		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....		
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....		
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....		
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
42. Railway Tax Fund.....		
43. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund.....		
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....		
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....		
62. State Banking Fund.....		
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....		
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....		
65. State High School Fund.....		
66. State Highway Fund.....		
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
68. State Library Fund.....		
69. State Optometry Fund.....		
70. State Printing Fund.....		
71. State School Fund.....		
72. State School Book Fund.....		
73. State School Land Fund.....		
74. State School Land Deposit Fund.....		
75. State University Fund.....		
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....		
78. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
79. Textbook Royalty Fund.....		
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....		
81. University Fund.....		
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
83. War Bond Fund.....		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....		
Totals.....	\$2,594 50	\$4,942 00

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments.

Funds	Board of Control	State Engineer
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....		
2. Adult Blind Fund.....		
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....		
5. Bond Investment Fund.....		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....		
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....		
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....		
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....		
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....		
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....		
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....		
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....		\$87,332 49
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....		
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....		
22. Forestry Fund.....		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
24. General Fund.....	\$435 37	29,211 93
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....		
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....		
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....		
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
34. Motor Vehicle Fund.....		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		193 60
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....		
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....		
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....		
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
42. Railway Tax Fund.....		
43. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	20 85	
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund.....		
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....		
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		418 70
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....		
62. State Banking Fund.....		
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....		
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....		
65. State High School Fund.....		
66. State Highway Fund.....		
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
68. State Library Fund.....		
69. State Optometry Fund.....		
70. State Printing Fund.....		
71. State School Fund.....		
72. State School Book Fund.....		
73. State School Land Fund.....		
74. State School Land Deposit Fund.....		
75. State University Fund.....		
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		40 00
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....		
78. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
79. Textbook Royalty Fund.....		
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....		
81. University Fund.....		
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
83. War Bond Fund.....		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....		
Totals	\$456 23	\$87,226 72

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments.

Funds	Labor Commission	State Board of Health
1. Accident Prevention Fund		
2. Adult Blind Fund		
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund		
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund		
5. Bond Investment Fund		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund		
7. Bureau of Labor Statisties Contingent Fund	\$10,945 00	\$35 00
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund		
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund		
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund		
11. Corporation Commission Fund		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund		
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund		
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund		
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund		
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund		
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund		
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund		
21. Folsom Prison Fund		
22. Forestry Fund		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund		
24. General Fund	500 00	3,831 45
25. Industrial Accident Fund		
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
27. Interest and Sinking Fund		
28. Jute Revolving Fund		
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund		
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund		
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund		
33. Mining Bureau Fund		
34. Motor Vehicle Fund		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund		
36. Needles School District Bond Fund		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund		
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund		
40. Railroad Commission Fund		
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund		
42. Railway Tax Fund		
43. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund		
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund		
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund		
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund		
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund		
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund		
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund		
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund		
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund		
62. State Banking Fund		
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund		
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund		
65. State High School Fund		
66. State Highway Fund		
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund		
68. State Library Fund		
69. State Optometry Fund		
70. State Printing Fund		
71. State School Fund		
72. State School Book Fund		
73. State School Land Fund		
74. State School Land Deposit Fund		
75. State University Fund		
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund		
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund		
78. Supreme Court Library Fund		
79. Textbook Royalty Fund		
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund		
81. University Fund		
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund		
83. War Bond Fund		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund		
Totals	\$11,445 00	\$3,896 45

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments,

Funds	Managers Agnews Hospital	Managers Mendocino Hospital
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....		
2. Adult Blind Fund.....		
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	\$34,955 31	
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....		
5. Bond Investment Fund.....		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....		
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....		
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....		
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....		
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....		
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....		
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....		
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....		
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....		
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....		
22. Forestry Fund.....		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
24. General Fund.....		
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....		
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....		
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....		
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		\$17,315 33
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
34. Motor Vehicle Fund.....		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....		
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....		
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....		
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
42. Railway Tax Fund.....		
43. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund.....		
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....		
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....		
62. State Banking Fund.....		
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....		
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....		
65. State High School Fund.....		
66. State Highway Fund.....		
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
68. State Library Fund.....		
69. State Optometry Fund.....		
70. State Printing Fund.....		
71. State School Fund.....		
72. State School Book Fund.....		
73. State School Land Fund.....		
74. State School Land Deposit Fund.....		
75. State University Fund.....		
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....		
78. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
79. Textbook Royalty Fund.....		
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....		
81. University Fund.....		
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
83. War Bond Fund.....		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....		
Totals	\$34,955 31	\$17,315 33

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments,

Funds	Trustees Whittier State School	Trustees Chico State Normal School
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....		
2. Adult Blind Fund.....		
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....		
5. Bond Investment Fund.....		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....		
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....		
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....		
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....		
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		\$3,933 52
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....		
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....		
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....		
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....		
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....		
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....		
22. Forestry Fund.....		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
24. General Fund.....		
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....		
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....		
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....		
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
34. Motor Vehicle Fund.....		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....		
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....		
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....		
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
42. Railway Tax Fund.....		
43. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund.....		
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....		
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....		
62. State Banking Fund.....		
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....		
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....		
65. State High School Fund.....		
66. State Highway Fund.....		
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
68. State Library Fund.....		
69. State Optometry Fund.....		
70. State Printing Fund.....		
71. State School Fund.....		
72. State School Book Fund.....		
73. State School Land Fund.....		
74. State School Land Deposit Fund.....		
75. State University Fund.....		
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....		
78. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
79. Textbook Royalty Fund.....		
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....		
81. University Fund.....		
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
83. War Bond Fund.....		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....	\$10,843 41	
Totals.....	\$10,843 41	\$3,936 52

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments.

Funds	California Polytechnic School	State Board of Forestry
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....		
2. Adult Blind Fund.....		
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....		
5. Bond Investment Fund.....		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....		
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....		
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....	\$36,770 58	
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....		
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....		
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....		
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....		
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....		
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....		
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....		
22. Forestry Fund.....		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
24. General Fund.....	500 00	\$1 70
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....		
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....		
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....		
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
34. Motor Vehicle Fund.....		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....		
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....		
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....		
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
42. Railway Tax Fund.....		
43. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund.....		
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....		
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....		
62. State Banking Fund.....		
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....		
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....		
65. State High School Fund.....		
66. State Highway Fund.....		
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
68. State Library Fund.....		
69. State Optometry Fund.....		
70. State Printing Fund.....		
71. State School Fund.....		
72. State School Book Fund.....		
73. State School Land Fund.....		
74. State School Land Deposit Fund.....		
75. State University Fund.....		
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....		
78. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
79. Textbook Royalty Fund.....		
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....		
81. University Fund.....		
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
83. War Bond Fund.....		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....		
Totals.....	\$37,270 58	\$1 50

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments.

Funds	Town of Colusa	Catholic Orphan Asylum
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....		
2. Adult Blind Fund.....		
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....		
5. Bond Investment Fund.....		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....		
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....		
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....		
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....		
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....		
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....		
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....		
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....		
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....		
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....		
22. Forestry Fund.....		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
24. General Fund.....	\$596 52	\$12 50
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....		
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....		
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....		
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
34. Motor Vehicle Fund.....		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....		
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....		
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....		
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
42. Railway Tax Fund.....		
43. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund.....		
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....		
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....		
62. State Banking Fund.....		
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....		
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....		
65. State High School Fund.....		
66. State Highway Fund.....		
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
68. State Library Fund.....		
69. State Optometry Fund.....		
70. State Printing Fund.....		
71. State School Fund.....		
72. State School Book Fund.....		
73. State School Land Fund.....		
74. State School Land Deposit Fund.....		
75. State University Fund.....		
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....		
78. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
79. Textbook Royalty Fund.....		
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....		
81. University Fund.....		
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
83. War Bond Fund.....		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....		
Totals.....	\$596 52	\$12 50

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments.

Funds	Fure Food Commission	State Mining Bureau
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....		
2. Adult Blind Fund.....		
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....		
5. Bond Investment Fund.....		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....		
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....		
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....		
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....		
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....		
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....		
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....		
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....		
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....		
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....		
22. Forestry Fund.....		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
24. General Fund.....	\$357 50	\$1 00
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....		
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....		
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....		
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
34. Motor Vehiele Fund.....		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....		
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....		
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....		
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
42. Railway Tax Fund.....		
43. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund.....		
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....		
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....		
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....		
62. State Banking Fund.....		
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....		
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....		
65. State High School Fund.....		
66. State Highway Fund.....		
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
68. State Library Fund.....		
69. State Optometry Fund.....		
70. State Printing Fund.....		
71. State School Fund.....		
72. State School Book Fund.....		
73. State School Land Fund.....		
74. State School Land Deposit Fund.....		
75. State University Fund.....		
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....		
78. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
79. Textbook Royalty Fund.....		
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....		
81. University Fund.....		
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
83. War Bond Fund.....		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....		
Totals	\$357 50	\$1 00

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fourth fiscal year, from whom received and receipts, total cash and transfer payments.

Funds	Cash receipts	Transfer receipts
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....		
2. Adult Blind Fund.....		
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	\$22,778 88	
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....	34,955 31	
5. Bond Investment Fund.....		
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....	8,661 73	
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....	10,980 00	
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....	36,770 58	
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....	4,858 15	
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	3,936 52	
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....		
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....	1,297 25	
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....	2,471 00	
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....	528 75	
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....	37,362 49	
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	1,635 00	
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	45,586 95	
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....	182,906 41	
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....		
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....	11,945 41	
22. Forestry Fund.....		
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	1,576 00	
24. General Fund.....	14,285,434 06	
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....		
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		\$30,000 00
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		141,435 00
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....	273,245 01	
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....	195,000 00	100,000 00
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	12 40	
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....	2,856 20	
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	17,315 33	
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
34. Motor Vehicle Fund.....		
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	47,833 66	
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....		
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....		
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....	1,273,446 25	
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....	3,069 64	
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....	72,228 15	226 25
41. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
42. Railway Tax Fund.....	4,941 38	
43. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....	2 43	
44. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....		
45. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....		
46. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
47. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	128 95	
48. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	1,422,908 70	
49. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....		
50. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....	65,190 74	211,949 72
51. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	10,064 25	
52. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		
53. San Quentin Prison Fund.....	120,716 22	
54. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	2,575 50	
55. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....		
56. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....		
57. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....	858,000 00	
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....	8,112 13	60,167 88
59. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....	14,564 43	
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	62,147 92	
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....		
62. State Banking Fund.....	76,659 28	
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....	9,939 06	
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....		
65. State High School Fund.....		572,715 00
66. State Highway Fund.....	3,561,632 29	
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....	26,764 64	87,035 31
68. State Library Fund.....	129 47	42,000 00
69. State Optometry Fund.....		
70. State Printing Fund.....	310,533 08	
71. State School Fund.....	1,231,327 33	3,898,795 00
72. State School Book Fund.....	78,355 65	
73. State School Land Fund.....	319,927 08	50,727 50
74. State School Land Deposit Fund.....	80 00	
75. State University Fund.....		813,823 99
76. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	29,075 11	
77. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....	108,956 86	127,500 00
78. Supreme Court Library Fund.....	1,452 33	
79. Textbook Royalty Fund.....	27,685 91	
80. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....	62,052 82	
81. University Fund.....	49,845 00	
82. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....		
83. War Bond Fund.....		
84. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....	10,843 41	
Totals.....	\$25,052,863 10	\$6,136,375 70

No. 2—CONCLUDED.

into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1912, total cash and transfer and balances carried forward June 30, 1913.

Total of cash and transfer receipts	Balances brought forward	Total of receipts and balances	Cash payments	Transfer payments	Total of cash and transfer payments	Balances carried forward
\$22,778 88	\$16,546 79	\$39,325 67	\$24,591 75		\$24,591 75	\$14,733 92
34,955 31	33,075 77	68,061 08	36,282 40		36,282 40	31,748 68
8,661 73	10,892 08	19,553 81	7,615 62		7,615 62	11,938 19
10,980 00	12,363 69	23,343 69	13,032 61		13,032 61	10,311 08
36,770 58	5,996 83	42,767 41	36,413 31		36,413 31	6,354 10
4,858 15	1,485 11	6,343 26	6,126 07		6,126 07	217 19
3,936 52	1,125 97	5,062 49	2,747 09		2,747 09	2,315 40
1,297 25	4,379 75	5,677 00	869 90		869 90	5,007 10
2,471 00	2,574 62	5,045 62	1,282 86		1,282 86	3,762 76
528 75	702 30	1,231 05	277 60		277 60	933 45
37,362 49	4,192 20	41,554 69	34,792 40		34,792 40	6,762 29
1,635 00	17,006 92	18,701 92	6,095 00		6,095 00	12,606 92
45,586 95	35,747 72	81,334 67	33,365 70		33,365 70	47,968 97
182,906 41	53,807 50	236,713 91	210,689 17		210,689 17	26,024 74
	179 00	179 00				179 00
11,945 41	12 03	11,957 44	10,205 15		10,205 15	1,752 29
	290 59	290 59	120 71		120 71	169 88
1,576 00	1,321 45	2,897 45	1,651 24		1,651 24	1,246 21
14,285,434 06	5,064,262 90	19,349,696 96	8,340,180 16	\$5,862,569 21	14,202,749 37	5,143,947 59
30,000 00	9,082 97	39,082 97	30,497 56		30,497 56	8,585 41
141,435 00	70,717 50	212,152 50	141,435 00		141,435 00	70,717 50
273,245 01	68,729 04	341,974 05	163,425 70		163,425 70	178,548 35
295,000 00		295,000 00	115,165 44		115,165 44	179,834 56
12 40	65 07	77 47				77 47
2,856 20	350 00	3,206 20	3,020 40		3,020 40	185 80
17,315 33	15,392 35	32,707 68	8,781 26		8,781 26	23,926 42
47,333 66	34,525 65	81,859 31	53,737 46		53,737 46	28,121 85
	183 75	183 75				183 75
1,273,446 25	1,268,102 40	2,541,548 65	906,925 47		906,925 47	1,634,623 18
3,099 64	12 15	3,111 79	2,046 47		2,046 47	1,065 32
72,454 40	1,050 07	73,504 47				73,504 47
	1,904 52	1,904 52				1,904 52
	30,263 94	30,263 94				30,263 94
4,941 38	2,637 97	7,579 35	2,579 35		2,579 35	5,000 00
2 43	109 61	112 04				112 04
	125 88	125 88				125 88
128 95	51 71	180 66	79 38		79 38	101 28
1,422,998 70	63,777 17	1,486,685 87	1,114,087 88	272,117 60	1,383,205 48	103,481 39
	5,492 88	5,492 88				5,492 88
277,140 46	36,166 14	313,306 60	269,306 71		269,306 71	43,999 89
10,064 25	2,787 55	12,851 80	10,411 45		10,411 45	2,440 35
	36 14	36 14				36 14
120,716 22	243,576 44	364,292 66	64,156 12		64,156 12	300,136 54
2,575 50	549 04	3,124 54	2,771 60		2,771 60	352 94
858,000 00	970,811 56	1,828,811 56	1,637,533 94		1,637,533 94	191,277 62
68,280 01	36,666 65	104,946 66	73,980 00		73,980 00	30,966 66
14,564 43	10,617 05	25,181 48	12,149 25		12,149 25	13,032 23
62,147 92	68,531 46	130,679 38	75,142 83		75,142 83	55,536 55
76,659 23	17,896 14	94,555 42	78,394 87		78,394 87	16,169 55
9,969 06	5,738 58	15,707 64	1,520 00		1,520 00	14,187 64
572,715 00	4,225 47	576,940 47	573,162 62		573,162 62	3,777 85
3,551,632 29	246,433 29	3,808,065 58	1,127,233 56	1,688 89	1,128,922 45	2,679,143 13
113,800 00	8,000 00	121,800 00	42,620 00		42,620 00	79,180 00
42,129 47	3,527 78	45,657 25	42,130 97		42,130 97	3,526 28
310,533 08	24,114 18	334,647 26	278,152 61		278,152 61	56,494 65
5,130,122 33	522,757 84	5,652,880 17	5,047,104 82		5,047,104 82	605,775 35
78,355 65	118,698 53	197,054 18	117,140 26		117,140 26	79,913 92
370,654 58	557,922 48	928,577 06	842,576 95		842,576 95	86,000 11
80 00	98,400 00	98,400 00	1,440 00		1,440 00	97,040 00
813,823 99	847 94	814,671 93	814,671 93		814,671 93	
29,075 11	7,795 44	35,870 55	25,780 07		25,780 07	11,690 48
236,456 86	11,847 97	248,304 83	243,665 83		243,665 83	4,639 00
1,452 33	4,321 44	5,773 77	1,031 48		1,031 48	4,742 29
27,685 91	325 04	28,010 95	27,656 64		27,656 64	354 31
62,052 82	55,460 78	117,513 60	117,513 60		117,513 60	
49,845 00		49,845 00	49,845 00		49,845 00	
	2,829 76	2,829 76				2,829 76
10,843 41	3,781 82	14,625 23	13,093 82		13,093 82	1,531 41
\$31,189,238 80	\$9,903,533 86	\$41,092,772 66	\$22,898,357 04	\$6,136,375 70	\$22,898,357 04	\$12,058,039 92

STATEMENT

Receipts from County Treasurers

Counties	General Fund	School Fund
1. Alameda -----	\$122,180 68	\$68,331 93
2. Alpine -----		470 07
3. Amador -----	924 54	4,388 60
4. Butte -----	5,903 64	8,943 81
5. Calaveras -----	2,539 66	2,981 45
6. Colusa -----	4,107 96	3,881 60
7. Contra Costa -----	14,859 31	17,896 50
8. Del Norte -----	126 98	911 50
9. El Dorado -----	2,253 55	3,204 91
10. Fresno -----	29,222 28	31,106 56
11. Glenn -----	13,700 15	4,328 80
12. Humboldt -----	90,984 10	17,056 55
13. Imperial -----	1,881 00	10,363 65
14. Inyo -----	3,524 28	2,812 15
15. Kern -----	9,559 75	30,177 70
16. Kings -----	1,139 96	7,583 57
17. Lake -----	1,481 77	2,584 96
18. Lassen -----	2,157 39	5,579 52
19. Los Angeles -----	506,026 33	246,372 76
20. Madera -----	1,208 53	3,778 98
21. Marin -----	36,273 87	6,797 45
22. Mariposa -----	1,501 34	1,964 92
23. Mendocino -----	3,018 49	11,519 49
24. Merced -----	3,283 22	7,541 87
25. Modoc -----	1,383 42	2,796 76
26. Mono -----	126 87	1,470 41
27. Monterey -----	3,283 63	3,284 69
28. Napa -----	10,782 41	4,859 55
29. Nevada -----	1,693 56	3,560 60
30. Orange -----	5,494 49	12,661 50
31. Placer -----	2,312 43	6,151 10
32. Plumas -----	647 19	2,141 90
33. Riverside -----	9,942 03	15,579 73
34. Sacramento -----	63,762 95	21,686 90
35. San Benito -----	278 77	4,057 12
36. San Bernardino -----	21,865 16	30,848 84
37. San Diego -----	20,315 25	33,152 22
38. San Francisco -----	632,660 97	89,110 10
39. San Joaquin -----	31,696 13	18,705 44
40. San Luis Obispo -----	8,466 43	6,224 93
41. San Matco -----	24,033 69	6,989 82
42. Santa Barbara -----	5,954 03	9,243 13
43. Santa Clara -----	58,921 36	18,779 45
44. Santa Cruz -----	9,741 77	8,253 00
45. Shasta -----	2,785 68	7,010 63
46. Sierra -----	721 09	1,577 60
47. Siskiyou -----	2,258 92	9,541 43
48. Solano -----	7,574 26	7,094 50
49. Sonoma -----	14,862 89	12,566 30
50. Stanislaus -----	3,825 49	12,655 70
51. Sutter -----	1,686 38	2,186 30
52. Tehama -----	1,250 57	4,418 08
53. Trinity -----	208 81	2,290 80
54. Tulare -----	18,947 53	16,768 78
55. Tuolumne -----	6,165 36	5,090 72
56. Ventura -----	3,457 61	7,560 04
57. Yolo -----	6,866 87	7,288 85
58. Yuba -----	17,812 79	3,810 90
Totals -----	\$1,859,093 57	\$899,358 92

No. 3.

for the Sixty-fourth Fiscal Year.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund	State School Land Fund	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	Sacramento Drainage District Fund	Total Receipts	Counties
\$102,759 16		\$3,436 34		\$296,708 11	Alameda.
144 64				614 71	Alpine.
2,570 57				7,883 71	Amador.
9,545 25				24,392 70	Butte.
2,614 24	\$290 00			8,425 35	Calaveras.
6,029 53	320 00	208 92		14,548 01	Colusa.
16,992 45	2 50	1,613 78		51,364 54	Contra Costa.
1,929 78				2,968 28	Del Norte.
2,580 71	1,228 47	2,197 79		11,465 43	El Dorado.
31,358 29	3,334 27	250 54		95,271 94	Fresno.
6,731 06				24,760 01	Glenn.
15,255 64	138 77			123,435 06	Humboldt.
6,920 55	5,600 00			24,205 20	Imperial.
2,157 30	1,660 00	813 37		10,467 10	Inyo.
30,013 77	7,240 43	1,302 23		78,293 88	Kern.
5,763 21	560 00			15,046 74	Kings.
2,076 16	139 48			6,282 37	Lake.
2,586 36	5,763 05			16,083 32	Lassen.
309,139 32	3,640 00	18,356 36		1,083,534 77	Los Angeles.
5,357 63	1,760 00			12,105 14	Madera.
8,559 89				51,631 21	Marin.
1,399 29	680 00			5,545 55	Mariposa.
6,605 79	1,436 58			22,580 35	Mendocino.
9,242 13	636 02	62 76		20,766 00	Merced.
2,854 63	2,040 00			9,079 81	Modoc.
439 07	836 46			2,866 81	Mono.
11,858 70	1,190 83			19,617 85	Monterey.
6,877 49	500 00	705 92		23,735 37	Napa.
3,009 81	245 00			8,568 97	Nevada.
17,973 23				36,129 22	Orange.
4,442 60	480 00			13,389 13	Placer.
2,618 09		284 42		5,691 60	Plumas.
11,318 34	5,887 56			42,727 66	Riverside.
36,118 30		3,706 05		125,274 20	Sacramento.
3,238 43	1,001 59			8,575 91	San Benito.
17,666 80	16,743 31			87,664 41	San Bernardino.
24,562 90	3,818 70			81,849 07	San Diego.
268,618 43				990,389 50	San Francisco.
25,526 38	480 00	633 36		77,041 31	San Joaquin.
7,917 56	360 00			22,968 92	San Luis Obispo.
12,740 46	40 00	301 34		44,105 31	San Mateo.
12,960 46				28,157 62	Santa Barbara.
32,868 69	61 99			110,631 49	Santa Clara.
7,973 48		2,591 98		28,560 23	Santa Cruz.
5,749 04	480 00			16,025 35	Shasta.
919 78				3,218 47	Sierra.
8,187 80	1,127 58			21,115 73	Siskiyou.
10,566 45	160 00		\$2 43	25,427 46	Solano.
16,150 13	80 00	19 99		43,679 31	Sonoma.
11,693 02				27,574 21	Stanislaus.
3,247 04				7,119 72	Sutter.
5,604 00	930 45			12,203 10	Tehama.
1,311 40	840 00			4,660 01	Trinity.
17,430 00	320 00			53,466 31	Tulare.
3,669 54	50 00			14,975 62	Tuolumne.
12,117 42				23,135 07	Ventura.
8,568 96	160 00			22,884 68	Yolo.
3,441 68				25,065 37	Yuba.
\$1,208,602 83	\$72,257 04	\$35,985 15	\$2 43	\$4,075,299 94	

STATEMENT No. 4.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913. Total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	State Treasurer		County Treasurers	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Harbor Commissioners	Secretary of State
	Sundries	Int. on deposits				
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnew's State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....	\$11,985 99					
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	1,785 00					
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	9,675 06		\$13,589 57			
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....	15,577 01	\$230,926 98	2,119,486 24	\$1,506 21		\$0 34,461 43
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Presentation Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....	1,173,362 80					
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....			1,205,833 38			
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....								
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....								
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....								
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....								
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....								
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....								
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....								
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....								
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....								\$1,538,162 93
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....	92,966 14							
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....								
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....								
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....								
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....								
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....	13,000 00						37,135 45	
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....								
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....	4,843,000 00							
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....	32,804 24							
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....								
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....								
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....								
63.	State Banking Fund.....								
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....								
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....								
66.	State High School Fund.....								
67.	State Highway Fund.....	6,371,027 00							
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....	69,577 18							
69.	State Library Fund.....								
70.	State Optometry Fund.....								
71.	State Printing Fund.....								
72.	State School Fund.....	350,717 57						881,800 36	
73.	State School Book Fund.....								
74.	State School Land Fund.....								
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....	234,177 40						34,905 31	2,040 25
76.	State University Fund.....								
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....								
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....	91,196 24							
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....								
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....								
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....	74,541 55							
82.	University Fund.....	49,845 00							
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....								
84.	War Bond Fund.....								
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....								
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....								
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....								
88.	Receivers' Fund.....								
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....								
Totals.....									\$13,434,988 24
									\$230,925 98
									\$4,293,750 31
									\$8,546,46
									\$1,538,162 93
									\$834,430 43

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid, Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Insurance Commissioner	Surveyor General	Register State Land Office	Trustees of Hospital for Adult Blind	Warden Sacramento Prison	Warden Folsom Prison
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....				\$22,031 95		
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....	\$69,277 92	\$1,084 50	\$2,465 40		\$156 45	3 34
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						
					103,577 70	
						\$7,801 77

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....				
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....				
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....				
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....				
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....				
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....				
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....				
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....				
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....				
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....				
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....				
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....				
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....				
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....				
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....				
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....				
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....				
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....				
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....				
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....				
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....				
63.	State Banking Fund.....				
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....				
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....				
66.	State High School Fund.....				
67.	State Highway Fund.....				
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....				
69.	State Library Fund.....				
70.	State Library Fund.....				
71.	State Printing Fund.....				
72.	State School Fund.....				
73.	State School Book Fund.....				
74.	State School Land Fund.....				
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....				
76.	State University Fund.....				
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....				
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....				
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....				
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....				
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....				
82.	University Fund.....				
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....				
84.	War Bond Fund.....				
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....				
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....				
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....				
88.	Receivers Fund.....				
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....				
Totals.....					
					\$69,277 92
					\$1,064 62
					\$2,465 40
					\$22,439 95
					\$309,086 88
					\$7,805 11

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Fish and Game Commissioners	Superintendent of State Printing	Contingent Fund Accounts	Railroad Companies	Clerk of Appellate Court	
					First District	Second District
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adolt Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Bailor Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....					\$1,547 25	
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						\$2,336 70
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....	\$108,767 32					
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....	26,985 00	\$25 40			1,547 25	2,336 70
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Nurses School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						\$33,467 76
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....					
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....					
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....					
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....					
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....					
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....					
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....					
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....					
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....					
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....					
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
56.	School Teachers' Retirement Fund.....					
57.	School Teachers' Permanent-Salary Fund.....					
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....					
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....					
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....					
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....					
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....					
63.	State Banking Fund.....					
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....					
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....					
66.	State High School Fund.....					
67.	State Highway Fund.....					
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....					
69.	State Library Fund.....					
70.	State Optometry Fund.....					
71.	State Printing Fund.....					
72.	State School Fund.....			280,666 72		
73.	State School Book Fund.....					
74.	State School Land Fund.....					
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....					
76.	State University Fund.....					
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....					
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....					
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....					
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....					
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....					
82.	University Fund.....					
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....					
84.	War Bond Fund.....					
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....					
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....					
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....					
88.	Receivers Fund.....					
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....					
					\$225,752 82	
					\$280,692 12	
					\$63,467 76	
					\$3,094 50	
						\$4,473 40

Totals

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Clerk Appellate Court, Third District	Clerk of Supreme Court	Commissioner in Lunacy	Directors of Veterans' Home	State Taxes	Building and Loan Commissioners
1. Accident Prevention Fund						
2. Adult Blind Fund						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund						
5. Bond Investment Fund						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund						
11. Corporation Commission Fund						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund	8676 00					
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund						
21. Folsom Prison Fund						
22. Forestry Fund						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund						
24. General Fund	646 00	\$5,387 00	\$2,588 80		\$12,933,680 10	\$8,831 51
25. Industrial Accident Fund						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund						
28. Jute Revolving Fund						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund						
34. Mining Bureau Fund						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund						
41. Railroad Commission Fund						

42.	Rayway Tax Contingent Fund.					
43.	Rayway Tax Fund.					
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.					
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.					
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.					
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.					
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.					
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.					
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.					
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.					
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.					
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.					
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.					
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.					
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.					
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.					
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.					
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.					
60.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.					
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.					
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.					
63.	State Banking Fund.					
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.					
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.					
66.	State High School Fund.					
67.	State Highway Fund.					
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.					
69.	State Library Fund.					
70.	State Library Fund.					
71.	State Optometry Fund.					
72.	State Printing Fund.					
73.	State School Fund.					
74.	State School Book Fund.					
75.	State School Land Fund.					
76.	State School Land Deposit Fund.					
77.	State University Fund.					
78.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.					
79.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.					
80.	Supreme Court Library Fund.					
81.	Textbook Royalty Fund.	1,507 90				
82.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.					
83.	University Fund.					
84.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.					
85.	War Bond Fund.					
86.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.					
87.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.					
88.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.					
89.	Receivers Fund					
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.					
Totals						\$1,332 00
						\$7,985 50
						\$2,588 80
						\$8,603 93
						\$42,963,600 10
						\$8,331 51

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	State Engineer	Labor Commissioner	State Board Dental Examiners	State Board Medical Examiners	State Mining Bureau	State Board of Health
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	\$91 00					
4. Ballet Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....		\$11,485 10				
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....			\$18,777 21			
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....	37,495 91					
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	18,101 35	16 65			\$585 00	\$5,310 28
24. General Fund.....						
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....	1,031 01					
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Practitioner Fund.....				\$200 00		
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....				29,592 18		
33. Menlo Park State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....					3,123 21	
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....	703 80					
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	179 20					
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						44,502 10

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....													
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....													
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....													
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....													
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....													
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....													
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....													
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....													
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....													
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....													
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....													
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....													
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....													
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....													
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....													
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....													
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....													
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....													
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....													
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....			1,024 05										
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....													
63.	State Banking Fund.....													
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....													
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....													
66.	State High School Fund.....													
67.	State Highway Fund.....													
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....			5,595 04										
69.	State Library Fund.....													
70.	State Optometry Fund.....													
71.	State Printing Fund.....													
72.	State School Fund.....													
73.	State School Book Fund.....													
74.	State School Land Fund.....													
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....													
76.	State University Fund.....													
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....													
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans Home Contingent Fund.....													
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....													
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....			20 90										
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....													
82.	University Fund.....													
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners Contingent Fund.....													
84.	War Bond Fund.....													
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....													
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....													
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....													
88.	Receivers Fund.....													
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....													
Totals									\$64,332 27	\$11,701 75	\$18,777 21	\$29,792 18	\$3,708 26	\$40,817 28

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1914, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1915.

Funds	State Railroad Commission	Board of Education	Directors State Agricultural Society	Superintendent of Banks	State Board of Pharmacy	Industrial Accident Commission
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....		\$921 80	\$948 20			\$140 00
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						658 70
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....	\$82,389 89					

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....					
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....					
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....					
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....					
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....					
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....					
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....					
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....					
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....					
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....					
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....	3,128 50				
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....					
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....					
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....					
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....					
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....					
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....					
63.	State Banking Fund.....	81,037 00				
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....					
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....					
66.	State High School Fund.....					
67.	State Highway Fund.....					
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....					
69.	State Library Fund.....					
70.	State Optometry Fund.....					
71.	State Printing Fund.....					
72.	State School Fund.....					
73.	State School Book Fund.....					
74.	State School Land Fund.....					
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....					
76.	State University Fund.....					
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....					
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....					
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....					
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....					
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....					
82.	University Fund.....					
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....					
84.	War Bond Fund.....					
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....					
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....					
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....					
88.	Receivers' Fund.....					
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....					
Totals.....						
						\$82,580 89
						\$4,371 92
						\$81,085 20
						\$94,242 04
						\$83 89
						\$374,881 03
						\$875,679 73

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Trustees State Library	State Board of Optometry	Board Veterinary Medicine Examiners	State Board of Control	Managers Agnews Hospital	Trustees California Polytechnic School
1. Accident Prevention Fund						
2. Adult Blind Fund						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund					\$45,075 56	
4. Bahot Paper Revolving Fund						
5. Bond Investment Fund						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund						\$22,351 61
11. Corporation Commission Fund						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund						
21. Folsom Prison Fund						
22. Forestry Fund						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund						
24. General Fund				\$266 48	167 97	
25. Industrial Accident Fund			\$4 51			
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund						
28. Jute Revolving Fund						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund						
34. Mining Bureau Fund						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund						
41. Railroad Commission Fund						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.					
43.	Railway Tax Fund.					
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.					
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.					
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.					
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.					
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.					
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.					
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.					
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.					
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.					
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.					
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.					
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.					
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.					
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.					
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.					
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.					
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.					
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.					
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.					
63.	State Banking Fund.					
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.					
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.					
66.	State High School Fund.					
67.	State Highway Fund.					
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.					
69.	State Library Fund.	\$213 74				
70.	State Library Interest and Sinking Fund.					
71.	State Optometry Fund.		\$11,190 94			
72.	State Printing Fund.			1 40		
73.	State School Book Fund.					
74.	State School Land Fund.					
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.					
76.	State University Fund.					
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.					
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.					
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.					
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.					
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.					
82.	University Fund.					
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.			280 00		
84.	War Bond Fund.					
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.					
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.					
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.					
88.	Receivers' Fund.					
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.					
Totals						
		\$213 74	\$11,190 94	\$285 91	\$2,516 48	\$22,951 61

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Trustees California School for Deaf and Blind	Trustees Chico Normal School	Trustees Fresno Normal School	Trustees Los Angeles Normal School	Managers Mendocino State Hospital	Managers Napa State Hospital
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....	\$5,112 26					
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....		\$3,866 65				
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....			\$1,427 50			
24. General Fund.....				\$851 65	\$200 22	\$109 18
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....				300,000 00		
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....				510 82		
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....					16,203 12	
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						38,921 29

42. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....							
43. Railway Tax Fund.....							
44. Rock-Crushers Revolving Fund.....							
45. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....							
46. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....							
47. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....							
48. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
49. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....							
50. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....							
51. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....							
52. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
53. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
54. San Quentin Prison Fund.....							
55. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
56. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....							
57. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....							
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....							
59. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....							
60. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....							
61. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....							
62. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....							
63. State Banking Fund.....							
64. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....							
65. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....							
66. State High School Fund.....							
67. State Highway Fund.....							
68. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....							
69. State Library Fund.....							
70. State Optometry Fund.....							
71. State Printing Fund.....							
72. State School Fund.....							
73. State School Book Fund.....							
74. State School Land Fund.....							
75. State School Land Deposit Fund.....							
76. State University Fund.....							
77. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....							
78. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....							
79. Supreme Court Library Fund.....							
80. Textbook Royalty Fund.....							
81. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....							
82. University Fund.....							
83. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....							
84. War Bond Fund.....							
85. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....							
86. Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....							
87. Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....							
88. Receivers' Fund.....							
89. California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....							
Totals.....	\$6,112 26	\$2,769 05	\$1,466 50	\$500,065 47	\$16,466 34	\$59,000 97	

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....											
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....											
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....											
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....											
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....											
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....											
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....											
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....											
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....											
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....											
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....											
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....											
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....											
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....											
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....											
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....											
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....											
63.	State Banking Fund.....											
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....											
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....											
66.	State High School Fund.....											
67.	State Highway Fund.....											
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....											
69.	State Library Fund.....											
70.	State Optometry Fund.....											
71.	State Printing Fund.....											
72.	State School Fund.....											
73.	State School Book Fund.....											
74.	State School Land Fund.....											
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....											
76.	State University Fund.....											
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....											
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....											
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....											
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....											
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....											
82.	University Fund.....											
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....											
84.	Warf Bond Fund.....											
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....											
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....											
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....											
88.	Receivers Fund.....											
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....											
Totals.....							\$5,827 52	\$419 89	\$435 66	\$7,040 41	\$18,377 77	\$51,269 06

50,885 27

18,077 77

6,555 03

21 00

STATEMENT No. 4--CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Managers Stockton State Hospital	Trustees Whittier State School	Trustees San Francisco State Normal School	State Library Bureau	State Controller	Regents University of California
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnew State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....	\$579 36	\$4,539 27	\$45 54	\$2,745 49	\$49 85	
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						

42. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....							
43. Railway Tax Fund.....							
44. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....							
45. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....							
46. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....							
47. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....							
48. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
49. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....							
50. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....							
51. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....							
52. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	11,126 75						
53. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
54. San Quentin Prison Fund.....							
55. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
56. School Teachers' Retirement Fund.....							
57. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....							
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....							
59. Sonoma Late Home Contingent Fund.....							
60. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....							
61. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....							
62. State Banking Fund.....							
63. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....							
64. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....							
65. State High School Fund.....							
66. State Highway Fund.....							
67. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....							
68. State Library Fund.....							
69. State Library Fund.....							
70. State Optometry Fund.....							
71. State Printing Fund.....							
72. State School Fund.....							
73. State School Book Fund.....							
74. State School Land Fund.....							
75. State School Land Deposit Fund.....							
76. State University Fund.....							
77. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....							
78. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....							
79. Supreme Court Library Fund.....							
80. Textbook Royalty Fund.....							
81. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....							
82. University Fund.....							
83. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....							
84. War Bond Fund.....							
85. Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....							
86. Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....							
87. Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....							
88. Receivers Fund.....							
89. California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....							
Totals.....	\$29,380 09	\$17,382 63	\$11,172 29	\$6,117 14	\$49 85	\$6 50	

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	State Water Commission	Pure Food Commission	Superintendent Capitol Building and Grounds	Conservation Commission	Board of Forestry	Attorney General
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....	\$678 02	\$107 25	\$331 16	\$39 32	\$948 26	\$33 40
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....							
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....							
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....							
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....							
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....							
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....							
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....							
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....							
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....							
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....							
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....							
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....							
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....							
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....							
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....							
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....							
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....							
63.	State Banking Fund.....							
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....							
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....							
66.	State High School Fund.....							
67.	State Highway Fund.....							
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....							
69.	State Library Fund.....							
70.	State Optometry Fund.....							
71.	State Printing Fund.....							
72.	State School Fund.....							
73.	State School Book Fund.....							
74.	State School Land Fund.....							
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....							
76.	State University Fund.....							
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....							
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....							
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....							
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....							
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....							
82.	University Fund.....							
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....							
84.	War Bond Fund.....							
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....							
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....							
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....							
88.	Receivers Fund.....							
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....							
	Totals.....	\$678 02	\$107 25	\$331 16	\$59 32	\$948 26	\$33 40	

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Adjutant General	Reclamation Board	Board of Prison Directors	Board of Charities and Corrections	Sixth District Agricultural Association	Civil Service Commission
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....	\$87 10	\$26 74	\$269 75	\$26 34	\$40 64	\$11 66
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....											
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....											
44.	Rock-Crusher, Revolving Fund.....											
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....											
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....											
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....											
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....											
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....											
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....											
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....											
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....											
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....											
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....											
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....											
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....											
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....											
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....											
63.	State Banking Fund.....											
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....											
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....											
66.	State High School Fund.....											
67.	State Highway Fund.....											
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....											
69.	State Library Fund.....											
70.	State Optometry Fund.....											
71.	State Printing Fund.....											
72.	State School Fund.....											
73.	State School Book Fund.....											
74.	State School Land Fund.....											
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....											
76.	State University Fund.....											
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....											
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....											
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....											
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....											
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....											
82.	University Fund.....											
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....											
84.	War Bond Fund.....											
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....											
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....											
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....											
88.	Receivers Fund.....											
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....											
Totals							\$57 10	\$26 74	\$269 75	\$26 34	\$40 64	\$11 66

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1915, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1916.

Funds	Immigration and Housing Commission	Bank of California	City of Gilroy	Sutro & Company	H. D. McCluskey	City of Sapa
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....	\$28 30	\$5 56	\$13 38	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$2 35
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. July Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Sapa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....										
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....										
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....										
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....										
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....										
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....										
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....										
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....										
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....										
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....										
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....										
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....										
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....										
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....										
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....										
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....										
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....										
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....										
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....										
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....										
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....										
63.	State Banking Fund.....										
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....										
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....										
66.	State High School Fund.....										
67.	State Highway Fund.....										
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....										
69.	State Library Fund.....										
70.	State Library Fund.....										
71.	State Optometry Fund.....										
72.	State Printing Fund.....										
73.	State School Fund.....										
74.	State School Book Fund.....										
75.	State School Land Fund.....										
76.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....										
77.	State University Fund.....										
78.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....										
79.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....										
80.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....										
81.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....										
82.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....										
83.	University Fund.....										
84.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....										
85.	War Bond Fund.....										
86.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....										
87.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....										
88.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....										
89.	Receivers Fund.....										
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....										
Totals.....							\$28 30	\$5 56	\$13 98	\$1 00	\$2 35

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	City of Oakland	Wells Hutchins	D. O. Mills & Company	City of Redlands	Margaret Schallenberg	Will C. Wood
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....	\$277 02	\$4 39	\$125 00	\$100 00	\$133 30	\$133 30
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Mendocino Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.													
43.	Railway Tax Fund.													
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.													
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.													
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.													
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.													
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.													
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.													
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.													
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.													
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.													
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.													
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.													
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.													
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.													
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.													
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.													
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.													
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.													
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.													
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.													
63.	State Banking Fund.													
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.													
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.													
66.	State High School Fund.													
67.	State Highway Fund.													
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.													
69.	State Library Fund.													
70.	State Optometry Fund.													
71.	State Printing Fund.													
72.	State School Fund.													
73.	State School Book Fund.													
74.	State School Land Fund.													
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.													
76.	State University Fund.													
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.													
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.													
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.													
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.													
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.													
82.	University Fund.													
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.													
84.	War Bond Fund.													
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.													
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.													
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.													
88.	Receivers Fund.													
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.													
Totals									\$277 02	\$4 39	\$125 00	\$100 66	\$133 30	\$133 30

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1943, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1944.

Funds	E. R. Snyder	City of Benicela	Frank Adams	California School for Girls	Title Insurance and Trust Company	Unknown
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Arnavas State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....						
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....	\$133 30					
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....							
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....							
44.	Roek-Crusher Revolving Fund.....							
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....							
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....							
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....							
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....							
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....							
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....							
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....							
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....							
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....							
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....							
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....							
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....							
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....							
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....							
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....							
63.	State Banking Fund.....							
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....							
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....							
66.	State High School Fund.....							
67.	State Highway Fund.....							
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....							
69.	State Library Fund.....							
70.	State Opiometry Fund.....							
71.	State Printing Fund.....							
72.	State School Fund.....							
73.	State School Book Fund.....							
74.	State School Land Fund.....							
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....							
76.	State University Fund.....							
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....							
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....							
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....							
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....							
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....							
82.	University Fund.....							
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....							
84.	War Bond Fund.....							
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....							
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....							
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....							
88.	Receivers Fund.....							
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....							
	Totals.....	\$183 30	\$15 65	\$9 75	\$35 82	\$25 80	\$20 00	

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	J. P. Crowder and C. M. Doyle, receivers	Wm. Greer Harrison	J. P. Edloff	Bank of Germany	Peoples Savings Bank	Oakland Bank of Savings
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnew's State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....						
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						

42. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....					
43. Railway Tax Fund.....					
44. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....					
45. Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....					
46. Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....					
47. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....					
48. San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
49. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....					
50. San Francisco Seawall Fund.....					
51. San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....					
52. San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
53. San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
54. San Quentin Prison Fund.....					
55. Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
56. School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....					
57. School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....					
58. Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....					
59. Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....					
60. Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....					
61. Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....					
62. State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....					
63. State Banking Fund.....					
64. State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....					
65. State Compensation Insurance Fund.....					
66. State High School Fund.....					
67. State Highway Fund.....					
68. State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....					
69. State Library Fund.....					
70. State Library Fund.....					
71. State Printing Fund.....					
72. State School Fund.....					
73. State School Book Fund.....					
74. State School Land Fund.....					
75. State School Land Deposit Fund.....					
76. State University Fund.....					
77. Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....					
78. Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....					
79. Supreme Court Library Fund.....					
80. Textbook Royalty Fund.....					
81. United States Forest Reserve Fund.....					
82. University Fund.....					
83. Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....					
84. War Bond Fund.....					
85. Whitler State School Contingent Fund.....					
86. Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....					
87. Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....					
88. Receivers Fund.....	\$68 83	\$82 50	\$4,857 02	\$536 29	\$761 40
89. California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....					
Totals.....	\$68 83	\$82 50	\$4,857 02	\$536 29	\$761 40

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Bank of Monterey	Northern California Bank, Savings	Santa Cruz Bank of Savings and Loan	Sacramento Bank	Alameda Savings Bank	Bank of Dixon
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....						
2. Adult Blind Fund.....						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....						
5. Bond Investment Fund.....						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....						
22. Forestry Fund.....						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
24. General Fund.....						
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....						
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....											
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....											
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....											
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....											
46.	Sacramento and Sap Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....											
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....											
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....											
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....											
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....											
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....											
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....											
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....											
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....											
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....											
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....											
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....											
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....											
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....											
63.	State Banking Fund.....											
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....											
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....											
66.	State High School Fund.....											
67.	State Highway Fund.....											
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....											
69.	State Library Fund.....											
70.	State Library Fund.....											
71.	State Optometry Fund.....											
72.	State Printing Fund.....											
73.	State School Book Fund.....											
74.	State School Land Fund.....											
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....											
76.	State University Fund.....											
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....											
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....											
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....											
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....											
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....											
82.	University Fund.....											
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....											
84.	War Bond Fund.....											
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....											
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....											
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....											
88.	Receivers Fund.....											
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....											
Totals.....							\$5 50	\$534 23	\$311 31	\$968 99	\$46 17	\$90 50

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Stockton Savings Bank	Vallejo Commercial Bank	Domohue-Kelly Banking Company	Farmers Savings Bank of Lakeport	Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco	Bank of Martinez
1. Accident Prevention Fund						
2. Adult Blind Fund						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund						
5. Bond Investment Fund						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund						
11. Corporation Commission Fund						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund						
21. Folsom Prison Fund						
22. Forestry Fund						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund						
24. General Fund						
25. Industrial Accident Fund						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund						
28. Jute Revolving Fund						
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund						
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund						
31. Medical Prosecution Fund						
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund						
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund						
34. Mining Bureau Fund						
35. Motor Vehicle Fund						
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund						
37. Needles School District Bond Fund						
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund						
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund						
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund						
41. Railroad Commission Fund						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....					
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....					
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....					
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....					
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....					
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....					
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....					
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....					
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....					
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....					
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
56.	School Teachers' Permenant Fund.....					
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....					
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....					
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....					
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....					
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....					
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....					
63.	State Banking Fund.....					
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....					
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....					
66.	State High School Fund.....					
67.	State Highway Fund.....					
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....					
69.	State Library Fund.....					
70.	State Optometry Fund.....					
71.	State Printing Fund.....					
72.	State School Fund.....					
73.	State School Book Fund.....					
74.	State School Land Fund.....					
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....					
76.	State University Fund.....					
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....					
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans Home Contingent Fund.....					
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....					
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....					
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....					
82.	University Fund.....					
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....					
84.	War Bond Fund.....					
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....					
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....					
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....					
88.	Receivers Fund.....					
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....					
Totals						\$143 33

\$15 00

\$7 25

\$25 16

\$60 00

\$1 61

\$143 33

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Bank of Italy, San Jose	San Jose State Bank of Savings	Bank of Tehama	Telegraph Savings Bank	Commissioner Horticulture	City of Berkeley
1. Accident Prevention Fund.						
2. Adult Blind Fund.						
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.						
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.						
5. Bond Investment Fund.						
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.						
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.						
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.						
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.						
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.						
11. Corporation Commission Fund.						
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.						
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.						
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.						
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.						
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.						
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.						
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.						
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.						
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.						
21. Folsom Prison Fund.						
22. Forestry Fund.						
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.						
24. General Fund					\$896 56	\$5 36
25. Industrial Accident Fund.						
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.						
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.						
28. Jute Revolving Fund.						
29. Jute Revolving Fund.						
30. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.						
31. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.						
32. Medical Prosecution Fund.						
33. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.						
34. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.						
35. Mining Bureau Fund.						
36. Motor Vehicle Fund.						
37. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.						
38. Neredes School District Bond Fund.						
39. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.						
40. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.						
41. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.						
42. Railroad Commission Fund.						

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....					
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....					
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....					
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....					
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....					
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....					
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....					
50.	San Francisco Sealwall Fund.....					
51.	San Francisco Sealwall Sinking Fund.....					
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
53.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....					
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....					
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....					
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....					
58.	Second San Francisco Sealwall Fund.....					
59.	Second San Francisco Sealwall Sinking Fund.....					
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....					
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....					
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....					
63.	State Banking Fund.....					
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....					
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....					
66.	State High School Fund.....					
67.	State Highway Fund.....					
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....					
69.	State Library Fund.....					
70.	State Library Fund.....					
71.	State Optometry Fund.....					
72.	State Printing Fund.....					
73.	State School Book Fund.....					
74.	State School Land Fund.....					
75.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....					
76.	State University Fund.....					
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....					
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....					
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....					
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....					
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....					
82.	University Fund.....					
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....					
84.	War Bond Fund.....					
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....					
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....					
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....					
88.	Receivers Fund.....					
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....					
Totals						\$542 13
Totals						\$446 90
Totals						\$404 85
Totals						\$156 14
Totals						\$806 51
Totals						\$5 86

STATEMENT No. 4—CONTINUED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1915, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1916.

Funds	Receipts			Balances brought forward	Total of receipts and balances
	Cash receipts	Transfer receipts	Total of cash and transfer receipts		
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....			\$22,039 95	\$14,733 92	\$36,773 87
2. Adult Blind Fund.....	45,166 56			31,748 68	76,915 24
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....		\$10,000 00			10,000 00
4. Ballot Paper Revolving Fund.....			11,935 99		11,935 99
5. Bond Investment Fund.....			8,331 51		20,269 00
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....	11,685 10			11,938 19	20,269 00
7. Bureau of Labor Inspection Contingent Fund.....	22,931 61			10,311 08	21,993 18
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....	6,112 26			6,354 10	29,305 71
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....	3,566 65			217 19	6,389 45
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....			1,547 25	2,315 40	3,862 65
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....	2,336 70			5,007 10	6,344 35
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....	665 00			3,762 76	6,099 45
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....	18,777 21			953 45	1,619 45
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....	37,405 91			18,777 21	18,777 21
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....	1,785 00			6,762 29	44,258 20
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....	23,264 63			12,603 92	14,391 92
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	198,767 32			47,938 97	71,203 60
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	7,801 77	5,000 00		26,024 74	224,742 01
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....			12,801 77	179 00	179 00
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....			1,752 29	14,554 05	14,554 05
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....			169 88		169 88
22. Forestry Fund.....	1,427 50			1,246 21	2,673 71
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	16,450,572 61	9,552 49		5,146,947 59	21,607,072 69
24. General Fund.....	658 70				658 70
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....		30,000 00			38,585 41
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		141,435 00			212,152 50
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....			103,577 70		282,123 05
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....	301,031 01			179,834 56	480,865 57
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....	310 82			77 47	388 29
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	203 00			185 80	388 80
31. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....	29,362 18	285 80			29,647 98
32. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	16,266 12			23,926 42	40,192 54
33. Mining Bureau Fund.....	3,123 23				3,123 23
34. Motor Vehicle Fund.....	1,174,126 66				1,174,126 66
35. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	59,109 49			28,121 85	87,231 34
36. Needles School District Bond Fund.....			44,502 00		44,502 00
37. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....	1,270,301 14			1,634,623 18	2,904,924 32
38. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....	3,627 52			1,065 32	4,692 84
39. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....	82,589 89			73,504 47	156,094 35
40. Railroad Commission Fund.....					
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....					

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....				1,904 52	1,904 52	
43.	Railway Tax Fund.....				30,233 94	30,233 94	
44.	Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....				5,000 00	5,000 00	
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.....				112 04	112 04	
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.....				125 38	125 38	
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....				101 28	496 17	
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.....				100,480 39	1,638,643 32	
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....				5,402 88	5,402 88	
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.....			211,949 72	304,915 86	348,915 75	
51.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.....				2,440 35	13,567 10	
52.	San Jose State Normal School Contingent Fund.....				36 14	36 14	
53.	San Quentin Prison Fund.....				300,136 54	503,089 27	
54.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.....				6,555 03	6,907 97	
55.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.....			79,343 75	132,812 70	132,812 70	
56.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.....			36,044 69	33,044 69	33,044 69	
57.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.....			1,638,000 00	30,963 63	6,702,257 62	
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....			187,872 30	251,643 20	251,643 20	
59.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.....				18,077 77	31,110 00	
60.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.....				51,909 32	107,443 87	
61.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....				81,037 00	81,037 00	
62.	State Banking Fund.....				94,242 04	16,100 55	
63.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.....				83 89	14,187 64	
64.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.....			100,000 00	474,881 03	474,881 03	
65.	State High School Fund.....			642,780 00	3,777 85	646,557 85	
66.	State Highway Fund.....				2,679,143 13	9,055,735 17	
67.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.....				79,180 00	234,637 71	
68.	State Library Fund.....				3,525 28	106,936 68	
69.	State Optometry Fund.....				11,190 94	11,190 94	
70.	State Printing Fund.....				56,494 65	337,101 37	
71.	State School Book Fund.....				5,936,039 35	5,936,039 35	
72.	State School Land Fund.....				605,775 35	882,275 79	
73.	State School Land Fund.....				79,913 92	390,394 65	
74.	State School Land Deposit Fund.....				83,070 11	97,040 00	
75.	State University Fund.....				97,040 00	97,040 00	
76.	State University Fund.....				871,698 96	871,698 96	
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.....				28,800 73	39,891 21	
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home Contingent Fund.....				99,821 07	253,990 07	
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.....				1,597 90	6,349 19	
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.....				74,541 55	74,541 55	
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.....				49,845 00	49,845 00	
82.	University Fund.....				280 00	280 00	
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.....				2,829 76	2,829 76	
84.	War Bond Fund.....				1,531 41	14,374 67	
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.....				5,000 00	5,000 00	
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....			5,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.....				5,008 35	5,008 35	
88.	Receivers' Fund.....				2,250 00	2,250 00	
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.....						
Totals.....					\$8,755,606 94	\$4,650,620 52	\$12,058,039 92
							\$53,708,060 44

STATEMENT No. 4—CONCLUDED.

Cash receipts in detail during the sixty-fifth fiscal year, from whom received and into which fund paid. Balances brought forward July 1, 1913, total cash and transfer receipts, total cash and transfer payments, and balances carried forward June 30, 1914.

Funds	Payments			Balances carried forward
	Cash payments	Transfer payments	Total cash and transfer payments	
1. Accident Prevention Fund.....				847,662 20
2. Adult Blind Fund.....	\$19,711 67		\$19,711 67	35,174 92
3. Agnews State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	41,740 32		41,740 32	9,025 49
4. Ballet Paper Revolving Fund.....	974 51		974 51	11,465 99
5. Bond Investment Fund.....				12,589 94
6. Building and Loan Inspection Fund.....	7,679 76		7,679 76	11,892 21
7. Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....	10,093 97		10,093 97	3,731 12
8. California Polytechnic School Contingent Fund.....	25,574 50		25,574 50	3,044 45
9. California School for Deaf and Blind Contingent Fund.....	3,285 00		3,285 00	3,633 69
10. Chico State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	2,248 36		2,248 36	
11. Corporation Commission Fund.....				3,706 00
12. Court of Appeal, First District, Library Fund.....	848 35		848 35	4,814 43
13. Court of Appeal, Second District, Library Fund.....	1,285 03		1,285 03	1,088 63
14. Court of Appeal, Third District, Library Fund.....	531 40		531 40	12,374 62
15. Dental Examiners' Contingent Fund.....	6,402 59		6,402 59	7,000 43
16. Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....	37,257 77		37,257 77	14,391 92
17. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	59,199 65		59,199 65	12,003 95
18. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	198,433 73		198,433 73	31,128 33
19. Fish and Game Preservation Fund.....				179 00
20. Folsom Hospital Contingent Fund.....	8,324 59		8,324 59	6,229 47
21. Folsom Prison Fund.....				169 88
22. Forestry Fund.....	1,983 75		1,983 75	689 93
23. Fresno State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	9,538,353 25		17,841,407 49	3,765,635 20
24. General Fund.....		\$8,303,654 24		658 70
25. Industrial Accident Fund.....	32,660 72		32,660 72	5,924 69
26. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....	141,435 00		141,435 00	70,717 50
27. Interest and Sinking Fund.....	223,261 46		223,261 43	58,854 59
28. Jute Revolving Fund.....	459,387 79		459,387 79	21,507 78
29. Los Angeles Normal Building and Improvement Fund.....				388 20
30. Los Angeles State Normal School Contingent Fund.....	100 00		985 80	
31. Medical Prosecution Fund.....	17,391 71		17,391 71	12,983 37
32. Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....	10,432 27		10,432 27	29,700 37
33. Mendocino State Hospital Contingent Fund.....	2,356 01		2,351 01	7,017 25
34. Mining Bureau Fund.....	111,544 90		186,095 99	1,088,029 67
35. Motor Vehicle Fund.....	52,057 61	24,552 49	52,057 61	35,164 79
36. Napa State Hospital Contingent Fund.....				183 75
37. Needles School District Bond Fund.....	3,634 47		3,634 47	40,867 88
38. Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....	1,861,649 74		1,861,649 74	1,043,274 38
39. Panama-Pacific Exposition Fund.....	2,246 63		2,246 63	2,446 21
40. Preston School of Industry Contingent Fund.....	32,687 20		32,687 20	125,307 15
41. Railroad Commission Fund.....				

42.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.	1,904 52	1,904 52	1,904 52	1,904 52
43.	Railway Tax Fund.	12 58		12 58	
44.	Roek-Crusber Revolving Fund.		5,000 00	5,000 00	
45.	Sacramento Drainage District Fund.			112 04	
46.	Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District Fund.				125 38
47.	San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.	189 70		189 70	3 46 47
48.	San Diego State Normal School Contingent Fund.	978,724 25		978,724 25	275,644 38
49.	San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.				5,492 88
50.	San Francisco Seawall Fund.				67,476 85
51.	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.				6,505 64
52.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.	281,438 90		281,438 90	386 14
53.	San Francisco State Normal School Contingent Fund.	6,971 46		6,971 46	148,383 52
54.	San Quentin Prison Fund.	357,735 75		357,735 75	2,131 21
55.	Santa Barbara State Normal School Contingent Fund.	4,776 76		4,776 76	9,118 65
56.	School Teachers' Permanent Fund.	87,619 36		87,619 36	13,933 65
57.	School Teachers' Retirement-Salary Fund.	22,111 04	36,044 69	22,111 04	4,171,198 52
58.	Second San Francisco Seawall Fund.	2,531,069 10		2,531,069 10	148,623 20
59.	Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.	103,626 00		103,626 00	14,718 75
60.	Sonoma State Home Contingent Fund.	16,391 25		16,391 25	61,854 53
61.	Southern California State Hospital Contingent Fund.	45,581 34		45,581 34	5,913 99
62.	State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.	75,123 01		75,123 01	21,917 10
63.	State Banking Fund.	88,485 49		88,485 49	14,271 53
64.	State Board of Pharmacy Contingent Fund.	355,929 39		355,929 39	118,951 64
65.	State Compensation Insurance Fund.	641,777 37		641,777 37	4,780 48
66.	State High School Fund.	2,435,899 56		2,435,899 56	6,019,865 61
67.	State Highway Fund.	184,680 00		184,680 00	49,957 71
68.	State Highway Interest and Sinking Fund.	84,035 76		84,035 76	22,870 92
69.	State Library Fund.	2,890 00		2,890 00	8,300 94
70.	State Optometry Fund.	275,684 64		275,684 64	61,476 73
71.	State Printing Fund.	5,426,628 03	500 52	5,426,628 55	539,940 77
72.	State School Book Fund.	232,046 78		232,046 78	190,229 01
73.	State School Land Fund.	304,533 17		304,533 17	55,851 48
74.	State School Land Deposit Fund.	20 00		20 00	97,020 00
75.	State University Fund.	871,698 95		871,698 95	10,985 61
76.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.	28,905 30		28,905 30	5,648 19
77.	Stockton State Hospital Contingent Fund.	231,311 88		231,311 88	5,251 04
78.	Support and Maintenance Veterans Home Contingent Fund.	1,169 15		1,169 15	
79.	Supreme Court Library Fund.	74,541 55		74,541 55	340 43
80.	Textbook Royalty Fund.	49,845 00		49,845 00	
81.	United States Forest Reserve Fund.	280 00		280 00	
82.	University Fund.	3,954 23		3,954 23	2,829 75
83.	Veterinary Medicine Examiners' Contingent Fund.	3,038 71		3,038 71	10,420 44
84.	War Bond Fund.	1,500 00		1,500 00	1,991 29
85.	Whittier State School Contingent Fund.				8,500 00
86.	Treasurer's Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.				5,008 35
87.	Department of Engineering Motor Vehicle Revolving Fund.				2,250 00
88.	Receivers Fund				
89.	California State Reformatory Contingent Fund.				
Totals		\$28,739,817 09	\$8,755,006 94	\$37,495,424 03	\$19,213,236 41

STATEMENT

Receipts from County Treasurers

Counties	General Fund	School Fund
1. Alameda -----	\$143,805 08	\$61,328 20
2. Alpine -----		372 47
3. Amador -----	1,947 87	4,240 85
4. Butte -----	17,657 12	7,523 10
5. Calaveras -----	1,064 83	3,150 95
6. Colusa -----	9,926 97	3,456 60
7. Contra Costa -----	5,503 22	18,987 00
8. Del Norte -----	162 33	1,385 70
9. El Dorado -----	1,523 37	3,779 74
10. Fresno -----	15,592 97	35,551 19
11. Glenn -----	1,338 55	3,769 00
12. Humboldt -----	3,850 83	16,449 15
13. Imperial -----	2,000 88	11,829 79
14. Inyo -----	2,656 59	3,784 97
15. Kern -----	6,819 53	29,296 08
16. Kings -----	1,667 13	6,307 25
17. Lake -----	2,083 57	2,098 29
18. Lassen -----	732 14	5,873 17
19. Los Angeles -----	742,759 01	233,045 72
20. Madera -----	6,536 69	4,455 10
21. Marin -----	4,626 43	5,837 95
22. Mariposa -----	1,242 20	2,508 10
23. Mendocino -----	11,762 58	10,713 25
24. Merced -----	12,988 02	7,809 50
25. Modoc -----	1,319 43	2,950 07
26. Mono -----	1 11	799 60
27. Monterey -----	7,785 76	7,418 24
28. Napa -----	2,311 52	5,495 55
29. Nevada -----	1,988 74	3,749 00
30. Orange -----	5,509 80	13,540 05
31. Placer -----	6,633 31	9,452 30
32. Plumas -----	595 61	2,505 40
33. Riverside -----	7,128 57	15,793 67
34. Sacramento -----	45,334 12	22,366 90
35. San Benito -----	1,357 66	3,550 55
36. San Bernardino -----	20,877 42	29,959 65
37. San Diego -----	35,182 47	33,396 76
38. San Francisco -----	612,981 32	98,452 25
39. San Joaquin -----	17,752 61	15,696 93
40. San Luis Obispo -----	5,382 29	7,476 40
41. San Mateo -----	21,785 01	3,388 10
42. Santa Barbara -----	174,206 38	8,847 69
43. Santa Clara -----	43,361 09	19,211 86
44. Santa Cruz -----	6,554 18	8,154 80
45. Shasta -----	4,352 65	7,406 82
46. Sierra -----	1,693 65	1,494 30
47. Siskiyou -----	3,538 40	9,793 50
48. Solano -----	5,515 26	5,481 65
49. Sonoma -----	27,877 66	12,548 68
50. Stanislaus -----	16,926 24	11,370 25
51. Sutter -----	686 20	1,869 85
52. Tehama -----	1,415 39	3,900 93
53. Trinity -----	255 02	1,274 20
54. Tulare -----	9,811 72	13,489 28
55. Tuolumne -----	799 15	5,188 92
56. Ventura -----	21,259 26	4,989 54
57. Yolo -----	2,798 79	4,620 65
58. Yuba -----	6,040 54	2,621 40
Totals -----	\$2,119,486 24	\$881,800 36

No. 5.

for the sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund	State School Land Fund	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	School Teachers' Permanent Fund	Total Receipts	Counties
\$101,660 93		\$400 00	\$15,706 11	\$322,900 61	Alameda.
150 19	\$640 00			1,162 66	Alpine.
2,414 44			22 00	8,625 16	Amador.
9,168 11				34,348 33	Butte.
2,845 94		48 16		7,109 88	Calaveras.
5,433 24		167 44	188 00	19,172 25	Colusa.
17,981 66			717 00	43,188 88	Contra Costa.
1,897 71	304 75		45 00	3,795 49	Del Norte.
2,463 01	190 00			7,956 12	El Dorado.
34,767 82	440 00	228 16	1,355 00	87,935 14	Fresno.
5,631 22	640 00		179 00	11,557 77	Glenn.
13,980 21			385 00	34,665 19	Humboldt.
7,199 02	7,360 00	167 58		28,557 27	Imperial.
2,358 34				8,799 90	Inyo.
28,861 38	4,734 37	18 84		69,730 20	Kern.
5,510 32			181 00	13,665 70	Kings.
1,867 09	399 21	1,709 90	201 96	8,360 02	Lake.
2,720 13	1,319 45		241 00	10,885 89	Lassen.
322,639 93	2,762 61			1,301,047 27	Los Angeles.
5,064 26			192 65	16,248 70	Madera.
8,505 18		149 96		19,119 52	Marin.
1,145 78		15 25	85 00	4,996 33	Mariposa.
6,729 15	1,080 00		206 73	30,492 21	Mendocino.
9,151 89		36 17	354 50	30,290 08	Meredd.
2,824 64	282 77		284 15	7,661 06	Modoc.
266 41	1,160 00			2,227 12	Mono.
12,137 46				27,341 46	Monterey.
6,740 42	40 00	350 72	228 00	15,166 21	Napa.
2,884 58	280 00		162 00	9,014 32	Nevada.
18,435 03			610 00	38,094 88	Orange.
3,881 60		483 44	315 00	20,765 65	Placer.
2,506 88	160 75		60 00	5,828 64	Plumas.
10,518 55	1,358 50		746 00	35,545 29	Riverside.
36,123 88		1,376 95	1,081 00	166,282 80	Sacramento.
3,181 49	320 00		153 00	8,762 70	San Benito.
16,688 72	6,960 00	221 51	998 00	75,705 30	San Bernardino.
28,333 20	240 00		853 00	98,005 43	San Diego.
259,431 32			5,803 35	976,668 24	San Francisco.
25,026 33	80 00	6,695 72	533 00	65,784 59	San Joaquin.
7,227 39	800 00			20,886 08	San Luis Obispo.
12,483 94			587 00	38,244 05	San Mateo.
12,164 68			395 00	195,613 75	Santa Barbara.
32,113 24		329 60	1,437 00	96,452 79	Santa Clara.
7,971 61		722 61	542 00	23,944 60	Santa Cruz.
5,356 56	485 30	20 25	248 00	17,869 58	Shasta.
805 05			52 00	4,045 00	Sierra.
7,473 26	960 00		223 00	21,988 16	Siskiyou.
9,873 04			450 00	21,319 95	Solano.
15,742 69	185 35	71 91	509 00	56,935 29	Sonoma.
10,932 15	12 25			39,240 89	Stanislaus.
4 673 11				7,229 16	Sutter.
5,685 36	640 00			11,641 68	Tehama.
1,688 80			30 00	2,643 02	Trinity.
16,749 48	80 00			40,201 48	Tulare.
3,399 57	990 00	375 71	107 00	10,860 35	Tuolumne.
11,481 23	200 00		488 00	38,418 03	Ventura.
9,654 78			181 00	16,655 22	Yolo.
3,435 03				12,096 97	Yuba.
\$1,206,833 38	\$34,905 31	\$13,589 57	\$37,135 45	\$4,293,750 31	

STATEMENT No. 6.
Warrants drawn, paid, canceled, and outstanding during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.

	Warrants drawn	Warrants paid	Warrants canceled	
Warrants outstanding July 1, 1912.....				\$387,019 49
Warrants drawn during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$22,900,416 40			22,900,416 40
Total.....				\$23,287,435 89
Warrants paid during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$22,898,357 04		
Warrants canceled during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....			\$856 48	
Warrants paid and canceled during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....				
Warrants outstanding July 1, 1913.....				22,899,213 52
Warrants drawn during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	28,655,022 55			\$388,222 37
Total.....				28,655,022 55
Warrants paid during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		28,739,817 09		\$29,043,244 92
Warrants canceled during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....			882 80	
Total warrants paid and canceled during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....				28,740,699 89
Warrants outstanding July 1, 1914.....				\$302,545 03
Total warrants drawn during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....	\$51,555,438 95			
Total warrants paid during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....		\$51,638,174 13		
Total warrants canceled during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....		1,739 28	\$1,739 28	
Total warrants paid and canceled during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.....		\$51,639,913 41		

STATEMENT NO. 7.
Warrants canceled during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.

Date of issue	Warrant number	To whom payable	Fund	Amount	Date canceled
August 7, 1911	2182	F. F. Horton	General	\$2 50	September 13, 1912
August 31, 1911	3169	F. H. DePue	General	150 00	September 18, 1912
October 31, 1911	6734	Joseph Prim	General	54 00	November 29, 1912
November 11, 1911	7508	R. Saho & Co.	General	8 00	November 29, 1912
November 11, 1911	7510	M. J. Taylor	General	5 00	November 29, 1912
November 7, 1911	7414	Treasurer Yolo County	General	163 78	November 29, 1912
December 1, 1911	9126	O. J. Wallace	General	89 40	January 13, 1913
December 30, 1911	11699	Geo. Turk	General	5 00	January 13, 1913
November 29, 1911	8740	John C. March	General	20	January 13, 1913
November 29, 1911	8773	E. H. Whyte	General	20	January 13, 1913
December 26, 1911	10963	E. J. Lynch	General	10 00	January 13, 1913
December 26, 1911	11018	O. F. Palmer	General	3 00	January 13, 1913
December 26, 1911	11033	J. T. McBean	General	6 00	January 13, 1913
December 29, 1911	11174	C. W. Bell	General	10 00	January 13, 1913
December 29, 1911	11189	Geo. J. Hans	General	10 00	January 13, 1913
December 29, 1911	11207	R. J. Welch	General	10 00	January 13, 1913
January 2, 1912	11953	C. A. Bliss	General	10 00	January 13, 1913
January 2, 1912	11987	Wm. Kehoe	General	10 00	January 13, 1913
January 3, 1912	12020	L. H. Wilson	General	10 00	January 13, 1913
January 18, 1912	12850	P. J. Hayselden, Clerk	General	5 00	February 11, 1913
March 15, 1912	16175	D. J. Driscoll	General	288 90	April 12, 1913
April 2, 1912	17259	East Lawn Conservatories	General	5 50	April 12, 1913
November 1, 1912	7294	Treasurer Town of Hayward	General	74 64	November 18, 1913
January 22, 1913	12516	Treasurer Sierra County	General	681 25	February 9, 1914
April 15, 1913	20985	J. C. Boyd	General	2 00	May 12, 1914
April 28, 1913	22222	L. R. Hewitt, Chairman	General	19 50	May 12, 1914
April 23, 1913	21849	Christopher Holmes	Estates Deceased Persons	20 41	May 12, 1914
May 10, 1912	24147	F. W. Smith	General	35 00	June 10, 1914
May 10, 1912	25007	Eric Johnson	General	50 00	June 10, 1914
				\$1,739 28	

STATEMENT No. 8.
Balance in the state treasury on the last business day of each month during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.

	In vault			Legal tender notes	Deposited in banks	Total available cash	County treasurer's school certificates	Total balances as per books
	Gold coin	Silver coin	Nickels and pennies					
1912—July 31				\$11,825 00	\$8,756,310 00	\$11,720,221 47	\$217,080 81	\$11,937,302 28
August 31	\$2,450,820 00	\$1,225 80	\$40 67	16,391 00	8,866,010 00	15,291,305 54	199,532 16	15,490,837 70
September 30	6,407,325 00	1,550 95	28 59	16,675 00	8,879,610 00	13,940,609 55	78,780 73	13,119,390 28
October 31	4,141,810 00	2,494 40	20 15	16,207 00	9,061,400 00	11,738,030 99	6,412 96	11,744,443 95
November 30	2,656,335 00	3,308 45	60 54	14,588 00	9,118,760 00	10,778,582 12	6,412 96	10,784,995 08
December 31	1,643,045 00	2,126 05	63 07	17,115 00	9,195,260 00	11,564,564 97	498,405 19	12,063,030 16
1913—January 31	2,379,635 00	2,500 90	54 07	15,812 00	9,149,740 00	11,681,074 57	506,183 69	12,187,258 26
February 28	2,514,090 00	1,921 45	91 12	14,430 00	9,128,710 00	15,367,226 85	506,183 69	15,873,410 54
March 31	6,221,320 00	2,687 45	79 40	43,900 00	9,648,400 00	12,764,681 35	45,659 55	12,810,340 90
April 30	3,067,205 00	3,050 85	65 50	21,985 00	10,495,310 00	12,159,092 41	36,043 50	12,195,135 91
May 31	1,638,705 00	3,088 90	53 51	12,100 00	10,619,610 00	12,258,270 77	383,524 85	12,641,795 62
June 30	1,622,075 00	4,433 10	52 67	9,110 00	10,648,910 00	11,691,056 87	366,983 05	12,058,039 92
1913—July 31	1,030,230 00	2,762 35	44 52					
August 30	646,105 00	4,514 30	32 97	8,742 00	10,681,210 00	11,340,604 27	173,037 34	11,513,641 61
September 30	4,937,900 00	3,355 60	23 28	10,398 00	11,777,210 00	16,728,886 88	13,428 61	16,742,315 49
October 31	1,704,755 00	4,161 45	67 44	7,970 00	10,888,960 00	12,605,913 89	7,143 15	12,613,057 04
November 29	1,432,790 00	2,521 55	53 50	8,532 00	10,043,800 00	11,487,777 05	2,667 90	11,490,444 95
December 31	546,170 00	2,905 00	91 43	7,652 00	9,989,610 00	10,547,647 88	2,667 90	10,550,315 78
1914—January 31	835,320 00	2,905 00	80 70	7,410 00	9,896,110 00	10,742,067 70	406,719 82	11,208,787 52
February 28	887,290 00	1,418 70	65 94	7,410 00	10,007,300 00	10,963,514 64	495,997 72	11,399,512 36
March 31	8,919,560 00	3,235 95	56 40	7,488 00	10,298,985 00	19,229,325 35	495,997 72	19,725,323 07
April 30	7,825,680 00	1,738 40	42 97	6,392 00	10,407,485 00	18,341,398 37	61,624 36	18,403,022 73
May 29	7,948,235 00	4,438 70	82 15	5,125 00	10,604,685 00	18,962,965 85	10,710 96	18,973,676 81
June 30	9,149,225 00	2,869 80	69 79	7,056 00	10,539,385 00	19,068,545 59	324,177 77	20,022,723 36
	8,132,535 00	3,307 60	60 56	6,810 00	10,742,915 00	18,885,628 16	327,608 25	19,213,236 41

STATEMENT No. 9.
Monthly receipts and payments during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.

Month	Sixty-fourth fiscal year		Sixty-fifth fiscal year	
	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments
July	\$3,307,397 17	\$1,373,628 75	\$1,195,855 11	\$1,740,253 42
August	4,932,051 65	1,378,516 23	7,042,370 03	1,813,666 15
September	592,836 23	2,064,283 65	702,738 00	4,831,906 45
October	1,291,886 22	2,666,832 55	670,284 79	1,792,896 88
November	433,448 72	1,392,897 59	898,907 76	1,839,066 93
December	3,057,134 36	1,749,069 28	2,706,925 36	2,048,453 62
January	1,519,377 99	1,424,546 80	2,988,907 82	2,798,182 98
February	5,067,367 87	1,381,815 39	10,017,850 36	1,692,039 65
March	775,337 80	3,838,407 44	2,515,834 60	3,837,839 94
April	1,118,969 07	1,734,174 06	2,463,966 15	2,294,031 07
May	2,190,448 52	1,743,788 81	3,141,325 08	1,691,884 53
June	766,697 50	1,350,363 20	1,549,958 52	2,359,445 47
Totals	\$25,052,863 10	\$22,868,357 04	\$35,895,013 58	\$28,739,817 09

Transactions in bonds purchased by the State School Land Fund and held in trust interest thereon for the

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1912		Purchased	
			No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value
State.						
Funded debt of 1873.....	6	Various	150	\$1,526,500 00	-----	-----
State of California Highways.....	4	\$1,000 00	100	100,000 00	-----	-----
County.						
Kern	4½	1,000 00	143	143,000 00	-----	-----
Lake	5	500 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Marin	4	1,000 00	13	13,000 00	-----	-----
Mendocino	4	500 00	140	70,000 00	-----	-----
Merced	4	1,000 00	21	21,000 00	-----	-----
Monterey	4	1,000 00	62	62,000 00	-----	-----
Plumas	4	1,000 00	103	103,000 00	-----	-----
Riverside	4	1,000 00	150	150,000 00	-----	-----
Sacramento 1892	4½	1,000 00	7	7,000 00	-----	-----
Sacramento 1893	4½	1,000 00	28	28,000 00	-----	-----
San Benito	4½	1,000 00	30	30,000 00	-----	-----
School Districts.						
Anaheim Union High.....	5	1,000 00	67	67,000 00	-----	-----
Bakersfield	5	1,000 00	55	55,000 00	-----	-----
Belvedere	4½	1,000 00	-----	-----	13	\$13,000 00
Brawley	6	2,500 00	10	25,000 00	-----	-----
Capital	4½	1,000 00	32	32,000 00	-----	-----
Chino High	5	2,000 00	17	34,000 00	-----	-----
Compton	5	1,000 00	17	17,000 00	-----	-----
Corona	5	1,000 00	30	30,000 00	-----	-----
Covina Union High.....	5	1,000 00	60	60,000 00	-----	-----
Dixon	5	1,000 00	24	24,000 00	-----	-----
Duarte	5	1,000 00	15	15,000 00	-----	-----
Eureka	4½	1,000 00	12	12,000 00	-----	-----
Galt Union High.....	6	1,000 00	-----	-----	50	50,000 00
Healdsburg	4	1,750 00	13	22,750 00	-----	-----
Hermosa Beach	5	1,000 00	24	24,000 00	-----	-----
Hudson	5	1,000 00	8	8,000 00	-----	-----
Huntington Park Union.....	5	1,000 00	80	80,000 00	-----	-----
Jackson Joint Union High.....	5	500 00	-----	-----	50	25,000 00
Jefferson	5	2,250 00	19	42,750 00	-----	-----
Lone Tree	6	500 00	4	2,000 00	-----	-----
Los Angeles City.....	4	1,000 00	22	22,000 00	-----	-----
Madera	5	1,000 00	9	9,000 00	-----	-----
Madera	5	1,500 00	10	15,000 00	-----	-----
Madera	5	2,000 00	10	20,000 00	-----	-----
Madera	5	3,000 00	10	30,000 00	-----	-----
Modesto	5	1,000 00	32	32,000 00	-----	-----
Oakdale Union High.....	5	500 00	34	17,000 00	-----	-----
Oakland	4	1,000 00	264	264,000 00	-----	-----
Pasadena	4	1,000 00	50	50,000 00	-----	-----
Perris Union High.....	5	1,000 00	24	24,000 00	-----	-----
Pomona	4½	1,000 00	76	76,000 00	-----	-----
Pomona	4½	500 00	10	5,000 00	-----	-----
Pomona High	4	2,750 00	11	30,250 00	-----	-----
Porterville	5	1,000 00	23	23,000 00	-----	-----
Porterville	5	1,500 00	30	45,000 00	-----	-----
Porterville	5	1,250 00	12	15,000 00	-----	-----
Redlands-Lugonia-Crafton Union High.....	5	4,000 00	11	44,000 00	-----	-----
Roeding	5	1,000 00	6	6,000 00	-----	-----
San Bernardino	4½	1,000 00	35	35,000 00	-----	-----
San Jose	4	1,000 00	200	200,000 00	-----	-----
San Jose High.....	4	1,000 00	135	135,000 00	-----	-----
San Mateo Union High.....	4½	1,000 00	94	94,000 00	-----	-----
San Rafael	5	1,000 00	34	34,000 00	-----	-----
San Rafael High.....	5	1,000 00	12	12,000 00	-----	-----
Santa Clara City.....	5	750 00	-----	-----	80	60,000 00
Santa Clara City.....	5	137 50	-----	-----	40	5,500 00
Selma Union High.....	5	1,000 00	57	57,000 00	-----	-----
South Pasadena	5	1,500 00	40	60,000 00	-----	-----
Turlock	5	1,000 00	60	60,000 00	-----	-----

No. 10.

by the State Treasurer for the benefit of the STATE SCHOOL FUND, and collection of sixty-fourth fiscal year.

Redeemed		On hand June 30, 1913		Interest collected			
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into—	
						School Fund	School Land Fund
		150	\$15,265 00	\$915 90		\$915 90	
		100	100,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00	
23	\$23,000 00	120	120,000 00	5,917 50		5,917 50	
12	6,000 00	62	31,000 00	1,769 50		1,769 50	
13	13,000 00			260 00		230 00	
5	2,500 00	135	67,500 00	2,750 00		2,750 00	
10	10,000 00	11	11,000 00	849 00		840 00	
6	6,000 00	56	56,000 00	2,480 00	\$1 00	2,479 00	
		100	100,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00	
		150	150,000 00	6,000 00		6,000 00	
7	7,000 00			157 50		157 50	
20	20,000 00	8	8,000 00	1,080 00		1,080 00	
3	3,000 00	27	27,000 00	1,350 00	75	1,349 25	
4	4,000 00	63	63,000 00	3,350 00		3,350 00	
		55	55,000 00				
1	1,000 00	12	12,000 00	585 00		248 75	\$841 25
		10	25,000 00	1,500 00		1,500 00	
		32	32,000 00	1,440 00		1,440 00	
1	2,000 00	16	32,000 00	1,700 00		1,700 00	
1	1,000 00	16	16,000 00	850 00	75	849 25	
		30	30,000 00	1,500 00		1,123 15	376 85
		60	60,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00	
1	1,000 00	23	23,000 00	1,175 00		1,175 00	
		15	15,000 00	750 00		750 00	
1	1,000 00	11	11,000 00	540 00		540 00	
		50	50,000 00	1,500 00			1,500 00
1	1,750 00	12	21,000 00	910 00		910 00	
1	1,000 00	23	23,000 00	1,200 00		1,195 95	4 05
1	1,000 00	7	7,000 00	400 00	50	399 50	
		80	80,000 00	4,000 00	1 50	2,979 85	1,018 65
		50	25,000 00	1,250 00		784 72	465 28
		19	42,750 00	2,137 50		2,013 05	124 45
1	500 00	3	1,500 00	120 00		120 00	
		22	22,000 00	880 00		880 00	
1	1,000 00	8	8,000 00				
		10	15,000 00				
		10	20,000 00	3,675 00		3,675 00	
		10	30,000 00				
		32	32,000 00	1,600 00		1,600 00	
1	500 00	33	16,500 00	850 00		850 00	
8	8,000 00	253	256,000 00	10,400 00		10,400 00	
		50	50,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00	
1	1,000 00	23	23,000 00	1,200 00		1,200 00	
2	2,000 00	74	74,000 00				
		10	5,000 00	3,645 00	2 50	3,642 50	
1	2,750 00	10	27,500 00	1,210 00		1,210 00	
1	1,000 00	22	22,000 00	1,150 00		1,150 00	
		30	45,000 00	2,250 00		1,224 85	1,025 15
1	1,250 00	11	13,750 00	750 00		750 00	
1	4,000 00	10	40,000 00	2,200 00		2,200 00	
1	1,000 00	5	5,000 00	300 00	65	299 35	
5	5,000 00	30	30,000 00	1,492 50		1,492 50	
5	5,000 00	195	195,000 00	8,000 00		8,000 00	
8	8,000 00	127	127,000 00	5,400 00		5,400 00	
3	3,000 00	91	91,000 00	4,230 00		4,230 00	
2	2,000 00	32	32,000 00	1,700 00		1,700 00	
1	1,000 00	11	11,000 00	600 00		600 00	
		60	60,000 00	1,500 00		805 88	694 12
		40	5,500 00	137 50		67 43	70 04
3	3,000 00	54	54,000 00	2,850 00		2,850 00	
1	1,500 00	39	58,500 00	3,000 00		3,000 00	
		60	60,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00	

Transactions in bonds purchased by the State School Land Fund and held in trust interest thereon for the

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of Interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1912		Purchased	
			No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value
Cities and Towns.						
Antioch Water Works.....	5	\$1,000 00	14	\$14,000 00		
Antioch Sewer.....	5	400 00	12	4,800 00		
Bakersfield Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00			40	\$40,000 00
Bakersfield Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00			14	7,000 00
Bakersfield Fire Department.....	5	500 00			23	13,000 00
Bakersfield Library.....	5	675 00			40	27,000 00
Bakersfield Municipal Improvement.....	4	1,000 00	19	19,000 00		
Belvedere Municipal Improvement.....	4½	500 00	64	32,000 00		
Bishop Municipal Improvement.....	6	550 00	66	36,300 00		
Bishop Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00			64	32,000 00
Colton Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	61	61,000 00		
El Centro Sewer.....	5	1,000 00	34	34,000 00		
Fullerton Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00			80	80,000 00
Fullerton Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00			91	45,500 00
Fullerton Municipal Improvement.....	5	300 00			15	4,500 00
Fairfield Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	36	18,000 00		
Hermosa Beach Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00			40	40,000 00
Hermosa Beach Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00			40	20,000 00
Huntington Beach Municipal Improvement.....	5½	250 00			280	70,000 00
Lemoore Municipal Improvement.....	4½	500 00	31	15,500 00		
Livermore Municipal Improvement.....	4½	1,000 00	22	22,000 00		
Livermore Municipal Improvement.....	4½	1,000 00			1	1,000 00
Long Beach Pier.....	5	500 00	160	80,000 00		
Long Angeles City School.....	3½	1,000 00	372	372,000 00		
Los Angeles Water Works.....	4	1,000 00	510	510,000 00		
Modesto Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	118	59,000 00		
Mountain View Water Works.....	4½	700 00	33	23,100 00		
Napa Municipal Improvement.....	4	100 00	238	23,800 00		
Ontario Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00			14	14,000 00
Ontario Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00			14	7,000 00
Ontario Municipal Improvement.....	5	300 00			14	4,200 00
Orland Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	50	50,000 00		
Oroville Levee.....	5	1,000 00	17	17,000 00		
Oroville Levee.....	5	500 00	74	37,000 00		
Pasadena Water Works.....	4½	1,000 00			250	250,000 00
Pleasanton Municipal Improvement.....	4½	1,000 00	38	38,000 00		
Pomona Park.....	4	750 00	31	23,250 00		
Pomona School.....	4	750 00	31	23,250 00		
Sacramento School Furniture.....	4	1,000 00	44	44,000 00		
Sacramento Levee.....	4	1,000 00	135	67,500 00		
Sacramento Sewer.....	4	1,000 00	180	180,000 00		
Sacramento Sewer and Levee.....	4	1,000 00	130	130,000 00		
San Buena Ventura Plaza Walks.....	5	100 00	21	2,100 00		
San Buena Ventura Sewer Extension.....	5	400 00	1	400 00		
San Buena Ventura Street Walks.....	5	100 00	11	1,100 00		
San Buena Ventura Town Hall.....	5	400 00	11	4,400 00		
San Buena Ventura Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	24	24,000 00		
San Buena Ventura Municipal Improvement.....	5	600 00	6	3,600 00		
San Francisco Geary Street Railroad.....	4½	1,000 00	52	52,000 00		
Santa Barbara Water Works.....	4½	1,000 00	78	78,000 00		
Santa Clara Sewer.....	4½	750 00	35	26,250 00		
Santa Clara Water, Light and Power.....	4½	525 00	35	18,375 00		
Visalia Municipal Improvement.....	5	625 00	36	22,500 00		
Visalia Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	34	18,000 00		
Wilmington Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	33	33,000 00		
Wilmington Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	108	54,000 00		
Yreka Water Works.....	5	500 00	70	35,000 00		
Totals.....			5,814	\$6,562,475 00	1,256	\$808,700 00

No. 10—CONTINUED.

by the State Treasurer for the benefit of the STATE SCHOOL FUND, and collection of sixty-fourth fiscal year.

Redeemed		On hand June 30, 1913		Interest collected				
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into—		
						School Fund	School Land Fund	
1	\$1,000 00	13	\$13,000 00	\$675 00	-----	\$675 00	-----	
1	400 00	11	4,400 00	230 00	-----	230 00	-----	
		40	40,000 00	} 2,174 80				
		7	7,000 00					\$2,174 80
		26	13,000 00					
		40	27,000 00					
		17	17,000 00	380 00	-----	380 00	-----	
2	2,000 00	62	31,000 00	1,440 00	-----	1,440 00	-----	
2	1,000 00	64	35,200 00	1,689 00	-----	1,089 00	-----	
2	1,100 00	64	32,000 00	800 00	-----	703 67	93 33	
2	2,000 00	59	59,000 00	3,000 00	-----	3,000 00	-----	
2	2,000 00	32	32,000 00	1,650 00	-----	1,650 00	-----	
		80	80,000 00	2,000 00	-----	1,611 10	388 90	
		91	45,500 00	} 1,250 00				
		15	4,500 00				83 33	1,166 67
1	500 00	35	17,500 00	887 50	-----	887 50	-----	
		40	40,000 00	} 1,500 00				
		40	20,000 00					1,500 00
7	1,750 00	273	68,250 00	3,950 00	-----	2,110 56	1,839 44	
1	500 00	30	15,000 00	1,150 00	-----	1,057 20	92 80	
1	1,000 00	21	21,000 00	} 600 00		990 00	-----	
		1	1,000 00					
5	2,500 00	155	77,500 00	3,937 50	-----	3,937 50	-----	
12	12,000 00	360	360,000 00	13,950 00	-----	13,950 00	-----	
		510	510,000 00	20,400 00	-----	20,400 00	-----	
4	2,000 00	114	57,000 00	2,900 00	-----	2,900 00	-----	
1	700 00	32	22,400 00	1,023 75	1 20	1,022 55	-----	
14	1,400 00	224	22,400 00	952 00	-----	952 00	-----	
		14	14,000 00	} 630 00				
		14	7,000 00				199 50	490 50
		14	4,200 00					
		50	50,000 00	2,500 00	-----	2,500 00	-----	
1	1,000 00	16	16,000 00	} 2,650 00		2,650 00	-----	
2	1,000 00	72	36,000 00					
		250	250,000 00	5,625 00	-----	5,000 00	625 00	
1	1,000 00	37	37,000 00	1,710 00	-----	1,710 00	-----	
1	750 00	30	22,500 00	930 00	-----	930 00	-----	
1	750 00	30	22,500 00	930 00	-----	930 00	-----	
2	2,000 00	42	42,000 00	1,720 00	-----	1,720 00	-----	
5	2,500 00	130	65,000 00	2,650 00	-----	2,650 00	-----	
5	5,000 00	175	175,000 00	7,200 00	-----	7,200 00	-----	
5	5,000 00	125	125,000 00	5,200 00	-----	5,200 00	-----	
1	100 00	20	2,000 00	105 00	-----	105 00	-----	
1	400 00			20 00	-----	20 00	-----	
1	100 00	10	1,000 00	55 00	-----	55 00	-----	
1	400 00	10	4,000 00	220 00	-----	220 00	-----	
		24	24,000 00	} 1,380 00		1,380 00	-----	
		6	3,600 00					
		52	52,000 00	2,340 00	-----	2,340 00	-----	
2	2,000 00	76	76,000 00	3,435 00	3 75	3,461 25	-----	
1	750 00	34	25,500 00	1,181 27	-----	1,181 27	-----	
1	525 00	34	17,850 00	826 89	-----	826 89	-----	
1	625 00	35	21,875 00	} 2,025 00		2,023 90	-----	
1	500 00	35	17,500 00			1 10		
1	1,000 00	35	35,000 00	} 4,500 00		4,500 00	-----	
3	1,500 00	105	52,500 00					
3	1,500 00	67	33,500 00		1,712 50	-----	1,712 50	-----
256	\$216,000 00	6,869	\$7,155,175 00	\$329,897 11	\$13 60	\$315,952 23	\$13,931 28	

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds purchased by Estates of Deceased Persons Fund, and held in of interest thereon for the

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1912		Purchased	
			No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value
Anaheim School District.....	5	\$2,000 00	14	\$28,000 00	-----	-----
Coalinga Union High School District.....	6	500 00	45	22,500 00	-----	-----
Graham School District.....	5	1,000 00	25	25,000 00	-----	-----
Lincoln Union High School District.....	5	1,000 00	18	18,000 00	-----	-----
Los Angeles City High School District.....	4	1,000 00	128	128,000 00	-----	-----
Marysville School District.....	4½	1,000 00	27	27,000 00	-----	-----
Newport Beach Water.....	5	1,000 00	38	38,000 00	-----	-----
San Jacinto High School District.....	5	1,000 00	25	25,000 00	-----	-----
Santa Maria Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	-----	-----	25	\$25,000 00
Totals.....	-----	-----	320	\$311,500 00	25	\$25,000 00

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1912	
			No. of bonds	Total value
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	\$1,000 00	1	\$1,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	500 00	1	500 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	60,000 00	1	60,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	20,000 00	1	20,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	150,000 00	1	150,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	30,000 00	1	30,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	1,000 00	24	24,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	1,000 00	1	1,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	8,000 00	1	8,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	16,000 00	1	16,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	500 00	1	500 00
State of California, Funded Debt.....	6	116,000 00	1	116,000 00
Total interest on bonds.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Endowment as per Statutes of 1873.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals.....	-----	-----	35	\$751,000 00

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the fiscal

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1912	
			No. of bonds	Total value
Kern County.....	4½	\$1,000 00	33	\$33,000 00
Butte City School District.....	5	1,000 00	-----	-----
Totals.....	-----	-----	33	\$33,000 00

No. 11.

trust by the State Treasurer for the benefit of the STATE SCHOOL FUND, and collection sixty-fourth fiscal year.

Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1913		Interest collected			
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	School Fund	Paid into Estates of Deceased Persons Fund
1	\$2,000 00	13	\$26,000 00	\$1,400 00	-----	\$1,129 10	\$270 90
5	2,500 00	40	20,000 00	1,350 00	-----	1,350 00	-----
		25	25,000 00	1,250 00	-----	1,250 00	-----
1	1,000 00	17	17,000 00	900 00	-----	900 00	-----
			128,000 00	5,120 00	-----	5,120 00	-----
2	2,000 00	25	25,000 00	1,170 00	-----	1,170 00	-----
1	1,000 00	37	37,000 00	1,900 00	-----	1,900 00	-----
		25	25,000 00	1,250 00	-----	1,073 45	176 55
		25	25,000 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
10	\$8,500 00	335	\$328,000 00	\$14,340 00	-----	\$13,892 55	\$447 45

No. 12.

UNIVERSITY FUND, and collections of interest thereon for the sixty-fourth fiscal year.

Purchased		Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1913		Interest collected		
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into University Fund
				1	\$1,000 00	-----	-----	-----
				1	500 00	-----	-----	-----
				1	60,000 00	-----	-----	-----
				1	20,000 00	-----	-----	-----
				1	150,000 00	-----	-----	-----
				1	30,000 00	-----	-----	-----
				24	24,000 00	-----	-----	-----
				1	1,000 00	-----	-----	-----
				8	8,000 00	-----	-----	-----
				1	16,000 00	-----	-----	-----
				5	500 00	-----	-----	-----
				1	116,000 00	-----	-----	-----
						\$45,060 00	-----	\$45,060 00
						4,785 00	-----	4,785 00
				35	\$751,000 00	\$49,845 00	-----	\$49,845 00

No. 13.

DISSOLVED SAVINGS BANKS FUND, and collections of interest thereon for the sixty-fourth year.

Purchased		Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1913		Interest collected		
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into Dissolved Savings Banks Fund
				33	\$33,000 00	\$1,485 00	-----	\$1,485 00
6	\$6,000 00			6	6,000 00	150 00	-----	150 00
6	\$6,000 00			39	\$39,000 00	\$1,635 00	-----	\$1,635 00

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the sixty-fourth

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1912	
			No. of bonds	Total value
Cressy School District.....	5	\$500 00	2	\$1,000 00
Coronado City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00		
Alhambra City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00		
Alhambra City Municipal Improvement.....	5	775 00		
Alhambra City Municipal Improvement.....	5	425 00		
Alhambra City Municipal Improvement.....	5	375 00		
Alhambra City Municipal Improvement.....	5	250 00		
Farmdale School District.....	5	1,000 00	14	14,000 00
Fowler City Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00		
Hollywood City Municipal Improvement.....	4½	1,000 00	5	5,000 00
Lindsay City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	6	6,000 00
Lindsay City Municipal Improvement.....	5	250 00	2	500 00
Long Beach, Water.....	4½	500 00	44	22,000 00
Long Beach Municipal Harbor.....	4½	1,000 00	12	12,000 00
Long Beach Municipal Improvement, Harbor.....	4½	125 00	2	250 00
Los Angeles City Sewer and Reservoir.....	3¾	1,000 00	14	14,000 00
Los Angeles City Polytechnic High.....	3¾	1,000 00		
Los Angeles City Water Works.....	3¾	1,000 00	15	15,000 00
Los Angeles City Water Works.....	4½	1,000 00	91	91,000 00
Los Angeles City Water Works.....	3¾	1,000 00	1	1,000 00
Los Angeles City Water Works.....	3¾	500 00	1	500 00
Modesto City Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	5	2,500 00
Monterey City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	6	6,000 00
Monterey City Municipal Improvement.....	5	750 00	2	1,500 00
Nordhoff Union High School District.....	5	500 00	8	4,000 00
Oakland City Municipal Improvement.....	4½	1,000 00	16	16,000 00
Oakland City Municipal Improvement.....	4½	1,000 00	10	10,000 00
Oakland City Municipal Improvement.....	4½	1,000 00	20	20,000 00
Oakland City Municipal Improvement.....	4½	325 00		
Ontario City Municipal Improvement.....	5	550 00	11	6,050 00
Orange County Bridge.....	5	1,000 00		
Palo Alto Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	1	500 00
Pasadena City Municipal Improvement.....	4	500 00	10	5,000 00
Petroleum School District.....	6	2,000 00	2	4,000 00
Piedmont City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	6	6,000 00
Piedmont City Municipal Improvement.....	5	150 00	1	150 00
Richmond School District.....	4½	1,000 00	11	11,000 00
Roseville City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	3	3,000 00
Rowland School District.....	6	500 00	3	1,500 00
San Diego City Water Extension.....	4½	500 00	6	3,000 00
San Diego City Water.....	4½	500 00	5	2,500 00
San Diego City Sewer.....	4½	500 00	10	5,000 00
San Diego City Sewer.....	4½	500 00	3	1,500 00
San Diego City Sewer.....	4½	500 00	3	1,500 00
San Diego City Sewer.....	4½	500 00	2	1,000 00
San Diego City Sewer.....	4½	500 00	1	500 00
San Diego Fire Department.....	4½	500 00	62	31,000 00
San Diego City Road.....	4½	500 00	1	500 00
San Diego City Road.....	4½	500 00	4	2,000 00
San Diego City, Park.....	4½	1,000 00	12	12,000 00
San Diego City Reservoir.....	4½	500 00	18	9,000 00
San Diego City Sewer.....	4½	1,000 00	9	9,000 00
San Diego City Water.....	4½	1,000 00	2	2,000 00
San Diego County Highway.....	4½	1,000 00	31	31,000 00
San Francisco School.....	5	1,000 00	21	21,000 00
San Francisco City Hall.....	3½	500 00	5	2,500 00
San Francisco Library.....	3½	500 00	10	5,000 00
San Francisco Playground.....	3½	500 00	3	1,500 00
San Francisco Playground.....	3½	1,000 00	9	9,000 00
San Francisco Street.....	3½	500 00	14	7,000 00
San Francisco Library.....	3½	1,000 00	10	10,000 00

No. 14.

SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL SINKING FUND, and collections of interest thereon for the fiscal year.

Purchased		Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1913		Interest collected		
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund
				2	\$1,000 00	\$50 00		\$50 00
40	\$10,000 00	4	\$4,000 00	36	36,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
5	5,000 00			5	5,000 00			
2	1,550 00			2	1,550 00			
2	850 00			2	850 00	260 00		260 00
2	750 00			2	750 00			
9	2,250 00			9	2,250 00			
		1	1,000 00	13	13,000 00	700 00		700 00
6	3,000 00			6	3,000 00			
				5	5,000 00	225 00		225 00
				6	6,000 00			
				2	500 00	325 00		325 00
				44	22,000 00	990 00		990 00
				12	12,000 00			
				2	250 00	551 76		551 76
		14	14,000 00			525 00		525 00
10	10,000 00			10	10,000 00	187 50		187 50
				15	15,000 00	562 50		562 50
				91	91,000 00	4,095 00		4,095 00
				1	1,000 00			
				1	500 00	56 25		56 25
				5	2,500 00	125 00		125 00
		3	3,000 00	3	3,000 00			
		1	750 00	1	750 00	375 00		375 00
		2	1,000 00	6	3,000 00	200 00		200 00
				16	16,000 00	720 00		720 00
				10	10,000 00	450 00		450 00
		2	2,000 00	18	18,000 00	900 00		900 00
2	650 00			2	650 00			
		1	550 00	10	5,500 00	302 50		302 50
24	24,000 00			24	24,000 00	400 00		400 00
				1	500 00	25 00		25 00
				10	5,000 00	200 00		200 00
		1	2,000 00	1	2,000 00	240 00		240 00
				6	6,000 00			
				1	150 00	307 50		307 50
				11	11,000 00	495 00		495 00
				3	3,000 00	150 00		150 00
		1	500 00	2	1,000 00	75 00		75 00
		3	1,500 00	3	1,500 00	135 00		135 00
				5	2,500 00			
		1	500 00	9	4,500 00			
				3	1,500 00			
				3	1,500 00			
				2	1,000 00	2,047 50		2,047 50
				1	500 00			
		4	2,000 00	58	29,000 00			
		1	500 00					
		4	2,000 00					
				12	12,000 00	540 00		540 00
				10	5,000 00	405 00		405 00
		8	4,000 00	9	9,000 00			
				2	2,000 00	495 00		495 00
				31	31,000 00	1,395 00	\$0 70	1,394 30
				21	21,000 00	1,050 00		1,050 00
				5	2,500 00			
				10	5,000 00			
				3	1,500 00	612 50		612 50
				9	9,000 00			
				14	7,000 00			
				10	10,000 00			

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the sixty-fourth

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1912	
			No. of bonds	Total value
San Francisco School.....	5	\$1,000 00		
San Jose Municipal Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	750 00	1	\$750 00
Sebastopol Municipal Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	750 00	1	750 00
Sebastopol Municipal Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	750 00		
State of California, Seawall.....	4	1,000 00	11	11,000 00
State of California, Seawall.....	4	1,000 00		
State of California, Highways.....	4	1,000 00		
Suisun City Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00		
Vallejo City Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	1	500 00
Ventura County Bridge.....	5	1,000 00	36	36,000 00
Zelzah School District.....	5	1,000 00	3	3,000 00
Totals			618	\$498,950 00

No. 14—CONTINUED.

SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL SINKING FUND, and collections of interest thereon for the fiscal year.

Purchased		Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1913		Interest collected		
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into San Fran- cisco Sea- wall Sinking Fund
15	\$15,000 00			15	\$15,000 00			
				1	750 00	\$33 74		\$33 74
				1	750 00	33 74		33 74
1	750 00			1	750 00			
				11	11,000 00	440 00		440 00
1	1,000 00			1	1,000 00			
75	75,000 00			75	75,000 00	200 00		200 00
10	5,000 00			10	5,000 00			
				1	500 00	25 00		25 00
				36	36,000 00	1,800 00	50	1,799 50
		1	\$1,000 00	2	2,000 00	150 00		150 00
204	\$184,000 00	52	\$40,300 00	770	\$643,450 00	\$24,891 94	\$1 20	\$24,890 74

STATEMENT No. 15.

List of deposits of state moneys held by banks of the state on June 28, 1914.

Bank	Amount
Alameda National Bank.....	\$25,000 00
Alameda Savings Bank.....	75,000 00
American National Bank, Pomona.....	19,200 00
American National Bank, San Diego.....	25,000 00
American National Bank, San Francisco.....	195,000 00
Analy Savings Bank.....	15,000 00
Anglo and London Paris National Bank.....	330,000 00
Anglo-California Trust Company, San Francisco.....	150,000 00
Antioch Bank of Savings.....	10,000 00
Auburn Savings Bank.....	12,500 00
Bank of Anderson.....	5,000 00
Bank of Beaumont.....	6,250 00
Bank of Brentwood.....	5,000 00
Bank of California, National Association.....	400,000 00
Bank of Ceres.....	12,500 00
Bank of Chico.....	22,000 00
Bank of Cloverdale.....	20,000 00
Bank of Commerce and Trust Company, San Diego.....	100,000 00
Bank of Commerce, Oakland.....	18,000 00
Bank of Dixon.....	47,000 00
Bank of E. Cooke-Smith.....	9,000 00
Bank of Folsom.....	12,500 00
Bank of Fruitvale.....	16,150 00
Bank of Galt.....	12,500 00
Bank of Geyserville.....	12,500 00
Bank of Gilroy.....	19,440 00
Bank of Guerneville.....	5,250 00
Bank of Halfmoon Bay.....	4,500 00
Bank of Hopland.....	4,500 00
Bank of Hollister.....	13,500 00
Bank of Hughson.....	4,500 00
Bank of Italy, San Francisco.....	200,000 00
Bank of Lemoore.....	10,000 00
Bank of Lincoln.....	17,000 00
Bank of Lompoc.....	24,500 00
Bank of Los Banos.....	35,500 00
Bank of Los Gatos.....	7,000 00
Bank of Newman.....	30,000 00
Bank of Oceanside.....	6,000 00
Bank of Orland.....	5,000 00
Bank of Rio Vista.....	30,000 00
Bank of San Jose.....	100,000 00
Bank of San Leandro.....	4,500 00
Bank of San Rafael.....	25,000 00
Bank of Santa Maria.....	18,000 00
Bank of Tehachapi.....	4,000 00
Bank of Tomales.....	18,000 00
Bank of Tracy.....	16,800 00
Bank of Williams.....	15,500 00
Bank of Willits.....	11,000 00
Bank of Willows.....	50,000 00
Bank of Yolo, Woodland.....	95,000 00
Berkeley National Bank.....	35,000 00
Butte County National Bank, Chico.....	50,000 00
Butte County Savings Bank, Chico.....	20,000 00
Butte Valley State Bank, Dorris.....	10,800 00
California National Bank, Sacramento.....	377,750 00
California Savings Bank, Petaluma.....	12,500 00
California State Bank of San Bernardino.....	12,500 00
Calistoga National Bank.....	9,000 00
Capital Banking and Trust Company, Sacramento.....	25,000 00
Capital National Bank, Sacramento.....	50,000 00
Carver National Bank, St. Helena.....	23,400 00
Central Bank of Santa Barbara.....	15,000 00
Central National Bank, Oakland.....	433,000 00
Central Savings Bank, Oakland.....	100,000 00
Citizens' Bank of Arlington.....	12,500 00
Citizens' Bank of Corona.....	12,000 00

STATEMENT No. 15—CONTINUED.

List of deposits of state moneys held by banks of the state on June 28, 1914.

Bank	Amount
Citizens' Bank of Oak Park.....	\$12,500 00
Citizens' Bank of Paso Robles.....	8,000 00
Citizens' Bank of Winters.....	23,300 00
Citizens' National Bank, Alameda.....	24,500 00
Citizens' National Bank, Redlands.....	25,000 00
Citizens' National Bank, Riverside.....	37,500 00
Citizens' Savings Bank of Inglewood.....	9,000 00
City Savings Bank of Santa Cruz.....	22,500 00
Colton National Bank.....	10,600 00
Colusa County Bank.....	100,000 00
Commercial and Savings Bank, Stockton.....	30,000 00
Commercial Bank of San Luis Obispo.....	90,000 00
Commercial Bank of Turlock.....	9,000 00
Commercial State Bank, Oakdale.....	9,000 00
Consolidated Bank of Elsinore.....	10,000 00
Covina National Bank.....	12,500 00
Cuyamaca State Bank, El Cajon.....	6,250 00
Decker, Jewett & Company Bank, Marysville.....	12,000 00
Escondido National Bank.....	10,800 00
Exchange National Bank of Long Beach.....	45,000 00
Fair Oaks Bank.....	12,500 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Sacramento.....	185,000 00
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Compton.....	4,500 00
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Hayward.....	12,500 00
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Santa Paula.....	19,500 00
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Stockton.....	50,000 00
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Fullerton.....	6,250 00
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Hanford.....	20,000 00
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Livermore.....	6,350 00
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Merced.....	13,500 00
Farmers and Merchants' State Bank, Mountain View.....	10,000 00
Farmers' National Bank, Fresno.....	50,000 00
First Bank of Jamestown.....	6,000 00
First Federal Trust Company of San Francisco.....	50,000 00
First National Bank, Alturas.....	27,500 00
First National Bank, Antioch.....	2,500 00
First National Bank, Auburn.....	10,250 00
First National Bank of Berkeley.....	150,000 00
First National Bank, Chico.....	20,000 00
First National Bank, Colton.....	11,750 00
First National Bank, Claremont.....	6,250 00
First National Bank, Concord.....	2,500 00
First National Bank of Corona.....	9,500 00
First National Bank of Cucamonga.....	2,700 00
First National Bank, Dixon.....	11,500 00
First National Bank, Emeryville.....	10,000 00
First National Bank, Escondido.....	23,250 00
First National Bank, Eureka.....	50,000 00
First National Bank, Exeter.....	6,200 00
First National Bank, Fullerton.....	10,000 00
First National Bank, Gilroy.....	6,800 00
First National Bank, Hanford.....	8,000 00
First National Bank, Hollister.....	9,000 00
First National Bank, Inglewood.....	9,000 00
First National Bank, Lemoore.....	10,000 00
First National Bank, Livermore.....	18,000 00
First National Bank, Lodi.....	50,000 00
First National Bank, Los Angeles.....	100,000 00
First National Bank, Los Banos.....	12,500 00
First National Bank, Los Gatos.....	4,050 00
First National Bank, Merced.....	8,000 00
First National Bank, Modesto.....	20,000 00
First National Bank, Monrovia.....	10,000 00
First National Bank, Monterey.....	20,500 00
First National Bank, Mountain View.....	6,500 00
First National Bank, Napa.....	15,000 00
First National Bank, Oakdale.....	8,000 00
First National Bank, Oakland.....	36,000 00

STATEMENT No. 15—CONTINUED.

List of deposits of state moneys held by banks of the state on June 28, 1914.

Bank	Amount
First National Bank, Ocean Park	\$10,000 00
First National Bank, Orange	10,000 00
First National Bank, Oxnard	69,000 00
First National Bank, Palo Alto	7,500 00
First National Bank, Pomona	10,000 00
First National Bank, Porterville	30,000 00
First National Bank, Redlands	20,000 00
First National Bank, Reedley	4,300 00
First National Bank, Rialto	11,000 00
First National Bank, Richmond	15,000 00
First National Bank, Riverside	75,000 00
First National Bank, Salinas	13,000 00
First National Bank, San Diego	37,500 00
First National Bank, San Jose	60,000 00
First National Bank, San Mateo County	25,000 00
First National Bank, San Pedro	6,000 00
First National Bank, Santa Barbara	9,000 00
First National Bank, Santa Cruz	25,000 00
First National Bank, Santa Maria	12,500 00
First National Bank, Scotia	5,500 00
First National Bank, Sebastopol	10,000 00
First National Bank, Sonoma	50,000 00
First National Bank, Vacaville	12,000 00
First National Bank, Vallejo	19,500 00
First National Bank, Ventura	10,000 00
First National Bank, Weed	10,000 00
First National Bank, Whittier	10,000 00
First National Bank, Winters	20,000 00
First National Bank, Woodland	62,500 00
First Savings Bank of Emeryville	10,000 00
First Savings Bank of San Jacinto	12,500 00
First State Bank of Manteca	5,000 00
First Trust and Savings Bank, Oakland	8,000 00
Fort Sutter National Bank, Sacramento	79,500 00
Fowler National Bank	9,450 00
French American Bank of Savings, San Francisco	245,200 00
Fullerton Savings Bank	6,250 00
Garden City Bank and Trust Company	86,500 00
German American Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles	180,000 00
Granite Savings Bank, Monrovia	7,500 00
Harbor Bank of Oakland	3,100 00
Healdsburg Savings Bank	4,000 00
Home Savings Bank, Escondido	11,000 00
Home Savings Bank, Ventura	15,000 00
Home Savings Bank, Woodland	62,500 00
Homestead Savings Bank, Berkeley	20,000 00
Fresno National Bank	47,000 00
International Banking Corporation, San Francisco	27,000 00
Italian American Bank of San Francisco	100,000 00
Jamestown National Bank	6,000 00
Livermore Valley Savings Bank	4,500 00
Los Angeles Hibernian Savings Bank, Los Angeles	22,500 00
Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank	125,000 00
Marin County National Bank, San Rafael	10,000 00
Mayfield Bank	7,200 00
Mechanics' Bank of Richmond	10,000 00
Mercantile National Bank, San Francisco	220,000 00
Merchants' National Bank, Los Angeles	300,000 00
Merchants' National Bank, San Diego	20,000 00
Merchants' National Bank, San Francisco	307,500 00
Mierson Banking Company, Placerville	10,000 00
Mission Bank, San Francisco	50,000 00
Mission Savings Bank, San Francisco	44,000 00
Montague Banking Company	18,000 00
Monterey County Bank, Salinas	20,000 00
National Bank of D. O. Mills and Company, Sacramento	125,000 00
National Bank of Riverside	15,000 00
National Bank of Tulare	8,000 00

STATEMENT No. 15—CONCLUDED.

List of deposits of state moneys held by banks of the state on June 28, 1913.

Bank	Amount
National Bank of Ventura.....	\$87,000 00
Nevada County Bank, Grass Valley.....	40,000 00
Niles State Bank.....	5,400 00
Northern California National Bank, Redding.....	20,000 00
Northern Solano Savings Bank, Dixon.....	12,000 00
Novato Bank.....	10,000 00
Ocean Park Bank, Santa Monica.....	4,250 00
Ojai State Bank, Nordhoff.....	7,200 00
People's Bank of Santa Cruz.....	40,000 00
People's National Bank, National City.....	6,000 00
People's Savings Bank, Sacramento.....	250,000 00
People's Savings Bank, Santa Cruz.....	10,000 00
People's State Bank of Chula Vista.....	6,000 00
Petaluma National Bank.....	40,000 00
Petaluma Savings Bank.....	12,000 00
Petaluma Swiss American Bank.....	62,500 00
Pioneer Bank of Porterville.....	7,000 00
Placer County Bank, Auburn.....	15,000 00
Portuguese American Bank, San Francisco.....	20,000 00
Red Bluff National Bank.....	25,000 00
Redding National Bank.....	43,000 00
Redlands National Bank.....	24,750 00
Redley National Bank.....	4,500 00
Riverside Savings Bank and Trust Company.....	25,000 00
Roseville Banking Company.....	17,000 00
Sacramento Bank.....	200,000 00
Sacramento Valley Bank and Trust Company.....	95,000 00
Salinas City Bank.....	34,000 00
San Bernardino County Savings Bank.....	27,250 00
San Dimas Savings Bank.....	5,000 00
San Joaquin Valley Bank.....	10,000 00
San Leandro State Bank.....	18,800 00
Santa Barbara Savings and Loan Bank.....	50,000 00
Santa Rosa Bank.....	19,000 00
Santa Rosa National Bank.....	37,500 00
Saratoga State Bank.....	5,625 00
Savings Bank of Santa Rosa.....	29,500 00
Savings Bank and Trust Company, Pomona.....	10,000 00
Seaboard National Bank, San Francisco.....	94,100 00
Security Savings Bank, Riverside.....	25,000 00
Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles.....	500,000 00
Sierra Valley Bank, Loyalton.....	12,500 00
Sonoma County National Bank.....	45,000 00
Sonora National Bank.....	12,500 00
South Berkeley Bank.....	6,250 00
Southern Trust and Savings Bank, San Diego.....	21,000 00
State Bank of Newport.....	4,800 00
Stockton Savings Bank.....	15,000 00
Tehama County Savings Bank.....	12,500 00
Traders Bank of Los Angeles.....	30,000 00
Tuolumne County Bank, Sonora.....	3,000 00
Union National Bank, Fresno.....	10,000 00
Union National Bank, Jamestown.....	12,500 00
Union National Bank, San Luis Obispo.....	20,350 00
Union Safe Deposit Bank, Stockton.....	9,900 00
Union Savings Bank, Santa Rosa.....	12,000 00
Union Trust Company, San Francisco.....	100,000 00
University Savings Bank, Berkeley.....	39,000 00
Vacaville Savings Bank.....	12,500 00
Vallejo Commercial Bank.....	20,000 00
Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank.....	300,000 00
West Berkeley Bank.....	20,000 00
West Side Bank of Tracy.....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$10,742,915 00

STATEMENT No. 16.

Amount of interest collected from various banks for sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.

1912—July	\$15,471 69
August	15,564 53
September	15,421 73
October	15,938 93
November	15,935 05
December	16,227 94
1913—January	16,343 73
February	15,397 86
March	16,474 20
April	18,141 63
May	18,791 42
June	18,656 98
Total for sixty-fourth fiscal year	\$198,368 72
1913—July	\$18,948 56
August	19,822 44
September	20,651 92
October	19,700 93
November	18,387 54
December	18,480 82
1914—January	17,845 82
February	19,204 63
March	19,505 46
April	19,554 74
May	*9,723 20
June	20,067 34
	*5,102 73
	19,936 52
Total for sixty-fifth fiscal year	\$247,032 45

*Interest collected on funds deposited in New York with Bankers Trust Company

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds purchased by the State School Land Fund, and held in trust interest thereon for the

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1913		Purchased	
			No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value
State.						
Funded debt, 1873-----	6	Various	150	\$1,526,500 00	-----	-----
State of California Highways-----	4	\$1,000 00	100	100,000 00	-----	-----
County.						
Kern Refunding -----	4½	1,000 00	120	120,000 00	-----	-----
Lake Refunding -----	5	500 00	62	31,000 00	-----	-----
Mendocino -----	4	500 00	135	67,500 00	-----	-----
Merced -----	4	1,000 00	11	11,000 00	-----	-----
Monterey -----	4	1,000 00	53	56,000 00	-----	-----
Plumas -----	4	1,000 00	100	100,000 00	-----	-----
Riverside -----	4	1,000 00	150	150,000 00	-----	-----
Saeramento -----	4½	1,000 00	8	8,000 00	-----	-----
San Benito -----	4½	1,000 00	27	27,000 00	-----	-----
School District.						
Anaheim Union High School-----	5	1,000 00	63	63,000 00	-----	-----
Bakersfield -----	5	1,000 00	55	55,000 00	-----	-----
Belvedere -----	4½	1,000 00	12	12,000 00	-----	-----
Brawley -----	6	2,500 00	10	25,000 00	-----	-----
Brawley Union High-----	5	500 00	-----	-----	100	\$50,000 00
Capital -----	4½	1,000 00	32	32,000 00	-----	-----
Chino High -----	5	2,000 00	16	32,000 00	-----	-----
Compton City -----	5	1,000 00	16	16,000 00	-----	-----
Corona -----	5	1,000 00	30	30,000 00	-----	-----
Covina Union High-----	5	1,000 00	60	60,000 00	-----	-----
Del Paso Heights-----	5	500 00	-----	-----	24	12,000 00
Dixon -----	5	1,000 00	23	23,000 00	-----	-----
Duarte -----	5	1,000 00	15	15,000 00	-----	-----
Eureka -----	4½	1,000 00	11	11,000 00	-----	-----
Fair Oaks -----	5	500 00	-----	-----	6	3,000 00
Galt Joint Union-----	6	1,000 00	50	50,000 00	-----	-----
Healdsburg -----	4	1,750 00	12	21,000 00	-----	-----
Hermosa Beach -----	5	1,000 00	23	23,000 00	-----	-----
Hudson -----	5	1,000 00	7	7,000 00	-----	-----
Huntington Park Union-----	5	1,000 00	80	80,000 00	-----	-----
Jackson Joint Union High-----	5	500 00	50	25,000 00	-----	-----
Jefferson -----	5	2,250 00	19	42,750 00	-----	-----
Lone Tree -----	6	500 00	3	1,500 00	-----	-----
Los Angeles City-----	3¾	1,000 00	360	360,000 00	-----	-----
Madera -----	5	1,000 00	8	8,000 00	-----	-----
Madera -----	5	1,500 00	10	15,000 00	-----	-----
Madera -----	5	2,000 00	10	20,000 00	-----	-----
Madera -----	5	3,000 00	10	30,000 00	-----	-----
Modesto -----	5	1,000 00	32	32,000 00	-----	-----
Oakdale Union High-----	5	500 00	33	16,500 00	-----	-----
Oakland -----	4	1,000 00	256	256,000 00	-----	-----
Pacifice -----	5	500 00	-----	-----	12	6,000 00
Pasadena -----	4	1,000 00	50	50,000 00	-----	-----
Perris Union High-----	5	1,000 00	23	23,000 00	-----	-----
Pomona High -----	4	2,750 00	10	27,500 00	-----	-----
Pomona -----	4	750 00	30	22,500 00	-----	-----
Pomona -----	4½	1,000 00	74	74,000 00	-----	-----
Pomona -----	4½	500 00	10	5,000 00	-----	-----
Porterville -----	5	1,500 00	30	45,000 00	-----	-----
Porterville -----	5	1,000 00	22	22,000 00	-----	-----
Porterville High-----	5	1,250 00	11	13,750 00	-----	-----
Redlands-Lugonia-Crafton Union high -----	5	4,000 00	10	40,000 00	-----	-----
Roeding -----	5	1,000 00	5	5,000 00	-----	-----
San Bernardino -----	4½	1,000 00	30	30,000 00	-----	-----
Santa Clara City-----	5	750 00	80	60,000 00	-----	-----

No. 17.

by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the STATE SCHOOL FUND, and collections of sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1914		Interest collected			
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into	
						School Fund	School Land Fund
		150	\$1,526,500 00	\$91,590 00		\$91,590 00	
		100	100,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00	
23	\$23,000 00	97	97,000 00	4,882 50		4,882 50	
8	4,000 00	54	27,000 00	1,535 00		1,535 00	
5	2,500 00	130	65,000 00	2,650 00		2,650 00	
10	10,000 00	1	1,000 00	440 00		440 00	
7	7,000 00	49	49,000 00	2,240 00		2,240 00	
		100	100,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00	
5	5,000 00	145	145,000 00	5,900 00		5,900 00	
8	8,000 00			180 00		180 00	
3	3,000 00	24	24,000 00	1,215 00		1,215 00	
3	3,000 00	60	60,000 00	3,150 00		3,150 00	
		55	55,000 00	2,750 00		2,750 00	
1	1,000 00	11	11,000 00	540 00		540 00	
1	2,500 00	9	22,500 00	1,425 00		1,425 00	
		100	50,000 00	500 00		500 00	
		32	32,000 00	1,440 00		1,440 00	
1	2,000 00	15	30,000 00	1,600 00		1,600 00	
1	1,000 00	15	15,000 00	800 00		800 00	
		30	30,000 00	1,500 00		1,500 00	
		60	60,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00	
		24	12,000 00				
1	1,000 00	22	22,000 00	1,125 00		1,125 00	
1	1,000 00	14	14,000 00	750 00		750 00	
1	1,000 00	10	10,000 00	495 00		495 00	
		6	3,000 00				
1	1,000 00	49	49,000 00	2,970 00		2,970 00	
1	1,750 00	11	19,250 00	840 00		840 00	
1	1,000 00	22	22,000 00	1,150 00		1,150 00	
1	1,000 00	6	6,000 00	350 00		350 00	
		80	80,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00	
		50	25,000 00	1,250 00		1,250 00	
1	2,250 00	18	40,500 00	2,137 50		2,137 50	
1	500 00	2	1,000 00	90 00		90 00	
12	12,000 00	348	348,000 00	13,500 00		13,500 00	
1	1,000 00	7	7,000 00				
		10	15,000 00				
		10	20,000 00	3,625 00		3,625 00	
		10	30,000 00				
		32	32,000 00	1,600 00		1,600 00	
1	500 00	32	16,000 00	825 00		825 00	
8	8,000 00	248	248,000 00	10,080 00		10,080 00	
		12	6,000 00				
2	2,000 00	48	48,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00	
1	1,000 00	22	22,000 00	1,150 00		1,150 00	
1	2,750 00	9	24,750 00	1,100 00		1,100 00	
1	750 00	29	21,750 00	900 00		900 00	
2	2,000 00	72	72,000 00				
		10	5,000 00	3,555 00		3,555 00	
1	1,500 00	29	43,500 00	2,250 00		2,250 00	
1	1,000 00	21	21,000 00	1,100 00		1,100 00	
1	1,250 00	10	12,500 00	687 50		687 50	
1	4,000 00	9	36,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00	
1	1,000 00	4	4,000 00	250 00		250 00	
5	5,000 00	25	25,000 00	1,237 50		1,237 50	
2	1,500 00	78	58,500 00	2,962 50		2,962 50	

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds purchased by the State School Land Fund, and held in trust interest thereon for the

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1913		Purchased		
			No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	
San Jose High.....	4	\$1,000 00	127	\$127,000 00			
San Jose	4	1,000 00	195	195,000 00			
San Mateo Union High.....	4½	1,000 00	91	91,000 00			
San Rafael	5	1,000 00	32	32,000 00			
San Rafael High.....	5	1,000 00	11	11,000 00			
Selma Union High.....	5	1,000 00	54	54,000 00			
South Pasadena	5	1,500 00	39	58,500 00			
Stone	5	500 00			10	\$5,000 00	
Sutter	5	500 00			14	7,000 00	
Turlock	5	1,000 00	60	60,000 00			
Walnut Grove	5	300 00			10	3,000 00	
City and Town.							
Antioch Sewer	5	400 00	11	4,400 00			
Antioch Water	5	1,000 00	13	13,000 00			
Bakersfield Library	5	675 00	40	27,000 00			
Bakersfield Fire Department.....	5	500 00	26	13,000 00			
Bakersfield Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	40	40,000 00			
Bakersfield Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	14	7,000 00			
Bakersfield Municipal Improvement.....	4	1,000 00	17	17,000 00			
Belvedere Street	4½	500 00	62	31,000 00			
Bishop Municipal Improvement.....	6	550 00	64	35,200 00			
Bishop Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	64	32,000 00			
Colton Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	59	59,000 00			
El Centro Sewer.....	5	1,000 00	32	32,000 00			
Fairfield Town Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	35	17,500 00			
Fullerton Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	80	80,000 00			
Fullerton Road	5	500 00	91	45,500 00			
Fullerton Road	5	300 00	15	4,500 00			
Hermosa Beach	5	1,000 00	40	40,000 00			
Hermosa Beach	5	500 00	40	20,000 00			
Huntington Beach Municipal Improvement.....	5½	250 00	273	68,250 00			
Inglewood Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00			60	30,000 00	
Lemoore Sewer	5	500 00	30	15,000 00			
Livermore Sewer	4½	1,000 00	22	22,000 00			
Long Beach Pier.....	5	500 00	155	77,500 00			
Los Angeles City School.....	4	1,000 00	22	22,000 00			
Los Angeles Water Works.....	4	1,000 00	510	510,000 00			
Modesto Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00	114	57,000 00			
Mountain View Water Works.....	4½	700 00	32	22,400 00			
Napa Municipal Improvement.....	4	100 00	224	22,400 00			
Ontario Street	5	1,000 00	14	14,000 00			
Ontario Street	5	500 00	14	7,000 00			
Ontario Street	5	300 00	14	4,200 00			
Orland Sewer and Water.....	5	1,000 00	50	50,000 00			
Oroville Levee	5	1,000 00	16	16,000 00			
Oroville Levee	5	500 00	72	36,000 00			
Pasadena Water Works.....	4½	1,000 00	250	250,000 00			
Pleasanton Municipal Improvement.....	4½	1,000 00	37	37,000 00			
Pomona Park	4	750 00	30	22,500 00			
Sacramento School Furniture.....	4	1,000 00	42	42,000 00			
Sacramento Sewer	4	1,000 00	175	175,000 00			
Sacramento Sewer and Levee.....	4	1,000 00	125	125,000 00			
Sacramento Levee	4	500 00	130	65,000 00			
San Buena Ventura Municipal Improvement.....	5	400 00	10	4,000 00			

No. 17—CONTINUED.

by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the STATE SCHOOL FUND, and collections of sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1914		Interest collected			
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into	
						School Fund	School Land Fund
8	\$8,000 00	119	\$119,000 00	\$5,080 00	-----	\$5,080 00	-----
5	5,000 00	190	190,000 00	7,800 00	-----	7,800 00	-----
3	3,000 00	88	88,000 00	4,095 00	-----	4,095 00	-----
2	2,000 00	30	30,000 00	1,600 00	-----	1,600 00	-----
1	1,000 00	10	10,000 00	550 00	-----	550 00	-----
3	3,000 00	51	51,000 00	2,700 00	-----	2,700 00	-----
1	1,500 00	38	37,000 00	2,925 00	-----	2,925 00	-----
		10	5,000 00	250 00	-----	250 00	-----
		14	7,000 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
		60	60,000 00	3,000 00	-----	3,000 00	-----
		10	3,000 00	150 00	-----	121 25	\$28 75
1	400 00	10	4,000 00	210 00	-----	210 00	-----
1	1,000 00	12	12,000 00	625 00	-----	625 00	-----
1	675 00	39	26,325 00	1,332 93	-----	359 10	663 83
1	500 00	25	12,500 00	637 50	-----	173 53	433 97
1	1,000 00	39	39,000 00	2,325 00	-----	458 27	1,866 73
		14	7,000 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	2,000 00	15	15,000 00	680 00	-----	680 00	-----
3	1,500 00	59	29,500 00	1,395 00	-----	1,395 00	-----
2	1,100 00	62	34,100 00	2,112 00	-----	2,112 00	-----
2	1,000 00	62	31,000 00	1,375 00	-----	1,375 00	-----
2	2,000 00	37	37,000 00	2,900 00	-----	2,900 00	-----
2	2,000 00	30	30,000 00	1,550 00	-----	1,550 00	-----
1	500 00	34	17,000 00	862 50	-----	862 50	-----
2	2,000 00	78	78,000 00	3,950 00	-----	3,950 00	-----
		91	45,500 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
		15	4,500 00	2,500 00	-----	2,500 00	-----
1	1,000 00	39	39,000 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	500 00	39	19,500 00	2,932 50	-----	171 10	2,791 40
7	1,750 00	268	66,500 00	3,753 74	-----	3,753 74	-----
		60	30,000 00	750 00	-----	750 00	-----
1	500 00	29	14,500 00	737 50	-----	737 50	-----
1	1,000 00	21	21,000 00	967 50	-----	953 00	11 50
5	2,500 00	150	75,000 00	3,812 50	-----	3,812 50	-----
		22	22,000 00	880 00	-----	880 00	-----
		510	510,000 00	20,400 00	-----	20,400 00	-----
6	3,000 00	108	54,000 00	2,775 00	-----	2,775 00	-----
1	700 00	31	21,700 00	992 50	-----	992 50	-----
14	1,400 00	210	21,000 00	896 00	-----	896 00	-----
		14	14,000 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
		14	7,000 00	1,260 00	-----	1,260 00	-----
		14	4,200 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
		50	50,000 00	2,500 00	-----	2,500 00	-----
		15	15,000 00	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	1,000 00	70	35,000 00	2,550 00	-----	2,550 00	-----
		250	250,000 00	11,250 00	-----	11,250 00	-----
1	1,000 00	36	36,000 00	1,665 00	-----	1,665 00	-----
1	750 00	29	21,750 00	900 00	-----	900 00	-----
2	2,000 00	40	40,000 00	1,640 00	-----	1,640 00	-----
5	5,000 00	170	170,000 00	7,000 00	-----	7,000 00	-----
5	5,000 00	120	120,000 00	5,000 00	-----	5,000 00	-----
5	2,500 00	125	62,500 00	2,550 00	-----	2,550 00	-----
1	400 00	9	3,600 00	200 00	-----	200 00	-----

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds purchased by the State School Land Fund, and held in trust interest thereon for the

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1913		Purchased	
			No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value
San Buena Ventura Municipal Improvement	5	\$100 00	30	\$3,000 00		
San Buena Ventura Municipal Improvement	5	1,000 00	24	24,000 00		
San Buena Ventura Municipal Improvement	5	600 00	6	3,600 00		
San Francisco Geary Street Railroad	4½	1,000 00	52	52,000 00		
Santa Barbara Water Works	4½	1,000 00	76	76,000 00		
Santa Clara Sewer	4½	750 00	34	25,500 00		
Santa Clara Light and Water	4½	525 00	34	17,850 00		
Santa Clara Fire Department	5	137 50	40	5,500 00		
Sierra Madre Municipal Improvement	5	1,000 00			111	\$111,000 00
Sierra Madre Municipal Improvement	5	500 00			49	20,000 00
Sierra Madre Municipal Improvement	5	1,000 00			39	39,000 00
Visalia Municipal Improvement	5	625 00	35	21,875 00		
Visalia Municipal Improvement	5	500 00	35	17,500 00		
Wilmington Municipal Improvement	5	1,000 00	35	35,000 00		
Wilmington Municipal Improvement	5	500 00	105	52,500 00		
Yreka Water Works	5	500 00	67	33,500 00		
Totals			6,869	\$7,155,175 00	416	\$285,000 00

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds purchased by the Estates of Deceased Persons Fund, and held titles of interest thereon for

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1913		Purchased	
			No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value
Anaheim School District	5	\$2,000 00	13	\$26,000 00		
Coalinga Union High School District	6	500 00	40	20,000 00		
Dixie School District	6	500 00			14	\$7,000 00
Graham School District	5	1,000 00	25	25,000 00		
Indian Falls School District	6	100 00			30	3,000 00
Lincoln Union High School District	5	1,000 00	17	17,000 00		
Marysville School District	4	1,000 00	128	128,000 00		
Long Beach School District	4½	1,000 00	25	25,000 00		
Newport Beach School District	5	1,000 00			30	30,000 00
Newport Beach Water Works	5	1,000 00	27	37,000 00		
Portola School District	6	500 00			9	4,500 00
San Jacinto High School District	5	1,000 00	25	25,000 00		
Santa Maria City Municipal Improvement	5	1,000 00	25	25,000 00		
Totals			335	\$328,000 00	56	\$44,500 00

No. 17—CONCLUDED.

by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the STATE SCHOOL FUND, and collections of sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1914		Interest collected			
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into	
						School Fund	School Land Fund
2	\$200 00	28	\$2,800 00	\$150 00	-----	\$150 00	-----
-----	-----	24	24,000 00	} 1,380 00	-----	1,380 00	-----
-----	-----	6	3,600 00		-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	52	52,000 00	2,340 00	-----	2,340 00	-----
2	2,000 00	74	74,000 00	3,375 00	-----	3,375 00	-----
1	750 00	33	24,750 00	1,147 50	-----	1,147 50	-----
1	525 00	33	17,325 00	808 25	-----	808 25	-----
1	137 50	39	5,362 50	271 56	-----	271 56	-----
-----	-----	111	111,000 00	2,775 00	-----	886 25	\$1,888 75
1	50 00	39	19,500 00	1,060 00	-----	775 00	225 00
1	1,000 00	38	38,000 00	1,950 00	-----	1,679 15	270 85
1	625 00	34	21,250 00	} 1,968 75	-----	-----	-----
1	500 00	17	17,000 00		-----	-----	1,968 75
1	1,000 00	34	34,000 00	} 4,375 00	-----	-----	-----
3	1,500 00	102	51,000 00		-----	-----	4,375 00
3	1,500 00	64	32,000 00	1,937 50	-----	1,937 50	-----
248	\$208,162 50	7,037	\$7,233,012 50	\$348,158 23	None	\$339,647 45	\$8,510 78

No. 18.

in trust by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the STATE SCHOOL FUND, and collections of sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1914		Interest collected			
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into	
						School Fund	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund
1	\$2,000 00	12	\$24,000 00	\$1,300 00	-----	\$1,300 00	-----
5	2,500 00	35	17,500 00	1,200 00	-----	1,200 00	-----
-----	-----	14	\$7,000 00	} 1,250 00	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	25	25,000 00		-----	-----	1,250 00
-----	-----	30	3,000 00	90 00	-----	44 00	\$46 00
1	1,000 00	16	16,000 00	850 00	-----	850 00	-----
-----	-----	128	128,000 00	5,120 00	-----	5,120 00	-----
2	2,000 00	23	23,000 00	1,080 00	-----	1,080 00	-----
-----	-----	30	30,000 00	750 00	-----	504 17	245 83
1	1,000 00	36	36,000 00	1,850 00	-----	1,850 00	-----
-----	-----	9	4,500 00	} 1,250 00	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	25	25,000 00		-----	-----	1,250 00
-----	-----	25	25,000 00	1,250 00	-----	120 94	1,129 06
10	\$8,500 00	408	\$364,000 00	\$15,590 00	-----	\$14,569 11	\$1,420 89

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the fiscal

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1914	
			No. of bonds	Total value
Kern County -----	4½	\$1,000 00	33	\$33,000 00
Butte City School District-----	5	1,000 00	6	6,000 00
Total -----			39	\$39,000 00

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer for the benefit of the for the sixty-

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1912	
			No. of bonds	Total value
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	\$1,000 00	1	\$1,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	500 00	1	500 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	60,000 00	1	60,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	200,000 00	1	200,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	150,000 00	1	150,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	30,000 00	1	30,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	1,000 00	24	24,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	1,000 00	1	1,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	8,000 00	1	8,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	160,000 00	1	160,000 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	500 00	1	500 00
State of California, Funded Debt-----	6	116,000 00	1	116,000 00
Total interest on state bonds-----				
Endowments as per Statutes 1893, Chapter LXV-----				
Totals -----			35	\$751,000 00

No. 19.

DISSOLVED SAVINGS BANK FUND, and collections of interest thereon for the sixty-fifth year.

Purchased		Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1914		Interest collected		
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into dissolved savings Bank Fund
				33	\$33,000 00	\$1,485 00		\$1,485 00
				6	6,000 00	300 00		300 00
				39	\$39,000 00	\$1,785 00		\$1,785 00

No. 20.

UNIVERSITY FUND, and collections of interest thereon and the University Endowment fourth fiscal year.

Purchased		Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1913		Interest collected		
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into University Fund
				1	\$1,000 00			
				1	500 00			
				1	60,000 00			
				1	200,000 00			
				1	150,000 00			
				1	30,000 00			
				24	24,000 00			
				1	1,000 00			
				1	8,000 00			
				1	160,000 00			
				1	500 00			
				1	116,000 00			
						\$45,060 00		\$45,060 00
						4,785 00		4,785 00
				35	\$751,000 00	\$49,845 00		\$49,845 00

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer for the benefit of the sixty-fifth

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1913		Purchased	
			No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value
Alhambra City -----	5	\$1,000 00	5	\$5,000 00		
Alhambra City -----	5	775 00	2	1,550 00		
Alhambra City -----	5	425 00	2	850 00		
Alhambra City -----	5	375 00	2	750 00		
Alhambra City -----	5	250 00	9	2,250 00		
Corona City Municipal Improvement -----	5½	1,000 00			4	\$4,000 00
Coronado City Municipal Improvement (3) -----	5	1,000 00	36	36,000 00		
Cressy School District -----	5	500 00	2	1,000 00		
Farmdale School District -----	5	1,000 00	13	13,000 00		
Fontana Heights School District -----	5	1,000 00			18	18,000 00
Fowler -----	5	500 00	6	3,000 00		
Hollywood City -----	4½	1,000 00	5	5,000 00		
Keen Camp School District -----	6	500 00			5	2,500 00
Lindsay City Municipal Improvement -----	5	1,000 00	6	6,000 00		
Lindsay City -----	5	250 00	2	500 00		
Long Beach Harbor Improvement -----	4½	1,000 00	12	12,000 00		
Long Beach -----	4½	125 00	2	250 00		
Long Beach Water -----	4½	500 00	44	22,000 00		
Los Angeles City Water -----	3¾	1,000 00	15	15,000 00		
Los Angeles City Water -----	4½	1,000 00	91	91,000 00		
Los Angeles City Polytechnic High School -----	3¾	1,000 00	10	10,000 00		
Los Angeles City Water Works -----	3¾	1,000 00	1	1,000 00		
Los Angeles City Water Works -----	3¾	500 00	1	500 00		
Modesto City -----	5	500 00	5	2,500 00		
Monterey City Municipal Improvement -----	5	1,000 00	3	3,000 00		
Monterey City -----	5	750 00	1	750 00		
Nordhoff Union High School District -----	5	500 00	6	3,000 00		
Oakland City Park -----	4½	1,000 00	16	16,000 00		
Oakland City—1910 -----	4½	325 00	2	650 00		
Oakland City—1907 -----	4½	1,000 00	18	18,000 00		
Oakland City—1910 -----	4½	1,000 00	10	10,000 00		
Ontario City Municipal Improvement -----	5	550 00	10	5,500 00		
Orange County Hospital and Bridge -----	5	1,000 00	24	24,000 00		
Palo Alto Municipal Improvement -----	5	500 00	1	500 00		
Pasadena Municipal Improvement -----	4	500 00	10	5,000 00		
Petroleum School District -----	6	2,000 00	1	2,000 00		
Piedmont Municipal Improvement -----	5	1,000 00	6	6,000 00		
Piedmont Municipal Improvement -----	5	150 00	1	150 00		
Richmond School District -----	4½	1,000 00	11	11,000 00		
Roseville City Municipal Improvement -----	5	1,000 00	3	3,000 00		
Roseville City -----	5	1,000 00			5	5,000 00
Rowland School District -----	5	500 00	2	1,000 00		
San Diego City Park -----	4½	1,000 00	12	12,000 00		
San Diego City Reservoir -----	4½	500 00	10	5,000 00		
San Diego City Water Extension -----	4½	500 00	3	1,500 00		
San Diego City Water -----	4½	1,000 00	2	2,000 00		
San Diego City West Side Sewer -----	4½	1,000 00	9	9,000 00		
San Diego City Sewer Improvement -----	4½	500 00	9	4,500 00		
San Diego City Ninth Ward Sewer -----	4½	500 00	3	1,500 00		
San Diego City University Heights Sewer -----	4½	500 00	3	1,500 00		
San Diego City East Side Sewer -----	4½	500 00	2	1,000 00		
San Diego City Florence Heights Sewer -----	4½	500 00	1	500 00		
San Diego City Fire Department -----	4½	500 00	58	29,000 00		
San Diego City Cemetery Road -----	4½	500 00	1	500 00		
San Diego City Boulevard Road -----	4½	500 00	4	2,000 00		

No. 21.
 SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL SINKING FUND, and collections of interest thereon for the fiscal year.

Redeemed		On hand June 30, 1914		Interest collected			
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into	
						San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	School Land Fund
		5	\$5,000 00				
1	\$775 00	1	775 00	} \$461 87		} \$461 87	
1	425 00	1	425 00				
1	375 00	1	375 00				
3	750 00	6	1,500 00				
		4	4,000 00				
4	4,000 00	32	32,000 00	1,800 00		1,800 00	
1	500 00	1	500 00	50 00		50 00	
1	1,000 00	12	12,000 00	650 00		650 00	
		18	18,000 00	900 00		900 00	
1	500 00	5	2,500 00	150 00		150 00	
		5	5,000 00	225 00		225 00	
		5	2,500 00	150 00		150 00	
3	3,000 00	3	3,000 00	} 243 75		} 243 75	
1	250 00	1	250 00				
		12	12,000 00	} 551 25		} 551 25	
		2	250 00				
		44	22,000 00	990 00		990 00	
		15	15,000 00	562 50		562 50	
		91	91,000 00	4,095 00		4,095 00	
		10	10,000 00	375 00		375 00	
		1	1,000 00	} 56 25		} 56 25	
		1	500 00				
		5	2,500 00		125 00			125 00
3	3,000 00			187 50		187 50	
1	750 00						
2	1,000 00	4	2,000 00	150 00		150 00	
		16	16,000 00	720 00		720 00	
		2	650 00	28 25		28 25	
6	6,000 00	12	12,000 00	810 00		810 00	
		10	10,000 00	450 00		450 00	
1	550 00	9	4,950 00	275 00		275 00	
8	8,000 00	16	16,000 00	1,000 00		1,000 00	
		1	500 00	25 00		25 00	
10	5,000 00			100 00		100 00	
1	2,000 00			120 00		120 00	
		6	6,000 00	} 207 50		} 207 50	
		1	150 00				
		11	11,000 00		495 00			495 00
		3	3,000 00	150 00		150 00	
		5	5,000 00				
1	500 00	1	500 00	50 00		50 00	
6	6,000 00	6	6,000 00	540 00		540 00	
8	4,000 00	2	1,000 00	225 00		225 00	
3	1,500 00			67 50		67 50	
		2	2,000 00	} 495 00		} 495 00	
		9	9,000 00				
3	1,500 00	6	3,000 00				
1	500 00	2	1,000 00				
1	500 00	2	1,000 00	} 1,822 50		} 1,822 50	
1	500 00	1	500 00				
		1	500 00				
4		58	29,000 00				
1	500 00						
4	2,000 00						

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer for the benefit of the
sixty-fifth

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1913		Purchased	
			No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value
San Diego County Highway -----	4½	\$1,000 00	31	\$31,000 00		
San Francisco Hall of Justice -----	3½	500 00	5	2,500 00		
San Francisco Library -----	3½	500 00	10	5,000 00		
San Francisco Library -----	3½	1,000 00	10	10,000 00		
San Francisco Children's Play-ground -----	3½	500 00	3	1,500 00		
San Francisco Children's Play-ground -----	3½	1,000 00	9	9,000 00		
San Francisco Street -----	3½	500 00	14	7,000 00		
San Francisco School -----	5	1,000 00	21	21,000 00		
San Francisco School -----	3½	1,000 00	15	15,000 00		
San Jose City -----	4½	750 00	1	750 00		
Sausalito City Water -----	5	1,000 00			5	\$5,000 00
Sawtelle City Municipal Improvement -----	5½	1,000 00			21	21,000 00
Sebastopol City Municipal Improvement -----	4½	750 00	2	1,500 00		
State of California Highways -----	4	1,000 00	75	75,000 00	120	120,000 00
State of California Seawall -----	4	1,000 00	12	12,000 00	22	22,000 00
Suisun City Municipal Improvement -----	5	500 00	10	5,000 00		
Vallejo City Municipal Improvement -----	5	500 00	1	500 00		
Ventura County Bridge -----	5	1,000 00	36	36,000 00		
Vernon City Municipal Improvement -----	5	500 00			5	2,500 00
Zelzah School District -----	5	1,000 00	2	2,000 00		
Totals -----			774	\$643,450 00	205	\$200,000 00

No. 21—Concluded.

SAN FRANCISCO SEAWALL SINKING FUND, and collections of interest thereon for the fiscal year.

Redeemed		On hand June 30, 1914		Interest collected			
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	Paid into	
						San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	School Land Fund
		31	\$31,000 00	\$1,395 00		\$1,395 00	
		5	2,500 00				
		10	5,000 00				
4	\$4,000 00	6	6,000 00				
		3	1,500 00	1,155 00		1,155 00	
		9	9,000 00				
		14	7,000 00				
		21	21,000 00	1,050 00		1,050 00	
		15	15,000 00				
		1	750 00	33 75		33 75	
		5	5,000 00				
1	1,000 00	20	20,000 00	1,155 00		1,155 00	
		2	1,500 00	67 50		67 50	
		195	195,000 00	4,600 00		4,600 00	
		34	34,000 00	480 00		480 00	
		10	5,000 00	250 00		250 00	
		1	500 00	25 00		25 00	
		36	36,000 00	1,800 00		1,800 00	
		5	2,500 00				
1	1,000 00	1	1,000 00	100 00		100 00	
88	\$61,375 00	891	\$782,075 00	\$31,265 12		\$31,265 12	

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1913	
			No. of bonds	Total value
State of California Highways.....	4	\$1,000 00	-----	-----
San Francisco Fire Department ¹	5	1,000 00	-----	-----
Totals			-----	-----

¹Transferred to office of State Treasurer, January 30, 1914, by the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco, as per chapter 694, section 21, statutes of 1913.

STATEMENT

Transactions in bonds held in trust by the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the sixty-fifth

Title and classification of bonds	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond	On hand July 1, 1914	
			No. of bonds	Total value
Ceres High School District.....	5	\$1,000 00	-----	-----
Corona City	5	912 50	-----	-----
Daly City	5½	1,000 00	-----	-----
El Monte, Water.....	6	500 00	-----	-----
El Monte, Water.....	6	250 00	-----	-----
Hanford City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00	-----	-----
Larkspur School District.....	5	1,000 00	-----	-----
San Anselmo School District.....	5	1,000 00	-----	-----
Totals			-----	-----

No. 22.

TEACHERS' PERMANENT FUND, and interest collected thereon for the sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Purchased		Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1914				
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value			
75	\$75,000 00	-----	-----	75	\$75,000 00	-----	-----	-----
				44	44,000 00	-----	-----	-----
75	\$75,000 00	-----	-----	119	\$119,000 00	-----	-----	-----

No. 23.

STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND, and collections of interest thereon for the fiscal year.

Purchased		Redeemed		Balance on hand June 30, 1914		Interest collected		
No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	No. of bonds	Total value	Gross	Expense	State Com- pensation Insurance Fund
35	\$35,000 00	-----	-----	35	\$35,000 00	-----	-----	-----
38	34,675 00	-----	-----	38	34,675 00	-----	-----	-----
90	90,000 00	-----	-----	90	90,000 00	-----	-----	-----
35	17,500 00	-----	-----	35	17,500 00	-----	-----	-----
35	8,750 00	-----	-----	35	8,750 00	-----	-----	-----
78	78,000 00	-----	-----	78	78,000 00	\$1,950 00	-----	\$1,950 00
10	10,000 00	-----	-----	10	10,000 00	-----	-----	-----
20	20,000 00	-----	-----	20	20,000 00	-----	-----	-----
341	\$293,925 00	-----	-----	341	\$293,925 00	\$1,950 00	-----	\$1,950 00

STATEMENT

Moneys from bonds redeemed, interest on bonds held in trust, and interest on funds during the sixty-fourth and

	State School Fund	State School Fund	University Fund	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund
Sixty-fourth Fiscal Year.				
Bonds redeemed—				
State School Land Fund.....		\$216,000 00		
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....				\$8,500 00
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....				
Total bonds redeemed.....				
Interest on bonds—				
State School Fund.....	\$329,854 78	13,921 28		
University Fund.....			\$49,845 00	
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....				
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....				
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....				
Total interest on bonds.....				
Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year.				
Bonds redeemed—				
State School Land Fund.....		208,162 50		
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....				\$8,500 00
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....				
Total bonds redeemed.....				
Interest on bonds—				
State School Fund.....	339,647 00	8,510 78		
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	14,569 11			1,420 89
University Fund.....			49,845 00	
Dissolved Savings Banks Fund.....				
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....				
State Compensation Insurance Fund.....				
General Fund.....				
Bond Investment Fund.....				
Total interest on bonds.....				
Total for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$354,216 56	\$216,673 28	\$49,845 00	\$9,920 89
Total for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$329,854 78	13,921 28	\$49,845 00	\$8,500 00
Grand total.....	\$684,071 34	\$446,594 56	\$99,690 00	\$18,868 34

No. 24.

deposited in banks, by the State Treasurer, and funds into which they were paid, sixty-fifth fiscal years.

Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	State Compensation Insurance Fund	Bond Investment Fund	San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund	General Fund	Totals	Grand totals
					\$216,000 00	
					8,500 00	
			\$40,300 00		40,300 00	
						\$264,800 00
					\$343,776 06	
					49,845 00	
\$1,635 00					1,635 00	
			24,890 00		24,890 00	
					447 45	
						420,594 25
					\$208,162 50	
					8,500 00	
			61,375 00		61,375 00	
						278,037 50
					\$448,158 23	
					15,990 00	
					49,845 00	
1,785 00					1,785 00	
			31,415 00		31,415 00	
	\$1,950 00				1,950 00	
				\$15,424 00	15,424 00	
		\$11,935 99			11,935 99	
						576,503 35
				232,206 52	\$247,032 45	247,032 45
\$1,785 00	\$1,950 00	\$11,935 99	\$92,790 12	\$247,630 53	\$1,101,573 30	\$1,101,573 39
\$3,420 00	\$1,950 00	\$11,935 99	\$157,980 86	\$445,999 25	\$1,985,336 27	\$1,985 336 27

Description of all bonds held by the State Treasurer for

Title and classification of bonds.	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	\$500 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	16,000 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	900,000 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	150,000 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	130,000 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	1,000 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	500 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	1,000 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	1,000 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	65,000 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	1,000 00
State of California Funded Debt of 1873.....	6	125,000 00
State of California Highways.....	4	1,000 00
County.		
Kern Refunding	4½	1,000 00
Lake Refunding	5	500 00
Mendocino	4	500 00
Merced	4	1,000 00
Monterey	4	1,000 00
Plumas	4	1,000 00
Riverside	4	1,000 00
San Benito	4½	1,000 00
School Districts.		
Anaheim Union High.....	5	1,000 00
Bakersfield	5	1,000 00
Belvedere	4½	1,000 00
Brawley	6	2,500 00
Brawley Union High.....	5	500 00
Capital	4½	1,000 00
Chino High	5	2,000 00
Compton City	5	1,000 00
Corona	5	1,000 00
Covina Union High.....	5	1,000 00
Del Paso Heights.....	5	500 00
Dixon	5	1,000 00
Duarte	5	1,000 00
Eureka	4½	1,000 00
Fair Oaks	5	500 00
Galt Joint Union High.....	6	1,000 00
Healdsburg	4	1,750 00
Hermosa Beach	5	1,000 00
Hudson	5	1,000 00
Huntington Park Union High.....	5	1,000 00
Huntington Park Union High.....	5	1,000 00
Jackson Joint Union High.....	5	1,000 00
Jefferson	5	2,050 00
Lone Tree	6	500 00
Los Angeles City.....	4	1,000 00
Los Angeles City.....	3¾	1,000 00
Madera	5	1,000 00
Madera	5	1,500 00
Madera	5	2,000 00
Madera	5	3,000 00
Modesto	5	1,000 00
Oakdale Union High.....	5	500 00

No. 25.

the benefit of the various STATE FUNDS June 30, 1914.

Date of interest due	Date of issue	Date of maturity	No. of bonds	Amount	Totals
Jan. 2—July 2	Jan. 1, 1873	Jan. 2, 1893.....	1	\$500 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	Jan. 2, 1873	Jan. 2, 1893.....	1	16,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	Jan. 2, 1873	Jan. 2, 1893.....	1	990,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	Mar. 1, 1873	Jan. 2, 1893.....	1	150,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	Apr. 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893.....	1	180,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	May 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893.....	28	28,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	May 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893.....	6	3,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	June 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893.....	65	65,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	July 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893.....	43	43,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	July 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893.....	1	65,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	Jan. 2, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893.....	1	1,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	Apr. 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893.....	1	125,000 00	
Jan. 3—July 3	July 3, 1911	July 3, 1917.....	100	103,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1898	Dec. 1, 1914, to 1917....	97	97,000 00	
Apr. 7—Oct. 7	Oct. 7, 1907	Oct. 7, 1927.....	54	27,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1901	July 1—5 yearly.....	130	65,000 00	
Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1903	Dec. 1, 1916.....	1	1,600 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	June 25, 1901	Jan. 1, 1915, in serials..	49	49,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1907	Oct. 1, 1917 to 1932....	100	160,000 00	
Mar. 1—Sept. 1	Sept. 1, 1902	Sept. 1, 1914 to 1942, 5 yearly.....	145	145,000 00	
Jan. 2	Oct. 2, 1907	Jan. 2—3 yearly.....	24	24,000 00	
Dec. 1—June 1	June 1, 1911	June 1, 1915 to 1931, yearly.....	60	60,000 00	
June 30	June 30, 1909	June 30, 1915 to 1919, yearly.....	55	55,000 00	
Apr. 1	Apr. 1, 1912	Apr. 1, 1915 to 1925, yearly.....	11	11,000 00	
Mar. 14—Sept. 14	Sept. 14, 1908	Sept. 14, 1915 to 1922, yearly.....	9	22,500 00	
Jan. 6—July 6	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 6, 1919 to 1943, serially.....	100	50,000 00	
Jan. 21	Jan. 21, 1908	Jan. 21, 1917 to 1948, yearly.....	32	32,000 00	
Feb. 8	Feb. 8, 1909	Feb. 8, 1915 to 1929, yearly.....	15	30,000 00	
Sept. 7	Sept. 7, 1908	Sept. 1, 1 yearly.....	15	15,000 00	
Sept. 9—Mar. 9	Mar. 9, 1910	Mar. 9, 1931, etc.....	30	30,000 00	
Oct. 5	Oct. 5, 1908	Oct. 5, 1919, etc.....	60	60,000 00	
July 17	July 17, 1913	1 yearly, 1916 to 1939....	24	12,000 00	
July 1—Jan. 1	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1914, 1 yearly....	22	22,000 00	
Aug. 10	Aug. 10, 1908	Aug. 10, 1914 to 1927, 1 yearly.....	14	14,000 00	
Sept. 1	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1914, 1 yearly....	10	10,000 00	
July 17	July 17, 1913	1 yearly, 1916 to 1939....	6	3,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1914 to 1937....	49	49,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1905	Jan. 1, 1915, 1 yearly....	11	19,250 00	
Apr. 1	Apr. 1, 1911	Apr. 1, 1915, 1 yearly....	22	22,000 00	
June 28	June 28, 1909	June 28, 1914, 1 yearly....	6	6,000 00	
June 28	June 28, 1909	June 28, 1915, etc.....	65	65,000 00	
Dec. 5	Feb. 6, 1911	Dec. 5, 1920, etc.....	15	15,000 00	
May 10—Nov. 10	May 10, 1912	3 yearly, 1915 to 1939....	50	25,000 00	
Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1910	Jan. 2, biennially, 1915, etc.....	18	40,500 00	
July 9	July 9, 1908	July 9, 1914.....	2	1,600 00	
Oct. 1—Apr. 1	Apr. 1, 1909	April 1, 1945 to 1948....	22	22,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1903	June 1, 12 yearly.....	348	348,000 00	
Mar. 19—Sept. 19	Sept. 19, 1910	Sept. 19, 1914 to 1920....	7	7,000 00	
Mar. 19—Sept. 19	Sept. 19, 1910	Sept. 19, 1921 to 1930....	10	15,000 00	
Mar. 19—Sept. 19	Sept. 19, 1910	Sept. 19, 1931 to 1940....	10	20,000 00	
Mar. 19—Sept. 19	Sept. 19, 1910	Sept. 19, 1941 to 1950....	10	30,000 00	
Feb. 10	Feb. 10, 1909	Feb. 10, 1919 to 1934....	32	32,000 00	
Jan. 10	Jan. 10, 1906	Jan. 10, 1916 to 1926....	32	16,000 00	

STATEMENT

Description of all bonds held by the State Treasurer for

Title and classification of bonds.	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond
Oakland	4	\$1,000 00
Pacific	5	500 00
Pasadena	4	1,000 00
Perris Union High.....	5	1,000 00
Pomona High	4	2,750 00
Pomona	4	750 00
Pomona	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Pomona	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
Porterville	5	1,500 00
Porterville	5	1,000 00
Porterville High	5	1,250 00
Redlands-Lugonia-Crafton Union High.....	5	4,000 00
Roeding	5	1,000 00
San Bernardino	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Santa Clara City.....	5	750 00
San Jose High.....	4	1,000 00
San Jose	4	1,000 00
San Mateo Union High.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
San Rafael	5	1,000 00
San Rafael High.....	5	1,000 00
Selma Union High.....	5	1,000 00
South Pasadena	5	1,500 00
Stone	5	500 00
Sutter	5	500 00
Turlock	5	1,000 00
Walnut Grove	5	300 00
City and Town.		
Antioch Water Works.....	5	1,000 00
Antioch Sewer	5	400 00
Bakersfield Public Library.....	5	675 00
Bakersfield Fire Department.....	5	500 00
Bakersfield Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Bakersfield Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Bakersfield Municipal Improvement.....	4	1,000 00
Belvedere Street	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
Bishop Municipal Improvement	6	550 00
Bishop Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Colton Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
El Centro Sewer	5	1,000 00
Fairfield	5	500 00
Fullerton	5	1,000 00
Fullerton	5	300 00
Fullerton	5	500 00
Hermosa Beach	5	1,000 00
Hermosa Beach	5	500 00
Huntington Beach	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	250 00
Inglewood Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Lemoore Sewer	5	500 00
Livermore Sewer	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Long Beach Pier	5	500 00
Los Angeles City Water Works.....	4	1,000 00
Modesto Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Mountain View Water Works.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	700 00
Napa Municipal Improvement.....	4	100 00
Ontario Street	5	1,000 00
Ontario Street	5	500 00
Ontario Street	5	300 00
Orland Sewer and Water Works.....	5	1,000 00
Oroville Levee	5	1,000 00
Oroville Levee	5	500 00
Pasadena Water Works.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Pleasanton Municipal Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00

No. 25—CONTINUED.

the benefit of the various STATE FUNDS June 30, 1914.

Date of interest due	Date of issue	Date of maturity	No. of bonds	Amount	Totals
Sept. 1—Mar. 1	Sept. 1, 1904	Sept. 1, 1915, 8 yearly---	248	\$248,000 00	
July 17	July 17, 1913	1 yearly, 1916 to 1927---	12	6,000 00	
Sept. 8	Sept. 8, 1903	Sept. 8, 1914, 2 yearly---	48	48,000 00	
Sept. 23—Mar. 23	Mar. 23, 1910	March 23, 1915 to 1936---	22	22,000 00	
May 25	May 25, 1903	May 25, 1915, 1 yearly---	9	24,750 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1903	June 1, 1915, 1 yearly---	29	21,750 00	
July 12	July 12, 1909	July 12, 1940, etc.-----	72	72,000 00	
July 12	July 12, 1909	July 12, 1940, etc.-----	10	5,000 00	
Aug. 1—Feb. 1	Feb. 1, 1911	Feb. 1, 1915, 1 yearly---	29	43,500 00	
Aug. 1	Aug. 1, 1908	Aug 1, 1914 to 1934, 1 yearly -----	21	21,000 00	
Jan. 7	Jan. 7, 1904	Jan. 7, 1915, 1 yearly, etc. -----	10	12,500 00	
Apr. 20	Apr. 20, 1903	April 20, 1915, 1 yearly, etc. -----	9	36,000 00	
July 12	July 12, 1907	July 12, 1908, 1 yearly---	4	4,000 00	
Aug. 24—Feb. 24	Aug. 24, 1908	Aug. 24, 1914 to 1918---	25	25,000 00	
July 1—Jan. 1	July 1, 1912	2 yearly, 1914 to 1952---	78	58,500 00	
Jan. 1	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1914 to 1927-----	119	119,000 00	
Jan. 1	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1914 to 1947-----	190	190,000 00	
July 3—Jan. 3	Jan. 3, 1910	Jan. 3, 1914 to 1950-----	88	88,000 00	
Feb. 1	Feb. 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1915 to 1929-----	30	30,000 00	
Feb. 1	Feb. 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1915 to 1924-----	10	10,000 00	
Feb. 8	Feb. 8, 1911	Feb. 8, 1915, 3 yearly-----	51	51,000 00	
June 21	June 21, 1909	June 21, 1915 to 1949-----	38	57,000 00	
Apr. 1	Apr. 1, 1913	1 yearly, 1916 to 1925-----	10	5,000 00	
July 17	July 17, 1913	1 yearly, 1916 to 1929-----	14	7,000 00	
May 10	May 10, 1910	May 10, 1915, etc.-----	60	60,000 00	
May 1	May 1, 1913	1 yearly, 1924 to 1933-----	10	3,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1903	Dec. 1, 1914, 1 yearly-----	12	12,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1903	Dec. 1, 1914, 1 yearly-----	10	4,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1914 to 1952-----	39	26,325 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1914 to 1952-----	25	12,500 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1914, etc.-----	39	39,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1939, etc.-----	14	7,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1904	Jan. 1, 1915, 2 yearly-----	15	15,000 00	
Mar. 1—Sept. 1	Sept. 1, 1908	Mar. 1, 1914, serially-----	59	29,500 00	
June 30—Dec. 31	Jan. 1, 1905	Dec. 31, 1914, 2 yearly-----	62	34,100 00	
Nov. 1—May 1	Nov. 1, 1912	1914 to 1927, serially-----	62	31,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1910	July 1, 1914, 2 yearly-----	57	57,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	Nov. 1, 1908	Nov. 1, 1914, 2 yearly-----	30	30,000 00	
Oct. 1—Apr. 1	Oct. 1, 1907	Oct. 1, 1914 to 1947-----	34	17,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1912	2 yearly, 1914 to 1952-----	78	78,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1912	1938 to 1952, serially-----	15	4,500 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1912	1937 to 1952, serially-----	91	45,500 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1914 to 1952-----	39	39,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1914 to 1952-----	39	19,500 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1912	June 1, 1915, 7 yearly-----	236	66,500 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	July 2, 1913	3 yearly, 1914 to 1933-----	60	30,000 00	
Dec. 15—June 15	Apr. 15, 1911	Dec. 15, 1914, 1 yearly-----	29	14,500 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1914, 1 yearly-----	21	21,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1903	Dec. 1, 1914, 5 yearly-----	150	75,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1907	June 1, 1914, 12 yearly-----	510	510,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Apr. 1, 1909	Dec. 1, 1909 to 1928, 2 yearly -----	108	54,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1904	Oct. 1, 1914, 1 yearly-----	31	21,700 00	
Mar. 1—Sept. 1	Mar. 1, 1904	Mar. 1, 1914, 14 yearly-----	210	21,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	Nov. 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1915 to 1928-----	14	14,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	Nov. 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1915 to 1928-----	14	7,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	Nov. 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1915 to 1928-----	14	4,200 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1915 to 1939-----	50	50,000 00	
Jan. 15—July 15	July 15, 1908	July 15, 1914, 1 yearly-----	15	15,000 00	
Jan. 15—July 15	July 15, 1908	July 15, 1914, 2 yearly-----	70	35,000 00	
Oct. 1—Apr. 1	Oct. 1, 1912	50 yearly, 1937 to 1941-----	250	250,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1910	May 1, 1915, 1 yearly-----	36	36,000 00	

STATEMENT

Description of all bonds held by the State Treasurer for

Title and classification of bonds.	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond
Pomona Park	4	\$750 00
Sacramento High School Furniture.....	4	1,000 00
Sacramento Levee	4	1,000 00
Sacramento Sewer and Levee.....	4	1,000 00
Sacramento Sewer	4	500 00
San Buenaventura Town Hall.....	5	400 00
San Buenaventura Street Crosswalks.....	5	100 00
San Buenaventura Sidewalks.....	5	100 00
San Buenaventura Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
San Buenaventura Municipal Improvement.....	5	600 00
San Francisco Geary Street.....	4½	1,000 00
Santa Barbara Water Works.....	4½	1,000 00
Santa Clara Sewer.....	4½	750 00
Santa Clara Water, Light and Power.....	4½	525 00
Santa Clara Fire Apparatus.....	5	137 50
Sierra Madre Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Sierra Madre Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Sierra Madre Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Visalia Municipal Improvement.....	5	625 00
Visalia Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Wilmington Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Wilmington Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Yreka Water Works.....	5	500 00
General Fund—Surplus Account.		
State of California Harbor Improvement.....	4	1,000 00
Total		
State School Fund—Owned by Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.		
Anaheim School District.....	5	2,000 00
Coalinga Union High School District.....	6	500 00
Dixie School District.....	6	500 00
Graham School District.....	5	1,000 00
Indian Falls School District.....	6	100 00
Lincoln Union High School District.....	5	1,000 00
Long Beach School District.....	5	1,000 00
Los Angeles City High School District.....	4	1,000 00
Matrysville School District.....	4½	1,000 00
Newport Beach Water Works.....	5	1,000 00
Portola School District.....	6	500 00
San Jacinto High School District.....	5	1,000 00
Santa Maria City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Total		
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.		
Kern County	4½	1,000 00
Butte City School District.....	5	1,000 00
Total		
State Compensation Insurance Fund.		
Ceres High School District.....	5	1,000 00
Corona City Street Improvement.....	5	912 50
El Monte Water Works.....	6	500 00
El Monte Water Works.....	6	250 00
Daly City Water Works.....	5½	1,000 00
Hanford City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Larkspur School District.....	5	1,000 00
San Anselmo School District.....	5	1,000 00
Total		

No. 25—CONTINUED.

the benefit of the various STATE FUNDS June 30, 1914.

Date of interest due	Date of issue	Date of maturity	No. of bonds	Amount	Totals
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1903	June 1, 1915, yearly----	29	\$21,750 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1914, 2 yearly----	40	40,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1914, 5 yearly----	125	62,500 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan. 1, 1914, 5 yearly----	120	120,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1915, 5 yearly----	170	170,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	May 1, 1915, 1 yearly----	9	3,600 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	May 1, 1915, 1 yearly----	9	900 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	May 1, 1915, 1 yearly----	19	1,900 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1907	Dec. 1, 1923 to 1928----	24	24,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1907	Dec. 1, 1923 to 1928----	6	3,600 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1910	Jan. 1, 1928 to 1932----	52	52,000 00	
Oct. 1—Apr. 1	Oct. 1, 1910	Oct. 1, 1915, etc.-----	74	74,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1907	May 1, 1915, 1 yearly----	33	24,750 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1907	May 1, 1915, 1 yearly----	33	17,325 00	
July 1—Jan. 1	July 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1914 to 1952----	39	5,332 50	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1913	1 yearly, 1915 to 1952----	38	38,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1913	1 yearly, 1915 to 1952----	39	19,500 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1913	3 yearly, 1917, etc.-----	111	111,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1915, 1 yearly----	34	21,250 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1915, 1 yearly----	34	17,000 00	
Nov. 1—May 1	May 1, 1908	May 1, 1915, 3 yearly----	102	51,000 00	
Nov. 1—May 1	May 1, 1908	May 1, 1915, 1 yearly----	34	34,000 00	
May 15—Nov. 15	Nov. 15, 1902	Nov. 15, 1914, etc.-----	64	32,000 00	\$7,233,012 50
July 2—Jan. 2	July 2, 1911	July 2, 1935-----	1,668	1,668,000 00	
					\$1,668,000 00
Jan. 1	June 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1915 to 1926----	12	\$24,000 00	
Apr. 15	Apr. 15, 1910	Apr. 15, 1915 to 1921----	35	17,500 00	
Feb. 4—Aug. 4	Aug. 4, 1913	1 yearly, 1918 to 1931----	14	7,000 00	
Aug. 8	Aug. 8, 1910	Aug. 8, 1916 to 1940----	25	25,000 00	
Nov. 1—May 1	Mar. 5, 1913	May 1, 1923-----	30	3,000 00	
May 1	May 1, 1910	May 1, 1915 to 1930----	16	16,000 00	
Mar. 1—Sept. 1	Mar. 1, 1913	10 yearly, 1918 to 1920----	30	30,000 00	
Oct. 1—Apr. 1	Apr. 1, 1909	Apr. 1, 1934 to 1940----	128	128,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1914 to 1925----	23	23,000 00	
Aug. 1—Feb. 1	Feb. 1, 1910	Feb. 1, 1915 to 1950----	36	36,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	May 7, 1913	1 yearly, 1915 to 1922----	9	4,500 00	
July 26—Jan. 26	Jan. 26, 1910	Jan. 26, 1920 to 1944----	25	25,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1912	2 yearly, 1938, etc.-----	25	25,000 00	
					408
					\$354,000 00
Mar. 27—Sept. 27	Sept. 27, 1909	Sept. 27, 1924-----	33	\$33,000 00	
Feb. 1—Aug. 1	Aug. 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1915 to 1920----	6	6,000 00	
					39
					\$39,000 00
Apr. 14	Apr. 14, 1914	Serials, 1919 to 1937----	35	\$35,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1915 to 1952----	38	34,675 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Apr. 1, 1914	1 yearly, 1919 to 1953----	35	17,500 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Apr. 1, 1914	1 yearly, 1919 to 1953----	35	8,750 00	
Mar. 1—Sept. 1	Sept. 1, 1913	Serials, 1917 to 1937----	90	90,000 00	
Nov. 15—May 15	Nov. 15, 1912	2 yearly, 1914 to 1952----	78	78,000 00	
Sept. 11	Sept. 11, 1913	1 yearly, 1914 to 1923----	20	20,000 00	
Sept. 2	Sept. 2, 1913	1 yearly, 1914 to 1933----	10	10,000 00	
					341
					\$293,925 00

Description of all bonds held by the State Treasurer for

Title and classification of bonds.	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond
Teachers' Permanent Fund.		
State of California Highways.....	4	\$1,000 00
*San Francisco Fire Department.....	5	1,000 00
Total		
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.		
Alhambra City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Alhambra City Municipal Improvement.....	5	775 00
Alhambra City Municipal Improvement.....	5	425 00
Alhambra City Municipal Improvement.....	5	375 00
Alhambra City Municipal Improvement.....	5	250 00
Corona City Municipal Improvement.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Coronado City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Cressy School District.....	5	500 00
Fairdale School District.....	5	1,000 00
Fontana Heights School District.....	5	1,000 00
Fowler Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Hollywood.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Keen Camp School District.....	6	500 00
Lindsay City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Lindsay City Municipal Improvement.....	5	250 00
Long Beach Harbor Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Long Beach Harbor Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	250 00
Long Beach Water Works.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
Los Angeles City Water Works.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,000 00
Los Angeles City Water Works.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Los Angeles City Polytechnic High School.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,000 00
Modesto City Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Nordhoff Union High School District.....	5	500 00
Oakland City Municipal Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Oakland City Municipal Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	325 00
Oakland City Municipal Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Oakland City Municipal Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Ontario City Municipal Improvement.....	5	550 00
Orange County Hospital and Bridge.....	5	1,000 00
Palo Alto Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Piedmont Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Piedmont Municipal Improvement.....	5	150 00
Richmond School District.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Roseville City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Roseville City Municipal Improvement.....	5	1,000 00
Rowland School District.....	5	500 00
San Diego City Park Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
San Diego City Reservoir.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Diego City Water Works.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
San Diego City West Side Sewer.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
San Diego Sewer Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Diego City Ninth Ward Sewer.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Diego City University Heights Sewer.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Diego City East Side Sewer.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Diego City Florence Heights Sewer.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Diego City Fire Department.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Diego County Highways.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
San Francisco Hall of Justice.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Francisco Library.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Francisco Library.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
San Francisco Children's Playground.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Francisco Children's Playground.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
San Francisco Street.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	500 00
San Francisco School.....	5	1,000 00
San Francisco School.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
San Jose Municipal Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	750 00
Sausalito Water Works.....	5	1,000 00
Sawtelle City Municipal Improvement.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000 00
Sebastopol Municipal Improvement.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	750 00
State of California Highways.....	4	1,000 00

No. 25—CONTINUED.

the benefit of the various STATE FUNDS June 30, 1914.

Date of interest due	Date of issue	Date of maturity	No. of bonds	Amount	Totals
July 3—Jan. 3	July 3, 1911	July 3, 1923	75	\$75,000 00	
July 1—Jan. 1	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1930	44	44,000 00	
-----			119	-----	\$119,000 00
Sept. 1—Mar. 1	Sept. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1914 to 1918	5	\$5,000 00	
Sept. 1—Mar. 1	Sept. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1914 to 1918	1	775 00	
Sept. 1—Mar. 1	Sept. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1914	1	425 00	
Sept. 1—Mar. 1	Sept. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1914	1	375 00	
Sept. 1—Mar. 1	Sept. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1914 to 1944	6	1,500 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1912	1 yearly, 1921 to 1924	4	4,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Apr. 1, 1912	Apr. 1, 1915 to 1924	32	32,000 00	
July 1	July 1, 1911	July 1, 1914	1	500 00	
Oct. 17	Oct. 17, 1910	1 yearly, 1914, etc.	12	12,000 00	
June 30—Dec. 31	June 30, 1913	2 yearly, 1925 to 1933	18	18,000 00	
June 30—Dec. 31	Dec. 31, 1912	1 yearly, 1914 to 1918	5	2,500 00	
July 2—Jan. 2	July 2, 1907	July 2, 1914	5	5,000 00	
June 4—Dec. 4	June 4, 1913	1 yearly, 1917 to 1921	5	2,500 00	
July 1—Jan. 1	July 1, 1911	July 1, 1914	3	3,000 00	
July 1—Jan. 1	July 1, 1911	July 1, 1914	1	250 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1914 and 1915	12	12,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1914 and 1915	2	250 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1911	July 1, 1917 and 1918	44	22,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1904	Oct. 1, 1914	17	16,500 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1907	Dec. 1, 1914	91	91,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1903	5 yearly, 1922 and 1923	10	10,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Oct. 1, 1910	Dec. 1, 1914	5	2,500 00	
July 20—Jan. 20	Jan. 20, 1911	2 yearly, 1915 and 1916	4	2,000 00	
July 1—Jan. 1	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan. 1, 1915	10	10,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1910	1 yearly, 1916 and 1917	2	650 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan. 1, 1915	16	16,000 00	
Jan. 15—July 15	Jan. 15, 1907	6 yearly, 1915 and 1916	12	12,000 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1910	1 yearly, 1915 to 1923	9	4,950 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Sept. 1, 1912	8 yearly, 1914 and 1915	16	16,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1911	June 1, 1919	1	500 00	
Oct. 1—Apr. 1	Apr. 1, 1910	Apr. 1, 1915	6	6,000 00	
Oct. 1—Apr. 1	Apr. 1, 1910	Apr. 1, 1915	1	150 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1911	Dec. 1, 1917 to 1922	11	11,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1910	Oct. 1, 1918 and 1919	3	3,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1913	1 yearly, 1915 to 1919	5	5,000 00	
Sept. 1	Sept. 1, 1911	Sept. 1, 1914	1	500 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1915	6	6,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1907	June 1, 1915 and 1916	2	1,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1915	2	2,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1915	9	9,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1907	June 1, 1915 and 1916	6	3,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1907	June 1, 1915 and 1916	2	1,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1907	June 1, 1915 and 1916	2	1,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1907	June 1, 1916	1	500 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1907	June 1, 1916	1	500 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1907	June 1, 1915 and 1916	58	29,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1909	Oct. 1, 1914	31	31,000 00	
Dec. 31—June 30	July 1, 1904	June 30, 1914	5	2,500 00	
Dec. 31—June 30	July 1, 1904	June 30, 1914	10	5,000 00	
Dec. 31—June 30	July 1, 1904	June 30, 1914	6	6,000 00	
Dec. 31—June 30	July 1, 1904	June 30, 1914	3	1,500 00	
Dec. 31—June 30	July 1, 1904	June 30, 1914	9	9,000 00	
Dec. 31—June 30	July 1, 1904	June 30, 1914	14	7,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1915 and 1916	21	21,000 00	
Dec. 31—June 30	July 1, 1904	June 30, 1914	15	15,000 00	
Aug. 1—Feb. 1	Aug. 1, 1907	Aug. 1, 1915	1	750 00	
Jan. 15—July 15	Jan. 15, 1909	Jan. 15, 1917 to 1919	5	5,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Apr. 1, 1913	1 yearly, 1915 to 1934	20	20,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	Oct. 2, 1905	Jan. 2, 1918	2	1,500 00	
Jan. 3—July 3	July 3, 1911	July 3, 1923 to 1927	195	195,000 00	

STATEMENT

Description of all bonds held by the State Treasurer for

Title and classification of bonds.	Rate of interest	Par value of each bond
Suisun City Municipal Improvement.....	5	\$500 00
Vallejo City Municipal Improvement.....	5	500 00
Ventura County Bridge.....	5	1,000 00
Vernon City	5	500 00
Zelzah School District.....	5	1,000 00
State of California Seawalls.....	4	1,000 00
Total		
Total bonds held in trust for various state funds.....		

No. 25—CONCLUDED.

the benefit of the various STATE FUNDS June 30, 1914.

Date of interest due	Date of issue	Date of maturity	No. of bonds	Amount	Totals
Mar. 1—Sept. 1	Mar. 1, 1913	1 yearly, 1914 to 1953----	10	\$5,000 00	
July 1—Jan. 1	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1924-----	1	500 00	
Aug. 1—Feb. 1	Feb. 1, 1911	Feb. 1, 1915 to 1918-----	36	36,000 00	
July 1—Jan. 1	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1915-----	5	2,500 00	
Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1911	Oct. 1, 1914-----	1	1,000 00	
Jan. 2—July 2	July 2, 1935	July 2, 1924-----	34	34,000 00	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$782,075 00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$10,499,012 50

STATEMENT No. 26.
Bonded indebtedness and warrants outstanding June 30, 1911.

Bonded indebtedness	Amount	Total
(1) 7% Civil Bonds of 1857, issued under act of 1857.....	\$3,500 00	
(1) 7% Civil Bonds of 1860, issued under act of 1860.....	500 00	
(2) 6% Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, issued under act of April 2, 1870.....	2,277,500 00	
4% Seawall Bonds, issued under act of March 20, 1863.....	2,000,000 00	
4% San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds, issued under act of March 20, 1909.....	8,288,000 00	
4% State Highway Bonds, issued under act of March 22, 1909.....	10,330,000 00	
Total bonded indebtedness.....		\$22,909,500 00
Warrants outstanding (not presented):		
Bureau of Labor Statistics Contingent Fund.....	\$1,662 78	
Department of Engineering Revolving Fund.....	4,455 83	
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	84 30	
General Fund.....	137,912 05	
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....	1,941 95	
Interest and Sinking Fund.....	70,717 50	
Medical Examiners' Contingent Fund.....	1,150 81	
Mining Bureau Fund.....	17 75	
Motor Vehicle Fund.....	2,025 42	
Nurses' Examination and Registration Fund.....	408 33	
State Printing Fund.....	284,39	
Railroad Commission Fund.....	14,121 45	
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	62 55	
San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund.....	40,000 00	
School Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund.....	162 50	
State Agricultural Society Contingent Fund.....	1,250 05	
State Banking Fund.....	5,872 90	
State Highway Fund.....	4,231 61	
State High School Fund.....	9,410 76	
State Library Fund.....	4,399 19	

State School Fund.....	1,125 97
State School Book Fund.....	322 45
State School Land Fund.....	287 68
Total warrants outstanding.....	302,545 03
Total bonded indebtedness and warrants outstanding.....	\$23,212,045 03

(1) These bonds are presumed to be lost. Interest thereon has ceased.

(2) These bonds are held by the State of California for the benefit of the State School Fund (\$1,526,500.00) and the University Fund (\$731,000.00). See Statements Nos. 12-14. Interest thereon is paid under provisions of an act of the Legislature, March 3, 1893.

STATEMENT No. 27.
Condition of the San Francisco Sewer Sinking Fund June 30, 1913.
 PRINCIPAL.

Total of transfers of principal as per Statement No. 26.....	\$668,532 13
City of Oakland $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	\$18,000 00
City of Oakland Municipal Improvement $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	10,550 00
City of San Diego Municipal Improvement $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	47,000 00
City and County of San Francisco Improvement $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	40,000 00
City of Los Angeles Water Works $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	91,000 00
City of Los Angeles Water Works $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	15,000 00
City of Monterey Municipal Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	3,750 00
City of Modesto Municipal Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	2,500 00
City of Long Beach Harbor Improvement $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	12,250 00
City of Hollywood $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	5,000 00
City of Piedmont 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	6,150 00
San Diego County Highway $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	31,000 00
Ventura County Bridge 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	36,000 00
Nordhoff Union High School District 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	3,000 00
City and County of San Francisco Library $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	10,000 00
City of San Diego Park Improvement $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	12,000 00
City of Los Angeles Water Works $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	1,500 00
State of California $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent Seawall Bonds, par value.....	12,000 00
City of Oakland Municipal Improvement $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	12,000 00
Petroleum School District 6 per cent bonds, par value.....	10,000 00
City of Lindsay Municipal Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	2,000 00
Rowland School District 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	6,500 00
City of San Diego West Side Sewer $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	1,000 00
City of San Diego Water $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	9,000 00
Crossey School District 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	2,000 00
City of Pasadena Municipal Improvement 4 per cent bonds, par value.....	1,000 00
Zelzah School District 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	5,000 00
City and County of San Francisco 5 per cent bonds (School District), par value.....	2,000 00
Richmond School District $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	21,000 00
Farmdale School District 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	11,000 00
City of Long Beach Water $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	13,000 00
Town of Ontario Municipal Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	22,000 00
City of San Jose Municipal Improvement $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	5,500 00
Town of Sebastopol Municipal Improvement $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	750 00
City of Roseville Municipal Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	1,500 00
City of Palo Alto Public Service, 5 per cent, par value.....	3,000 00
City of Vallejo Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	500 00
	500 00

City of Coronado Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	36,000 00
State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds, par value.....	75,000 00
Orange County Almshouse and Bridge 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	24,000 00
City of Los Angeles Polytechnic High School $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value.....	10,000 00
City of Alhambra Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	10,400 00
Town of Fowler Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	3,000 00
City of Suisun Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	5,000 00
Accrued interest on bonds not collected.....	10,010 94
Total value of investment (bonds at par).....	\$653,460 94
Excess value of funds over transfers.....	49,928 81
Total value of funds (bonds at par).....	\$733,460 94

Bonds sold (redeemable by lot between December 31, 1914, and January 2, 1924), \$2,000,000.

INTEREST.

The next payment of semiannual interest on bonds sold will be due July 2, 1913, and will amount to	\$40,000 00
Balance of interest in fund as per Statement No. 28.....	\$53,333 35
Transfer of interest from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to be made July 1, 1913.....	6,666 65
Total.....	\$10,000 00

NOTE.—The bonds purchased for the benefit of this fund are set forth herein at par for the reason that practically all of said bonds will mature before the date of the first redemption of Seawall bonds and the excess value shown is over and above the premium paid.

STATEMENT No. 28—CONTINUED.
Transactions in the San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.
 DISBURSEMENTS.

Date	Items	Transfers	Investment of principal	Interest paid	Total
July 1, 1912	By balances brought forward.....	\$5,057 50	\$518,229 08	\$260,000 00	\$783,286 58
July 2, 1912	By payment of semi-annual interest.....		500 00		
July 5, 1912	By purchase of City of Palo Alto Public Service 5 per cent bond.....		10 95		
July 5, 1912	By premium paid on City of Palo Alto Public Service 5 per cent bond.....		48		
July 5, 1912	By accrued interest paid on City of Palo Alto Public Service 5 per cent bond.....		1,000 00		
July 9, 1912	By purchase of State of California Seawall bond, 4 per cent.....		18 00		
July 9, 1912	By accrued interest paid on State of California Seawall 4 per cent bond.....		500 00		
July 9, 1912	By purchase of City of Vallejo Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bond.....		23 00		
July 9, 1912	By premium paid on City of Vallejo Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bond.....		11 32		
July 9, 1912	By accrued interest paid on City of Vallejo Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bond.....		12,000 00		
July 19, 1912	By purchase of City of Coronado Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bond.....		250 00		
July 19, 1912	By premium paid on City of Coronado Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds.....		166 66		
July 19, 1912	By accrued interest paid on City of Coronado Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds.....		1,000 00		
July 19, 1912	By purchase of State of California Seawall 4 per cent bond.....		89		
July 19, 1912	By accrued interest paid on State of California Seawall 4 per cent bond.....				
Aug. 1, 1912	By purchase of Town of Sebastopol $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bond.....		748 13		
Aug. 1, 1912	By premium paid on Town of Sebastopol $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bond.....		3 19		
Aug. 1, 1912	By discount on Town of Sebastopol $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bond.....		1 87		
Aug. 22, 1912	By accrued interest paid on Town of Sebastopol $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bond.....		18,000 00		
Aug. 22, 1912	By purchase of City of Coronado 5 per cent bonds.....		255 17		
Aug. 22, 1912	By premium paid on City of Coronado 5 per cent bonds.....		347 50		
Aug. 22, 1912	By accrued interest paid on City of Coronado 5 per cent bonds.....		10,000 00		
Aug. 22, 1912	By purchase of City of Coronado 5 per cent bonds.....		36 40		
Sept. 20, 1912	By premium paid on City of Coronado 5 per cent bonds.....		231 95		
Sept. 20, 1912	By accrued interest paid on City of Coronado 5 per cent bonds.....		10,000 00		
Oct. 11, 1912	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....		106 67		
Oct. 11, 1912	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....		9,000 00		
Nov. 18, 1912	By purchase of Orange County Hospital and Almshouse 5 per cent bonds.....		15,000 00		
Nov. 18, 1912	By purchase of Orange County Bridge 5 per cent bonds.....		227 60		
Nov. 18, 1912	By premium paid on Orange County Hospital, Almshouse, Bridge 5 per cent bonds.....				
Nov. 18, 1912	By accrued interest paid on Orange County Hospital, Almshouse and Bridge 5 per cent bonds.....		246 67	40,000 00	
Jan. 2, 1913	By payment of semi-annual interest.....				
Jan. 21, 1913	By purchase of City of Oakland $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds.....		650 00		
Jan. 21, 1913	By accrued interest paid on City of Oakland $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds.....		73		
Jan. 30, 1913	By purchase of City of Los Angeles Polytechnic High School 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds.....				\$10,000 00

Jan. 30, 1913	By discount on City of Los Angeles Polytechnic High School 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent bonds	521 00	9,478 91	
Jan. 30, 1913	By accrued interest on City of Los Angeles Polytechnic High School 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent bonds		55 20	
Feb. 13, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		6,000 00	
Feb. 13, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		21 33	
Feb. 15, 1913	By purchase of City of Alhambra Public Library 5 per cent bonds		500 00	
Feb. 15, 1913	By purchase of City of Alhambra Fire Protection 5 per cent bonds		1,550 00	
Feb. 15, 1913	By purchase of City of Alhambra Drainage 5 per cent bonds		850 00	
Feb. 15, 1913	By purchase of City of Alhambra City Hall 5 per cent bonds		1,250 00	
Feb. 15, 1913	By purchase of City of Alhambra City Hall 5 per cent bonds		5,000 00	
Feb. 15, 1913	By purchase of City of Alhambra Bridge 5 per cent bonds		750 00	
Feb. 15, 1913	By purchase of City of Alhambra Incinerator 5 per cent bonds		500 00	
Feb. 15, 1913	By accrued interest paid on City of Alhambra 5 per cent bonds		256 06	
March 4, 1913	By purchase of City and County of San Francisco School 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent bonds	\$15,000 00		
March 4, 1913	By discount on City and County of San Francisco School 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent bonds	187 50	14,812 50	
March 4, 1913	By accrued interest paid on City and County of San Francisco School 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent bonds		74 37	
March 6, 1913	By purchase of Town of Fowler 6 per cent bonds		3,000 00	
March 6, 1913	By premium paid on Town of Fowler 6 per cent bonds		11 70	
March 6, 1913	By accrued interest paid on Town of Fowler 6 per cent bonds		26 25	
March 20, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		7,000 00	
March 20, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		48 22	
April 14, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		27,000 00	
April 14, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		267 00	
June 17, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		25,000 00	
June 17, 1913	By accrued interest on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		452 78	
June 30, 1913	By purchase of City of Suisun 5 per cent bonds	\$5,000 00		
June 30, 1913	By discount on City of Suisun 5 per cent bonds	50 00		
June 30, 1913	By accrued interest on City of Suisun 5 per cent bonds		4,950 00	\$289,306 71
June 30, 1913	Totals		77 08	
June 30, 1913	By balance of interest in fund	\$5,057 50	\$707,535 79	\$340,000 00
June 30, 1913	By total balance in fund			33,333 35
June 30, 1913	Totals to balance	\$5,057 50	\$707,535 79	\$373,333 35
June 30, 1913				\$1,055,508 29
June 30, 1913				83,333 35
June 30, 1913				\$1,085,926 64

STATEMENT No. 29.
Transactions in the San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.
 RECEIPTS.

Date	Items	Investment returned to fund	Interest on Investments	Principal	Transfer of Interest	Total
July 1, 1913	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	\$51,300 00	\$88,427 70	\$603,532 13	\$373,333 35	\$1,096,593 18
July 2, 1913	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....			10,995 81	6,666 65	
July 3, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		232 50			
July 3, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		2,069 63			
July 7, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		2,271 25			
July 7, 1913	To redemption of bonds.....	16,000 00				
July 8, 1913	To redemption of bonds.....	4,500 00				
July 8, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		1,548 75			
July 18, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		405 00			
July 26, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		75 00			
Aug. 1, 1913	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....			10,995 81	6,666 65	
Aug. 4, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		916 88			
Aug. 7, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		75 00			
Aug. 7, 1913	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....			10,995 81	6,666 75	
Sept. 2, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		310 00			
Sept. 3, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....					
Sept. 3, 1913	To redemption of bonds.....	2,825 00				
Sept. 25, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		75 00			
Oct. 1, 1913	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....			10,995 81	6,666 65	
Oct. 3, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		183 75			
Oct. 4, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased.....		125 00			
Oct. 6, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		1,556 25			
Oct. 6, 1913	To redemption of bonds.....	2,000 00				
Oct. 20, 1913	To redemption of bonds.....	1,000 00				
Oct. 20, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		630 00			
Nov. 1, 1913	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....			10,995 81	6,666 65	
Nov. 5, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		413 13			
Dec. 1, 1913	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....			10,995 81	6,666 65	
Dec. 2, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		62 50			
Dec. 4, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		260 00			
Dec. 8, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		3,133 13			
Dec. 8, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		187 50			
Dec. 8, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		75 00			
Dec. 10, 1913	To interest on bonds purchased.....		2,004 63			
Dec. 10, 1913	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....			10,995 81	6,666 65	
Jan. 5, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased.....					
Jan. 5, 1914	To redemption of bonds.....	500 00				

Jan. 6, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		1,867 50		
Jan. 6, 1914	To redemption of bonds	6,000 00			
Jan. 6, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		607 50		
Jan. 6, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		3,340 00		
Jan. 9, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		46 25		
Jan. 10, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		93 75		
Jan. 10, 1914	To redemption of bonds	3,750 00			
Jan. 20, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		81 25		
Jan. 22, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		405 00		
Jan. 22, 1914	To redemption of bonds	6,000 00			
Jan. 24, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		75 00		
Jan. 24, 1914	To redemption of bonds	1,000 00			
Feb. 2, 1914	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund			10,905 81	66,666 65
Feb. 5, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		16 87		
Feb. 5, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		900 00		
March 2, 1914	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund			10,995 81	6,666 65
March 4, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		201 87		
March 7, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		125 00		
April 1, 1914	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund			10,995 81	6,666 65
April 2, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		153 75		
April 6, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		2,456 25		
April 6, 1914	To redemption of bonds	5,000 00			
April 7, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		75 00		
April 7, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased			10,995 81	6,666 65
May 1, 1914	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund				
May 6, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		1,083 12		
May 6, 1914	To redemption of bonds	2,000 00			
June 3, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		62 50		
June 3, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		2,823 13		
June 3, 1914	To transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund			10,995 81	6,666 65
June 5, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		1,067 50		
June 5, 1914	To redemption of bonds	11,000 00			
June 5, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased		75 00		
June 5, 1914	To interest on bonds purchased				
June 30, 1914	Total				304,915 86
June 30, 1914	To total of transfer of principal			\$735,481 85	
June 30, 1914	To total of interest on investment applied to principal			\$90,818 84	
June 30, 1914	To total of investment returned applied to principal			\$112,875 00	
	Totals			\$948,175 69	\$453,333 35
					\$1,401,509 04

STATEMENT No. 29—CONTINUED.
Transactions in the San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.
 DISBURSEMENTS.

Date	Items	Transfers	Investment of principal	Interest paid	Total
July 1, 1913	By amounts brought forward	\$5,057 50	\$707,555 79	\$340,000 00	\$1,052,593 29
July 1, 1913	By payment of semiannual interest			40,000 00	
Aug. 1, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		950 00		
Aug. 1, 1913	By discount on purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		2 22		
Aug. 1, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds				
Aug. 11, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		2,850 00		
Aug. 11, 1913	By discount on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		10 00		
Aug. 11, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		2,500 00		
Sept. 6, 1913	By purchase of Keen Camp School District 6 per cent bonds		36 25		
Sept. 6, 1913	By accrued interest paid on Keen Camp School District 6 per cent bonds				
Sept. 6, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		1,900 00		
Sept. 6, 1913	By discount on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		9 11		
Sept. 6, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		21,000 00		
Sept. 6, 1913	By purchase of City of Sawtelle School 5 per cent bonds		481 25		
Sept. 6, 1913	By accrued interest paid on City of Sawtelle School 5 per cent bonds		13,000 00		
Sept. 19, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		105 44		
Sept. 19, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds				
Sept. 19, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		950 00		
Sept. 19, 1913	By discount on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		8 44		
Sept. 25, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		18,000 00		
Sept. 25, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		210 00		
Sept. 25, 1913	By discount paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		40,000 00		
Sept. 25, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		391 11		
Sept. 25, 1913	By purchase of Fontana Heights School District 5 per cent bonds		20,000 00		
Sept. 25, 1913	By discount on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		262 22		
Sept. 25, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds				
Sept. 25, 1913	By purchase of Fontana Heights School District 5 per cent bonds		15,000 00		
Sept. 25, 1913	By discount on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		8 33		
Sept. 25, 1913	By accrued interest paid on Fontana Heights School District 5 per cent bonds		10,000 00		
Oct. 9, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		42 22		
Oct. 9, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds				
Nov. 6, 1913	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		6,825 00		
Nov. 6, 1913	By discount on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		28 77		
Nov. 6, 1913	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds		5,000 00		
Jan. 9, 1914	By purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement 4 per cent bonds			40,000 00	
Jan. 9, 1914	By accrued interest paid on San Francisco Harbor Improvement 4 per cent bonds				
Jan. 9, 1914	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds				
Jan. 9, 1914	By discount on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds				
Feb. 19, 1914	By purchase of San Francisco Seawall 4 per cent bonds				
Feb. 19, 1914	By discount on San Francisco Seawall 4 per cent bonds				
Feb. 20, 1914	By accrued interest paid on San Francisco Seawall 4 per cent bonds				
Feb. 20, 1914	By purchase of San Francisco Seawall 4 per cent bonds				
Feb. 20, 1914	By discount on San Francisco Seawall 4 per cent bonds				
Feb. 20, 1914	By accrued interest paid on San Francisco Seawall 4 per cent bonds				
March 5, 1914	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds				

March 5, 1914	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....			32 78	
March 5, 1914	By purchase of City of Corona Mutual Improvement $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent bonds.....			4,000 00	
March 5, 1914	By accrued interest paid on City of Corona Mutual Improvement $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent bonds.....			174 07	
March 5, 1914	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....	\$6,000 00			
March 5, 1914	By discount on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....	150 00			
March 5, 1914	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....			5,850 00	
March 5, 1914	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....	\$7,000 00			
March 7, 1914	By discount on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....	175 00			
March 7, 1914	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....			6,825 00	
April 16, 1914	By purchase of City of Roseville Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds.....			47 44	
April 16, 1914	By accrued interest paid on City of Roseville Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds.....			5,000 00	
April 16, 1914	By purchase of Town of Sausalito Water 5 per cent bonds.....			71 53	
April 16, 1914	By accrued interest on Town of Sausalito Water 5 per cent bonds.....			5,000 00	
May 26, 1914	By purchase of City of Vernon 5 per cent bonds.....			61 80	
May 26, 1914	By accrued interest paid on City of Vernon 5 per cent bonds.....			2,500 00	
June 26, 1914	By purchase of State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....			47 92	
June 26, 1914	By accrued interest paid on State of California Highway 4 per cent bonds.....			12,000 00	
June 26, 1914				218 67	
					\$381,438 90
June 30, 1914	Totals.....		\$5,037 50		
June 30, 1914	By balance of principal in fund not invested.....			\$906,374 69	\$1,334,032 19
June 30, 1914	By balance of interest in fund.....			34,143 50	
June 30, 1914	By total balance in fund.....			33,333 35	
June 30, 1914	By transfer.....			5,037 50	67,476 85
	Totals to balance.....			\$948,175 69	\$1,401,509 04

STATEMENT No. 30.
Condition of the San Francisco Sewall Staking Fund June 30, 1911.
PRINCIPAL.

Total of transfers of principal as per Statement No. 29	\$735,481 85
City of Oakland Park $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	12,000 00
City of Oakland Municipal Improvement $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	10,650 00
City of San Diego Municipal Improvement $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	36,000 00
City and County of San Francisco Improvement $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	40,000 00
City of Los Angeles Water Works $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	31,000 00
City of Los Angeles Water Works $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent bonds, par value	15,000 00
City of Modesto Municipal Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value	2,500 00
City of Long Beach Harbor Improvement $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	12,250 00
City of Hollywood $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	5,000 00
City of Piedmont 5 per cent bonds, par value	6,150 00
San Diego County Highway $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	31,000 00
Ventura County Bridge 5 per cent bonds, par value	36,000 00
Nordhoff Union High School District 5 per cent bonds, par value	2,000 00
City and County of San Francisco Library $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent bonds, par value	6,000 00
City of San Diego Park Improvement $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	6,000 00
City of Los Angeles Water Works $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent bonds, par value	1,500 00
State of California Sewall bonds, 4 per cent, par value	19,000 00
City of Oakland Municipal Improvement $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	16,000 00
City of Lindsay Municipal Improvement $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	3,250 00
Rowland School District 5 per cent bonds, par value	500 00
City of San Diego West Side Sewer $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	9,000 00
City of San Diego Water $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	2,000 00
Cressey School District 5 per cent bonds, par value	500 00
Zelzah School District 5 per cent bonds, par value	1,000 00
City and County of San Francisco School District 5 per cent bonds, par value	21,000 00
Richmond School District $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	11,000 00
Farmdale School District 5 per cent bonds, par value	12,000 00
City of Long Beach Water $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	22,000 00
Town of Ontario Municipal Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value	4,350 00
City of San Jose Municipal Improvement $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	750 00
Town of Sebastopol Municipal Improvement $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, par value	1,500 00
City of Roseville Municipal Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value	8,000 00
City of Palo Alto Public Service 5 per cent bonds, par value	500 00
City of Vallejo Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value	500 00
City of Coronado Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value	32,000 00
State of California Highways 4 per cent bonds, par value	195,000 00
Orange County Almshouse and Bridge 5 per cent bonds, par value	16,000 00

City of Los Angeles Polytechnic High School 3 1/2 per cent bonds, par value.....	10,000 00
City of Alhambra Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	8,075 00
Town of Fowler, Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	2,500 00
City of Suisun Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	5,000 00
Keen Camp School District 6 per cent bonds, par value.....	2,500 00
City of Sawtelle School 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	20,000 00
Fontana Heights School 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	18,000 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement 4 per cent bonds, par value.....	15,000 00
City of Corona Mutual Improvement 5 1/2 per cent bonds, par value.....	4,000 00
Town of Sausalito Water 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	5,000 00
City of Vernon Mutual Improvement 5 per cent bonds, par value.....	2,500 00
Accrued interest on bonds not collected.....	12,434 44
Total value of investment bonds at par.....	\$794,509 44
Balance of principal in fund not invested.....	34,143 50
Excess value of funds over transfers.....	93,171 09
Total value of funds (bonds at par).....	\$828,652 94

Bonds sold (redeemable by lot between December 31, 1914, and January 2, 1924), \$2,400,000.

INTEREST.

The next payment of semiannual interest on bonds sold will be due July 2, 1914, and will amount to.....	\$40,000 00
Balance of interest in fund as per Statement No. 29.....	\$33,333 35
Transfer of interest from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to be made July 1, 1914.....	6,666 65
	\$40,000 00

Note.—The bonds purchased for the benefit of this fund are set forth herein at par for the reason that practically all of said bonds will mature before the date of the first redemption of Seawall bonds and the excess value shown is over and above the premium paid.

STATEMENT NO. 31.

Transactions in the San Francisco Seawall Fund during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.

Date	Receipts		Disbursements		Amount
	Items	Amount	Items	Amount	
July 1, 1912	To balance on hand.....	\$5,492 88			\$5,492 88
		\$5,492 88	Balance on hand.....		\$5,492 88

Nov. 30, 1912	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	282 74
Dec. 2, 1912	By R. E. Noble & Company	67 00
Dec. 5, 1912	By Leo V. Merle, Jr., secretary	5,743 50
Dec. 7, 1912	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	11,603 00
Dec. 9, 1912	By Puget Sound Wood Preserving Company	2,703 38
Dec. 9, 1912	By Puget Sound Wood Preserving Company	9,224 73
Dec. 11, 1912	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	29,632 50
Dec. 11, 1912	By Grant, Smith & Company	25,235 43
Dec. 11, 1912	By San Francisco Bridge Company	32,256 00
Dec. 11, 1912	By Pacific Wakefield Company	58,568 86
Jan. 2, 1913	By Standard Blue Print Company	116 78
Jan. 2, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	339 69
Jan. 4, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company	34 00
Jan. 8, 1913	By Leo V. Merle, Jr., secretary	6,646 65
Jan. 9, 1913	By Puget Sound Wood Preserving Company	6,111 35
Jan. 9, 1913	By Puget Sound Wood Preserving Company	3,974 91
Jan. 13, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	18,154 80
Jan. 13, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	65,878 72
Jan. 11, 1913	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	21,730 50
Jan. 11, 1913	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	6,171 75
Jan. 11, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	23,294 25
Jan. 11, 1913	By Pennsylvania Steel Company	9,565 54
Jan. 11, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	24,132 00
Jan. 20, 1913	By H. B. Green	1,833 00
Jan. 24, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	165 17
Jan. 24, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	23 73
Jan. 25, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company	38 00
Jan. 27, 1913	By Department of Engineering	23 00
Feb. 4, 1913	By Department of Engineering	50 00
Feb. 7, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	26,684 80
Feb. 11, 1913	By Leo V. Merle, Jr., Secretary	6,332 00
Feb. 13, 1913	By Puget Sound Wood Preserving Company	2,037 12
Feb. 17, 1913	By Grant Smith & Company	19,411 88
Feb. 17, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	43,919 14
Feb. 17, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	16,128 00
Feb. 17, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company	50 75
Feb. 17, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	98 67
Feb. 17, 1913	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	25,681 50
Feb. 24, 1913	By Pennsylvania Steel Company	3,188 51

STATEMENT No. 32—CONTINUED.
Transactions in the Second San Francisco Seawall Fund during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.

Receipts			Disbursements		
Date	Items	Amount	Date	Items	Amount
			Feb. 26, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	\$15,752 90
			March 10, 1913	By Puget Sound Wood Preserving Company	3,974 35
			March 16, 1913	By Leo V. Merle, Jr., secretary	6,521 00
			March 12, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	54,898 94
			March 12, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	2,505 00
			March 12, 1913	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	13,828 50
			March 12, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	32,256 00
			March 13, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	23,294 25
			March 15, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	192 13
			March 15, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	190 32
			March 22, 1913	By Puget Sound Wood Preserving Company	6,810 73
			March 24, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company	98 00
			March 24, 1913	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	2,057 25
			March 25, 1913	By Daniel L. Brenfield Improvement Company	1,976 92
			March 26, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	20,549 20
			April 8, 1913	By Daniel L. Brenfield Improvement Company	1,380 63
			April 8, 1913	By Daniel L. Brenfield Improvement Company	1,234 23
			April 8, 1913	By Daniel L. Brenfield Improvement Company	65 00
			April 9, 1913	By Leo V. Merle, Jr., secretary	6,137 00
			April 11, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	40,259 21
			April 11, 1913	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	13,828 50
			April 11, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	1,968 47
			April 17, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	46,588 50
			April 17, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	43,008 00
			April 21, 1913	By Puget Sound Wood Preserving Company	1,324 78
			April 21, 1913	By American Car Company	12 29
			April 21, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company	60 00
			April 21, 1913	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	1,880 19
			April 21, 1913	By Daniels Contracting Company	1,874 85
			April 25, 1913	By Daniel L. Brenfield Improvement Company	658 97
			April 25, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	437 93
			April 25, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	27,830 80
			April 29, 1913	By Puget Sound Wood Preserving Company	2,270 25
			May 3, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	1,595 44
			May 3, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	73,198 57
			May 7, 1913	By E. D. Roberts, Treasurer	5,795 00
			May 8, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	36,882 56

May 8, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	8,064 00
May 10, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	656 16
May 13, 1913	By Department of Engineering	100 00
May 13, 1913	By Daniel L. Brenfield Improvement Company	460 21
May 13, 1913	By W. T. Garratt & Company	255 60
May 13, 1913	By San Francisco Elevator Company	200 00
May 13, 1913	By Daniel L. Brenfield Improvement Company	411 41
May 15, 1913	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	65,850 00
May 19, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	20,877 20
May 21, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	374 82
May 26, 1913	By Daniel Contracting Company	714 84
May 26, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company	40 00
May 28, 1913	By Baldwin Locomotive Works	12,487 50
May 28, 1913	By Robert W. Hunt & Company	155 68
May 29, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	1,204 42
May 29, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	14,520 60
June 4, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	62,218 80
June 7, 1913	By E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer	9,950 35
June 9, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	16,128 00
June 11, 1913	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	16,365 00
June 12, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	36,882 56
June 14, 1913	By Standard Blue Print Company	109 75
June 16, 1913	By The Richardson Company	2,915 00
June 17, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	37,441 20
June 18, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company	135 72
June 21, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	11,142 89
June 24, 1913	By Department of Engineering	50 00
June 26, 1913	By Baldwin Locomotive Works	4,162 50
June 30, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	1,379 84
	Total disbursements	\$1,637,553 94
	Balance on hand	191,257 62
		\$1,828,811 56

\$1,828,811 56

STATEMENT NO. 33.
Transactions in the Second San Francisco Scavall Sinking Fund during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.
 RECEIPTS.

Date	Items	Interest	Transfer of Interest	Total
July 1, 1912	To amounts brought forward	\$13,555 55	\$29,111 10	\$36,666 65
July 1, 1912	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	500 00	3,333 35	
Aug. 1, 1912	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	646 67	3,333 33	
Sept. 4, 1912	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	116 67	3,333 33	
Oct. 1, 1912	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	58 34	3,333 33	
Oct. 2, 1912	To Hibernal Savings & Loan Association accrued interest on 50 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	605 55	3,333 33	
Oct. 3, 1912	To N. W. Halsey & Co., accrued interest on 50 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	4,944 45		
Oct. 9, 1912	To N. W. Halsey & Co., accrued interest on 60 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	500 00		
Oct. 9, 1912	To Torrance, Marshall & Co., accrued interest on 10 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	646 67		
Oct. 18, 1912	To J. C. Martine, accrued interest on 5 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	116 67		
Oct. 21, 1912	To Capital National Bank, accrued interest on 50 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	58 34		
Nov. 1, 1912	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	605 55	5,461 66	
Nov. 16, 1912	To National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., accrued interest on 4 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	59 55		
Dec. 2, 1912	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	255 00	5,590 45	
Dec. 5, 1912	To Wm. McLean, accrued interest on 15 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	87 77		
Dec. 11, 1912	To G. Theuson, accrued interest on 5 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	87 77		
Jan. 2, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	45	5,653 90	
Jan. 7, 1913	To Mrs. Frances A. Sumner, accrued interest on 1 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bond		5,666 21	
Feb. 1, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund			
Feb. 7, 1913	To Hibernal Savings & Loan Society, accrued interest on 100 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	388 89		
March 1, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	31 67	5,944 45	
March 1, 1913	To Mrs. Frances A. Sumner, accrued interest on 5 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	22 67		
March 10, 1913	To Mrs. Frances A. Sumner, accrued interest on 3 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds	394 45		
March 13, 1913	To Wells Fargo-Nevada National Bank, accrued interest on 50 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds			
April 1, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		6,131 21	
May 1, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		6,193 33	
June 2, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		6,193 33	
	Total	\$21,607 68	\$89,278 98	\$104,946 66
	Totals			68,280 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date	Items	Interest paid	Totals
July 2, 1942	By payment of semiannual interest.....	\$40,000 00	
July 2, 1943	By payment of semiannual interest.....	33,980 00	\$73,980 00
	Totals.....	\$73,980 00	\$73,980 00
	By balance of interest in fund.....		30,963 66
	By total to balance.....		\$104,946 66

STATEMENT No. 34.

Transactions in the State Highway Fund during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.

Receipts		Disbursements			
Date	Items	Amount	Date	Items	Amount
July 1, 1912	To balance brought forward	\$243,433 29	July 5, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	\$5,843 65
July 15, 1912	To National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds	150,000 00	July 9, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	30,471 56
July 18, 1912	To Anglo and London-Paris National Bank, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds	150,000 00	July 31, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	225 80
July 18, 1912	To Anglo and London-Paris National Bank, account purchase of 100 State Highway Bonds	100,000 00	Aug. 8, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	31,966 16
July 23, 1912	To N. W. Halsey & Co., account purchase of 200 State Highway Bonds	200,000 00	Sept. 6, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	3,422 26
July 29, 1912	To E. H. Rollins & Sons, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds	150,000 00	Sept. 20, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	49,378 62
Aug. 2, 1912	To State Highway Commission, refund	172 50	Sept. 3, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	29,294 65
Aug. 17, 1912	To Sacramento Valley Bank & Trust Company, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds	50,000 00	Oct. 1, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	22,878 77
Aug. 29, 1912	To Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, account purchase of 200 State Highway Bonds	200,000 00	Oct. 16, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	9,384 29
Sept. 10, 1912	To State Highway Commission, refund	2 90	Oct. 21, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	455 88
Sept. 13, 1912	To Wells Fargo-Nevada National Bank, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds	50,000 00	Oct. 24, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	2,900 54
Sept. 23, 1912	To National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., account purchase of 4 State Highway Bonds	4,000 00	Oct. 26, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,579 34
Sept. 25, 1912	To Jas. B. Topletz, account purchase of 10 State Highway Bonds	10,000 00	Oct. 31, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	51,500 32
Oct. 2, 1912	To Dixon National Bank, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds	50,000 00	Nov. 22, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	3,977 66
Oct. 3, 1912	To Sacramento Valley Bank & Trust Company, account purchase of 86 State Highway Bonds	86,000 00	Nov. 29, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	34,724 92
Nov. 21, 1912	To E. H. Rollins & Sons, account purchase of 10 State Highway Bonds	10,000 00	Dec. 3, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	8,151 20
Dec. 5, 1912	To Wm. McLean, account purchase of 10 State Highway Bonds	10,000 00	Dec. 20, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	5,510 33
Dec. 5, 1912	To Ida May Smith, account purchase of 5 State Highway Bonds	5,000 00	Dec. 21, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	25,672 04
Dec. 5, 1912	To Willis Smith, account purchase of 5 State Highway Bonds	5,000 00	Dec. 23, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	49,171 95
Dec. 14, 1912	To N. W. Halsey & Co., account purchase of 100 State Highway Bonds	100,000 00	Dec. 26, 1912	By Department of Engineering, Highway	12,107 47
			Jan. 2, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	35,057 74
			Jan. 6, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	138 33
			Jan. 9, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	1,396 51
			Jan. 13, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	688 61
			Jan. 21, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	8,144 21
			Jan. 24, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	8,549 01
			Jan. 29, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	6,380 37
			Feb. 3, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	62,770 32
			Feb. 6, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	30,627 81
			Feb. 13, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	29,416 36
			Feb. 18, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	150 37
			Feb. 25, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,500 24
			Feb. 27, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	1,143 28
			March 4, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	24,876 12
			March 10, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	10,500 84
			March 17, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	30,169 39
					31,201 48

Dec. 19, 1912	To Mrs. Frances A. Sumner, account purchase of 1 State Highway Bond.	1,600 00	March 22, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	3,622 66
Jan. 22, 1913	To Sacramento Valley Bank & Trust Co., account purchase of 47 State Highway Bonds.	47,000 00	March 25, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	49,903 60
Jan. 30, 1913	To Mrs. Frances R. Sumner, account purchase of 2 State Highway Bonds.	2,000 00	March 27, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	43,183 50
Jan. 30, 1913	To Hibernian Savings & Loan Society, account purchase of 20 State Highway Bonds.	200,000 00	April 2, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	5,038 59
Jan. 30, 1913	To Consuelo Supremo Da U. P. C., account purchase of 4 State Highway Bonds.	4,000 00	April 3, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	20,752 40
Feb. 1, 1913	To Security Trust & Savings Bank, account of purchase of 250 State Highway Bonds.	250,000 00	April 9, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	2,371 26
Feb. 1, 1913	To First National Bank of Los Angeles, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds.	150,000 00	April 11, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	1,575 24
Feb. 14, 1913	To N. W. Halsey & Co., account purchase of 16 State Highway Bonds.	16,000 00	April 21, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	19,897 47
March 7, 1913	To Bank of Italy, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds.	50,000 00	April 25, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	5,297 61
March 10, 1913	To Mrs. Frances R. Sumner, account purchase of 3 State Highway Bonds.	3,000 00	April 29, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	22,504 66
March 11, 1913	To German Savings & Loan Society, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds.	50,000 00	May 1, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	31,823 29
March 11, 1913	To Associated Banks, Humboldt County, account purchase of 100 State Highway Bonds.	100,000 00	May 6, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	11,166 78
March 11, 1913	To premium on above purchased bonds.	10 00	May 13, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,114 35
March 13, 1913	To Hibernian Savings & Loan Society, account purchase of 100 State Highway Bonds.	100,000 00	May 16, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,175 44
March 13, 1913	To California National Bank, account purchase of 10 State Highway Bonds.	10,000 00	May 23, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	24,119 84
March 18, 1913	To Capital National Bank, account purchase of 7 State Highway Bonds.	7,000 00	May 24, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	24,425 75
March 20, 1913	To California National Bank, account purchase of 22 State Highway Bonds.	22,000 00	May 26, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	9,329 77
March 20, 1913	To Capital National Bank, account purchase of 1 State Highway Bond.	1,000 00	May 28, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	88,777 89
March 28, 1913	To Wells Fargo-Nevada National Bank, account purchase of 30 State Highway Bonds.	30,000 00	May 29, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	35,290 84
April 14, 1913	To State of California, account purchase of 27 State Highway Bonds.	27,000 00	May 31, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	5,122 26
April 15, 1913	To Department of Engineering, refund.	508 00	June 2, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	25,950 09
			June 5, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	580 89
			June 6, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	2,067 28
			June 16, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,362 06
			June 21, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	11,389 70
			June 26, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	2,364 79
			June 30, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	36,867 45

STATEMENT No. 34—CONTINUED.
Transactions in the State Highway Fund during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.

Receipts		Disbursements			
Date	Items	Amount	Date	Items	Amount
April 17, 1913	To Bank of Ukiah, account purchase of 20 State Highway Bonds	\$20,000 00			
April 18, 1913	To Bank of Gilroy, account purchase of 14 State Highway Bonds	14,000 00			
April 21, 1913	To Bank of Campbell, account purchase of 7 State Highway Bonds	7,000 00			
April 22, 1913	To Sacramento Valley Bank & Trust Company, account purchase 7 State Highway Bonds	7,000 00			
April 22, 1913	To Bank of Sunnyvale, account purchase of 7 State Highway Bonds	7,000 00			
April 23, 1913	To Bank of Morgan Hill, account purchase of 3 State Highway Bonds	3,000 00			
April 23, 1913	To Bank of Hopland, account purchase of 10 State Highway Bonds	10,000 00			
April 23, 1913	To Bank of Los Gatos, account purchase of 11 State Highway Bonds	11,000 00			
April 24, 1913	To California National Bank, account purchase of 15 State Highway Bonds	15,000 00			
April 24, 1913	To California National Bank, account purchase of 27 State Highway Bonds	27,000 00			
April 24, 1913	To Associated Banks of Orange County, account purchase of 200 State Highway Bonds	200,000 00			
April 24, 1913	To premium on above purchased bonds	10 00			
April 24, 1913	To Mayfield Bank & Trust Company, account purchase of 2 State Highway Bonds	2,000 00			
April 25, 1913	To Department of Engineering, refund	22 50			
April 25, 1913	To People's Bank of Santa Cruz, account purchase of 75 State Highway Bonds	75,000 00			
April 26, 1913	To National Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, account purchase of 2 State Highway Bonds	2,000 00			
April 26, 1913	To Associated Banks of Los Angeles, account purchase of 270 State Highway Bonds	270,000 00			
April 28, 1913	To First National Bank of San Jose, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds	50,000 00			
April 30, 1913	To State Bank of Dunsuir, account purchase of 5 State Highway Bonds	5,000 00			

May 3, 1913	To First National Bank of Gilroy, account purchase of 2 State Highway Bonds-----	2,000 00	
May 5, 1913	To A. Merson Banking Company, account purchase of 15 State Highway Bonds-----	15,000 00	
May 9, 1913	To Bank of San Jose, account purchase of 38 State Highway Bonds-----	38,000 00	
May 13, 1913	To First National Bank, San Diego, account purchase of 80 State Highway Bonds-----	80,000 00	
May 13, 1913	To First National Bank, Salinas, account purchase of 15 State Highway Bonds-----	15,000 00	
May 13, 1913	To First National Bank, San Diego, account purchase of 77 State Highway Bonds-----	77,000 00	
May 23, 1913	To Department of Engineering-----	75 00	
May 27, 1913	To First National Bank of Elialto, account purchase of 13 State Highway Bonds-----	13,000 00	
June 16, 1913	To California National Bank, account purchase of 25 State Highway Bonds-----	25,000 00	
June 16, 1913	To Garden City Bank & Trust Company, account purchase of 10 State Highway Bonds-----	10,000 00	
June 16, 1913	To First National Bank of Hollister, account purchase of 10 State Highway Bonds-----	10,000 00	
June 16, 1913	To Bank of Hollister, account purchase of 15 State Highway Bonds-----	15,000 00	
June 16, 1913	To Salinas City Bank, account purchase of 15 State Highway Bonds-----	15,000 00	
June 17, 1913	To Department of Engineering-----	142 50	
June 18, 1913	To Mission Bank, Santa Clara, account purchase of 4 State Highway Bonds-----	4,000 00	
June 19, 1913	To Monterey County Bank, account purchase of 15 State Highway Bonds-----	15,000 00	
June 27, 1913	To Central National Bank of Oakland, account purchase of 100 State Highway Bonds-----	100,000 00	
		\$3,806,376 69	
	Total disbursements-----		\$1,127,233 56
	Balance on hand-----		2,679,143 13
			\$3,806,376 69

STATEMENT No. 35.
Transactions in the State Highway Sinking Fund during the sixty-fourth fiscal year.
 RECEIPTS.

Date	Items	Interest	Transfer of Interest	Total
July 1, 1912	To balance on hand.....	\$100 00		\$8,000 00
July 15, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	50 00		
July 15, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	416 67		
July 18, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	444 44		
July 23, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	433 33		
July 29, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	244 45		
Aug. 17, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	1,266 66		
Aug. 29, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	388 89		
Sept. 13, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	35 55		
Sept. 23, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	94 44		
Sept. 25, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	494 42		
Oct. 2, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	860 00		
Oct. 3, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	153 33		
Nov. 21, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	168 33		
Dec. 5, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	84 18		
Dec. 5, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	84 18		
Dec. 14, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	1,788 89		
Dec. 19, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	18 44		
Dec. 20, 1912	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....		\$27,493 80	
Dec. 20, 1912	To transfer from General Fund.....			
Jan. 22, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	199 22		
Jan. 30, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	6 00		
Jan. 30, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	600 00		
Jan. 30, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	12 89		
Jan. 30, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	805 55		
Feb. 1, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	483 33		
Feb. 1, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	72 89		
Feb. 14, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	353 56		
March 7, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	22 33		
March 10, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	377 78		
March 11, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	755 56		
March 11, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	755 56		
March 13, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	77 77		
March 13, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	58 33		
March 18, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	188 23		
March 20, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	8 56		
March 20, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	283 33		
March 25, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....			

April 14, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	267 00
April 17, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	231 11
April 18, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	163 33
April 21, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	84 00
April 22, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	84 78
April 22, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	36 67
April 23, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	122 22
April 23, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	131 44
April 24, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	183 33
April 24, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	333 00
April 24, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	2,466 66
April 24, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	21 67
April 24, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	183 33
April 25, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	25 11
April 26, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	3,390 00
April 28, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	638 90
April 30, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	65 00
May 3, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	26 67
May 5, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	203 33
May 9, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	588 00
May 13, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	1,155 56
May 13, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	216 67
May 13, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	1,112 21
May 27, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	208 00
May 27, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	452 78
June 16, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	181 11
June 16, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	181 11
June 16, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	271 67
June 16, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	271 67
June 18, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	73 33
June 19, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	276 67
June 27, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold	1,433 33
June 28, 1913	To transfer from General Fund (semiannual interest due July 1, 1913)	113,800 00
	Totals	\$28,453 53
		\$7,852 67
		\$121,800 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date	Items	Interest paid	Total
July 2, 1912	By payment of semiannual interest	\$8,000 00	
Jan. 26, 1913	By payment of semiannual interest	34,620 00	\$42,620 00
June 30, 1913	By total balance in fund	79,180 00	79,180 00
	Totals	\$42,620 00	\$121,800 00

STATEMENT No. 36.

Transactions in the Second San Francisco Sewer Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Receipts		Disbursements			
Date	Items	Amount	Date	Items	Amount
July 1, 1913	To balance on hand.....	\$191,257 62	July 1, 1913	By Department of Engineering.....	\$50 00
Aug. 8, 1913	To Mrs. Elizabeth D. Martine, purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds.....	5,000 00	July 8, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated.....	141 43
Aug. 18, 1913	To National Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds.....	67,000 00	July 9, 1913	By E. D. Roberts.....	7,333 95
Aug. 19, 1913	To transfer from General Fund.....	408,000 00	July 10, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company.....	657 43
Aug. 19, 1913	To Capital National Bank, purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds.....	25,000 00	July 10, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company.....	2,658 46
Oct. 4, 1914	To transfer from General Fund.....	500,000 00	July 10, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company.....	62,218 78
Dec. 1, 1913	To transfer from General Fund.....	460,000 00	July 17, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	17,114 02
Jan. 2, 1914	To transfer from General Fund.....	300,000 00	July 14, 1913	By Healy-Thibbitts Construction Company.....	9,819 00
Feb. 25, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds.....	3,342,000 00	July 16, 1913	By Robert W. Hunt & Company.....	24 15
Feb. 25, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, premium on above purchased bonds.....	50,764 98	July 16, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company.....	21,353 07
Feb. 27, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds.....	40,000 00	July 18, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company.....	338 80
Feb. 27, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, premium on above purchased bonds.....	607 60	July 25, 1913	By Robert W. Hunt & Company.....	114 23
March 2, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds.....	631,000 00	July 28, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company.....	19,630 80
March 2, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, premium on above purchased bonds.....	9,584 89	Aug. 1, 1913	By Daniel L. Breunfeld Improvement Company.....	86 40
March 2, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds.....	7,000 00	Aug. 1, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company.....	1,459 44
March 2, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, premium on above purchased bonds.....	106 33	Aug. 4, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company.....	3,459 36
March 4, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds.....	3,000 00	Aug. 4, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company.....	18,816 00
March 4, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, premium on above purchased bonds.....	32 32	Aug. 6, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	3,714 30
March 11, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds.....	60,000 00	Aug. 7, 1913	By E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer.....	6,192 00
March 11, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, premium on above purchased bonds.....	911 40	Aug. 11, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	5,000 00
			Aug. 12, 1913	By H. B. Green.....	4,237 50
			Aug. 20, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company.....	26,880 00
			Aug. 20, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company.....	43,919 14
			Aug. 20, 1913	By Lilley & Thurston Company.....	10,316 25
			Aug. 20, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	4,691 27
			Aug. 20, 1913	By Daniel Contracting Company.....	11,372 62
			Aug. 20, 1913	By Healy-Thibbitts Construction Company.....	13,092 00
			Aug. 21, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company.....	21,353 06
			Aug. 29, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company.....	1,100 08
			Aug. 29, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company.....	200 00
			Aug. 29, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	11,689 77
			Aug. 29, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company.....	1,015 00
			Sept. 2, 1913	By Eccles & Smith Company.....	3,211 50
			Sept. 10, 1913	By E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer.....	5,668 86
			Sept. 11, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company.....	44,647 31
			Sept. 11, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company.....	1,086 14

Feb. 9, 1914	To E. H. Rollins & Sons, for purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds		57,000 00	Sept. 11, 1913	By Pennsylvania Steel Company	61,441 01
Feb. 9, 1914	To E. H. Rollins & Sons, for premium on above noted bonds		865 83	Sept. 11, 1913	By Pennsylvania Steel Company	1,281 70
Feb. 13, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, for purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds		5,000 00	Sept. 11, 1913	By R. F. Noble & Company	657 92
Feb. 13, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, for premium on above noted bonds		75 95	Sept. 11, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	269 15
Feb. 14, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, for purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds		3,000 00	Sept. 11, 1913	By H. B. Green	1,412 50
Feb. 14, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, for premium on above noted bonds		45 57	Sept. 11, 1913	By Lilley & Thurston Company	2,947 50
Feb. 19, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, for purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds		25,000 00	Sept. 12, 1913	By Lilley & Thurston Company	17,279 92
Feb. 19, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, for premium on above noted bonds		394 94	Sept. 12, 1913	By Department of Engineering	100 00
Feb. 21, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, for purchase of San Francisco Harbor Improvement Bonds		501,000 00	Sept. 12, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	7,213 32
Feb. 21, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, for premium on above noted bonds		7,610 19	Sept. 12, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	3,881 59
				Sept. 12, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	10,321 36
				Sept. 12, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	6,440 96
				Sept. 12, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	7,440 45
				Sept. 12, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	13,172 39
				Sept. 12, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	11,644 78
				Sept. 12, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	176 78
				Sept. 15, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	40,239 22
				Sept. 15, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	18,466 40
				Sept. 15, 1913	By Healy-Fibblitts Construction Company	21,274 50
				Sept. 15, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	24,504 00
				Sept. 19, 1913	By Robert W. Hunt & Company	317 20
				Sept. 19, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	2,073 59
				Sept. 22, 1913	By Eccles & Smith Company	1,070 50
				Sept. 22, 1913	By United States Steel Products Company	3,061 12
				Sept. 22, 1913	By United States Steel Products Company	22,159 78
				Sept. 22, 1913	By Electric Appliance Company	203 72
				Sept. 24, 1913	By St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company	4,369 55
				Sept. 24, 1913	By Western Electric Company	409 27
				Sept. 24, 1913	By Pacific States Electric Company	57 75
				Sept. 24, 1913	By Daniels Contracting Company	1,654 20
				Sept. 25, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	21,019 40
				Sept. 25, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	1,008 00
				Sept. 25, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	758 24
				Oct. 3, 1913	By G. P. & C. A. Wetmore	46 50
				Oct. 7, 1913	By E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer	7,326 00
				Oct. 8, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	18,289 61
				Oct. 10, 1913	By Lilley & Thurston Company	13,076 70
				Oct. 10, 1913	By Lilley & Thurston Company	10,684 69
				Oct. 10, 1913	By Healy-Fibblitts Construction Company	26,184 00
				Oct. 11, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	4,890 80
				Oct. 11, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	2,146 99
				Oct. 14, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	17,470 69
				Oct. 16, 1913	By John G. Sutton Company	266 25

STATEMENT No. 36—CONTINUED.
Transactions in the Second San Francisco Sewerall Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Receipts			Disbursements		
Date	Items	Amount	Date	Items	Amount
			Oct. 21, 1913	By Pacific Croosoting Company	\$3,958 26
			Oct. 21, 1913	By Pacific Croosoting Company	2,404 41
			Oct. 21, 1913	By Pierson Roeding Company	146 49
			Oct. 21, 1913	By Detroit Insulated Wire Company	69 74
			Oct. 22, 1913	By N. H. Hickman	485 70
			Oct. 22, 1913	By John A. Roebblings Sons Company	37 35
			Oct. 22, 1913	By Carholineum Wood Preserving Company	1,804 14
			Oct. 22, 1913	By Pacific States Electric Company	91 24
			Oct. 22, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	10 00
			Oct. 22, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	294 42
			Oct. 22, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company	738 30
			Oct. 28, 1913	By Department of Engineering	50 00
			Oct. 28, 1913	By United States Steel Products Company	1,020 38
			Oct. 28, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	203 70
			Oct. 28, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	656 07
			Oct. 28, 1913	By Pacific Croosoting Company	691 20
			Oct. 28, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	854 28
			Oct. 31, 1913	By American Car Company	6 29
			Nov. 4, 1913	By San Francisco Bridge Company	\$9,630 00
			Nov. 10, 1913	By E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer	7,695 70
			Nov. 11, 1913	By Daniels Contracting Company	12,830 65
			Nov. 11, 1913	By Healy-Fibblitts Construction Company	40,912 30
			Nov. 11, 1913	By Lilley & Thurston Company	7,000 31
			Nov. 11, 1913	By Lilley & Thurston Company	10,274 55
			Nov. 11, 1913	By Pennsylvania Steel Company	5,231 21
			Nov. 11, 1913	By Pennsylvania Steel Company	64,968 88
			Nov. 12, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	25,619 51
			Nov. 12, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	363 68
			Nov. 12, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	13,588 31
			Nov. 14, 1913	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	120 16
			Nov. 14, 1913	By Western Electric Company	674 87
			Nov. 15, 1913	By Southern Pacific Railway Company	187 47
			Nov. 15, 1913	By Electric Appliance Company	7 78
			Nov. 18, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	7,134 00
			Nov. 18, 1913	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	5,707 20
			Nov. 19, 1913	By Carholineum Wood Preserving Company	5,412 42

Nov. 19, 1913	By John G. Sutton Company	88 75
Nov. 19, 1913	By Crane Company	229 70
Nov. 19, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	10,710 34
Nov. 22, 1913	By Eccles & Smith Company	750 00
Nov. 22, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	149 90
Nov. 22, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	1,319 42
Nov. 22, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	15,773 22
Nov. 25, 1913	By Robert W. Hunt & Company	73 39
Nov. 25, 1913	By G. P. & C. A. Wetmore	91 50
Nov. 26, 1913	By W. P. Fuller & Company	2 50
Nov. 26, 1913	By Robert W. Hunt & Company	148 18
Nov. 26, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company	30 00
Nov. 29, 1913	By Robert W. Hunt & Company	149 34
Dec. 4, 1913	By Department of Engineering	50 00
Dec. 4, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	18,299 64
Dec. 5, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	80 24
Dec. 5, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	5,581 68
Dec. 9, 1913	By F. D. Roberts, State Treasurer	9,300 80
Dec. 11, 1913	By Pacific Wakefield Company	3,598 25
Dec. 11, 1913	By Pacific Creosoting Company	3,570 10
Dec. 13, 1913	By Lilley & Thurston Company	6,071 33
Dec. 13, 1913	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	89,276 00
Dec. 13, 1913	By Daniel Contracting Company	8,271 06
Dec. 13, 1913	By Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company	4,510 35
Dec. 13, 1913	By R. E. Noble & Company	1,166 65
Dec. 15, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	21,353 06
Dec. 17, 1913	By Pennsylvania Steel Company	23,410 04
Dec. 19, 1913	By Grant, Smith & Company	93 24
Dec. 30, 1913	By Electric Railway Manufacturing Supply Co.	66 98
Dec. 30, 1913	By A. Paulsen	444 37
Jan. 2, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company	22,733 98
Jan. 2, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company	27,919 42
Jan. 5, 1914	By Pacific Wakefield Company	243,995 25
Jan. 7, 1914	By Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company	6,314 49
Jan. 7, 1914	By John G. Sutton Company	896 25
Jan. 8, 1914	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	8,921 60
Jan. 10, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company	6,026 51
Jan. 10, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company	1,860 56
Jan. 10, 1914	By Pacific Wakefield Company	68 74
Jan. 10, 1914	By Pacific Wakefield Company	39 38
Jan. 10, 1914	By E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer	7,886 70

Feb. 7, 1914	By Pacific Wakefield Company	850 40
Feb. 9, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company	7,674 72
Feb. 10, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company	12,139 90
Feb. 10, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company	2,008 83
Feb. 10, 1914	By F. D. Roberts, State Treasurer	7,012 40
Feb. 10, 1914	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	26,184 00
Feb. 13, 1914	By Daniel Contracting Company	8,271 00
Feb. 16, 1914	By Grant, Smith & Company	420 76
Feb. 18, 1914	By St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company	3,237 00
Feb. 18, 1914	By R. F. Noble & Company	731 78
Feb. 20, 1914	By Atehison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway	12 00
Feb. 24, 1914	By G. P. & C. A. Wetmore	69 75
Feb. 25, 1914	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	44 27
Feb. 25, 1914	By Southern Pacific Company	24 00
Feb. 27, 1914	By Lilley & Thurston Company	107 50
Feb. 27, 1914	By Bashford Smith	6 93
Feb. 27, 1914	By E. B. & A. L. Stone Company	46 52
March 2, 1914	By Grant, Smith & Company	72 61
March 2, 1914	By Grant, Smith & Company	129,412 50
March 4, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company	14,228 45
March 6, 1914	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	762 60
March 7, 1914	By United States Graphite Company	558 36
March 7, 1914	By Southern Pacific Company	4,687 20
March 12, 1914	By Department of Engineering	50 00
March 12, 1914	By Department of Engineering	50 00
March 13, 1914	By J. G. Sutton & Company	100 00
March 13, 1914	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	32,730 00
March 13, 1914	By Lilley & Thurston Company	12,281 25
March 17, 1914	By Daniel Contracting Company	12,406 50
March 17, 1914	By R. F. Noble & Company	439 97
March 21, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company	2,558 24
March 21, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company	4,046 64
March 21, 1914	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated	275 84
March 23, 1914	By Scott Company	322 50
March 25, 1914	By Joel Johnson	1,575 00
March 25, 1914	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company	8,109 80
March 25, 1914	By Bashford Smith	146 95
April 1, 1914	By Joel Johnson	525 00
April 1, 1914	By Joel Johnson	24 50
April 10, 1914	By Daniel Contracting Company	6,203 25
April 10, 1914	By Grant, Smith & Company	86 82
April 10, 1914	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company	29,457 00

STATEMENT No. 36—CONTINUED.
Transactions in the Second San Francisco Seawall Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Receipts			Disbursements		
Date	Items	Amount	Date	Items	Amount
April 10, 1914			By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company		\$828 17
April 11, 1914			By E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer		7,942 60
April 11, 1914			By Pacific Creosoting Company		13,795 54
April 20, 1914			By San Francisco Elevator Company		200 00
April 21, 1914			By R. E. Noble & Company		219 65
April 23, 1914			By Henry Cowell Line & Cement Company		8,454 20
April 24, 1914			By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated		400 96
April 24, 1914			By Department of Engineering		50 00
April 28, 1914			By Western Union Telegraph Company		7 18
April 29, 1914			By Scott Company		107 50
April 29, 1914			By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated		30 94
April 29, 1914			By G. P. & C. A. Wetmore		55 50
April 30, 1914			By Pacific Creosoting Company		2,881 04
April 30, 1914			By Pacific Creosoting Company		4,742 82
April 30, 1914			By Joel Johnson		700 00
May 8, 1914			By Pacific Creosoting Company		1,647 79
May 8, 1914			By Pacific Creosoting Company		13,185 90
May 9, 1914			By Bashford Smith		56 43
May 11, 1914			By E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer		10,856 75
May 12, 1914			By Department of Engineering		50 00
May 13, 1914			By Bates, Borland & Ayer		23,019 47
May 13, 1914			By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company		32,730 00
May 13, 1914			By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company		1,656 00
May 15, 1914			By Daniel Contracting Company		20,677 50
May 15, 1914			By James H. Hardy, Incorporated		1,282 60
May 15, 1914			By Thompson Bridge Company		6,485 06
May 15, 1914			By Pacific Creosoting Company		4,398 51
May 21, 1914			By Bashford Smith		17 16
May 22, 1914			By Pacific Creosoting Company		12,701 34
May 22, 1914			By Pacific Creosoting Company		549 27
May 22, 1914			By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated		19 75
May 23, 1914			By Henry W. Cowell Line & Cement Company		3,228 14
May 29, 1914			By Lilley & Thurston Company		235 20
May 29, 1914			By Daniel Contracting Company		1,063 35
June 2, 1914			By Pacific Creosoting Company		960 34
June 2, 1914			By Standard Brass Casting Company		550 97
June 4, 1914			By Bates, Borland & Ayer		310 84

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

June 8, 1914	By Jas. H. Hardy, Incorporated.....	1,141 12
June 8, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	12,638 84
June 8, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	3,677 01
June 9, 1914	By E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer.....	6,205 65
June 9, 1914	By E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer.....	2,982 75
June 10, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	4,395 80
June 10, 1914	By Daniel Contracting Company.....	47,558 25
June 10, 1914	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company.....	1,659 00
June 10, 1914	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company.....	6,072 00
June 11, 1914	By C. F. Dean.....	54 45
June 11, 1914	By San Francisco Bridge Company.....	8,623 53
June 12, 1914	By Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.....	6 00
June 12, 1914	By Thompson Bridge Company.....	12,970 13
June 12, 1914	By Carholineum Wood Preserving Company.....	6,013 80
June 17, 1914	By Bates, Borland & Ayer.....	26,307 95
June 18, 1914	By Bates, Borland & Ayer.....	581 76
June 18, 1914	By Bates, Borland & Ayer.....	709 44
June 18, 1914	By R. E. Noble & Company.....	109,100 00
June 18, 1914	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company.....	2,890 72
June 18, 1914	By Healy-Tibbitts Construction Company.....	13,271 56
June 19, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	3,687 13
June 19, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	33 60
June 20, 1914	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated.....	26 34
June 20, 1914	By Bashford Smith.....	592 12
June 20, 1914	By Enterprise Foundry Company.....	200 00
June 20, 1914	By San Francisco Elevator Company.....	15 00
June 20, 1914	By Smith, Emery & Company, Incorporated.....	2 50
June 22, 1914	By Southern Pacific Company.....	18 00
June 22, 1914	By Robert W. Hunt & Company.....	100 00
June 22, 1914	By Robert W. Hunt & Company.....	100 00
June 23, 1914	By G. P. & C. A. Wetmore.....	93 00
June 24, 1914	By Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company.....	9,503 80
June 25, 1914	By Pacific Creosoting Company.....	4,233 78
June 25, 1914	By H. F. Horn.....	103 35
June 25, 1914	By Roy Mauvais.....	5,460 00
June 25, 1914	By Borland, Bates & Ayer.....	462 39
June 26, 1914	By Department of Engineering.....	165 73
June 26, 1914	By Robert W. Hunt & Company.....	25 33
	Total disbursements.....	\$2,531,059 10
	Balance on hand.....	4,171,198 52
		\$6,702,257 62

\$6,702,257 62

STATEMENT No. 37.
Transactions in the Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.
 RECEIPTS.

Date	Items	Interest	Transfer of Interest	Total
July 1, 1913	To amounts brought forward.....	\$21,667 03	\$83,278 98	\$104,946 66
July 1, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	6,193 34	-----
Aug. 1, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	6,193 33	-----
Aug. 8, 1913	To Mrs. Elizabeth D. Martine, accrued interest on 5 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	20 00	-----	-----
Aug. 18, 1913	To National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., accrued interest on 67 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	-----	-----	-----
Aug. 18, 1913	To transfer from General Fund.....	342 44	-----	-----
Aug. 19, 1913	To Capital National Bank, accrued interest on 25 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	-----	2,130 65	-----
Sept. 2, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	130 56	-----	-----
Oct. 1, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	6,936 34	-----
Oct. 4, 1913	To transfer from General Fund.....	-----	7,873 67	-----
Nov. 1, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	5,166 67	-----
Dec. 1, 1913	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	9,376 66	-----
Dec. 12, 1913	To transfer from General Fund.....	-----	9,543 33	-----
Jan. 2, 1914	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	8,126 68	-----
Jan. 6, 1914	To transfer from General Fund.....	-----	10,616 66	-----
Feb. 1, 1914	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	133 33	-----
Feb. 9, 1914	To E. H. Rollins & Sons, accrued interest on 57 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	215 33	-----	-----
Feb. 13, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, accrued interest on 5 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	21 11	-----	-----
Feb. 14, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, accrued interest on 3 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	13 67	-----	-----
Feb. 19, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, accrued interest on 26 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	132 89	-----	-----
Feb. 21, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, accrued interest on 591 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	2,535 67	-----	-----
Feb. 25, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, accrued interest on 3,342 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	15,226 15	-----	-----
Feb. 27, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, accrued interest on 40 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	240 00	-----	-----
March 2, 1914	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	50,215 18	-----
March 2, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, accrued interest on 630 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	3,716 00	-----	-----
March 2, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, accrued interest on 7 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	43 56	-----	-----
March 4, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, accrued interest on 3 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	20 33	-----	-----
March 11, 1914	To Rollins-Halsey Syndicate, accrued interest on 60 San Francisco Harbor Improvement bonds.....	453 33	-----	-----
April 1, 1914	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	28,100 12	-----
May 1, 1914	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	27,000 00	-----
June 1, 1914	To monthly transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	-----	27,000 00	-----
June 16, 1914	To E. D. Roberts, interest on money with Bankers' Trust Co.....	9,723 20	-----	220,676 54
	Totals.....	\$54,471 92	\$27,151 28	\$825,623 20

STATEMENT No. 37—CONTINUED.
Transactions in the Second San Francisco Seawall Sinking Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.
 DISBURSEMENTS.

Date	Items	Interest paid	Total
July 1, 1913	By amounts brought forward	\$57,160 00	\$73,980 00
July 1, 1913	By payment of semiannual interest	66,460 00	103,620 00
Jan. 6, 1914	By payment of semiannual interest	\$103,620 00	\$177,600 00
July 1, 1914	Totals	148,023 20	148,023 20
July 1, 1914	By balance of interest in fund		
July 1, 1914	By total balance in fund		
July 1, 1914	By total to balance		\$325,023 20

STATEMENT No. 38.
Transactions in the State Highway Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Receipts		Disbursements		Amount
Date	Items	Date	Items	
July 1, 1913	To balance on hand	July 3, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	\$14,127 05
July 1, 1913	To San Jose Safe Deposit Bank, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds	July 7, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	11,316 35
July 2, 1913	To Department of Engineering, refund	July 8, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	82,395 30
July 5, 1913	To State Highway Commission	July 11, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	745 08
Sept. 6, 1913	To State of California, account purchase of 40 State Highway Bonds	July 17, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,219 47
Oct. 1, 1913	To Commercial Bank of Santa Barbara, account purchase of 25 State Highway Bonds	July 18, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,707 76
Oct. 15, 1913	To State Highway Commission	July 23, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	2,177 35
Oct. 18, 1913	To First National Bank, Paso Robles, account purchase of 3 State Highway Bonds	July 28, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	4,205 52
Oct. 18, 1913	To Union National Bank, San Luis Obispo, account purchase of 11 State Highway Bonds	July 31, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	18,170 52
Oct. 18, 1913	To Commercial Bank of San Luis Obispo, account purchase of 36 State Highway Bonds	Aug. 1, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	15,565 99
Oct. 18, 1913	To Commercial Bank of Santa Barbara, account purchase of 35 State Highway Bonds	Aug. 2, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	25,932 47
Oct. 20, 1913	To Commercial Bank of Santa Barbara, account purchase of 15 State Highway Bonds	Aug. 5, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	14,369 41
Oct. 24, 1913	To Commercial Bank of Santa Barbara, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds	Aug. 6, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	3,577 37
Oct. 24, 1913	To Commercial Bank of Santa Barbara, account purchase of 35 State Highway Bonds	Aug. 6, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	38,666 76
Oct. 25, 1913	To Commercial Bank of Santa Barbara, account purchase of 7 State Highway Bonds	Aug. 9, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	1,512 97
Oct. 28, 1913	To First Bank of Jamestown, account purchase of 7 State Highway Bonds	Aug. 23, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	10,817 35
Nov. 1, 1913	To State of California, account purchase of 20 State Highway Bonds	Aug. 29, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	32,346 22
Nov. 6, 1913	To Mendocino County, account purchase of 15 State Highway Bonds	Sept. 2, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	52,811 42
Nov. 7, 1913	To San Luis Obispo County, account purchase of 100 State Highway Bonds	Sept. 5, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	8,172 74
Nov. 10, 1913	To El Dorado County	Sept. 8, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	60,724 33
Nov. 10, 1913	To Colony Holdings Company, account purchase of 100 State Highway Bonds	Sept. 17, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	2,596 25
		Sept. 19, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	12,462 95
		Sept. 22, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	34,900 15
		Sept. 30, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	48,475 18
		Oct. 3, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	93,204 07
		Oct. 7, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	710 12
		Oct. 9, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	5,107 90
		Oct. 15, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	3,088 29
		Oct. 16, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	72,151 70
		Oct. 18, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	9,446 69
		Oct. 24, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,446 36
		Oct. 27, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	13,300 17
		Oct. 28, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	28,569 29
		Oct. 30, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	9,223 46
		Nov. 1, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	37,462 54
		Nov. 3, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	108,369 05

Nov. 18, 1913	To Fresno County, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds.	150,000 00	Nov. 17, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	12,429 52
Nov. 20, 1913	To Siskiyou County account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds	50,000 00	Nov. 22, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	4,388 23
Nov. 20, 1913	To Central Bank of Santa Barbara, account purchase of 6 State Highway Bonds.	6,000 00	Nov. 26, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	49,546 72
Nov. 20, 1913	To First Bank of Jamestown, account purchase of 11 State Highway Bonds.	11,000 00	Dec. 1, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	27,132 04
Nov. 25, 1913	To Title Insurance & Trust Company, account purchase of 25 State Highway Bonds.	25,000 00	Dec. 9, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	66,482 52
Dec. 1, 1913	To First National Bank of Santa Barbara, account purchase of 10 State Highway Bonds.	10,000 00	Dec. 16, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	53,116 50
Dec. 2, 1913	To Alameda County, account purchase of 200 State Highway Bonds.	200,000 00	Dec. 20, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	23,685 01
Dec. 4, 1913	To Contra Costa County, account purchase of 110 State Highway Bonds.	110,000 00	Dec. 22, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	4,954 21
Dec. 17, 1913	To Department of Engineering, refund.	4 27	Dec. 24, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	1,786 35
Dec. 22, 1913	To Contra Costa County, account purchase of 190 State Highway Bonds.	190,000 00	Dec. 24, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	82,804 70
Jan. 3, 1914	To State of California, account purchase of 75 State Highway Bonds.	75,000 00	Dec. 26, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	29,030 24
Jan. 7, 1914	To Kern County, account purchase of 200 State Highway Bonds	200,000 00	Dec. 30, 1913	By Department of Engineering, Highway	1,976 39
Jan. 7, 1914	To San Bernardino County Savings Bank, account purchase of 15 State Highway Bonds.	15,000 00	Jan. 6, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	17,319 09
Feb. 5, 1914	To Imperial County, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds	50,000 00	Jan. 21, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	12,406 42
Feb. 9, 1914	To Department of Engineering, refund.	37 53	Jan. 26, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	22,353 21
Feb. 11, 1914	To State of California, account purchase of 10 State Highway Bonds.	10,000 00	Jan. 12, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	33,269 18
Feb. 13, 1914	To Sacramento Clearing House, account purchase of 450 State Highway Bonds.	450,000 00	Jan. 16, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	12,353 48
Feb. 20, 1914	To Merced County, account purchase of 120 State Highway Bonds	120,000 00	Jan. 21, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	5,907 92
Feb. 21, 1914	To Citizens Savings Bank of Riverside, account purchase of 75 State Highway Bonds.	75,000 00	Jan. 26, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	39,523 87
March 2, 1914	To State of California, account purchase of 5 State Highway Bonds.	5,000 00	Jan. 29, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	65,229 53
March 2, 1914	To Colusa County, account purchase of 125 State Highway Bonds.	125,000 00	Feb. 5, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,974 00
March 3, 1914	To Shasta County, account purchase of 117 State Highway Bonds.	117,000 00	Feb. 6, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	22,339 16
			Feb. 16, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	33,812 29
			Feb. 20, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	5,968 97
			Feb. 27, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	10,020 98
			March 2, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	11,690 53
			March 4, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	12,380 48
			March 7, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	26,469 95
			March 10, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	49,314 86
			March 16, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	15,109 83
			March 18, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	1,220 40
			March 20, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	2,754 22
			March 25, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	15,359 92
			March 28, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	26,460 17
			April 1, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	33,338 02
			April 3, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	56,440 86
			April 7, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	9,115 07
			April 13, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	12,708 79
			April 15, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	2,412 13
			April 20, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	8,842 67
			April 25, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	9,669 65
					55,786 83

STATEMENT No. 38—CONTINUED.
Transactions in the State Highway Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.

Receipts		Disbursements		Amount
Date	Items	Date	Items	
March 4, 1914	To Marin County, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds	April 30, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	\$71,642 51
March 5, 1914	To Glenn County, account purchase of 218 State Highway Bonds	May 5, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	18,402 08
March 6, 1914	To San Diego County, account purchase of 115 State Highway Bonds	May 13, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,989 55
March 13, 1914	To Imperial County, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds	May 14, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	60,315 04
March 30, 1914	To Kern County, account purchase of 60 State Highway Bonds	May 15, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	8,487 99
March 30, 1914	To Solano County, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds	May 20, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	17,044 76
March 30, 1914	To Siskiyou County, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds	May 22, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	11,888 08
March 31, 1914	To Capital National Bank, account purchase of 83 State Highway Bonds	May 29, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	869 13
March 31, 1914	To San Benito County, account purchase of 100 State Highway Bonds	June 1, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	39,250 00
March 31, 1914	To Humboldt County, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds	June 2, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	39,351 06
March 31, 1914	To Hibbernia Savings & Loan Society, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds	June 4, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	76,431 98
April 1, 1914	To Capital National Bank, account purchase of 175 State Highway Bonds	June 5, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	6,455 40
April 2, 1914	To Capital National Bank, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds	June 8, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	2,051 12
April 3, 1914	To Capital National Bank, account purchase of 117 State Highway Bonds	June 12, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	3,493 43
April 6, 1914	To Capital National Bank, account purchase of 215 State Highway Bonds	June 18, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	21,022 51
April 9, 1914	To Alameda County, account purchase of 200 State Highway Bonds	June 20, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	39,162 04
April 16, 1914	To Sonoma County, account purchase of 200 State Highway Bonds	June 25, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	30,089 86
April 17, 1914	To Toulumne County, account purchase of 40 State Highway Bonds	June 26, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	54,392 88
		June 30, 1914	By Department of Engineering, Highway	79,824 91
			By Department of Engineering, Highway	7,500 59
				\$2,435,899 56

April 17, 1914	To Orange County, account purchase of 200 State Highway Bonds.....	200,000 00	
April 20, 1914	To Santa Barbara County, account purchase of 400 State Highway Bonds.....	400,000 00	
April 23, 1914	To Sonoma County, account purchase of 20 State Highway Bonds.....	20,000 00	
May 3, 1914	To Kern County, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds.....	150,000 00	
May 23, 1914	To Department of Engineering, refund.....	43 56	
May 25, 1914	To Yolo County, account purchase of 50 State Highway Bonds.....	50,000 00	
May 26, 1914	To San Mateo County, account purchase of 125 State Highway Bonds.....	125,000 00	
June 12, 1914	To Santa Clara County, account purchase of 185 State Highway Bonds.....	185,000 00	
June 8, 1914	To Department of Engineering, refund.....	3 50	
June 10, 1914	To Department of Engineering, refund.....	4,471 79	
June 16, 1914	To Tehama County, account purchase of 18 State Highway Bonds.....	18,000 00	
June 16, 1914	To Humboldt County, account purchase of 150 State Highway Bonds.....	150,000 00	
June 17, 1914	To State of California, account purchase of 12 State Highway Bonds.....	12,000 00	
June 17, 1914	To Department of Engineering, refund.....	3 18	
June 23, 1914	To Kern County, account purchase of 180 State Highway Bonds.....	180,000 00	
June 30, 1914	To premium on bonds.....	27 00	
		<u>\$9,055,765 17</u>	
	June 30, 1914 Balance on hand.....		6,619,865 61
			<u>\$9,055,765 17</u>

STATEMENT No. 39.
Transactions in the State Highway Sinking Fund during the sixty-fifth fiscal year.
RECEIPTS.

Date	Items	Interest	Transfer of Interest	Total
July 1, 1913	To balance on hand.....	\$988 89		
July 1, 1913	To transfer from General Fund.....	.391 11		
July 1, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	283 33		
Oct. 1, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	35 00		
Oct. 15, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	128 32		
Oct. 18, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	420 00		
Oct. 18, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	583 33		
Oct. 24, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	416 11		
Oct. 28, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	185 00		
Oct. 28, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	89 44		
Nov. 1, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	89 44		
Nov. 6, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	292 22		
Nov. 7, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	295 00		
Nov. 10, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	1,377 78		
Nov. 18, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	1,411 11		
Nov. 20, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	2,250 00		
Nov. 20, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	761 11		
Nov. 20, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	91 34		
Nov. 24, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	167 44		
Nov. 25, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	384 60		
Dec. 1, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	164 44		
Dec. 2, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	3,311 12		
Dec. 4, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	1,845 50		
Dec. 22, 1913	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	3,567 78		
Jan. 2, 1914	To transfer from General Fund (semiannual interest payment due January 2).....		\$11 11	
Jan. 7, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	88 88		
Jan. 7, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	6 67		
Feb. 5, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	177 78		
Feb. 11, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	42 22		
Feb. 13, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	2,000 00		
Feb. 20, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	626 60		
Feb. 21, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	400 00		
March 2, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	819 45		
March 3, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	780 00		
March 4, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.....	1,091 34		
			\$72,180 00	
				80,069 42

Date	Items	Totals	Interest paid	Total
March 6, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	1,501 78		
March 6, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	32 78		
March 6, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	805 00		
March 9, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	555 56		
March 14, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	388 89		
March 31, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	1,933 34		
March 31, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	2,433 34		
April 1, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	2,278 23		
April 2, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	1,730 56		
April 3, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	2,063 35		
April 4, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	1,170 00		
April 7, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	2,921 67		
April 9, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	2,133 33		
April 9, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	2,283 88		
April 17, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	2,311 11		
April 17, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	462 22		
April 18, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	4,755 56		
April 20, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	244 44		
April 25, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	2,000 00		
May 4, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	788 89		
May 25, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	1,986 11		
May 27, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	3,268 33		
June 13, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	326 00		
June 17, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	2,716 67		
June 17, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	3,400 00		
June 24, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	155,457 71		
June 26, 1914	To accrued interest on State Highway bonds sold.	218 67		
	Totals	\$69,377 18	\$86,080 53	\$234,637 71
DISBURSEMENTS.				
			Interest paid	Total
July 1, 1913	By payment of semiannual interest.		\$79,180 00	
July 3, 1913	By payment of semiannual interest.		1,000 00	
Jan. 6, 1914	By payment of semiannual interest.		104,500 00	
	Total		\$184,680 00	\$184,680 00
June 30, 1914	By total balance in fund.		49,957 71	\$234,637 71

STATEMENT No. 41.

Securities on hand June 30, 1914, received through the State Insurance Commission, and held by the State Treasurer for the protection of certain policyholders.

Name of company and location	Par value of securities on deposit			Total
	Coupon bonds	Notes and mortgages	Certificate of deposits	
California Mutual Benefit Society, San Francisco		\$5,000 00		\$5,000 00
California Accident Association, San Francisco			\$5,000 00	5,000 00
California Pacific Title Insurance Company, San Francisco		101,150 00		101,150 00
City Abstract and Title Insurance Company, San Francisco		100,000 00		100,000 00
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco	\$100,000 00			100,000 00
Great Republic Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles	25,000 00	49,000 00		74,000 00
Los Angeles Title Insurance Company, Los Angeles	104,000 00			104,000 00
Los Angeles Title and Trust Company, Los Angeles		100,000 00		100,000 00
Maturity Life Association, San Francisco			5,000 00	5,000 00
Mutual Indemnity Company, San Francisco	5,000 00			5,000 00
New Zealand, Insurance Company, Auckland, N. Z.	250,000 00			250,000 00
Oakland Title Insurance and Guaranty Company, Oakland		100,000 00		100,000 00
Occidental Life Insurance Company, San Francisco		172,000 00		172,000 00
Pacific Coast Casualty Company, San Francisco	253,000 00			253,000 00
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles	775,000 00	1,275,000 00		2,050,000 00
Pacific Surety Company, San Francisco	59,450 00	45,000 00		104,450 00
Rio Grande Fire Insurance Company, San Antonio, Texas	12,000 00			12,000 00
San Francisco Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	139,250 00	42,000 00		181,250 00
Standard Title Insurance Company, San Francisco		100,723 23		100,723 23
Sunset Assurance Association, Santa Barbara	5,000 00		125 00	5,125 00
Title Guarantee and Trust Company, San Francisco	109,217 50			109,217 50
Title Insurance and Guarantee Company, Los Angeles	10,000 00	94,695 00		104,695 00
Title Insurance and Trust Company, San Francisco		100,000 00		100,000 00
United Protective Life Association, Los Angeles	5,000 00			5,000 00
Vulcan Fire Insurance Company, Oakland	215,000 00			215,000 00
Western Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada	105,000 00			105,000 00
Western States Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	514,000 00	45,000 00		559,000 00
Totals	\$2,085,917 50	\$2,329,508 23	\$10,125 00	\$5,025,610 73

STATEMENT No. 42.

Securities deposited by Building and Loan Association in accordance with the provisions of section 616, chapter 502 of the Civil Code.

Name of company and location	Securities deposited		
	Bonds, par value	Mortgages	Total
Western Loan and Building Company, Salt Lake City, Utah....	\$12,860 00	\$17,550 00	\$60,410 00

STATEMENT No. 43.

Transactions in the Special Fund for the payment of the members of the National Guard of the State of California for services rendered in the Spanish-American War of 1898, before their enlistment as United States Volunteers, during the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.

SERIES No. 1.		
Cash on hand June 30, 1912.....	\$2,364 00	
Vouchers paid	36 00	
Balance		\$2,328 00
SERIES No. 2.		
Cash on hand June 30, 1912.....	\$3,706 50	
Vouchers paid	68 00	
Balance		3,638 50
Total balance		\$5,966 50

NOTE.—This fund is not one of the regular funds of the state, but is held by me as Special Treasurer for convenience, and is disbursed on authorization of the Governor and Adjutant General of the state.

STATEMENT No. 44.

Transactions under acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907, and an act of the Legislature of California, approved March 31, 1891, expressing assent of the State of California to the act of Congress, approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862," and to the purposes of the grants of moneys authorized thereby, and to all the provisions thereof during the sixty-second and sixty-third fiscal years.

The University of California, having the only established college in this State for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, receives, through its treasurer, all moneys received by the State of California under the above act. The money is not paid into the state treasury, but is turned over to the University as received from the United States Government.

Date received	Date paid	Amount
July 12, 1912.....	July 12, 1912.....	\$50,000 00
July 11, 1913.....	July 11, 1913.....	50,000 00
		\$100,000 00

STATEMENT No. 45.

State Treasurer's Contingent Fund for Printing.

1912.			
July 1	By appropriation for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$800 00
	Balance from sixty-third fiscal year.....		42
Aug. 5	To Department of State Printing.....	\$49 70	
Sept. 6	Department of State Printing.....	23 25	
Oct. 4	Department of State Printing.....	29 50	
Nov. 4	Department of State Printing.....	6 85	
Dec. 10	Department of State Printing.....	512 10	
1913.			
Jan. 2	Department of State Printing.....	34 10	
Mar. 3	Department of State Printing.....	18 45	
Apr. 9	Department of State Printing.....	62 85	
June 5	Department of State Printing.....	34 75	
July 7	Department of State Printing (June bill).....	28 87	
		\$800 42	\$800 42

STATEMENT No. 45—CONTINUED.

State Treasurer's Contingent Fund for Printing.

1913.			
July 1	By appropriation for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$950 00
Aug. 5	To Department of State Printing.....	\$85 92	
Sept. 5	Department of State Printing.....	81 85	
Oct. 1	Department of State Printing.....	8 20	
7	Department of State Printing.....	35 15	
Dec. 1	Department of State Printing.....	55 25	
31	Department of State Printing.....	55 00	
1914.			
Jan. 22	Department of State Printing.....	27 89	
31	Department of State Printing.....	132 62	
Feb. 28	Department of State Printing.....	16 27	
Mar. 27	Department of State Printing.....	10 72	
Apr. 1	Department of State Printing.....	50 94	
May 1	Department of State Printing.....	31 03	
June 30	Department of State Printing.....	95 46	
		\$686 30	\$950 00
	Balance on hand at close of sixty-fifth year.....	263 70	
		\$950 00	\$950 00

STATEMENT No. 46.

State Treasurer's Contingent Fund for the sixty-fourth fiscal year.

1912.			
July	1	By appropriation for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$900 00
	1	Balance from sixty-third fiscal year.....	33 42
July	23	To Kimball-Upson Company bill.....	\$1 80
	23	Postoffice box rent.....	2 00
	23	Stamps.....	20 00
	23	Stamps.....	20 00
Aug.	5	R. M. Richardson, Postmaster, stamps.....	50 00
	7	R. M. Richardson, Postmaster, postage due.....	1 00
	7	Postoffice box rent.....	1 00
	7	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	6 65
	13	R. M. Richardson, Postmaster, postage due.....	1 00
	19	R. M. Richardson, Postmaster, stamps.....	10 00
	26	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	1 45
Sept.	27	Eight Hour Steam Laundry Company.....	4 25
	27	Kilgore & Tracy, bill.....	2 00
	27	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	12 80
	27	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	2 18
	27	Stamps.....	45 00
Nov.	8	Burroughs Adding Machine Company.....	1 25
	8	The Coast Banker.....	5 00
	8	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	19 45
	8	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	38
	8	Stamps.....	35 00
	8	Postoffice, box rent.....	3 00
	29	Arends Supply Company.....	3 00
	29	Eight Hour Laundry Company.....	5 55
	29	Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company.....	1 20
	29	Remington Typewriter Company.....	4 00
	29	Stamps.....	20 00
Dec.	27	Lock Inspection (Stockwell).....	10 00
	27	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	92
	27	Sleeper & Steever.....	25
	27	Stamps.....	30 00
	27	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	5 70
	27	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	4 45
	27	Stamps.....	5 00
	27	Stamps.....	20 00
	27	Kane & Trainor Ice Company.....	18 50
	27	Stamps.....	3 00
1913.			
Jan.	24	Wahl Stationery Company.....	45
	24	Sleeper & Steever.....	1 00
	24	Sleeper & Steever.....	1 25
	24	Sleeper & Steever.....	4 50
	24	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	27
	24	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	9 40
	24	Stamps.....	51 00
Feb.	13	Sleeper & Steever.....	5 00
	13	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	1 10
	13	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	1 10
	13	Stamps.....	50 00
Apr.	21	John Breuner Company.....	2 50
	21	Kilgore & Tracy.....	2 70
	21	Eight Hour Steam Laundry Company.....	7 60
	21	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	2 52
	21	Capitol Furniture Company.....	5 50
	21	Stamps.....	18 00
	21	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	11 40
May	5	Treasurer's traveling expenses.....	32 39
	5	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	23 85
	5	Stamps.....	20 00
June	14	Dodge & Dent Manufacturing Company.....	15 00
	14	The Coast Banker.....	5 00
	14	John Breuner Company.....	2 50
	14	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	55
	14	Stamps.....	33 00

STATEMENT No. 46—CONTINUED.

State Treasurer's Contingent Fund for the sixty-fourth fiscal year.

June 30	Kane & Trainor Ice Company.....	\$5 20	
30	Sleeper & Steever	2 00	
30	Eight Hour Laundry Company	5 35	
30	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company	43 15	
30	Deputy Treasurer's traveling expenses	34 80	
		\$774 86	\$935 03
	Balance (not available).....	160 17	
		\$935 03	\$935 03

STATEMENT No. 47.

State Treasurer's Contingent Fund for the sixty-fifth fiscal year.

1913.				
July	1	By appropriation for sixty-fifth fiscal year		\$1,100 00
	1	Credit by error		3 00
	1	Credited back from Motor Vehicle Fund		100 00
July	24	To stamps	\$40 00	
	24	Postoffice, box rent	3 00	
	24	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company	8 40	
Aug.	25	Stamps	60 00	
Sept.	16	Wahl Stationery Company	75	
	16	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company	14 75	
	16	Western Union Telegraph Company	3 24	
	16	Stamps	20 00	
Oct.	22	Adding Machine Company	2 05	
	22	Sleeper & Stever	1 50	
	22	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company	10 40	
	22	Western Union Telegraph Company	79	
	22	Postoffice, box rent	3 00	
	22	Stamps	43 00	
Dec.	4	Los Angeles City Directory Company	8 00	
	4	Remington Typewriter Company	3 15	
	4	Western Union Telegraph Company	1 58	
	4	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company	28 40	
	4	Additional Postoffice box rent	2 00	
	4	Stamp deposit	1 00	
	4	Stamps	35 00	
	5	Sleeper & Stever	3 85	
	5	W. F. Purnell	1 00	
	5	Eight Hour Laundry Company	8 00	
	5	Stamps	30 00	
	5	Stockwell Lock Inspection Company	10 00	
	29	Motor Vehicle salaries	228 30	
	29	Stamps	100 00	
	31	Stamps	124 00	
1914.				
Jan.	27	Wahl Stationery Company	9 00	
	27	Sacramento Tent & Awning Company	2 50	
	27	Sleeper & Stever	13 90	
Feb.	19	Burroughs Adding Machine Company	1 25	
	19	John Breuner Company	6 25	
	19	Kilgore & Tracy	2 50	
	19	Thomas Fox, Postmaster	20 00	
	19	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company	19 55	
	19	Western Union Telegraph Company	2 35	
	19	Kane & Trainor Ice Company	16 95	
Mar.	2	Western Union Telegraph Company	8 11	
	2	Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	9 77	
	2	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company	15 65	
	2	Stamps	170 00	
Apr.	2	Western Union Telegraph Company	13 42	
	2	Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	40	
	2	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company	29 25	
	2	Wm. Monroe, janitor	12 00	
	2	Stamps and box rent	26 08	
May	15	Stamps	28 88	
			\$1,203 00	\$1,203 00

STATEMENT No. 47—CONTINUED.

*State Treasurer's Emergency Contingent Fund for the sixty-fifth fiscal year.
Provided by State Board of Control.*

1914.	By appropriation for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$300 00
Apr. 21	To Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	\$20 85	
21	Home Furniture Company.....	91 00	
21	Stamps	20 00	
May 16	Eight Hour Laundry Company.....	10 25	
16	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	60	
16	Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.....	1 37	
16	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	23 40	
16	Sleeper & Stever.....	2 50	
June 16	Sleeper & Stever.....	75	
16	Coast Banker	5 00	
16	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	2 05	
16	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	12 80	
16	Stamps	30 00	
July 2	Deputy Treasurer's traveling expenses.....	6 20	
11	Kane & Trainor Ice Company.....	15 40	
11	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	15 55	
11	Western Union Telegraph Company.....	96	
11	Stamps	21 00	
Sept. 11	Eight Hour Laundry Company.....	8 95	
11	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	1 20	
		\$289 83	\$300 00
	Unexpended balance	10 17	
		\$300 00	\$300 00

STATEMENT No. 48.

Contingent Expense of Motor Vehicle Department of the State Treasurer's Office,
January 1 to June 30, 1914.

1914.				
Jan. 1	By appropriation under Motor Vehicle Act.....			\$5,000 00
Jan. 27	To Postmaster, postage stamps.....	\$79 00		
27	Flora Wilson, salary.....	20 30		
27	Roberta Frazer, salary.....	24 65		
27	Ethel Ward, salary.....	40 60		
27	Sleeper & Steever, supplies.....	2 20		
27	Wahl Stationery Company, supplies.....	23 70		
31	Department of State Printing.....	75 68		
Feb. 4	Frank H. Cole, salary.....	175 00		
4	Hugh Galbraith, salary.....	51 00		
4	Alice Smith, salary.....	69 60		
4	Anna Miles, salary.....	42 05		
4	Grace Galbraith, salary.....	78 30		
4	Postmaster, postage stamps.....	25 00		
19	C. B. Bradford, salary.....	30 00		
19	Echo Burns, salary.....	4 35		
19	Postmaster, postage stamps.....	20 00		
19	Underwood Typewriter Company, rental.....	12 50		
28	Department of State Printing.....	18 58		
Mar. 4	Frank H. Cole, salary.....	175 00		
4	Hugh Galbraith, salary.....	22 50		
4	Grace Galbraith, salary.....	69 60		
4	Alice Smith, salary.....	69 60		
20	Ruth Moddison, salary.....	11 60		
20	Ida Misphey, salary.....	34 80		
20	Postmaster, postage stamps.....	100 00		
31	Frank H. Cole, salary.....	175 00		
31	Flora Wilson, salary.....	78 30		
31	Hugh Galbraith, salary.....	93 00		
31	Grace Galbraith, salary.....	75 40		
31	Alice Smith, salary.....	75 40		
31	Echo Burns, salary.....	15 95		
31	Ethel Ward, salary.....	10 15		
31	Velma McElvaine, salary.....	55 10		
31	Postmaster, postage stamps.....	60 00		
31	Underwood Typewriter Company, rental.....	6 00		
31	Department of State Printing.....	32 64		
Apr. 8	Postmaster, postage stamps.....	100 00		
21	Grace Galbraith, salary.....	29 00		
21	Burroughs Adding Machine Company, repairs.....	75		
21	Underwood Typewriter Company, rental.....	9 00		
21	Postmaster, postage stamps.....	50 00		
30	Frank H. Cole, salary.....	175 00		
30	Alice Smith, salary.....	75 40		
30	Flora Wilson, salary.....	69 60		
30	Wahl Stationery Company, supplies.....	62 65		
30	Postmaster, postage stamps.....	50 00		
30	Department of State Printing.....	38 06		
May 31	Department of State Printing.....	36 32		
June 1	Frank H. Cole, salary.....	175 00		
1	Alice Smith, salary.....	75 40		
1	Flora Wilson, salary.....	75 40		
1	Jacox Bros., supplies.....	2 00		
1	Waxon Bros., supplies.....	4 78		
1	W. F. Purnell, supplies.....	8 40		
1	Postmaster, postage stamps.....	50 00		
26	Department of State Printing.....	2 95		
July 3	Wahl Stationery Company, supplies.....	6 40		
1	W. F. Purnell, supplies.....	3 40		
3	Frank H. Cole, salary.....	175 00		
3	Alice Smith, salary.....	75 40		
3	Flora Wilson, salary.....	72 50		
3	Roxie McGahn, salary.....	18 85		
3	Postmaster, postage stamps.....	50 00		
		\$3,443 21		
	Balance on hand July 1, 1914.....	1,556 79		
		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00	

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1912 - 1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

U. S. WEBB	-----	ATTORNEY GENERAL
E. B. POWER	-----	ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
RAYMOND BENJAMIN	-----	CHIEF DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT W. HARRISON	-----	DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
JOHN T. NOURSE	-----	DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
J. CHARLES JONES	-----	DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
JOHN H. RIORDAN	-----	DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERTSON T. MCKISICK	-----	DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT M. CLARKE	-----	DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

SACRAMENTO OFFICE :

State Capitol.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE :

Humboldt Bank Building.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15, 1914.

HON. HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California,
Sacramento, California.

SIR: Herewith I transmit the report required by law of the business transacted by this office for the two years ending September 15, 1914. The report, together with compilation of cases attached, includes cases instituted by or against the state, criminal cases appealed to the District Courts of Appeal, Supreme Court, Federal Courts, habeas corpus proceedings in which this office has appeared, opinions rendered, and miscellaneous matters that have been cared for by this department. I attach also to this report a transcript of the records of the various district attorneys of the state in felony cases instituted in their respective counties.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

The following is a compilation of the appeals taken in criminal cases during this biennial period, and showing as to the result thereof:

Criminal Appeals for Two Years Ending September 15, 1914.

Number of cases appealed.....	264
Cases originally appealed—	
To the Supreme Court	14
To the First District Court.....	106
To the Second District Court	76
To the Third District Court	68
	264
Final decisions for the people	162
Final decisions for defendants	28
Pending	74
	264

Percentage decided for the people, 85 per cent.

Supreme Court.

Cases, originals and rehearings.....	32
Decided for the people	17
Decided for defendants	7
Pending	8
	32

Percentage decided for the people, 70 per cent.

Nine death penalty cases affirmed; none reversed.
Ten murder cases affirmed; 4 reversed; 4 pending.

First Appellate.

Number of cases (1 pending Supreme Court last report).....	105
Decided for the people	72
Decided for defendants	3
Pending	30
	105

Percentage decided for the people, 96 per cent.

Sixteen murder cases affirmed; none reversed; 4 pending.

Second Appellate.

Number of cases (2 pending Supreme Court last report) -----		74
Decided for the people -----	41	
Decided for defendants -----	9	
Pending -----	23	
Disagreed -----	1	
		<hr/> 74

Percentage decided for the people, 82 per cent.
Eleven murder cases affirmed; 2 reversed; 6 pending.

Third Appellate.

Number of cases (3 pending Supreme Court last report) -----		65
Decided for the people -----	40	
Decided for defendants -----	10	
Disagreed -----	2	
Pending -----	13	
		<hr/> 65

Percentage decided for the people, 80 per cent.
Seven murder cases affirmed; 2 reversed; none pending.

Hearings Granted by Supreme Court After Decisions in District Courts of Appeal.

First District (5 consolidated into one in Supreme Court) -----	7
Second District -----	4
Second District, disagreement -----	1
Third District -----	8
Third District, disagreement -----	2
	<hr/> 22

(The 19 rehearings appear as 15 in the Supreme Court by reason of the consolidation above referred to.)

Hearings Denied by Supreme Court After Decisions in District Courts of Appeal.

First District -----	17
Second District -----	10
Third District -----	22
	<hr/> 49

In addition to the foregoing criminal cases the following proceedings upon *habeas corpus* involving the validity of various statutes and criminal proceedings have also been defended by this office, and with the exception of two cases have been finally disposed of. The two cases mentioned have been briefed and submitted for decision:

Validity of automobile law, sustained -----	4
Validity of optometry law, sustained -----	1
Validity of parole law, sustained -----	1
Validity of fish and game law, sustained -----	1
Validity of woman's eight hour law in U. S. Supreme Court -----	1
Substituted prisoner discharged -----	1
George D. Collins in U. S. Supreme Court -----	1
	<hr/> 10

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' REPORTS.

The reports of the various district attorneys disclose the following figures concerning the criminal cases instituted in the various counties of the state:

Number of persons charged -----		8,177
Convicted -----	1,772	
Pleaded guilty -----	3,691	
Acquitted -----	605	
Dismissed -----	1,648	
Pending -----	461	
		<hr/> 8,177

Take from 8,177 persons charged, 1,648 dismissed, and 461 pending, leaves 6,068 proceeded against. Of this 3,691 pleaded guilty, 1772 were convicted, making over 90 per cent.

CIVIL CASES.

During the past two years this office has instituted actions in behalf of the state, or defended actions instituted against the state or some of its officers, to the number of 1,083. In addition thereto there were pending cases instituted during the year 1912 amounting to 438, making a total number of civil cases engaging the attention of this office during the past two years of 1,521. Of this number of civil cases, we have finally disposed of 548 cases. A large percentage of the civil cases have been actions instituted by this office for the collection of taxes due the state upon the assessment of corporation franchises by the State Board of Equalization. Of these cases there were 1,041, out of which number we have brought to a conclusion and judgment for the state 436 cases, thereby collecting and remitting to the State Controller the sum of \$10,745.71 in cash, and securing in addition thereto judgments in behalf of the state amounting to \$24,578.42 which is in course of collection.

In 11 cases instituted to recover taxes paid to the state, the plaintiffs have prevailed, obtaining judgment for a refund in said cases to the amount of \$36,466.37. As against the judgments thus obtained by certain of the plaintiffs, the state is entitled to a credit on account of the reassessment of the franchise of the corporation plaintiff, which reassessment was made by the State Board of Equalization subsequent to the rendition of such judgments. I will treat these particular cases under another heading.

CORPORATION LICENSE TAX AND FILING FEE STATUTES.

In my report to you under date of September 15, 1912, this subject was commented upon, and by reason of developments since that time in the litigation concerning the subject matter, some further comment seems pertinent and proper.

In 1911, the Supreme Court in the case of *H. K. Mulford Company vs. Curry*, 163 Cal. 276, declared the corporation license tax and filing fee statutes unconstitutional, in so far as they applied to corporations, any portion of whose business or property lay outside the state. Thus broadly interpreted the decision included practically all foreign and domestic corporations. The state was thereby threatened with a loss of revenue which averaged about one million dollars a year. This office immediately applied for a rehearing of the case in an endeavor to obtain a limitation upon the rule expressed in this case but failed to secure the same. Much litigation has since ensued by way of suits

for writs of mandate, writs of injunction and suits to recover fees paid under protest. In none of these suits has a final judgment been obtained against the state, and notwithstanding the claimed unconstitutionality of these statutes practically the whole normal revenue therefrom has been collected to date.

In the cases of *Albert Pick & Company vs. Frank C. Jordan*, and *Melville Clark Piano Company vs. Frank C. Jordan*, the question of the validity of the corporation license tax and filing fee statutes has again been presented to our Supreme Court, the contention of the state being that the same are mere *excise* taxes. A favorable decision is expected in these cases for the reason that while the same have been pending and since the decision in *Mulford vs. Curry*, the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Montana and Utah have rendered decisions in line with our contention.

TAX LITIGATION.

During the past three years this office has been compelled to institute 1,041 cases, as hereinbefore mentioned, against foreign corporations, and the trustees of defunct domestic corporations, to collect the tax levied upon the franchises of such corporations by the State Board of Equalization and the inadequacies of the present statute providing for the collection of this tax taken in conjunction with the difficulties experienced in endeavoring to collect the same through the medium of the courts, would seem to suggest a change in the method of collection of this tax upon corporate franchises. The difficulties of collecting the tax through the medium of litigation to which I refer consist principally in the inability to locate any property of the corporation after its charter has been forfeited for non-payment of the tax. Under the statute, unless the tax is paid by the assessed corporation prior to the Saturday preceding the first Monday in March of the year succeeding the levy of the tax, the charter of such corporation is forfeited and its directors become trustees for the purpose of winding up its affairs. A large percentage of these corporations have no property to which the lien of the tax may attach, and for this reason it would appear that taxes upon the corporate franchise should be collected immediately upon the levy of the same in some manner similar to that which is provided for the collection of personal property taxes. Such a method would not only secure to the state the revenue to which it is entitled but would avoid considerable costly litigation, some of which can never be successful, and would also do away with the forfeiture of many corporate franchises which if not forfeited for non-payment of taxes would remain existent and subject to taxation in succeeding years.

TIDELAND LITIGATION.

In my report to you two years ago I referred, at page 6, under the heading "San Pedro Harbor Cases," to the then pending litigation involving the law respecting tidelands of the state, and reviewed the course of this litigation to the date of that report. That report showed these cases, some ten in number, involving the legality of patents which theretofore had been granted by the state to the tidelands surrounding San Pedro harbor, and to practically the whole of the bed of Wilmington Bay, to be then pending on appeal in the Supreme Court of the state. These cases were decided on December 20, 1913, and the decisions are found in Volume 166, California Reports, beginning at page 576. In that report it was stated:

We have endeavored through this litigation to gain for the state an affirmance of the principle that the state holds title to tidelands, as well as to the lands covered by the inland navigable waters, in trust for all the inhabitants of the state, and that the inhabitants have the right of access to, and use of, such lands for the purposes of navigation, commerce, and fishery. In short, that the state holds the title in trust for the people, who are the beneficiaries of such trust, and that the state may not, by conveyance or otherwise, destroy the trust property, or deprive the people of its beneficial use.

The decisions rendered by the Supreme Court in deciding these cases sustained our contentions in every particular, except that the court held, in effect, that it was within the power of the legislature of the state to convey by specific grant particularly defined areas of tidelands, which, in the judgment of the legislature, are not required for the purposes of commerce, navigation or fisheries. The decisions establish the doctrine that no title to tidelands is conveyed by patents purporting to have been issued under the general acts for the disposition of swamp and overflowed salt, marsh, or tidelands now found in the Political Code.

Prior to 1872 the legislature of the state, through several different acts, provided for the segregation, platting, and sale of a large portion of the water frontage of San Francisco Bay, and, in accordance with these several acts much of the water front of this bay passed into private ownership. The legality of these particular grants was not before the court in the litigation here referred to, but the decisions rendered in those cases clearly show that it is the judgment of the court that these grants are valid, and not now open to attack. With this exception these decisions have uniform application to the tidelands of the state, and put at rest for all time, I believe, the law applicable thereto.

An appeal from one of these judgments has been taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States where it is now pending. It is not believed, however, that the Supreme Court of the

United States will interfere with the construction given to purely local statutes by the Supreme Court of the state.

As bearing upon this matter, my report of two years ago referred to the condemnation suits involving approximately one hundred and twenty-five lots adjoining India Basin in San Francisco harbor brought by the State Board of Harbor Commissioners pursuant to the act of the legislature found in the statutes of 1909 at pages 711 and 713, respectively, and suggested that action in these cases be delayed until the decision by the court of the San Pedro harbor cases. In accordance with that suggestion action was so delayed, but since the decision of these cases these actions have gone forward in accordance with the law as announced in the decisions.

LAND LITIGATION.

Under this head in my last report I referred to many actions pending, involving state school and lieu lands. I am pleased to report that these actions have been decided favorably to the state. By decision recently rendered by the District Court of Appeal, First District, the action of the Surveyor General in refusing to file or approve applications involving some four hundred thousand acres of school and lieu lands was approved, and these lands may now be used in accordance with the provisions of the so-called Thompson Act. A rehearing in these cases was denied by the Supreme Court of the state, and the law applicable to the facts involved in these cases may be taken as settled by the decisions of the District Court of Appeal.

OPINIONS.

During the period of this biennial report this office has rendered 468 formal written opinions which bear serial number, and over 3,000 letters of advice preserved as records in the office but without serial number. In addition thereto, we have examined all contracts entered into by the state for various purposes, and also the abstracts of title and proceedings leading to the issuance of bonds prior to the purchase thereof by the state.

Following is the record of the bond issues examined and approved by this office:

Name	Rate	Premium	Total paid	Net rate per cent
Bakersfield Fire Department.....	5	\$2,441 18	\$50,041 73	4 60
Ontario Street bonds.....	5		25,630 50	5 00
Fullerton Road bonds.....	5		51,166 67	5 00
Stone School District bonds.....	5		5,068 75	5 00
Walnut Grove School District.....	5		3,028 75	5 00
Sierra Madre Water Works.....	5		39,270 85	5 00
Sierra Madre Water Works.....	5		20,225 00	5 00
Inglewood Municipal Improvement Bonds.....	5		30,175 00	5 00
Fair Oaks School District.....	5		3,042 92	5 00
Del Paso School District.....	5		12,171 67	5 00
Pacific School District.....	5		6,085 83	5 00
Sutter School District.....	5		7,100 14	5 00
Long Beach School District.....	5		30,245 83	5 00
Brawley Union High School District.....	5		20,425 00	5 00
Brawley Union High School District.....	5		30,000 00	5 00
Indian Falls School District.....	6		3,046 00	6 00
Portola School District.....	6		4,552 50	6 00
Sierra Madre Water Works.....	4		76,218 75	5 00
Sierra Madre Water Works.....	5		36,670 00	5 00
Dixieland School District.....	6		7,085 17	6 00
Inglewood Park bonds.....	5½		5,032 08	5 50
Sacramento Levee Improvement bonds.....	4½		50,225 00	4 50
Esecondido Municipal Improvement (water) bonds.....	5		63,545 23	5 00
Livermore Sewer bonds.....	4½		1,011 25	4 50
Corona Municipal Improvement bonds.....	5		35,084 35	5 00
Hanford Sewer bonds.....	5		79,525 00	5 00
Daly City Water Works.....	5½		90,921 25	5 50
Larkspur School District.....	5		10,348 61	5 00
San Anselmo School District.....	5		20,722 22	5 00
Ceres High School District.....	5		35,209 05	5 00
El Monte Water Works.....	6		27,065 00	6 00
Riverbank School District.....	6	90 00	10,206 67	5 00
Napa Municipal (Bridge) bonds.....	5		25,555 56	5 00
North Sacramento School District.....	5		25,399 30	5 00
Orland Water Extension bonds.....	5		12,151 67	5 00
Orland Sewer Extension bonds.....	5		3,037 92	5 00
Sausalito Municipal Street bonds.....	5		30,483 34	5 00
Rio Vista Joint Union High School District.....	5		61,316 66	5 00
Hughson School District.....	5		10,112 50	5 00

QUO WARRANTO SUITS.

During the last two years there have been thirteen applications for permission to institute quo warranto proceedings in the name of the state. Of these applications, five were granted, seven denied, and one is pending.

Judgments Rendered Against the State.

Name	Tax	Costs
Matson Navigation Company.....	\$900 00	\$7 00
Bryant & May.....	300 00	9 50
Lake Tahoe Railway and Navigation Company.....	978 68	43 15
Lake Tahoe Railway and Navigation Company.....	1,503 30	7 00
Lake Tahoe Railway and Navigation Company.....	722 21	7 00
Las Animas and San Jose, etc., Company.....	3,265 00	42 06
Las Animas and San Jose, etc., Company.....	3,050 00	11 47
	\$10,719 19	\$127 18
Total		\$10,846 37

**JUDGMENTS RENDERED AND COMPANIES THEREAFTER
REASSESSED.**

Under this head are noted certain judgments rendered against the state for taxes illegally assessed and recovered after trial. In each case the franchise of such company was thereafter reassessed by the State Board of Equalization, thus reducing the gross sum of the judgments to the net figure shown. The judgments, however, should be repaid in full, as under the reassessment act the tax due the state upon a reassessment must be paid in the same manner as an original assessment.

		Costs
Miller & Lux, Inc.—		
Judgment rendered	\$10,295 00	
Reassessed after judgment	6,555 00	
Net judgment against state	\$3,740 00	\$42 06
Westinghouse Electric Company—		
Judgment rendered	\$2,700 00	
Reassessed after judgment	2,000 00	
Net judgment against state	\$700 00	13 33
Matson Navigation Company—		
Judgment rendered	\$2,400 00	
Reassessed after judgment	750 00	
Net judgment against state	\$1,650 00	
Miller & Lux—		
(Subject to reassessment March, 1915.)		
Judgment	\$10,225 00	42 06

Recapitulation.

	Due on judgment and costs
Bryant & May	\$309 50
Lake Tahoe Railway and Navigation Company (3 cases)	3,261 34
Las Animas and San Joaquin Land Company (2 cases)	6,368 53
Miller & Lux, Inc.	20,634 12
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company	2,713 83
Matson Navigation Company (3 cases)	3,307 00
Total	\$36,564 32

RECOMMENDATIONS.

One matter that has come to our attention recently prompts us to recommend the enactment of statutes that will hereafter guard the state against fraudulent initiative, referendum, and recall petitions. At the recent general election several measures appeared upon the ballot which found their way there through the medium of thousands of forged signatures. The law governing the circulation of petitions and the securing, checking, and certifying of signatures thereto is entirely inadequate at the present time to safeguard the ballot, or to prevent the

withholding from operation, through the medium of the referendum, statutes enacted by the legislature or the foisting upon the public of initiative measures through a similar medium.

Under the law as it exists today it is not a crime to forge the signature of an elector to any such character of petition, and the only criminal offense involved when forged petitions are sworn to by the person supposed to have circulated such petitions and obtained such signatures is the crime of perjury. The indiscriminate circulation of petitions, whether initiative, referendum, or recall, should not be permitted. It would appear most proper that such petitions, when circulated, should be in the hands of responsible parties and their circulation guarded by officials charged with the proper performance of such duty.

Inasmuch as the names on all such petitions, when filed with the registrar of voters or county clerk, must be inspected and checked as against the affidavits of registration on file in the offices of those officials, and the time within which such checking and certifying is to be done is limited and is done at a considerable expense to the county in which the petition is circulated, it would seem appropriate that those persons who desire to have such petition circulated should prepare and file the same with the registrar of voters or county clerk, and that such officer be authorized to appoint persons known to him to be reputable to act as the circulators of such petition. Before entering upon their work the persons so appointed should be required to subscribe an oath for the proper performance of such duties and such oath should be filed with the officer making such appointment. The expense of securing signatures to such petitions should be paid by the parties desiring to have the petition circulated, and an amount sufficient to cover the expense of such work should be paid by such parties to the registrar of voters or county clerk before such officers could be required to appoint persons to circulate such petition. The amount required to be deposited could be ascertained by determining the number of names required upon such petition, and provision could be made for the return of any excess deposited. In this way, the cost of circulating, checking, and certifying such petitions need not be more, and probably would be less, than the amount expended under the present system. Through this method, official responsibility would safeguard the verity of petitions and the genuineness of signatures. In addition to this, the statutes should be so amended that the forgery of names to petitions of this character would be penalized in a manner similar to other forgeries.

In connection with such petitions we have also noted that the language employed in the petitions themselves are dissimilar in various sections of the same petition, thus, as a matter of fact, constituting different petitions by reason of the different language, yet ultimately

all of such dissimilarly worded sections after circulation were attached together and assumed to constitute a petition identically similar in all of its sections. This could be remedied by having all petitions first referred to, and checked and certified by, the Legislative Bureau before they are filed with the respective registrars of voters or county clerks for purposes of circulation.

STATE BOARDS, ETC.

The reports of those boards and commissions of which ex officio I am a member will be placed before you by said boards and commissions.

Respectfully,

U. S. WEBB,
Attorney General.

CASES IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Wm. Muir et al. vs. The United States of America and the State of California et al. To quiet title of defendants to the lands described in the complaint. Demurrer sustained to complaint. Plaintiffs appealed to United States Circuit Court of Appeal. Affirmed. Writ of error to United States Supreme Court. Ready.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. Banning Company, a corporation. To quiet title to certain tidelands on San Pedro harbor. Los Angeles County. Judgment for plaintiff. Defendants appealed to Supreme Court of state. Judgment affirmed. Defendants appealed to United States Supreme Court. Ready.

CASES IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEAL.

Physicians' Defense Company, a corporation, vs. E. C. Cooper, Insurance Commissioner. Complaint for injunction in Circuit Court of United States to restrain defendant as Insurance Commissioner from interfering with the business of plaintiff under the insurance laws of the state. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed. Affirmed. Closed.

Deseret Water, Oil and Irrigation Company, a corporation, vs. The State of California. In the Circuit Court of the United States to condemn a section of state school land. Demurrer sustained. Plaintiff appealed. Affirmed. Closed.

CASES IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. To recover \$40,858.44 franchise tax. Demurrer filed. Dropped from calendar.

Mercantile National Bank of San Francisco, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. To recover \$36,612.64 franchise tax. Demurrer filed. Dropped from calendar.

Kern Trading and Oil Company, a corporation, and Associated Oil Company, a corporation, vs. Associated Pipe Line Company, Ulysses S. Webb, Attorney General, John M. Eshleman et al., Railroad Commissioners, and Max Thelan, Attorney. To restrain enforcement of acts of legislature making oil pipe line a common carrier. Submitted.

Southern Pacific Company vs. John M. Eshleman et al., and U. S. Webb, Attorney General. Injunction to restrain from enforcing public utilities statute. Submitted.

CIVIL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. Southern Pacific Railway Company et al. Los Angeles County. To quiet title to certain tidelands on San Pedro harbor. Judgment for plaintiff. Defendants appealed. Affirmed. Closed.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. Southern Pacific Company et al. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above case. Affirmed. Closed.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above case. Submitted.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. Banning Company et al. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above. Affirmed. Closed.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. Banning Company et al. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above. Affirmed. Closed.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. California Fish Company et al. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above. Affirmed. Closed.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. Banning Company et al. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above. Affirmed. Closed.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above. Affirmed. Closed.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. Hancock Banning et al. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above. Submitted.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, vs. Southern Pacific Company et al. Same county. To forfeit that certain right of way for nonuser described in the complaint. Judgment for plaintiff. Defendants appealed. Ready.

Fred Miller vs. A. J. Pillsbury et al., as Industrial Accident Board. Petition for a writ of mandate to compel defendants to file claim for damages against the state. Writ denied. Closed.

San Diego and Arizona Railway Company, a corporation, vs. California State Board of Equalization et al. Petition for writ of mandate to compel assessment of property of petitioner as operative property. Writ denied. Closed.

San Diego and Arizona Railway Company, a corporation, vs. California State Board of Equalization et al. To fix property as operative property and prevent local taxation. Writ denied. Closed.

The Spaulding Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover certain bonds, deposited with defendant under Bank Act, plaintiff having abandoned business as such. Judgment for plaintiff. Submitted.

Deseret Water, Oil and Irrigation Company, a corporation, vs. State of California. Mono County. To condemn school land for water power reservoir. Judgment for plaintiff. Defendant appealed. Reversed by Third Appellate. Rehearing by Supreme Court. Affirmed.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State, and E. D. Roberts, as Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover license tax and penalties, \$525. Judgment for plaintiff. Reversed. Closed.

United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$150 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed.

United Cigar Stores, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$700 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$41,000.45 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed.

Coast Counties Light and Power Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. To recover \$1,693.99 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed.

The Bank of California National Association, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$155,315.88, \$6,278.67, \$1,201.01, and \$1,697.62 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$7,479.68 and \$27.30 costs. Defendant appealed.

B. M. Aikins vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General. City and County of San Francisco. Mandate to compel defendant to issue patent to land. Judgment for plaintiff. In Third Appellate District Court. Affirmed. Hearing granted by Supreme Court. Ready.

Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$978.68 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$978.68 and \$9.00 costs. Affirmed. Closed.

C. A. Smith Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$750 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed.

C. A. Smith Timber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$16,450 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General, et al., etc. vs. Continental Building and Loan Association, a corporation. City and County of San Francisco. To declare defendant doing an unsafe business. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed.

Albert Pick Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. Mandate to compel defendant to file designation of agent, etc. Judgment for plaintiff. Defendant appealed. Submitted.

Melville Clark Piano Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To restrain defendant from certifying plaintiff as delinquent for non-payment of corporation license tax. Judgment for plaintiff. Defendant appealed. Submitted.

T. C. Tognazzini et al., Trustee, Swiss American Bank vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Mandate to compel to file amended articles of incorporation reducing time of existence of corporation. Writ granted. Closed.

Andrea Sbarboro et al. vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Mandate to compel respondent to put Republican electors on ballot and omit Progressive electors. Writ denied. Closed.

Pacific Electric Railway Company, a corporation, vs. Edward Rolkin et al. Mandate to declare property of plaintiff operative property and so inform assessor of Los Angeles County. Writ denied. Closed.

The County of San Bernardino, a body corporate, etc. vs. The State Board of Equalization and Pacific Fruit Express Company. County of San Bernardino. Suit brought under section 1138, C. C. P., to set aside action of State Board of Equalization and adjudge property as not operative property and subject to taxation by county. Submitted.

John F. Atkinson vs. State Department of Engineering et al. Mandate to compel defendants to execute and deliver contract of Los Angeles Normal School to plaintiff. Writ denied. Closed.

Nina D. Crittenden, etc. vs. The Superior Court, etc. Writ of procedendo to Department 1, Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco to certify up record and proceed to try case of *Crittenden vs. State*. Writ denied. Closed.

Southern Pacific Company vs. Levee District No. 1 et al. and A. B. Nye, as Controller. Sutter County. Suit to determine validity of levee district tax on railroad property in said district. Judgment for defendants. Plaintiff appealed.

Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$6,179.91 and interest franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed.

The Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. Mandate to compel to file articles of incorporation. Writ ordered. Defendant appealed.

James H. Roberts vs. Dennis M. Duffy et al. Mandate to compel to consider prisoners' application for parole notwithstanding rule of Prison Board not to consider until one half of term has been served. Writ granted. Closed.

Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company vs. John S. Chambers, as State Controller. Mandate to compel defendant to draw warrant to pay judgment recovered for franchise tax. Submitted.

J. D. Baldwin vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Mandate to certify recall petition against Senator J. C. Owens to Governor. Writ issued. Closed.

Bank of Los Banos, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Mandate to compel certificate of increase of directors of corporation. Writ issued. Closed.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer et al. Mandate to compel to register motor vehicles of plaintiff without payment of license tax. Writ issued. Closed.

Milton T. U'Ren vs. State Board of Control et al. City and County of San Francisco. Mandate to compel to audit and allow salary claim of \$200. Writ ordered. Defendants appealed.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Brady, deceased. Los Angeles county. Distribution of community property to heirs of deceased's wife. State intervened claiming escheat. Distributed to heirs and state appealed.

CIVIL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

J. P. Lassen vs. The Board of Dental Examiners of the State of California. City and County of San Francisco. Petition for writ of review of action of board in suspending petitioner's license to practice dentistry. Writ denied. Judgment affirmed by District Court of Appeal, First District. Rehearing by Supreme Court denied.

State of California vs. Security Savings Bank, a corporation. First Appellate District. Mandate to compel to deposit with State Treasurer \$7,425.18 uncalled for deposit for twenty years. Petition filed. Case pending.

Sacramento Orphanage and Children's Home, a corporation, vs. John S. Chambers. Third Appellate District. Mandate to draw warrant for support of half-orphan of alien parents. Petition filed, writ issued.

W. F. McClure vs. A. B. Nye. Third Appellate District. Mandate to compel defendant to draw warrants for various claims. Writ denied. Closed.

CIVIL CASES IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Lotis Pfeiffer vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General. Sacramento County. Mandate to compel defendant to refer land contest. Demurrer overruled and stipulation made for answer to be served on notice.

John F. Dickson vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Sacramento County. Mandate to compel reference of land contest. Demurrer filed.

Herman C. Pfister vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Application for mandate to compel to file and approve purchase of state land. Demurrer filed.

George B. McCord vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

James A. Stone vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

E. O. McGrath vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Edgar Bonnemort vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county and nature of action, and proceedings as above.

D. J. Gieger vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Freeman M. Stone vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Bert Dace vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Harry Westcott vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Frank Little vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

L. J. Abrams vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county and nature of action. Demurrer filed.

Alva Udell vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

John T. Struven vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Frances A. Albergèr vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

J. A. Feeney vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

W. J. Anderson vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Clinton C. Tripp vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

C. C. Brookings vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Albert C. Lauritzen vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

John E. Hansen vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Thomas F. Chatfield vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to compel defendant to file application to purchase land within line of Clear Lake. Writ denied. Closed.

D. C. Moore vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to compel defendant to allow application to purchase state land. Demurrer filed.

Wm. S. Robinson vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Sophie Lauritsen vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

James W. Cochrane vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Rockwell L. Stone vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Chas. M. Bredhoff vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to compel defendant to refer land contest. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

W. J. Donovan vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to compel defendant to approve application to purchase land. Demurrer filed.

E. M. Lockard vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to recognize assigned certificate of purchase of state land and to show amount paid thereon. Demurrer filed.

Clifford H. Towle vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to require defendant to issue patent writ. Writ issued. Closed.

Latilla B. Fillmore vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to compel reference of land contest. Demurrer filed.

Honey Lake Valley Company vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to compel defendant to make amendatory selection of land. Answer filed.

Fannie D. Lake vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to compel defendant to make amendatory selection of land. Answer filed.

Bessie G. Falvey vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Fred W. Lake vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

R. E. Fisher vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to compel approval of application to purchase land. Demurrer filed.

E. M. Parker vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

E. J. Parker vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Geo. W. Walley vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

E. L. Arnest vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

L. A. Raleigh vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Mary C. McDonald vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Frank Van Wyck vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Allen Church vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

L. E. Inman vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Pearl Stocker vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

W. M. Butters, Jr. vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

C. N. Patterson vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

R. Nelson vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Alameda County. Mandate to compel defendant to file or approve application to purchase land. Demurrer filed.

William C. Ramm vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county and nature of action as above. Answer filed.

F. T. Pladwell vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county and nature of action as above. Demurrer filed.

Juanutz Bunzel vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county and nature of action as above. Answer filed.

R. Alberson vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Martha Gilman vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Caroline Knapp vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

John Gomes vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. City and County of San Francisco. Mandate to compel defendant to file application to purchase land. Demurrer filed.

Jennie T. Lobb vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

F. W. Strehl vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county and nature of action. Answer filed.

John A. Henshall vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county and nature of action. Demurrer filed.

Henry N. tum Suden vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county and nature of action. Demurrer filed.

Harry W. Lobb vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Geo. W. Pezet vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action and proceedings as above.

Ed. B. Webster vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

L. S. Hawkhurst vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Henry G. Tardy vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

F. S. Lowell vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

T. J. Ryan vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Sallie C. Miller vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

George B. Hill vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Bessie G. Falvey vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate for duplicate certificate of purchase. Answer filed.

August Sandell vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to compel defendant to file application to purchase state land. Demurrer filed.

W. F. Heise vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

W. C. Kady vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Lydia A. Reed vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

L. J. Archer et al. vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same court, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

W. A. Loring vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Annie S. Austin vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Fannie M. Austin vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Wm. E. Bryan vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Morris W. Wilsey, vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Lucy Churchill Fay vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Jeremiah B. Delancy vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

W. P. Ainsworth vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Mary Lecte Tucker vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

F. M. Smith vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Jacob Isaacson vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Mark H. Shadinger vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

John T. Costello vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

V. Sartori vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Chas. L. Pierce vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Alfred Cords vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

T. E. Hanley vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Maud Cords vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Dave L. Gershon vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Geo. M. Clough vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

M. E. Dillon vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

John H. Davis vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Herbert L. Kemp vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

W. M. Kreiss vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Chester S. Parker vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

John P. Nichol vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Lilian Aiken vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

H. G. Borst vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

J. G. Hirschman vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Louis Gottheim vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Bertain Chas. Brown vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Virgil Reed vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Janie Reed vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Wilbur G. Ziegler vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Jensine P. Emille vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

W. N. Davics et al. vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Alice Trimble et al. vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

August Manasse vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Chester S. Parker vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

C. S. Wightman et al. vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc.
Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

W. E. Rathke vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

H. B. Lyon vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Clarence Shucy vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

May E. H. Hill vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Elizabeth Underwood vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Charlotte L. B. Oliver vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Fred R. Ogden vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

M. H. Pascoe vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Anita O'Brien vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

A. L. Johnson vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

C. J. Branstead vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Margaret A. Brewer vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

L. J. Archer vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Russell L. Dunn vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Reed Lumber Company vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Same county. Mandate to issue certificate for return of purchase money on failure of title.

Julia A. Hagar vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Orange County. Mandate to require defendant to issue patent. Respondent thirty days to appear after notice.

Dwight E. Jackson vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General, etc. Contra Costa County. Mandate to compel defendant to file application to purchase swamp lands. Submitted.

State Improvement-Development Company, a corporation, vs. C. W. Laininger, Registrar U. S. Land Office, and W. S. Kingsbury, Registrar State Land Office. Shasta County. To enjoin Registrar from acting in lieu land selection and require Kingsbury to issue patent. Demurrer of Kingsbury filed. Judgment for plaintiff. Closed.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward White, deceased. San Joaquin County. Petition of heirs for distribution granted. Closed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of Edward Blix, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$1,825.37 granted. Closed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of Henry Allen, deceased. Santa Clara County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$3,635.05. Demurrer filed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of Henry Bruce, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$6,727.42 granted. Closed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of George Hite Cook, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$9,419.87. Answer filed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of Mary Davis, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer, \$2,620.84. Demurrer filed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of Daniel McCarthy, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$3,035.07 granted. Closed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of Andre Rickard, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$462.25. Answer filed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of Henry Reese, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$417.40. Answer filed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of M. C. Thielman, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer, \$2,171.88. Granted. Closed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of John Taylor, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$1,365. Answer filed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of George Wall, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$1,008. Tried and submitted.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of Albert Eppeline, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$1,045.08. Answer filed.

In the Matter of the Escheated Estate of A. J. Hollis, deceased. Sacramento County. Petition to recover from State Treasurer \$428.67. Granted. Closed.

Fred Raabe vs. A. B. Nye, etc. Sacramento County. To enjoin defendant from delivering warrant on transcript of judgment filed. Demurrer filed.

County of Alameda vs. A. B. Nye, as Controller, etc. Alameda County. Mandate to compel respondent to allow petitioner to retain

\$62,235 proportionate state charge for collecting taxes for fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth fiscal years. Demurrer sustained. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Kate D. Field vs. The State of California. Alameda County. To quiet title to certain lands described in complaint. Demurrer served and filed. Waiting decision in San Pedro cases.

The People of the State of California, by U. S. Webb, Attorney General vs. Banning Company et al. Los Angeles County. To quiet title to certain tidelands on San Pedro harbor. Ready.

National Casualty Company vs. W. R. Williams, State Treasurer, and E. Myron Wolf, Insurance Commissioner et al. City and County of San Francisco. To recover of State Treasurer certificate of deposit of \$5,000 of the Fidelity Mutual Aid Association. Judgment for plaintiff. Closed.

Miller & Lux, Incorporated, vs. Charles Keane et al. Fresno County. To restrain defendant, as State Veterinarian, from destroying plaintiff's live stock. Dismissed. Closed.

James P. Langhorne, Trustee, vs. The State of California. Alameda County. To quiet title to lands described. Demurrer filed.

Charles Erickson et al. vs. Charles Keane, State Veterinarian. Placer County. Injunction to restrain defendant from killing plaintiff's horses. Judgment for plaintiff. Closed.

John W. Havens vs. Louise Hillegras et al. Alameda County. To quiet title to lands described in complaint. Demurrer of state filed.

The City of Los Angeles, etc. vs. Armand Garnett et al. and the State of California. Los Angeles County. To condemn lane for street. State's interest tax. Dismissed. Closed.

City of Piedmont, etc. vs. J. W. Laymance et al., and State of California. Alameda County. To condemn land. State's claim for taxes. Paid. Closed.

Fred N. Figel vs. State of California. Santa Clara County. To recover \$5,386.06 goods, etc., sold to state. Answer to cross-complaint filed. Dismissed. Closed.

Bessie Thornton vs. All Persons. City and County of San Francisco. To restore title. Demurrer of state filed.

George A. Muller et al. vs. All Persons. City and County of San Francisco. To restore title. Demurrer filed.

Lauritzen Company of San Francisco, a corporation, vs. State of California. Sacramento County. To recover \$39,500 for injury caused by Newtown jetty. Demurrer filed.

Louise B. Edes, etc. vs. State of California. Contra Costa County. To quiet title to certain marsh and tidelands described in complaint. Demurrer filed.

Frank G. Drum vs. California Safe Deposit and Trust Company et al. and E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. Petition in suit *People vs. California Safe Deposit and Trust Company* for foreclosure of mortgage held by State Treasurer to secure trust funds. Judgment as prayed. Closed.

Charles W. Fay vs. State of California. City and County of San Francisco. To quiet title to property described in complaint. Demurrer filed.

Nina D. Crittenden, etc. et al. vs. The State of California. Alameda County. To quiet title to lands described in complaint. State's claim paid. Closed.

The People of the State of California vs. Samuel Brown, Frank Craycroft, John Doe et al. Kern County. To cancel application to purchase and quiet title to school land. Dismissed. Closed.

E. D. Roberts, as Treasurer and as mortgagee, etc. vs. California Safe Deposit and Trust Company et al. City and County of San Francisco. Petition in intervention to foreclose two mortgages held as trustee. Foreclosure ordered. Closed.

Sacramento Electric, Gas and Railway Company et al. vs. California Safe Deposit and Trust Company et al. and E. D. Roberts, State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover from California Safe Deposit and Trust Company and its receiver sixty-five bonds and for sale of security held by state. Answer filed.

City of San Francisco, a municipal corporation, vs. State Board of Control et al. and A. B. Nye. City and County of San Francisco. Mandate to compel to pay demand for improvement on water lot. Answer filed.

Johan Alfred Matsson vs. The State of California, State Board of Harbor Commissioners et al. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$35,533 damages for death on Belt Line Railroad. Demurrer of state sustained. Closed.

The Pullman Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer of the State of California. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$28,995.47 excess taxes paid by plaintiff under protest. Answer filed.

The Pullman Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer of the State of California. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$28,591.09 excess taxes paid by plaintiff under protest. Answer filed.

The Pullman Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer of the State of California. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$38,248.55 excess taxes paid by plaintiff under protest. Answer filed.

Bryant & May, Ltd., a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$300 franchise tax. Judgment for \$300 and \$9.50 costs. Closed.

Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$746.38 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$992.76 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Pcoples Water Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$19.275 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

H. L. Atkinson vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$5,890.73 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Hobart Estate Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,495 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Security Savings Bank, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$729.71 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Spring Valley Water Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$36,196 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Wells, Fargo & Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$24,061.59 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Wells, Fargo & Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$88,098.88 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Wells, Fargo & Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$93,999.29 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Tille Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$4,813.32 franchise tax. Awaiting decision in other cases.

County Bank of San Luis Obispo, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$328.64 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

The San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,900.00 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

The San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,500.00 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

The San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,500 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Los Animas and San Joaquin Land Company, Incorporated, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,265 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$3,265 and \$42.06 costs. Closed.

Los Animas and San Joaquin Land Company, Incorporated, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,050 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$3,050 and \$11.47 costs. Closed.

Miller & Lux, Incorporated, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$10,295 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$10,295 and \$42.06 costs. Closed.

Miller & Lux, Incorporated, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$10,225 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$10,225 and \$11.47 costs. Closed.

Miller & Lux, Incorporated, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$11,000 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Oakland Brewing and Malting Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,000 damages for franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Blue and Gold Brewing Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,500 damages for franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Matson Navigation Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,400 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$2,400 and \$13.33 costs. Closed.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,660 franchise tax. Judgment defendant. Closed.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,550 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

F. M. McAuliffe vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,738.94 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

F. M. McAuliffe vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,690.49 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

The Cudahy Packing Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$2,500 and \$86.22 franchise tax. Demurrer filed. Sustained.

The Cudahy Packing Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$2,025 and \$81.82 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

The Cudahy Packing Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$1,350 and \$106.80 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Kennedy Mining and Milling Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$750 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Nevada Petroleum Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,300 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$558.99 and interest, franchise tax. Answer filed.

San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,292 and interest, franchise tax. Answer filed.

Fred J. H. Rickon et al., etc. vs. James A. Johnston et al., etc., and W. F. McClure, State Engineer. City and County of San Francisco. Mandate to compel allowance of claim for \$3,270. Writ denied. Closed.

The State of California vs. The California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, a corporation. City and County of San Francisco. Petition to compel receiver of bank in liquidation to pay \$11,790.30 delinquent taxes. Petition denied. Closed.

Fred J. H. Rickon and R. Ehrhart, etc. vs. The State of California. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,270 damages under contract for work on San Jose Normal School. Answer filed.

D. W. Sheller vs. The State of California, Yolo County Consolidated Water Company et al. Lake County. To condemn dam site. Demurrer sustained.

Pacific Power Company, a corporation, vs. The State of California et al., etc. Mono County. To condemn state lands. Answer filed.

City of Oakland, a municipal corporation, vs. Sarah Jane Fox Kelsey et al. and the State of California. Alameda County. Condemnation state's interest. Taxes paid. Closed.

M. Syme vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$12,485 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Dollar Steamship Line, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer, etc. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,196 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Dollar Steamship Line, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer, etc. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,196 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

American Bridge Company of New York, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$50 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

American Bridge Company of New York, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$50 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

Allis Chalmers Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$335 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

Allis Chalmers Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$175 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

Consolidated Heat, Light and Power Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,294.44 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Consolidated Heat, Light and Power Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,371.66 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Jacob Z. Davis Estate Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$250 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Joshua Hendy Iron Works, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$200 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

Joshua Hendy Iron Works, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$400 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

Joshua Hendy Iron Works, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$400 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

Dolbeer Carson Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,000 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

James G. Walker Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$175 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

James G. Walker Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$250 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,700 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$2700 and \$13.33 costs. Closed.

Standard Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$750 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Standard Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,000 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$10,294.32 franchise tax. Answer filed. Submitted.

National Tube Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$28.88 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

J. B. Inderrieden Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$75 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

J. D. Inderrieden Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$150 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Humboldt Northern Railway Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,499.06 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

American Steel and Wire Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,000 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

American Steel and Wire Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,300 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$800 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$5,860 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

C. A. Smith Redwood Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$200 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

C. A. Smith Sugar Pine Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$100 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Rhode Island Insurance Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$43.40 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Standard Marine Insurance Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,052.04 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Maritime Insurance Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$872.74 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Chas. Brown & Sons, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$150 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

J. G. James Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$320 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Livingston Bros., Incorporated, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$150 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

California Canneries Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$200 franchise tax. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Western Grain and Sugar Products Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$500 franchise tax. Demurrer and motion to strike out filed. Argued and submitted. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Neustadter Brothers, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,100 franchise tax. Demurrer and motion to strike out filed. Argued and submitted. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Fontana Development Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$300 franchise tax. Demurrer and motion to strike out filed. Argued and submitted. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Haas Brothers, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$600 franchise tax. Demurrer and motion to strike out filed. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

E. Martin & Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$250 franchise tax. Demurrer and motion to strike out filed. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Murphy, Grant & Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,000 franchise tax. Demurrer and motion to strike out filed. Argued and submitted. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

San Francisco Midway Oil Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$48 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Lyon & Hoag, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$49 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Really Improvement Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$74 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Boston Investment Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$48 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Baker's Beach Land Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$48 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Continental Building and Loan Association, a corporation, vs. Geo. S. Walker, as Building and Loan Commissioner, etc. City and County of San Francisco. For injunction to restrain from taking possession of assets. Injunction denied. Closed.

Western Grain and Sugar Products Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$750 franchise tax 1912. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

Northern Commercial Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To restrain defendant from reporting plaintiff as delinquent in payment of its license tax. Demurrer sustained.

Northern Commercial Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To compel defendant to file designation of agent. Demurrer sustained.

Northern Navigation Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To restrain defendant from reporting plaintiff delinquent in payment of its license tax. Demurrer sustained.

Northern Navigation Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To compel defendant to file designation of agent. Demurrer sustained.

Aalwyns Law Institute, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer and individually. City and County of San Francisco. To recover license taxes of various corporations aggregating \$4,000 on ground that law is unconstitutional. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

John F. Dickson vs. Fred Eaton and the State of California. Kern County. To condemn land. Demurrer of state filed.

Mrs. I. J. Ward vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer et al. Alameda County. To prevent purchase of highway bonds by county. Injunction denied. Closed.

E. Belli et al. vs. The State of California and Mahoney Bros. San Mateo County. To recover \$969.90 for work on state highway. Complaint filed.

San Francisco Adjustment Association, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Sacramento County. To recover \$6,400 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

San Francisco Adjustment Association, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Sacramento County. To recover \$2,237.50 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Union Oil Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$90,110 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$2,500 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$2,040 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$1,945 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Produce Transportation Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$21,420 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Produce Transportation Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$14,800 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Produce Transportation Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$12,600 franchise tax. Answer filed.

C. A. Smith Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,360 franchise tax. Answer filed.

C. A. Smith Timber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$5,360 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Hyman Bros. Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$474 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,800 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,740 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

United Cigar Stores Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,000 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Robert Lynn Cox vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$37,367.81 and interest, franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Robert Lynn Cox vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$53,455.47 and interest, franchise tax. Answer filed.

United Merchants Realty and Improvement Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$150 and interest, franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

General Petroleum Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$6,850 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

American Express Company, an association, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$1,898.49 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Southern Pacific Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$31,661.53 franchise tax, etc. Demurrer and motion to strike out filed.

San Francisco Life Insurance Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$543.95 franchise tax, interest and costs. Dismissed.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$40,454.46 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$45,952.01 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

The Bank of California National Association, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$6,178.69 and \$1,191.86 franchise tax. Answer filed.

The Bank of California National Association, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$6,231.92 and \$1,230.70 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Wells Fargo-Nevada National Bank of San Francisco, an association, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$103,061.08 and interest, franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Alexander W. Wilson et al., Trustees, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$175,000 franchise tax.

Valvoline Oil Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$300 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,273.74 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Matson Navigation Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,200 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$450. Closed.

Matson Navigation Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,200 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$450. Closed.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,000 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,000 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

United States Steel Products Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,000 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Jesse Moore Hunt Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$460 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Cluett-Peabody Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,850 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Union Lumber Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,000 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Union Lumber Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,850 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Union Lumber Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,315 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Del Norte County vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,000 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Del Norte County vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,750 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Glen Blair Redwood Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$350 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Glen Blair Redwood Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$250 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Pacific Coast Redwood Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$800 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Pacific Coast Redwood Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$520 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

National Surety Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$300 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

National Surety Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$300 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Mendocino Lumber Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$500 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Mendocino Lumber Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$400 and interest franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Edwin Schwab vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,200 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

F. J. Goble vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$8,868.40 franchise tax. Answer filed.

F. J. Goble vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$5,346.65 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Jotham Bixby Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$250 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Diamond Match Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Butte County. To recover \$2,000, interest and costs, franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Diamond Match Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Butte County. To recover \$3,250, interest and costs, franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Butte County Railroad Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Butte County. To recover \$7,065.96, interest and costs, franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Butte County Railroad Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Butte County. To recover \$6,442.56, interest and costs, franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,503.39 franchise tax. Judgment for plaintiff \$1,503.30 and \$7 costs. Closed.

Charles Nelson Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,500 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

Charles Nelson Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,125 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Northern Redwood Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$800 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

Northern Redwood Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$500 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Arcata and Mad River Railroad Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$5,438.38 franchise tax. Demurrer sustained.

Schooner Borealis Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2.50 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Aurora Shipping Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$12.50 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Pacific Shipping Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$250 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Sunset Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$300 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Yosemite Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$10 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Pacific Shipbuilding Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$10 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Schooner Crescent City, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$12.50 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Pacific Coast Steel Company vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$325 franchise tax. Answer filed.

The Keystone Match Case Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$675 franchise tax. Amended complaint filed.

Union Provident Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$2,760 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Union Oil Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$63,030 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

Union Oil Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. Los Angeles County. To recover \$40,908 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

De Fremery & Co., a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$100 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

The Michigan Trust Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$100 franchise tax. Answer filed.

Hume-Bennett Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$600 franchise tax. Demurrer filed.

California Home Building Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$245.86 franchise tax. Dismissed. Closed.

California Guaranty Investment Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$198.10 franchise tax. Dismissed. Closed.

Burlingame Grove Company, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$18.40 franchise tax. Dismissed. Closed.

Burns Bros. Bag Company, a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,000 franchise tax. Complaint filed.

A. Schilling & Co., a corporation, vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$3,350 franchise tax. Summons served.

Edwin Schwab vs. E. D. Roberts, as State Treasurer. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$800 license tax. Demurrer filed.

San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Sacramento County. To recover \$85 license tax. Demurrer filed.

San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Los Angeles County. To recover \$260 license tax. Stipulation extending time to plead until decision in Albert Pick & Company case by Supreme Court.

The Diamond Match Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$250 license tax. Demurrer filed.

American Steel and Wire Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State, etc. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$500 license tax. Demurrer filed.

American Steel and Wire Company, a corporation, vs. Charles F. Curry, etc. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$750 license tax. Demurrer filed.

W. A. Ross vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State, etc. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$2,400 license tax. Demurrer filed.

W. A. Ross vs. Charles F. Curry et al. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$4,500 license tax. Demurrer filed.

Southern Pacific Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$478 license tax. Demurrer filed.

Pacific Coast Coal Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$100 license tax. Demurrer filed.

Pacific Coast Steamship Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$100 license tax. Demurrer filed.

Pacific Coast Railway Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$200 license tax. Demurrer filed.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$600 license tax. Demurrer filed.

E. Clemens Horst Company, a corporation, vs. The State of California. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$200 license tax. Demurrer filed.

Allis Chalmers Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. City and County of San Francisco. To restrain defendant from certifying plaintiff as delinquent for nonpayment of corporation license tax. Demurrer filed.

Allis Chalmers Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

J. B. Inderrieden Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

J. B. Inderrieden Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Wonder Water Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Wonder Water Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Jackpot Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Jackpot Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Atlas Wonder Mining Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Jesse Moore Hunt Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Jesse Moore Hunt Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Atlas Wonder Mining Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Children's Vehicle Corporation, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Charles Scribner's Sons, Inc. et al. vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Western Fuel Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Mareoni Wireless Telegraph Company et al. vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Tecopi Consolidated Mining Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

The Occidental Realty Company et al. vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Joshua Hendy Iron Works vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

United States Steel Products Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

American Steel and Wire Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Mysell-Rollins Bank Note Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Standard Lumber Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action and proceedings as above.

Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Matson Navigation Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

New Home Sewing Machine Company, a corporation, vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Thomas Day Company vs. Frank C. Jordan, as Secretary of State. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Miller & Lux, Inc., a corporation, vs. The State of California. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,500 for breaking of jute bag contract by State Prison Board. Dismissed. Closed.

Miller & Lux, Inc., a corporation, vs. The State of California. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$1,500 for breaking of jute bag contract by State Prison Board. Settled and dismissed. Closed.

People of the State of California, ex rel. U. S. Webb, Attorney General, etc., vs. Truckee River General Electric Company et al. Placer County. To quiet title to portion of Lake Tahoe and enjoin defendants from maintaining a dam, etc. Complaint filed.

Schmidt Construction Company, a corporation, vs. Charles Keane, State Veterinarian. Alameda County. To enjoin defendant from killing glandered horses. Injunction denied. Closed.

The City of Los Angeles, a municipal corporation, vs. Martha J. Aylsworth et al. and the State of California. Los Angeles County. To condemn land for park. Judgment for state for unpaid taxes.

Title Insurance and Guaranty Company, a corporation, vs. All Persons. City and County of San Francisco. To restore title to property described. Complaint filed.

J. P. Lassen vs. The Board of Dental Examiners et al. City and County of San Francisco. For injunction restraining state board from interfering with plaintiff in re conduct of his business as regularly licensed dentist, etc. Injunction denied. Closed.

The City of Los Angeles, a municipal corporation, vs. Clara R. Shatto et al. and the State of California. Los Angeles County. To condemn land for street. State released its interest. Closed.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, vs. The State of California. Nevada County. To condemn land for reservoir purposes. Judgment for plaintiff. Closed.

People of the State of California vs. C. H. L. Griest, transacting business as Newport Beach Electric Light and Power Company. Sacramento County. To recover taxes of \$80 and \$10 penalty and costs of suit. Complaint filed.

People of the State of California vs. Crescent City Light and Power Company. Sacramento County. To recover taxes 1912, \$229.44 and \$28.69 penalty and costs of suit. Paid. Closed.

Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company, a corporation, vs. Margaret A. Walker et al. and the State of California. Contra Costa County. To condemn land described. State's interest taxes. Closed.

Miller & Lux, Inc., a corporation, vs. John S. Chambers, as State Controller. City and County of San Francisco. Mandate to compel respondent to draw warrants to pay judgments recovered against State Treasurer. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

L. B. DeCamp vs. Board of Directors of the Veterans' Home of California. Napa County. To recover \$3,732.49 interest and costs. Submitted.

State of California vs. E. H. Rollins & Sons et al. City and County of San Francisco. To determine validity of San Francisco harbor bonds. Closed.

Mono County Irrigation Company vs. The State of California. Mono County. To condemn certain lands of the state. Answer filed.

Mono County Irrigation Company vs. The State of California. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Mono County Irrigation Company vs. The State of California. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Jennie C. Fassett vs. John S. Chambers, as State Controller. Sacramento County. Mandate to issue certificate of redemption for property sold for taxes. Answer filed.

People of the State of California vs. Bank of Shasta County et al. City and County of San Francisco. To recover \$540.90 taxes and \$67.61 penalties and costs. Judgment for defendant. Closed.

People of the State of California vs. Crescent City Light, Water and Power Company. Sacramento County. To recover \$268.26 taxes and \$33.54 penalties and costs. Paid. Closed.

People of the State of California vs. Sovereign Fire Insurance Company. Sacramento County. To recover \$155.28 taxes and \$19.40 penalty and costs. Complaint filed.

People of the State of California vs. American Union Fire Insurance Co. Sacramento County. To recover \$1,898.36 taxes and \$237.28 penalties and costs. Complaint filed.

People of the State of California vs. Pacific Coast Inter-Insurers. Sacramento County. To recover \$300.02 taxes and \$15 penalty and costs. Complaint filed.

People of the State of California vs. L. Ghriest and Newport Beach Electric Light and Power Company. Sacramento County. To recover \$101.20 taxes and \$12.65 penalties and costs. Complaint filed.

People of the State of California vs. E. D. Boydston, as Volcano Telegraph and Telephone Company. Sacramento County. To recover \$84.60 and \$10.57 penalties and costs. Complaint filed.

People of the State of California vs. Park Bank of Los Angeles. Sacramento County. To recover \$2,205.54 taxes and \$275.70 penalties and costs. Complaint filed.

Reed Lumber Company vs. W. S. Kingsbury, as Surveyor General. City and County of San Francisco. Mandate to compel to issue certificate for return of money on failure of state's title. Demurrer filed.

People of the State of California vs. Lakeside Farm Company et al. Kings County. To annul patent to Tulare Lake land. Demurrer filed.

People of the State of California vs. Helen Renwick et al. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

People of the State of California vs. G. Albert Smith. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

People of the State of California vs. G. Albert Smith et al. Same county, nature of action, and proceedings as above.

Beadle vs. Westfall et al. San Diego County. Complaint to enjoin Board of Supervisors from closing public streets and park. Complaint in intervention on behalf of state filed. Demurrer thereto submitted.

CASES WHEREIN LEAVE HAS BEEN GRANTED TO SUE IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE.

People, ex rel. Anestoy Estate Company vs. Van Nuys Lighting District. Los Angeles County. To determine that defendant is not duly constituted a lighting district.

People, ex rel. Town of Antioch vs. Great Western Power Company. Contra Costa County. To cancel franchise.

People, ex rel. Hirshey vs. Reclamation District No. 108. Yolo County. To establish that defendant usurps powers of a reclamation district over lands described in complaint.

People, ex rel. Callahan vs. Northern Electric Railway Company. Sacramento County. To restrain usurpation of a franchise.

People, ex rel. Eureka Water Company vs. Holmes Eureka Lumber Company. Humboldt County. To restrain nuisance.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Ex parte F. A. Miller. Supreme Court of the State of California. Violation of woman's eight hour law. Prisoner remanded. Writ of error to United States Supreme Court. Ready.

Ex parte G. W. Chester. Superior Court of Kings County. Practicing optometry without registration. Writ denied. Closed.

Ex parte A. Parra. District Court of Appeal, Third District. Violating fish and game law. Prisoner remanded. Closed.

Ex parte Alfred Johansen. United States District Court. Substituted prisoner. Prisoner discharged. Closed.

Ex parte W. J. Stanton. Supreme Court of the State of California. Violation of parol law. Cancellation of credits. Submitted.

Ex parte George D. Collins. United States District Court. Alleged illegal conviction. Writ denied. Writ of error to United States Supreme Court. Ready.

Ex parte A. J. Schuler. Supreme Court of the State of California. Violation of Motor Vehicle Act. Prisoner remanded. Closed.

Ex parte Percy E. Towne. Same court, nature of action, and proceedings as above. Closed.

Ex parte Douglas Mitchell. Same court, nature of action, and proceedings as above. Closed.

Ex parte Charles Stork. Same court, nature of action, and proceedings as above. Closed.

The People of the State of California, ex rel. A. B. Nye vs. The Following Corporations. Sacramento County. To recover franchise taxes for the year 1911:

		Taxes	Penalties
Acme Retort Company	Served	\$50 00	\$6 25
Addison Pump Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Ames & Harris	Paid	300 00	37 50
American and English Law Book Company		100 00	12 50
American Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Company		50 00	6 25
American Milling Company	Served	50 00	6 25
American Machine and Tool Company	Served	100 00	12 50
American Niter Chemical Company	Served	50 00	6 25
American Shingle Register Company		50 00	6 25
Artistic Hardwood and Fixture Company		50 00	6 25
Atlas Realty Company	Served	50 00	6 25
American Patent Development Company	Served	200 00	25 00
Automatic Printing Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Barroll & Co.		100 00	12 50
Bay Point Construction Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Ben J. Goldman Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Bexhill Window Casement Company		100 00	12 50
Brown, Strauss & Co.	Served	100 00	12 50
Brown & Power	Served	50 00	6 25
Burlingame Realty Company	Served	100 00	12 50
California American Mercantile Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Burlingame Investment Company		50 00	6 25
California-Arizona Pipe Line Company		100 00	12 50
California Bag and Paper Company	Served	75 00	9 88
California Credit Clothing Company	Paid	50 00	6 25
California Holding Company	Served	50 00	6 25
California Iron and Smelting Company		50 00	6 25
California Meat Company	Paid	50 00	6 25
California Mineral Land Company	Served	100 00	12 50
California Monorail Car Company		500 00	62 50
California Oil Extracting Company		50 00	6 25
California Plumbing Supply Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Cambers Hayes Company		50 00	6 25
Canyon Investment Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Carisa Chemical Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Carlisle Keim & Co.	Served	75 00	9 88
Carnelian Bay Improvement Company	Paid	45 00	5 63
Castella Box Company		60 00	7 50
C. A. Warren & Co.	Served	100 00	12 50
C. Demebrak & Co.	Served	50 00	6 25
Century Electric Company of Alameda County	Served	50 00	6 25
Central California Wine and Distilling Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Champion Investment Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Chung Sun Wo Company	Served	75 00	9 88
Clipper Mills Lumber Company		75 00	9 88
Coast Bonds Corporation	Served	50 00	6 25
Coffroth Enterprises	Served	100 00	12 50
The Commercial Refillable Bottle Stopper	Served	50 00	6 25
Consolidated Stationers Company	Served	250 00	31 25
Consolidated Motor Sales Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Cooperative Salt Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Continental Hospital Association	Served	100 00	12 50
The Cooperative Building Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Crocker Realty Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Crown City Investment Company		50 00	6 25
Davis and Dranga Company		100 00	12 50
The Dominion Security Company		50 00	6 25
Douglas Clay Products Company	Served	50 00	6 25
The Door Knob Alarm Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Downieville-Graniteville Express, Livery and Stage Company		50 00	6 25
Dorman Dry Goods Company		50 00	6 25
Duffey Bros. Company	Served	100 00	12 50
E. A. Fargo Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Eastman Brothers	Served	50 00	6 25
El Montecito Inn Company	Paid	50 00	6 25
El Reposo Sanitorium Company	Paid	150 00	18 75

		Taxes	Penalties
East Street Improvement Company	Served	\$50 00	\$3 25
Empire Land and Water Company	Served	150 00	18 75
The Eureka Well Supply Company		50 00	6 25
Everett-Haly Lumber Company	Served	50 00	6 25
F. A. Boole Lumber Company		50 00	6 25
Ewell Russell Fruit Company		50 00	6 25
Federated Cleaning and Dyeing Works		100 00	12 50
The Federal Development Company		200 00	25 00
Ferguson Pump and Construction Company		50 00	6 25
Federal Realty Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Fillmore Arcade Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Field and Walton, Incorporated	Paid	50 00	6 25
Fisher Aero Craft Construction Company		50 00	6 25
Fillmore Amusement Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Florida Citrus Nursery Company	Served	50 00	6 25
The Forsman Self Filling Tank Company		75 00	9 38
Furnace and Products Company	Served	50 00	6 25
F. P. Cutting Company		50 00	6 25
Gluck-Hazel Company	Served	75 00	9 38
George Fritch Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Hanley Mercantile Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Globe Travelogue Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Harlow Bricea Company	Served	75 00	9 38
Helbush Mercantile Company, Incorporated	Served	50 00	6 25
Heselwood Hydraulic Vacuum Condenser and Manufacturing Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Henshaw, Bulkley & Co.	Served	200 00	25 00
H. W. Bogen, Incorporated		150 00	18 75
Improved Collar Company		200 00	25 00
Industrial Banking and Trust Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Invincible Renovatory Sales Company of California		50 00	6 25
Italian American Cigar Company	Paid	50 00	6 25
Italian American Marble and Alabaster Company		50 00	6 25
Jerome Bassity Mercantile Company	Served	50 00	6 25
J. Smith & Co.		75 00	9 38
J. Smith Realty Company		75 00	9 38
Kern County Investment Company		500 00	62 60
Lafayette Investment Company	Served	200 00	25 00
Land and Register Company		50 00	6 25
Lincoln Mortgage and Loan Company		150 00	18 75
Lane and Connelly	Served	100 00	12 50
Loftus and Burnham Company	Paid	150 00	18 75
McDowell Spring Company		100 00	12 50
The Manila Cigar Company, Incorporated	Served	100 00	6 25
MaeArthur Brothers	Served	50 00	6 25
Manufacturers Supply Company		100 00	12 50
Marysville Sand, Cement Bloek and Brick Company		50 00	6 25
Mary Williams Estate Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Matthews Patent Check Holder Company		50 00	6 25
M. Cronan Company	Paid	100 00	12 50
Michalitschke Bros. Company	Paid	75 00	9 38
Mills Corporation		100 00	12 50
Mutual Shipping Company	Served	45 00	5 63
Milani Bros. Company	Paid	50 00	6 25
Myers Bishop-Earhuff Company	Paid	50 00	6 25
Napa and Sonoma Wine Company		250 00	31 25
National Vending Machine Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Napa Valley Packing Company		250 00	31 25
Nevada Machinery and Supply Company	Served	100 00	12 50
North San Rafael Realty Company		50 00	6 25
Ocidental Motor Car Company	Served	150 00	18 75
Oregon and California Lumber Corporation	Served	125 00	6 25
The Oroville Concrete and Levatine Construction Company		50 00	6 25
Oxnard Simi Land Company		50 00	6 25
Pacific Jupiter Steel Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Pacific Packers' Supply Company		75 00	9 38
Pacific Window Glass Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Peralta Land Company	Paid	200 00	25 00
Pitman Company		75 00	9 38
Pizmo Beach Resort Company		50 00	6 25
P. J. Winigar & Co.		100 00	12 50

	Taxes	Penalties
Producers' Lumber Company.....	\$50 00	\$6 25
Progressive Investment Corporation	75 00	9 38
Protective Investment Company	250 00	31 25
P. T. Brunsing Company	Served.....	50 00 6 25
The P. W. Mathews Company	125 00	15 63
R. A. Leet & Company.....	Paid.....	50 00 6 25
Railway Safety Signal Company	Served.....	100 00 12 50
Richardson Steamship Line	Served.....	75 00 9 38
Roseville Corporation	50 00	6 25
Rountree Resilient Wheel Company	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Saline Valley Chemical Works	Served.....	50 00 6 25
San Francisco Art Glass Works	Paid.....	50 00 6 25
Sanitary Plumbing Appliance Company	Served.....	50 00 6 25
San Joaquin Valley Land and Investment Company.....	50 00	6 25
San Jose Land and Exhibit Company.....	100 00	12 50
San Pedro Canning Company	Paid.....	50 00 6 25
Santa Anita Investment Company	Served.....	75 00 9 38
Shasta Laundry Company of San Francisco.....	50 00	6 25
Sierra Building Company	75 00	9 38
Sixth Street Company	100 00	12 50
Smith's Cash Stores	Served.....	250 00 31 25
Southern California Aviation Association	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Standard Construction Company	Served.....	50 00 6 25
State Life Agency of San Francisco.....	50 00	6 25
Tally Ho Stables, Incorporated.....	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Tia Juana Land and Development Company.....	200 00	25 00
The Title Restoration Company	Served.....	100 00 12 50
T. P. Bruce Manufacturing Company	Paid.....	75 00 9 38
Tule Lake Land	Served.....	200 00 25 00
Tucker Company	100 00	12 50
United Building Company	50 00	6 25
United Milk Company	Served.....	500 00 62 50
Valley Construction Company	Paid.....	75 00 9 38
W. A. Griffin Company.....	50 00	6 25
The Wait Selfpropeller Plow Company.....	50 00	6 25
Warner Beet Sugar Company.....	Served.....	500 00 62 50
Westside Electric Company	75 00	9 38
West Coast Agency Company	50 00	6 25
The West Coast Electric Battery Company.....	Served.....	50 00 6 25
West Heights Land and Water Company.....	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Western Colonization and Development Company.....	50 00	6 25
Western Ranching Corporation	Paid.....	100 00 12 50
Western Redwood Lumber Company.....	Served.....	250 00 31 25
William Wolf Realty and Investment Company.....	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Woodbury Street Sweeper Company.....	50 00	6 25
Acorn Mining and Development Company.....	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Althouse Mining Company	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Alliance Mining Company	50 00	6 25
The Beryl Mining Company	50 00	6 25
Big Show Mining Company.....	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Buckskin Home Mining and Milling Company.....	Paid.....	50 00 6 25
Candelaria Consolidated Mexican Mining Company.....	Paid.....	100 00 12 50
California Calumet Copper Company.....	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Conlon Gold Mining Company.....	50 00	6 25
The Custer Consolidated Mining Company.....	Paid.....	50 00 6 25
El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company.....	Paid.....	50 00 6 25
Golden Angus Mining and Milling Company.....	50 00	6 25
Golden Eagle Mining Company	50 00	6 25
Golden Eagle Copper Company.....	50 00	6 25
Gold King Mine and Milling Company.....	Paid.....	50 00 6 25
Great Northern Mining and Milling Company.....	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Herman Mining Company	50 00	6 25
Pay Streak Mining Company	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Kern County Copper Mining and Smelting Company.....	50 00	6 25
Kentuck Mining and Milling Company.....	50 00	6 25
Mammoth Zone Gold Mining Company.....	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Phoenix Gold Quartz Mining Company.....	Served.....	50 00 6 25
Mahogany Grove Mining Company.....	50 00	6 25
Merrimac Mining and Milling Company.....	Paid.....	50 00 6 25
Moccasin Consolidated Gold Mining Company.....	Paid.....	50 00 6 25
Morrison Car Loek Gold Mining Company.....	Paid.....	50 00 6 25

		Taxes	Penalties
Murchie Gold Mines Company.....	Paid.....	\$50 00	\$6 25
National Copper Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Northern Steel Dam Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Preveleamie Channel Gold Mining Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Plumas Consolidated Mining Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Red Boy Mining Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Royal Mines Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Snow Storm Extension Copper Mining Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Stone Canyon Consolidated Coal Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
True Consolidated Mining and Milling Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Tuolumne Consolidated of California.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Tuolumne Mining and Development Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Whipple Mountain Gold and Copper Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Western Consolidated Mines Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Ideal Gold Mining and Milling Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Akron Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Alcides Oil Company.....	.....	100 00	12 50
Aloha Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Berry Oil Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Cambria Oil Company.....	Served.....	200 05	25 00
Clide Jackson Oil Company.....	.....	75 00	9 38
Coalinga Great Western Oil Company.....	.....	100 00	12 50
Combination Light Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Cousins Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Everett Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Expansion Oil Company.....	Paid.....	75 00	9 38
Fifty Oil Company.....	.....	75 00	9 38
Forest Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Foxtail Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Goleonda Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Hopper Canyon Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
July Consolidated Oil Company.....	Paid.....	75 00	9 38
Jewett Blodgett Beal Oil Company.....	.....	100 00	12 50
Lakeview Oil Company.....	Paid.....	75 00	9 38
London Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Magnolia Southern Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Metropolis Oil Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Metropolitan Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Midfield Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Midland Petroleum Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Midway Twenty-eight Oil Company.....	.....	75 00	9 38
New Deal Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Pacific Development Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Panama-Pacific Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Parkfield San Antonio Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Philippine Oil and Gas Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Poinsetta Oil Company.....	.....	100 00	12 50
Progress Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Security Oil Syndicate.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Shaffer Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Topo Valley Oil and Development Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
United States Oil Association.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Templer McKittrick Oil Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
The Welling Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Butte County Canal Company.....	Paid.....	100 00	12 50
Imperial Water Company No. 10.....	.....	75 00	9 38
Lassen Willow Creek Water Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Long Beach Consolidated Water Company.....	.....	100 00	12 50
Round Valley Water Users' Association.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Sierra Vista Mutual Water Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
West Coast Water Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Westwater Power and Water Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Anglo American Crockery and Glass Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Antill Patent Window Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Arctic Ice Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Arlington Heights Orange Grove Company.....	.....	150 00	18 75
Bay Shore Lumber Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Bonanza Vending Company of Los Angeles.....	.....	65 00	8 13
Colma Lumber Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Corona and World Milling Company.....	.....	250 00	31 25
Columbus Chemical Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50

		Taxes	Penalties
Electric Laundry Company	Served	\$100 00	\$12 50
Francis Investment and Development Company		100 00	12 50
French Dry Cleaning and Steam Dye Works	Served	50 00	6 25
Gray Brothers Crushed Rock Company	Served	250 00	31 25
Green Marshall Company	Paid	75 00	9 38
Geo. D. Hulbert Company		50 00	6 25
Great Western Film Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Great Western Wood Working Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Great Highway Development Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Huntington Park Improvement Company		50 00	6 25
Home Builders' Investment Company of San Bernardino	Paid	50 00	6 25
James F. Morley Company	Served	100 00	12 50
J. W. Sward Sales Company		50 00	6 25
Laxatol Commercial Company		50 00	6 25
Monroe Lumber Company	Served	150 00	18 75
Mailing Case Manufacturing Company		50 00	6 25
Monarch Fruit Company of Fresno		50 00	6 25
Morris Brothers & Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Morrisey Exploration Company		400 00	50 00
Morrow Double Two Cycle Engine Company		100 00	12 50
Oakland Bridge Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Pacific Credit Company		75 00	9 38
Pacific States Guarantee and Land Company		50 00	6 25
Palace Auto, Inc.		50 00	6 25
P. H. Jordan Company		50 00	6 25
Palo Verde Development Company		50 00	6 25
Pneumatic Oil Drill Company		50 00	6 25
Sacramento Canal, Dock and Warehouse Company		50 00	6 25
Sacramento Cracker Company		50 00	6 25
San Diego Iron Works		50 00	6 25
San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose Oil and Realty Company	Served	50 00	6 25
San Francisco Construction Company		50 00	6 25
Seaside Development Company		50 00	6 25
Southern California Home Builders		250 00	31 25
San Francisco Advertising Company	Served	100 00	12 50
South Fork Smelting Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Southwestern Securities Company		200 00	25 00
T. V. Glassi Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Union Transportation Company of Stockton		200 00	25 00
Uvas Stock Company		50 00	6 25
Union Brick and Tile Company		200 00	25 00
U. S. Automatic Vending Machine Company		200 00	25 00
United States Construction Company	Served	50 00	6 25
United States Trust Company	Served	250 00	31 25
Ventilating Window Shade Company		50 00	6 25
Western Construction Company	Served	250 00	31 25
W. D. Newerf Rubber Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Western Fruit Company		50 00	6 25
Western Piling and Lumber Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Yuba Construction Company		100 00	12 50
Young's Wampler Iceless Refrigerator Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Globe Light and Power Company		50 00	6 25
General Electric Power Company of California	Served	125 00	15 62
Kelseyville Natural Gas, Light and Electric Company		50 00	6 25
La Paz Light, Water and Power Company		75 00	9 38
Merchants' Light, Heat and Power Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Sacramento River Power Company		50 00	6 25
California and Oregon Coast Railroad Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Chucawalla Valley Railroad Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Highland Pacific Railroad Company		100 00	12 50
Los Angeles-Western Railway Company		75 00	9 38
Mt. Wilson Railroad Company		75 00	9 38
Ocean Shore and Eastern Railway Company	Served	200 00	25 00
Placerville and Lake Tahoe Railway Company	Served	100 00	12 50
Tidewater Northern Railroad Company	Paid	100 00	12 50
Victor and Eastern Railway Company		50 00	6 25
American Bank Protection Company		50 00	6 25
Automatic Electric Company	Paid	75 00	9 38

		Taxes	Penalties
Brown Forman Company.....	Served.....	\$50 00	\$6 25
C. A. Goodyear Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Capewell Horse Nail Company.....	Paid.....	75 00	9 38
Chiopeck Fish Company.....		50 00	6 25
Donner Ice Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
E. Goldman & Company, Incorporated.....		75 00	6 25
Fisk Rubber Company.....	Paid.....	100 00	12 50
Fort Wayne Electric Works.....	Paid.....	100 00	12 50
Manhattan Securities Company.....		100 00	12 50
National Lumber and Box Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
National Liquid Register Company.....		100 00	12 50
Pacific Land Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Pacific Refining Company.....	Paid.....	75 00	9 38
Satanite Powder Company of California.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Standard Milk Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Union Security Company.....		50 00	6 25
United Manufacturers.....		50 00	6 25
Albany Pacific Mining Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Almaden Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Alleghany Quartz and Channel Mining Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Ashley Consolidated Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Bullyhoop Gold Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Butte Furnace Range Copper Company.....		50 00	6 25
Brown Mountain Gold Mining Company.....		100 00	12 50
Bull Frog Extension Mining Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
California Home Stake Mining Company.....		100 00	12 50
Casa Diablo Gold Mining Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Clara Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company.....		100 00	12 50
Cold Spring Quartz Mining Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Consolidated South Spring Hill Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Furnace Valley Copper Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Freedom Mining Company.....		75 00	9 38
Friday Lowden Copper Company.....		50 00	6 25
Furnace Creek Copper Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Goldfield Argus Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Gold Park Consolidated Mines.....		50 00	6 25
Leggett Gold Mining Company.....		200 00	25 00
The Lilly Consolidated Gold Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Luzon Mining and Milling Company.....		50 00	6 25
The Liberty Mining Company.....		100 00	12 50
Mokelumne Mining Company.....		150 00	18 75
The Mt. Vida Gold Mining and Milling Company.....		50 00	6 25
Monterey Gold and Silver Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Nevada Copper Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Oro Copper Mining and Milling Company.....	Paid.....	100 00	12 50
North Star Mining and Milling Company.....		50 00	6 25
Oro Copia Mining and Milling Company.....		100 00	12 50
Queen Esther Mining and Milling Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
The Pittsburg Liberty Mining and Milling Company.....		50 00	6 25
Rusty Pick Consolidated Mines Company.....		50 00	6 25
Sisson Exploration and Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Sixteen to One Mining Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Sundown Mining and Milling Company.....		50 00	6 25
Valley View Mining Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Western Belle Mining Company.....		100 00	12 50
Atlantic Midway Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Babeock Oil Company.....		50 00	6 25
Consolidated Oil Fields of California, Ltd.....		75 00	9 38
Elk Mills Midway Oil Company.....		50 00	6 25
The Golden Crest Oil Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Kern West Side Oil Company.....		50 00	6 25
Merchants and Bankers Oil Company.....		100 00	12 50
Pennsylvania Midway Oil Company.....		100 00	12 50
Ramona Oil Company.....		50 00	6 25
New York Coalinga Oil Company.....		75 00	9 38
The Rahn Consolidated Oil Company.....		100 00	12 50
Sydney Heald Oil Company.....		100 00	12 50
Snelling Oil Company.....		100 00	12 50

		Taxes	Penalties
Sunset National Oil Company.....		\$100 00	\$12 50
Vancouver Midway Oil Company.....	Served.....	750 00	83 75
Tuolumne River Power Company.....		200 00	25 00
The Columbian Milling and Manufacturing Company.....		50 00	6 25
Francis Draz & Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
New York Insulated Wire Company.....		75 00	9 38
Watson and Newall Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Paulsons Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	Served.....	200 00	25 00
Ord Mountain Gold Company.....		100 00	12 50
Oro Fino Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Dayton Gold and Silver Mining Company.....		62 50	7 82
Pay Streak Mining Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Platt Iron Works Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Phenix Gold Quartz and Mining Company.....	Served.....		

The People of the State of California, ex rel. A. B. Nye vs. The Following Corporations. Sacramento County. To recover franchise taxes for the year 1912-13:

Foreign Corporations.

		Taxes	Penalties
Alaska Pacific Steamship Company.....	Served.....	\$500 00	\$75 00
Amritam Company		100 00	12 50
Camden Iron Works.....		100 00	12 50
D. M. Ferry & Company.....		200 00	25 00
Electric Cable Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Fisk Rubber Company.....	Paid.....	250 00	31 25
Foote Concrete Machinery Company.....		30 00	3 75
Golden Gate Advertising Company.....		30 00	3 75
Hoag Automatic Press Company.....	Served.....	50 00	2 50
Inclined Gravity Hinge Company.....		50 00	6 25
James Cunningham Sons Company.....		40 00	5 00
Kalispell Flour Mill Company.....	Paid.....	100 00	12 50
Laemmle Film Service Alliance.....		40 00	5 00
L. A. Thompson Seenic Railway Company.....	Paid.....	250 00	31 25
Lehigh Car Wheel and Axle Works.....		50 00	6 25
Livering and Garrigues Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Needles Mercantile Company.....		25 00	3 13
Pacific Coast Smelting Refining Mining Company.....		100 00	12 50
Panama Development Company.....		100 00	12 50
Pantages Theater Company.....	Served.....	150 00	18 75
Peterson Construction Company.....		25 00	3 13
Racine-Sattley Company.....		100 00	12 50
R. & G. Corset Company.....	Paid.....	30 00	3 75
Royal Milling Company.....	Paid.....	150 00	18 75
Shelby Electric Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Smith-Premier Typewriter Company.....		250 00	31 25
Starkweather's, Incorporated.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha Oriental Steamship Company.....	Served.....	1,700 00	212 50
Union Square Hotel and Theater Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
United States Timber Company.....		100 00	12 50
Baradun Mining and Milling Company.....		75 00	9 38
Cassidy Consolidated Gold Mining Company, The.....		25 00	3 13
Comstock Golden Gate Mining Company, The.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Excelsior Consolidated Gold Mining Company, The.....		30 00	3 75
Four Metals Smelting and Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Gray Eagle Gold Mining Company.....		60 00	7 50
Orange Blossom Extension Mining and Milling Company.....		25 00	3 13
Pittsburg Gold Flat Mines Company.....		60 00	7 50
Rawhide Gold Mining Company, The.....		400 00	50 00
Southern Belle Mines Company.....		25 00	3 13
Treasure Gold Mining Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Treasure Mill Mining Company.....		75 00	8 75
Yuba Consolidated Gold Mining Company.....	Paid.....	200 00	25 00
Big Sespe Oil Company.....	Paid.....	100 00	12 50
Brownstone Oil and Refining Company.....		35 00	4 38
Caledonian Crude Oil Company, The.....		50 00	6 25
Cawder Development Company, The.....		50 00	6 25
Eastern Consolidated Oil Company.....		200 00	25 00
Equitable Petroleum Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Mariocopa Consolidated Oil Company.....		75 00	9 38
Navajo Oil Company.....		25 00	3 13
Oleum Development Company.....		160 00	20 00
Overland Oil Company.....		100 00	12 50
Paraffine Oil Company.....	Served.....	35 00	4 38
Pacific Slope Oil Company.....		35 00	4 38
Pinnacle Oil Company.....		25 00	3 13
Crescent City Light, Water and Power Company.....	Paid.....	229 44	28 69
Pennsylvania Casualty Company.....		917 04	114 64
German Commercial Accident Company.....	Paid.....	46 22	5 79
Empire State Surety Company.....	Paid.....	436 40	58 30
C. H. L. Griest, transacting business under the name and style of Newport Beach Electric Light and Power Company, and Newport Beach Electric Light and Power Company.....		80 00	10 00

Domestic Corporations.

		Taxes	Penalties
Abstract Title and Trust Company of San Diego.....		\$200 00	\$25 00
A. Carpentier	Served.....	100 00	12 50
African Ostrich Farm Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
A. F. Webster Investment Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
A. H. Brod Company, Inc.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Air Valve Control Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Alameda County Land Company.....		200 00	25 00
Alberta Incubator Manufacturing Company.....		50 00	6 25
American Battery Company.....		50 00	6 25
American Bowling Alleys Company.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
American Construction Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
American Hop and Barley Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
American Tool and Specialty Manufacturing Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Anglo-California Wine Company, The.....		25 00	3 13
Anglo-Mexican Development Company.....		75 00	9 38
Arthur C. Wilson Publishing Company.....		25 00	3 13
Associated Investment Company, The.....		50 00	6 25
Atlas Brass Works.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Auburn Lumber Company.....		50 00	6 25
Auto Speed Signal Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Backus Automatic Gas Machine Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Bailey Fancy Company.....		50 00	6 25
Bakersfield Farm and Lands Company.....		100 00	12 50
Balboa Hotel Company.....	Paid.....	30 00	3 75
Barton Stephenson Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Barton Stirn Company.....		30 00	3 75
Bay Cities Laundry Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Bay Cities Realty and Finance Company.....		100 00	12 50
Bay Counties Hardware and Implement Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Bell Amusement Company.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
Bender Piano Company.....		25 00	3 13
Berkeley Farm Creamery Company, The.....	Paid.....	60 00	7 50
Barnardo Land Company.....	Served.....	35 00	4 38
Borchers' Market.....		25 00	3 13
Bullard Automatic Wrench Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
C. A. Blume Construction Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Callaghan Construction Company.....		50 00	6 25
Call Fruit Company.....		200 00	25 00
California Atlantic Steamship Company.....	Served.....	125 00	6 25
California Carbonic Company.....		75 00	9 38
California Fruit Growers' Association of Los Angeles.....		50 00	6 25
California Miners' Corporation.....		50 00	6 25
California Opportunities Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
California Pipe Line Company.....	Served.....	200 00	25 00
California Real Estate Association.....		75 00	9 38
Campbell Grain and Milling Company.....		25 00	3 13
Campodonia Burns Corriea Company.....	Served.....	60 00	7 50
C. E. Kennedy Investment Company.....		30 00	3 75
Cement Engineering Company.....	Served.....	50 00	2 50
C. E. Whitney Company.....		25 00	3 13
Ceramic Supply Company.....		25 00	3 13
Central California Construction Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Central Hardware Company.....		25 00	3 13
Chase Motor Service Company.....		25 00	3 13
Charles M. Plum & Company.....	Served.....	60 00	7 50
City and Suburban Realty Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Claremont Court Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	1 25
Claremont Park Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	1 25
C. Malandrino.....		25 00	3 13
Coefield Company.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
Collins Steel Partition and Lathing Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Columbian Amusement Company.....		25 00	3 13
Columbia Taximeter Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Commercial Warehouse Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Conduit Wiring Machine Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 13
Conley Oil and Paint Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Crown Drug Company.....		50 00	6 25
Curtiss Shea and Cox.....		50 00	6 25
Decker Electrical Company.....	Served.....	35 00	4 38
Dennison News Company.....	Served.....	25 00	1 25

Domestic Corporations—Continued.

		Taxes	Penalties
Doak Sheet Steel Company.....	Served.....	\$40 00	\$5 00
Dos Carlos Hotel Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
Earhart Steel and Iron Works.....	.....	25 00	3 13
El Centro Hotel Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
English Woolen Mills Manufacturing Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
Equitable Realty Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
Eucalyptus Timber Corporation.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
E. W. Morgan Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Eureka Garage Company.....	.....	30 00	3 75
Faulkner Peart Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
Fidelity Home-Building Company.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Forest Lake Farms Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Frame Flat Development Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Franklin Building and Investment Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
Fred Becker Meat Company.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
Fuller & Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 75
Geo. C. Saleh Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
George K. Porter Company.....	.....	50 00	3 75
Ginseng Product Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Golden Gate Improvement Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Golden State Investment Company.....	Paid.....	30 00	3 75
Gould, Sullivan & Co.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Great Los Angeles Real Estate Auction Room.....	.....	25 00	3 13
Great Western Home Building Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Green's.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Greenwood Steamship Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Gregory Fruit Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	1 25
Hesperia Land and Water Company.....	.....	37 50	1 88
Hill Farm and Poultry Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
Hinman & Tuttle, Incorporated.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
The Hippodrome Company.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
Hoffman Hardware Company.....	Served.....	400 00	50 00
Holmes Disappearing Bed Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Hotel Crescent Company.....	Paid.....	30 00	3 75
Hurrie Window Glass Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Imperial Cigar Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Indestructible Concrete Construction Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
The International Commercial Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
International Manufacturing Company.....	.....	40 00	5 00
International Trading Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Interstate Shipping Company.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
Jamison Lime Company.....	Paid.....	35 00	4 38
The Japanese Construction Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
J. B. Wilkie Company.....	.....	35 00	4 38
J. H. Braly Company.....	.....	55 00	6 88
John Quadt Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
J. P. Massie Company.....	Paid.....	35 00	4 38
Kauffman Land and Water Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
La Grande Beach Improvement Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
The Lamson Aeroplane Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
L. A. Myers Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 13
Lange, Jorgensen & Co.....	.....	50 00	6 25
Layne & Bowler Company of California.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Lindsay Land Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 13
Loomis Lumber Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
Los Angeles Building Company.....	.....	125 00	15 63
Los Angeles California Realty Company.....	Paid.....	100 00	12 50
Los Angeles Storage Commission and Lumber Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Lyons Dividends Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
McComas & Roth.....	.....	25 00	3 13
McKay Steamship Company.....	.....	37 50	1 88
Macondray & Co.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Magne-Silica Company.....	Served.....	90 00	11 25
Maine Land and Development Company.....	.....	40 00	5 00
Majorie Rambeau Motion Picture Manufacturing Company.....	.....	25 00	3 13
Marshall Black Investment Company.....	.....	25 00	1 25
Meek Doran Ranch Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13

Domestic Corporations—Continued.

		Taxes	Penalties
Mendota Distilling Company.....	Served.....	\$25 00	\$3 13
The Miller & Sons Company.....	Paid.....	60 00	7 50
Model Farm Dairy.....	Paid.....	100 00	12 50
The Montgomery Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	1 25
Moore Sewing Machine Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
The Mountain Roll Amusement Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Muller & Co.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Murray Showcase and Fixture Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
National Livestock Company.....		25 00	3 13
National Marine Salvage Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
National Rubber Substitute Company.....		75 00	9 38
Normandie Hotel Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Oakland Casket and Undertaking Company.....		40 00	5 00
Occidental Home Builders.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Oriental Paint Oil Company.....		25 00	3 13
Orient Trade Company.....		50 00	6 25
Oroville Furniture and Trunk Factory.....		50 00	6 25
Ostrom Hair Grower Company.....		25 00	3 13
Out West Gem and Button Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Palace Hotel Auto Service Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Pacific Automobile Protective Association.....		25 00	3 13
Pacific Coast Development Company.....		25 00	3 13
Pacific Coast Lumber and Orchard Company.....		100 00	12 50
Pacific Coast Wineries and Distilleries Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Palms Land, Light and Water Company.....		100 00	12 50
Paraiso Fruit Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
P. C. Pulse Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Peerless Brick and Artificial Stone Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Pelton Systems Construction Company.....		25 00	3 13
Petaluma Furniture Company.....		50 00	6 25
Point Loma Villas, Incorporated.....		25 00	3 13
Pomona Hotel Company.....		30 00	3 75
Pozzi Creamery.....		50 00	6 25
Pure Blood Mule Foot Hog Association.....		50 00	6 25
Ramona Hot Springs Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Rawicz Bros. & Coleman.....		35 00	4 38
Redwood City Heights Investment Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Redlands Fruit Cooling and Cold Storage Company.....		25 00	3 13
Rees Rivers Land and Water Company.....		125 00	15 63
Riley Barnes Wild Animal Circus, Inc.....		35 00	4 38
Rose City Creamery.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Sacramento Valley Nursery Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
San Diego Chamber Bureau Department of Lands.....		50 00	6 25
San Diego Times Company.....		25 00	3 13
S. & D. Motor Vehicle Company.....		75 00	9 38
Sanitary Laundry Company.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
Sanitary Reclamation Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
San Joaquin Improvement and Land Company.....		25 00	3 13
San Souci Development Company.....		25 00	3 13
Scotch Plaid Tailors, Inc.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Second Street Planing Mill, Incorporated.....		40 00	5 00
Seeley, Van Zandt & Crackel.....	Served.....	35 00	4 38
Shriner and Allen Company.....		25 00	3 13
Sierra-Supply Company, Inc.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Sierra White Pine and Redwood Company.....	Served.....	200 00	25 00
Simple Oil Engine Company of California.....		40 00	5 00
Sonora Land and Irrigation Company.....		100 00	12 50
South California Building and Investment Company.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
Spanish American Food Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 13
Standish Hickey Timber Company.....	Served.....	125 00	15 63
Standard Lumber and Wrecking Company.....		25 00	3 13
Tehama Mercantile Company.....		50 00	6 25
Trevalla-Jendall Company.....	Served.....	35 00	4 38
United Securities Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
United Oil Refineries.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Upton French Construction Company.....		25 00	3 13
Vaughn Drilling Company.....		25 00	3 13
Ventilating Window Shade Company.....		75 00	9 38

Domestic Corporations—Continued.

		Taxes	Penalties
Watsonville Globe Real Estate Company.....	Paid.....	\$40 00	\$5 00
West Coast Securities Company.....		25 00	3 13
Western Music Roll Company.....		25 00	3 13
Western Safevault Company.....		25 00	3 13
Western Salt Company.....		400 00	50 00
Western States Construction Company.....	Paid.....	30 00	3 75
Wheeler Reid Publishing Company.....		35 00	4 38
Whitelaw Wrecking Company.....	Paid.....	150 00	18 75
Wilkes-Hayden Kergan Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Willard H. Stimson Company.....	Paid.....	200 00	25 00
William Wolf Improvement Company.....		500 00	62 50
The Woodruff Company.....		50 00	6 25
Zajser Brothers Company.....	Served.....	30 00	1 25
Amador Tunnel Mill and Mining Company.....		25 00	3 13
Armagosa Mining and Milling Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Anchor Group Mining Company.....		40 00	5 00
Arsinoe Mining Company.....	Paid.....	30 00	3 25
Cain Consolidated Gold Mining Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	1 25
Corrienyne de Oro Placer Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
The Dredging Corporation.....		30 00	3 75
El Capital Mining Company.....		60 00	7 50
Grand Central Gold Mining Company.....		25 00	3 13
Hamilton Gold Mining Company.....		25 00	3 13
Jerry Mining Company.....		35 00	4 38
La Crosse Mining Company.....		25 00	3 13
Lava Beds Dredging Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Long Gulch Mining and Development Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
The Mamarmie Exploration and Development Company.....		30 00	3 75
The Mount Mary Gold Mining and Milling Company.....		25 00	3 13
New Black Canyon Gold Mining Company.....		60 00	7 50
North American Mining and Development Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
The Oriel Products Company.....		25 00	3 13
Pitts Quicksilver Mining Company.....		25 00	3 13
Rawhide Gold Quartz Mining Company.....	Paid.....	30 00	3 75
The Rio Tagus Mining Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Rogue River Dredging Company.....		25 00	3 13
South Jackson Gold Mining Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
Uncle Sam Milling and Mining Company.....		35 00	4 38
Valentine Mining Company.....		25 00	3 13
Victor Mining and Development Company.....		35 00	4 38
The W. K. Mining Company.....		25 00	3 13
Black Eagle Oil Company.....	Served.....	60 00	7 50
Bradley Oil Company, The.....		25 00	3 13
California Consolidated Oil Company.....		100 00	12 50
Casmalia Ranch Oil and Development Company.....		70 00	8 75
Chee Chaco Oil and Development Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Coalinga Blue Moon Oil Company.....		35 00	4 38
Coalinga Gateway Oil Company.....		30 00	3 75
Dispatch Oil Company.....	Served.....	80 00	10 00
Fresno-San Francisco Oil Company.....		120 00	15 00
Fulton Oil Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Globe Oil and Gold Company.....		35 00	4 38
Golden Gate Petroleum Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 13
Gypsy Oil Company.....		25 00	3 13
Jewell Oil Company.....		35 00	4 38
Kern Five Oil Company.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
Landers Oil Syndicate, Inc.....		25 00	3 13
Lomitas Oil Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Lucky Strike Oil Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Mexican Oil and Asphalt Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Mountain Girl Oil Company.....		25 00	3 13
National Petroleum Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Napa Valley Oil Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Oskaloosa Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Pioneer Oil Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Santa Maria Eastside Oil Company.....		150 00	18 75
Sunol Coalinga Oil Company.....		40 00	2 00
Templos Ranch Oil Company.....	Served.....	35 00	4 38

Domestic Corporations—Continued.

		Taxes	Penalties
Texcal Oil Company, The.....		\$25 00	\$3 13
T. C. Oil and Development Company.....		25 00	3 13
Treasure Oil Realty Company.....	Paid.....	200 00	25 00
Williams Oil Company.....		25 00	3 13
California Stored Waters Company.....		75 00	9 38
Gerber Water and Light Company.....		25 00	3 13
Glendale Consolidated Water Company.....	Paid.....	75 00	3 13
Imperial Light, Water and Power Company.....		25 00	3 13
Moor Park Irrigation Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 13
Sisson Development Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 13
Union Water Company of Claremont.....		35 00	4 38
Universal Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	Paid.....	75 00	9 38
Central Counties Gas Company of California.....		75 00	9 38
Krohn Electric Company.....		200 00	25 00
Metropolitan Gas Corporation.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Metropolitan Light and Power Company.....		250 00	18 75
Mill Valley Gas and Electric Company.....		25 00	3 13
Municipal Light and Power Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Municipal Light, Power and Heat Corporation.....	Served.....	200 00	25 00
Northern Light and Power Company.....		100 00	12 50
Oakland Natural Gas Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
People's Electric Light and Power Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
People's Power Company.....		50 00	6 25
Placer Electric Power Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
West Coast Power Company.....	Served.....	75 00	9 38
California Plumas Railway Company.....		75 00	9 38
Fresno and Eastern Railroad Company.....		100 00	12 50
San Diego, El Cajon and Escondido Railway Company.....		200 00	25 00
San Francisco and Transbay Railway Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
San Joaquin Valley Electric Railway.....		100 00	12 50
San Juan Southern Railway Company.....		75 00	9 38
California American Life Insurance Company.....		50 00	6 25
The Universal Life and Accident Insurance Company.....		37 50	4 70

The People of the State of California, ex rel. A. B. Nye vs. The Following Corporations. Sacramento County. To recover franchise taxes for the year 1913-14:

Domestic Corporations.

		Taxes	Penalties
A. B. H. & M. H. Building Company		\$50 00	\$6 25
A. J. Ranken Company	Served	30 00	3 75
Alfalfa Farming and Dairying Company		50 00	6 25
American Bond Company		25 00	3 13
The American Lock Company		40 00	5 00
American Sales Company		40 00	5 00
Anaheim Construction Company		25 00	3 13
Angelus Motor Truck and Transfer Company		25 00	3 13
Angelus Publicity Bureau		50 00	6 25
Associated Land Investment Corporation		25 00	3 13
Associated Realty Company		25 00	3 13
Atlas Taxicab and Auto Service Company		25 00	3 13
Automatic Billing Company		40 00	5 00
The Azusa Hotel Company		50 00	6 25
Baker-Mead Warehouse Company		30 00	3 75
Bakersfield Pipe and Wrecking Company		25 00	3 13
Bates-Chesebrough & Lowry, Incorporated	Paid	30 00	3 75
Berlin Dye Works and Laundry Company		125 00	15 63
B. Holst Company		30 00	1 50
Boston Dry Goods Company		25 00	3 13
Bowes Breuner Company	Paid	30 00	3 75
Buckler-Smith Investment Company		35 00	4 38
California Bottling Company		25 00	3 13
California Granite Company	Paid	25 00	3 13
California Motor Car Company		25 00	3 13
California Pressed Brick Company		25 00	3 13
California Realty Trust Company		75 00	9 38
California Selling Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Casa Loma Hotel Company		25 00	3 13
C. B. Rode & Co.	Served	40 00	5 00
Coast Improvement Company	Served	80 00	10 00
Commercial Motor Company		25 00	1 25
The Confectioners and Bakers Supply Company		25 00	3 13
The Consolidated Commercial Company	Served	50 00	6 25
Consolidated Garage Company		40 00	5 00
Consolidated Motor Car Company	Served	200 00	25 00
Contra Costa County Meat Company		25 00	3 13
Corcoran Development Company		50 00	2 50
Corcoran Investment Company		30 00	3 75
Cronan's Cornice Works	Served	50 00	6 25
Danforth Warehouse Company	Paid	25 00	3 13
Development Company of Riverside		45 00	5 63
Duncan Investment Company		70 00	8 75
Eagle Brewery	Paid	100 00	12 50
Edwards, Reed & Brady, Incorporated	Served	25 00	3 13
El Centro Hardware and Implement Company		40 00	5 00
El Reposo Sanatorium Company		150 00	18 75
Farmers Mortgage Company		35 00	4 38
Federated States Building Company		40 00	5 00
F. L. Moore Motor Truck Company	Served	200 00	25 00
F. P. Gallagher Company		30 00	3 75
Gabilan Lime Company	Served	25 00	3 13
Geo. E. Dow Pumping Engine Company	Served	175 00	8 75
Glendale Company	Served	30 00	3 75
Gordon Syrup Company		50 00	6 25
The Herald Company		30 00	3 75
Home Game Transfer Company	Served	40 00	5 00
Hughes Hotel Company	Paid	25 00	3 13
Improved Sales Book Company		100 00	12 50
Inter-California Land Company		50 00	6 25
Investors Land and Water Company		30 00	3 75
Jesse H. Woods Company		25 00	3 13
Jim McCoy Distilling Company		25 00	3 13
Los Angeles Typewriter Company		40 00	5 00

Domestic Corporations—Continued.

		Taxes	Penalties
The Lucore Company.....		\$40 00	\$5 00
Matilija Development Company.....		25 00	3 13
Maxon-Nowlin Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Mercury Publishing Company.....		75 00	9 38
National Oil Gas Producers' Company.....		40 00	5 00
Nordman Bros. Company.....		210 00	23 25
Nunlik Camera Company.....		100 03	12 50
Oldsmobile Company of California.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Original Home Builders of Oakland.....		40 00	5 09
The Pacific Engineering Company.....		50 00	6 25
Pacific Fruit Cooling and Vaporizing Company.....		30 00	3 75
Pacific Grove Beach Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 13
Pacific Kelp Company.....		35 00	4 38
Pacific Realty Bonds Company.....	Paid.....	40 00	5 00
Pacific Terminal Company.....	Served.....	200 00	25 00
Pavement Cutting Machine Company of Northern California.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
P. F. Howard Company.....		25 00	1 25
Plowman Scott Rotary Pulverizing Company.....		80 00	10 00
The "Q" Investment and Security Company.....		30 00	3 75
The Rapid Transit Navigation Company.....		75 00	9 38
Republic Tire and Supply Company.....		33 03	3 75
Rulofson Metal Window Works.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
The Sacramento Valley Land and Water Company.....	Served.....	125 09	15 63
Sam Johnson Auto Company.....		50 00	6 25
Samuel Dusenberg Company.....	Served.....	60 03	7 50
San Carlos Heights.....	Served.....	110 00	13 75
The San Joaquin Farming Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
San Joaquin Land and Improvement Company.....		35 00	4 38
San Luis Rey Land Company.....		60 00	7 50
Shoults Box Company.....		30 00	3 75
Square Deal Auto Company.....		30 00	3 75
Suburban Securities Corporation.....		30 00	3 75
Sunset Lake Lumber Company.....		25 00	3 13
Superior Bakery and Restaurant Company.....		30 00	3 75
T. A. Work Company.....		30 00	1 50
The Temple Theater and Realty Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Treadwell and Company.....	Served.....	800 00	100 00
United Building Equipment Company of Los Angeles.....		25 00	3 13
United States Industries Educational Farming Company.....		25 00	3 13
United States Pure Goods Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Waltman Manufacturing Company.....		25 00	3 13
Washington Construction Company.....		30 00	3 75
Waterhouse Estate Company.....		125 00	15 63
W. E. Reading Company.....		25 00	3 13
West Coast Company.....		40 00	5 00
West Coast Oyster Company.....	Served.....	25 00	1 25
Western Hotel Company.....		75 00	9 38
Western Real Estate and Investment Company.....	Paid.....	100 00	12 50
Whittier Campbell Company, Inc.....		30 00	3 75
Young Construction Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
C. J. Company.....		25 00	3 13
Columbian Oil Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Denver Oil Company.....		25 00	3 13
Dominion Belridge Oil Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Ethel D. Company.....	Paid.....	300 00	37 50
Equitable Petroleum Company.....		100 00	12 50
July Consolidated Oil Company.....		25 00	3 13
Kernel Consolidated Oil Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Michigan Oil Company.....		25 00	3 13
Nassau Oil Company of California.....		25 00	3 13
Panama Oil Company.....		35 00	4 38
Princess Oil Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Rex Midway Oil Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
Signal Oil Company.....	Paid.....	35 00	4 38
Silver Falls Oil Company.....		35 00	4 38
Speedwell Oil Company.....		30 00	3 75
Mount Shasta Aqueduct Corporation.....	Served.....	200 00	25 00
Sierra Blue Lake Water and Power Company.....	Served.....	25 00	1 25
American Tungsten Mining and Refining Company.....		50 00	6 25

Domestic Corporations—Continued.

	Taxes	Penalties
Black Mountain Mining Company.....	\$50 00	\$6 25
Bonanza King Mining, Milling and Development Company.....	50 00	6 25
California Gold Extraction Company.....	30 00	3 75
California Mining Company..... Served.....	25 00	3 13
Central Consolidated Mining Company.....	25 00	3 13
Charleston National Mines Company..... Served.....	50 00	6 25
The Clark County Zinc and Lead Mining Company.....	45 00	5 63
Columbia Basin Development Company..... Served.....	25 00	3 13
Enterprise Gold Mining Company.....	50 00	6 25
Fair Maiden Mine..... Served.....	35 00	4 38
Goldmont Consolidated Mining Company.....	40 00	5 00
Helper Mining Company.....	30 00	3 75
Highland Lake Mining Company..... Served.....	50 00	6 25
Inyo Copper Mines Corporation..... Served.....	30 00	3 75
The Lightner Gold Mining Company.....	50 00	6 25
The M. & M. Mining Company.....	25 00	3 13
Marc Antony Mines Company.....	80 00	10 00
Mexican American Iron Company.....	40 00	5 00
Mineral Hill Consolidated Mining Company..... Served.....	100 00	12 50
National Borax Company..... Served.....	25 00	3 13
National Gold Company.....	80 00	4 00
New River Mining Company.....	25 00	3 13
Patterson Mining and Milling Company..... Served.....	35 00	4 38
Pleasant Creek Gold Dredge Mining Company.....	25 00	3 13
Reiner Mining Company.....	50 00	6 25
The Sierra Madre Mining and Milling Company.....	40 00	5 00
Somerset Gold Mining Company..... Served.....	25 00	3 13
Southwestern Lead Mining Company..... Served.....	40 00	5 00
Sovereign Mines Company.....	25 00	3 13
Tarr Mining Company.....	35 00	4 38
Topkuk Ditch Company.....	25 00	3 13
Tulloch Gold Mining and Milling Company.....	35 00	4 38
Union Hill Mining Company..... Served.....	25 00	1 25
Western Lead.....	35 00	4 38
West Tonopah Consolidated Mining Company..... Paid.....	40 00	5 00
Wild Rose Mining Company.....	25 00	3 15
Safety Mutual Building and Loan Association..... Served.....	50 00	6 25
American Power Company of California.....	100 00	12 50
The Chemical Electric Light and Power Company.....	100 00	12 50
Crystal Water Power Company..... Served.....	100 00	12 50
International Fuel and Gas Company.....	100 00	12 50
Lompoc Gas and Electric Company.....	25 00	3 13
Midway Light and Power Company.....	50 00	6 25
Sespe Light and Power Company.....	100 00	12 50
Sierra Nevada Power and Irrigation Company.....	50 00	6 25
Smith River Electric Company.....	50 00	6 25
Maliba Tidewater Railway..... Paid.....	50 00	2 50
Riverside Redlands Interurban Railway Company.....	200 00	25 00
Sacramento-Folsom Electric Railway Company..... Served.....	100 00	12 50
The Sacramento Short Line..... Served.....	250 00	31 25
San Diego, Riverside and Los Angeles Railway Company.....	250 00	31 25
San Jose and Almaden Railroad Company.....	50 00	6 25
Watsonville Railway and Navigation Company..... Paid.....	443 82	55 48
Union State Bank.....	22 00	2 75
Crescent City Light, Water and Power Company..... Paid.....	268 26	33 54
State Savings and Commercial Bank.....	203 36	25 89
Japanese Bank of Sacramento.....	102 00	12 75
The Kimmon Ginko.....	205 00	25 64
Kern Valley Bank.....	1,000 00	125 00
The Japanese American Bank.....	757 00	94 64

Foreign Corporations.

		Taxes	Penalties
Aeme Steel Goods Company.....	Paid.....	\$25 00	\$8 13
California Pastoral and Agricultural Company, Ltd.....		1,675 00	209 38
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.....	Served.....	750 00	93 75
First National Aerial Navigation Company of Nevada.....		40 00	5 00
Follansbee Brothers Company.....		25 00	3 13
Goodhart-Hartman Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Granite Mountain Investment Company.....	Served.....	310 00	38 75
Ingersoll Engineering and Construction Company.....	Paid.....	50 00	6 25
Kentucky Refining Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Lacko Chemical Company.....		35 00	4 38
Monarch Manufacturing Company.....	Served.....	25 00	3 13
National Home and Town Builders.....		40 00	5 00
Pacific Pure Food Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
Roblito Rubber Plantation Company.....		25 00	1 25
Ruud Manufacturing Company.....	Served.....	100 00	12 50
Thomas Cusack Company.....		110 00	13 75
United States Glass Company.....	Served.....	200 00	25 00
Vacuum Specialty Manufacturing Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 13
Amazon Oil Company.....		50 00	6 25
British American Oil Fields Corporation.....		25 00	3 13
El Dora Oil Company.....		35 00	4 38
Maricopa Oil Company.....	Paid.....	25 00	3 13
Nevada Midway Oil Company.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Potomac Oil Company.....		25 00	3 13
Providence Oil Company of Arizona.....		60 00	7 50
Section Six Oil Company.....	Served.....	30 00	3 75
Alpine Mining Company.....	Paid.....	30 00	3 75
California Montana Mining Company.....		35 00	4 38
Crown Lead Gold Mining, Milling and Transportation Com- pany.....		25 00	3 13
The Good Hope Mines Company.....		40 00	5 00
Golden Star Mines Company.....		50 00	6 25
Kanaka Gold Mining Company, Limited.....		50 00	6 25
Masonic Mountain Gold Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Pasadena El Monte Mining Company.....		50 00	6 25
Thermo Lead Company.....	Served.....	40 00	5 00
The United Mines Corporation.....	Served.....	50 00	6 25
Nevada Power Mining and Milling Company.....		100 00	12 50
Sovereign Fire Insurance Company.....		155 25	19 40
American Union Fire Insurance Company.....		1,898 30	237 29
Pacific Coast Inter Insurers.....		300 02	15 00
L. Ghriest—Newport Beach Electric Light and Power Com- pany.....		101 20	12 65
E. D. Boydston —Volcano Telephone and Telegraph Com- pany.....		84 60	10 57
Park Bank of Los Angeles.....		2,205 54	275 70
Crescent City Light, Water and Power Company exercised the right of revivor and paid in addition to the delinquen- cies for the fiscal years 1912-13 and 1913-14, the further sum of.....		94 00	
Which represents the tax due for the present fiscal year.			

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT

No.	Defendant	County	Charge	Judgment
				Date
1716	Edward Watson	Yuba	Murder	May 2, '11
1720	Thos. F. Smith	Sacramento	Murder	Dec. 12, '10
1725	W. J. O'Bryan	San Luis Obispo	Murder	June 9, '11
1732	Poolos Prantikos	San Francisco	Murder	Jan. 18, '12
1734	Dong Pok Yip	Contra Costa	Infamous crime	Oct. 6, '11
1736	Webb Edwards	Tulare	Rape	Apr. 17, '11
1743	Ah Lee et al.	Stanislaus	Murder	May 11, '12
1744	Frank Bauwaraerts	Riverside	Murder	June 6, '12
1753	Fred Frey	Mendocino	Check—no funds	Jan. 29, '12
1770	John Black	San Francisco	Robbery	Oct. 3, '04
1779	Daniel Fleming	Shasta	Murder	Jan. 19, '12
1781	Lee Nam Chin	San Joaquin	Murder	Jan. 2, '13
1783	Alvin H. Wright	San Francisco	Murder	Sept. 19, '04
1784	John Plath et al.	San Francisco	Section 337a, Penal Code	
1788	Cherry de St. Maurice	Sacramento	Selling liquor to minor	Dec. 6, '11
1789	Gordon Tufts, Jr.	Los Angeles	False pretenses	July 20, '12
1791	Jerry Allen	Colusa	Murder	Mar. 4, '13
1794	Fernando Mammilato	Alameda	Murder	Mar. 12, '13
1809	R. C. MacDonald	Orange	Rape	Oct. 11, '12
1819	S. E. Swearingen	Sacramento	Assault by life convict	July 1, '13
1820	Phil Strickler	Imperial	Lewd and lascivious act	Mar. 21, '13
1826	J. W. Elmore	Glenn	Murder	Apr. 21, '13
1835	Samuel J. Raber	Sacramento	Murder	Oct. 31, '13
1844	L. A. Larson	Los Angeles	Murder	Nov. 28, '13
1848	Burr L. Harris	Los Angeles	Murder	Nov. 25, '13
1850	John Bostick	Los Angeles	Murder	Jan. 3, '14
1858	Jos. Muller	Tehama	Selling liquor illegally	June 9, '13
1859	Jos. Muller	Tehama	Selling liquor illegally	June 30, '13
1860	Louis Bundy	Los Angeles	Murder	Feb. 10, '14
1861	John Rongo	Yolo	Murder	Jan. 24, '13
1866	J. C. Vertrees	Glenn	Burglary	June 18, '13
1889	Nat Weston	Alameda	Murder	July 27, '14

NOTE.—Cases in which the penalty is "DEATH" are original appeals to the Supreme

OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

of trial court Penalty	Transcript filed	Judgment of supreme court		Status of appeal
		Date	Penalty	
10 years, Folsom.....	Nov. 18, '11	June 14, '13	Reversed ..	Closed.
15 years, San Quentin.....	Jan. 23, '11	Jan. 8, '13	Reversed ..	Closed.
Life, San Quentin.....	July 11, '13	Mar. 5, '13	Affirmed...	Closed.
Death	Feb. 28, '12	Nov. 7, '12	Affirmed...	Closed.
6 months and \$500.....	Oct. 28, '11	Nov. 9, '12	Affirmed...	Closed.
15 years, Folsom.....	May 12, '11	Sept. 23, '12	Affirmed...	Closed.
Death	June 26, '12	Dec. 16, '12	Affirmed...	Closed.
Death	June 28, '12	Feb. 18, '13	Affirmed...	Closed.
18 months, San Quentin.....	Feb. 19, '12	Mar. 20, '13	Reversed ..	Closed.
25 years, San Quentin.....	Oct. 30, '12	Dec. 21, '12	Affirmed...	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	Feb. 5, '12	Nov. 1, '13	Reversed ..	Closed.
Death	Mar. 5, '13	Dec. 17, '13	Affirmed...	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	Oct. 30, '12	Jan. 9, '14	Affirmed...	Closed.
Demurrer to indictment.....	Nov. 11, '12	Sept. 30, '13	Affirmed...	Closed.
\$500 or 250 days.....	Mar. 9, '12	Sept. 24, '13	Affirmed...	Closed.
3 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 23, '12	Feb. 16, '13	Reversed ..	Closed.
Death	Mar. 26, '13	Dec. 24, '13	Affirmed...	Closed.
Death	Apr. 9, '13	July 6, '14	Affirmed...	Closed.
25 years, San Quentin.....	Nov. 25, '12	Mar. 30, '14	Affirmed...	Closed.
Death	Sept. 13, '13	June 18, '14	Affirmed...	Closed.
2 years, San Quentin.....	Apr. 19, '13	Apr. 9, '14	Affirmed...	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	Apr. 21, '13	Feb. 4, '14	Reversed ..	Closed.
Death	Dec. 11, '13			Submitted.
Death	Jan. 8, '14	May 29, '14	Affirmed...	Closed.
Death	Jan. 26, '14			Submitted.
Death	Jan. 29, '14	May 29, '14	Affirmed...	Closed.
\$200 and 60 days.....	June 28, '13			Submitted.
4 months, county jail.....	July 18, '13			Submitted.
Death	Mar. 24, '14			Ready.
25 years, San Quentin.....	Apr. 12, '13			Submitted.
10 years, San Quentin.....	July 10, '13			Submitted.
Death	Aug. 3, '14			Ready.

Court. The other cases are rehearings from the District Courts of Appeal.

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT

First Appeal

No.	Defendant	County	Charge	Judgment
				Date
386	Majara Singh	Fresno	Robbery	Feb. 19, '12
388	M. L. Brewer	Alameda	Murder	Mar. 11, '12
389	Edw. Donohue	San Francisco	Robbery	Mar. 22, '12
390	Oscar Arnold	San Francisco	Grand larceny	Mar. 23, '12
391	John White	Santa Clara	Murder	Mar. 28, '12
393	Emilio Chiesa	Santa Clara	Grand larceny	Apr. 1, '12
397	J. G. Henninger	Alameda	False pretenses	Apr. 12, '12
400	Edw. Wilson	San Francisco	Robbery	Apr. 17, '12
405	Louie Dene	San Francisco	Murder	May 25, '12
408	Lajos Perhaes	San Francisco	Rape	May 21, '12
409	Carl Mitchell	Santa Clara	Burglary	June 12, '12
410	David Anthony	San Francisco	Section 228, Penal Code	July 10, '12
411	Jas. R. Green	Santa Clara	False pretenses	July 24, '12
414	John Petee	San Francisco	Assault to murder	July 27, '12
416	C. Metzter	Fresno	Subornation of perjury	June 17, '12
418	Thos. B. Henry	Alameda	False pretenses	Sept. 17, '12
420	J. E. Bernard	Alameda	Forgery	Oct. 3, '12
422	Alvin H. Wright	San Francisco	Murder	Sept. 19, '04
423	James Lawton	San Francisco	Pandering	Sept. 14, '12
424	E. Sattler Simon	Alameda	Abortion	Nov. 4, '12
425	H. F. Ingersoll	San Francisco	Robbery	Oct. 7, '12
426	Frank Dunleavy	San Francisco	Section 337a, Penal Code	Demurrer to
427	Henry Freeman	San Francisco	Section 337a, Penal Code	Demurrer to
428	A. Johnson	San Francisco	Section 337a, Penal Code	Demurrer to
429	John Plath	San Francisco	Section 337a, Penal Code	Demurrer to
430	Jos. Smith	San Francisco	Section 337a, Penal Code	Demurrer to
431	Jake Hirsch	San Francisco	Pandering	Oct. 29, '12
432	Ong Gitt	Monterey	Murder	Dec. 2, '12
434	Chas. Bonner	San Francisco	Murder	Sept. 5, '12
436	Jos. Wing	San Francisco	Burglary	Nov. 4, '12
437	Jos. Wing	San Francisco	Burglary	Nov. 4, '12
438	Robt. Bradley	Alameda	Murder	Dec. 16, '12
439	A. J. Meadows et al.	San Francisco	False pretenses	Dec. 4, '12
440	Alfonso Silva	Alameda	Assault to murder	Dec. 27, '12
442	Wm. Bird	Alameda	Burglary	Jan. 13, '13
443	D. Martine	San Francisco	Grand larceny	Dec. 28, '12
444	Fred Reitzki	San Francisco	Pandering	Jan. 13, '13
447	Tony Marell	San Francisco	Pandering	Feb. 1, '13
448	J. E. King	Alameda	Embezzlement	Feb. 24, '13
449	Antone Mancuso	San Francisco	Rape	Feb. 18, '13
450	Wm. Stirgios	Alameda	Burglary	Mar. 3, '13
452	Rosy Guaragna	Alameda	Abortion	Mar. 19, '13
454	Yee Yunn	Monterey	Murder	Apr. 7, '13
455	Chew Buck Hue	Monterey	Murder	Apr. 7, '13
456	Ho Kim You	Monterey	Murder	Apr. 7, '13
462	W. W. Frazer	San Francisco	Section 115, Penal Code	May 2, '13
464	Irvine Hull	Fresno	Burglary	May 7, '13
465	Chas. H. Mills	San Francisco	Rape	May 10, '13
463	Frank A. Harden	San Francisco	Section 228, Penal Code	May 17, '13
439	Alberto Profumo	San Francisco	Murder	May 17, '13
470	Jas. E. Hunt	San Francisco	Forgery	May 23, '13
471	Geza Horvath	San Francisco	Rape	June 2, '13
472	Jos. Berger	San Francisco	Grand larceny	June 27, '13
474	Tsurube Tommaga	Alameda	Murder	July 21, '13
475	Geo. Powers	Contra Costa	Robbery	Aug. 4, '13
476	Arthur McPhee	San Francisco	Section 182, Penal Code	July 8, '13
477	Elmer Prather	Alameda	Forgery	Aug. 2, '13
478	Samuel Grubb	San Francisco	Pandering	Aug. 31, '13
479	Tony Fernando	San Francisco	Pimping	Aug. 9, '13
481	Rose Marks	San Francisco	Pandering	Aug. 14, '13
482	Wm. Hales	San Francisco	Murder	Aug. 16, '13
484	Henry Quan Chuck	San Francisco	Murder	Sept. 3, '13
487	K. Kamemaru	Fresno	Rape	Sept. 26, '13
488	Yee King	San Francisco	Murder	Sept. 30, '13
490	Calogero Balestieri	Marin	Murder	June 27, '13

OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

late District.

of trial court	Transcript filed	Judgment of appellate court		Hearing by supreme court	Status of appeal
		Date	Penalty		
7 years, Folsom	Mar. 13, '12	Oct. 18, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
13 years, San Quentin	Apr. 12, '12	Sept. 20, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
10 years, San Quentin	Apr. 6, '12	Oct. 7, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	Apr. 4, '12	Oct. 2, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
Life, Folsom	Apr. 15, '12	Oct. 18, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
8 years, San Quentin	Apr. 19, '12	Oct. 7, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
3 years, San Quentin	May 2, '12	Oct. 15, '12	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin	May 17, '12	Oct. 2, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
10 years, Folsom	June 17, '12	Oct. 16, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
7 years, San Quentin	June 27, '12	Oct. 4, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
5 years, Folsom	Aug. 1, '12	Oct. 7, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
4 years, San Quentin	July 23, '12	Dec. 12, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
7 years, San Quentin	Aug. 14, '12	May 9, '13	Reversed	Denied	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin	Aug. 22, '12	Oct. 18, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
8 years, San Quentin	Sept. 1, '12	Feb. 3, '13	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
3 years, San Quentin	Oct. 7, '12	Oct. 22, '12	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
1½ years, San Quentin	Oct. 25, '12	Jan. 31, '13			Closed.
10 years, San Quentin	Oct. 30, '12	Jan. 9, '14	Affirmed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
5 years, San Quentin	Oct. 14, '12	Jan. 31, '13	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
2 years, San Quentin	Nov. 21, '12	Feb. 3, '13	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
12 years, San Quentin	Nov. 4, '12	Apr. 25, '13	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Indictment sustained	Nov. 22, '12	Feb. 3, '13	Reversed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
Indictment sustained	Nov. 22, '12	Feb. 3, '13	Reversed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
Indictment sustained	Nov. 22, '12	Feb. 3, '13	Reversed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
Indictment sustained	Nov. 22, '12	Feb. 3, '13	Reversed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
Indictment sustained	Nov. 22, '12	Feb. 3, '13	Reversed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
3 years, San Quentin	Nov. 15, '12	Apr. 23, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
Life, San Quentin	Dec. 11, '12	Nov. 3, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
Life, San Quentin	Sept. 30, '12	Apr. 28, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
8 years, San Quentin	Dec. 3, '12	Oct. 20, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	Dec. 3, '12	Oct. 20, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
Life, Folsom	Dec. 28, '12	Oct. 15, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
3 years, San Quentin	Dec. 20, '12	June 12, '13	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	Jan. 15, '13	Aug. 4, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	Feb. 1, '13	Apr. 23, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
10 years, San Quentin	Jan. 11, '13	Apr. 23, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
2 years, San Quentin	Feb. 3, '13	Apr. 23, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
4 years, San Quentin	Feb. 26, '13	Aug. 4, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
6 years, San Quentin	Mar. 20, '13	Nov. 17, '13	Reversed		Closed.
8 years, San Quentin	Mar. 12, '13	Oct. 31, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
3 years, San Quentin	Mar. 25, '13	Oct. 15, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
2 years, San Quentin	Apr. 11, '13	Oct. 20, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
Life, San Quentin	Apr. 21, '13	May 13, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Life, San Quentin	Apr. 21, '13	May 13, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Life, San Quentin	Apr. 21, '13	May 13, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Dem. to inf. sustained	May 14, '13	Oct. 25, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	May 29, '13	June 23, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	May 28, '13	Sept. 15, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
12 years, San Quentin	June 4, '13	May 20, '14	Reversed		Closed.
Life, Folsom	July 2, '13	Nov. 28, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
1 year, San Quentin	July 14, '13	Feb. 6, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
7 years, San Quentin	July 14, '13	Nov. 20, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	July 28, '13	Aug. 15, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
Life, San Quentin	Aug. 9, '13				Pending.
17 years, San Quentin	Sept. 5, '13	Dec. 5, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
					Submitted.
6 years, San Quentin	Aug. 20, '13	Jan. 28, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
3½ years, San Quentin	Aug. 22, '13	Jan. 15, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
3 years, San Quentin	Sept. 3, '13	Sept. 15, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
2 years, San Quentin	Sept. 4, '13	May 27, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	Sept. 26, '13	Jan. 30, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Life, San Quentin	Sept. 22, '13	May 14, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin	Oct. 25, '13				Pending.
20 years, San Quentin	Oct. 25, '13	May 19, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Life, San Quentin	Nov. 1, '13		Affirmed	Denied	Closed.

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT
First Appellate Dis

No.	Defendant	County	Charge	Judgment
				Date
492	Joe De Martini	San Francisco	Pandering	Nov. 1, '13
493	Carmen Duke	Fresno	Burglary	Nov. 18, '13
494	August Lusinehi	San Francisco	Libel	Nov. 5, '13
495	R. B. Cradlebaugh	Contra Costa	Assault on prisoner	Dec. 3, '13
497	Peter Panagiot	San Francisco	Section 540, Penal Code	Nov. 27, '13
498	Almond Holloway	Santa Clara	Murder	Dec. 1, '13
499	Frederick A. Smurl	San Francisco	Murder	Nov. 29, '13
500	Arthur Stensel	Contra Costa	Lewd and lascivious act	Dec. 17, '13
501	Peter Cucchiette	Fresno	Rape	Dec. 15, '13
503	Basile Cassou	San Francisco	False pretenses	Dec. 20, '13
504	James Gibbs	San Francisco	Section 373, Penal Code	Dec. 24, '13
508	Chin You	San Francisco	False impersonation	Jan. 28, '14
509	Walton Cooper	San Francisco	Robbery	Jan. 12, '14
510	Thos. Moran	San Francisco	Burglary	Jan. 23, '14
512	A. J. Denton	Santa Cruz	Murder	Mar. 3, '14
513	Lee Stein	San Francisco	Grand larceny	Jan. 21, '14
515	C. W. McAlpine	Alameda	Section 593, Penal Code	Feb. 19, '14
518	Wm. Berry	San Francisco	Murder	Feb. 7, '14
520	S. P. Robbins	San Francisco	Infamous crime	Feb. 21, '14
525	Ah Fong	San Francisco	Practicing medicine without license	Mar. 7, '14
526	E. J. Eddards	Alameda	False pretenses	Mar. 31, '14
527	W. A. Todd	Alameda	Rape	Apr. 24, '14
528	Arthur Conley	San Francisco	Pimping	Mar. 14, '14
531	Hazel Lux	Alameda	Murder	May 9, '14
534	W. A. Finley	Alameda	Section 337, Penal Code	May 22, '14
535	Mary Vaughn	San Francisco	Grand larceny	Mar. 10, '14
536	Robert West	Alameda	Rape	June 8, '14
538	John C. Simons	Alameda	Assault to murder	June 6, '14
539	A. L. Hunt	Fresno	Manslaughter	May 25, '14
540	Antonio Amadio	Alameda	Rape	June 2, '14
541	Ben Ferns	Alameda	Burglary	Apr. 3, '14
542	L. R. Treat	San Francisco	Grand larceny	June 12, '14
543	Chow Juyan	San Francisco	Illegal practice of medicine	June 10, '14
544	Chas. L. Pryal	Alameda	Libel	June 19, '14
545	J. E. Raich	San Francisco	Section 238, Penal Code	June 22, '14
547	Chow Let	San Francisco	Illegal practice of medicine	July 8, '14
548	Yak Qginne	San Francisco	Illegal practice of medicine	July 6, '14
549	Tom J. Chong	San Francisco	Illegal practice of medicine	July 18, '14
551	Edward Zerman	San Francisco	Robbery	July 9, '14
552	Lawrence Charlton	San Francisco	False pretenses	July 29, '14

OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

trict—Continued.

of trial court	Transcript filed	Judgment of appellate court		Hearing by supreme court	Status of appeal
		Date	Penalty		
Penalty					
7 years, San Quentin.....	Nov. 22, '14	June 22, '14	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
3 years, San Quentin.....	Dec. 12, '13		Affirmed.....		Closed.
\$500 or 250 days in jail.....	Nov. 28, '13	May 28, '14	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
1 year county jail and fine....	Jan. 10, '14	May 16, '14	Affirmed.....		Closed.
1½ years, San Quentin.....	Dec. 11, '13	July 22, '14	Affirmed.....		Closed.
Life, San Quentin.....	Dec. 20, '13				Pending.
20 years, San Quentin.....	Dec. 29, '13	Sept. 15, '14	Affirmed.....		Closed.
3 years, San Quentin.....	Feb. 4, '13	Dec. 17, '13	Affirmed.....		Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	Jan. 10, '14	May 15, '14	Affirmed.....		Closed.
Dem. to inf. sustained.....	Jan. 16, '14				Pending.
Dem. to inf. sustained.....	Jan. 15, '14	Sept. 15, '14	Affirmed.....		Closed.
Dem. to inf. sustained.....	Feb. 18, '14				Pending.
25 years, San Quentin.....	Feb. 13, '14	Sept. 15, '14	Affirmed.....		Closed.
7½ years, San Quentin.....	Feb. 26, '14	Sept. 15, '14	Affirmed.....		Closed.
20 years, San Quentin.....	Apr. 4, '14				Submitted.
5 years, San Quentin.....	Feb. 26, '14	Sept. 15, '14	Affirmed.....		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin.....	Mar. 13, '14				Submitted.
4 years, San Quentin.....	Mar. 12, '14	Sept. 15, '14	Affirmed.....		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin.....	Mar. 16, '14				Submitted.
3 months and \$300.....	Mar. 31, '14				Submitted.
10 years, San Quentin.....	Apr. 28, '14				Submitted.
25 years, San Quentin.....	Mar. 16, '14				Pending.
4 years, San Quentin.....	May 8, '14				Pending.
Life, San Quentin.....	June 3, '14				Submitted.
1 year, county jail.....	June 15, '14				Pending.
1 year, San Quentin.....	Apr. 13, '14				Submitted.
15 years, San Quentin.....	June 26, '14				Submitted.
12 years, San Quentin.....	July 3, '14				Submitted.
8 years, San Quentin.....					Ready.
12 years, San Quentin.....	July 7, '14				Submitted.
15 years, San Quentin.....	July 7, '14				Pending.
6 years, San Quentin.....	July 9, '14				Submitted.
6 months, county jail, and \$600	July 9, '14				Submitted.
\$100 or 50 days.....	Aug. 2, '14				Submitted.
14 years, Folsom.....	July 26, '14				Pending.
180 days and \$600.....	Aug. 3, '14				Pending.
180 days and \$600.....	Aug. 3, '14				Pending.
180 days and \$600.....	Aug. 5, '14				Pending.
5 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 5, '14				Submitted.
4 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 7, '14				Pending.

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT

Second Appel

No.	Defendant	County	Charge	Judgment
				Date
229	S. H. Overacker	Orange	Murder	Nov. 20, '11
252	Teofil Klempke	San Luis Obispo	Burglary	May 16, '12
253	P. R. Stack	Orange	Check, no funds	May 6, '12
254	Lester Russell	Santa Barbara	Murder	May 16, '12
256	C. V. P. Watson	Los Angeles	Abortion	May 28, '12
259	Harry Hill	Inyo	Selling liquor	July 18, '12
260	J. G. Dalerden	San Diego	Burglary	May 4, '12
261	Kate Measor	Orange	Selling liquor	July 12, '12
267	Kate Measor	Orange	Selling liquor	July 12, '12
263	Gorham Tufts, Jr.	Los Angeles	False pretenses	July 20, '12
265	Aurelio Martinez	San Bernardino	Murder	Aug. 5, '12
267	Bernard C. Litz	Kern	False pretenses	June 27, '12
268	J. J. Kennedy	Kings	Illegal fishing	Sept. 16, '12
269	E. S. Keyes	Los Angeles	Infamous crime	Sept. 14, '12
271	J. C. Lopez	Los Angeles	Murder	Oct. 1, '12
272	R. C. MacDonald	Orange	Rape	Oct. 11, '12
274	E. E. Kirk	San Diego	Conspiracy	
276	Marvin Zaekary	Inyo	Murder	Dec. 13, '12
280	E. L. Johnson	Imperial	Conspiracy	Jan. 22, '13
288	Carl Warr	Los Angeles	Depositing explosives	Jan. 28, '13
291	Phil Strickler	Imperial	L. S. Act	
293	Quan Gin Gow	Los Angeles	Murder	Mar. 28, '14
294	Ira W. Holt	Los Angeles	Embezzlement	Apr. 9, '13
295	E. J. Barrett	Riverside	Murder	Apr. 12, '13
298	Avalon Crawley	Los Angeles	Murder	Apr. 17, '13
299	Wm. Wilson	Santa Barbara	Murder	May 12, '13
302	H. P. Morimmi	Santa Barbara	Selling liquor	June 6, '13
303	Alonzo Williams	San Luis Obispo	Embezzlement	June 9, '13
304	Lee Rial	Los Angeles	Grand larceny	May 26, '13
303	Walter Dean	Imperial	Murder	May 31, '13
307	N. A. Carmean	Los Angeles	Rape	July 14, '13
308	B. F. Ostrander	San Diego	Burglary	June 10, '13
310	L. E. Dadmun	San Diego	Grand larceny	July 3, '13
311	A. B. Smith	San Diego	Incest	July 1, '13
312	Samuel Cruse	Los Angeles	Neglect of minor	Aug. 16, '13
313	Joe Principi	Los Angeles	Arson	Sept. 25, '13
314	Lupe Gradies	San Diego	Rape	Oct. 21, '13
315	Louis Costa	Los Angeles	Rape	Oct. 21, '13
316	Wm. Bremer	San Diego	Murder	Nov. 12, '13
317	Paul Sanchez	Riverside	Rape	Oct. 9, '13
318	E. F. Kiser	Los Angeles	Murder	Nov. 15, '13
321	F. H. Rader	Kings	Assault to murder	Dec. 5, '13
323	Neils Svendsen	Los Angeles	Robbery	Dec. 16, '13
327	Leon Cory et al.	Los Angeles	Conspiracy	Dec. 8, '13
328	W. A. Iden	Tulare	Section 538, Penal Code	
330	O. A. Diller	San Diego	Section 367, Penal Code	Feb. 2, '14
331	Joshua E. Yontz	Los Angeles	False report	Dec. 15, '13
334	Mujo Vakojevich	Los Angeles	Murder	Jan. 28, '14
335	J. F. Allison	San Luis Obispo	Infamous crime	Feb. 18, '14
336	F. C. Rivera	Orange	Resisting officer	Feb. 20, '14
337	Otho J. Hoge	Los Angeles	Robbery	Feb. 14, '14
338	A. Isenberg	Los Angeles	Grand larceny	Mar. 3, '14
340	Robt. Gilmore	Los Angeles	Grand larceny	Mar. 10, '14
341	Philip Senegram	Los Angeles	Perjury	Mar. 2, '14
342	Sue Chung Kee	Kings	Selling liquor	Mar. 9, '14
343	John Walker	Los Angeles	Murder	Mar. 18, '14
344	Steve Polich	Los Angeles	Robbery	Apr. 3, '14
345	F. A. Peery	Kings	Rape	Apr. 25, '14
347	Jan You	Los Angeles	Pandering	May 5, '14
348	William Wilson	Santa Barbara	Murder	May 4, '14
349	A. J. Rouse	San Diego	Rape	May 22, '14
350	M. L. Greening	San Luis Obispo	Murder	May 23, '14
352	F. T. King et al.	San Diego	Adultery	May 26, '14
354	M. F. Cobral	Los Angeles	Murder	Apr. 24, '14

OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

late District.

of trial court Penalty	Transcript filed	Judgment of appellate court		Hearing by supreme court	Status of appeal
		Date	Penalty		
10 years, Folsom.....	Dec. 6, '11	Oct. 8, '12	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
1 year, San Quentin.....	June 1, '12	Sept. 16, '12	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	June 7, '12	Sept. 20, '12	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
6 years, San Quentin.....	May 16, '12	Sept. 9, '12	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
3 years, San Quentin.....	July 1, '12	Apr. 17, '13	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
\$350 or 175 days.....	Aug. 8, '12	Nov. 27, '12	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
3 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 12, '12	Oct. 20, '12	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
\$100 and 7 months.....	Aug. 14, '12	Nov. 12, '12	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
\$25 and 6 months.....	Aug. 14, '12	Nov. 23, '12	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
3 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 23, '12	Feb. 8, '13	Affirmed.....	Granted.....	See Sup. Ct.
30 years, Folsom.....	Aug. 28, '12	Nov. 12, '12	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
5 years, San Quentin.....	Oct. 3, '12	Jan. 7, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
\$100 or 50 days.....	Oct. 7, '12	May 6, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
9 years, San Quentin.....	Oct. 25, '12	Dec. 23, '12	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
20 years, Folsom.....	Nov. 8, '12	Feb. 13, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
25 years, San Quentin.....	Nov. 25, '12	Jan. 2, '13	Reversed.....	Granted.....	See Sup. Ct.
\$300 and 6 months.....	Dec. 4, '12	Apr. 28, '13	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
8 years, Folsom.....	Dec. 30, '12	July 10, '13	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
\$500 or 6 months.....	Feb. 19, '13	June 18, '13	Reversed.....	-----	Closed.
20 years, San Quentin.....	Apr. 14, '13	Sept. 15, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
2 years, San Quentin.....	Apr. 19, '13	Sept. 18, '13	Disagreed.....	-----	See Sup. Ct.
15 years, San Quentin.....	Apr. 26, '13	Dec. 17, '13	Reversed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
5 years, San Quentin.....	May 5, '13	Sept. 18, '13	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	May 8, '13	Sept. 25, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	May 26, '13	Nov. 25, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	June 6, '13	Dec. 17, '13	Reversed.....	-----	Closed.
\$500 or 250 days.....	June 25, '13	Oct. 27, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	June 25, '13	Oct. 27, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	July 8, '14	Jan. 23, '14	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
Life, San Quentin.....	July 22, '13	Feb. 4, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
15 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 4, '13	Dec. 1, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
New trial granted.....	Aug. 16, '13	Nov. 13, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
Demurrer sustained.....	Aug. 16, '13	Nov. 19, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
5 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 30, '13	Nov. 25, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
6 months, county jail.....	Oct. 8, '13	May 28, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
25 years, San Quentin.....	Oct. 30, '13	Jan. 29, '14	Reversed.....	-----	Closed.
2 years, San Quentin.....	Nov. 5, '13	Nov. 25, '13	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
8 years, San Quentin.....	Nov. 25, '13	June 10, '14	Reversed.....	-----	Closed.
Life, San Quentin.....	Nov. 29, '13	Apr. 10, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
3 years, San Quentin.....	Dec. 5, '13	Feb. 2, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	Dec. 17, '13	May 23, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
1½ years, San Quentin.....	Jan. 5, '14	May 15, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	Jan. 24, '14	June 18, '14	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
1 year, county jail.....	Feb. 3, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
5 years, San Quentin.....	Feb. 3, '14	May 29, '14	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
\$300 or 300 days.....	Feb. 26, '14	June 17, '14	Affirmed.....	Denied.....	Closed.
3 years, San Quentin.....	Feb. 27, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
7 years, San Quentin.....	Mar. 5, '14	Sept. 14, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	Mar. 12, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
\$1 and 18 months.....	Mar. 24, '14	May 21, '14	Reversed.....	-----	Closed.
10 days, Folsom.....	Mar. 26, '14	Sept. 14, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
2½ years, San Quentin.....	Mar. 27, '14	Sept. 2, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
2 years, San Quentin.....	Apr. 7, '14	Sept. 1, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
1½ years, San Quentin.....	Apr. 8, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
\$800 and 100 days.....	Apr. 10, '14	-----	-----	-----	Ready.
Life, San Quentin.....	Apr. 22, '14	-----	-----	-----	Ready.
6 years, Folsom.....	Apr. 30, '14	Sept. 15, '14	Affirmed.....	-----	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin.....	May 19, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
1½ years, San Quentin.....	June 5, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
9 years, San Quentin.....	June 6, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
6 months, county jail.....	June 10, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
Life, San Quentin.....	June 10, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
2 years, San Quentin.....	June 17, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
Life, San Quentin.....	June 23, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT

Second Appellate Dis

No.	Defendant	County	Charge	Judgment
				Date
356	Phil A. Kilfoil.....	Los Angeles ---	Rape	May 29, '14
358	Epitacio Valenzuela ---	Orange	Murder	June 11, '14
360	W. E. Davis.....	Los Angeles ---	Murder	May 29, '14
361	M. T. Kahler.....	Los Angeles ---	False pretenses	June 25, '14
362	Mike Mutich	Los Angeles ---	Grand larceny	July 6, '14
363	Jas. W. Byrnes.....	Los Angeles ---	Grand larceny	June 27, '14
364	W. L. A. Robertson.....	Los Angeles ---	Grand larceny	June 20, '14
365	Babu B. Roy.....	San Diego	Rape and incest.....	July 10, '14
367	Herbert Dyer	Orange	Rape	July 23, '14
368	F. B. Imamura.....	Los Angeles ---	Forgery	July 28, '14

OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

trict—Continued.

of trial court Penalty	Transcript filed	Judgment of appellate court		Hearing by supreme court	Status of appeal
		Date	Penalty		
20 years, San Quentin.....	July 1, '14	-----	-----	-----	Ready.
10 years, San Quentin.....	July 14, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
Life, San Quentin.....	July 22, '14	-----	-----	-----	Ready.
5 years, San Quentin.....	July 22, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
2 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 1, '14	-----	-----	-----	Ready.
10 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 1, '14	-----	-----	-----	Ready.
5 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 3, '14	-----	-----	-----	Ready.
5 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 12, '14	-----	-----	-----	Ready.
25 years, Folsom.....	Aug. 27, '14	-----	-----	-----	Submitted.
3 years, San Quentin.....	Aug. 28, '14	-----	-----	-----	Ready.

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT

Third Appel

No.	Defendant	County	Charge	Judgment
				Date
176	Daniel Fleming	Shasta	Murder	Jan. 19, '12
179	Cherry de St. Maurice	Sacramento	Selling liquor to child	Dec. 6, '11
182	W. A. Preston	Siskiyou	Rape	Apr. 9, '12
184	Wm. T. Blair	Napa	Embezzlement	Apr. 8, '12
186	Frank Silva	Sacramento	Rape	Mar. 18, '12
190	Harry Ashland	San Joaquin	Murder	May 20, '12
191	J. C. Carroll	San Joaquin	Grand larceny	May 18, '12
192	E. C. Brecker	San Joaquin	False pretenses	May 18, '12
193	Sam C. Tomskey	Yolo	False pretenses	
194	Philip Roselle	Mendocino	Murder	June 24, '12
196	Walter Flavin et al.	San Joaquin	Grand larceny	May 31, '12
200	C. T. Scott	Santa Cruz	Selling land twice	Sept. 4, '12
201	Theo Dallen	Siskiyou	Murder	Nov. 1, '12
202	Ernest Tyree	Mendocino	Grand larceny	Nov. 16, '12
206	C. A. Edgerton	Yolo	Neglect minor child	Oct. 4, '12
208	M. Beretoni	Yolo	Illegal sale of liquor	Dec. 11, '12
209	L. O. Salladay	Mendocino	Illegal sale of liquor	Mar. 1, '13
210	J. Whitlow	Butte	Assault to murder	Feb. 11, '13
211	Nat Lichtenstein	San Francisco	Section 182, Penal Code	Sept. 16, '12
212	John Rongo	Yolo	Murder	Jan. 24, '13
213	Geo. A. Duncan	Humboldt	Wife in house of prostitution	Mar. 8, '13
214	J. R. Woodley	Mendocino	Wife in house of prostitution	Mar. 25, '13
215	H. E. Hartman	Mendocino	Neglect of minor child	Apr. 5, '13
216	J. E. Elmore	Glenn	Murder	Mar. 31, '13
223	J. Kawasaki	Sacramento	Murder	Jan. 3, '13
226	H. L. Strickler	Colusa	Illegal sale of liquor	May 19, '13
228	Geo. Budd	San Joaquin	Neglect of minor child	Apr. 28, '13
230	Andrew Stein	Solano	Murder	May 27, '13
231	Joseph Muller	Tehama	Illegal sale of liquor	June 9, '13
232	J. P. Bowman	Del Norte	False pretenses	June 21, '13
233	J. C. Vertrees	Glenn	Burglary	June 18, '13
234	Joseph Muller	Tehama	Illegal sale of liquor	June 30, '13
235	F. Galli	Humboldt	Illegal sale of liquor	June 9, '13
236	Wm. Crawford	Glenn	Rape	July 17, '13
237	E. W. Scott	Sonoma	Rape	Apr. 22, '13
238	C. A. Kelly	Humboldt	Murder	July 22, '13
243	John Williams	Siskiyou	Rape	Nov. 21, '13
244	R. E. Bartol	Del Norte	Rape	Dec. 8, '13
245	Fred Hoosier	Del Norte	Rape	Dec. 8, '13
246	John Pedde et al.	Lassen	Assault to murder	Nov. 15, '13
247	F. L. Hall	Plumas	Murder	Dec. 8, '13
249	Wm. McGee	Napa	Bribery	Dec. 22, '13
250	H. N. Perry	Butte	Illegal sale of liquor	Jan. 19, '14
251	Antone Bonzani	Stanislaus	Rape	Nov. 3, '13
253	Richard Ford	Yuba	Murder	Feb. 5, '14
254	H. L. Suhr	Yuba	Murder	Feb. 5, '14
255	K. Osaki	San Joaquin	Robbery	Feb. 13, '14
256	Wm. West	Mendocino	Murder	Feb. 16, '14
260	Wm. Desmond	Santa Clara	Firearms in jail	Nov. 4, '13
261	Jack Akin	Butte	Rape	Jan. 29, '14
262	Otto Crietser	Del Norte	Rape	Feb. 24, '14
263	Orville Taggart	Del Norte	Rape	Feb. 24, '14
264	Leo Mandel	Sacramento	Pimping	Mar. 2, '14
265	Robert Drennan	Sacramento	Rape	Feb. 26, '14
266	Josephine Horn	Humboldt	Rape	Mar. 3, '14
267	W. J. Parrish	Butte	Rape	Mar. 9, '14
268	Antone Dabner	Napa	Lascivious act	Dec. 16, '13
271	Gus Petros	San Joaquin	Pandering	Apr. 29, '14
272	J. C. Selby	Modoc	Abandoning wife	May 8, '14
273	Henry Warner	Sonoma	Burglary	Oct. 20, '13
274	Joe Malone	Sonoma	Burglary	Oct. 3, '13
275	Gus Petros	San Joaquin	Female for prostitution	July 3, '14
279	C. E. Clayberg	Humboldt	Rape	July 28, '14
280	Harry Tolman	San Joaquin	Grand larceny	Aug. 1, '14
281	L. E. Price	San Joaquin	Rape	Apr. 3, '14

OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

late District.

of trial court	Transcript filed	Judgment of appellate court		Hearing by supreme court	Status of appeal
		Date	Penalty		
10 years, San Quentin	Feb. 5, '12	Nov. 1, '13	Affirmed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
\$500 or 250 days	Mar. 3, '12	Feb. 5, '13	Affirmed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
7 years, Folsom	Apr. 24, '12	Sept. 17, '12	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
10 years, Folsom	May 2, '12	Sept. 17, '12	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
7 years, Folsom	May 9, '12	Oct. 5, '12	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Life, San Quentin	May 5, '12	Oct. 22, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
2 years, San Quentin	June 5, '12	Oct. 2, '12	Affirmed		Closed.
2 years, San Quentin	June 24, '12	Oct. 23, '12	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Verdict set aside	July 4, '12	Dec. 18, '12	Reversed	Denied	Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	July 15, '12	Nov. 27, '12	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
10 years, Folsom	July 31, '12	Feb. 19, '13	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
7 years, San Quentin	Sept. 23, '12	Sept. 23, '12	Reversed		Closed.
15 years, San Quentin	Dec. 12, '12	Apr. 7, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	Dec. 12, '12	Apr. 17, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
1 year and \$1,000	Feb. 20, '13	Apr. 7, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
\$281.55 or 40 days	Feb. 27, '13	July 2, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
\$400 or 200 days	Apr. 7, '13	Aug. 13, '13	Reversed		Closed.
9 years, San Quentin	Mar. 23, '13	Feb. 2, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Fine or imprisonment	Oct. 18, '12	Aug. 18, '13	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
25 years, San Quentin	Apr. 12, '13	Apr. 25, '13	Disagreed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
4 years, San Quentin	Apr. 17, '13	July 2, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	Apr. 19, '13	Sept. 17, '13	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
\$10 per month	June 5, '13	Oct. 21, '13	Reversed	Denied	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin	Apr. 21, '13	Oct. 23, '13	Disagreed		See Sup. Ct.
Life, Folsom	Jan. 23, '13	Oct. 28, '13	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Demurrer sustained	May 30, '13	June 30, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
9 months, county jail	June 6, '13	Mar. 17, '14	Reversed		Closed.
Life, Folsom	June 18, '13	Oct. 28, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
4 months, county jail	June 28, '13	Feb. 13, '14	Affirmed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
6 years, San Quentin	July 7, '13	June 13, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
10 years, San Quentin	July 10, '13	Apr. 22, '14	Affirmed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
\$250 or 60 days	July 18, '13	Feb. 13, '14	Affirmed	Granted	See Sup. Ct.
\$400 or 200 days	July 21, '13	Oct. 27, '13	Affirmed		Closed.
30 years, San Quentin	July 29, '13	May 7, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
10 years, Folsom	Aug. 25, '13	May 12, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
2 years, San Quentin	Sept. 2, '13	Feb. 23, '14	Reversed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	Dec. 11, '13	May 29, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
40 years, San Quentin	Dec. 23, '14	June 1, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
35 years, Folsom	Dec. 23, '13	June 10, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
3 years, San Quentin	Jan. 8, '14	June 25, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
8 years, San Quentin	Jan. 12, '14	Sept. 2, '14	Reversed		Closed.
5 years, Folsom	Feb. 18, '14	May 23, '14	Reversed	Denied	Closed.
\$400 or 5 months	Feb. 19, '14	Sept. 2, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
7 years, Folsom	Dec. 5, '13	May 23, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
Life, Folsom	Feb. 25, '14	Sept. 10, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
Life, Folsom	Feb. 25, '14	Sept. 10, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
8 years, San Quentin	Mar. 6, '14	Aug. 29, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
Life, San Quentin	Mar. 9, '14	Sept. 4, '14	Reversed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	Dec. 18, '13	May 7, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
7 years, San Quentin	Mar. 24, '14	Sept. 4, '14	Reversed		Closed.
5 years, San Quentin	Mar. 30, '14				Submitted.
5 years, San Quentin	Mar. 30, '14				Submitted.
2 years, Folsom	Apr. 7, '14				Submitted.
14 years, Folsom	Apr. 7, '14				Submitted.
4 years, San Quentin	Apr. 13, '14				Submitted.
15 years, San Quentin	Apr. 23, '14	Aug. 26, '14	Affirmed	Denied	Closed.
25 years, Folsom	Apr. 24, '14				Submitted.
New trial granted	June 3, '14	July 28, '14	Affirmed		Closed.
2 years, Folsom	July 25, '14				Ready.
14 years, Folsom	Aug. 1, '14				Submitted.
15 years, Folsom	Aug. 1, '14				Submitted.
5 years, San Quentin	Aug. 14, '14				Ready.
7 years, San Quentin	Sept. 2, '14				Ready.
3 years, San Quentin	Sept. 15, '14				Ready.
10 years, San Quentin	May 5, '14				Ready.

REPORT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.
Criminal Prosecution (Felonies) in the Superior Courts.

County	District attorney	Population	Number of persons charged	Convictions	Acquittals	Dismissed, charged on habeas corpus, etc.	Pleaded guilty	Pending	Death	State's prison	Other institutions	Fined, imprisoned, etc.	Other-wise disposed of	Awaiting sentence
Alameda	W. H. L. Hynes	246,131	575	324	52	114	83	2	1	213	60	133		
Alpine	Otto K. Grau	309												
Amador	Wm. G. Snyder	9,083	12	2	2	3	4	1		5	1			
Butte	Geo. F. Jones	27,301	63	10		5	43			45		10		
Calaveras	Will A. Dower	9,171	25	4	3	2	15	1		10		6		1
Columbia	Seth Millington	7,732	40	14	5	3	16	2	1	5	3	14		7
Contra Costa	A. B. McKenzie	31,674	89	19	6	28	36			28	14	12		1
Del Norte	Edw. C. Hensch	2,447	18	4	1	1	12			14		2		
Ej Dorado	Geo. H. Thompson	7,492	7			1	4	1		3	1			
Fresno	M. F. McCormick	75,657	269	35	12	91	116	14		58	11	67		3
Gleann	Claude F. Purkitt	7,172	50	11	4	13	21	1		9	4	5		14
Humboldt	Arthur W. Hill	33,857	47	8	1	14	23	1		22		8		1
Imperial	Phil D. Swing	13,591	151	28	17	31	66	9		56	10	28		2
Inyo	Frank C. Scherrer	6,974	10	1	2	1	6			46	5	22		2
Kern	Rowan Irwin	37,715	155	28	8	53	56	10		46	15	22		1
Kings	J. L. C. Irwin	16,230	33	3	6	9	12	3		11	1	2		1
Lake	C. M. Crawford	5,536	10	7	3					2		5		
Lassen	C. P. Johnson	4,802	28	7		5	11	3		12		6		
Los Angeles	J. D. Fredericks	504,131	1,847	282	80	410	900	85	4	471	204	590	29	4
Madra	W. H. Larew	8,363	29	3	1	4	20	1		9	7	7		
Marin	Thos. P. Boyd	25,114	30	4	9	2	11	4		6	3	5		1
Mariposa	R. B. Stolder	3,953	4			1	2	1		1				
Mendocino	Robt. Duncan	23,029	88	18	5	21	39	5		26	9	22		
Merced	H. S. Shaffer	15,148	65		1	5	52	7		11	18	22		1
Modoc	C. S. Baldwin	6,191	11	2	2	2	5			6		1		
Mono	Pat R. Parker	2,042												
Monterey	F. W. Sargent	24,146	67	5	6	14	39	3		17	2	24		1
Napa	Nathan F. Coombs	19,890	25	7	2	7	8	1		11		4		
Nevada	F. L. Arbogast	14,955	11	4	3	3	11			9	1	4		1
Orange	L. A. West	34,436	219	42	3	4	59	11	1	48	22	30		
Placer	A. E. Clark	18,237	72	4	6	9	51	2		38	14			3
Plumas	M. C. Kerr	5,259	27	2	5	1	11	4		11		4		2
Riverside	Lyman Evans	34,696	83	19	1	20	42	4	1	42	9	8		1

Sacramento	67,806	215	18	11	28	156	2	2	133	13	25	1	
San Benito	8,041	6	34	13	56	95	3	3	59	11	57	2	
San Bernardino	56,706	201	57	49	102	131	16	16	80	15	88	1	
San Diego	61,565	335	584	204	261	659	202	202	385	163	574	87	
San Francisco	416,912	1,910	584	204	261	659	202	202	385	163	574	87	
San Joaquin	50,731	316	43	6	36	212	2	1	195	26	28	2	
San Luis Obispo	19,383	40	5	5	5	25	3	3	8	9	11	8	
San Mateo	23,585	67	14	11	18	24	24	24	19	5	14	14	
Santa Barbara	27,738	39	3	2	12	24	15	15	67	7	60	60	
Santa Clara	85,539	187	10	2	36	124	3	3	34	5	6	5	
Santa Cruz	26,140	56	7	2	6	38	3	3	11	1	5	5	
Shasta	18,920	38	1	5	16	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Sierra	4,098	4	8	5	13	18	1	1	20	3	3	3	
Siskiyou	18,801	44	2	4	17	29	1	1	15	3	13	13	
Solano	27,559	53	2	3	12	52	3	3	32	1	27	27	
Sonoma	48,394	78	8	5	20	20	7	7	22	10	5	5	
Stanislaus	22,522	69	17	5	20	20	1	1	9	9	9	9	
Sutter	6,328	10	3	6	4	6	1	1	12	8	17	17	
Tehama	11,401	48	12	6	4	25	2	2	38	1	19	19	
Tribity	3,301	4	3	1	14	56	3	3	6	1	1	1	
Tulare	35,400	81	3	5	12	4	15	15	42	7	29	29	
Tuolumne	9,979	35	4	4	35	64	4	4	19	3	9	9	
Ventura	18,347	121	14	4	8	20	2	2	28	3	10	10	
Yolo	13,925	40	8	2	8	20	1	1	28	3	10	10	
Yuba	10,042	87	22	14	31	19	1	1	28	3	10	10	
Totals	8,177	1,772	695	1,048	3,691	461	11	11	2,509	707	2,027	102	47

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Sixty-fourth Fiscal Year.

	Appropriation	Amount expended	Balance
<i>Contingent Fund.</i>			
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year.....	\$2 84		
Appropriation for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	2,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$1,992 80	\$10 04
<i>Traveling Fund.</i>			
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year.....	\$90 80		
Appropriation for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	500 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$552 05	\$38 75
<i>Costs of Suit Fund.</i>			
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year.....	\$1,264 92		
Appropriation for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	3,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$2,968 73	\$1,296 19
<i>Library Fund.</i>			
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year.....	\$125 20		
Appropriation for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	1,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$1,123 90	\$1 30
<i>Rent Fund.</i>			
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year.....			
Appropriation for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$2,400 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$2,400 00	
<i>Printing Fund.</i>			
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year.....	\$1,853 15		
Appropriation for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	3,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$1,410 25	\$8,442 90

Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year.

	Appropriation	Amount expended	Balance
<i>Contingent Fund.</i>			
Appropriation for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$2,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$1,999 79	\$0 21
<i>Traveling Fund.</i>			
Appropriation for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$500 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$419 30	\$80 70
<i>Costs of Suit Fund.</i>			
Appropriation for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$3,750 00		
Amount returned during sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	29 90		
Amount expended during sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$2,039 01	\$1,740 89
<i>Library Fund.</i>			
Appropriation for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$1,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$901 45	\$98 55

Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year—Continued.

	Appropriation	Amount expended	Balance
<i>Rent Fund.</i>			
Appropriation for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$3,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$2,400 00	\$600 00
<i>Printing Fund.</i>			
Appropriation for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$3,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$1,344 53	\$1,655 47
<i>Fund for Conserving State Lands.</i>			
Created by an act of the legislature entitled "An act making appropriations for the government of the State of California for the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth fiscal years," approved June 10, 1913.....	\$5,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$25 50	\$4,974 50

Statement of Special Funds Created by Act of the Legislature, Approved June 14, 1906.

	Appropriation	Amount expended	Balance
<i>Contingent Fund.</i>			
Created by an act of the legislature entitled "An act making an appropriation for the contingent expenses of the office of Attorney General," approved June 14, 1906.....	\$2,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$1,977 98	\$22 02
<i>Law Book Fund.</i>			
Created by an act of the legislature entitled "An act making an appropriation for the purchase of law books for the Attorney General," approved June 14, 1906.....	\$5,000 00		
Amount expended during sixty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$4,997 24	\$2 76

INDEX TO CASES.

A	PAGE		PAGE
Aalwyns Law Institute vs. Roberts	36	Bartol, People vs.	76
Abrams vs. Kingsbury	20	Bauwaraerts, People vs.	66
Ah Fong, People vs.	70	Beadle vs. Westfall et al.	47
Ah Lee et al., People vs.	66	Belli vs. State et al.	37
Aiken vs. Kingsbury	25	Beretoni, People vs.	76
Aikins vs. Kingsbury	17	Berger, People vs.	68
Ainsworth vs. Kingsbury	24	Bernard, People vs.	68
Akin, People vs.	76	Berry, People vs.	70
Alameda County vs. Nye	27	Bird, People vs.	68
Alberger vs. Kingsbury	21	Bixby Co. vs. Roberts	40
Alberson vs. Kingsbury	23	Black, People vs.	66
Allen, Estate of	27	Blair, People vs.	76
Allen, People vs.	66	Blix, Estate of	27
Allis Chalmers Co. vs. Jordan	44	Blue & Gold Brew. Co. vs. Roberts	31
Allis Chalmers Co. vs. Roberts	33	Board of Control, City of San Fran- cisco vs.	19
Allison, People vs.	72	Board of Control, U'Ren vs.	20
All Persons, Muller et al. vs.	28	Bonnemort vs. Kingsbury	68
All Persons, Thornton vs.	28	Bonner, People vs.	25
All Persons, Title I. & G. Co. vs.	46	Borst vs. Kingsbury	66
Amadio, People vs.	70	Bostick People vs.	36
American Bridge Co. vs. Roberts	33	Boston Inv. Co. vs. Roberts	76
American Express Co. vs. Roberts	38	Bowman, People vs.	76
American S. & W. Co. vs. Curry	43	Bonzani, People vs.	47
American S. & W. Co. vs. Jordan	43, 45	Boydston et al., State vs.	68
American S. & W. Co. vs. Roberts	34	Bradley, People vs.	19
American Union F. I. Co., State vs.	47	Brady, Estate of	26
Anderson vs. Kingsbury	21	Branstead vs. Kingsbury	76
Anthony, People vs.	68	Brecker, People vs.	21
Arcata & Mad River R. R. Co. vs. Roberts	41	Bredhoff vs. Kingsbury	72
Archer vs. Kingsbury	24, 26	Bremer, People vs.	68
Arnest vs. Kingsbury	22	Brewer, People vs.	26
Arnold, People vs.	68	Brewer vs. Kingsbury	21
Ashland, People vs.	76	Brookings vs. Kingsbury	25
Atkinson vs. Dept. of Engineering	18	Brown vs. Kingsbury	35
Atkinson vs. Roberts	18, 30	Brown & Sons vs. Roberts	29
Atlas Wonder Mining Co. vs. Jordan	44	Brown et al., State vs.	27
Aurora Shipping Co. vs. Roberts	41	Bruce, Estate of	24
Austin vs. Kingsbury	24	Bryan vs. Kingsbury	30
Aylsworth, City of Los Angeles, vs.	46	Bryant & May vs. Roberts	76
		Budd, People vs.	66
		Bundy, People vs.	23
		Bunzel vs. Kingsbury	42
		Burlingame Grove Co. vs. Roberts	42
		Burns Bros. Bag. Co. vs. Roberts	41
		Butte County R. R. Co. vs. Roberts	22
		Butters vs. Kingsbury	74
		Brynes, People vs.	
			C
		Cal. Canneries Co. vs. Roberts	35
		Cal. Fish Co. et al., State vs.	16

	PAGE		PAGE
Cal. Guaranty Co. vs. Roberts	42	Crittenden, etc. vs. Superior Court	18
Cal. Home Bldg. Co. vs. Roberts	42	Crocker National Bank vs. Roberts	15
Cal. S. D. & T. Co., Drum vs.	29	Cruse, People vs.	72
Cal. S. D. & T. Co. Roberts vs.	29	Cudahy Packing Co. vs. Roberts	32
Cal. S. D. & T. Co., Sacramento Elec. Gas & Ry. Co., et al. vs.	29	Curry, American S. & W. Co. vs.	43
Cal. S. D. & T. Co. vs. State	32	Curry, Ross vs.	43
Carmean, People vs.	72		
Carroll, People vs.	76	D	
Cassou, People vs.	70	Dabner, People vs.	76
Chambers, Fassett vs.	47	Dace vs. Kingsbury	20
Chambers, Miller & Lux vs.	46	Dadmun, People vs.	72
Chambers, Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. vs.	19	Dalerden, People vs.	72
Charlton, People vs.	70	Dallen, People vs.	76
Chatfield vs. Kingsbury	21	Davis vs. Kingsbury	25
Chester, Ex parte	48	Davis, Estate of	27
Chew Bock Hue, People vs.	68	Davis, Jacob Z., Estate vs. Roberts	33
Chiesa, People vs.	68	Davis vs. Kingsbury	25
Chin You, People vs.	70	Davis, People vs.	74
Childrens' Vehicle Corp., vs. Jordan	44	Day Co., Thomas, vs. Jordan	45
Chong, People vs.	70	Dean, People vs.	72
Chow Let, People vs.	70	Decamp vs. Veterans' Home of Cal.	46
Church vs. Kingsbury	22	de Fremery Co. vs. Roberts	42
Clark, Melville, Piano Co. vs. Jordan	18	Delaney vs. Kingsbury	24
Clayberg, People vs.	76	Del Norte Co. vs. Roberts	40
Clough vs. Kingsbury	25	de Martini, People vs.	70
Cluett, Peabody & Co. vs. Jordan	18	Dene, People vs.	68
Cluett, Peabody & Co. vs. Roberts	39	Dental Examiners, Lassen vs.	19, 46
Coast Counties Light & Power Co. vs. Roberts	17	Denton, People vs.	70
Cobral, People vs.	72	Deseret W., O. & I. Co. vs. State	15, 17
Cochrane vs. Kingsbury	21	Desmond, People vs.	76
Coechiette, People vs.	70	de St. Maurice, People vs.	66, 76
Collins, Ex parte	48	Diamond Match Co. vs. Jordan	43
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. vs. Roberts	31	Diamond Match Co. vs. Roberts	40, 41
Conley, People vs.	70	Dickson vs. Eaton, et al.	37
Consolidated Heat, Light & Power Co. vs. Roberts	33	Dickson vs. Kingsbury	20
Continental B. & L. Assn. vs. Roberts	36	Diller, People vs.	72
Continental B. & L. Assn., State vs.	18	Dillon vs. Kingsbury	25
Cook, Estate of	27	Dolbeer Carson L. Co. vs. Roberts	33
Cooper, People vs.	70	Dollar S. S. Co. vs. Roberts	33
Cords vs. Kingsbury	24	Dong Pok Yip, People vs.	66
Cory et al., People vs.	72	Donohue, People vs.	68
Costa, People vs.	72	Donovan vs. Kingsbury	21
Costello vs. Kingsbury	24	Drennan, People vs.	76
County Bank of San Luis Obispo vs. Roberts	30	Drum vs. Cal. S. D. & T. Co. et al.	29
Cox vs. Roberts	38	Duffy et al., Roberts vs.	19
Cradlebaugh, People vs.	70	Duke, People vs.	70
Crawford, People vs.	76	Duncan, People vs.	76
Crawley, People vs.	72	Dunleavy, People vs.	68
Crescent City L. & P. Co., State vs.	46	Dunn vs. Kingsbury	26
Crescent City L., W. & P. Co. vs. State	47	Dyer, People vs.	74
Crietser, People vs.	76		
Crittenden et al. vs. State	29	E	
		Eaton et al, Dickson vs.	37
		Eddards, People vs.	70
		Edes vs. State	28
		Edgerton, People vs.	76
		Edwards, People vs.	66
		Elmore, People vs.	66, 76

	PAGE		PAGE
Emille vs. Kingsbury	25	Hanley vs. Kingsbury	24
Engineering Dept. of, Atkinson vs.	18	Hansen vs. Kingsbury	21
Eppeline, Estate of	27	Harden, People vs.	68
Equalization, Board of, S. D. & A. Ry. Co. vs.	16	Harris, People vs.	66
Equalization, Board of, et al., County of San Bernardino vs.	18	Hartman, People vs.	76
Erickson et al. vs. Keane	28	Hartford Fire I. Co., vs. Jordan et al.	17
Eshleman et al., Southern Pacific Co. et al. vs.	15	Havens vs. Hillegras et al.	28
F			
Falvey vs. Kingsbury	22, 23	Hawkhurst vs. Kingsbury	23
Fassett vs. Chambers	47	Heise vs. Kingsbury	24
Fay vs. Kingsbury	24	Hendy, Joshua, Iron Works vs. Jordan	45
Fay vs. State	29	Hendy, Joshua, Iron Works vs. Rob- erts	33
Feeney vs. Kingsbury	21	Henninger, People vs.	68
Fernando, People vs.	68	Henry, People vs.	68
Ferns, People vs.	70	Henshall vs. Kingsbury	23
Field vs. State	28	Hill, People vs.	72
Figel vs. State	28	Hill vs. Kingsbury	23, 26
Fillmore vs. Kingsbury	21	Hillegras et al., Havens vs.	28
Fins, People vs.	70	Hirsch, People vs.	68
Field vs. State	28	Hirschman vs. Kingsbury	25
Figel vs. State	28	Hobart Estate Co. vs. Roberts	30
Fillmore vs. Kingsbury	21	Hoge, People vs.	72
Finley, People vs.	70	Ho Kim You, People vs.	68
Fisher vs. Kingsbury	22	Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson vs. Rob- erts	30
Flavin et al. People vs.	76	Hollis, Estate of	27
Fleming, People vs.	66, 76	Holloway, People vs.	70
Fontana Development Co. vs. Roberts	35	Holt, People vs.	72
Ford, People vs.	76	Honey Lake Valley Co. vs. Kingsbury	22
Frazer, People vs.	68	Honolulu Con. Oil Co. vs. Roberts	34
Freeman, People vs.	68	Hoosier, People vs.	76
Frey, People vs.	66	Horst, E. Clemens, Co. vs. State	44
G			
Galli, People vs.	76	Horn, People vs.	76
Garnett et al., City of Los Angeles vs.	28	Horvath, People vs.	68
General Petroleum Co. vs. Roberts	38	Hull, People vs.	68
Gershon vs. Kingsbury	25	Humboldt Northern Ry Co. vs. Rob- erts	34
Ghriest et al., State vs.	46, 47	Hume Bennett Lumber Co. vs. Roberts	42
Gibbs, People vs.	70	Hunt, People vs.	68
Gieger vs. Kingsbury	20	Hunt, People vs.	70
Gilman vs. Kingsbury	23	Hyman Bros. Co. vs. Roberts	37
Gilmore, People vs.	72	I	
Git, People vs.	68	Iden, People vs.	72
Glen Blair Redwood Co. vs. Roberts	40	Imamura, People vs.	74
Goble vs. Roberts	40	Inderrieden, J. B. Co. vs. Jordan	44
Gomes vs. Kingsbury	23	Inderrieden, J. B. Co. vs. Roberts	34
Gottheim vs. Kingsbury	25	Ingersoll, People vs.	68
Gradies, People vs.	72	Inman vs. Kingsbury	22
Green, People vs.	68	Isaacson vs. Kingsbury	24
Greening, People vs.	72	Isenberg, People vs.	72
Grubb, People vs.	68	J	
Guaragana, People vs.	68	Jackpot Con. Mining Co. vs. Jordan	44
H			
Haas Bros. vs. Roberts	35	Jackson vs. Kingsbury	26
Hagar vs. Kingsbury	26	James Company vs. Roberts	35
Hail, People vs.	76	Jan You, People vs.	72
Hales, People vs.	68	Jesse Moore Hunt Co. vs. Jordan	44

	PAGE		PAGE
Jesse Moore Hunt Co. vs. Roberts	39	Lopez, People vs.	72
Johansen, Ex parte	48	Loring vs. Kingsbury	24
Johnson vs. Kingsbury	26	Los Angeles, City of, vs. Aylsworth	46
Johnston et al., Rickon et al. vs.	32	Los Angeles, City of, vs. Garnett et al.	28
Johnson, People vs.	72	Los Angeles, City of, vs. Shatto et al.	46
Johnson, People vs.	68	Los Animas & San Joaquin Land Co. vs. Roberts	31
Juyan, People vs.	70	Lowell vs. Kingsbury	23
K			
Kady vs. Kingsbury	24	Lusinchi, People vs.	70
Kahler, People vs.	74	Lux, People vs.	70
Kamemaru, People vs.	68	Lyon vs. Kingsbury	26
Kawasaki, People vs.	76	Lyon & Hoag vs. Roberts	36
Keane, Erickson et al. vs.	28	M	
Keane, Miller & Lux vs.	28	Malone, People vs.	76
Keane, Schmidt Construction Co. vs.	46	Mammilato, People vs.	66
Kelly, People vs.	76	Manasse vs. Kingsbury	25
Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Co. vs. Jordan	19	Mancuso, People vs.	68
Kelsey et al., City of Oakland vs.	32	Mandel, People vs.	76
Kemp vs. Kingsbury	25	Marcell, People vs.	68
Kennedy, People vs.	72	Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. et al. vs. Jordan	45
Kennedy Mining & Milling Co. vs. Roberts	32	Marks, People vs.	68
Kern Trading & Oil Co. vs. Associated Pipe Line Co. et al.	15	Maritime Ins. Co. vs. Roberts	35
Keyes, People vs.	72	Martin & Co. vs. Roberts	35
Keystone Match Case Co. vs. Roberts	42	Martine, People vs.	68
Kilfoil, People vs.	74	Martinez, People vs.	72
King, People vs.	68	Massachusetts Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Roberts	39
King et al., People vs.	72	Matson Navigation Co. vs. Jordan	45
Kirk, People vs.	72	Matson Navigation Co. vs. Roberts	31, 39
Kiser, People vs.	72	Matsson vs. State	29
Klempke, People vs.	72	Meadows et al. vs. People	68
Knapp vs. Kingsbury	23	Measor, People vs.	72
Kreiss vs. Kingsbury	25	Melville-Clark Piano Co. vs. Jordan	18
L			
Lake vs. Kingsbury	22	Mendocino Lumber Co. vs. Roberts	40
Lakeside Farm Co. et al., State vs.	47	Mercantile National Bank vs. Roberts	15
Lake Tahoe Ry. & Trans. Co. vs. Rob- erts	17, 41	Mergenthaler Linotype Co. vs. Roberts	38
Langhorne vs. State	28	Metzer, People vs.	68
Larson, People vs.	66	Michigan Trust Co. vs. Roberts	42
Lassen vs. Dental Examiners	19, 46	Miller, Ex parte	48
Lauritzen vs. Kingsbury	21	Miller vs. Kingsbury	23
Lauritzen Co. vs. State	28	Miller vs. Pillsbury et al.	16
Lawton, People vs.	68	Miller & Lux vs. Chambers	46
Laymance et al., City of Piedmont vs.	28	Miller & Lux vs. Keane	28
Lee Nam Chin, People vs.	66	Miller & Lux vs. Roberts	31
Levee Dist. No. 1 et al., Southern Pacific Co. vs.	18	Miller & Lux vs. State	45
Lichtenstein, People vs.	76	Mills, People vs.	68
Little vs. Kingsbury	20	Mitchell, Ex parte	48
Livingston Bros Inc. vs. Roberts	35	Mitchell, People vs.	68
Litz, People vs.	72	MacDonald, People vs.	66, 72
Lobb vs. Kingsbury	23	McAlpine, People vs.	70
Lockard vs. Kingsbury	21	McAuliffe vs. Roberts	31, 32
		McCarthy, Estate of	27
		McClure vs. Nye	20
		McCord vs. Kingsbury	20
		McDonald vs. Kingsbury	22

	PAGE		PAGE
McGee, People vs.-----	76	Pacific Coast Redwood Co. vs. Roberts	40
McGrath vs. Kingsbury-----	20	Pacific Coast S. S. Co. vs. Jordan	43
McPhee, People vs.-----	68	Pacific Coast Steel Co. vs. Roberts	42
Mono County vs. State-----	46	Pacific Electric Ry. Co. vs. Rolkin	
Mono County Irrigation Co. vs.		et al.	18
State-----	46, 47	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. vs. Rob-	
Moore vs. Kingsbury-----	21	erts-----	17, 19, 38
Moran, People vs.-----	70	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. vs. State	46
Morimmi, People vs.-----	72	Pacific Power Co. vs. State-----	32
Muir vs. U. S. and State of California	15	Pacific Ship Building Co. vs. Roberts	42
Muller, People vs.-----	66, 76	Pacific Shipping Co. vs. Roberts-----	41
Muller et al. vs. All Persons-----	28	Panagiot, People vs.-----	70
Murphy, Grant & Co. vs. Roberts-----	36	Parrish, People vs.-----	76
Mutich, People vs.-----	74	Park Bank of L. A., State vs.-----	47
Mysell Rollins Bank Note Co. vs. Jordan		Parra, Ex parte-----	48
-----	45	Parker vs. Kingsbury-----	22, 25
N			
National Casualty Co. vs. Williams		Pascoe vs. Kingsbury-----	26
et al.-----	28	Patterson vs. Kingsbury-----	22
National Surety Co. vs. Roberts-----	40	Pedde et al., People vs.-----	76
National Tube Co. vs. Roberts-----	34	Peery, People vs.-----	72
Nelson vs. Kingsbury-----	22	Peoples Water Co. vs. Roberts-----	30
Nelson, Chas., Co. vs. Roberts-----	41	Perhacs, People vs.-----	68
Neustadter Bros. vs. Roberts-----	35	Perry, People vs.-----	76
Nevada Petroleum Co. vs. Roberts-----	32	Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co. vs.	
New Home Sewing Co. vs. Jordan-----	45	Roberts-----	19
Newport Beach Elec. Light & Power		Petee, People vs.-----	68
Co. et al., State vs.-----	47	Petros, People vs.-----	76
Nichol vs. Kingsbury-----	25	Pezet vs. Kingsbury-----	23
Northern Com'l Co. vs. Roberts-----	36	Pfeiffer vs. Kingsbury-----	20
Northern Navigation Co. vs. Roberts		Pfister vs. Kingsbury-----	20
-----	36	Physicians' Defense Co. vs. Cooper--	15
Northern Redwood Lumber Co. vs.		Pick, Albert, Co. vs. Jordan-----	18
Roberts-----	41	Piedmont, City of vs. Laymance et al.	28
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs.		Pierce vs. Kingsbury-----	24
Roberts-----	34	Pillsbury et al., Miller vs.-----	16
Nye, Raabe vs.-----	27	Pladwell vs. Kingsbury-----	22
Nye, Alameda County vs.-----	27	Plath, People vs.-----	66, 68
O			
Oakland Brewing & Malting Co. vs.		Polich, People vs.-----	72
Roberts-----	31	Powers, People vs.-----	68
Oakland, City of, vs. Kelsey et al.---	32	Prantikos, People vs.-----	66
O'Brien vs. Kingsbury-----	26	Prather, People vs.-----	68
O'Bryan, People vs.-----	66	Preston, People vs.-----	76
Occidental Realty Co. et al vs. Jordan		Price, People vs.-----	76
-----	45	Principi, People vs.-----	72
Ogden vs. Kingsbury-----	26	Produce Trans. Co. vs. Roberts-----	37
Oliver vs. Kingsbury-----	26	Profume, People vs.-----	68
Osaki, People vs.-----	76	Pullman Corporation vs. Roberts-----	29
Ostrander, People vs.-----	72	Pullman Company vs. Roberts-----	29
Outer Harbor Dock & Wharf Co. vs.		Pryal, People vs.-----	70
Roberts-----	37	Q	
Overacker, People vs.-----	72	Quan Chuck, People vs.-----	68
P			
Pacific Coast Coal Co. vs. Jordan-----	43	Quan Gin Gow, People vs.-----	72
Pacific Coast Inter Insurers, State vs.	47	R	
Pacific Coast Ry. Co. vs. Jordan-----	43	Raabe vs. Nye-----	27
		Raber, People vs.-----	66
		Rader, People vs.-----	72

	PAGE		PAGE
Raich, People vs.-----	70	Schooner Crescent City vs. Roberts_	42
Raleigh vs. Kingsbury-----	22	Schuler, Ex parte-----	48
Ramm vs. Kingsbury-----	22	Schwab vs. Roberts-----	40, 43
Rathke vs. Kingsbury-----	26	Scott, People vs.-----	76
Realty Imp. Co. vs. Roberts-----	36	Scribners, Chas. Sons, et al. vs. Jordan	45
Reed vs. Kingsbury-----	24, 25	Security Savings Bank vs. Roberts_	30
Reed Lumber Co. vs. Kingsbury_	26, 47	Security Savings Bank, State vs.-----	19
Reese, Estate of-----	27	Selby, People vs.-----	76
Reitzki, People vs.-----	68	Senegram, People vs.-----	72
Renwick et al., State vs.-----	47	Shadinger vs. Kingsbury-----	24
Rhode Island Ins. Co. vs. Roberts_	35	Shatto, City of Los Angeles, vs.-----	46
Rial, People vs.-----	72	Shetler vs. State et al.-----	32
Rickon & Ehrhart vs. State-----	32	Shuey vs. Kingsbury-----	26
Rickon et al. vs. Johnston et al.-----	32	Silva, People vs.-----	68, 76
Rickard, Estate of-----	27	Simon, People vs.-----	68
Rivers, People vs.-----	72	Simons, People vs.-----	70
Robbins, People vs.-----	70	Singh, People vs.-----	68
Roberts vs. Duffy et al.-----	19	Smith vs. Kingsbury-----	24
Robertson, People vs.-----	74	Smith, People vs.-----	66, 68, 72
Robinson vs. Kingsbury-----	21	Smith, State vs.-----	47
Rolkin et al., Pacific Elec Ry. Co. vs.	18	Smith et al., State vs.-----	47
Rollins & Sons et al., State vs.-----	46	Smith Lumber Co. vs. Roberts_	17, 37
Rongo, People vs.-----	76	Smith Redwood Co. vs. Roberts_	34
Rozelle, People vs.-----	76	Smith Sugar Pine Co. vs. Roberts_	35
Ross vs. Curry-----	43	Smith Timber Co. vs. Roberts_	37
Ross vs. Jordan-----	43	Smurl, People vs.-----	70
Rousse, People vs.-----	72	Southern Pacific Co. vs. Jordan_	43
Roy, People vs.-----	74	Southern Pacific Co. vs. Levee District	
Russell, People vs.-----	72	No. 1 et al.-----	18
Ryan vs. Kingsbury-----	23	Southern Pacific Co. vs. Roberts_	38
S			
Sacramento Elec. Gas & Ry. Co. et al.		Southern Pacific Co., State vs.-----	16
vs. Cal. S. D. & T. Co. et al.-----	29	Southern Pacific R. R. Co., State vs.	16
Sacramento Orphanage and Childrens'		Sovereign Fire Insurance Co., State vs.	47
Home vs. Chambers-----	20	Spaulding Company vs. Roberts_	17, 18
Salladay, People vs.-----	76	Spring Valley Water Co. vs. Roberts_	30
San Bernardino, County of, vs. State		Stack, People vs.-----	72
Bd. of Equalization et al.-----	18	Standard Lumber Co., vs. Jordan_	45
Sanchez, People vs.-----	72	Standard Lumber Co. vs. Roberts_	34
Sandell vs. Kingsbury-----	23	Standard Marine Ins. Co. vs. Roberts_	35
S. D. & A. Ry. Co. vs. State Board of		Stanton, Ex parte-----	48
Equalization et al.-----	17	State Imp. Dev. Co. vs. Kingsbury_	26
S. F. Adjustment Assn. vs. Roberts_	37	Stein, People vs.-----	70, 76
S. F. & P. S. S. Co. vs. Jordan_	43	Stensel, People vs.-----	70
S. F., City of, Con. Bldg. & L. Co. vs.	36	Stirgios, People vs.-----	68
S. F., City of, vs. Board of Control_	29	Stocker vs. Kingsbury-----	22
S. F. Life Ins. Co. vs. Roberts_	38	Stone vs. Kingsbury-----	20, 21
S. F. Midway Oil Co. vs. Roberts_	36	Stork, Ex parte-----	48
San Joaquin & Kings River C. & I.		Strehl vs. Kingsbury-----	23
Co. vs. Roberts_-----	30, 31	Strickler, People vs.-----	66, 72, 76
S. P., L. A. & S. L. Ry. Co. vs. Jordan	43	Struven vs. Kingsbury-----	20
S. P., L. A. & S. L. Ry. Co. vs. Rob-		Suhr, People vs.-----	76
erts-----	32	Sunset Lumber Co. vs. Roberts_	41
Sartori vs. Kingsbury-----	24	Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Co. vs.	
Sbarboro et al. vs. Jordan-----	18	Walker et al.-----	46
Schilling & Co. vs. Roberts_	43	Superior Court, Crittenden, etc., vs.---	18
Schmidt Con. Co. vs. Keane-----	46	Svenson, People vs.-----	72
Schooner Borealis Co. vs. Roberts_	41	Swearingen, People vs.-----	66
		Syme vs. Roberts-----	33

T		W	
	PAGE		PAGE
Taggart, People vs.-----	76	Walker, People vs.-----	72
Tardy vs. Kingsbury-----	23	Walker, James G. Co. vs. Roberts. 33,	34
Taylor, Estate of.-----	27	Walker et al., Sunset T. & T. Co. vs.	46
Tecopi Con. Mining Co. vs. Jordan--	45	Wall, Estate of.-----	27
Thielman, Estate of.-----	27	Walley vs. Kingsbury-----	22
Thornton vs. All Persons-----	28	Ward vs. Roberts-----	37
Title Insurance & Guaranty Co. vs.		Warner, People vs.-----	76
All Persons-----	46	Warr, People vs.-----	72
Title Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Roberts--	30	Watson, People vs.-----	66
Todd, People vs.-----	70	Watson, People vs.-----	72
Tognazzini et al. Trustee, etc., vs. Jordan		Webster vs. Kingsbury-----	23
-----	18	Wells, Fargo Nevada Nat'l Bank vs.	
Tolman, People vs.-----	76	Roberts-----	39
Tommaga, People vs.-----	68	Wells Fargo & Company vs. Roberts. 30	30
Tomsky, People vs.-----	76	West, People vs.-----	70, 76
Towle vs. Kingsbury-----	21	Westcott vs. Kingsbury-----	20
Towne, Ex parte.-----	48	Western Fuel Co. vs. Jordan-----	45
Treat, People vs.-----	70	Western Grain & Sugar Prod. Co. vs.	
Trimble vs. Kingsbury-----	25	Roberts-----	35, 36
Tripp vs. Kingsbury-----	21	Westfall et al., Beadle vs.-----	47
Truckee River Gen. Elec. Co. et al. vs.		Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs.	
State-----	45	Chambers-----	19
Tucker vs. Kingsbury-----	24	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs.	
Tufts, People vs.-----	66, 72	Jordan-----	45
tum Suden vs. Kingsbury-----	23	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs.	
Tyree, People vs.-----	76	Roberts-----	34, 39
		Weston, People vs.-----	66
		White, Estate of.-----	26
U		White, People vs.-----	68
Udell vs. Kingsbury-----	20	Whitlow, People vs.-----	76
Underwood vs. Kingsbury-----	26	Wightman vs. Kingsbury-----	25
Union Lumber Co. vs. Roberts-----	39	Wing, People vs.-----	68
Union Oil Co. vs. Roberts-----	37, 42	Wilsey vs. Kingsbury-----	24
Union Provident Co. vs. Roberts-----	42	Williams, People vs.-----	72, 76
United Cigar Stores Co. vs. Roberts 17,	38	Williams, et al., National Casualty	
United Merchants Realty and Imp. Co.		Co. vs.-----	28
vs. Roberts-----	17, 38	Wilson, People vs.-----	68, 72
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.		Wilson et al. vs. Roberts-----	39
vs. Jordan-----	43	Wonder Water Co. vs. Jordan-----	44
United States Steel Products Co. vs.		Woodley, People vs.-----	76
Jordan-----	45	Wright, People vs.-----	66, 68
United States Steel Products Co. vs.			
Roberts-----	39	Y	
U'Ren vs. Board of Control-----	19	Yak Qginne, People vs.-----	70
		Yee King, People vs.-----	68
V		Yee Yum, People vs.-----	68
Vakojevich, People vs.-----	72	Yosemite Lumber Co. vs. Roberts--	41
Valenzuela, People vs.-----	74	Yontz, People vs.-----	72
Valvoline Oil Co. vs. Roberts-----	39		
Van Wyck vs. Kingsbury-----	22	Z	
Vaughn, People vs.-----	70	Zackary, People vs.-----	72
Vertrees, People vs.-----	66, 76	Zerman, People vs.-----	70
Veterans' Home of Cal., Decamp vs.--	46	Ziegler vs. Kingsbury-----	25
Volcano Tel. & Tel. Co. et al., State vs.	47		

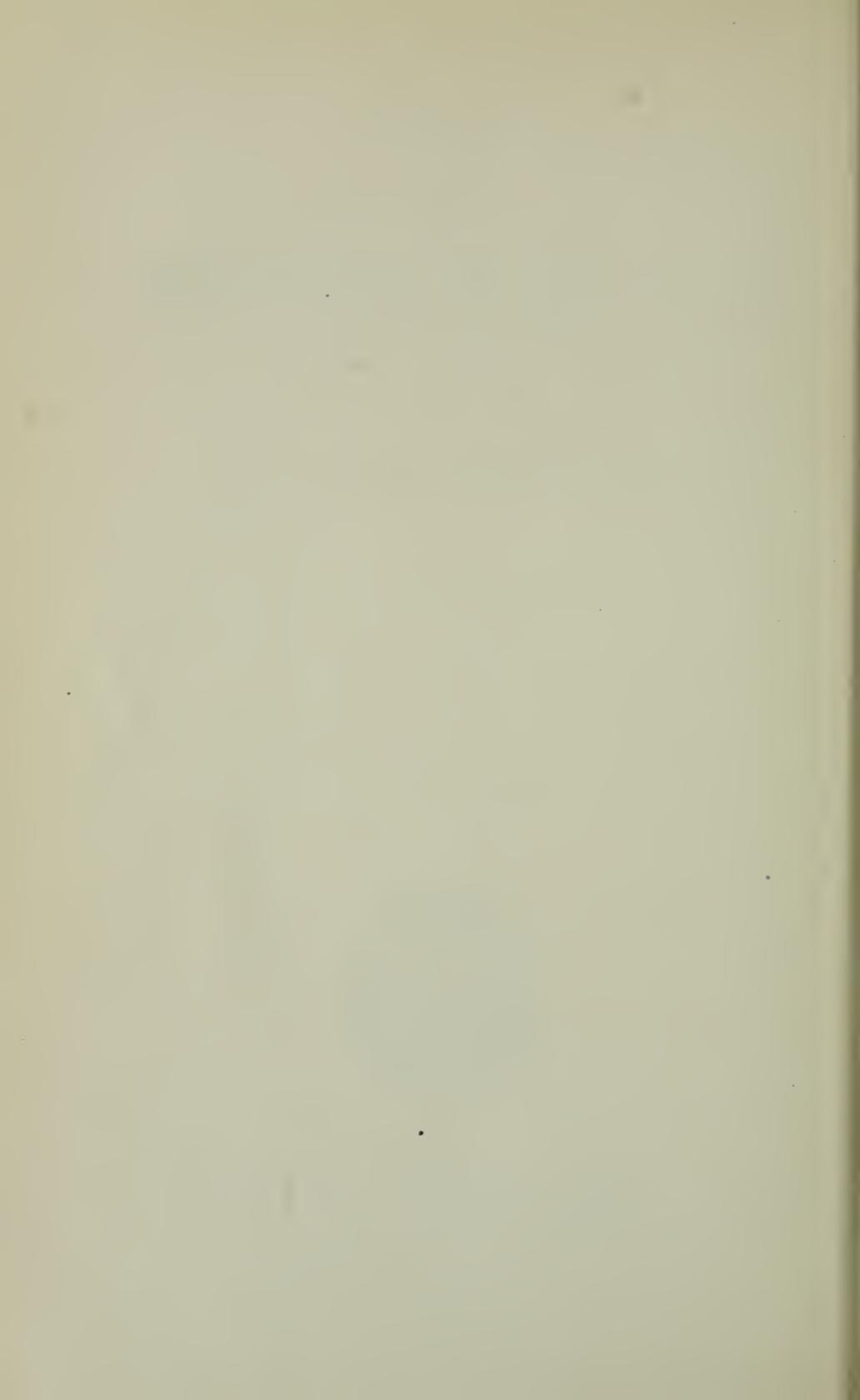
REPORT
OF THE
SURVEYOR GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

From August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914

W. S. KINGSBURY, Surveyor General



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914



REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,
SACRAMENTO, September 4, 1914.

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

SIR:

In accordance with the requirements of the law relating to the duties of the Surveyor General, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office from August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. KINGSBURY,
Surveyor General.



GENERAL OFFICE BUSINESS.

AMOUNT OF FEES COLLECTED BY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

From August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914, the Surveyor General's Office collected and paid into the state treasury the following fees:

1912—August	\$25 00
September	45 00
October	30 00
November	50 00
December	70 00
1913—January	10 00
February	30 00
March	60 00
April	106 50
May	48 00
June	80 00
July	113 00
August	80 00
September	85 00
October	45 00
November	18 00
December	140 00
1914—January	50 00
February	75 00
March	35 00
April	95 00
May	60 50
June	60 00
July	50 00
Total	\$1,461 00

AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Under the act of March 20, 1889, the Surveyor General received from August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914, and paid into the state treasury, deposits as follows:

1913—April	\$40 00
May	20 00
Total	\$60 00

Amount of Fees Collected by the Register of State Land Office.

From August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914.

Month	Paid into state treasury	Paid to secre- tary of state
1912—August	\$190 00	\$55 00
September	153 25	32 00
October	245 70	53 00
November	292 20	62 00
December	540 85	70 00
1913—January	417 10	154 00
February	113 50	35 00
March	429 50	169 00
April	284 60	68 00
May	209 80	30 00
June	554 00	181 00
July	122 00	24 00
August	140 00	27 00
September	293 00	80 00
October	154 50	55 00
November	169 00	42 00
December	395 40	72 00
1914—January	177 50	59 00
February	170 50	30 00
March	117 00	34 00
April	277 00	69 00
May	103 50	13 00
June	252 50	55 00
July	261 50	99 00
Totals	\$6,063 90	\$1,568 00

Financial Recapitulation.

Amount of fees, Surveyor General's office.....	\$1,461 00
Amount of deposits, Surveyor General's office.....	60 00
Amount of fees, Register State Land Office.....	6,063 90
Amount of fees collected by Register of State Land Office for Secretary of State.....	1,568 00

APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE STATE LANDS.

From August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914, applications to purchase state lands have been received and filed as follows:

District	Number of applications	Acres
San Francisco	7	1,051.48
Los Angeles	3	719.85
Sacramento	2	80.00
Redding	1	20.99
Susanville	3	133.61
Swamp and overflowed lands.....	15	629.23
Totals	31	2,635.16

Certificates of Purchase Issued.

From August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914.

Grant	Number of certificates	Acres
Sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections and lieu lands..	89	26,118.52
Swamp and overflowed lands.....	26	4,250.07
Totals	115	30,368.59

Patents Issued.

From August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914.

	Number of patents	Acres
Sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections and lieu lands..	703	181,627.76
Swamp and overflowed lands.....	94	24,525.94
Lake lands	3	427.39
Grant of ten sections.....	1	160.00
Grant of 500,000 acres.....	9	2,126.25
Totals	810	208,867.34

LANDS LISTED TO THE STATE.

From August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914, lands have been listed to the State of California by the United States, as follows:

Grant	Acres
Indemnity (lieu) lands.....	109,182.83
Swamp lands	6,756.25
Total	115,939.08

Licensed Land Surveyors.

Licenses issued from August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914..... 123

SCHOOL LAND PAYMENTS.

Amounts received by county treasurers for the state, principal and interest, on account of school lands from August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914.

County	Principal	Interest	Total
Alameda			
Alpine	\$640 00	\$439 48	\$1,079 48
Amador		220 80	220 80
Butte			
Calaveras	250 00		250 00
Colusa	320 00	210 00	530 00
Contra Costa			
Del Norte	280 00	361 20	641 20
El Dorado	1,330 00	702 36	2,032 36
Fresno	3,314 27	1,071 41	4,385 68
Glenn	640 00	274 40	914 40
Humboldt	58 77	42 95	101 72
Imperial	10,840 00	6,593 48	17,433 48
Inyo	1,360 00	1,316 77	2,676 77
Kern	10,134 80	7,308 94	17,443 74
Kings	879 21	576 75	1,455 96
Lake	640 00	769 73	1,409 73
Lassen	6,762 50	6,126 99	12,889 49
Los Angeles	6,753 37	1,968 33	8,721 70
Madera	1,280 00	780 24	2,060 24
Marin			
Mariposa	1,200 00	614 26	1,814 20
Mendocino	2,200 00	1,759 13	3,959 13
Merced	636 02	803 41	1,439 43
Modoc	2,002 77	969 58	2,972 35
Mono	2,070 83	2,522 17	4,593 00
Monterey	1,190 83	1,260 73	2,451 56
Napa	540 00	283 90	823 90
Nevada	325 00	324 80	649 80
Orange		2 80	2 80
Placer	800 00	1,670 40	2,470 40
Plumas	160 75	278 40	439 15
Riverside	6,807 05	6,060 01	12,867 06
Sacramento			
San Benito	1,401 59	2,125 33	3,526 92
San Bernardino	22,000 03	22,729 78	44,729 81
San Diego	3,338 70	1,562 18	4,900 88
San Francisco			
San Joaquin	560 06	156 68	716 68
San Luis Obispo	843 99	989 02	1,833 01
San Mateo	40 00	93 12	133 12
Santa Barbara		156 77	156 77
Santa Clara		103 92	103 92
Santa Cruz			
Shasta	1,285 30	1,007 82	2,293 12
Sierra			
Siskiyou	2,407 58	1,575 90	3,983 48
Solano	160 00	246 40	406 40
Sonoma	265 35	647 43	912 78
Stanislaus	12 25	141 80	154 05
Sutter			
Tehama	1,570 45	941 66	2,512 11
Trinity	840 00	368 00	1,208 00
Tulare	80 00	524 66	604 66
Tuolumne	1,040 00	104 04	1,144 04
Ventura	200 00	81 04	281 04
Yolo	160 00	157 30	317 30
Yuba			
Totals	\$99,621 41	\$79,026 21	\$178,647 62

ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTY BOUNDARY LINES.

Pursuant to Section 3969 of the Political Code.

On July 3, 1912, the board of supervisors of Riverside County made application to this office for the establishment of the boundary line between Riverside and San Bernardino counties, in township 2 south, range 7 west, S. B. M., and on July 29, 1912, this office authorized George M. Pearson, county surveyor of Riverside County, to make the survey. On August 19, 1912, the board of supervisors of San Bernardino County made application to this office for a survey of the boundary line between San Bernardino County and Riverside County in township 2 south, range 7 west, S. B. M., and on August 23, 1912, this office authorized J. S. Bright, Jr., county surveyor of San Bernardino County, to make the survey.

From the field notes filed by the said county surveyors, the location of the boundary line was established by this office, and on June 18, 1913, the county surveyors of the two counties were instructed to mark the established boundary line with permanent monuments.

On April 10, 1914, the board of supervisors of Tulare County made application to this office for a survey of the boundary line between Fresno and Tulare counties, from the north line of township 16 south, range 23 east, M. D. M., south 45° west to the south line of township 16 south, range 22 east, M. D. M. The survey of said boundary line was made jointly by Byron O. Lovelace, county surveyor of Tulare County, and Scott McKay, county surveyor of Fresno County, February 25, to March 11, 1914, and the survey was approved and the boundary line established in accordance therewith by this office on May 20, 1914.

WITHDRAWAL FROM SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of school land belonging to the State, not situated within United States reservations, were withdrawn from sale by an act of the legislature, approved January 22, 1912, to permit of their examination and appraisalment by the State Conservation Commission, and by an act of the legislature approved April 21, 1913, the withdrawal of said land was continued in force. Therefore, no sales of such land have been made by the State since said acts became effective.

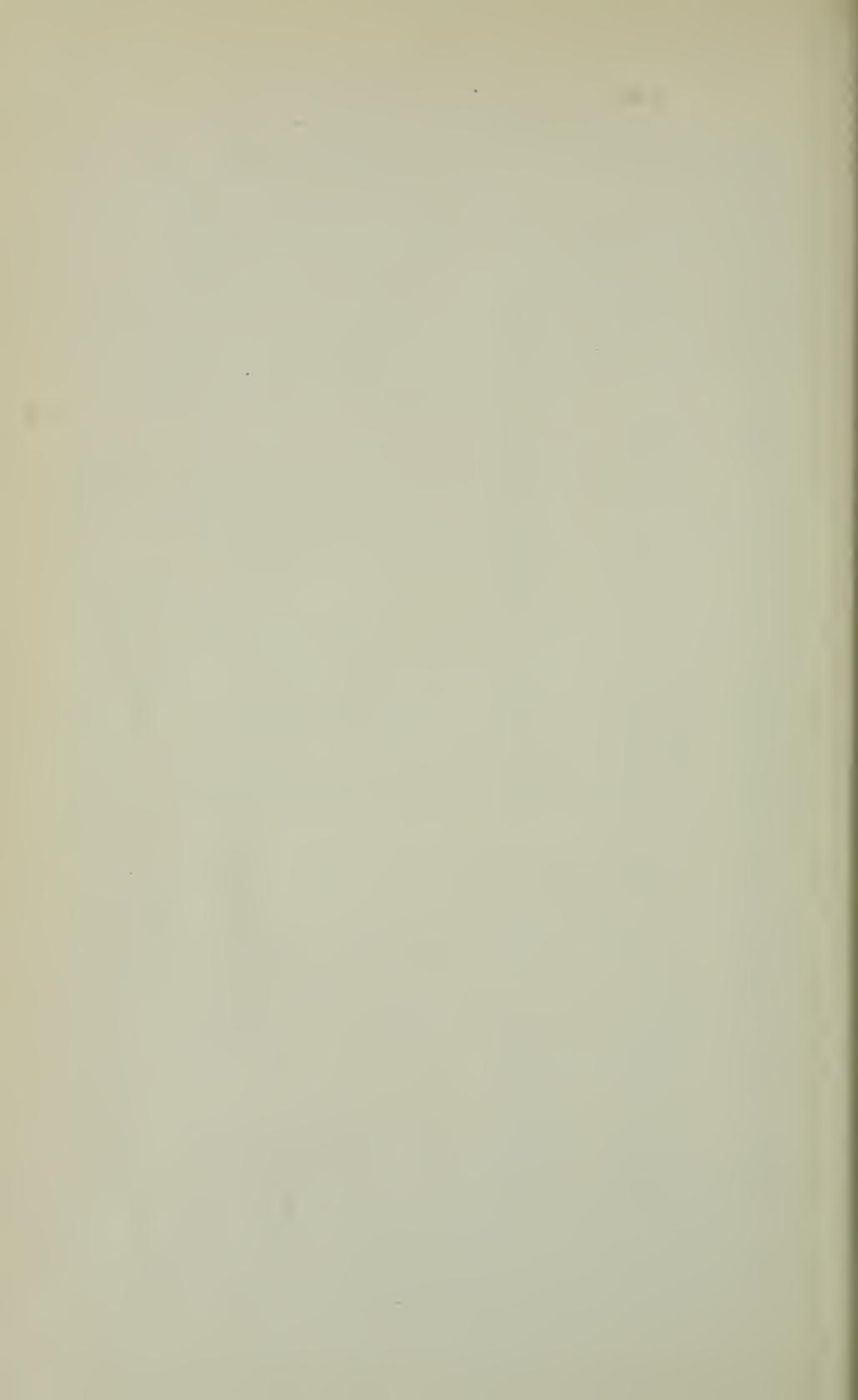
RIGHT OF WAYS GRANTED.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 478 of the Civil Code.

To San Diego and Arizona Railway, across section 36, township 16 south, range 8 east, S. B. M., January 6, 1914.

To San Diego and Arizona Railway, across section 16, township 18 south, range 6 east, S. B. M., July 8, 1914.

To Central Pacific Railway Company, across section 16, township 30 north, range 9 east, M. D. M., January 27, 1913.





REPORT

OF

FRIEND WM. RICHARDSON Superintendent of State Printing

FOR THE

SIXTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914



DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING

Annual Report, Sixty-Fifth Fiscal Year—1913-1914.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA,
October 1, 1914.

To His Excellency,

HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the business of the State Printing Office for the sixty-fifth fiscal year commencing July 1, 1913, and ending June 30, 1914. The report covers in detail the business of the State Printing Office.

The records made by the office in the manufacture of school books during the last year have been maintained this year, and further reductions made. The figures of the cost expert show that the school books are now being manufactured for nearly fifty per cent less than the cost of manufacture under the administration of my predecessor.

The printing of the pamphlet containing the constitutional amendments was the greatest task the plant has had to perform. This publication contained 112 pages, and it was necessary to print 1,500,000 copies. This great job required thirty carloads of paper and over one ton of ink. It was a job more than twice as large as the capacity of the plant would justify us in attempting to do. But the job was turned out on time and the pamphlets placed in the hands of the county clerks six weeks before election so the voters could receive the publication in ample time. In certain counties I am informed the voters did not get their pamphlets until a few days before election. In all of these counties the delay was in no way chargeable to the State Printing Office.

There is need for more equipment for the state printing plant. It has been difficult to do the great volume of work of the past year with inadequate equipment. The Board of Control has made allowances out of the emergency fund to help get out the work. There is great need for a better building. I called attention in my report last year, and the year before, to the inadequacy of the plant and the handicaps of the building. The plant should be housed in a fireproof building suitably arranged and located for a printing plant. The present build-

ing is an old wooden one erected for a governor's mansion over forty years ago. The building should be located near the Capitol and in pleasant and sanitary surroundings.

The schedule of supplies was further elaborated and perfected this year. Up to two years ago there was no adequate system of calling for bids for supplies. All bidding is now on a business basis and all awards made to the lowest bidder. The results this year show that the state is purchasing cheaper than any of the big commercial printing concerns.

On June first of this year I made a reorganization at the plant by which the position of general foreman was eliminated and each department head reported direct to me. The timekeeper was made assistant at an increase of forty dollars a month. The general foreman received two hundred and fifty dollars a month, so the change saved the department two hundred and ten dollars per month, and has not decreased the efficiency.

The State Board of Education has placed school book orders so that by the end of December there will be enough books printed to last until July, 1915. This plan will leave the plant free to do legislative printing during the 1915 session.

The civil service law is in full force at the plant and gives general satisfaction. The plan relieves the superintendent of the burden of personal applications for positions. A full list of eligibles will be ready by the legislative session and extra men will be taken from this list in the order of their efficiency. The Civil Service Commission has cooperated in every way with this department.

The records show that the men and women at the plant are doing effective work and that their efficiency equals the employees of private plants. The maintenance of this high efficiency depends upon the intelligent and zealous direction of the foremen and the cooperation of the employees.

An itemized list of purchases is given in this report. The list could be summarized and be more intelligible, but the law seems to require it in the form in which it is submitted. The report also contains an inventory of stock on hand on June 30th.

I desire again to commend the efficient work done by the men and women of the plant, and to thank the various department heads for their loyal cooperation. I desire particularly to commend the efforts of Robert L. Telfer, deputy; William H. Marsh, assistant; Robert Alexander, chief clerk; S. J. Mathews, foreman composing room; J. M. Welsh, foreman bindery; D. D. Sullivan, foreman pressroom; C. A. Carlson, foreman machinery, and J. C. Gilkerson, cost expert.

COMPARATIVE COSTS.

The following table shows the manufacturing cost of school textbooks as established by the State Board of Education on recommendation of W. W. Shannon during his term of office, also the cost as established by Friend Wm. Richardson and approved by the board in June, 1913, and the percentage of reduction made by Richardson.

	Shannon's manu- facturing cost	Richard- son's manu- facturing cost	Percentage of saving
Primer -----	\$.172	\$.102	.41
First Reader -----	.152	.102	.33
Second Reader -----	.1875	.1275	.32
Third Reader -----	.31	.13	.58
Fourth Reader -----	.33	.15	.55
Fifth Reader -----	.33	.15	.55
Speller One -----	.165	.115	.30
Speller Two -----	.165	.115	.30
First Arithmetic -----	.2075	.1275	.38
Advanced Arithmetic -----	.32	.14	.56
New Lessons One -----	.20	.1625	.19
New Lessons Two -----	.34	.17	.50
Introductory History -----	.30	.16	.47
Brief History -----	.52	.26	.50
Introductory Geography -----	.44	.23	.48
Advanced Geography -----	.58	.39	.33
Hygiene -----	.17	.12	.29
Civics -----	.375	.185	.51
Writing Book One -----	.05	.03	.49
Writing Book Two -----	.05	.03	.40
Writing Book Three -----	.05	.03	.40
Writing Book Four -----	.05	.03	.40
Writing Book Five -----	.05	.03	.49
	\$5.514	\$3.0835	.44

SCHOOL BOOK COST.

The table below shows the school books completed each month during the past fiscal year and the cost of manufacture. The figures were made according to the cost finding records and bills rendered to the State Board of Education at these prices.

July, 1913.

Num- ber	Description	Total manu- facturing cost	Average cost per book	Shannon's cost
25,000	New Lessons Two -----	\$3,933 05	\$.1585	
25,000	Speller One -----	2,656 60	.1063	\$.165
25,000	Civics -----	4,309 30	.1724	.375
25,000	First Arithmetic -----	2,705 90	.1083	.2075
25,000	Second Reader -----	2,342 25	.0937	.1875

August, 1913.

25,000	Primer of Hygiene -----	\$2,736 10	\$.1095	\$.17
25,000	Speller One -----	2,076 85	.1071	.165
25,000	Speller Two -----	2,650 15	.106	.165
25,000	Third Reader -----	2,840 80	.1137	.31

September, 1913.

Number	Description	Total manu- facturing cost	Average cost per book	Shannon's cost
24,970	Advanced Arithmetic -----	\$3,378 00	\$.1353	\$.32
25,000	New Lessons One -----	3,831 70	.1533	.33
27,000	Writing Book Three -----	769 80	.0285	.05
25,075	Fourth Reader -----	3,385 20	.135	.33
25,100	Fifth Reader -----	3,335 05	.1329	.33

October, 1913.

15,200	Advanced Geography -----	\$5,475 65	\$.361	\$.58
25,000	Introductory History -----	3,634 00	.1454	.33
25,000	First Arithmetic -----	2,682 55	.1073	.2075
25,200	Speller One -----	2,554 55	.1013	.165
25,000	New Lessons Two -----	3,528 65	.1412	.33
25,300	New Lessons One -----	3,350 75	.1325	.33

November, 1913.

25,300	First Reader -----	\$1,970 55	\$.078	\$.152
25,200	Introductory Geography -----	5,014 10	.199	.44
25,100	Primer -----	2,136 65	.085	.172
25,200	Speller Two -----	2,500 10	.099	.165
52,000	Writing Book Four -----	1,471 45	.028	.05

December, 1913.

25,300	Brief History -----	\$5,026 90	\$.223	\$.52
25,000	Writing Book One -----	693 60	.028	.05
25,000	Writing Book Three -----	693 05	.028	.05
25,200	Advanced Arithmetic -----	3,079 00	.122	.32
25,200	Second Reader -----	2,303 80	.092	.1875
25,300	Speller One -----	2,497 35	.099	.165

January, 1914.

25,800	Writing Book Five -----	\$726 56	\$.028	\$.05
25,700	Writing Book Two -----	710 41	.028	.05
25,450	Advanced Geography -----	8,571 79	.337	.58
25,100	Third Reader -----	2,815 54	.112	.31
25,000	Civics -----	3,082 26	.16	.375
25,200	First Arithmetic -----	2,626 40	.104	.2075

February, 1914.

25,300	New Lessons Two -----	\$3,723 01	\$.147	.33
25,300	Primer of Hygiene -----	2,584 79	.102	\$.17
25,200	New Lessons One -----	3,628 49	.144	.33
25,300	First Arithmetic -----	2,584 32	.102	.2075
25,100	Speller One -----	2,499 38	.10	.165

March, 1914.

25,200	Introductory Geography -----	\$5,233 68	\$.208	\$.41
25,100	Advanced Arithmetic -----	3,216 20	.128	.32
24,820	Speller Two -----	2,419 92	.098	.165

April, 1914.

Number	Description	Total manu- facturing cost	Average cost per book	Shannon's cost
25,200	Brief History -----	\$5,052 70	\$.20	\$.52
25,250	New Lessons Two -----	3,438 50	.136	-----
25,150	Fourth Reader -----	3,039 46	.122	.33
25,200	New Lessons One -----	3,208 68	.127	-----

May, 1914.

25,200	Introductory History -----	\$3,492 63	\$.139	\$.30
25,200	Fifth Reader -----	3,154 23	.125	.33

June, 1914.

25,400	Advanced Geography -----	\$8,218 18	\$.324	\$.58
25,200	Speller One -----	2,492 66	.099	.165

July, 1914.

	No books completed.			
--	---------------------	--	--	--

August, 1914.

26,000	Writing Book One -----	\$657 60	\$.025	\$.05
26,000	Writing Book Two -----	664 19	.026	.05
26,000	Writing Book Three -----	673 67	.026	.05
26,000	Writing Book Four -----	673 64	.026	.05
26,000	Writing Book Five -----	729 88	.028	.05
25,200	Introductory Geography -----	4,883 29	.194	.44
25,250	First Arithmetic -----	2,615 27	.104	.2075

September, 1914.

	No books completed.			
--	---------------------	--	--	--

October, 1914.

25,200	Advanced Geography -----	\$8,435 91	\$.335	\$.58
--------	--------------------------	------------	--------	-------

November, 1915.

25,300	Advanced Arithmetic -----	\$3,135 50	\$.124	\$.32
--------	---------------------------	------------	--------	-------

December, 1915.

25,100	Brief History -----	\$5,072 55	\$.202	\$.52
25,200	Introductory Geography -----	4,743 70	.19	.44
25,200	Speller One -----	2,381 66	.095	.165
25,300	Speller Two -----	2,523 56	.10	.165
25,200	Primer -----	2,019 34	.08	.172
25,150	Second Reader -----	2,183 12	.087	.1875
25,000	Writing Book One -----	631 07	.025	.05
25,200	Primer of Hygiene -----	2,261 81	.09	.17
25,100	Civics -----	3,821 60	.152	.375
25,600	Writing Book Five -----	694 81	.027	.05

ROYALTY AND COST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

The following table shows the manufacturing cost of school books as established by the State Board of Education in June, 1913, upon recommendation of Friend Wm. Richardson, Superintendent of State Printing, the royalty, and the total:

	Manu- facturing cost estimate, June, 1913	Royalty	Totals
Primer	\$.102	\$.048	\$.15
First Reader .....	.102	.048	.15
Second Reader .....	.1275	.0525	.18
Third Reader .....	.13	.06	.19
Fourth Reader .....	.15	.09	.24
Fifth Reader .....	.15	.09	.24
Speller One .....	.115	.025	.14
Speller Two .....	.115	.025	.14
First Arithmetic .....	.1275	.0525	.18
Advanced Arithmetic .....	.14	.09	.23
New Lessons One.....	.1625	.0675	.23
New Lessons Two.....	.17	.09	.26
Introductory History .....	.16	.15	.31
Brief History .....	.26	.15	.41
Introductory Geography .....	.23	.09	.32
Advanced Geography .....	.39	.15	.54
Hygiene .....	.12	.06	.18
Civics .....	.185	.125	.31
Writing Book One.....	.08	.01	.04
Writing Book Two.....	.08	.01	.04
Writing Book Three.....	.08	.01	.04
Writing Book Four.....	.08	.01	.04
Writing Book Five.....	.08	.01	.04
Totals	\$3.0865	\$1.5135	\$4.60

SCHOOL BOOKS DISTRIBUTED AND SOLD.

Sixty-Fifth Fiscal Year.

	Dis- tributed	Sold
Primer	45,875	850
First Reader	36,892	755
Second Reader	45,809	746
Third Reader	44,126	537
Fourth Reader	43,568	522
Fifth Reader	36,828	310
Speller One	114,950	832
Speller Two	71,514	491
First Arithmetic	97,182	817
Advanced Arithmetic	78,867	281
New Lessons One.....	94,220	717
New Lessons Two.....	85,065	340
Introductory History	42,927	421
Brief History	48,122	270
Introductory Geography	70,854	640
Advanced Geography	55,975	131
Hygiene	42,670	234
Civics	32,140	237
Writing Book One.....	57,722	852
Writing Book Two.....	58,774	858
Writing Book Three.....	63,306	980
Writing Book Four.....	57,700	930
Writing Book Five.....	49,816	784
Old Lessons One.....	1,708	31
Old Lessons Two.....	2,574	-----
Totals	1,379,154	13,516

SCHOOL BOOKS ON HAND.

The following table shows the number of school textbooks in the warehouse on June 30, 1914:

Book	Number
Primer	14,418
First Reader	22,011
Second Reader	18,876
Third Reader	22,221
Fourth Reader	29,302
Fifth Reader	35,623
Speller One	38,356
Speller Two	26,663
First Arithmetic	16,569
Advanced Arithmetic	19,250
New Lessons One.....	35,118
New Lessons Two.....	28,637
Introductory History	28,605
Brief History	15,764
Introductory Geography	15
Advanced Geography	19,670
Hygiene	17,260
Civics	19,524
Writing Book One.....	1,977
Writing Book Two.....	8,860
Writing Book Three.....	1,624
Writing Book Four.....	8,243
Writing Book Five.....	432
Totals	429,108

SCHOOL BOOKS IN PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE AT PLANT.

July 1, 1914.

Introductory Geography	25,000
First Arithmetic	25,000
Advanced Geography	25,000
Writing Book One.....	25,000
Writing Book Two.....	25,000
Writing Book Three.....	25,000
Writing Book Four.....	25,000
Writing Book Five.....	25,000

MONTHLY RECORD OF SCHOOL BOOKS DISTRIBUTED.

1913	July	August	September
Primer	11,304	16,578	4,614
First Reader	9,605	13,554	4,431
Second Reader	10,897	18,324	4,498
Third Reader	9,899	19,576	4,265
Fourth Reader	11,063	12,222	5,770
Fifth Reader	9,489	12,183	4,636
Speller One	22,604	30,546	6,465
Speller Two	14,226	25,908	7,193
First Arithmetic	18,447	20,533	83
Advanced Arithmetic	14,365	25,189	7,300
New Lessons One	21,993	27,704	4,658
New Lessons Two	17,045	21,321	115
Introductory History	11,381	10,004	362
Brief History	7,244	6,261	130
Introductory Geography	11,349	9,726	55
Advanced Geography	8,649	966	6,617
Hygiene	9,826	14,934	4,613
Civics	7,044	12,095	4,576
Writing Book One	13,518	13,528	5,345
Writing Book Two	13,428	14,588	5,080
Writing Book Three	11,981	17,306	4,265
Writing Book Four	10,337	16,144	3,960
Writing Book Five	12,289	11,687	1,993
Old Lessons One	1,238	116	169
Old Lessons Two	1,186	242	910
Totals	290,407	371,238	92,103

MONTHLY RECORD OF SCHOOL BOOKS DISTRIBUTED—Continued.

1913	October	November	December
Primer	416	451	3,124
First Reader	299	336	661
Second Reader	332	239	2,266
Third Reader	251	277	1,603
Fourth Reader	3,837	329	2,151
Fifth Reader	1,655	342	1,719
Speller One	15,664	2,998	8,952
Speller Two	891	247	6,445
First Arithmetic	15,013	9,619	-----
Advanced Arithmetic	1,244	-----	7,510
New Lessons One	2,853	9,517	5,957
New Lessons Two	12,893	5,855	2,654
Introductory History	4,771	5,193	2,838
Brief History	5,188	4,777	5,549
Introductory Geography	-----	16,601	3,990
Advanced Geography	8,290	333	-----
Hygiene	516	255	2,342
Civics	351	165	946
Writing Book One	538	389	4,599
Writing Book Two	881	549	4,367
Writing Book Three	1,249	491	6,114
Writing Book Four	1,001	921	4,723
Writing Book Five	4,525	527	2,366
Old Lessons One	39	44	60
Old Lessons Two	33	10	68
Totals	82,820	60,478	80,924

MONTHLY RECORD OF SCHOOL BOOKS DISTRIBUTED—Continued.

1914	January	February	March
Primer	2,096	603	507
First Reader	2,540	605	455
Second Reader	2,257	631	334
Third Reader	1,643	554	354
Fourth Reader	1,940	587	417
Fifth Reader	1,479	401	296
Speller One	8,904	1,976	1,801
Speller Two	4,199	718	735
First Arithmetic	17,693	1,600	1,326
Advanced Arithmetic	10,620	665	933
New Lessons One	6,296	4,789	988
New Lessons Two	10,312	2,069	881
Introductory History	2,311	536	438
Brief History	7,194	1,314	462
Introductory Geography	3,789	578	22,177
Advanced Geography	19,734	4,756	923
Hygiene	3,620	511	444
Civics	1,960	482	365
Writing Book One	4,766	1,074	1,087
Writing Book Two	4,055	891	1,138
Writing Book Three	4,214	823	905
Writing Book Four	3,784	663	796
Writing Book Five	3,729	830	1,044
Old Lessons One	37		5
Old Lessons Two	53	44	28
Totals	129,258	27,700	38,839

MONTHLY RECORD OF SCHOOL BOOKS DISTRIBUTED—Continued.

1914	April	May	June
Primer	147	2,752	3,273
First Reader	137	2,804	1,375
Second Reader	116	3,068	2,847
Third Reader	93	3,069	2,602
Fourth Reader	107	2,857	2,318
Fifth Reader	103	2,420	2,102
Speller One	177	8,562	6,301
Speller Two	159	6,339	4,454
First Arithmetic	188	7,274	5,403
Advanced Arithmetic	153	5,758	5,130
New Lessons One	195	5,663	3,607
New Lessons Two	842	5,706	5,372
Introductory History	112	2,380	2,508
Brief History	135	5,572	4,293
Introductory Geography	189	101	2,419
Advanced Geography			5,704
Hygiene	128	1,889	3,592
Civics	119	1,989	2,048
Writing Book One	228	3,829	8,811
Writing Book Two	160	5,278	8,329
Writing Book Three	148	7,257	8,553
Writing Book Four	148	6,950	8,183
Writing Book Five	155	3,822	6,849
Totals	3,939	95,279	103,169

MONTHLY PAY ROLLS.

Month		
1913—	July	\$16,740 05
	August	16,517 55
	September	15,742 15
	October	15,979 65
	November	15,120 75
	December	15,166 00
1914—	January	14,310 75
	February	12,663 25
	March	14,641 75
	April	14,896 35
	May	12,677 82
	June	13,589 40
Total		\$178,015 47

VALUE OF STATE PRINTING PLANT.

Estimate Filed with State Controller, July 1, 1914.

Old building, Fifteenth and L streets	\$20,000 00
Office furniture at Capitol	500 00
Office furniture at plant	600 00
Binding machinery, etc.	40,000 00
Linotypes, equipment, etc.	50,000 00
Type material, etc., composing room	15,000 00
Presses, equipment, etc.	30,000 00
Electrotyping outfit (old)	1,000 00
Machinery department	2,000 00
Wagon	100 00
Engine, boiler, etc.	1,000 00
Miscellaneous	5,000 00
Total equipment	\$165,300 00

DEPARTMENT PRINTING.

This table shows the appropriation for each state department for the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth fiscal years, the printing done for the sixty-fifth fiscal year, and the balance.

	Appropriation 65-66th fiscal years	Printing 65th fiscal year	Balance 66th fiscal year
Adjutant General	\$6,000 00	\$1,784 14	\$4,215 86
Attorney General	6,000 00	1,344 53	4,655 47
Board of Control	2,000 00	874 73	1,125 27
Board of Education	2,000 00	629 18	1,370 82
Board of Equalization	5,000 00	367 10	4,632 90
Board of Forestry	6,000 00	2,535 85	3,464 15
Board of Health	8,000 00	3,304 61	4,695 39
California Polytechnic School	1,200 00	290 57	909 43
Controller	5,500 00	907 37	4,592 63
Controller, Inheritance Tax Department	1,800 00	699 13	1,100 87
Deaf and Blind Institution, Berkeley	600 00	261 79	338 21
Department of Engineering	5,000 00	1,348 32	3,651 68
District Court of Appeal, First District	1,000 00	388 88	661 12
District Court of Appeal, Second District	1,000 00	193 26	806 74
District Court of Appeal, Third District	1,000 00	187 50	812 50
Executive Department	1,500 00	508 41	991 59
Home for Adult Blind	500 00	249 81	250 19
Horticultural Commission	10,000 00	3,777 48	6,222 52
Industrial Accident Commission	5,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00
Labor Commission	6,000 00	1,957 79	4,042 21
Legislature	85,000 00	20,118 63	64,881 37
Lunacy Commission	6,000 00	2,999 26	3,000 74
Normal School at Chico	1,000 00	434 00	566 00
Normal School at Fresno	750 00	155 13	594 87
Normal School at Los Angeles	1,800 00	741 49	1,058 51
Normal School at San Diego	1,200 00	600 00	600 00
Normal School at San Jose	1,500 00	671 09	828 91
Normal School at San Francisco	1,200 00	591 20	608 80
Normal School at Santa Barbara	600 00	299 71	300 29
Prison Directors	500 00	70 34	429 63
Secretary of State	10,000 00	4,224 41	5,775 59
Secretary of State, Constitutional Amendments	10,000 00		10,000 00
Secretary of State, Blue Book	5,000 00		5,000 00
Secretary of State, License Department	4,300 00	595 74	3,704 26
State Prison at Folsom	2,000 00	994 12	1,005 88
State Prison at San Quentin	1,000 00	500 00	500 00
Superintendent of Public Instruction	24,000 00	6,035 63	17,964 37
Superintendent of State Printing	600 00	172 82	427 18
Supreme Court Clerk	2,500 00	1,074 12	1,425 88
Surveyor General	1,700 00	739 10	960 90
Treasurer	1,900 00	683 30	1,217 70
Veterans' Home	1,500 00	738 77	761 23
Veterinarian	400 00	91 30	308 70
Various Officers' Fund	4,500 00	2,250 00	2,250 00
Totals	\$244,050 00	\$68,933 61	\$175,116 39

VARIOUS OFFICERS' FUND.

Allowed by the State Board of Control.

Building and Loan Commissioner	\$228 00
Lunacy Commission	1,126 00
Normal School, Santa Barbara	12 32
Secretary of State, Motor Vehicle Department	883 08
Total	\$2,250 00

CASH BUSINESS.

Agricultural Association, Sixth District	\$67 59
Agricultural Society, support appropriation	4,216 52
Agricultural Society, statistical appropriation	922 96
Banking Department	3,099 72
Board of Architecture	74 94
Board of Charities and Corrections	127 04
Board of Dental Examiners	456 50
Board of Education, school book appropriation	110,297 62
Board of Education, as Teachers' Retirement Salary Board	1,051 03
Board of Equalization, clerical assistance appropriation	1,006 73
Board of Health, various funds	1,237 54
Board of Medical Examiners	933 62
Board of Examiners in Optometry	176 18
Board of Pharmacy	673 71
Building and Loan Commissioner	53 29
Civil Service Commission	1,657 09
Conservation Commission	80 61
Controller, financial transactions—counties	413 00
Controller, collection of state revenue	503 45
Controller, collection of statistics	17 13
Dairy Bureau	181 67
Deaf and Blind School, Berkeley	459 35
Department of Engineering, Motor Vehicle Division	15,003 26
Fish and Game Commission	3,464 14
Folsom Prison, miscellaneous funds	913 51
Girls' Training School	649 00
Harbor Commission, San Jose	4 73
Harbor Commission, Eureka	43 33
Harbor Commission, San Francisco	3,275 08
Highway Commission	4,961 38
Home for Adult Blind	268 72
Immigration and Housing Commission	223 48
Industrial Accident Commission	3,078 20
Compensation Insurance Fund	2,763 94
Industrial Welfare Commission	412 67
Insurance Department	1,423 80
Legislative Council Bureau	25 53
Library Trustees	4,993 95
Mining Bureau	1,673 72
Lunaey Commission, Contingent Fund	446 57
Normal School at Chico, Contingent Fund	110 73
Normal School at San Diego, Contingent Fund	107 32
Normal School at San Francisco, Contingent Fund	431 53
Normal School at San Francisco, Bulletin Account	1,692 26
Normal School at Santa Barbara, Contingent Fund	11 37
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission	36 45
Preston School of Industry	345 16
Railroad Commission	19,747 85
Reclamation Board	574 74
Redwood Park Commission	20 15
San Quentin Prison	37 78
Stallion Registration Board	88 96
Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds	441 65
Superintendent of Public Instruction (charged to sixty-fourth year's appropriation) ..	647 39
Supreme Court	91 99
Sutter Fort Trustees	21 00
Trustees Old Custom House, Monterey	6 05
Treasurer, bonds	89 61
Treasurer, Motor Vehicle Division	203 43
University	4,103 89
Veterans' Home	943 90
Viticultural Commission	152 86
Water Commission	69 58
Whittier State School	271 35
Sale of waste paper to firms as follows:	
A. S. Hopkins Company	34 00
California Paper and Board Mills	236 24
Weinstock, Lubin & Company	2 00
Zellerbach Paper Company	98 24
Sale of old iron to Union Iron Works	50 54
Total	\$263,472 26

COMPARATIVE AMOUNT OF PRINTING.

Department	Sixty-fourth fiscal year			Sixty-fifth fiscal year		
	From appropriation	Cash and various officers' fund	Totals	From appropriation	Cash and various officers' fund	Totals
Adjutant General	\$1,999 32		\$1,999 32	\$1,784 14		\$1,784 14
Attorney General	1,360 25		1,360 25	1,344 53		1,344 53
Agricultural Society—						
General	3,399 56	\$1,599 85	4,999 41		\$4,216 52	4,216 52
Statistical		1,409 39	1,409 39		922 93	922 93
Stallion Registration		536 10	536 10		838 96	838 96
Sixth District					67 59	67 59
Banking Department		2,839 95	2,839 95		3,099 72	3,099 72
Board of Architecture					74 92	74 92
Board of Charities and						
Corrections		889 65	889 65		127 04	127 04
Board of Dental Ex-						
aminers		50 85	50 85		456 50	456 50
Board of Control	1,272 94	221 22	1,494 16	874 73		874 73
Board of Education	142 30		142 30	629 18		629 18
Board of Teachers' Re-					1,051 03	1,051 03
tirement Fund					1,006 73	1,373 83
Board of Equalization	1,089 24	906 10	1,995 34	367 10		
Board of Optometry						
Examiners		173 30	173 30		176 18	176 18
Board of Forestry	1,950 00	149 90	2,099 90	2,535 85		2,535 85
Board of Health	2,400 58	161 45	2,562 03	3,304 61	1,237 54	4,542 15
Board of Medical Ex-						
aminers		218 05	218 05		983 62	983 62
Board of Pharmacy		593 25	593 25		673 71	673 71
Building and Loan						
Commissioner		328 20	328 20		281 89	281 89
California Polytechnic						
School	460 93	108 40	569 33	290 57		290 57
Civil Service Commis-						
sion					1,657 09	1,657 09
Conservation Commis-						
sion		3,514 80	3,514 80		80 61	80 61
Controller	2,622 54		2,622 54	907 37		907 37
Controller, collection of						
revenue		648 30	648 30		506 46	503 46
Controller, Counties		408 75	408 75		413 00	413 00
Controller, Inheritance						
Tax				699 13		699 13
Controller, Statistics		34 05	34 05		17 13	17 13
Dairy Bureau		363 10	363 10		181 67	181 67
Deaf and Blind Insti-						
tution	315 44	147 51	462 95	261 79	459 35	721 14
Department of Engi-						
neering	2,886 03		2,886 03	1,348 32		1,348 32
Department of Engi-						
neering, Motor Ve-					15,003 26	15,003 26
hicle Division						
District Court Appeals,						
First District	291 67		291 67	338 88		338 88
District Court Appeals,						
Second District	382 90		382 90	193 26		193 26
District Court Appeals,						
Third District	379 22		379 22	187 50		187 50
Executive Department	570 85		570 85	598 41		598 41
Fish and Game Com-						
mission		2,531 35	2,531 35		3,464 14	3,464 14
Girls' Training School					649 00	649 00
Harbor Commission—						
Eureka		192 90	192 90		43 33	43 33
San Francisco		3,373 36	3,373 36		3,275 98	3,275 98
San Jose					4 73	4 73
Highway Commission		5,823 46	5,823 46		4,961 38	4,961 38
Home Adult Blind	221 05	112 17	333 22	249 81	268 72	518 53
Horticultural Commis-						
sion	6,951 03		6,951 03	3,777 48		3,777 48
Immigration and Hous-						
ing Commission					226 48	226 48

COMPARATIVE AMOUNT OF PRINTING—Continued.

Department	Sixty-fourth fiscal year			Sixty-fifth fiscal year		
	From appropriation	Cash and various officers' fund	Totals	From appropriation	Cash and various officers' fund	Totals
Industrial Accident Commission		934 70	934 70	2,500 00	3,078 20	5,578 20
Industrial Compensation Insurance Fund.					2,763 94	2,763 94
Industrial Welfare Commission					412 67	412 67
Insurance Commission		3,448 25	3,448 25		1,426 80	1,426 80
Labor Commission	3,844 86		3,844 86	1,957 79		1,957 79
Legislative Counsel Bureau					25 63	25 63
Library Trustees		2,263 65	2,263 65		4,993 96	4,993 96
Lunacy Commission	2,934 43	4,161 63	7,126 03	2,999 23	1,572 57	4,571 83
Mining Bureau	3,020 79		3,020 79		1,673 72	1,673 72
Normal Schools—						
Chico	601 89	52 59	654 48	434 00	110 73	544 73
Fresno		80 40	80 40	155 13		155 13
Los Angeles	509 38		509 38	741 49		741 49
San Diego	495 98	172 80	668 78	600 00	107 32	707 32
San Jose	426 90	118 50	545 40	671 09		671 09
San Francisco	556 39	617 23	1,173 63	591 20	431 53	1,022 73
Bulletin Fund		5,328 90	5,328 90		1,692 26	1,692 26
Santa Barbara	318 41		318 41	299 71	23 69	323 40
Panama-Pacific Exposition		24 95	24 95		36 45	36 45
Preston School of Industry		215 35	215 35		345 16	345 16
Prison Directors	498 00		498 00	70 34		70 34
Railroad Commission		9,856 75	9,856 75		19,747 85	19,747 85
Reclamation Board		36 00	36 00		574 74	574 74
Redwood Park Commission		731 35	731 35		20 15	20 15
Secretary of State—	6,286 14		6,283 14	4,224 41		4,224 41
Constitutional Amendments	11,549 60		11,549 60			
Blue Book	8,171 55		8,171 55			
License Department	1,250 30		1,250 30	595 74	883 08	1,478 82
Motor Vehicle Department	2,008 08		2,008 08			
State Prison at Folsom	1,383 80	441 31	1,825 11	994 12	913 51	1,907 63
State Prison at San Quentin	428 45		428 45	500 00	37 78	537 78
Superintendent Capitol and grounds		109 45	109 45		441 65	441 65
Superintendent Public Instruction	5,925 10		5,925 10	6,035 63	647 39	6,683 02
Superintendent State Printing	436 40		436 40	172 82		172 82
Supreme Court		94 15	94 15		91 90	91 90
Supreme Court Clerk	744 37		744 37	1,074 12		1,074 12
Surveyor General	698 92		698 92	739 10	21 00	760 10
Sutter Fort Trustees						
State Treasurer	800 42		800 42	686 30	89 61	775 91
State Treasurer, Motor Vehicle Division					203 63	203 63
Trustees Monterey Old Custom House					6 05	6 05
University of California	7,009 38	11 74	7,111 12		4,108 80	4,108 80
Veterans' Home	125 00	1,585 50	1,710 50	738 77	940 90	1,679 67
Veterinarian	170 85		170 85	91 30		91 30
Viticultural Commission					152 86	152 86
Water Commission		1,289 85	1,289 85		69 58	69 58
Whittier State School		441 35	441 35		271 35	271 35
Legislature	\$89,011 24	\$59,351 84	\$148,363 08	\$46,564 98	\$92,723 62	\$159,407 23
School books	98,283 96		98,283 96	20,118 63		20,118 63
		78,144 31	78,144 31		110,297 62	110,297 62
	\$137,295 20	\$137,496 15	\$324,791 35	\$66,683 61	\$203,021 24	\$267,704 85

PURCHASES OF STOCK.

The following is a statement in detail of the purchases of paper stock, bindery supplies, ink and rollers, for the sixty-fifth fiscal year:

Bonds	\$7,745 11
Book	17,150 84
Book, text	41,263 44
Card	2,067 23
Cover	1,171 33
Envelopes	4,900 45
Flats	5,942 54
Ledger	3,489 92
Manilas	1,352 15
Shipping tags	41 68
Miscellaneous	2,311 24
	<hr/>
	\$87,435 93
Bindery board	\$6,168 18
Bindery supplies, general	15,907 87
	<hr/>
	22,076 05
Pressroom supplies	3,050 05
	<hr/>
	\$112,562 03

BOND PAPERS.

2 reams National Bank, pink, 17 x 22, 12 lb.	\$2 64
2 reams National Bank, buff, 17 x 22, 12 lb.	2 64
10 reams National Bank, 17 x 22, 16 lb.	18 40
10 reams National Bank, primrose, 17 x 22, 16 lb.	18 40
10 reams National Bank, russet, 17 x 22, 16 lb.	18 40
10 reams National Bank, gray, 17 x 22, 16 lb.	18 40
19 reams National Bank, green, 17 x 22, 16 lb.	34 96
65 reams National Bank, canary, 17 x 22, 16 lb.	119 60
20 reams National Bank, blue, 17 x 22, 16 lb.	36 80
25 reams National Bank, pink, 17 x 22, 16 lb.	46 00
60 reams National Bank, 17 x 22, 16 lb.	110 40
130 reams National Bank, 17 x 28, 20 lb.	299 00
15 reams National Bank, canary, 17 x 28, 20 lb.	34 50
15 reams National Bank, buff, 17 x 28, 20 lb.	34 50
35 reams National Bank, pink, 17 x 28, 20 lb.	80 50
45 reams National Bank, blue, 19 x 24, 20 lb.	103 50
90 reams National Bank, 22 x 34, 24 lb.	248 40
2 reams National Bank, canary, 17 x 28, 24 lb.	5 52
275 reams National Bank, 22 x 34, 32 lb.	1,380 00
4 reams National Bank, gray, 22 x 34, 32 lb.	14 72
5 reams National Bank, green, 22 x 34, 32 lb.	18 40
10 reams National Bank, russet, 22 x 34, 32 lb.	36 80
16 reams National Bank, pink, 22 x 34, 32 lb.	58 88
35 reams National Bank, canary, 22 x 34, 32 lb.	128 80
40 reams National Bank, blue, 22 x 34, 32 lb.	147 20
55 reams National Bank, buff, 22 x 34, 32 lb.	202 40
160 reams National Bank, 22 x 34, 40 lb.	736 00
15 reams National Bank, linen finish, 22 x 34, 40 lb.	126 00
5 reams National Bank, buff, 22 x 34, 40 lb.	23 00
6 reams National Bank, pink, 25 x 38, 40 lb.	27 60
6 reams National Bank, yellow, 25 x 38, 40 lb.	27 60
8 reams National Bank, blue, 25 x 38, 40 lb.	36 80
16 reams National Bank, 25 x 38, 40 lb.	73 60
25 reams National Bank, 24 x 38, 48 lb.	133 00
62 reams Brother Jonathan, 17 x 28, 16 lb.	138 88
25 reams Brother Jonathan, 17 x 22, 20 lb.	70 00
10 reams Brother Jonathan, 17 x 28, 24 lb.	33 60
40 reams Brother Jonathan, 22 x 34, 40 lb.	224 00
25 reams Brother Jonathan, linen finish, 22 x 34, 40 lb.	210 00
29 reams manuscript, assorted, 17 x 22, 16 lb.	29 70
25 reams manuscript, 17 x 23, 28 lb.	44 80
59 reams manuscript, 17 x 22, 20 lb.	61 00
95 reams manuscript, 17 x 28, 20 lb.	121 60
17 reams manuscript, pink, 17 x 28, 20 lb.	21 76
17 reams manuscript, blue, 17 x 28, 20 lb.	21 76
95 reams Crane, 17 x 22, 21 lb.	823 34

PURCHASES OF STOCK—Continued.

BOND PAPERS—Continued.

95 reams Crane, 17 x 22, 25 lb.	-----	\$950 00
10 reams Crane, 17 x 28, 25 lb.	-----	120 00
5 reams Crane, 19 x 24, 25 lb.	-----	56 67
10 reams Panama-Pacific, 17 x 28, 24 lb.	-----	33 64
20 reams Lightweight, 17 x 22, 10 lb.	-----	22 00
10 reams Safety National, 17 x 28.	-----	65 00
20 reams Typewriter, 8 lb.	-----	30 00
40 reams Map, 28 x 44, 40 lb.	-----	256 00
Total	-----	\$7,745 11

BOOK PAPERS.

1,900 reams Machine Finish, 38 x 50, 96 lb.	-----	\$7,806 72
1,056 reams S. & S. C., 25 x 38, 65 lb.	-----	3,150 58
1,012 reams S. & S. C., 38 x 50, 130 lb.	-----	6,038 60
2.25 reams coated, cameo, 25 x 38, 75 lb.	-----	17 30
8 reams coated, corn, 25 x 38, 80 lb.	-----	42 88
15 reams Brief, 21 x 29, 60 lb.	-----	51 75
21 reams News, 36 x 48, 64 lb.	-----	43 01
Total	-----	\$17,150 84

SCHOOL BOOK PAPER.

8,000 reams S. & S. C., 31 x 42, 80 lb.	-----	\$28,800 00
1,500 reams S. & S. C., 31 x 46, 90 lb.	-----	5,940 00
1,630.86 reams S. & S. C., 34 x 51, 100 lb.	-----	6,523 44
Total	-----	\$41,263 44

CARDBOARD.

6,000 sheets Queen Bristol, 22 x 28, 100 lb.	-----	\$111 00
16,800 sheets Queen Bristol, 22 x 28, 120 lb.	-----	394 80
20,000 sheets Queen Bristol, 22 x 28, 140 lb.	-----	553 80
300 sheets Reliance, blue, 22 x 28, 120 lb.	-----	5 25
200 sheets Reliance, yellow, 22 x 28, 120 lb.	-----	3 50
600 sheets Reliance, canary, 22 x 28, 120 lb.	-----	10 50
600 sheets Reliance, cherry, 22 x 28, 120 lb.	-----	10 50
600 sheets Reliance, green, 22 x 28, 120 lb.	-----	10 50
900 sheets Reliance, salmon, 22 x 28, 120 lb.	-----	15 75
1,100 sheets Reliance, pink, 22 x 28, 120 lb.	-----	19 25
3,000 sheets Toughcheck, 4 ply	-----	93 00
1,000 sheets Railroad, 6 ply	-----	23 20
10,500 sheets tagboard, 120 lb.	-----	94 60
2,500 sheets Irontag, 120 lb.	-----	49 50
1,000 sheets Acme Index, cherry, 25 x 30, 140 lb.	-----	29 40
1,000 sheets Acme Index, blue, 25 x 30, 140 lb.	-----	29 40
2,000 sheets Acme Index, white, 25 x 30, 140 lb.	-----	58 80
4,814 sheets Acme Index, buff, 25 x 30, 140 lb.	-----	141 53
3,670 sheets Acme Index, assorted, 25 x 30, 140 lb.	-----	107 90
1,000 sheets Acme Index, white, 25 x 30, 220 lb.	-----	52 80
1,000 sheets Hero, 8 ply	-----	26 50
4,300 sheets Hero, 10 ply	-----	172 00
125 sheets mounting board.	-----	8 75
150 sheets stencil, tan, No. .012.	-----	12 00
25 sheets stencil, tan, No. .020.	-----	3 25
175 sheets stencil, tan, No. .030.	-----	29 75
Total	-----	\$2,067 23

COVER PAPER.

6 reams S. & S. C., fawn, 20 x 25, 50 lb.	-----	\$17 70
6 reams S. & S. C., blue, 20 x 25, 50 lb.	-----	17 70
6 reams S. & S. C., primrose, 20 x 25, 50 lb.	-----	17 70
7 reams S. & S. C., pearl, 20 x 25, 50 lb.	-----	20 65
13 reams S. & S. C., granite, 20 x 25, 50 lb.	-----	38 35
2 reams S. & S. C., granite, 20 x 25, 65 lb.	-----	7 67
6 reams S. & S. C., buff, 20 x 25, 65 lb.	-----	23 01
10 reams S. & S. C., fawn, 20 x 25, 65 lb.	-----	38 35
21 reams S. & S. C., assorted, 20 x 25, 65 lb.	-----	80 53

PURCHASES OF STOCK—Continued.

COVER PAPER—Continued.

6	reams Middlesex, green, 20 x 25, 60 lb.	\$30 60
6	reams Middlesex, ecru, 20 x 25, 60 lb.	30 60
5	reams Middlesex, gray, 20 x 25, 60 lb.	25 50
5	reams Middlesex, fawn, 20 x 25, 60 lb.	25 50
12	reams Middlesex, buff, 20 x 25, 60 lb.	61 20
33.5	reams Middlesex, assorted, 20 x 25, 60 lb.	170 85
20	reams Middlesex, 20 x 25, 65 lb.	110 50
5	reams Middlesex, green, 22 x 28, 75 lb.	31 88
5	reams Middlesex, gray, 22 x 28, 75 lb.	31 88
4	reams Kermes, 20 x 25, 60 lb.	31 20
10	reams Kaiser, 20 x 25, 65 lb.	84 50
35	reams manuscript, blue, 18 x 31, 40 lb.	189 00
1.28	reams Fairfield, buff, 25 x 38, 150 lb.	24 96
8	reams coated, 25 x 38, 75 lb.	61 50
Total		\$1,171 38

ENVELOPES.

120,000	white wove XXX, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$117 60
620,000	white wove XXX, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	651 09
35,000	white wove XXX, No. 7	46 55
40,000	white wove XXX, No. 9	66 40
600,000	white wove XXX, No. 10	1,068 00
40,000	white wove XXX, No. 11	89 69
15,000	white wove XXX, No. 14	40 65
3,000	white wove XXX, 6 x 9	9 00
15,000	Brother Jonathan bond, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 23
15,000	Brother Jonathan bond, linen finish, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 05
35,000	Brother Jonathan bond, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 50
20,000	Brother Jonathan bond, linen finish, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 80
25,000	Brother Jonathan bond, No. 10	64 38
10,000	Brother Jonathan bond, linen finish, No. 10	35 70
1,500	Brother Jonathan bond, No. 11	6 00
5,000	Brother Jonathan bond, linen finish, No. 11	21 25
1,000	Bank, No. 6	1 66
1,000	Bank, No. 7	2 24
750	invitation, double	9 27
1,000	baronial XXX, No. 5	1 26
1,000	baronial XXX, No. 7	2 00
1,500	cloth-lined No. 11	54 50
500	cloth-lined No. 12	9 35
1,400	cloth-lined, No. 14	29 26
3,000	drug, No. 3	1 56
45,000	Manila, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 50 lb.	27 00
55,000	Manila, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 50 lb.	34 05
85,000	Manila, No. 9, 50 lb.	76 50
370,000	Manila, No. 10, 50 lb.	384 80
180,000	Manila, No. 11, 50 lb.	237 60
1,000	Manila, No. 12, 50 lb.	1 44
5,000	Manila, No. 14, 50 lb.	8 20
5,000	Columbia clasp envelopes, No. 11	23 06
3,000	Columbia clasp envelopes, No. 50	13 38
5,000	Columbia clasp envelopes, No. 55	23 06
10,000	Columbia clasp envelopes, No. 60	49 29
25,000	Columbia clasp envelopes, No. 65	134 53
65,000	Columbia clasp envelopes, No. 70	369 78
55,000	Columbia clasp envelopes, No. 75	329 82
25,000	Columbia clasp envelopes, No. 90	188 35
29,000	Columbia clasp envelopes, No. 93	239 89
250	Manila erush, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 x 2	8 50
20,000	Manila heavy, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 00
70,000	Manila catalog, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 70
5,000	Manila t. e., o. e., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 00
7,500	Manila special, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 88
1,000	Manila special, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 90
10,000	Manila tagboard	56 00
Total		\$4,900 45

PURCHASES OF STOCK—Continued.

FLAT PAPERS.

6 reams Oakland, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	\$11 52
25 reams Oakland, 17 x 28, 24 lb.....	48 00
44 reams Oakland, 19 x 24, 28 lb.....	98 56
300 reams Oakland, 17 x 28, 28 lb.....	672 00
213.5 reams Oakland, 17 x 28, 32 lb.....	546 56
120 reams Oakland, 22 x 34, 40 lb.....	384 00
240 reams Oakland, 22 x 34, 48 lb.....	921 60
35 reams Oakland, 24 x 38, 56 lb.....	176 80
20 reams Hamburg, 17 x 28, 20 lb.....	26 00
65 reams Hamburg, 17 x 28, 24 lb.....	101 40
65 reams Hamburg, 17 x 28, 32 lb.....	147 20
15 reams Hamburg, 22 x 34, 36 lb.....	35 10
515 reams Hamburg, 22 x 34, 40 lb.....	1,339 00
60 reams Hamburg, pink, 22 x 34, 40 lb.....	156 00
95 reams Hamburg, 22 x 34, 48 lb.....	266 40
10 reams Hamburg, 24 x 38, 56 lb.....	44 80
10 reams superfine, canary, 17 x 22, 16 lb.....	16 80
10 reams superfine, cherry, 17 x 22, 16 lb.....	16 80
25 reams superfine, canary, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	63 00
10 reams superfine, Marguerite, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	25 20
11.5 reams superfine, opaline, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	28 98
25 reams superfine, blue, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	63 00
10 reams superfine, cherry, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	25 20
10 reams superfine, pink, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	25 20
10 reams superfine, green, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	25 20
90 reams superfine, assorted, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	226 80
4 reams superfine, yellow, 19 x 24, 28 lb.....	11 76
10 reams superfine, pink, 19 x 24, 28 lb.....	29 40
79 reams superfine, blue, 19 x 24, 28 lb.....	232 26
10 reams superfine, blue, 17 x 28, 32 lb.....	33 60
30 reams superfine, pink, 17 x 28, 32 lb.....	160 80
10 reams superfine, assorted, 17 x 28, 32 lb.....	33 60
Total	\$5,942 54

LEDGER PAPERS.

55 reams Reliance, 19 x 24, 32 lb.....	\$246 40
80 reams Reliance, 17 x 28, 40 lb.....	448 00
15 reams Reliance, buff, 17 x 28, 40 lb.....	84 00
15 reams Reliance, blue, 17 x 28, 40 lb.....	84 00
55 reams Reliance, 19 x 24, 44 lb.....	338 80
5 reams Reliance, blue, 19 x 24, 44 lb.....	30 80
5 reams Reliance, 24 x 28, 52 lb.....	36 40
10 reams Reliance, buff, 24 x 28, 52 lb.....	72 80
71 reams Reliance, 20 x 28, 54 lb.....	536 76
36 reams Reliance, blue, 20 x 28, 54 lb.....	272 16
61 reams Reliance, buff, 20 x 28, 54 lb.....	461 16
38 reams Reliance, 21 x 32, 60 lb.....	319 20
5 reams Reliance, blue, 21 x 32, 60 lb.....	42 00
12 reams Reliance, 24 x 38, 64 lb.....	107 52
10 reams Reliance, 23 x 31, 72 lb.....	100 80
10 reams Reliance, 23 x 36, 80 lb.....	112 00
16 reams Reliance, 24 x 38, 88 lb.....	197 12
Total	\$3,489 92

MANILA PAPERS.

40 reams Manila, 40 x 48, 150 lb.....	\$212 00
75 reams jute Manila, 36 x 48, 200 lb.....	712 30
4 rolls tympan Manila, 52 ineb.....	52 50
34 reams Chemical, yellow, 17 x 28, 20 lb.....	34 68
15 reams Chemical, yellow, 17 x 28, 24 lb.....	18 36
85 reams Chemical, yellow, 22 x 34, 32 lb.....	98 72
15 reams Chemical, blue, 22 x 34, 32 lb.....	25 44
10 reams Chemical, pink, 22 x 34, 32 lb.....	16 96
85 reams Chemical, pink, 22 x 34, 40 lb.....	180 20
Total	\$1,352 15

PURCHASES OF STOCK—Continued.

SHIPPING TAGS.

15,000 Manila, No. 5 E.....	\$9 58
5,000 Manila, No. 5 G.....	2 13
5,000 Manila, No. 6 E.....	3 61
5,000 Manila, No. 6 G.....	2 47
5,000 Manila, No. 8 E.....	5 10
3,000 cloth, No. 5.....	6 40
3,000 cloth, No. 6.....	7 67
1,000 cloth lined, No. 8.....	4 72
Total	\$41 68

MISCELLANEOUS.

50 reams Kraft, Swedish, 24 x 36, 60 lb.....	\$142 50
200 reams Kraft, Swedish, 23 x 40, 63 lb.....	598 50
82.5 reams Kraft, Swedish, 36 x 48, 120 lb.....	470 25
16 reams Kraft, Swedish, 36 x 48, 150 lb.....	114 00
4 reams blotter, 19 x 24, 120 lb.....	36 50
65 reams French folio, 17 x 22.....	65 00
50 reams French folio, 19 x 24.....	55 00
30 reams onion skin, glazed, 17 x 22.....	60 00
21 reams tissue, 20 x 30, No. 1.....	16 80
10 reams gummed, flat, 17 x 22.....	33 00
2 reams gummed, flat, 20 x 24.....	8 40
10 reams glazed label, assorted.....	25 00
22 reams marble.....	88 00
1,000 pounds back lining rolls, 1½ inch.....	70 00
4,100 pieces parchment, genuine, 6 x 8.....	402 83
150 stationery boxes.....	7 50
500 sheets corrugated strawboard, double, 33 x 36.....	28 50
9 cases Springfield oval.....	51 75
50 pounds twine, B. C. No. 12.....	10 62
20 pounds twine, B. C. No. 33.....	3 65
112 pounds twine, B. C. No. 48.....	20 44
Total	\$2,311 24

Bindery Supplies.

BINDERY BOARD.

2 tons, 5 bundles pulp, 26 x 38, No. 50.....	\$119 00
2 tons strawboard, 26 x 38, No. 20.....	100 00
4 tons strawboard, 26 x 38, No. 30.....	192 00
23.5 tons tarboard, 27 x 32, No. 20.....	1,102 87
3 tons tarboard, 27 x 32, No. 25.....	129 75
100.25 tons tarboard, 23 x 31½, No. 30.....	4,438 06
2 tons tarboard, 23 x 31½, No. 35.....	88 50
Total	\$6,168 18
58,000 yards bookbinders' cloth, T grain vellum.....	\$7,383 40
640 yards bookbinders' cloth, common.....	107 52
38 yards bookbinders' cloth, black.....	5 23
1,670 yards buckram library.....	375 67
750 yards canvas, brown duck, 8 oz.....	115 50
75 yards corduroy cloth.....	41 75
1,000 yards cotton, head-band.....	25 00
979 yards muslin, Indian head.....	115 03
13,978.5 yards muslin, Water Witch.....	943 55
2,090 yards cambric.....	133 84
3,068¼ yards sign cloth.....	314 50
27 rolls oil cloth, white.....	72 90
25,000 yards super, gray XX.....	1,050 00
9 bolts super, gray special.....	12 90
7,600 pounds glue, hide.....	1,159 00
2,500 pounds glue, bookbinders'.....	206 25
650 pounds glue, flexible, No. 1.....	78 00
12 quarts glue, LePage's.....	7 20
500 pounds Stecko paste.....	49 39
2,294.5 feet buffings, America-Russian, red.....	204 21
450 feet buffings, water grain, black.....	51 75
200 feet buffings, water grain, green.....	23 00

PURCHASES OF STOCK—Continued.

Bindery Supplies—Continued.

250	feet cowhide, American-Russia, black.....	\$51 50
650	feet cowhide, American-Russia, red.....	133 90
15	skins Morocco.....	42 75
72	skins Morocco, splits.....	20 82
88	dozen skivers, bark XXX.....	1,384 24
6	skins title, blue.....	5 70
6	skins title, green.....	5 70
6	skins title, maroon.....	5 70
1	dozen brushes, rulers, No. 1.....	3 60
1	dozen brushes, rulers, No. 4.....	3 60
3	dozen brushes, glue, No. 5.....	34 82
1	dozen brushes, paste, No. 5.....	11 44
40	packages gold leaf, deep.....	274 00
20	packages gold leaf, imitation.....	59 00
100	pounds glycerine.....	25 00
100	yards guards, Portland, 19 inch.....	28 00
100	yards guards, Portland, 24 inch.....	41 00
1,000	muslin stays, No. 2, 12 index tabs.....	5 70
	Binding posts, assorted.....	169 85
50	pounds padding composition.....	7 50
6	sets ruling pens.....	22 74
15	papers sewing needles.....	3 00
5	pounds Meyers thread, No. 8.....	6 00
5	pounds Meyers bobbins, No. 8.....	6 00
5	pounds Hayes thread, No. 12.....	5 50
15	pounds Hayes thread, No. 16.....	17 25
500	spools hub thread.....	745 00
20	pounds twine, soft, in skeins.....	8 40
49	spools wire, No. 25.....	33 82
20	spools wire, 20 x 25.....	13 60
20	spools wire, 19 x 21.....	13 60
15	pounds black gloss ink.....	12 75
15	pounds blue gloss ink.....	12 75
65	pounds green gloss ink.....	55 25
30	pounds white gloss ink.....	25 50
2	pounds red gloss ink.....	3 70
2	pounds violet, rulers' ink.....	3 70
8	pounds blue paging.....	6 80
6	quarts varnish, Hueter's.....	7 44
25	boxes eyelets, black, No. A 176.....	7 00
72	Dexter shoe knives.....	9 00
30	reams rag lining, 36 x 48, 150 lb.....	101 25
	Total.....	\$15,907 87

Press Room Supplies.

4,300	pounds black, halftone ink.....	\$1,720 00
400	pounds black-blue halftone.....	200 00
25	pounds black, bond.....	12 50
28	pounds black, proof.....	28 00
10	pounds black, proof, special.....	20 00
10	pounds blue bronze.....	7 00
65	pounds blue, lake.....	50 50
15	pounds brown, photo medium.....	12 00
2	pounds brown, photo light.....	1 60
1	pound brown, copying.....	50
2	pounds green, olive, medium.....	1 00
4	pounds green, silk, medium.....	2 00
7	pounds purple, copying.....	3 50
5	pounds red antique.....	2 50
2	pounds red, copying.....	1 00
5	pounds red, vermilion.....	3 00
7	pounds red, geranium lake.....	5 95
60	pounds red, rose lake.....	30 00
22	pounds red, scarlet lake.....	18 70
140	pounds white.....	56 00
45	pounds yellow, lemon.....	22 50
10	pounds yellow, chrome medium.....	5 00
12	gallons glycerine.....	33 00
12	bottles inkoleum.....	6 00

PURCHASES OF STOCK—Continued.

Press Room Supplies—Continued.

145 pounds lakatine	\$81 90
3 pounds oxychloride of manganese.....	1 50
5 gallons wood alcohol.....	3 75
100 pounds potash.....	8 00
5 gallons reducing varnish, No. 00000.....	5 00
2 gallons magic reducer.....	60
10 gallons Japan dryer.....	20 00
330 gallons wash oil.....	29 70
5 pounds bronze powder, gold.....	5 00
248 rollers, cylinder, platen and proof.....	702 35
Total	\$3,050 05

NEW PLANT EQUIPMENT.

Purchases prior to the sixty-fourth fiscal year left a balance in the appropriation for machinery, made by the 1911 legislature, of \$2,928.45. During the sixty-fourth year \$2,399 was expended for equipment, leaving a balance in fund of \$528.95. The legislature of 1913 appropriated the sum of \$14,339 for the purchase of four additional linotype machines. Owing to the inadequacy of equipment to handle increased work, particularly upon school books in the bindery department, the Board of Control allowed \$9,150 from the emergency fund. An allowance of \$75 for a fire escape, and \$800 for added office space, was also made from this fund. The additional expense of \$1,458.72, aside from general repairs made, was borne by a distribution of costs in product.

Equipment Purchases.

3 Linotypes, Model 5.....	\$9,450 00
1 Linotype, Model 8.....	3,600 00
8 Magazines.....	688 75
4 Motors and attachments.....	320 00
Freight and cartage.....	403 00
	\$14,461 75
1 No. 2 Smythe Case Maker.....	4,150 00
1 Autopress.....	2,687 50
1 Seybold Book Trimmer.....	1,245 00
1 Seybold Automatic Cutter.....	1,170 00
3 Bindery Book Presses.....	360 14
1 Singer Book Sewer.....	150 00
1 Cowan Transveyor, No. 3.....	150 00
1 Motor, 3 horsepower, etc.....	129 50
105 Bindery Press Boards, cherry, brass lined, 16 x 24.....	209 00
Iron Type Furniture.....	91 09
8 Paper Knives.....	100 44
2 Hand trucks.....	10 25
2 Underwood Typewriters.....	162 00
1 Whitlock Press, credit payments.....	400 00
Total	\$25,476 67

INVENTORY AND VALUE OF STOCK.

The following is a complete inventory of paper, cardboard, envelopes, and miscellaneous stock on hand June 30, 1914:

Bond	\$2,842 52
Linen papers	490 27
Flat papers	1,418 36
Manilas	485 12
Ledgers	1,906 11
Card	485 10
Envelopes	1,188 62
Cover	595 63
Book	7,774 30
Book, school book stock	19,504 05
Miscellaneous stock	341 67
	\$37,031 75
Bindery material, board, cloth, etc.	16,055 14
Pressroom, inks	92 91
Ruled stock	334 28
Machine room	427 62
Paper waste	15 00
Total	\$54,016 70

BOND PAPER.

	Pounds	Value
10.25 reams Brother Jonathan, 17 x 28, 16 lb.		
11.5 reams Brother Jonathan, 22 x 34, 40 lb.	624	\$87 36
6.75 reams Brother Jonathan, linen finish, 22 x 34, 40 lb.	270	56 70
20.25 reams Crane's, 17 x 22, 21 lb.		351 13
28.25 reams Crane's, 17 x 22, 25 lb.		565 00
3 reams Crane's, 19 x 24, 21 lb.		56 90
4 reams Crane's, 19 x 24, 25 lb.		89 08
5 reams Crane's, 17 x 28, 21 lb.		98 25
8.5 reams Crane's, 17 x 28, 25 lb.		204 00
2.25 reams Crane's, pink, 17 x 28, 21 lb.	1,328	44 21
6.5 reams Community, green, 17 x 28, 24 lb.	156	17 16
1 ream English, 22 x 34, 32 lb.		
6.75 reams English, canary, 17 x 28, 20 lb.		
3.5 reams English, canary, 24 x 38, 40 lb.	307	33 77
1 ream Fairfield, linen finish, 17 x 22, 20 lb.	20	5 00
0.95 ream Hickory, 17 x 22, 20 lb.	19	4 18
7 reams Library, blue, 17 x 28, 20 lb.		
6.25 reams Library, canary, 17 x 28, 20 lb.	265	16 96
19 reams Map, 28 x 44, 40 lb.	760	121 60
10 reams Manuscript, 17 x 22, 20 lb.	200	12 80
4 reams National Bank, primrose, 17 x 22, 16 lb.		
9.25 reams National Bank, golden, 17 x 22, 16 lb.		
16 reams National Bank, 17 x 28, 16 lb.		
30 reams National Bank, 17 x 28, 20 lb.		
22.25 reams National Bank, buff, 17 x 28, 20 lb.		
18 reams National Bank, blue, 17 x 28, 20 lb.		
16.75 reams National Bank, pink, 17 x 28, 20 lb.		
11 reams National Bank, 17 x 28, 24 lb.		
8 reams National Bank, 22 x 34, 24 lb.		
44 reams National Bank, 22 x 34, 32 lb.		
3.5 reams National Bank, russet, 22 x 34, 32 lb.		
3.75 reams National Bank, canary, 22 x 34, 32 lb.		
10 reams National Bank, buff, 22 x 34, 32 lb.		
9 reams National Bank, pink, 22 x 34, 32 lb.		
18 reams National Bank, blue, 22 x 34, 32 lb.		
1.75 reams National Bank, opaline, 22 x 34, 32 lb.		
21.25 reams National Bank, 22 x 34, 40 lb.		
10 reams National Bank, buff, 22 x 34, 40 lb.		
18 reams National Bank, 25 x 38, 40 lb.		
11.5 reams National Bank, blue, 25 x 38, 40 lb.		

INVENTORY AND VALUE OF STOCK—Continued.

BOND PAPER—Continued.

	Pounds	Value
3.25 reams National Bank, 25 x 38, 48 lb.....	8,125	\$934 33
10 reams Panama Pacific, 17 x 28, 24 lb.....	240	24 00
3 reams Reliance, primrose, 17 x 22, 16 lb.....		
5.5 reams Reliance, green, 17 x 22, 16 lb.....		
2.25 reams Reliance, green, 17 x 28, 20 lb.....		
1 ream Reliance, primrose, 17 x 28, 20 lb.....		
3.5 reams Reliance, golden, 17 x 28, 20 lb.....		
1 ream Reliance, 19 x 24, 20 lb.....	291	54 02
1 ream Roman, assorted, 17 x 28, 20 lb.....	20	2 00
7.3 reams Safety, Bankers, assorted, 17 x 28.....		47 63
2 reams Standard, 19 x 24, 20 lb.....	40	4 80
1.5 reams Strathmore, 17 x 28, 21 lb.....	24	7 20
2 reams Viking, 17 x 28, 8 lb.....	16	1 60
0.5 ream Alexis, blue, 17 x 22, 20 lb.....	10	1 80
Total		\$2,842 52

LINEN PAPER.

	Weight	Value
15 reams Ardmore, 17 x 28, 20 lb.....	300	\$33 00
4 reams Savoy, 19 x 24, 24 lb.....	96	10 56
23.75 reams Imperial Parchment, 17 x 22, 18 lb.....		
14 reams Imperial Parchment, 17 x 22, 20 lb.....		
20 reams Imperial Parchment, 24 x 38, 48 lb.....		
13.5 reams Imperial Parchment, 17 x 28, 28 lb.....		
33 reams Imperial Parchment, 22 x 34, 32 lb.....		
24 reams Imperial Parchment, 22 x 34, 40 lb.....	4,061	446 71
Total		\$490 27

INVENTORY AND VALUE OF STOCK—Continued.

FLAT PAPER.

		Weight	Value
10	reams Eldorado laid, cherry, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	240	\$15 00
18.5	reams Florence, 17 x 28, 24 lb.....		
31.5	reams Florence, 17 x 28, 32 lb.....	1,452	112 50
20	reams Hamburg, 17 x 28, 20 lb.....		
20	reams Hamburg, 17 x 28, 24 lb.....		
28.25	reams Hamburg, 22 x 34, 32 lb.....		
16.5	reams Hamburg, 22 x 34, 36 lb.....		
27.5	reams Hamburg, 22 x 34, 40 lb.....		
36	reams Hamburg, 22 x 34, 48 lb.....	3,478	217 37
6.5	reams Keith laid, blue, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	156	15 60
9	reams Kingston superfine, green, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....		
8	reams Kingston superfine, blue, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....		
7.5	reams Kingston superfine, pink, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....		
6.25	reams Kingston superfine, amber, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....		
5.25	reams Kingston superfine, opaline, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....		
19	reams Kingston superfine, blue, 19 x 24, 28 lb.....		
3	reams Kingston superfine, shell, 19 x 24, 28 lb.....		
7	reams Kingston superfine, canary, 17 x 28, 32 lb.....		
9.5	reams Kingston superfine, pink, 17 x 28, 32 lb.....		
4	reams Kingston superfine, blue, 17 x 28, 32 lb.....		
17	reams Kingston superfine, assorted, 17 x 28, 32 lb.....	2,680	268 00
18.25	reams No Mills, 18 x 23, 40 lb.....	730	56 57
18.25	reams Oakland, 17 x 28, 28 lb.....		
28.75	reams Oakland, 17 x 28, 28 lb.....		
28.75	reams Oakland, 22 x 34, 40 lb.....		
39.5	reams Oakland, 22 x 34, 48 lb.....		
15	reams Oakland, 24 x 38, 56 lb.....	4,197	388 22
0.5	ream Paragon, 17 x 28, 28 lb.....		
1	ream Paragon, 22 x 34, 56 lb.....	70	5 42
3	reams Royal, 17 x 28, 36 lb.....		
4	reams Royal, 22 x 34, 36 lb.....		
23.25	reams Royal, 22 x 34, 44 lb.....	1,275	98 81
32	reams Standard, assorted, 17 x 22, 16 lb.....		
30	reams Standard, 17 x 22, 28 lb.....		
31	reams Standard, 18 x 23, 36 lb.....		
5.75	reams Standard, 18 x 23, 40 lb.....		
5	reams Standard, melon, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....		
11.25	reams Standard, canary, 17 x 22, 24 lb.....	3,108	240 87
Total			\$1,418 36

MANILA PAPER.

		Weight	Value
2	reams Manila, No. 1, 40 x 48, 150 lb.....	300	\$10 43
9	reams Manila, jute, 36 x 48, 200 lb.....	1,800	83 70
1	roll Manila, tympan, No. 150, tag.....	150	10 05
5	rolls Manila, tympan, oiled.....	911	61 04
4.25	reams chemical, yellow, 17 x 28, 24 lb.....		
13	reams chemical, yellow, 22 x 34, 32 lb.....	518	25 90
8.5	reams chemical, blue, 22 x 34, 32 lb.....		
11	reams chemical, pink, 22 x 34, 32 lb.....		
25	reams chemical, pink, 22 x 34, 40 lb.....		
71	reams chemical, pink, 28 x 34, 56 lb.....	5,600	294 00
Total			\$485 12

INVENTORY AND VALUE OF STOCK—Continued.

LEDGER PAPERS.

	Weight	Value
.75 reams Advance, 24 x 38, 64 lb.	48	\$11 04
2 reams Browns, 16 x 21, 20 lb.		
5.5 reams Browns, superfine, 19 x 24, 44 lb.		
8.5 reams Browns, extra, 19 x 24, 44 lb.		
4.25 reams Browns, extra, 20 x 28, 54 lb.		
7 reams Browns, superfine, 20 x 28, 54 lb.		
2.25 reams Browns, extra, 23 x 31, 72 lb.		
.2 reams Browns, superfine, 23 x 36, 72 lb.		
6 reams Browns, extra, 23 x 36, 80 lb.	1,869	560 70
1.5 reams Crockers, 20 x 28, 54 lb.		
5.25 reams Crockers, 21 x 32, 56 lb.		
1.25 reams Crockers, 23 x 31, 72 lb.		
1.5 reams Crockers, 24 x 38, 88 lb.	597	137 31
14.25 reams Reliance, 19 x 24, 32 lb.		
14.75 reams Reliance, 17 x 28, 40 lb.		
11.5 reams Reliance, blue, 17 x 28, 40 lb.		
8.5 reams Reliance, buff, 17 x 28, 40 lb.		
17 reams Reliance, 19 x 24, 44 lb.		
3 reams Reliance, blue, 19 x 24, 44 lb.		
9.5 reams Reliance, 22 x 28, 54 lb.		
10.75 reams Reliance, blue, 20 x 28, 54 lb.		
10 reams Reliance, buff, 20 x 28, 54 lb.		
16.5 reams Reliance, 21 x 32, 60 lb.		
6.25 reams Reliance, buff, 24 x 28½, 60 lb.		
5 reams Reliance, blue, 22 x 24, 60 lb.		
.75 reams Reliance, 24 x 38, 60 lb.		
8 reams Reliance, 23 x 31, 72 lb.		
6.25 reams Reliance, 23 x 36, 80 lb.		
7 reams Reliance, 19 x 48, 88 lb.		
4.25 reams Reliance, 24 x 38, 88 lb.	8,103	1,134 42
.5 reams Weston, 18 x 23, 40 lb.		
2.25 reams Weston, 20 x 28, 54 lb.		
.2 reams Weston, 23 x 31, 72 lb.		
.6 reams Weston, 24 x 38, 88 lb.	209	62 64
Total		\$1,906 11

CARDBOARD.

800 sheets, Queen, 22 x 28, No. 100		\$15 04
1,950 sheets, Queen, 22 x 28, No. 120		43 88
2,450 sheets, Queen, 22 x 28, No. 140		64 93
700 sheets, Acme Index, salmon, 25½ x 30½, No. 140		
575 sheets, Acme Index, blue, 25½ x 30½, No. 140		
500 sheets, Acme Index, cherry, 25½ x 30½, No. 140		
800 sheets, Acme Index, white, 25½ x 30½, No. 140		
2,700 sheets, Acme Index, buff, 25½ x 30½, No. 140	5,275	147 70
700 sheets, Acme Index, white, 25½ x 30½, No. 220		30 80
200 sheets, Acme Index, white, 22 x 28, No. 140		5 60
3,000 sheets Reliance, colored, 22 x 28, No. 120		43 50
2,200 sheets tough check, assorted, 22 x 28, 3½ ply		
450 sheets tough check, pearl, 22 x 28, 3½ ply	2,650	68 90
350 sheets China, thick, assorted, 22 x 28		3 50
1,450 sheets Railroad, assorted, 6 ply, 22 x 28		37 70
575 sheets Hero Blank, 8 ply, 22 x 28		14 95
50 sheets Hero Blank, 10 ply, 22 x 28		1 70
200 sheets tag board, 22 x 28, No. 110		3 80
200 sheets tag board, 22 x 28, No. 120		3 60
Total		\$485 10

INVENTORY AND VALUE OF STOCK—Continued.

ENVELOPES.

2,250 white wove XXX, No. 5.....	\$1 80
22,000 white wove XXX, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 80
73,500 white wove XXX, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 24
12,500 white wove XXX, No. 7.....	15 25
9,000 white wove XXX, No. 8.....	12 60
17,750 white wove XXX, No. 9.....	27 52
16,000 white wove XXX, No. 10.....	27 36
16,500 white wove XXX, No. 11.....	33 83
5,750 white wove XXX, No. 12.....	12 37
13,250 white wove XXX, No. 14.....	33 15
10,000 Brother Jonathan bond, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 15
5,000 Brother Jonathan bond, linen finish, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 35
27,250 Brother Jonathan bond, No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 32
2,000 Brother Jonathan bond, linen finish, No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 08
19,750 Brother Jonathan bond, No. 10.....	58 78
8,750 Brother Jonathan bond, linen finish, No. 10.....	31 49
4,800 Brother Jonathan bond, No. 11.....	18 34
8,750 Alexis bond, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 13
250 Alexis bond, linen finish, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
3,750 Alexis bond, blue, No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 38
1,000 Alexis bond, No. 10.....	3 09
1,000 Hickory bond, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 40
3,000 Hickory bond, blue, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 20
4,500 blue laid, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 40
500 amber laid, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
13,000 Manila XX, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 75
28,000 Manila XX, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 64
20,500 Manila XX, No. 9.....	18 45
38,500 Manila XX, No. 10.....	40 04
10,500 Manila XX, No. 11.....	13 86
750 Manila XX, No. 12.....	1 08
3,000 Manila XX, No. 14.....	4 92
500 coin, No. 2.....	24
7,500 coin No. 3.....	3 60
6,000 Columbia clasp, No. 5.....	18 45
4,250 Columbia clasp, No. 15.....	14 45
3,000 Columbia clasp, No. 20.....	10 62
4,000 Columbia clasp, No. 30.....	15 14
2,250 Columbia clasp, No. 35.....	8 06
3,750 Columbia clasp, No. 40.....	15 00
3,500 Columbia clasp, No. 50.....	15 61
6,750 Columbia clasp, No. 55.....	31 17
10,250 Columbia clasp, No. 60.....	50 43
11,500 Columbia clasp, No. 65.....	63 03
16,750 Columbia clasp, No. 70.....	95 30
18,000 Columbia clasp, No. 75.....	108 00
4,250 Columbia clasp, No. 80.....	28 48
11,500 Columbia clasp, No. 90.....	86 75
3,500 Columbia clasp, No. 93.....	28 95
750 Baronial, No. 5.....	95
750 Baronial, No. 7.....	1 50
1,000 Bank, No. 7.....	2 00
400 White catalog, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
5,000 Marseilles linen, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00
2,250 Sterling linen, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25
625 P. L. S. linen, No. 6.....	65
9,375 Imperial Parchment, No. 6.....	9 40
500 Manila catalog, 6 x 9.....	85
7,500 Manila, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 83
600 crush, 1 inch, No. 10.....	6 00
3,000 Thumb cut, open end, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 50
150 Cloth, thumb cut, No. 10.....	2 17
Total	\$1,188 62

INVENTORY AND VALUE OF STOCK—Continued.

COVER PAPER.

	Weight	Value
0.5 ream Buckeye, blue, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----		
7 reams Buckeye, fawn, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----		
5 reams Buckeye, white, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----		
5.25 reams Buckeye, buff, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----		
1.5 reams Buckeye, azure, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----		
1.25 reams Buckeye, olive, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----		
1 ream Buckeye, grey, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----		
4 reams Buckeye, lavender, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----		
5 reams Buckeye, shell, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----	1,982	\$168 47
2 reams Cloister, dark, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----	130	16 90
6 reams manuscript, blue, 18 x 31, 40 lb.-----		
22 reams manuscript, assorted, 18 x 31, 40 lb.-----	1,120	151 20
4.25 reams Middlesex, grey, 20 x 25, 60 lb.-----		
3 reams Middlesex, green, 20 x 25, 60 lb.-----		
4.5 reams Middlesex, buff, 20 x 25, 60 lb.-----		
5 reams Middlesex, ecru, 20 x 25, 60 lb.-----		
1.75 reams Middlesex, blue, 20 x 25, 60 lb.-----		
5 reams Middlesex, green, 22 x 28, 75 lb.-----		
3.5 reams Middlesex, grey, 22 x 28, 75 lb.-----	1,747.5	148 54
6.5 reams S. & S. C., assorted, 20 x 25, 35 lb.-----		
25 reams S. & S. C., assorted, 20 x 25, 50 lb.-----		
5.5 reams S. & S. C., fawn, 20 x 25, 65 lb.-----	1,835	108 27
5 reams Wawona, tan, 20 x 25, 60 lb.-----	30	2 25
Total -----		\$595 63

SCHOOL BOOK PAPER.

1,834 reams S. & S. C., 31 x 42, 80 lb.-----		
330 reams S. & S. C., 31 x 46, 90 lb.-----		
157 reams S. & S. C., 34 x 51, 100 lb.-----	192,120	\$8,299 59
683 reams Writing Book flat.-----		8,511 36
191 reams Writing Book grey cover.-----		2,693 10
Total -----		\$19,504 05

BOOK PAPERS.

12 reams M. F., 28 x 42, 60 lb.-----	720	\$30 82
60 reams M. F., 38 x 50, 96 lb.-----	6,300	246 53
505 reams S. & S. C., 25 x 38, 65 lb.-----		
546 reams S. & S. C., 38 x 50, 130 lb.-----	103,805	4,764 65
213 reams Coated, 25 x 38, 80.-----		
216 reams Coated, 25 x 38, 100 lb.-----	38,640	2,588 88
19 reams Laid, 25 x 38, 60 lb.-----	1,140	64 41
10.5 reams Brief, 21 x 29, 60 lb.-----	630	37 13
7 reams Exeter, 25 x 38, 80 lb.-----	560	31 64
5 reams News, 36 x 48, 64 lb.-----	320	10 24
Total -----		\$7,774 30

INVENTORY AND VALUE OF STOCK—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Weight	Value
2.3 reams Blotter, 19 x 24, 120.....	276	\$22.08
12.5 reams Onion Skin, 22 x 34.....		50 00
13 reams Onion Skin, glazed, 17 x 22, 9 lb.....		26 00
10 reams Onion Skin, unglazed, 17 x 22, 9 lb.....		20 00
51 reams French Folio, No. 1, 19 x 24.....		56 10
3.50 reams Gummed, non-curling, 17 x 22.....		12 60
1.75 reams Gummed, non-curling, buff, 19 x 24.....		7 35
4.50 reams Gummed, non-curling, assorted, 20 x 24.....		18 90
7 reams Tissue, No. 1, 20 x 30.....		5 60
8 reams Tissue, No. 2, 20 x 30.....		6 40
0.65 ream Silver label, 22 x 28.....		3 25
20 reams Glazed label, 20 x 24.....		50 00
8,000 Shipping Tags, 4 D.....		4 42
8,000 Shipping Tags, 5 E.....		5 10
4,000 Shipping Tags, 5 G.....		1 70
6,000 Shipping Tags, 5 CX.....		12 81
5,000 Shipping Tags, 6 E.....		3 61
5,000 Shipping Tags, 6 G.....		2 47
4,000 Shipping Tags, 6 CX.....		10 22
3,000 Shipping Tags, 8 E.....		3 06
400 Stationery Boxes, 8½ x 11 x 2.....	20 00	
Total		\$341 67

Inks—Press Room.

11 pounds black, bond	\$4 40
13 pounds black, job, No. 1.....	7 20
7 pounds blue, bronze	4 20
16 pounds blue, lake	9 60
3 pounds blue, millori	1 20
2 pounds blue, oriental	1 20
2 pounds blue, ultramarine	90
3 pounds brown, light photo	2 10
4 pounds brown, medium photo	2 80
2 pounds copying, blue	1 00
7 pounds copying, purple	3 50
1 pound copying, red	50
3 pounds green, olive medium	1 50
2 pounds green, silk	1 00
2 pounds purple, job	1 20
1 pound red, antique	65
4 pounds red, geranium medium	2 40
27 pounds red, rose lake	13 50
10 pounds red, scarlet	6 50
4 pounds red, vermilion, English	2 40
13 pounds white	3 90
6 pounds yellow, chrome	2 40
16 pounds yellow, lemon	6 40
6 pounds yellow, orange	2 40
2 pounds gold size	1 00
37 pounds lakatine	6 66
2 pounds litharge	30
2 pounds reducer, Magic	60
3 pounds oxy. manganese	1 50
Total	\$92 91

Machine Room.

22,000 feet box lumber, common, 9/16 and 13/16.....	\$367 62
1,500 pounds nails, 6, 8, 10, coated.....	60 00
6 tons waste, 40 bales	15 00
Total	\$442 62

GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

Pay roll	\$178,015 47
Stock	87,435 93
Bindery supplies	15,907 87
Bindery board	6,168 18
Pressroom supplies	3,050 05
Equipment purchases, over appropriations.....	1,458 72
Benzine	80 50
Coal, 22,685 tons.....	227 10
Draying	118 60
Electrical supplies	265 64
Engravings	1,364 71
Flour	147 00
Gas	1,625 04
Horse and wagon.....	275 85
Ice	60 20
Laundry	91 10
Linotype supplies	882 93
Linotype metal	530 32
Lithographing	189 15
Lumber, box	1,475 50
Lumber, repairs	471 60
Machine and engine room supplies.....	250 78
Nails	116 10
New office addition, drafting	45 70
New office addition, lumber	678 73
New office addition, metal	209 58
New office addition, paint	19 14
Office supplies	156 00
Paint, general supplies	16 47
Plumbing	20 15
Power	2,051 97
Press clippings	36 00
Pressroom repairs	43 41
Rags	120 66
Ribbon, badges	208 51
Soap	54 40
Stamps	527 85
Steel plate engravings	861 90
Supplies, general	93 12
Telephone	355 10
Telegraph	23 59
Transportation	12 35
Type material	612 56
Water	198 60
Zinc	5 25
Total	\$303,561 18

CREDIT SALES.

1 Cottrell stop cylinder press.....	\$300 00
1 Typewriter, old	60 00
Linotype metal	530 22
Type metal	312 64
Waste paper (entered under cash business).....	
Total	\$1,202 86

INVENTORY OF MATERIAL IN BINDERY DEPARTMENT.

250	rolls binders cloth, assorted	\$1,225 00
35	yards binders cloth, special	171 50
135	rolls binders cloth, Vel. T gr., Reader	631 50
120	rolls binders cloth, Vel. T gr., Speller	588 00
154	rolls binders cloth, Vel. T gr., Arithmetic	734 60
139	rolls binders cloth, Vel. T gr., Introductory History	681 10
115	rolls binders cloth, Vel. T gr., Brief History	563 50
105	rolls binders cloth, Vel. T gr., Geography	514 50
161	rolls binders cloth, Vel. T gr., Hygiene	788 90
98	rolls binders cloth, Vel. T gr., Civics	489 20
276	rolls binders cloth, old, gray	1,352 40
106	rolls binders cloth, old, brown	519 40
80	rolls binders cloth, old, green	392 00
54	rolls binders cloth, old, olive	264 60
30	rolls binders cloth, old, assorted	147 00
108	feet buffing, water grain, green	12 42
86	feet buffing, water grain, black	98 90
540	yards bands, patent, 1 inch	9 30
100	yards bands, patent, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	3 10
3	rolls bands, head, cotton	36
17	rolls buckram, library	146 20
859	feet buffing, Am. Rus.	78 05
156	yards canvas, white	24 02
150	yards canvas, brown	23 10
38	yards corduroy	20 95
127	feet cowhide, Am. Rus. red	26 16
160	feet cowhide, Am. Rus. black	32 97
37	reams eggshell book, 22 x 40, 60 lb.	125 43
3	pounds egg albumen	2 55
20,000	eyelets	5 60
200	yards German cambric	13 50
2	pounds gilding powder	1 20
1,200	pounds glue, table	99 00
500	pounds glue, hide	76 25
2	quarts glue, Le Page's	1 20
75	yards guards, 19 inch Portland	21 00
75	yards guards, 24 inch Portland	30 75
93	pounds glycerine	22 50
10	packages gold leaf, deep	68 50
8	packages gold leaf, pale	48 80
10	pounds ink, gloss black	8 50
9	pounds ink, gloss blue	7 65
10	pounds ink, gloss green	8 50
50	pounds ink, gloss white	42 50
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds ink, ruling, assorted	2 30
22 $\frac{1}{2}$	reams Kraft paper, 23 x 40, 63 lb.	67 50
7	reams Kraft paper, 36 x 48, 150 lb.	49 88
18	reams lining paper, 36 x 48, 150 lb.	135 00
5,000	reams lining paper, in rolls	250 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	reams marble paper, comb	6 00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	reams marble paper, common	10 03
1	ream marble paper, fancy	2 00
4	reams chocolate lining	12 00
70	metals, O. K. binders	52 50
71	metals, Sectional Post, 16 inch	51 12
23	metals, Sectional Post, 20 inch	17 25
5	metals, Sectional Post, 22 inch	3 75
162	skins, Morocco, assorted	25 23
13	skins, Morocco, acid-free	20 59
10,000	yards muslin, water-witch	675 00
30	pounds padding composition	4 50
28	bundles pulpboard, No. 50	39 20
94	skins roan, dressed, black	84 60
29	skins roan, dressed, red	26 10
24	skins roan, undressed, red	21 60
31	skins roan, undressed, wood	27 93
8	skins skivers, bark XXX	10 50
150	sheets stencil, tan .012	12 00
40	sheets stencil, tan .020	5 20

INVENTORY OF MATERIAL IN BINDERY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

12 sheets stencil, tan .030	\$2 64
110 bundles strawboard, No. 20	137 50
10 bundles strawboard, No. 30	12 60
9,930 yards super, gray	418 32
335 bundles tarboard, No. 20	362 44
28 bundles tarboard, No. 25	28 00
1,452 bundles tarboard, No. 30	1,636 28
11 bundles tarboard, No. 35	12 17
169 skins title leather	152 10
3 pounds twine, soft	1 23
5 quarts varnish, Hueter's	6 20
306 spools thread, Hub No. 30	441 70
3 spools thread, Hub No. 40	4 47
240 spools thread, Intrinsic No. 12	348 00
450 pounds thread, Hayes Linen	495 00
4 spools wire, round, No. 23	2 72
5 spools wire, round, No. 25	3 40
19 spools wire, round, No. 28	18 12
3 spools wire, round, No. 30	2 34
12 spools wire, flat, 19 x 21	8 16
10 spools wire, flat, 20 x 25	6 80
Total	\$15,838 92

INVENTORY OF LABOR AND MATERIAL SUPPLIED ON ORDERS
IN HAND,

as of June 30, 1914.

Labor and material—miscellaneous state work	\$13,520 17
Labor and material on the following school books:	
25,000 each of Writing Books 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	\$2,990 64
25,000 copies of Elementary Arithmetic	1,712 12
25,000 copies of Introductory Geography	4,410 22
25,000 copies of Advanced Geography	1,879 90
Total	\$10,992 88
Less stock (paper and binding) owned by Board of Education (only on above books)	6,087 89
	<u>4,904 99</u>
Total as shown on cost sheets as of June 30, 1914	\$18,423 16
Bills collectible—as of June 30, 1914	\$5,742 62
Bills rendered June 30, 1914 (June completed work)	26,178 80
Total	\$31,921 42

Respectfully submitted.

FRIEND WM. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent of State Printing.

SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES FOR THE CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE, JULY 1, 1914, TO JUNE 30, 1915.

SPECIFICATIONS.

All paper stock and supplies must be furnished in standard sizes, standard colors and standard weights, in quantities as ordered. Sizes, weights and colors in use at the state printing plant must also be furnished as ordered. The right is reserved to order greater or less quantities than those mentioned in the list. Bond paper lighter than 17 x 22 — 16 lb. base will be ordered under lots 5 and 6 if possible. Bond paper lighter than 17 x 22 — 16 lb. base; coated book lighter than 25 x 38 — 70 lb. base; M. F. lighter than 25 x 38 — 45 lb. base; and S. & S. C. lighter than 25 x 38 — 50 lb. base, will be paid for at base rates.

All stock must be furnished promptly as ordered. When materials are not delivered promptly or when goods delivered do not conform in quality, form or quantity to the requirements herein stated, the State Printer may purchase the goods specified in the open market. Any additional cost or expense incurred by the state by reason of the failure of the contractor, as above stated, shall be a liability against such contractor and his bondsmen.

Supplies must be delivered free of any express or freight charges at the state printing plant, on the corner of Fifteenth and L streets, Sacramento, at the net prices bid.

All paper, envelopes and other supplies must be carefully and properly packed in cases, and if damaged in transit the right is reserved to reject.

All bids must be made upon the quality of stock according to the samples on file in the office of the State Board of Control, and awards will be made to the lowest responsible bidder.

The successful bidder must furnish stock of as good quality as the samples, on which the bid is made, and must furnish it without delay.

All bids on paper must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of two thousand dollars, payable to the Governor for the use of the people of the State of California, conditioned that if the bidder receives the award of contract, he will, within thirty days, enter into bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Governor of the state, that he will faithfully perform the conditions of his contract.

All bids on other supplies must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five hundred dollars, payable to the Governor for the use of the people of the State of California, conditioned that if the bidder receives the award of contract, he will, within thirty days, enter into bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Governor of the State, that he will faithfully perform the conditions of his contract.

Scaled proposals will be received by the Superintendent of State Printing at his office, Room 43 in the State Capitol, at Sacramento, up to 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, June 10, 1914. Such proposals must have endorsed thereon, "Bid for Supplies for California State Printing Office."

FILL OUT BID ON THIS BLANK AND ATTACH LISTS.

BID OF -----

SCHEDULE A—PAPER.

**Proposals for Furnishing Paper and Supplies to the California State Printing
Office for the Fiscal Year 1914-1915.**

TO FRIEND WM. RICHARDSON,

*Superintendent of State Printing,
Sacramento, California.*

The undersigned agrees to furnish and deliver to the California State Printing Office at Fifteenth and L streets, in the City of Sacramento, free of all freight and express charges, for the term of one year, commencing July 1, 1914, and end-

ing June 30, 1915, the articles mentioned in the following lists, at the prices noted and according to the terms, specifications, advertisements and schedules:

Lot No.	Quantity	Denomination	Price	
			Dols.	Cts.
1	3,000 lbs.	Bond Paper, high grade.....	Per lb.	-----
2	50,000 lbs.	Bond Paper, good grade.....	Per lb.	-----
3	3,000 lbs.	Bond Paper, medium grade.....	Per lb.	-----
4	100,000	Bond Envelopes (List less discount. File list) (Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Discount	-----
5	1,000 lbs.	Bond, light weight, high grade.....	Per lb.	-----
6	1,000 lbs.	Bond, light weight, good grade.....	Per lb.	-----
7	2,000 lbs.	Bond, linen finish.....	Per lb.	-----
8	5,000	Bond Envelopes, linen finish (List less discount. File list) (Lots 7 and 8 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Discount	-----
9	4,000	Bond, Crane's (List less discount. File list).....	Discount	-----
9a	10,000 lbs.	Bond, parchment finish.....	Per lb.	-----
10	2,000 lbs.	Bond, map.....	Per lb.	-----
11	5,000 lbs.	Book Paper, coated.....	Per lb.	-----
12	2,000 lbs.	Book Paper, Eggshell.....	Per lb.	-----
12a	5,000 lbs.	Book Paper, smooth lining.....	Per lb.	-----
13	250,000 lbs.	Book Paper, M. F.....	Per lb.	-----
14	150,000 lbs.	Book Paper, S. & S. C.....	Per lb.	-----
15	400,000 lbs.	Book Paper, School, 31 x 42—80 lb. (31 x 46—90 lb., 34 x 51—100 lbs.)	Per lb.	-----
16	1,000 lbs.	Brief Paper.....	Per lb.	-----
17	6,000 sh.	Card Board, Bristol, 100, high grade.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
18	15,000 sh.	Card Board, Bristol, 120, high grade.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
19	20,000 sh.	Card Board, Bristol, 140, high grade.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
20	1,000 sh.	Card Board, Bristol, 160, high grade.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
21	1,000 sh.	Card Board, Bristol, 180, high grade.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
22	5,000 sh.	Card Board, 120, colored.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
23	2,500 sh.	Card Board, 140, colored.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
24	1,000 sh.	Card Board, Blanks, 4-ply.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
25	1,000 sh.	Card Board, Blanks, 6-ply.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
26	1,500 sh.	Card Board, Blanks, 8-ply.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
27	4,000 sh.	Card Board, Blanks, 10-ply.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
28	5,000 sh.	Card Board, Index Bristol, 110, 25 x 30, white and colored	Per 100 sh.	-----
29	10,000 sh.	Card Board, Index Bristol, 140, 25 x 30.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
30	1,000 sh.	Card Board, Index Bristol, 170, 25 x 30.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
31	1,000 sh.	Card Board, Index Bristol, 220, 25 x 30.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
32	200 sh.	Card Board, Mounting Board, 10-ply.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
33	200 sh.	Card Board, Railroad Board, 4-ply, colored.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
34	1,000 sh.	Card Board, Railroad Board, 6-ply, colored.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
35	3,000 sh.	Card Board, Toughcheck, 4-ply..... (Lots 17 to 35, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per 100 sh.	-----
36	500 sh.	Card Board, Vellum, kid finish, 2/60.....	Per 100 sh.	-----
37	500 sh.	Card Board, Vellum, kid finish, 3/40..... (Lots 36, 37, 38 and 39 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per 100 sh.	-----
38	5,000	Cards, Cut Filing, Ledger, 8 x 5.....	Per M.	-----
39	5,000	Cards, Cut Filing, Ledger, 4 x 6.....	Per M.	-----
40	5,000	Cards, Cut Filing, Ledger, 5 x 8.....	Per M.	-----
41	5,000	Cards, Cut Filing, Bristol, 3 x 5.....	Per M.	-----
42	5,000	Cards, Cut Filing, Bristol, 4 x 6.....	Per M.	-----
43	5,000	Cards, Cut Filing, Bristol, 5 x 8..... (Lots 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per M.	-----
44	3,000 lbs.	Chemical Manila, yellow or white.....	Per lb.	-----
45	3,000 lbs.	Chemical Manila, pink or blue..... (Lots 44 and 45 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per lb.	-----
46	500 yds.	Cloth, Oil, white.....	Per yd.	-----
47	500 yds.	Cloth for printed posters.....	Per yd.	-----

SCHEDULE A—PAPER—Continued.

Lot No.	quantity	Denomination	Price	
			Dols.	Cts.
48.	4,000 lbs.	Cover Paper, S. & S. C.-----	Per lb.	-----
49.	7,000 lbs.	Cover Paper, good grade, rough finish-----	Per lb.	-----
50.	2,500 lbs.	Cover Paper, high grade, rough finish-----	Per lb.	-----
51.	1,500 lbs.	Cover Paper, Manuscript, wove-----	Per lb.	-----
52	10,000	Envelopes, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 5-----	Per M.	-----
53	100,000	Envelopes, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----	Per M.	-----
54	500,000	Envelopes, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ -----	Per M.	-----
55	40,000	Envelopes, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 7-----	Per M.	-----
56	40,000	Envelopes, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 9-----	Per M.	-----
57	500,000	Envelopes, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 10-----	Per M.	-----
58	30,000	Envelopes, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 11-----	Per M.	-----
59	20,000	Envelopes, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 12-----	Per M.	-----
60	20,000	Envelopes, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 14-----	Per M.	-----
		(Lots 52 to 60, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
61	5,000	Envelopes, Manila, 50 lb., No. 5-----	Per M.	-----
62	50,000	Envelopes, Manila, 50 lb., No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----	Per M.	-----
63	40,000	Envelopes, Manila, 50 lb., No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ -----	Per M.	-----
64	5,000	Envelopes, Manila, 50 lb., No. 7-----	Per M.	-----
65	40,000	Envelopes, Manila, 50 lb., No. 9-----	Per M.	-----
66	400,000	Envelopes, Manila, 50 lb., No. 10-----	Per M.	-----
67	200,000	Envelopes, Manila, 50 lb., No. 11-----	Per M.	-----
68	5,000	Envelopes, Manila, 50 lb., No. 12-----	Per M.	-----
69	5,000	Envelopes, Manila, 50 lb., No. 14-----	Per M.	-----
		(Lots 61 to 69, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
75.	2,000	Envelopes, cloth lined, No. 11-----	Per M.	-----
71	1,000	Envelopes, cloth lined, No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ -----	Per M.	-----
72	1,000	Envelopes, cloth lined, No. 7-----	Per M.	-----
73.	1,000	Envelopes, cloth lined, No. 9-----	Per M.	-----
74	1,000	Envelopes, cloth lined, No. 10-----	Per M.	-----
75	2,000	Envelopes, cloth lined, No. 11-----	Per M.	-----
76	1,000	Envelopes, cloth lined, No. 12-----	Per M.	-----
77	1,500	Envelopes, cloth lined, No. 14-----	Per M.	-----
		(Lots 70 to 77, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest bid on these items.)		
78	2,500	Envelopes, Manila Coin, open end, 50 lb., No. 1-----	Per M.	-----
79	2,500	Envelopes, Manila Coin, open end, 50 lb., No. 3-----	Per M.	-----
80	2,500	Envelopes, Manila Coin, open end, 50 lb., No. 4-----	Per M.	-----
81	2,500	Envelopes, Manila Coin, open end, 50 lb., No. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----	Per M.	-----
82	2,500	Envelopes, Manila Coin, open end, 50 lb., No. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----	Per M.	-----
83	2,500	Envelopes, Manila Coin, open end, 50 lb., No. 6-----	Per M.	-----
		(Lots 78 to 83, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
84	1,000	Envelopes, Baronial, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 4-----	Per M.	-----
85	1,000	Envelopes, Baronial, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 5-----	Per M.	-----
86	1,000	Envelopes, Baronial, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 6-----	Per M.	-----
87	1,000	Envelopes, Baronial, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 7-----	Per M.	-----
88	1,000	Envelopes, Baronial, XXX, 60 lb. rag, No. 8-----	Per M.	-----
		(Lots 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
89.	3,000	Envelopes, open end, thumb cut, white, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----	Per M.	-----
90	75,000	Envelopes, Catalog, Manila, open end, 50 lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----	Per M.	-----
91	2,500	Envelopes, Catalog, white, open end, 50 lb., 6 x 9-----	Per M.	-----
92	150,000	Envelopes, Columbian Clasp (List less discount. File list)	Discount	-----
93	1,000	Envelopes, Vellum, kid finish, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----	Per 100.	-----
94	1,000	Envelopes, Vellum, kid finish, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, inside and outside-----	Per 100.	-----
		(Lots 86, 87, 93 and 94 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
95	10,000 lbs.	Flat Paper, high grade-----	Per lb.	-----

SCHEDULE A—PAPER—Continued.

Lot No.	Quantity	Denomination	Price	
			Dols.	Cts.
96	30,000 lbs.	Flat Paper, good grade.....	Per lb.	-----
97	30,000 lbs.	Flat Paper, medium grade.....	Per lb.	-----
98.	3,000 lbs.	Flat Paper, colored.....	Per lb.	-----
		(Lots 95 to 98, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
99	75 reams	French Folio, No. 1, 17 x 22.....	Per ream.	-----
100	25 reams	French Folio, No. 1, 19 x 24.....	Per ream.	-----
101	15 reams	Gummed Paper, colored, non-curling, 20 x 24.....	Per ream.	-----
102	5 reams	Gummed Paper, white, non-curling, 17 x 22.....	Per ream.	-----
		(Lots 101 and 102 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
103	20 reams	Glazed Paper, 20 x 25.....	Per ream.	-----
104	10,000 lbs.	Kraft Paper.....	Per lb.	-----
105	10,000 lbs.	Ledger, high grade.....	Per lb.	-----
106	25,000 lbs.	Ledger, good grade.....	Per lb.	-----
107	6,500 lbs.	Manila, good grade.....	Per lb.	-----
108	10,000 lbs.	Manila, high grade, No. 1, Jute, flat.....	Per lb.	-----
109	1,000 lbs.	News, flat.....	Per lb.	-----
110	1,000 lbs.	News, flat, A1.....	Per lb.	-----
111	50 reams	Onion Skin, 17 x 22.....	Per ream.	-----
112	250 sh.	Parchment, genuine.....	Per sheet.	-----
113	250 sh.	Parchment, imitation.....	Per sheet.	-----
114	20 reams	Safety Paper, 17 x 23.....	Per ream.	-----
115	15,000	Shipping Tags, G grade (List less discount. File list).....	Discount	-----
116	25,000	Shipping Tags, E grade (List less discount. File list).....	Discount	-----
117	1,000	Shipping Tags, cloth (List less discount. File list).....	Discount	-----
118	5,000	Shipping Tags, linen (List less discount. File list).....	Discount	-----
119	1,000	Shipping Tags, cloth-lined (List less discount. File list).....	Discount	-----
		(Lots 115 to 119, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
120	8,000 lbs.	Tag Board, Manila, 120.....	Per lb.	-----
121	1,000 lbs.	Tag Board, Manila, 140.....	Per lb.	-----
122	1,000 lbs.	Tag Board, Manila, 160.....	Per lb.	-----
123	1,000 lbs.	Tag Board, Manila, 180.....	Per lb.	-----
		(Lots 120 to 123, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
124	1,000 lbs.	Tag Board, No. 1, Jute Manila, 120.....	Per lb.	-----
125	1,000 lbs.	Tag Board, No. 1, Jute Manila, 140.....	Per lb.	-----
126	1,000 lbs.	Tag Board, No. 1, Jute Manila, 160.....	Per lb.	-----
127	1,000 lbs.	Tag Board, No. 1, Jute Manila, 180.....	Per lb.	-----
		(Lots 124 to 127, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
128	25 reams	Tissue, No. 1, 20 x 30.....	Per ream.	-----
129	100 lbs.	Twine, B. C. No. 48.....	Per lb.	-----
130	25 lbs.	Twine, B. C. No. 36.....	Per lb.	-----
131	25 lbs.	Twine, B. C. No. 24.....	Per lb.	-----
132	75 lbs.	Twine, B. C. No. 12.....	Per lb.	-----
133	10 lbs.	Twine, cotton, 4-ply, balls.....	Per lb.	-----
		(Lots 129 to 133, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
134	1,200 lbs.	Tympen Manila, Rolls, oiled.....	Per lb.	-----
135	50 reams	Typewriter Linen, No. 8, 17 x 26.....	Per ream.	-----

SCHEDULE B—BINDERY.

Proposals for Furnishing Bindery Supplies to the California State Printing Office for the Fiscal Year 1914-1915.

To FRIEND WM. RICHARDSON,

*Superintendent of State Printing,
Sacramento, California.*

The undersigned agrees to furnish and deliver to the California State Printing Office at Fifteenth and L streets, in the City of Sacramento, free of all freight and express charges, for the term of one year, commencing July 1, 1914, and ending June 30, 1915, the articles mentioned in the following lists, at the prices noted and according to the terms, specifications, advertisements and schedules:

Lot No.	Quantity	Denomination	Price	
			Dols.	Cts.
201	10 lbs.	Albumen, Egg -----	Per lb.	-----
202	250 lbs.	Alum, powdered -----	Per lb.	-----
203	10 lbs.	Balsam, copedia -----	Per lb.	-----
204	1 qt.	Banana Oil -----	Per pt.	-----
205	1,000 yds.	Bands, cotton, assorted colors, double -----	Per yd.	-----
206	10 pes.	Bands, Hueter's, 1-in., 12 yards to piece -----	Per pe.	-----
206a	10 pes.	Bands, Hueter's, ½-in., 12 yards to piece -----	Per pe.	-----
207	10 pes.	Bands, silk, 12 yards to piece -----	Per pe.	-----
208	5 lbs.	Blue Ointment -----	Per lb.	-----
209	3 doz.	Brushes, ruler -----	Per doz.	-----
210	2 doz.	Brushes, Glue, No. 5, and Paste, No. 5½ -----	Per doz.	-----
211	1,000 yds.	Canvas, Duck, 8-oz., brown, white, slate -----	Per yd.	-----
212	15,000 yds.	Cloth, Bookbinders', assorted, T grain, vellum -----	Per yd.	-----
213	500 yds.	Cloth, Bookbinders', black -----	Per yd.	-----
214	500 yds.	Cloth, Bookbinders', common colors -----	Per yd.	-----
215	500 yds.	Cloth, Bookbinders', extra colors, silk pattern -----	Per yd.	-----
216	2,000 yds.	Cloth, buckram Library, No. 1 quality, assorted colors -----	Per yd.	-----
217	100 yds.	Corduroy, 31 in. wide -----	Per yd.	-----
218	10 doz.	Cutting Sticks, ¾ in. sq. x 51 in., rock maple -----	Per doz.	-----
219	10 doz.	Cutting sticks, ⅝ in. sq. x 51 in., rock maple -----	Per doz.	-----
220	25 boxes	Eyelets, all sizes -----	Per box.	-----
221	25 bbls.	Flour, No. 1 quality -----	Per bbl.	-----
222	6,000 lbs.	Glue, Hide, No. 1 quality -----	Per lb.	-----
223	2,500 lbs.	Glue, Bookbinders', ground, No. 1 quality -----	Per lb.	-----
224	750 lbs.	Glue, Flexible, No. 1 quality -----	Per lb.	-----
225	15 qts.	Glue, Le Page's Liquid -----	Per qt.	-----
		(Lots 222 to 225, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)		
226	100 lbs.	Glycerine -----	Per lb.	-----
227	50 packs	Gold Leaf, deep, XXX -----	Per pack.	-----
228	10 packs	Gold Leaf, pale, XXX -----	Per pack.	-----
229	25 packs	Gold Leaf, imitation, 5½ in. square, Schlegel's -----	Per pack.	-----
230	150 yds.	Guards, Portland, 19 in. wide -----	Per yd.	-----
231	150 yds.	Guards, Portland, 24 in. wide -----	Per yd.	-----
232	25 sets	Index Tabs, celluloid -----	Per set.	-----
233	150 lbs.	Ink, Bookbinders' Gloss, red, blue, green, black -----	Per lb.	-----
233a	25 lbs.	Ink, Bookbinders' Gloss, white, high grade -----	Per lb.	-----
234	5 lbs.	Ink, Paging Machine -----	Per lb.	-----
235	6 lbs.	Ink, Rulers', assorted -----	Per lb.	-----
236	1,000 ft.	Leather, Calf, assorted colors -----	Per ft.	-----
237	1,000 ft.	Leather, Cowhide, American-Russia, red and black -----	Per ft.	-----
237a	1,000 ft.	Leather, Cowhide, Grains, red and black -----	Per ft.	-----
238	3,000 ft.	Leather, Buffings, American-Russia, red and black -----	Per ft.	-----
239	500 ft.	Leather, Buffings, water grain, assorted colors -----	Per ft.	-----
240	1,000 ft.	Leather, Law lamb -----	Per ft.	-----
241	1,000 ft.	Leather, Law sheep, medium -----	Per ft.	-----
241a	1,000 ft.	Leather, Law sheep, heavy -----	Per ft.	-----
242	24 skins	Leather, Title, assorted colors, large XX -----	Per skin.	-----
243	24 skins	Leather, Title, assorted colors, extra heavy -----	Per skin.	-----
244	24 doz.	Leather, Skins, morocco, assorted colors -----	Per doz.	-----
245	10 doz.	Leather, Skivers, calf finish, assorted colors -----	Per doz.	-----
246	20 doz.	Leather, Skivers, bark, XXX, at least 165 ft. to doz. -----	Per doz.	-----

SCHEDULE B—BINDERY—Continued.

Lot No.	Quantity	Denomination	Price	
			Dols.	Cts.
247	10 doz.	Leather, Splits, morocco, No. 1 quality-----	Per doz.	-----
248	5,000 lbs.	Lining Back Rolls-----	Per lb.	-----
249	25 reams	Marble Paper, assorted patterns, common-----	Per ream	-----
250	5 reams	Marble Paper, assorted patterns, fancy-----	Per ream	-----
251	1,000 yds.	Muslin, Indian Head-----	Per yd.	-----
252	5,000 yds.	Muslin, Water Witch-----	Per yd.	-----
253	25 pkgs.	Needles, "Sharp" sewing, Nos. 0, 00, 000-----	Per pkg.	-----
254	500	Needles, Smythe-----	Each	-----
255	10 lbs.	Oxalic acid-----	Per lb.	-----
256	100 lbs.	Padding Composition, No. 1 quality-----	Per lb.	-----
257	750 lbs.	Paste, Stecko, for casing-in machine-----	Per lb.	-----
257a	100 lbs.	Paste, cold water, quick setting-----	Per lb.	-----
258	100	Press Boards, cherry, brass-lined, 24 x 28-----	Each	-----
259	3 tons	Pulp Board, No. 50, 26 x 38-----	Per ton	-----
260	100	Sectional Post binder metals, oval top, flat bottom, rubber plugs, end lock, separate key, 16 in. long-----	Each	-----
261	25	Sectional Post binder metals, oval top, flat bottom, rubber plugs, end lock, separate key, 22 in. long-----	Each	-----
262	10 lbs.	Soapstone, powdered-----	Per lb.	-----
263	1,000	Stays, Index muslin, gummed, assorted sizes-----	Per M.	-----
264	100 sh.	Stencil Board, No. 012, 28 x 42, red and tan-----	Per sheet	-----
265	100 sh.	Stencil Board, No. 020, 28 x 42, red and tan-----	Per sheet	-----
266	100 sh.	Stencil Board, No. 030, 28 x 42, red and tan----- (Lots 264, 265 and 266 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per sheet	-----
267	3 tons	Strawboard, No. 30, 26 x 38, solid, unpasted-----	Per ton	-----
268	3 tons	Strawboard, No. 20, 26 x 38, solid, unpasted-----	Per ton	-----
269	1 ton	Strawboard, No. 30, 26 x 38, pasted-----	Per ton	-----
270	1 ton	Strawboard, No. 20, 26 x 38, pasted----- (Lots 267 to 270, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per ton	-----
271	2,500 sh.	Strawboard, corrugated, double, 36 x 36-----	Per sheet	-----
272	10,000 yds.	Super, gray, XX-----	Per yd.	-----
273	3,000 yds.	Tape, "Star," black-----	Per yd.	-----
273a	3 boxes	Tape Couplers, metallic, 1½ in.-----	Per box	-----
274	30 tons	Tarboard, No. 20, 24 x 28, Davy-----	Per ton	-----
275	10 tons	Tarboard, No. 25, 24 x 28, Davy-----	Per ton	-----
276	10 tons	Tarboard, No. 30, 24 x 28, Davy----- (Lots 274, 275 and 276 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per ton	-----
277	100 tons	Tarboard, No. 30, 23 x 31½-----	Per ton	-----
278	50 tons	Tarboard, No. 20, 27 x 32-----	Per ton	-----
279	3 tons	Tarboard, No. 10, 24 x 28----- (Lots 277, 278 and 279 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per ton	-----
280	600 sps.	Thread, Smythe Hub or Intrinsic, No. 30-----	Per spl.	-----
281	10 lbs.	Thread, cotton, No. 8-----	Per lb.	-----
282	10 lbs.	Thread, cotton, No. 12-----	Per lb.	-----
283	10 lbs.	Thread, bobbins, wound, No. 8-----	Per lb.	-----
284	10 lbs.	Thread, linen, equal to Hayes' thread No. 12-----	Per lb.	-----
285	10 lbs.	Thread, linen, equal to Hayes' thread No. 16----- (Lots 280 to 285, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per lb.	-----
286	72 yds.	Tracing Cloth-----	Per yd.	-----
287	20 lbs.	Twine, soft, in skeins-----	Per lb.	-----
288	40 qts.	Varnish, Hueter's-----	Per qt.	-----
289	25 sps.	Wire, Latham, No. 23, round-----	Per spl.	-----
290	60 sps.	Wire, Latham, No. 25, round-----	Per spl.	-----
291	25 sps.	Wire, Latham, No. 30, round-----	Per spl.	-----
292	30 sps.	Wire, Latham, 20 x 25, flat-----	Per spl.	-----
293	30 sps.	Wire, Latham, 19 x 21½, flat----- (Lots 289 to 293, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per spl.	-----
294	10 gals.	Wood Alcohol-----	Per gal.	-----

SCHEDULE C—PRESSROOM.

Proposals for Furnishing Pressroom Supplies to the California State Printing Office for the Fiscal Year 1914-1915.

All inks must be of good, high grade, standard quality, equal to the samples on file in the office of the State Board of Control.

Inks inferior in grade to the inks now in use, or inferior to the standard samples which are on file in the office of the State Board of Control, will not be accepted.

Bidders are requested to name but one price for each item of ink—the lowest price for which they can afford to deliver good, standard quality as specified and to the delivery of which they will be bound by contract and bond.

It is therefore understood and agreed that every bid submitted is for inks of the grade according to samples on file with the Board of Control.

TO FRIEND WM. RICHARDSON,

Superintendent of State Printing.

Sacramento, California.

The undersigned agrees to furnish and deliver to the California State Printing Office, at Fifteenth and L streets, in the city of Sacramento, free of all freight and express charges, for the term of one year, commencing July 1, 1914, and ending June 30, 1915, the articles mentioned in the following lists, at the prices noted and according to the terms, specifications, advertisements and schedules:

Lot No.	Quantity	Denomination	Price	
			Dols.	Cts.
301	50 lbs.	Bond Ink, best quality (sample on file with Board of Control)	Per lb.	-----
302	100 lbs.	Black Ink, Job, best quality (sample on file with Board of Control)	Per lb.	-----
303	250 lbs.	Book Ink (sample on file with Board of Control)	Per lb.	-----
304	4,000 lbs.	Half-tone Black Ink (sample on file with Board of Control)	Per lb.	-----
305	400 lbs.	Half-tone Blue-black Ink (sample on file with Board of Control)	Per lb.	-----
306	25 lbs.	Black Ink, Polley, best quality	Per lb.	-----
307	10 lbs.	Black Proof	Per lb.	-----
308	5 lbs.	Blue-black Job Ink	Per lb.	-----
309	10 lbs.	Brown Ink, Bismarck	Per lb.	-----
310	5 lbs.	Brown Ink, Brazil	Per lb.	-----
311	5 lbs.	Brown Ink, Brown Lake (light, medium and dark shades)	Per lb.	-----
312	15 lbs.	Brown Ink, Photo (light, medium and dark shades)	Per lb.	-----
313	10 lbs.	Brown Ink, Chocolate	Per lb.	-----
314	5 lbs.	Brown Ink, Terra Cotta	Per lb.	-----
315	5 lbs.	Blue Ink, Job Ultramarine	Per lb.	-----
316	10 lbs.	Blue Ink, Royal Tube	Per lb.	-----
317	50 lbs.	Blue Ink, Milori	Per lb.	-----
318	5 lbs.	Blue Ink, Cerulean	Per lb.	-----
319	25 lbs.	Blue Ink, Lake	Per lb.	-----
320	20 lbs.	Blue Ink, Bronze	Per lb.	-----
321	25 lbs.	Blue Ink, Reflex	Per lb.	-----
322	25 lbs.	Copying Ink (colors as ordered)	Per lb.	-----
323	5 lbs.	Green Ink (light, medium or dark shades)	Per lb.	-----
324	5 lbs.	Green Ink (light, medium or dark shades)	Per lb.	-----
325	5 lbs.	Green Ink (light, medium or dark shades)	Per lb.	-----
326	5 lbs.	Green Ink, Olive (light, medium or dark shades)	Per lb.	-----
327	10 lbs.	Purple Ink, Job	Per lb.	-----
328	10 lbs.	Purple Ink, Royal	Per lb.	-----
329	5 lbs.	Purple Ink, Bluish	Per lb.	-----
330	5 lbs.	Purple Ink, Magenta Tube	Per lb.	-----
331	5 lbs.	Red Ink, Geranium Lake (light, medium or dark shades)	Per lb.	-----
332	25 lbs.	Red Ink, Scarlet Lake	Per lb.	-----
333	10 lbs.	Red Ink, Antique	Per lb.	-----
334	35 lbs.	Red Ink, Rose Lake	Per lb.	-----
335	10 lbs.	Red Ink, English Vermilion	Per lb.	-----
336	5 lbs.	Red Ink, Cherry Lake	Per lb.	-----
337	5 lbs.	Red Ink, Madder Lake	Per lb.	-----

SCHEDULE C—PRESSROOM—Continued.

Lot No.	Quantity	Denomination	Price	
			Dols.	Cts.
338	50 lbs.	Yellow Ink, Chrome (in lemon, medium, orange, primrose and golden shades)-----	Per lb.---	-----
339	5 lbs.	Yellow Ink, Lake-----	Per lb.---	-----
340	10 lbs.	Yellow Ink, Persian Orange Lake-----	Per lb.---	-----
341	125 lbs.	White Ink----- (Lots 301 to 341, inclusive, will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.)	Per lb.---	-----
342	5 lbs.	Bronze Powder, Rich Gold, No. 1-----	Per lb.---	-----
343	10 gals.	Drier, German Japan-----	Per gal.---	-----
344	2 gals.	Glycerine, best quality-----	Per gal.---	-----
345	1 doz.	Inkoleum-----	Per doz.---	-----
346	6	Knives, Dexter Shoe-----	Each-----	-----
347	125 lbs.	Lakatine-----	Per lb.---	-----
348	1 lb.	Litharge-----	Per lb.---	-----
349	5 lbs.	Reducer, Magic or Redueol Compound-----	Per lb.---	-----
350	3 lbs.	Oxychloride of Manganese-----	Per lb.---	-----
351	100 lbs.	Potash-----	Per lb.---	-----
352	5 gals.	Varnish, reducing, 000-----	Per gal.---	-----
353	5 gals.	Varnish, Damar-----	Per gal.---	-----
354	225 gals.	Wash Oil-----	Per gal.---	-----
355	2,000 lbs.	Rollers, Composition, for cylinder presses, for composition actually put on roller cores-----	Per lb.---	-----
356	25	Job Press Rollers, for Universal Press-----	Per roller---	-----
357	75	Job Press Rollers, for Chandler & Price Presses----- (Lots 355, 356 and 357 will be awarded to the bidder making the lowest average bid on these items.) Freight and cartage on all rollers to be paid both ways by contractor.	Per roller---	-----

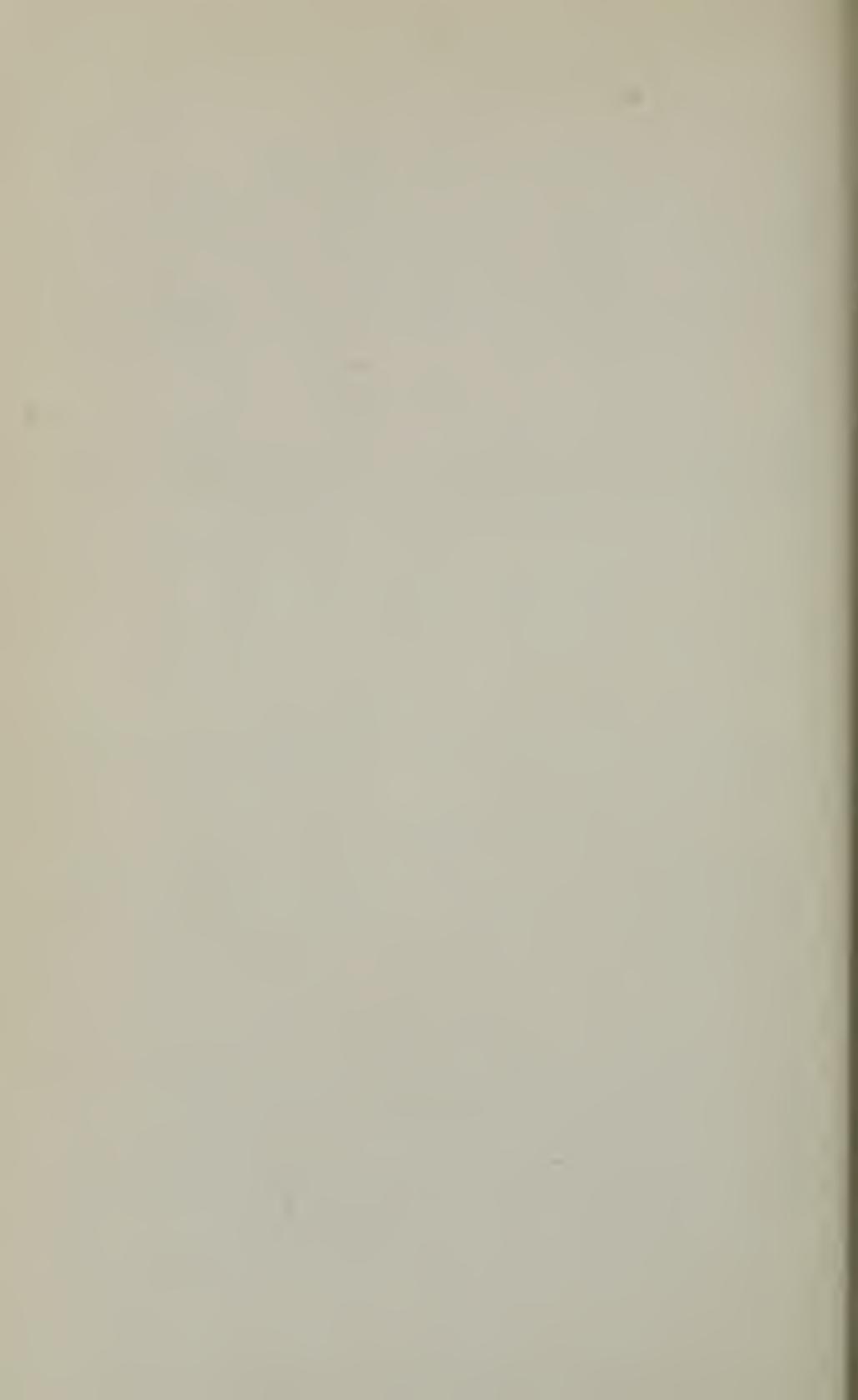
SCHEDULE D—GENERAL.

Proposals for Furnishing General Supplies to the California State Printing Office for the Fiscal Year 1914-1915.

TO FRIEND WM. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent of State Printing,
Sacramento, California.

The undersigned agrees to furnish and deliver to the California State Printing Office, at Fifteenth and L streets, in the city of Sacramento, free of all freight and express charges, for the term of one year, commencing July 1, 1914, and ending June 30, 1915, the articles mentioned in the following lists, at the prices noted and according to the terms, specifications, advertisements and schedules:

Lot No.	Quantity	Denomination	Price	
			Dols.	Cts.
401	1,000 gals.	Benzine-----	Per gal.---	-----
402	25 tons	Coal-----	Per ton---	-----
403	10 gals.	Coal Oil-----	Per gal.---	-----
404	10,000 ft.	Lumber, white pine 13/16 x 14-16 S2S-----	Per M.---	-----
405	10,000 ft.	Lumber, white pine, 9/16 x 14-16 S2S-----	Per M.---	-----
406	100 gals.	Lubricating Oil (equal to Solar Red Engine)-----	Per gal.---	-----
407	25 lbs.	Lubricating Grease, cup-----	Per lb.---	-----
408	25 gals.	Motor Oil (equal to Renown)-----	Per gal.---	-----
409	3,000 lbs.	Rags, disinfected (first quality)-----	Per lb.---	-----
410	12 cases	Soap (equal to Peet's Mechanics)-----	Per case---	-----
411	10 cases	Toilet Paper, Springfield Oval, 100 rolls to case-----	Per case---	-----



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Twenty-sixth Biennial Report

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction

FOR THE

School Years Ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914

Transmitted to the Governor September 15, 1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914



State Capitol.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL-----	5
GENERALIZATIONS—	
KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS -----	8
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS -----	8
HIGH SCHOOLS -----	9
STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS-----	10
DIRECTORY—	
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EMPLOYEES-----	11
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND EMPLOYEES-----	11
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION-----	11
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS-----	12
CITY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS-----	13
STATISTICAL.	
<i>Kindergarten Schools.</i>	
Table No. 1. Number of Counties Maintaining, Number of Teachers, Number of Pupils Enrolled, Attendance-----	17
Table No. 2. Receipts, Expenditures, Valuation of Property, Average Salary of Teachers -----	18
<i>Elementary Schools.</i>	
Table No. 3. Number of Districts, Number of Teachers Allowed on Average Attendance, Number of Teachers Employed-----	21
Table No. 4. Number of Pupils Enrolled by Grades by Counties-----	22-27
Table No. 5. Total Number of Pupils Enrolled by Counties, Number of Graduates, Percentage of Graduates on Eighth Grade Enrollment -----	29
Table No. 6. Average Number of Days School was Maintained, Average Daily Attendance -----	30
Table No. 7. Apportionment of State School Funds, Total Receipts-----	31
Table No. 8. Expenditures, Valuation of Property-----	32
Table No. 9. County Tax Rate for Elementary Schools, Average Annual Amount Paid Teachers-----	33
Table No. 9a. Average District Tax Rate for Maintenance and for Buildings, Bonded Debt Outstanding and Rate of Interest Paid on Bonds -----	34
<i>High Schools.</i>	
Table No. 10. Number of Schools, Number of Teachers Employed, Average Number of Days School was Maintained-----	37
Table No. 11. Enrollment of Students by Grades and by Sex in Each County -----	38-41
Table No. 12. Average Daily Attendance, Number of Graduates, Percentage of Graduates on Enrollment in Fourth Year-----	42
Table No. 13. Total State Aid by Counties, Total Receipts, Total Expenditures -----	44-45

CONTENTS—Continued.

	PAGE.
Table No. 14. Valuation of Property, Average Annual Amount Paid Teachers, Average District Tax Rate for Support of High Schools	46-47
Table No. 14a. Tax Rate for Maintenance and for Buildings, Outstanding Bonded Indebtedness, and Rate of Interest on Bonds.....	48
Table No. 15. General Review Since 1851—Receipts, Expenditures for Kindergarten, Elementary and High Schools by Years since 1851. Number of Teachers, Number of Pupils and Average Daily Attendance	50-52
<i>Institution for the Deaf and the Blind.</i>	
Table No. 16. Enrollment, Number of Teachers, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property	55-56
<i>California Polytechnic School.</i>	
Table No. 17. Number of Teachers, Number of Students, Number of Graduates, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property.....	59-60
<i>State Normal Schools.</i>	
Table No. 18. Number of Teachers, Students Enrolled, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property, Number of Volumes in Libraries, Number of Graduates.....	63-69
<i>University of California.</i>	
Table No. 19. Number of Teachers, Students, Receipts and Expenditures, Assets	73-76
<i>State Text-books.</i>	
Table No. 20. Number of Text-books sold and the amount of money paid into State Treasury as result of such sales; Text-books distributed free; Cost of Text-books distributed free, etc.....	79-84
<i>General Summary of Statistics.</i>	
Table No. 21. Totals for 1911 and 1912, for Kindergarten Schools, Elementary Schools, Normal Schools.....	87-93

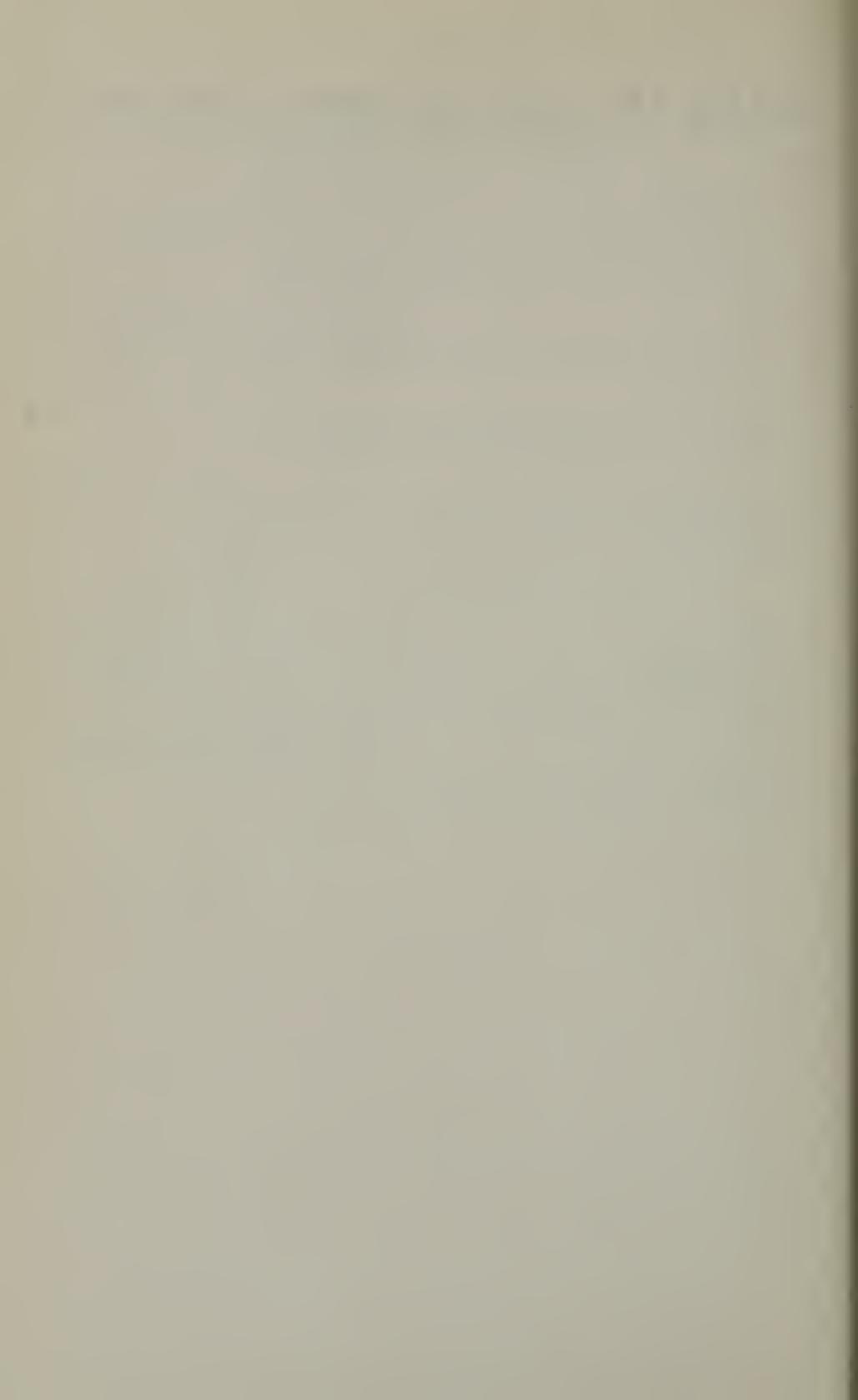
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Honorable HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California,
Sacramento, California.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following tabular statements containing resumes of the statistics gathered by the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the two years extending from July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914, together with some generalizations and observations drawn therefrom, for the convenience of legislators or others interested in educational legislation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HYATT,
Superintendent Public Instruction.



GENERALIZATIONS.

The biennial period ending June 30, 1914, the period covered by this report, has been one of great educational activity, rapid growth and sweeping changes.

Free Textbooks.

The first change we have to note is in the method of furnishing textbooks. Formerly textbooks for the elementary schools were sold by the state to the children at cost.

At the election held November 5, 1912, the people by a very decisive vote amended the constitution so that the state should manufacture and deliver free to the children in the elementary schools all textbooks used in such schools. This amendment also carried with it a provision that the legislature should provide for a state board of education "by election or appointment" in place of a board named in the constitution, which latter provision had been in force since 1872.

An opinion of the attorney general, Hon. U. S. Webb, was to the effect that the amendment providing for free textbooks went into effect at once; that the superintendent of public instruction must take the place of the state board of education until the new board was provided for; that he should order the textbooks manufactured and proceed to distribute them free to the children in the elementary schools.

With no funds to meet the expense of such undertaking, and no similar system in existence to serve as a guide, the task of making plans to meet the demands of the schools was taken up. The state printing office was taxed to its full capacity to manufacture books and take care of the printing required by the legislature and by all of the state officers and commissioners.

Immediately after the organization of the legislature an emergency appropriation was passed to meet the expenses of the shipment of these books. A second act was passed allowing the money in the state school book fund to be used for the payment of the manufacture of the books. The shipment of the free textbooks began January 15, 1913, by a lot sent to Superintendent Will C. Wood of the city of Alameda. As rapidly as books could be printed, they were sent to all parts of the state. A full report of the books sold and the books sent free will be found on pages 85 to 90, inclusive, of this report.

School Legislation.

The legislature of 1913 was one long to be remembered for the great amount of legislation enacted. There were 1,783 bills introduced in the senate, an average of 44.5 to the member, and 2,139 introduced in the assembly, about 26.6 per member. Of this mass of proposed legislation about 360 bills related to education.

Kindergartens.

A bill having for its purpose the encouragement of the organization of kindergartens was passed, and became a law of this state as section 1617c of the Political Code. The bill as originally drafted embodied a demand that kindergarten classes, instead of being regarded as local in character, should be recognized as a part of the state school system and given state aid. However, the educational committees having this matter in charge did not accept this view. Since kindergarten classes can thrive only in populous districts amply able to support them, the committee felt that the state should devote its energies to the encouragement of the elementary schools in which all children have a common interest.

The same end as giving state aid to the kindergartens may be reached by giving more aid to the elementary schools and leaving the localities to devote more of their money to the special school, such as the kindergarten, and the more practical work of the vocational schools. That the kindergarten school thrives best in large cities is shown by the fact that twenty-four cities in this state maintain these schools, nine of these cities being in Los Angeles County.

Elementary Schools.

In the kindergarten, elementary and high schools there are 501,021 pupils enrolled. Of this number 13,070 or 2.6 per cent are in the kindergartens; 422,024 or 84.3 per cent are enrolled in the elementary schools; while 65,927 or 13.1 per cent are in the high schools. All children must benefit from the elementary schools. It should be plain that this is the school that is common to all. Those who would enter the high school must have passed through the elementary schools. It is evident that the state should aid the elementary schools in preference to other schools since all children enjoy the benefits of these schools. The following table will show the gain in these schools and the proportion of state aid to local aid:

	1907	1914	Gain per cent
Number of teachers	8,246	12,266	48
Number of pupils enrolled.....	294,385	422,029	43
Average daily attendance	234,624	319,229	36
Number enrolled per teacher.....	35.7	33	-----
Number of graduates	12,683	24,780	92
Amount of state aid given.....	\$3,977,295 40	\$5,358,579 04	35
Amount of county aid given.....	2,866,479 17	4,980,197 76	73
Amount of district aid given (special taxes).....	937,001 16	4,591,921 29	390
Amount of bonds voted for buildings, etc.....	1,374,395 58	3,267,805 05	130

These figures show that the county has increased its aid to the schools more than twice as much as has the state, and that the district has increased its aid more than ten times as fast as the state, in addition to

the bonds that have been voted for buildings and grounds. In addition the districts have reported that, in 1907, \$163,618.31 was received under the head of miscellaneous receipts or donations, while in 1914 this money reached the sum of \$356,898.66, or a gain of 118 per cent

It would seem from the above table that the law should be so amended as to give more state and more county aid to the elementary schools, and that the burden is falling too heavily on many districts. The more wealthy sections of the state can give this local aid, while the less fortunate sections can not. The results are that the population is tending more and more towards the city, where these educational advantages can be had. The amount of state aid as reported above will be decreased by nearly \$900,000 in the voting out of the poll tax in the fall of 1914. This will increase the burden on localities. To partly offset this loss the state should give at least three dollars per pupil on average daily attendance, making the rate per pupil transferred from the general fund of the state \$16 in place of the \$13 now given. This would replace loss of poll tax. But in order to keep pace with the rapid development of the educational interests of the state, not less than \$18 per pupil should be given.

High Schools.

The following table will show the wonderful increase in the high schools of California for the eight years from 1907 to and including 1914. The rise of the high school is one of the most remarkable educational movements of modern times:

	1907	1914	Gain per cent
Number of schools -----	179	255	43
Number of teachers -----	1,188	2,997	152
Number of pupils enrolled -----	27,578	65,927	139
Average daily attendance -----	22,333	48,312	116
Number of graduates -----	2,890	7,477	158
Amount of state aid given for year -----	\$237,016 77	\$642,815 52	171
Amount of district aid given -----	2,026,685 26	5,506,429 22	172
Amount of bonds voted -----	429,576 50	1,893,657 00	341

It will be noted by the fact that the number of graduates has gained 158 per cent, while the enrollment has gained 139 per cent, that the high schools now are holding their pupils longer than formerly.

The law providing state aid to high schools adjusts itself to the rapid growth of the schools far better than does the law providing aid to the elementary schools. It will be noticed that the state aid to high schools has gained 171 per cent, while district aid has gained 172 per cent. But the districts gave \$2,026,682.26 for 1914, while the state gave but \$237,016.77, the district giving towards the support of the school 8.6 times as much as did the state, in addition to building the schoolhouse.

The crying need of the high school is legislation that will prevent too

frequent changes in the course of study, so that students, when they enter the school, may outline their course and follow it through without reference to changes in teachers and principal. There is need also for a more adequate law to prevent too frequent changes in high school textbooks. These books are so expensive that changes should be made only for good reasons. It is unreasonable to require parents to purchase a complete new set of books for each child when several children of the family enter school in successive years and elect the same course. If we can have fewer changes in high school textbooks, those whose duty it is to adopt them will consider the books more carefully before adopting them.

In many of the high schools the course of study is made to conform to the subject which the teachers can teach. In consequence, the students are compelled to make changes in their course to suit the change made by the introduction of the new teacher. It would be better for high school boards to select teachers to teach a course of study such as the district needs, than to select teachers and then make a course of study to fit the capabilities of the faculty.

Normal Schools.

The following table will show the rapid development of the state normal schools:

	1907	1914	Gain per cent
Number of schools -----	5	8	60
Number of teachers -----	116	229	98
Number of students in normal proper -----	1,769	3,994	126
Number of pupils in training school -----	2,109	3,068	45
Number of graduates -----	478	1,538	222
Total receipts -----	\$415,012 46	\$1,056,998 51	154
Total expenditure -----	274,785 71	516,389 90	81
Valuation of property -----	1,149,766 00	2,392,214 00	108

When the first state normal school was created the question of system could not enter, but as normal schools have been created one after another till we have eight state normal schools, the question of a state system of normal schools that should govern all of them has become increasingly important. The tendency has been to make each normal school a local school with its own conditions of entrance, its own course of study, and its own system of teaching. The legislature has undertaken to meet this condition by providing for a joint normal board, composed of the various normal presidents with certain of their trustees. By reason of the inherent difficulties of the situation, this joint board has not been able to make much headway up to the present time in the way of unifying or harmonizing the work of the different schools.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY.

Superintendent of Public Instruction. (Elected November 8, 1910.)

Name of member	Term expires	Address
Edward Hyatt -----	January, 1915	Riverside.

Employees of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mrs. M. G. Hyatt, Deputy.....	Riverside
Job Wood, Jr., Statistician.....	Salinas
W. S. Dyas, Bookkeeper.....	Sacramento
P. C. Gaskill, Clerk and Stenographer.....	Vallejo
Mervyn Asm. Assistant Bookkeeper.....	Sacramento

State Board of Education. (Appointed by the Governor.)

Name of member	Term expires	Address
Wm. H. Langdon.....	August, 1917	Modesto.
Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum..	August, 1917	312 S. Fifth st., Alhambra.
Mrs. Agnes Ray.....	August, 1916	272 Twenty-third st., Oakland.
George W. Stone.....	August, 1916	Santa Cruz.
Marshall De Motte*.....	August, 1915	Corning.
Lawrence E. Chenoweth..	August, 1915	Bakersfield.
E. P. Clarke.....	August, 1914	Riverside.

*Appointed to fill term left vacant by resignation of Chas. F. Stern of Eureka.

NOTE.—Edward Hyatt, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is Secretary of the Board according to law.

Employees of State Board of Education.

C. S. Pixley, Chief Clerk.....	Riverside
Mrs. Florence Argall, Stenographer.....	Sacramento
Miss Agnes Loofbourrow, Stenographer.....	Sacramento
Miss Jennie Bickford, Clerk.....	Sacramento

Assistant Superintendents of Public Instruction.

(Appointed by State Board of Education. Took office January 1, 1914.)

Edwin R. Snyder, Commissioner of Vocational Education.....	Santa Barbara
Will C. Wood, Commissioner of High Schools.....	Alameda
Margaret E. Schallenberger, Commissioner of Elementary Schools.....	San Jose
Anne M. Nicholson, Textbook Expert Assistant.....	San Jose

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

(Term expires January 3, 1915.)

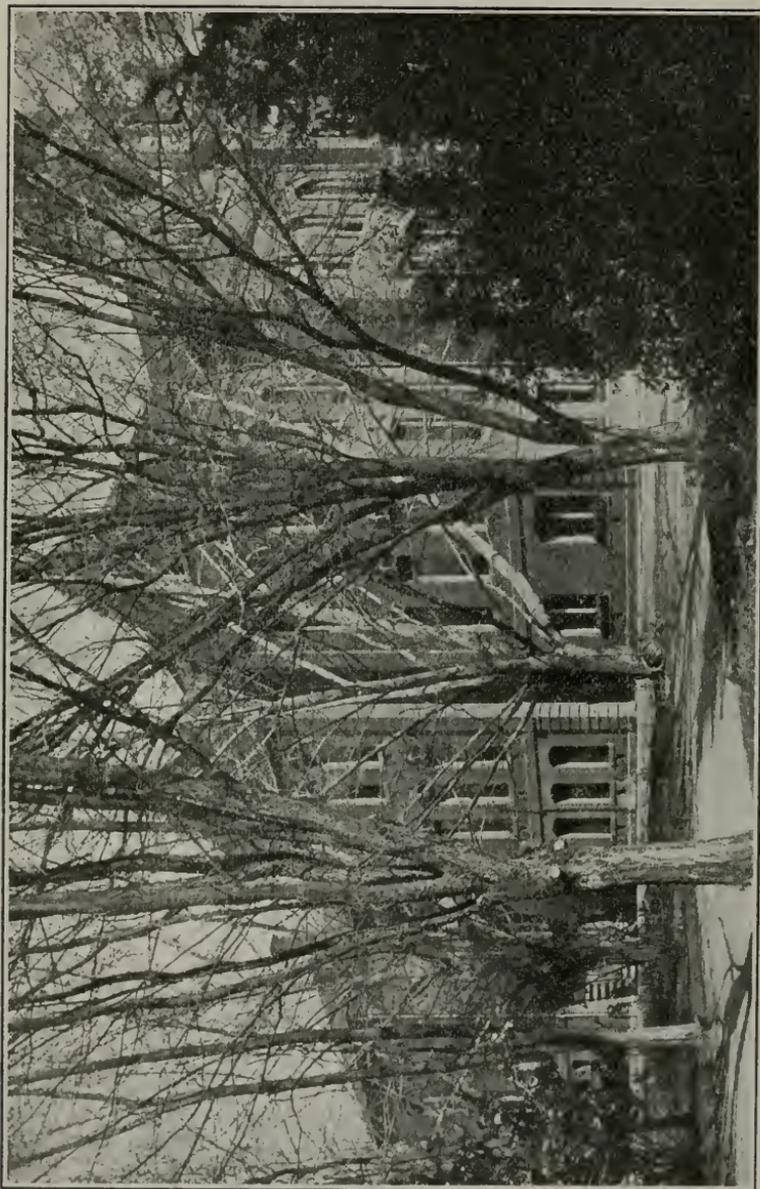
County	Name	Address
Alameda	Geo. W. Frick	Oakland
Alpine	Mrs. E. A. Grover	Markleeville
Amador	W. H. Greenhalgh	Jackson
Butte	Mrs. Minnie Abrams	Oroville
Calaveras	Frank Wells	San Andreas
Colusa	Mrs. F. M. Rhodes	Colusa
Contra Costa	W. H. Hanlon	Martinez
Del Norte	Jos. M. Hamilton	Crescent City
El Dorado	S. B. Wilson	Placerville
Fresno	E. W. Lindsay	Fresno
Glenn	S. M. Chaney	Willow
Humboldt	George Underwood	Eureka
Imperial	L. E. Cooley	El Centro
Inyo	Mrs. M. A. Clarke	Bishop
Kern	Robert L. Stockton	Bakersfield
Kings	Mrs. N. E. Davidson	Hanford
Lake	Hettie Irwin	Lakeport
Lassen	W. B. Philliber	Susanville
Los Angeles	Mark Keppel	Los Angeles
Madera	Craig Cunningham	Madera
Marin	Jas. B. Davidson	San Rafael
Mariposa	J. L. Dexter	Hornitos
Mendocino	L. W. Babcock	Ukiah
Merced	Margaret Sheehy	Merced
Modoc	Mrs. Nettie B. Harris	Alturas
Mono	Mrs. Cordelia Hays Dolan	Bridgeport
Monterey	A. J. Hennessy	Salinas
Napa	Mrs. Margaret M. Ferguson	Napa
Nevada	R. J. Fitzgerald	Nevada City
Orange	R. P. Mitchell	Santa Ana
Placer	Preston W. Smith	Auburn
Plumas	Mrs. M. A. Hail	Quincy
Riverside	Raymond Cree	Riverside
Sacramento	Mrs. Minnie O'Neil	Sacramento
San Benito	W. J. Cagney	Hollister
San Bernardino	A. S. McPherron	San Bernardino
San Diego	Hugh J. Baldwin	San Diego
San Francisco	Alfred Roncovieri	San Francisco
San Joaquin	John W. Anderson	Stockton
San Luis Obispo	W. S. Wight	San Luis Obispo
San Mateo	Roy W. Cloud	Redwood City
Santa Barbara	Mamie V. Lehner	Santa Barbara
Santa Clara	D. T. Bateman	San Jose
Santa Cruz	Champ S. Price	Santa Cruz
Shasta	Mrs. Lulu White Osborn	Redding
Sierra	Belle Alexander	Downville
Siskiyou	Willis H. Parker	Yreka
Solano	D. H. White	Fairfield
Sonoma	Florence M. Barnes	Santa Rosa
Stanislaus	Florence Boggs	Modesto
Sutter	H. W. Heiken	Yuba City
Tehama	Delia D. Fish	Red Bluff
Trinity	Mrs. Minnie Aldrich	Weaverville
Tulare	J. E. Buckman	Visalia
Tuolumne	G. P. Morgan	Columbia
Ventura	Jas. E. Reynolds	Ventura
Yolo	Mrs. J. A. Henshall	Woodland
Yuba	William P. Cramsie	Marysville

County Superintendents are Secretaries of their respective County Boards of Education.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

(Term four years from date of appointment.)

City	County	Name of superintendent
Alameda	Alameda	C. J. Du Four
Bakersfield	Kern	D. W. Nelson
Berkeley	Alameda	M. C. James
Chico	Butte	Chas. H. Camper
Eureka	Humboldt	N. B. Van Matre
Fresno	Fresno	C. C. Starr
Long Beach	Los Angeles	W. L. Stephens
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	J. H. Francis
Marysville	Yuba	Wm. P. Gramsie
Modesto	Stanislaus	Thos. Downey
Oakland	Alameda	A. C. Barker
Oroville	Butte	H. P. Short
Palo Alto	Santa Clara	J. C. Templeton
Pasadena	Los Angeles	J. M. Rhodes
Pomona	Los Angeles	W. R. Murphy
Richmond	Contra Costa	W. T. Helms
Riverside	Riverside	A. N. Wheelock
Sacramento	Sacramento	C. C. Hughes
Salinas	Monterey	L. E. Kilkenny
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	F. W. Conrad
San Buenaventura	Ventura	A. L. Vincent
San Diego	San Diego	Duncan MacKinnon
San Jose	Santa Clara	Alex. Sheriffs
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	A. H. Mabley
San Rafael	Marin	David R. Jones
Santa Ana	Orange	J. A. Cranston
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	A. C. Olney
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	J. W. Linscott
Santa Monica	Los Angeles	Horace M. Rebok
Santa Rosa	Sonoma	T. F. Brownscombe
Stockton	San Joaquin	Ansel S. Williams
Tulare	Tulare	W. T. Walton
Vallejo	Solano	G. V. Whaley



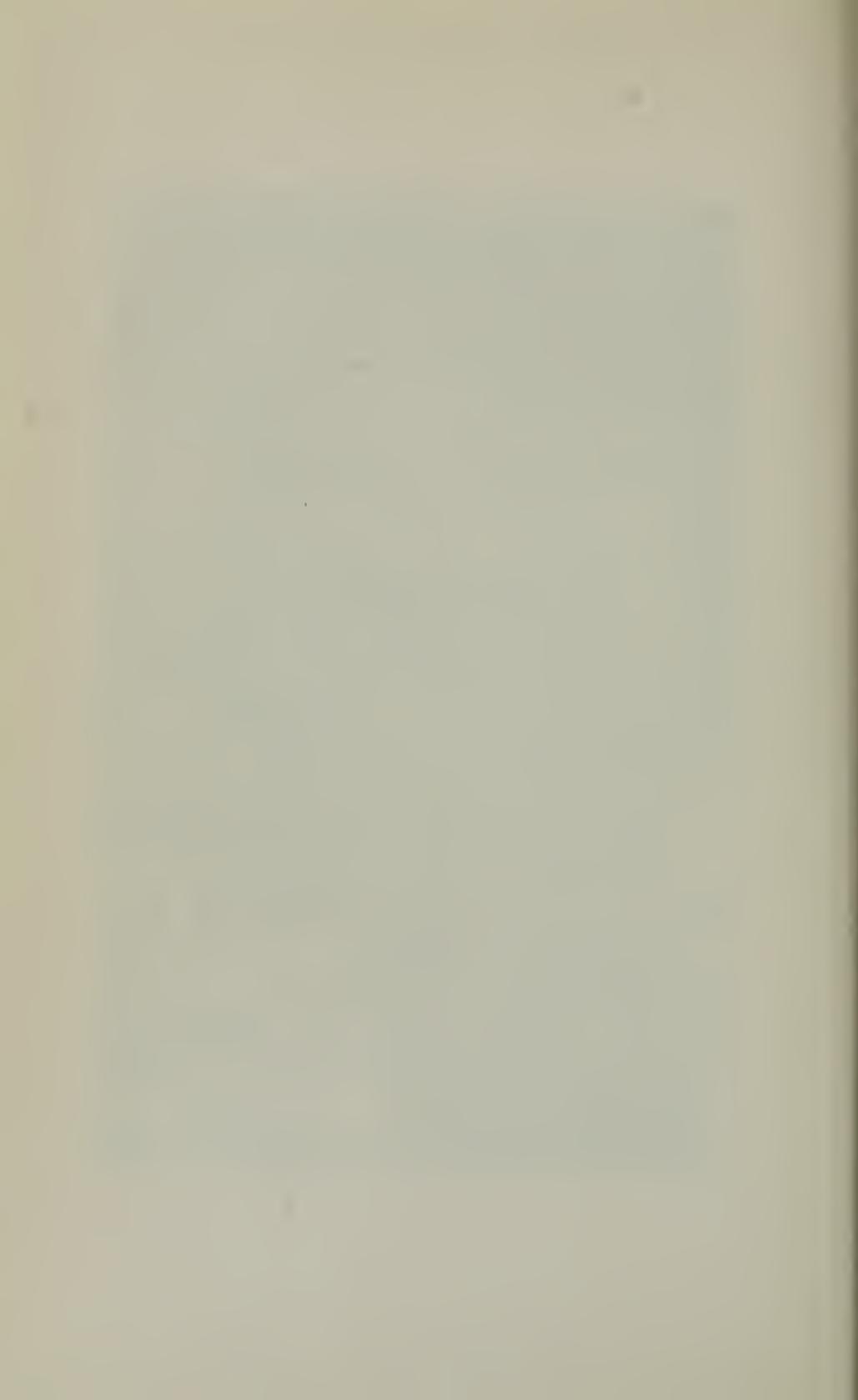
Chico State Normal School.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 1. Number of Counties Maintaining, Number of Teachers, Number of Pupils Enrolled, Attendance.

TABLE No. 2. Receipts, Expenditures, Valuation of Property, Average Salary of Teacher.



KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 1.

Statistics of Kindergarten Schools, showing number of Teachers, Enrollment, Average Attendance, and Average Number of Days School was Maintained, by Counties.

Counties	Total number teachers employed (all women)		Enrollment				Average daily attendance		Average number of days school was maintained	
			1913		1914					
	1913	1914	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda -----	10	17	283	299	626	595	251	535	161	171
Fresno -----	2	2	55	70	58	64	64	61	181	195
Humboldt -----		2			47	40			40	173
Los Angeles -----	247	269	4,284	3,925	4,224	4,227	4,284	4,836	175	177
Orange -----	4	5	112	105	124	152	112	153	171	171
Riverside -----	4	6	91	84	103	101	91	104	174	180
Sacramento -----	24	27	294	377	418	495	294	377	183	179
San Bernardino -----	6	5	80	83	82	84	194	105	180	180
San Diego -----	6	7	410	405	452	406	305	354	183	190
San Francisco -----	1	4	25	41	155	150	129	149	174	179
Santa Barbara -----	8	8	123	135	175	154	126	148	200	200
Tehama -----	1		24	12			19		160	
Ventura -----	1	2	19	18	51	44	19	53	200	195
Yolo -----	1	1	19	29	17	26	19	22	200	190
Totals -----	317	355	5,529	5,466	6,532	6,538	5,707	6,937	*180	*183

*Average.

TABLE No. 2.
 Statistics of Kindergartens, showing receipts, expenditures, valuation of property, and average annual salary paid teachers.

Comities	Receipts, total available funds, including balance on hand and receipts from all sources		Expenditures for all purposes		Valuation of all property		Average annual salary paid teachers	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	\$10,580 07	\$22,552 55	\$10,580 07	\$22,552 55	\$2,600 00	\$27 40	\$935 37	\$1,238 41
Fresno	1,663 50	1,545 24	1,617 75	1,540 21	4,555 00	4,650 00	1,350 00	701 70
Humboldt	204,868 40	1,368 48	204,868 40	228,719 54	146,600 00	37,100 00	787 22	625 00
Los Angeles	4,330 00	5,000 00	4,330 00	5,000 00	6,400 00	6,400 00	945 00	705 59
Orange	3,318 00	3,788 00	3,318 00	3,788 00	6,400 00	5,400 00	734 00	930 00
Riverside	25,518 03	19,255 72	25,518 03	19,255 72	26,750 00	27,300 00	745 00	598 00
Sacramento	5,000 00	5,991 66	5,000 00	3,344 89	5,500 00	---	810 29	825 00
San Bernardino	7,736 77	13,314 53	7,736 77	9,120 31	---	---	1,215 65	1,252 00
San Diego	840 00	3,528 00	840 00	3,528 00	8 00	---	840 00	882 00
San Francisco	12,162 86	11,487 32	11,900 54	10,858 59	13,500 00	15,300 00	736 25	756 25
Santa Barbara	1,308 15	---	610 81	---	---	---	---	---
Tehama	950 00	2,494 76	950 00	1,882 61	2,600 00	5,000 00	600 00	755 00
Yuba	1,033 43	1,107 45	720 75	702 68	175 00	175 00	700 00	665 00
Totals	\$270,369 21	\$320,152 75	\$278,021 12	\$312,017 00	\$208,738 00	\$104,180 00	**\$868 36	**\$822 30

*Average.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

- TABLE NO. 3. Number of Districts, Average Daily Attendance, Number of Teachers Allowed on Attendance, Number of Teachers Employed.
- TABLE NO. 4. Number of Pupils Enrolled by Grades by Counties.
- TABLE NO. 5. Total Number of Pupils Enrolled by Counties, Number of Graduates, Percentage of Graduates on Eighth Grade Enrollment.
- TABLE NO. 6. Average Number of Days School Was Maintained, Average Daily Attendance.
- TABLE NO. 7. Apportionment of State School Funds, Total Receipts.
- TABLE NO. 8. Expenditures, Valuation of Property.
- TABLE NO. 9. County Tax Rate for Elementary Schools, Average Annual Amount Paid Teachers.
- TABLE NO. 9a. Average Special Tax Rate, Amount of Bonds Outstanding, Average Rate of Interest Paid on Bonds.
-
-



STATISTICS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 3.

Number of districts and number of teachers.

Counties.	Number of school districts at close of year.		Number of teachers allowed on average attendance.		Number of teachers actually employed in each county.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Alameda	46	47	891.62	958.75	942	1,050
Alpine	3	3	3	3	3	3
Amador	35	37	52.50	56.05	57	59
Butte	80	78	161	162	159	168
Calaveras	52	46	68	63.76	66	64
Colusa	33	34	46.96	47.79	54	54
Contra Costa	55	56	164.38	176.25	166	178
Del Norte	16	16	20	20	20	24
El Dorado	54	57	57.08	58.25	57	57
Fresno	133	138	434.99	478.48	457	500
Glenn	41	41	56.89	57.89	57	61
Humboldt	102	102	185	188	184	190
Imperial	40	46	71	93	99	111
Inyo	21	22	28	29	28	28
Kern	87	92	186.57	201.50	200	224
Kings	37	40	92.03	96.42	85	88
Lake	38	38	46.30	45.57	45	43
Lassen	37	40	40	45	40	45
Los Angeles	148	152	2,120.41	2,336.50	2,571	2,848
Madera	41	44	57.50	63.78	53	67
Marin	45	45	93.58	96.86	103	109
Mariposa	29	28	28.57	28.26	30	30
Mendocino	120	120	160	163	150	154
Merced	63	63	100.73	107.19	108	116
Modoc	42	40	53	53	49	52
Mono	8	7	10	10	9	10
Monterey	89	92	131.73	133.57	141	140
Napa	52	52	85.98	87.83	86	86
Nevada	45	46	82	82	80	79
Orange	47	49	187.59	202.50	222	233
Placer	52	54	81.60	84.90	86	90
Plumas	32	31	35	34	35	34
Riverside	66	69	174.25	181.09	203	207
Sacramento	75	75	253.80	279.73	303	336
San Benito	37	35	49.28	46.57	45	44
San Bernardino	67	69	258.24	272.08	301	312
San Diego	118	109	357.51	383.83	362	397
San Francisco	1	1	1,199	1,236	1,237	1,227
San Joaquin	87	86	216.77	232.23	225	245
San Luis Obispo	91	91	125	127	142	140
San Mateo	36	36	127	132	127	129
Santa Barbara	62	61	121.17	122.08	143	148
Santa Clara	81	83	336.02	349.19	366	370
Santa Cruz	55	59	118.97	118.67	138	134
Shasta	108	107	131	130	129	128
Sierra	17	17	21	21	21	21
Siskiyou	89	90	120	122	118	118
Solano	51	52	109.60	112.52	117	119
Sonoma	148	149	263.42	270.14	263	274
Stanislaus	55	57	163.25	177.66	162	183
Sutter	35	34	46	47	47	49
Tehama	64	64	87.40	94.32	94	96
Trinity	26	22	28	26	29	26
Tulare	119	123	231.21	251.29	246	272
Tuolumne	32	34	53	54	52	54
Ventura	50	52	94.26	104.42	111	115
Yolo	42	40	69.84	70.08	77	75
Yuba	39	39	51	53	53	55
Totals	3,374	3,410	10,639	11,278	11,553	12,266

TABLE No. 4.
Enrollment of pupils by sex and grades, by counties (Elementary Schools).

Counties	First grade				Second grade				Third grade			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	4,404	4,877	3,721	4,061	2,479	2,068	2,233	2,484	2,590	2,214	2,364	
Alpine	9	10	13	5	4	1	1	4	5	-----	-----	
Amador	141	140	115	110	100	92	85	91	91	95	92	
Butte	480	492	394	421	373	279	297	336	310	279	290	
Calaveras	196	166	165	142	88	81	89	105	84	84	75	
Colusa	92	102	100	85	68	84	94	75	84	63	91	
Contra Costa	729	690	632	655	606	397	437	385	457	390	441	
Del Norte	73	82	58	72	45	43	35	33	43	32	44	
El Dorado	102	107	73	103	82	68	56	62	53	68	69	
Fresno	1,877	2,150	1,576	1,849	1,246	1,046	1,011	1,070	1,201	1,042	1,119	
Glenn	104	145	143	128	83	102	114	85	77	77	89	
Humboldt	608	606	501	528	410	332	363	430	365	326	365	
Imperial	419	572	337	465	281	151	258	183	261	195	214	
Inyo	71	69	75	58	45	54	58	48	53	32	47	
Kern	986	998	853	914	422	356	382	377	408	315	353	
Kings	336	366	322	330	248	182	220	220	278	205	179	
Lake	77	85	73	84	65	41	63	44	58	59	43	
Lassen	77	113	78	100	75	59	69	49	76	32	67	
Los Angeles	10,394	11,215	8,511	9,568	6,396	5,213	5,551	5,718	6,519	5,584	5,969	
Madera	136	201	118	180	105	88	98	77	108	83	108	
Marin	342	360	351	337	230	166	215	228	223	198	218	
Mariposa	52	67	55	44	47	33	31	42	40	23	33	
Mendocino	388	376	381	305	305	221	266	261	277	235	233	
Merced	399	431	326	373	241	198	204	211	239	194	222	
Modoc	106	96	117	97	71	74	95	87	89	73	67	
Mono	12	19	15	29	12	12	15	16	6	5	6	
Monterey	375	372	324	305	260	233	250	254	222	248	229	
Napa	246	276	213	171	171	141	157	161	167	145	154	
Nevada	198	152	179	177	128	132	145	139	125	130	140	
Orange	726	862	657	794	525	509	523	470	529	448	531	
Placer	258	262	207	217	186	109	151	177	194	176	191	
Plumas	87	83	68	64	56	48	39	52	50	50	65	
Riverside	646	657	545	577	400	372	362	372	403	362	366	

Sacramento	1,153	344	858	1,035	654	711	567	594	618	737	586	600
San Benito	1,109	109	111	123	72	78	59	66	74	75	62	63
San Bernardino	1,114	1,095	934	954	671	686	592	588	661	641	585	579
San Diego	1,412	1,629	1,344	1,423	835	860	747	867	767	859	811	801
San Francisco	6,284	6,685	5,143	5,672	3,375	4,099	2,881	3,415	3,473	3,412	3,003	2,846
San Joaquin	813	892	740	793	618	573	512	565	563	578	535	509
San Luis Obispo	368	329	309	290	244	227	223	187	201	224	195	210
San Mateo	676	706	595	578	338	315	300	300	301	311	215	295
Santa Barbara	487	497	436	438	285	280	281	252	255	290	247	312
Santa Clara	1,406	1,655	1,233	1,366	894	949	788	904	926	892	808	768
Santa Cruz	358	378	297	300	364	283	263	202	276	259	225	248
Shasta	281	272	259	297	178	184	187	130	174	176	187	173
Sierra	34	41	27	30	28	24	34	19	33	22	31	36
Siskiyou	322	322	307	292	208	195	186	166	201	203	209	207
Solano	362	385	298	338	268	237	213	234	235	252	208	200
Sonoma	1,001	1,060	816	893	566	583	444	492	579	551	510	461
Stanislaus	562	598	434	477	412	472	364	364	411	439	366	397
Sutter	122	133	87	118	68	94	68	64	71	75	84	76
Tehama	254	204	196	182	157	160	114	129	161	169	163	139
Trinity	41	36	36	56	36	26	32	22	24	36	29	29
Tulare	805	790	678	767	545	591	465	494	515	535	479	475
Tuolumne	135	171	125	137	96	94	89	90	91	97	101	83
Ventura	425	456	352	366	226	236	220	241	208	216	230	213
Yolo	166	193	161	165	129	122	115	130	104	132	104	129
Yuba	141	137	121	103	77	111	63	92	81	83	69	68
Totals	43,932	46,216	37,099	40,664	26,384	28,148	22,751	24,324	25,352	26,957	23,504	24,324

TABLE No. 4—Continued.
Enrollment of pupils by sex and grades, by counties (Elementary Schools).

Counties	Fourth grade				Fifth grade				Sixth grade			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	2,427	2,533	2,271	2,235	2,173	2,254	1,966	2,163	1,950	2,446	1,813	1,963
Alpine	3	4	1		2	2	3	3	1	1		
Amador	99	91	88	83	98	85	85	85	86	81	77	75
Butte	315	349	244	270	330	302	289	259	262	276	254	254
Calaveras	110	98	91	89	89	81	99	90	93	89	75	86
Colusa	75	77	71	56	83	81	60	63	58	64	44	57
Contra Costa	388	407	366	403	357	403	351	396	291	326	272	298
Del Norte	35	34	36	32	29	37	23	32	24	22	18	24
El Dorado	87	61	77	69	61	72	50	78	57	57	74	44
Fresno	1,066	1,145	1,010	1,077	883	1,057	943	1,026	884	887	854	875
Glenn	66	91	71	85	97	71	76	85	87	93	76	74
Humboldt	356	392	347	303	335	345	317	341	284	297	246	296
Imperial	151	233	185	231	142	182	99	187	129	174	133	148
Inyo	57	66	39	43	57	55	41	48	39	52	52	31
Kern	352	379	358	339	308	349	291	327	270	293	245	269
Kings	181	236	203	205	163	178	144	175	160	150	137	151
Lake	64	39	64	60	58	72	59	60	52	59	49	65
Lassen	58	44	47	62	41	62	41	51	31	65	40	55
Los Angeles	5,789	6,172	5,346	5,792	5,298	5,384	4,763	5,242	4,945	5,119	4,496	4,769
Madera	74	90	83	100	98	90	79	88	61	92	48	78
Marin	226	228	199	177	195	224	170	201	157	189	145	166
Mariposa	37	38	30	23	41	35	35	32	29	24	34	21
Mendocino	259	245	245	248	227	249	215	216	222	195	207	206
Merced	202	222	193	186	182	179	169	161	146	170	158	162
Modoc	74	75	64	66	74	73	53	72	59	76	54	53
Mono	7	17	6	7	41	12	13	8	4	7	5	11
Monterey	230	244	198	212	209	225	221	202	172	192	133	186
Napa	162	166	181	152	184	183	140	172	133	130	141	133
Nevada	158	147	138	149	178	149	155	126	126	141	113	140
Orange	450	528	446	475	421	428	417	428	401	434	393	416
Placer	435	477	435	492	472	451	454	447	416	464	424	439
Plumas	59	53	56	44	43	70	43	45	49	39	42	44
Riverstide	356	387	369	377	352	361	316	374	327	319	301	306

Sacramento	581	624	512	584	579	626	479	512	516	575	499	469
San Benito	71	69	64	59	68	68	63	61	62	64	60	53
San Bernardino	606	646	621	601	567	537	534	556	527	514	443	505
San Diego	785	833	727	802	763	754	690	734	689	758	619	747
San Francisco	3,085	3,323	2,745	2,932	2,872	2,898	2,646	2,726	2,929	2,684	2,205	2,431
San Joaquin	512	560	491	527	491	534	431	515	402	414	400	396
San Luis Obispo	209	224	205	194	196	195	204	200	196	180	164	180
San Mateo	302	282	234	274	266	267	222	226	194	199	177	207
Santa Barbara	213	222	180	221	233	235	208	209	187	236	187	194
Santa Clara	790	872	791	827	813	837	685	742	694	748	611	616
Santa Cruz	229	274	255	246	235	206	218	225	207	239	192	212
Shasta	172	188	157	204	180	192	160	166	159	150	139	153
Sierra	32	36	24	30	29	29	47	29	20	24	30	30
Siskiyou	179	187	182	209	194	179	167	161	171	195	166	175
Solano	224	271	200	234	211	220	191	206	201	182	191	175
Sonoma	367	373	469	530	502	570	485	449	490	481	378	460
Stanislaus	363	417	370	401	370	400	348	364	313	314	295	314
Sutter	78	69	70	92	83	82	68	70	70	99	59	72
Tehama	173	163	140	167	136	171	160	143	169	166	137	155
Trinity	29	24	30	26	30	29	21	23	23	26	21	17
Tulare	486	537	441	489	471	520	435	456	445	440	442	453
Tuolumne	101	84	90	107	53	91	84	82	65	74	66	82
Ventura	178	175	156	210	173	190	177	172	185	167	147	163
Yolo	166	107	122	104	155	166	118	121	116	161	100	112
Yuba	85	93	56	67	81	75	60	69	76	77	76	70
Totals	24,324	25,933	22,563	24,047	22,774	23,803	20,784	22,292	20,244	21,913	18,685	20,056

Sacramento	491	537	383	508	410	444	441	392	5,032	5,600	4,325	4,694
San Benito	40	53	61	53	62	45	68	67	558	561	548	545
San Bernardino	470	496	437	401	394	406	439	403	5,010	5,021	4,585	4,590
San Diego	602	651	602	606	491	572	568	624	6,374	6,916	6,108	6,604
San Francisco	2,103	2,276	1,850	2,183	2,432	2,131	2,166	1,834	25,953	27,508	22,589	24,039
San Joaquin	370	352	344	332	360	353	351	348	4,129	4,256	3,804	4,015
San Luis Obispo	164	176	150	143	123	156	140	144	1,741	1,711	1,590	1,548
San Mateo	175	189	154	174	153	162	136	152	2,375	2,411	2,079	2,206
Santa Barbara	154	153	154	170	153	152	182	157	1,967	2,029	1,875	1,915
Santa Clara	604	581	596	577	568	551	550	635	6,695	7,085	6,065	6,450
Santa Cruz	170	169	180	173	170	157	195	173	1,909	1,963	1,825	1,779
Shasta	132	143	155	134	159	150	187	175	1,435	1,454	1,431	1,452
Sierra	28	20	27	32	40	50	60	40	244	246	280	246
Siskiyou	126	99	100	126	106	120	136	117	1,507	1,500	1,453	1,453
Solano	157	191	159	181	204	129	143	129	1,862	1,867	1,606	1,697
Sonoma	445	423	481	359	361	450	365	442	4,511	4,694	3,948	4,086
Stanislaus	235	279	273	293	262	232	241	258	2,928	3,151	2,691	2,868
Sutter	78	69	59	71	90	74	71	67	680	695	569	630
Tehama	98	122	97	124	114	119	112	124	1,262	1,278	1,119	1,163
Trinity	24	30	11	15	30	20	35	24	237	227	215	218
Tulare	395	392	380	385	406	407	395	374	4,068	4,212	3,715	3,893
Tuolumne	85	72	76	73	73	87	91	87	729	770	722	741
Ventura	158	167	173	166	149	148	129	157	1,702	1,755	1,584	1,688
Yolo	114	112	112	107	102	93	115	100	1,052	1,052	957	968
Yuba	47	76	63	74	66	50	83	59	657	702	591	602
Totals	17,738	18,933	17,185	18,256	17,113	17,772	17,418	17,367	197,861	210,676	180,082	191,348



San Diego Normal School.

TABLE No. 5.

Enrollment of pupils by sex and grade; number of graduates; percentage of graduates on enrollment in eighth grade (Elementary Schools).

Counties.	Grand total boys and girls.		Number of graduates from grammar schools.				Percentage of graduates on enrollment in eighth grade.	
			1913		1914		1913	1914
	1913	1914	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Alameda	35,999	38,987	1,017	1,072	1,037	1,097	.68	.64
Alpine	50	44	1	4		4	.71	.80
Amador	1,480	1,433	22	35	48	54	.37	.55
Butte	4,766	4,896	150	172	151	169	.63	.63
Calaveras	1,607	1,528	27	30	44	48	.32	.51
Colusa	1,090	1,127	27	49	39	38	.77	.76
Contra Costa	5,841	6,347	134	162	207	200	.76	.97
Del Norte	550	572	14	21	12	21	.74	.70
El Dorado	1,133	1,106	50	46	45	55	.57	.65
Fresno	16,116	17,466	498	541	382	458	.88	.67
Glen	1,478	1,597	38	47	56	55	.34	.36
Humboldt	5,510	5,684	109	192	184	203	.69	.79
Imperial	2,714	3,728	59	78	78	78	.56	.62
Inyo	840	809	15	34	33	40	.49	.75
Kern	5,908	6,264	88	91	93	123	.84	.58
Kings	3,046	3,200	72	132	50	70	.74	.54
Lake	911	966	34	39	46	45	.73	.80
Lassen	837	1,026	13	22	13	12	.29	.22
Los Angeles	89,343	96,602	2,875	3,111	3,123	3,381	.69	.71
Madera	1,278	1,576	22	31	37	38	.58	.65
Marin	3,138	3,379	122	102	110	98	.93	.72
Mariposa	583	587	10	19	14	20	.35	.42
Mendocino	3,855	3,940	121	143	134	164	.87	.85
Merced	3,063	3,289	87	99	93	95	.87	.82
Modoc	1,251	1,275	29	39	28	44	.32	.36
Mono	155	177	2	3	5	6	.24	.55
Monterey	3,466	3,460	99	118	101	104	.77	.78
Napa	2,474	2,582	78	83	120	99	.71	.96
Nevada	2,217	2,147	54	75	72	79	.57	.73
Orange	7,268	7,929	191	260	176	240	.61	.62
Placer	2,417	2,615	60	70	87	101	.60	.68
Plumas	815	835	29	30	9	24	.64	.41
Riverside	5,873	6,092	109	118	218	226	.41	.77
Sacramento	9,357	10,294	212	243	346	378	.52	.86
San Benito	1,106	1,106	41	41	30	64	.63	.84
San Bernardino	9,595	5,611	261	303	317	343	.68	.81
San Diego	12,482	13,520	344	453	454	481	.75	.78
San Francisco	48,542	51,547	1,275	1,175	1,299	1,390	.53	.68
San Joaquin	7,933	8,271	172	217	225	234	.54	.65
San Luis Obispo	3,331	3,259	121	127	139	120	.81	.86
San Mateo	4,454	4,617	104	116	137	143	.85	.89
Santa Barbara	3,842	3,944	114	145	98	149	.77	.81
Santa Clara	12,760	13,540	391	429	438	450	.73	.73
Santa Cruz	3,734	3,742	123	157	150	156	.80	.93
Shasta	2,866	2,906	71	73	69	79	.41	.45
Sierra	524	492	10	5	4	7	.15	.21
Siskiyou	2,960	2,953	25	45	42	46	.29	.37
Solano	3,468	3,564	98	117	91	102	.62	.71
Sonoma	8,459	8,780	206	232	304	323	.60	.70
Stanislaus	5,619	6,019	147	145	133	178	.57	.64
Sutter	1,229	1,325	45	48	65	51	.56	.82
Tehama	2,380	2,441	62	60	93	111	.54	.84
Trinity	452	445	13	19	8	11	.50	.43
Tulare	7,783	8,105	276	302	313	293	.72	.78
Tuolumne	1,451	1,511	24	44	57	58	.42	.66
Ventura	3,286	3,443	97	75	116	133	.62	.81
Yolo	2,009	2,020	84	115	87	85	.91	.89
Yuba	1,248	1,304	35	40	18	28	.50	.42
Totals	377,943	422,024	10,695	11,794	11,878	12,902	*.65	*.71

*Average.

TABLE No. 6.

Average number of days school was maintained; average daily attendance by counties (Elementary Schools).

Counties.	Average number of days school was maintained		Average daily attendance	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	185	187	28,404	30,492
Alpine	168	170	33	32
Amador	171	174	1,221	1,267
Butte	164	163	3,859	4,015
Calaveras	178	178	1,342	1,289
Colusa	159	170	929	955
Contra Costa	161	174	4,928	5,376
Del Norte	177	182	412	427
El Dorado	152	161	896	923
Fresno	173	173	13,236	14,551
Glenn	176	174	1,208	1,291
Humboldt	182	182	4,531	4,668
Imperial	157	159	1,947	2,618
Inyo	167	165	649	651
Kern	168	169	4,658	5,073
Kings	164	164	2,578	2,717
Lake	167	166	756	782
Lassen	163	162	596	744
Los Angeles	174	170	66,952	74,036
Madera	167	172	1,070	1,334
Marin	181	180	2,556	2,716
Mariposa	154	161	415	389
Mendocino	165	166	3,060	3,189
Merced	170	168	2,544	2,756
Modoc	155	152	947	954
Mono	177	176	106	114
Monterey	180	176	2,884	2,854
Napa	181	178	2,062	2,136
Nevada	167	165	1,867	1,812
Orange	166	166	5,902	6,488
Placer	160	164	2,056	2,231
Plumas	156	162	596	607
Riverside	177	177	4,798	5,073
Sacramento	171	172	7,219	8,134
San Benito	171	167	893	922
San Bernardino	177	170	7,538	7,896
San Diego	167	172	9,428	10,448
San Francisco	185	205	33,096	39,245
San Joaquin	172	173	6,308	6,707
San Luis Obispo	173	171	2,689	2,664
San Mateo	203	200	3,704	3,898
Santa Barbara	187	192	3,140	3,260
Santa Clara	188	188	10,416	10,863
Santa Cruz	182	183	3,130	3,115
Shasta	163	160	2,214	2,275
Sierra	168	167	426	405
Siskiyou	150	143	2,254	2,315
Solano	189	190	2,851	2,946
Sonoma	187	187	6,694	7,048
Stanislaus	183	180	4,776	5,229
Sutter	178	179	1,056	1,130
Tehama	165	167	1,833	1,935
Trinity	149	148	337	347
Tulare	185	178	6,331	6,892
Tuolumne	164	171	1,217	1,303
Ventura	181	182	2,585	2,793
Yolo	181	179	1,731	1,781
Yuba	156	156	1,020	1,118
Totals	Av. 171-	Av. 172+	297,884	319,229

TABLE No. 7.

Total receipts from State School Fund by counties; total receipts from all sources, including state apportionments.

Counties	State funds apportioned		*Total receipts	
	Sept. 11, 1912 March 1, 1913 July 14, 1913	Sept. 16, 1913 March 3, 1914 July 7, 1914	1913	1914
Alameda	\$463,474 80	\$480,245 24	\$1,717,580 50	\$1,887,320 76
Alpine	1,058 72	1,048 98	3,911 10	3,822 42
Amador	25,948 04	24,187 26	74,966 28	72,505 80
Butte	71,673 48	75,212 54	230,253 86	258,440 23
Calaveras	30,106 86	29,158 52	59,001 83	54,709 66
Colusa	19,592 42	20,156 74	66,825 10	64,283 58
Contra Costa	77,787 96	85,742 68	453,110 81	363,097 22
Del Norte	8,804 52	8,752 72	24,889 91	26,002 17
El Dorado	22,902 92	22,387 76	55,032 17	51,423 58
Fresno	211,372 10	228,665 66	758,001 49	1,022,858 07
Glenn	23,365 12	25,166 98	83,624 71	120,891 43
Humboldt	86,010 12	87,300 86	252,623 62	265,951 27
Imperial	28,851 24	35,389 82	109,206 48	218,029 71
Inyo	12,547 88	12,879 94	48,713 14	87,246 62
Kern	82,188 50	88,843 98	486,447 61	543,614 94
Kings	42,156 06	46,364 18	162,152 79	184,656 07
Lake	18,686 88	18,424 36	40,991 69	39,421 09
Lassen	15,297 88	15,399 76	51,568 83	61,754 01
Los Angeles	1,037,055 30	1,136,687 62	6,574,637 95	5,855,116 58
Madera	21,302 76	24,069 20	116,965 48	112,775 69
Marin	44,265 32	46,552 36	145,472 02	179,794 72
Mariposa	10,884 92	10,902 40	31,850 93	31,619 57
Mendocino	67,049 32	67,723 60	190,219 45	195,565 52
Merced	45,880 84	48,231 14	181,636 37	196,400 58
Mococ	21,312 44	21,829 82	60,902 92	67,989 82
Mono	3,321 44	3,460 36	14,887 92	13,976 29
Monterey	57,647 04	59,061 54	164,739 31	160,120 31
Napa	40,686 14	40,176 72	107,787 63	111,592 93
Nevada	37,679 36	37,415 02	92,217 12	81,944 78
Orange	93,804 66	100,369 62	417,606 73	502,263 12
Placer	38,577 36	39,027 36	132,599 01	129,011 63
Plumas	13,003 08	14,149 76	48,517 27	50,212 18
Riverside	82,613 86	87,032 38	340,781 22	468,098 53
Sacramento	124,821 94	128,854 14	617,702 57	794,555 95
San Benito	20,500 68	20,410 58	54,897 58	60,670 60
San Bernardino	126,602 60	132,854 28	602,912 83	667,817 85
San Diego	153,537 90	174,795 18	688,735 94	1,102,189 78
San Francisco	608,363 04	644,899 76	1,897,106 46	1,891,656 72
San Joaquin	106,876 30	111,242 98	409,546 00	902,127 53
San Luis Obispo	56,333 80	55,612 34	187,475 97	159,233 96
San Mateo	61,215 12	65,308 24	297,259 75	302,828 72
Santa Barbara	58,133 02	58,740 90	235,294 43	197,778 87
Santa Clara	171,984 96	178,373 96	668,932 12	636,030 75
Santa Cruz	58,153 56	58,100 30	169,724 53	179,040 74
Shasta	51,899 12	52,808 84	127,675 95	128,516 48
Sierra	9,431 64	9,109 56	25,228 69	25,556 70
Siskiyou	49,357 24	50,421 24	124,567 09	120,414 59
Solano	54,054 24	53,230 06	172,982 57	172,354 94
Sonoma	121,079 96	126,502 64	338,202 35	379,111 90
Stanislaus	77,252 90	84,083 06	365,397 04	299,233 51
Sutter	19,893 56	21,067 36	58,828 95	69,366 55
Tehama	36,825 16	38,456 98	118,776 77	134,383 41
Trinity	10,005 48	10,053 22	24,790 84	25,961 98
Tulare	107,401 82	115,161 36	489,323 75	534,576 62
Tuolumne	24,863 92	24,276 02	63,256 94	56,059 88
Ventura	46,333 04	46,985 10	189,142 12	167,797 09
Yolo	33,565 18	33,142 86	116,074 32	112,766 94
Yuba	20,803 36	21,991 00	51,895 33	64,914 94
Totals	‡\$5,067,553 80	\$5,358,579 04	*\$21,395,454 14	*\$22,666,883 03

*Includes county and district apportionments.

‡How apportioned for year:

September 11, 1912,	\$250.00 per teacher, total	\$2,520,750 00
March 1, 1913,	\$7.04 per pupil on attendance	1,974,614 40
July 1913,	\$2.04 per pupil on attendance	572,189 40

Total apportioned for year.....\$5,067,553 80

TABLE No. 8.

Showing expenditures and valuation of property for Elementary Schools.

Counties	Expenditure for all purposes		Valuation of all property	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda -----	\$1,562,804 02	\$1,736,560 40	\$5,020,545 00	\$6,141,712 00
Alpine -----	2,298 68	2,257 75	3,449 00	3,319 00
Amador -----	49,580 85	53,639 86	91,581 00	92,331 00
Butte -----	221,886 00	174,656 33	355,516 00	371,680 00
Calaveras -----	51,185 38	48,321 56	63,085 00	62,165 00
Colusa -----	52,013 66	51,674 96	101,025 00	115,610 00
Contra Costa -----	360,358 75	233,594 34	814,471 00	585,697 00
Del Norte -----	18,881 27	21,077 91	22,918 00	24,210 00
El Dorado -----	40,015 28	39,492 83	72,375 00	63,170 00
Fresno -----	598,907 77	725,318 84	1,124,060 00	1,301,674 00
Glenn -----	67,672 25	86,357 56	132,165 00	153,345 00
Humboldt -----	192,077 25	192,834 32	381,855 00	398,470 00
Imperial -----	99,034 22	168,286 65	222,632 00	310,742 00
Inyo -----	37,204 73	63,778 00	50,270 00	92,575 00
Kern -----	279,214 97	479,259 08	602,353 00	831,625 00
Kings -----	113,642 16	147,113 43	228,920 00	252,590 00
Lake -----	23,528 51	33,412 70	57,835 00	54,676 00
Lassen -----	35,632 63	40,529 36	44,920 00	50,360 00
Los Angeles -----	5,353,890 90	5,136,490 32	12,160,967 00	12,745,988 00
Madera -----	67,235 80	99,442 07	155,230 00	187,875 00
Marin -----	116,918 71	127,956 62	295,585 00	294,785 00
Mariposa -----	23,166 94	27,371 63	25,355 00	29,509 00
Mendocino -----	118,118 03	131,836 70	218,253 00	217,844 00
Merced -----	127,143 58	151,236 42	266,683 00	291,808 00
Modoc -----	53,553 11	49,883 05	82,898 00	87,995 00
Mono -----	8,599 99	9,207 08	15,625 00	15,350 00
Monterey -----	154,505 13	141,892 82	393,253 00	392,136 00
Napa -----	82,333 54	85,289 48	201,444 00	201,217 00
Nevada -----	82,646 77	78,546 93	178,395 00	178,334 00
Orange -----	327,691 53	382,842 67	736,655 00	846,583 00
Placer -----	86,109 94	101,439 81	157,552 00	173,970 00
Plumas -----	35,306 71	34,040 66	71,631 00	72,508 00
Riverside -----	238,174 08	293,871 95	605,151 00	688,890 00
Sacramento -----	518,525 40	546,957 57	1,317,551 00	1,378,408 00
San Benito -----	39,581 69	41,993 90	88,833 00	88,833 00
San Bernardino -----	451,770 62	484,559 23	940,014 00	1,053,138 00
San Diego -----	590,814 75	715,164 57	892,795 00	1,500,918 00
San Francisco -----	1,868,411 86	1,906,405 65	9,879,500 00	10,196,521 00
San Joaquin -----	373,068 63	450,808 59	232,320 00	891,306 00
San Luis Obispo -----	134,749 73	128,785 36	241,940 00	253,610 00
San Mateo -----	218,098 50	253,163 25	536,700 00	576,600 00
Santa Barbara -----	188,834 04	164,386 62	450,277 00	422,894 00
Santa Clara -----	457,025 84	548,570 14	1,092,539 00	1,207,872 00
Santa Cruz -----	142,131 16	148,176 04	375,102 00	385,844 00
Shasta -----	103,622 51	103,867 94	259,235 00	260,690 00
Sierra -----	17,842 12	19,796 64	40,317 00	38,397 00
Siskiyou -----	103,226 92	97,046 23	170,995 00	171,190 00
Solano -----	131,998 43	142,990 41	246,380 00	251,925 00
Sonoma -----	254,928 32	281,084 40	609,245 00	610,525 00
Stanislaus -----	275,067 80	261,005 81	617,250 00	659,854 00
Sutter -----	42,738 97	51,594 23	57,290 00	72,350 00
Tehama -----	81,859 12	89,834 54	179,110 00	186,565 00
Trinity -----	19,354 44	19,980 01	23,737 00	26,195 00
Tulare -----	350,091 17	377,763 74	866,240 00	934,490 00
Tuolumne -----	49,611 76	44,782 81	91,445 00	90,795 00
Ventura -----	146,713 56	132,357 72	232,855 00	264,192 00
Yolo -----	79,817 30	81,431 48	173,854 00	184,037 00
Yuba -----	44,733 73	55,892 02	105,234 00	114,385 00
Totals -----	\$17,350,951 51	\$18,297,912 99	\$45,175,200 00	\$49,157,277 00

TABLE No. 9.

Showing county tax rate for Elementary Schools and average annual salary paid Teachers.

Counties	County tax rate for elementary schools on each \$100 valuation		Average annual salary paid teachers in elementary schools			
	1913	1914	1913		1914	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
Alameda	.30	.28	\$1,691 41	\$1,099 43	\$1,583 90	\$1,082 19
Alpine	.15	.15		682 50		657 91
Amador	.30	.30	944 28	618 07	888 18	635 71
Butte	.28	.28	1,652 92	715 23	943 75	719 73
Calaveras	.30	.28	748 03	651 44	726 00	653 00
Colusa	.19	.192	1,007 19	696 22	1,081 07	667 58
Contra Costa	.26	.263	1,059 81	772 98	1,252 15	871 16
Del Norte	.17	.21	675 00	681 00	630 00	687 24
El Dorado	.19	.22	628 18	568 26	610 00	560 67
Fresno	.27	.25	1,157 00	777 18	1,143 12	799 69
Glenn	.19	.21	851 82	674 62	875 28	686 13
Humboldt	.25	.27	854 00	770 00	877 53	771 88
Imperial	.18	.50	890 76	665 80	1,376 29	799 18
Inyo	.27	.26	887 50	735 62	1,200 00	743 46
Kern	.14	.145	1,162 00	809 17	1,215 62	803 98
Kings	.33	.30	1,180 00	817 00	976 92	837 13
Lake	.246	.24	830 30	587 50	740 18	633 52
Lassen	.34	.33	787 91	608 29	750 94	596 03
Los Angeles	.195	.19	1,508 54	1,010 04	1,371 04	1,045 09
Madera	.25	.29	938 21	756 60	892 03	750 24
Marin	.23	.23	1,680 83	769 89	1,975 25	851 99
Mariposa	.246	.295	714 62	591 38	580 94	621 39
Mendocino	.32	.32	787 57	596 68	773 78	614 88
Merced	.231	.231	959 54	693 92	988 29	658 68
Modoc	.30	.30	824 37	644 36	826 25	630 71
Mono	.41	.40	863 20	701 25	983 33	690 00
Monterey	.25	.26	990 62	734 61	1,063 00	759 00
Napa	.22	.22	1,238 00	728 57	1,285 00	725 62
Nevada	.46	.46	1,504 14	780 39	1,256 85	778 02
Orange	.24	.23	1,050 59	746 19	1,198 81	752 61
Placer	.336	.33	950 86	745 08	1,004 46	696 74
Plumas	.16	.16	713 33	688 96	656 66	676 00
Riverside	.28	.29	1,051 00	727 00	978 65	753 51
Sacramento	.14	.19	1,308 12	991 26	1,223 65	1,057 20
San Benito	.25	.25	930 50	682 90	1,029 37	656 21
San Bernardino	.30	.30	1,462 50	767 46	1,268 26	801 94
San Diego	.21	.24	1,256 00	736 13	1,063 00	833 49
San Francisco	.22	.208	1,266 85	1,053 53	1,299 89	1,064 85
San Joaquin	.15	.18	1,147 40	875 14	1,227 45	890 09
San Luis Obispo	.25	.25	918 30	624 00	949 33	687 34
San Mateo	.26	.29	1,445 83	857 00	1,760 00	889 78
Santa Barbara	.20	.23	1,215 63	723 35	1,151 87	800 00
Santa Clara	.22	.25	1,249 85	812 59	1,347 53	852 89
Santa Cruz	.34	.33	1,348 33	724 85	1,336 14	789 37
Shasta	.35	.35	731 27	638 08	746 46	637 01
Sierra	.306	.308	974 06	684 49	954 80	666 23
Siskiyou	.28	.24	822 17	644 37	753 05	641 20
Solano	.26	.25	1,199 25	833 76	1,410 00	848 05
Sonoma	.29	.29	1,015 00	746 85	847 74	686 39
Stanislaus	.27	.30	1,015 88	720 93	1,090 00	743 15
Sutter	.27	.22	907 15	708 30	927 95	720 54
Tehama	.335	.324	790 36	618 94	763 85	665 00
Trinity	.27	.26	665 00	567 00	1,000 00	596 80
Tulare	.33	.35	1,090 74	781 69	1,118 36	774 30
Tuolumne	.20	.16	859 00	700 00	736 30	616 43
Ventura	.17	.17	1,435 71	716 83	1,319 48	764 11
Yolo	.179	.178	1,009 06	756 28	1,193 43	754 12
Yuba	.25	.30	856 85	657 03	876 00	705 80
Average	.255	.264	\$1,021 63	\$731 02	\$1,018 96	\$745 91

TABLE No. 9a.

Showing average special district tax rate for maintenance and for buildings, the total bonded debt outstanding, and the average rate of interest paid on bonds.

Counties.	Special tax for maintenance	Special tax for building	Total outstanding bonds	Average rate of interest paid on bonds
Alameda	.18	.14	\$1,599,725 00	4.8 %
Alpine				
Amador		.214		
Butte	.345		177,600 00	5.2 %
Calaveras				
Colusa	.193	.50	26,000 00	6.0 %
Contra Costa	.17	.06	455,400 00	5.0 %
Del Norte				
El Dorado				
Fresno	.17	.50	797,598 00	5.8 %
Glenn	.16		81,500 00	5.05 %
Humboldt	.256	.960	55,500 00	4.7 %
Imperial	.207	.70	179,850 00	6.0 %
Inyo	.08		59,150 00	6.7 %
Kern	.23	.30	325,100 00	6.5 %
Kings			130,560 00	5.5 %
Lake	.18		1,775 00	7.0 %
Lassen	.10		8,840 00	6.6 %
Los Angeles	.184		4,911,413 00	5.0 %
Madera	.144		111,850 00	6.3 %
Marin	.197		125,450 00	5.4 %
Mariposa		.32	5,300 00	6.0 %
Mendocino	.243		31,070 00	5.7 %
Merced	.20	.70	138,875 00	6.0 %
Modoc	.065		43,100 00	6.4 %
Mono		.70		
Monterey	.58	.50	36,700 00	6.0 %
Napa	.125	.70	30,700 00	5.0 %
Nevada		.20		
Orange		.326	325,200 00	5.0 %
Placer	.165	.35	30,900 00	5.0 %
Plumas	.24			
Riverside	.22		232,500 00	5.8 %
Sacramento	.166	.86	751,700 00	5.0 %
San Benito				
San Bernardino	.202	.10	536,500 00	4.8 %
San Diego	.23	.29	878,400 00	5.6 %
San Francisco			5,978,600 00	4.5 %
San Joaquin	.195		708,295 00	6.0 %
San Luis Obispo	.191		15,030 00	5.6 %
San Mateo	.114	.38	265,600 00	5.0 %
Santa Barbara	.12		102,137 00	5.3 %
Santa Clara	.191	.223	526,300 00	5.1 %
Santa Cruz	.15		105,000 00	5.0 %
Shasta	.185	.57	11,410 00	5.8 %
Sierra	.20			
Siskiyou	.22		25,350 00	6.0 %
Solano	.14	.70	43,500 00	5.2 %
Sonoma	.14	.26	187,753 00	5.3 %
Stanislaus	.23	.32	500,476 00	5.0 %
Sutter	.125	.133	7,000 00	6.0 %
Tehama	.20	.148	28,000 00	5.8 %
Trinity				
Tulare	.207	.212	449,615 00	6.2 %
Tuolumne			39,000 00	5.5 %
Ventura	.114	.175	63,825 00	5.4 %
Yolo	.071	.70	3,750 00	5.57 %
Yuba				
Totals	*.215	*.408	\$21,046,660 00	*5.4 %

*Averages.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

- TABLE NO. 10. Number of Schools, Number of Teachers Employed, Average Number of Days School Was Maintained.
- TABLE NO. 11. Enrollment of Students by Grades, by Sex and by Counties.
- TABLE NO. 12. Average Daily Attendance, Number of Graduates, Percentage of Graduates, on Enrollment in Fourth Year.
- TABLE NO. 13. Total State Aid to High Schools by Counties, Total Receipts, Total Expenditures.
- TABLE NO. 14. Valuation of Property, Average Annual Amount Paid Teachers, Average District Tax Rate for Support of High Schools.
- TABLE NO. 14a. Average Special Tax Rate for Maintenance, Buildings, Outstanding Bonded Indebtedness and Average Rate of Interest on Bonds.
- TABLE NO. 15. General Statement in Review Since 1851.
-
-

HIGH SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 10.

Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing number of schools, number of teachers, and average number of days taught by counties.

Counties.	Number of schools.		Number of teachers.				Average number of days school was maintained.	
			1913		1914		1913	1914
	1913	1914	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Alameda	8	8	68	142	70	160	192	186
Alpine								
Amador	3	3	2	7	2	10	189	187
Butte	3	4	11	13	16	15	184	180
Calaveras	2	2	3	5	4	4	200	200
Colusa	5	5	8	13	8	16	190	180
Contra Costa	7	7	12	26	15	29	189	189
Del Norte	1	1	1	4	1	4	200	200
EJ Dorado	1	1	2	4	2	4	191	191
Fresno	12	12	41	56	48	59	175	177
Glenn	2	2	6	5	6	6	197	197
Humboldt	4	4	9	20	12	19	191	186
Imperial	5	5	17	21	21	25	172	170
Inyo	2	2	3	6	3	6	184	175
Kern	2	2	13	10	22	14	177	172
Kings	3	3	8	10	10	11	180	171
Lake	1	1	2	3	2	3	170	173
Lassen	1	1	3	4	2	4	195	173
Los Angeles	36	38	311	517	358	578	187	184
Madera	1	1	2	4	4	4	190	192
Marin	3	3	8	13	9	15	190	189
Mariposa								
Mendocino	7	7	11	16	11	18	189	190
Merced	5	6	10	15	11	20	199	200
Modoc	2	2	3	7	4	7	190	187
Mono								
Monterey	5	5	12	20	11	22	189	187
Napa	3	3	8	10	7	14	190	191
Nevada	3	3	3	12	3	13	188	189
Orange	3	5	34	39	40	52	180	180
Placer	5	3	6	11	9	12	189	190
Plumas	3	1	3		2	2	170	190
Riverside	10	10	30	36	37	38	173	171
Sacramento	4	5	25	28	26	32	186	184
San Benito	1	1	5	3	5	3	189	191
San Bernardino	6	6	40	47	45	55	181	184
San Diego	9	9	41	54	45	71	181	190
San Francisco	6	7	75	66	85	71	185	205
San Joaquin	4	4	17	20	19	23	185	189
San Luis Obispo	3	3	9	9	9	11	189	182
San Mateo	3	4	8	13	9	17	191	189
Santa Barbara	4	4	17	23	20	19	189	190
Santa Clara	8	8	37	67	40	74	188	199
Santa Cruz	3	3	9	22	15	21	189	197
Shasta	3	3	8	8	9	8	186	189
Sierra	1	1	1	2	1	2	200	192
Siskiyou	3	3	5	9	5	10	184	191
Solano	6	6	10	22	15	20	197	197
Sonoma	6	6	16	33	16	34	190	200
Stanislaus	7	8	20	18	22	27	189	195
Sutter	1	1	2	3	2	3	181	192
Tehama	2	2	4	10	6	10	185	192
Trinity	1	1	2	2	2	2	193	191
Tulare	7	8	22	37	31	43	172	171
Tuolumne	2	2	4	9	4	9	183	182
Ventura	5	5	15	18	14	20	194	190
Yolo	3	3	3	16	6	16	200	192
Yuba	2	2	4	7	5	6	179	179
Totals	246	255	1,049	1,595	1,206	1,791	*187	*187

*Averages.

San Bernardino	291	290	344	338	198	197	201	231	128	137	159	166
San Diego	464	554	518	583	220	263	205	309	155	180	184	196
San Francisco	1,565	1,904	1,252	1,641	629	681	727	676	280	335	309	348
San Joaquin	139	166	185	197	85	119	115	145	79	81	90	95
San Luis Obispo	47	59	61	62	28	27	41	40	25	15	26	22
San Mateo	58	136	65	133	36	42	63	46	27	19	39	34
Santa Barbara	125	147	135	171	75	67	82	96	44	44	59	44
Santa Clara	239	332	316	413	192	263	277	368	231	173	324	239
Santa Cruz	134	157	158	172	71	73	84	90	42	50	78	72
Shasta	40	50	55	59	26	37	48	51	18	12	25	22
Sierra	6	7	4	5	2	3	6	3	4	3	3	3
Siskiyou	33	34	42	44	14	24	38	36	21	9	24	33
Solano	111	113	141	138	72	75	108	104	39	40	55	51
Sonoma	186	177	233	228	111	113	144	165	77	75	101	119
Stanislaus	128	159	134	165	81	86	33	103	62	62	75	79
Sutter	27	21	17	16	17	19	12	15	3	13	8	10
Tehama	51	63	73	73	19	27	53	53	13	16	40	42
Trinity	3	6	2	10	5	6	5	3	4	2	11	4
Tulare	219	223	256	259	187	161	196	211	99	119	132	166
Tuolumne	22	19	40	43	23	22	38	34	12	12	18	32
Ventura	85	106	109	91	71	70	79	79	29	35	47	57
Yolo	61	57	70	83	41	51	57	63	22	24	41	48
Yuba	40	32	31	41	19	25	33	13	24	7	24	24
Totals	13,276	15,860	13,657	16,208	6,303	6,859	7,572	8,337	4,001	4,582	5,197	5,581

TABLE No. 11—Continued.
 Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing number of students enrolled.

Counties	Fourth year				Total enrolled				Grand total		
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		1913	1914	1914
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Alameda	346	363	440	439	2,445	2,641	2,878	2,932	5,323	5,573	
Alpine	4	4	3	6	43	59	73	107	116	166	
Amador	48	47	60	69	278	321	351	418	429	739	
Butte	5	12	5	13	54	50	64	69	118	119	
Calaveras	8	9	15	27	92	112	123	153	215	265	
Colusa	37	31	39	63	227	251	295	357	522	608	
Contra Costa	7	8	14	17	33	34	56	54	89	88	
Del Norte	6	6	13	12	47	68	68	69	115	116	
El Dorado	121	133	169	180	784	935	1,025	1,133	1,809	2,068	
Fresno	17	5	15	17	83	86	106	110	189	196	
Glenn	36	37	68	68	239	273	387	428	626	701	
Humboldt	14	28	30	45	151	239	221	279	372	518	
Imperial	10	6	19	7	61	51	73	87	134	138	
Inyo	22	34	37	55	201	245	255	264	456	509	
Kern	11	15	12	34	107	124	130	194	257	318	
Kings	7	10	12	12	38	50	62	56	100	106	
Lake	6	1	10	4	32	22	34	29	66	51	
Lassen	948	1,164	1,501	1,682	9,918	12,057	10,657	12,614	20,575	24,671	
Los Angeles	7	1	13	7	40	35	64	64	104	99	
Madera	18	29	48	40	178	203	252	256	430	459	
Marin	21	25	33	40	162	184	227	266	389	450	
Mariposa	9	14	28	43	120	159	189	220	309	379	
Mendocino	5	10	9	16	56	73	52	64	108	137	
Merced											
Modoc											
Mono											
Monterey	31	27	47	49	223	216	265	279	488	495	
Napa	20	31	27	36	148	192	187	248	335	440	
Nevada	12	16	12	28	120	145	157	177	277	322	
Orange	115	135	148	144	651	708	786	936	1,437	1,644	
Placer	14	16	17	31	118	123	161	177	279	300	
Plumas		2			8	12	14	18	22	30	
Riverside	77	106	98	110	561	585	567	619	1,131	1,204	

Sacramento	74	80	117	125	731	706	811	801	1,542	1,507
San Benito	10	12	18	18	70	63	76	92	146	155
San Bernardino	110	117	162	159	727	741	866	894	1,593	1,635
San Diego	117	132	142	138	956	1,129	1,049	1,226	2,005	2,355
San Francisco	134	171	253	244	2,608	3,091	2,541	2,909	5,749	6,000
San Joaquin	45	63	76	87	348	420	466	524	814	944
San Luis Obispo	13	22	39	34	113	123	167	158	280	281
San Mateo	18	26	33	29	139	223	200	242	339	465
Santa Barbara	54	50	85	76	298	308	361	387	659	695
Santa Clara	263	177	380	253	915	945	1,297	1,273	2,212	2,218
Santa Cruz	30	56	48	64	277	336	368	398	645	734
Shasta	14	12	30	22	98	111	158	154	256	265
Sierra	-----	1	2	1	12	14	15	12	27	26
Siskiyou	10	17	20	16	78	84	124	129	202	213
Solano	25	33	61	60	247	261	365	353	612	614
Sonoma	43	59	106	89	417	424	584	601	1,001	1,025
Stanislaus	33	58	56	74	304	365	358	421	662	786
Sutter	8	2	8	6	55	55	45	47	100	102
Tehama	16	13	24	43	199	119	190	211	289	330
Trinity	1	2	6	8	13	16	24	25	37	41
Tulare	70	109	106	120	575	612	690	756	1,265	1,368
Tuolumne	11	9	11	21	68	62	107	130	175	192
Ventura	31	28	52	41	216	239	287	268	503	507
Yolo	22	23	26	34	146	155	194	228	340	383
Yuba	17	20	19	15	100	84	105	93	205	177
Totals	3,251	3,617	4,822	5,071	26,831	30,918	31,247	35,009	58,078	65,927

TABLE No. 12.

Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing average daily attendance, number of graduates, and percentage of graduates on enrollment in fourth year.

County	Average daily attendance		Number of graduates				Percentage of graduates on enrollment in fourth year	
			1913		1914		1913	1914
	1913	1914	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	1913	1914
Alameda	4,458	4,762	283	405	306	426	85	90
Alpine								
Amador	106	144	3	2	2	7	71	90
Butte	518	603	39	52	43	68	84	96
Calaveras	100	107	7	9	9	10	†160	76
Colusa	188	196	11	16	8	21	†117	81
Contra Costa	443	540	36	35	27	60	91	86
Del Norte	72	72	7	10	6	14	81	80
El Dorado	97	103	6	12	5	11	95	88
Fresno	1,431	1,773	93	134	82	144	78	72
Glenn	155	159	16	18	5	15	†106	91
Humboldt	527	596	36	60	36	60	92	91
Imperial	314	442	14	33	21	41	†107	85
Inyo	108	113	7	15	5	5	75	77
Kern	352	426	15	23	20	45	64	73
Kings	238	272	14	14	10	27	†122	76
Lake	93	96	7	13	8	12	†105	91
Lassen	59	41	8	9	3	6	106	*180
Los Angeles	12,939	15,030	759	1,151	943	1,205	78	76
Madera	88	89	7	14	1	8	†105	*112
Marin	346	368	15	36	26	33	76	85
Mariposa								
Mendocino	328	360	19	31	19	31	93	77
Merced	257	301	11	28	11	33	†105	86
Modoc	89	109	4	8	7	13	86	78
Mono								
Monterey	408	422	27	37	17	36	82	70
Napa	281	351	14	23	28	27	79	82
Nevada	240	285	17	14	17	37	†128	*125
Orange	1,173	1,409	75	97	99	117	65	80
Placer	240	263	14	12	15	30	84	95
Plumas	16	27			2			100
Riverside	959	1,026	59	83	71	94	81	76
Sacramento	1,043	1,292	50	82	74	116	68	92
San Benito	133	143	12	16	17	26	100	*143
San Bernardino	1,342	1,410	93	134	104	139	83	88
San Diego	1,546	1,836	89	101	102	137	73	89
San Francisco	3,364	3,642	229	330	297	388	†144	*165
San Joaquin	705	805	41	64	52	73	87	84
San Luis Obispo	240	243	12	31	20	32	83	93
San Mateo	266	307	11	24	19	27	68	84
Santa Barbara	519	564	36	60	39	54	69	74
Santa Clara	1,842	1,871	128	213	140	231	53	86
Santa Cruz	523	592	22	50	44	56	92	83
Shasta	192	206	14	19	9	15	75	71
Sierra	21	19		2		1	100	50
Siskiyou	173	181	10	19	20	12	96	97
Solano	487	497	23	38	26	51	71	83
Sonoma	798	859	37	99	47	80	91	86
Stanislaus	565	668	27	55	43	69	92	85
Sutter	82	88	8	8	2	5	100	88
Tehama	243	290	14	21	12	42	87	96
Trinity	31	33	1	6	2	7	100	90
Tulare	1,070	1,190	53	93	90	102	83	84
Tuolumne	155	162	11	11	3	16	100	63
Ventura	422	435	28	41	22	34	83	81
Yolo	298	332	23	29	25	35	†108	105
Yuba	169	162	11	11	18	14	61	92
Totals	42,852	48,312	2,606	3,951	3,079	4,398	†82	Av. 86

*In many high schools a commercial course is given which, in most instances, closes at end of second year. These graduates have been included, hence high percentage on enrollment in fourth year.

†Averages.

TABLE No. 13.
 Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing state aid, total receipts and total expenditures for all purposes, for 1913 and 1914.

Counties	Total state aid		Total receipts from all sources, including state aid			Total expenditures	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Alameda	\$48,140 00	\$51,528 96	\$554,538 41	\$505,657 19	\$482,083 90	\$476,051 29	
Alpine	1,895 00	3,673 36	64,448 60	48,883 56	51,845 67	42,573 13	
Amador	5,935 00	7,793 36	52,805 15	70,089 13	38,489 81	58,593 48	
Butte	1,820 00	2,742 24	14,488 09	17,986 69	11,987 30	12,337 61	
Calaveras	3,420 00	6,515 60	64,075 90	60,482 27	43,261 05	43,586 69	
Colusa	6,955 00	10,527 84	105,482 20	115,264 41	75,351 97	88,309 36	
Contra Costa	1,135 00	1,591 12	11,916 80	13,704 25	8,248 13	9,326 59	
Del Norte	1,355 00	1,841 12	13,120 48	15,766 45	9,788 63	14,304 97	
El Dorado	17,835 00	25,263 44	280,062 38	357,896 01	217,228 47	244,661 19	
Fresno	2,090 00	3,072 24	64,807 11	126,753 60	19,761 93	48,655 41	
Glenn	6,650 00	8,754 48	61,738 06	215,454 65	45,605 32	88,387 49	
Humboldt	4,605 00	7,485 60	155,558 51	210,527 18	136,787 10	141,489 87	
Imperial	1,850 00	2,822 24	21,477 27	24,444 12	15,216 66	15,137 40	
Inyo	4,270 00	5,302 24	105,980 84	81,594 28	99,544 70	74,173 08	
Kern	2,800 00	4,923 36	49,460 15	57,350 21	37,713 94	38,647 55	
Kings	1,265 00	1,801 12	10,985 55	12,289 67	7,479 37	8,288 90	
Lake	955 00	1,461 12	15,913 55	14,728 38	10,446 73	10,045 42	
Lassen	127,543 00	160,750 32	3,545,220 92	3,702,010 44	2,675,648 91	2,942,386 61	
Los Angeles	1,235 00	1,751 12	13,658 47	16,147 58	10,377 01	12,810 71	
Madera	3,840 00	6,073 36	46,233 86	49,932 43	41,720 38	44,516 72	
Marin	5,270 00	9,377 84	66,271 82	73,816 92	42,984 15	45,110 10	
Mariposa	4,025 00	6,925 60	88,852 52	119,984 78	62,743 71	72,033 18	
Mendocino	1,630 00	2,632 24	19,943 81	21,684 30	16,599 56	16,928 89	
Merced	5,505 00	8,435 60	107,125 26	134,800 73	90,684 83	103,486 27	
Mono	3,180 00	5,423 36	63,579 30	47,420 20	55,068 73	35,783 36	
Monterey	3,425 00	5,013 36	23,143 67	37,688 64	19,507 44	46,910 24	
Napa	12,205 00	16,085 60	611,239 94	370,009 85	447,213 92	355,191 88	
Nevada	2,480 00	5,013 36	42,277 75	50,736 31	34,007 02	41,091 33	
Orange	2,695 00	1,631 12	18,695 96	51,207 24	5,790 20	48,833 45	
Placer	12,095 00	18,301 20	179,780 81	196,796 87	133,301 22	140,819 78	
Plumas	10,475 00	13,894 48	252,424 70	218,929 21	143,492 63	187,956 14	
Riverside	1,715 00	2,201 12	13,531 79	13,641 95	13,499 08	13,445 65	
Sacramento							
San Benito							

San Bernardino	14,640 00	19,546 72	375,522 13	540,089 05	300,027 56	178,225 77
San Diego	16,110 00	23,300 08	148,411 52	395,156 80	352,299 87	344,213 08
San Francisco	26,435 00	38,866 72	651,603 66	479,577 05	651,603 66	479,577 05
San Joaquin	7,655 00	10,534 48	229,609 78	279,633 88	138,874 97	221,825 96
San Luis Obispo	3,355 00	5,013 36	47,747 69	36,339 68	38,052 19	32,257 14
San Mateo	3,715 00	5,273 36	75,714 77	87,937 25	63,629 35	63,629 35
Santa Barbara	6,710 00	8,674 48	82,610 34	89,989 20	49,437 13	79,923 66
Santa Clara	21,320 00	25,388 96	250,205 78	223,385 11	71,194 85	209,635 54
Santa Cruz	6,285 00	7,843 36	58,982 55	71,553 46	221,106 17	62,017 34
Shasta	3,015 00	4,533 36	39,433 55	44,687 07	52,581 87	33,553 47
Sierra	615 00	1,081 12	3,433 67	6,527 80	28,770 44	6,100 01
Siskiyou	2,825 00	4,343 36	31,521 66	52,693 36	27,420 39	48,582 60
Solano	6,385 00	9,956 72	90,741 83	169,052 85	62,562 28	103,347 75
Sonoma	10,460 00	13,206 72	180,331 49	108,888 32	156,939 64	81,492 65
Stanislaus	7,370 00	11,747 84	108,963 18	215,701 33	72,971 14	95,576 88
Sutter	1,025 00	1,691 12	32,054 07	11,002 68	27,344 14	7,924 07
Tehama	2,780 00	4,172 24	71,988 96	31,719 01	68,599 87	27,952 35
Trinity	705 00	1,181 12	7,954 22	7,991 29	5,999 84	6,173 26
Tulare	12,245 00	16,297 84	261,883 08	168,403 07	231,224 54	139,640 33
Tuolumne	2,230 00	3,292 24	50,503 60	28,931 14	39,907 24	24,076 00
Ventura	6,375 00	8,575 60	144,166 83	191,352 27	98,975 29	98,284 42
Yolo	3,915 00	5,693 36	141,106 37	99,314 82	83,559 16	87,931 50
Yuba	2,470 00	3,432 24	25,274 25	26,662 54	21,312 99	24,643 80
Totals	\$476,845 00	\$642,815 52	\$10,198,565 41	\$10,430,288 45	\$7,925,946 75	\$7,969,768 74

TABLE No. 14.
 Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing valuation of property, average annual salary paid teachers, and average tax rate for support of high schools.

Counties	Total valuation of all property		Average annual salary paid teachers			
	1913	1914	1913		1914	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
Alameda	\$1,424,024 00	\$1,530,174 74	\$1,797 94	\$1,363 70	\$1,753 40	\$1,394 35
Alpine	45,909 00	70,275 00	1,462 50	1,085 71	1,500 00	1,051 00
Amador	104,700 00	112,235 00	1,522 75	946 15	1,450 01	1,046 48
Butte	9,220 00	9,220 00	1,533 00	1,072 00	1,500 00	1,100 00
Calaveras	100,517 00	103,254 00	1,568 75	1,178 00	1,606 25	1,119 37
Colusa	244,794 00	242,769 00	1,610 90	1,004 00	1,565 96	1,117 67
Contra Costa	19,000 00	18,400 00	1,920 00	1,067 55	1,750 00	1,090 00
Del Norte	27,000 00	30,000 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	1,000 00
El Dorado	493,204 00	523,755 00	1,461 90	1,154 52	1,516 59	1,176 95
Fresno	26,070 00	53,700 00	1,441 67	955 56	1,771 75	1,000 00
Glenn	39,050 00	65,400 00	1,508 00	926 00	1,465 70	1,034 52
Humboldt	270,746 00	342,979 00	1,553 23	1,019 76	1,590 47	1,140 60
Imperial	18,750 00	23,550 00	1,558 33	1,108 33	1,740 00	1,097 50
Inyo	193,600 00	210,800 00	1,411 54	990 00	1,483 30	1,075 00
Kern	86,100 00	88,825 00	1,542 00	1,154 00	1,550 00	1,182 00
Lake	2,930 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,066 66	1,550 00	1,100 00
Lassen	37,500 00	37,500 00	1,100 33	935 62	1,840 00	1,080 00
Los Angeles	5,098,656 00	741,850 00	1,642 94	1,387 83	1,621 87	1,415 92
Madera	42,400 00	62,000 00	1,600 00	1,200 00	1,080 01	1,050 00
Marin	89,950 00	98,400 00	1,768 75	979 23	1,621 00	1,088 00
Mariposa	97,004 00	94,750 00	1,382 72	1,055 78	1,409 09	1,163 88
Mendocino	151,713 00	162,025 00	1,515 00	1,106 66	1,628 18	1,123 50
Merced	69,051 00	70,250 00	1,733 33	1,032 71	1,585 00	925 00
Modoc						
Mono						
Monterey	147,875 00	148,500 00	1,374 68	990 12	1,656 96	1,078 60
Napa	92,550 00	95,400 00	1,343 25	1,124 43	1,491 42	897 50
Nevada	45,950 00	43,750 00	1,431 66	895 70	1,841 16	928 62
Orange	653,770 00	863,000 00	1,402 61	1,148 33	1,528 61	942 35
Placer	88,569 00	91,150 00	1,783 00	1,048 97	1,422 22	1,140 66
Plumas	1,200 00	13,553 00	1,116 66		1,450 00	1,200 00
Riverside	563,341 00	553,120 00	1,445 00	998 00	1,312 00	1,050 00
Sacramento	457,865 00	534,411 00	1,297 53	1,245 21	1,500 00	1,328 50

San Benito	60,000 00	62,500 00	1,425 00	1,283 33	1,200 00	1,216 66
San Bernardino	708,240 00	704,845 00	1,385 01	1,227 69	1,186 65	1,084 12
San Diego	727,410 00	742,060 00	1,367 81	913 09	1,527 00	1,294 00
San Francisco	2,104,140 00	2,403,781 00	1,531 47	1,601 81	1,504 59	1,615 84
San Joaquin	392,286 00	508,210 00	1,785 00	1,320 00	1,770 78	1,258 00
San Luis Obispo	90,100 00	90,200 00	1,523 45	955 56	1,506 66	1,219 43
San Mateo	374,840 00	379,765 00	1,718 75	1,267 30	1,705 50	1,275 97
Santa Barbara	199,700 00	213,300 00	1,509 95	1,950 30	1,433 50	1,162 36
Santa Clara	482,360 00	501,568 00	1,615 85	1,194 26	1,608 73	1,206 45
Santa Cruz	139,700 00	68,800 00	1,378 33	1,129 43	1,198 00	1,150 00
Shasta	65,865 00	77,975 00	1,600 00	1,113 75	1,630 00	1,078 75
Sierra	650 00	2,200 00	1,600 00	1,100 00	1,775 00	1,200 00
Siskiyou	33,148 00	60,161 00	1,610 00	1,200 00	1,620 00	1,163 15
Solano	142,250 00	146,020 00	1,772 50	1,153 41	1,380 00	1,181 50
Sonoma	218,975 00	225,500 00	1,442 18	1,010 15	1,530 95	1,054 43
Stanislaus	193,530 00	193,018 00	1,381 50	1,094 45	1,421 00	1,056 00
Sutter	26,100 00	26,300 00	1,425 00	890 83	1,475 00	1,106 66
Tehama	90,500 00	92,100 00	1,757 50	1,029 75	1,459 17	1,121 75
Trinity	9,250 00	9,550 00	1,175 00	1,000 00	1,300 00	1,000 00
Tulare	277,175 00	299,650 00	1,427 20	1,150 22	1,380 65	1,072 44
Tuolumne	99,000 00	99,200 00	1,500 00	1,111 00	1,500 00	1,100 00
Ventura	250,750 00	237,540 00	1,683 33	1,208 33	1,749 29	1,157 88
Yolo	118,650 00	137,625 00	1,633 33	1,072 17	1,341 00	1,083 00
Yuba	62,950 00	62,750 00	1,675 00	914 30	1,625 00	1,142 00
Totals	\$17,585,601 00	\$19,412,613 00	**\$1,528 82	**\$1,074 63	**\$1,517 52	**\$1,125 00

*Average.

TABLE No. 14a.

Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing tax rate for maintenance and for buildings, amount of outstanding bonds issued by districts and rate of interest on bonds.

Counties	Average tax rate for maintenance		Average tax rate for building, 1914	Total outstanding bonds, 1914	Rate of interest paid on bonds, 1914
	1913	1914			
Alameda	.212	.22	.53	\$334,000 00	5
Alpine					
Amador	.49	.33	.30	25,000 00	
Butte	.3233	.385	.06	5,000 00	5
Calaveras	.40	.25			
Colusa	.42	.33		49,500 00	5
Contra Costa	.27	.261		95,500 00	4.6
Del Norte	.16	.17			
El Dorado	.14	.18			
Fresno	.42	.417		118,500 00	5.3
Glenn	.11	.15		90,000 00	5.5
Humboldt	.40	.433		154,000 00	5
Imperial	.71	.59		260,000 00	6
Inyo	.56	.56		11,500 00	7
Kern	.343	.277	.12	50,000 00	6
Kings	.41	.48		45,000 00	5
Lake	.22	.22			
Lassen	.16	.16			
Los Angeles	.668	.41		3,920,500 00	5
Madera	.11	.11			
Marin	.31	.306		50,000 00	5
Mariposa					
Mendocino	.34	.26		13,800 00	5
Merced	.32	.325		36,000 00	5
Modoc	.395	.252			
Mono					
Monterey	.32	.32	.18	29,000 00	5
Napa	.33	.38		57,500 00	5
Nevada	.25	.283	.25	27,750 00	5
Orange	.77	.65			
Placer	.47	.43	.07	16,000 00	5
Plumas	.475	.12			
Riverside	.542	.51		468,000 00	5
Sacramento	.43	.27		148,000 00	5.2
San Benito	.15	.15		24,000 00	4.5
San Bernardino	.533	.466		617,500 00	5
San Diego	.415	.60		393,750 00	5.3
San Francisco	.049	.44		275,000 00	4.5
San Joaquin	.137	.27			
San Luis Obispo	.51	.475		30,000 00	5
San Mateo	.22	.25		217,000 00	4.9
Santa Barbara	.275	.31		20,000 00	5.5
Santa Clara	.345	.398	.108	265,750 00	5
Santa Cruz	.323	.38		160,000 00	5
Shasta	.197	.282			
Sierra	.16	.25			
Siskiyou	.29	.25	.55		
Solano	.314	.35		124,000 00	5
Sonoma	.30	.286		107,500 00	5
Stanislaus	.47	.47		125,700 00	5
Sutter	.15	.10	.05	18,000 00	5
Tehama	.166	.26	.04	64,000 00	4.75
Trinity	.15	.16			
Tulare	.599	.675	.114	169,000 00	5.3
Tuolumne	.49	.115		9,000 00	5
Ventura	.462	.39	.11	192,000 00	5
Yolo	.2825	.353	.18	86,000 00	5
Yuba	.375	.473	.475	41,000 00	6
Totals	*.3238	*.305	*.18	\$8,907,250 00	*5+%

*Average

TABLE No. 15.

II. GENERAL SUMMARIES: 1851-1914.

Statement, by years, showing the amount of receipts and expenditures for Public Primary, Grammar, High and Kindergarten Schools of the State of California, from 1851 to 1914, inclusive.

Years.	Total amount of state school fund appropriated	Total amount raised by county and city taxes	Total amount raised from miscellaneous sources	Amount paid for salaries of teachers	Amount paid for repairs, fuel, and other contingent expenses	Amount paid for libraries	Amount paid for apparatus	Amount paid for books, stationery, and furniture	Total expenditures
1851				*	*	*	*	*	*
1852			\$2,417 00	\$21,355 42	\$2,000 00			\$4,748 32	\$28,103 74
1853			10,626 00	30,215 00	10,525 00			13,491 01	54,231 01
1854	\$52,061 00	\$157,702 00	42,557 00	85,860 33	31,156 45	\$3,990 52		151,822 52	272,829 82
1855	63,662 00	119,128 00	39,395 00	106,048 45	32,631 07	1,054 57		77,197 62	276,931 71
1856	69,961 00	121,639 00	28,619 00	200,941 00	49,668 84	2,127 16		52,484 00	305,221 00
1857	78,057 00	148,989 00	55,035 00	192,613 00	52,533 44	2,942 56		59,732 00	307,832 00
1858	53,405 00	162,870 00	85,107 00	203,276 37	45,395 92	3,042 78		88,199 70	339,914 77
1859	72,319 00	205,196 00	97,534 00	264,972 37	69,396 38	2,368 58		90,266 42	427,003 75
1860	81,118 00	290,514 00	122,858 00	311,165 38	50,989 41	1,756 09		110,352 86	474,263 74
1861	81,461 00	241,861 00	114,397 00	311,501 91	54,493 99	2,299 28		101,818 38	470,113 56
1862	75,412 00	294,828 00	141,806 00	330,249 02	59,479 76	2,225 57		49,274 62	441,228 97
1863	145,537 00	328,554 00	68,209 00	328,338 02	58,271 97	594 75	\$2,271 22	93,931 53	483,407 49
1864	132,217 00	260,842 00	84,084 00	411,101 01	69,562 36	1,132 21	6,010 84	167,393 44	655,199 86
1865	168,828 00	330,306 00	91,181 00	526,585 14	89,056 57	5,792 01	3,777 86	257,804 98	883,016 56
1866	132,410 00	470,668 00	79,600 00	551,462 02	116,577 47	2,074 81	4,059 47	185,056 42	859,230 19
1867	268,910 00	595,718 00	81,066 00	696,110 28	206,412 25	10,125 01	5,431 83	238,070 64	1,156,150 01
1868	252,603 00	654,738 00	73,866 00	763,639 15	143,518 66	19,069 56	4,061 72	221,118 43	1,151,407 42
1869	290,736 00	847,229 00	66,531 00	873,814 07	185,672 91	20,415 76	4,915 83	205,766 95	1,290,585 52
1870	360,447 00	839,756 00	63,441 00	976,937 75	179,070 23	29,984 22	3,692 27	339,362 37	1,529,046 84
1871	428,853 00	923,809 00	46,660 00	1,103,125 14	289,691 57	26,766 30	3,689 46	390,158 50	1,713,430 97
1872	424,022 00	1,249,943 00	232,075 00	1,282,799 15	277,900 99	25,798 54	4,720 13	290,119 01	1,881,332 82
1873	430,202 00	1,541,597 00	310,502 00	1,434,366 93	275,674 70	24,879 48	4,365 70	374,069 44	2,113,356 25
1874	428,414 12	1,332,208 82	345,316 95	1,560,830 16	331,952 30	21,752 82	4,152 80	192,467 25	2,111,155 33
1875	1,212,252 03	1,115,530 06	676,259 64	1,810,479 62	381,806 62	33,982 82	10,713 02	421,279 36	2,658,241 34
1876	1,317,603 81	1,240,637 31	158,206 40	1,983,939 96	374,222 49	48,757 50	10,974 66	440,706 37	2,858,600 98
1877	1,474,600 26	1,486,233 73	137,100 31	2,149,435 70	378,754 50	55,148 64	18,964 19	147,426 43	2,749,729 46
1878	1,573,195 52	1,393,014 96	106,396 84	2,272,551 19	426,707 66	53,947 85	12,513 65	390,094 92	3,155,815 27

1879	1,423,941 75	1,446,852 04	92,852 41	2,285,732 39	371,992 13	46,490 50	13,565 73	238,126 38	3,010,807 13
1880	1,506,171 84	1,393,572 44	104,824 80	2,207,043 85	400,867 61	44,546 39	21,842 63	190,270 94	2,864,571 42
1881	1,790,457 62	1,343,306 02	32,048 79	2,346,056 58	401,572 56	79,432 10	15,694 04	204,849 66	3,047,604 94
1882	1,882,121 67	1,260,843 64	2,406,780 68	2,406,780 68	411,117 17	63,080 32	20,618 98	221,089 05	3,122,666 20
1883	1,890,724 20	1,315,818 96	32,462 88	2,511,078 40	419,766 85	61,032 26	26,504 11	293,829 66	3,312,215 28
1884	1,894,191 00	1,411,543 56	27,715 40	2,573,623 54	415,537 39	59,642 08	23,204 69	292,165 85	3,364,223 55
1885	1,831,107 44	1,694,959 45	53,140 83	2,583,403 46	433,972 36	64,056 08	16,787 03	466,811 74	3,565,030 87
1886	1,890,733 32	1,690,704 86	138,596 48	2,710,621 82	422,843 30	64,697 32	24,833 01	3,505,931 63	3,505,931 63
1887	2,027,789 40	1,793,809 95	51,250 25	2,912,859 30	480,455 63	64,189 18	23,679 10	408,704 96	3,889,888 17
1888	1,688,686 08	2,170,058 19	259,554 55	3,083,027 24	529,035 55	58,229 04	31,534 85	621,554 82	4,321,381 50
1889	2,531,880 00	2,442,254 64	337,006 91	3,343,191 80	624,010 95	59,522 72	33,791 82	935,548 42	4,996,865 71
1890	2,635,716 10	2,293,335 75	98,092 22	3,594,588 98	706,985 12	71,121 94	42,442 85	703,947 79	5,119,036 68
1891	2,662,200 08	2,249,975 72	134,192 19	3,713,544 87	732,148 98	72,714 87	45,352 20	548,740 11	5,112,500 53
1892	2,354,786 00	2,464,706 04	266,455 77	3,874,346 88	750,929 32	72,961 08	45,424 77	608,229 27	5,351,891 32
1893	3,403,072 72	2,404,898 76	774,090 08	4,055,888 51	806,717 80	76,677 51	46,837 62	723,565 66	5,709,687 10
1894	2,770,661 84	2,388,359 31	337,815 12	4,005,721 80	752,757 68	61,890 04	30,130 55	574,293 10	5,424,793 17
1895	2,829,005 74	2,472,540 41	508,203 22	4,081,340 44	793,834 91	63,601 20	46,915 95	698,215 59	5,683,908 09
1896	3,043,884 60	2,517,827 78	256,021 31	4,291,481 12	899,861 54	71,249 23	35,492 78	503,674 80	5,801,759 47
1897	2,943,310 10	2,677,945 07	156,638 37	4,418,544 67	899,726 74	68,719 53	18,885 63	441,871 03	5,847,747 60
1898	3,106,072 72	2,684,416 96	364,030 62	4,582,625 71	1,010,710 13	72,975 97	16,633 40	494,899 39	6,177,904 60
1899	3,076,472 40	2,690,705 16	172,053 24	4,562,994 54	1,025,473 62	188,341 06	---	397,793 15	6,074,602 37
1900	4,497,367 56	2,861,409 16	296,345 64	4,850,804 22	1,181,749 79	181,749 79	---	268,157 32	6,195,438 74
1901	3,855,126 45	2,888,046 10	93,171 60	4,685,144 20	1,080,040 37	482,995 12	---	525,050 16	6,373,229 85
1902	3,584,001 45	3,076,639 73	99,687 86	4,748,472 75	1,329,359 68	188,923 05	---	439,305 94	6,606,061 42
1903	3,590,390 40	3,887,778 68	699,758 22	5,665,431 02	1,451,838 92	105,016 92	---	937,879 47	8,170,166 20
1904	3,926,972 18	4,644,967 95	1,299,565 92	6,027,850 53	1,500,815 22	118,439 04	---	1,734,359 36	9,401,464 15
1905	4,234,241 02	4,380,258 78	1,961,880 35	6,460,879 67	1,675,564 94	113,457 82	---	1,408,100 86	9,678,003 29
1906	3,880,740 82	3,681,439 68	1,603,236 84	7,003,176 86	1,805,867 52	148,351 91	---	1,983,163 70	10,940,560 89
1907	34,300,379 23	7,394,551 55	593,194 87	7,422,575 41	2,011,921 54	163,996 70	---	2,620,211 24	12,218,704 89
1908	4,497,367 56	8,899,459 82	630,502 51	8,930,931 65	2,307,417 49	164,413 37	---	3,229,940 19	14,423,703 87
1909	4,761,934 80	11,993,868 62	436,490 96	9,325,688 76	2,472,519 54	186,428 37	---	4,000,619 07	15,985,255 74
1910	5,101,950 89	13,308,417 90	415,887 54	10,233,888 10	2,926,957 70	233,163 59	---	4,536,538 36	17,930,517 75
1911	5,682,117 16	13,833,191 32	623,852 21	11,381,661 72	3,777,912 90	252,923 02	---	4,958,480 18	20,370,927 82
1912	6,110,857 30	19,423,138 34	507,038 56	12,687,314 29	2,831,017 88	243,136 22	---	7,217,152 22	23,978,620 61
1913	5,775,467 02	27,749,637 40	526,294 63	14,603,061 71	4,833,792 73	289,511 89	---	5,828,913 03	25,554,419 36
1914	6,073,086 14	20,560,162 99	464,868 39	16,314,791 25	4,622,736 78	310,089 72	---	5,332,285 92	26,579,903 62

*Not reported.
†Includes cost of apparatus. ‡Does not include balance on hand.

TABLE No. 15—Concluded.

GENERAL.

Statistical Summary, by years, of the Kindergarten, Night, Primary and Grammar and High Schools of California, from 1851 to 1914, inclusive.

Years	Number of teachers	Number of children enrolled on school register	Average daily attendance
1851	-----	1,846	-----
1852	-----	3,314	-----
1853	-----	4,193	2,020
1854	214	9,746	4,635
1855	301	-----	6,442
1856	392	-----	8,495
1857	486	17,232	9,717
1858	517	19,822	11,183
1859	744	23,519	13,364
1860	831	26,993	14,750
1861	932	31,786	17,804
1862	962	36,566	19,262
1863	919	36,540	19,992
1864	1,079	47,588	24,794
1865	1,155	50,089	29,592
1866	1,268	50,273	-----
1867	1,389	62,227	-----
1868	1,590	65,828	43,681
1869	1,687	73,754	49,802
1870	1,869	85,808	54,271
1871	2,052	91,332	64,286
1872	2,301	94,720	65,700
1873	2,336	107,593	69,461
1874	2,452	120,240	72,283
1875	2,693	130,930	78,027
1876	2,894	140,468	83,391
1877	3,077	147,863	89,539
1878	3,393	154,064	94,696
1879	3,453	156,769	98,468
1880	3,595	158,765	100,966
1881	3,737	163,855	105,541
1882	3,777	168,024	107,177
1883	3,930	174,611	112,594
1884	4,083	179,801	124,814
1885	4,242	184,001	116,028
1886	4,444	189,220	125,718
1887	4,888	196,907	129,297
1888	4,938	207,050	132,277
1889	5,255	215,905	143,733
1890	5,434	221,756	146,589
1891	5,659	229,986	153,599
1892	5,891	238,106	158,875
1893	6,136	232,501	157,673
1894	6,257	235,837	164,664
1895	6,589	241,322	170,861
1896	6,885	249,335	176,083
1897	7,190	247,061	180,209
1898	7,432	259,459	185,424
1899	7,366	265,364	195,540
1900	7,605	269,736	197,395
1901	7,810	258,977	188,730
1902	8,072	264,038	197,217
1903	8,333	288,776	212,884
1904	8,652	299,038	222,182
1905	9,026	315,226	239,491
1906	9,371	328,127	248,722
1907	9,714	335,645	247,880
1908	10,222	347,193	262,522
1909	10,747	352,278	275,272
1910	11,369	368,391	286,730
1911	12,156	386,911	302,657
1912	13,248	414,078	323,657
1913	14,524	446,916	346,443
1914	15,618	501,021	374,493

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

TABLE No. 16. Enrollment, Number of Teachers, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

TABLE No. 16.

Showing Statistics California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind.

BERKELEY, CAL., September 7, 1914.

L. E. MILLIGAN, Principal.

The enrollment of pupils for the two years ending June 30, 1914, has been as follows:

Deaf boys -----	123	
Deaf girls -----	87	
		210
Blind boys -----	52	
Blind girls -----	42	
		94
Total both classes -----		304

The number of teachers, including manual craft instructors, has been:

Deaf Department.

Teachers, men -----	11	
Teachers, women -----	9	
		20

Blind Department.

Teachers, men -----	4	
Teachers, women -----	12	
		16
Total -----		36

RECEIPTS.

Appropriations for salaries and wages -----	\$117,467 91
Appropriation for support -----	54,633 86
Total -----	\$172,101 77

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages -----	\$117,467 91
Support -----	54,633 86
Total -----	\$172,101 77

CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1912 -----	\$1,204 45
Receipts -----	11,009 17
Total -----	\$12,213 62
Expenditures -----	9,296 97
Balance July 1, 1914 -----	\$2,916 65

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

California School for the Deaf and the Blind.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

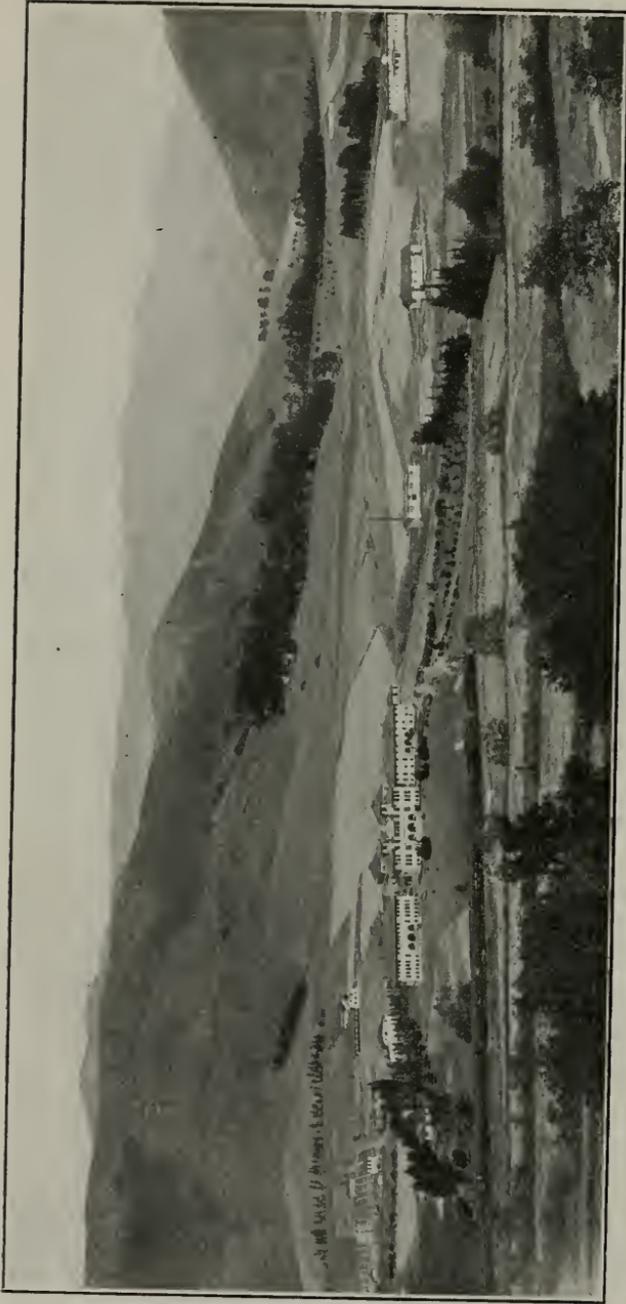
Land, 130 acres.....		\$630,000 00
Buildings—		
Educational Building	\$100,000 00	
Bartlett Hall	60,000 00	
Durham Hall	55,000 00	
Willard Hall	50,000 00	
Moss Hall	47,500 00	
Strauss Hall	47,500 00	
Refectory and other buildings.....	55,000 00	
Industrial Building	60,000 00	
		475,000 00
Water and machinery.....		35,000 00
Furniture		8,000 00
Total		\$1,148,000 00

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

Pipe organ	\$2,000 00	
Tower clock	1,393 00	
Library	3,000 00	
Hospital	10,500 00	
Loans	64,500 00	
Cash	5,691 71	
		87,084 71
Total		\$1,235,084 71

CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

TABLE No. 17. Number of Teachers, Number of Graduates, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property.



California Polytechnic School.

CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

TABLE No. 17.

Statistics of California Polytechnic School, at San Luis Obispo, for 1913 and 1914.

By R. W. RYDER, Director.

	1913	1914
Number of teachers employed:		
Men -----	11	12
Women -----	4	5
Totals -----	15	17
Number of students enrolled, 1913:		
First year ----- boys ----- 44; girls ----- 12		
Second year ----- boys ----- 34; girls ----- 17		
Third year ----- boys ----- 21; girls ----- 8		
Special students ----- boys ----- 26; girls ----- 0		
Totals ----- 125	37	162
Number of students enrolled, 1914:		
First year ----- boys ----- 60; girls ----- 21		
Second year ----- boys ----- 39; girls ----- 9		
Third year ----- boys ----- 24; girls ----- 12		
Special students ----- boys ----- 23; girls ----- 6		
Totals ----- 146	48	194
Number of graduates, 1913:		
Boys, 19; girls, 6 -----	25	
Number of graduates, 1914:		
Boys, 21; girls, 12 -----		33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1913 AND 1914.

SALARIES.

Appropriation, biennial -----		\$70,000 00
Balance -----	\$30,264 31	
Administration -----	5,614 16	5,570 00
Faculty -----	24,649 90	24,890 04
Gardener, janitor, engineer, labor, etc. -----		4,539 00
Balance -----	25	3,500 96

GROUNDS.

Appropriation, biennial -----		\$7,000 00
Balance -----	\$3,136 73	
Expended -----	3,136 68	3,388 85
Balance -----	05	3,611 15

LIBRARY.

Appropriation, biennial -----		\$1,500 00
Balance -----	\$800 22	
Expended -----	800 02	635 25
Balance -----	20	864 75

PRINTING.

Appropriation, biennial -----		\$1,200 00
Balance -----	600 69	
Expended -----	450 33	290 57
Balance -----	140 36	909 43

TRUSTEES' EXPENSES.

Appropriation, biennial		
Balance	\$605 45	
Expended	474 51	
Balance	130 91	

CONTINGENT.

Deficit		\$1,885 86
Receipt	\$36,770 50	24,482 66
Expended	41,022 17	23,255 17
Balance from February 6, 1913.....	\$2,365 73	\$341 63

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Furniture, Chapter 512-11.

Balance	\$5,737 00	\$3,390 60
Expenditure	2,346 40	2,756 29
Balance, July 1, 1914.....		\$634 31

Shop and Laboratory Equipment, Chapter 229-11.

Balance	\$2,184 49	\$35 98
Expenditure	2,148 51	34 64
Balance, July 1, 1914.....		\$1 34

Stock, Chapter 272-11.

Balance	\$3,183 60	\$3 80
Expenditure	3,179 80	
Balance, July 1, 1914.....		\$3 80

Farm Implements, Chapter 273-11.

Balance	\$1,380 84	\$120 51
Expenditure	1,260 30	118 98
Balance, July 1, 1914.....		\$1 56

Biennial Valuation of Property.

Area of ground, acres.....		311.04
Valuation of grounds, including water and sewer systems.....	\$49,500 00	
Value of buildings.....	139,000 00	
Value of furniture.....	7,900 00	
Value of library.....	3,200 00	
Value of apparatus.....	43,600 00	
Value of farm stock and tools.....	11,400 00	
Total		\$254,600 00

*Included in support.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 18. Number of Teachers, Students Enrolled, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property, Number of Volumes in Libraries, Number of Graduates.



San Jose State Normal School.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 18.

Statistics of State Normal Schools.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

Name and location of school	Men		Women		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Chico -----	9	9	13	12	22	21
Fresno -----	8	7	8	7	16	14
Humboldt -----		3		2		5
Los Angeles -----	11	15	45	55	56	70
San Diego -----	8	8	23	18	31	26
San Francisco -----	9	6	16	22	25	28
San Jose -----	11	10	32	40	43	50
Santa Barbara -----	1	3	11	12	12	15
Totals -----	57	61	148	168	205	229

ENROLLMENT.

Normal Department.

Name and location of school	Men		Women		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Chico -----	62	51	268	263	330	314
Fresno -----	21	18	221	229	242	247
Humboldt -----		15		63		78
Los Angeles -----	36	33	1,184	1,362	1,220	1,395
San Diego -----	1	7	273	315	274	322
San Francisco -----			357	402	357	402
San Jose -----	44	55	872	921	916	976
Santa Barbara -----	25	26	195	234	220	260
Totals -----	189	205	3,370	3,789	3,559	3,994

Training Department.

Name and location of school	Men		Women		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Chico -----	177	172	188	192	365	364
Fresno -----		105		98		203
Humboldt -----						
Los Angeles -----	357	353	433	380	790	733
San Diego -----	181	182	219	222	400	404
San Francisco -----	378	341	388	303	766	644
San Jose -----	300	317	342	403	642	720
Santa Barbara -----						
Totals -----	1,393	1,470	1,570	1,598	2,963	3,068

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

Statistics of State Normal Schools, showing receipts and expenditures for years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS, 1913.

Name and location of school	Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Amount received from state appropriation	Amount received from tuition and other sources	Total receipts
Chico -----	\$4,279 20	\$51,150 00	\$3,999 17	\$59,428 37
Fresno -----	23,728 49	-----	1,591 00	25,319 49
Humboldt -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Los Angeles -----	5,831 46	89,950 00	8,012 40	103,793 86
San Diego -----	784 05	45,950 00	121 95	46,856 00
San Francisco -----	2,749 86	38,200 00	10,279 07	51,228 93
San Jose -----	3,140 99	74,450 00	-----	77,590 99
Santa Barbara -----	1,801 35	12,800 00	2,575 50	17,176 85
Totals -----	\$42,315 40	\$312,500 00	\$26,599 09	\$381,394 49

RECEIPTS, 1914.

Name and location of school	Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Amount received from state appropriation	Receipts from tuition and other sources	Total receipts
Chico -----	\$2,668 14	\$75,820 00	\$3,486 55	\$81,974 69
Fresno -----	5,955 74	425,000 00	1,412 50	432,368 24
Humboldt -----	-----	10,000 00	7,248 27	17,248 27
Los Angeles -----	2,292 47	122,900 00	318 52	125,510 99
San Diego -----	101 28	71,750 00	407 42	72,258 70
San Francisco -----	2,244 14	49,650 00	10,826 77	62,720 91
San Jose -----	36 14	227,000 00	-----	227,036 14
Santa Barbara -----	-----	31,400 00	6,480 57	37,880 57
Totals -----	\$13,297 91	\$1,013,520 00	\$30,180 60	\$1,056,998 51

TABLE No. 18—Continued.
EXPENDITURES, 1913.

Name and location of school	Amount paid for teachers' salaries	Amount paid for gardeners, janitors, horticulturists, superintendents, etc.	Amount paid for sites, buildings and furniture	Amount paid for books and apparatus	Total expenditures	Balance on hand June 30, 1913
Chico	\$23,945 50	\$13,860 14	\$1,273 84	\$1,251 58	\$50,331 06	\$9,097 31
Fresno	3,600 00	1,653 20	3,347 27	763 28	19,363 75	5,955 74
Humboldt	86,823 45	7,974 83	2,805 55	2,997 62	100,601 45	3,192 41
Los Angeles	36,281 58	8,709 67		1,152 08	46,742 33	113 67
San Diego	27,795 68	19,552 97	820 44	815 12	48,984 21	2,244 72
San Francisco	63,640 22	8,058 54	3,643 04	2,212 63	77,554 43	36 56
San Jose	11,360 02	4,557 27	1,000 00	1,174 45	17,091 74	85 11
Santa Barbara						
Totals	\$273,446 45	\$64,367 62	\$12,890 14	\$9,366 76	\$360,368 97	\$20,725 52

EXPENDITURES, 1914.

Chico	\$32,965 00	\$10,588 91	\$23,433 59	\$816 56	\$67,804 06	\$14,170 63
Fresno	26,659 96	4,914 84	16,441 39	4,530 06	52,526 25	379,841 99
Humboldt	2,608 19	1,618 33	5,436 27	265 33	9,928 12	7,320 15
Los Angeles	100,519 50	10,037 28	812 86	3,224 54	114,594 18	10,916 81
San Diego	35,296 12	13,699 28	18,045 37	1,330 96	68,371 73	3,886 97
San Francisco	33,616 63	17,244 29	2,982 32	648 20	54,501 44	8,219 47
San Jose	75,725 94	8,281 17	30,992 32	2,151 66	117,048 99	109,987 15
Santa Barbara	19,859 00	10,956 13	500 00	300 00	31,615 13	6,265 44
Totals	\$327,230 34	\$77,340 23	\$98,552 02	\$13,267 31	\$516,389 90	\$540,608 61

TABLE No. 18—Continued.
 Statistics of State Normal Schools, showing valuation of property.
 VALUATION OF PROPERTY, 1913.

Name and location of school	Area of grounds	Grounds	Buildings	Furniture	Libraries	Apparatus	Total
Chico	11	\$60,000 00	\$216,669 00	\$10,232 00	\$16,800 00	\$9,704 00	\$313,405 00
Fresno	10	20,000 00	500 00	89 00	500 00	276 00	21,365 00
Humboldt	10	550,000 00	50,000 00	9,000 00	17,500 00	3,500 00	630,000 00
Los Angeles	16.5	100,000 00	181,500 00	13,500 00	10,570 00	8,050 00	313,620 00
San Diego	1.73	120,000 00	103,500 00	14,500 00	7,000 00	1,500 00	246,500 00
San Francisco	18.3	50,000 00	422,000 00	30,000 00	16,500 00	10,000 00	528,500 00
Santa Barbara	4	21,000 00	109,000 00		2,200 00	150 00	132,350 00
Totals	81.53	\$921,000 00	\$1,083,169 00	\$77,321 00	\$71,070 00	\$33,180 00	\$2,185,740 00

VALUATION OF PROPERTY, 1914.

Chico	11	\$65,000 00	\$229,439 00	\$12,461 00	\$17,623 00	\$10,553 00	\$335,076 00
Fresno	25	37,000 00	11,000 00	4,500 00	1,000 00	2,500 00	56,000 00
Humboldt	25	550,000 00	3,291 00	2,141 00	265 00	5,700 00	570,338 00
Los Angeles	16.5	100,000 00	50,000 00	14,055 00	35,424 00	10,039 00	659,518 00
San Diego	8	120,000 00	183,250 00	14,500 00	11,500 00	8,260 00	317,510 00
San Francisco	18.3	100,000 00	163,500 00	14,500 00	7,500 00	1,500 00	247,000 00
Santa Barbara	14	21,000 00	450,000 00	40,000 00	16,500 00	10,000 00	616,500 00
Totals	117.8	\$993,000 00	\$1,139,180 00	\$123,120 00	\$92,112 00	\$44,502 00	\$2,392,214 00

TABLE No. 18—Continued.
Number of volumes in Normal School libraries.

Name and location of school	1913				1914			
	At beginning of year	Bought during year or donated	Lost or destroyed during year	Total at close of year	At beginning of year	Bought during year or donated	Lost or destroyed during year	Total at close of year
Ohio	17,344	1,186	468	18,062	18,062	1,088	744	18,406
Fresno	174	270	12	432	432	693	5	1,120
Humboldt								
Los Angeles	21,089	2,046	147	22,998	22,998	1,771	130	24,659
San Diego	10,810	1,576		12,386	12,386	1,188		13,574
San Francisco	11,705	1,370	985	12,080	12,080	4,555		14,987
San Jose	12,408	817	87	13,138	13,138	1,208		14,346
Santa Barbara	250	2,000	5	2,245	2,245	1,055	6	3,294
Totals	73,790	9,265	1,714	81,341	81,341	12,587	2,533	91,365

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

TABLE No. 19. Number of Teachers, Students, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

TABLE No. 19.

Statistics of University of California, showing number of professors, teachers and students, 1912-13, 1913-14.

By JAMES SUTTON, Recorder of the Faculties.

NUMBER OF PROFESSORS, LECTURERS AND INSTRUCTORS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Men -----	1912-13	330	Men -----	1913-14	358
Women -----		9	Women -----		12
Total -----		339	Total -----		370

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS.

Number of students enrolled in the—	1912-13		Total	1913-14		Total
	Graduate students	Under-graduate students		Graduate students	Under-graduate students	
Colleges of Letters, Social Sciences, and Natural Sciences:						
Men -----	243	1,030		250	1,260	
Women -----	285	1,529		280	1,735	
Totals -----	528	2,559	3,087	530	2,995	3,525
Colleges of Engineering and Chemistry:						
Men -----	40	734		46	811	
Women -----	3	0		5	3	
Totals -----	43	734	777	51	814	865
College of Commerce:						
Men -----	11	282		4	282	
Women -----	2	5		0	14	
Totals -----	13	287	300	4	296	300
College of Agriculture:						
Full courses—						
Men -----	31	429		21	524	
Women -----	7	26		3	28	
Totals -----	38	455	493	24	552	576
College of Agriculture:						
Short courses—						
Men -----		158			124	
Women -----		29			10	
Totals -----		187	187		134	134
College of Medicine:						
In Berkeley—						
Men -----	20	52		32	39	
Women -----	7	7		2	8	
Totals -----	27	59	86	44	47	91
In San Francisco—						
Men -----	13	4		13	11	
Women -----	3	0		7	0	
Totals -----	16	4	20	20	11	31
In Los Angeles—						
Men -----	4	3		2	1	
Women -----	0	0		0	0	
Totals -----	4	3	7	2	1	3

Number of students enrolled in the--	1912-13		Total	1913-14		Total
	Graduate students	Under-graduate students		Graduate students	Under-graduate students	
College of Dentistry:						
Men -----		90			93	
Women -----		0			0	
Totals -----		90	90		93	93
College of Pharmacy:						
Men -----		95			113	
Women -----		3			4	
Totals -----		98	98		117	117
Hastings College of the Law:						
Men -----	25	75		31	57	
Women -----	0	0		0	0	
Totals -----	25	75	100	31	57	88
San Francisco Institute of Art:						
Men -----		92			88	
Women -----		133			113	
Totals -----		225	225		201	201
Grand totals -----			5,470			6,024

SUMMER SESSIONS.

	1912-13	1913-14
Men -----	470	783
Women -----	1,805	1,580
Totals -----	2,275	2,363
Total number of students, deducting duplicates-----	7,265	7,808

GRADUATED DURING THE YEAR.

	1912-13	1913-14
Men -----	490	576
Women -----	266	319
Totals -----	756	895

Total number of graduates since establishment of the university, 11,185.

SUMMARY OF THE ADDITIONAL ENROLLMENT FIGURES.

	Students
Wilmerding Trade School-----	155
Agricultural Extension -----	9,000
University Extension -----	900
Correspondence courses -----	1,060
Farm School -----	211
Total -----	11,326

SUMMARY OF INCOME.

Year ending June 30, 1913.

From investments	\$240,799 17	
United States	80,000 00	
State of California	1,152,020 41	
		\$1,472,819 58
Students' fees	\$137,415 83	
Dental department	22,375 99	
Medical department	17,880 70	
University hospital	32,120 41	
Los Angeles medical department	1,920 93	
University extension	825 00	
Sale of agricultural produce, etc.	151,830 14	
Miscellaneous	21,214 69	
Receipts for concerts, etc.	884 42	
		386,468 11
Gifts for current use	\$72,699 93	
Gifts for architectural expenses and for building work	53,915 00	
		126,614 93
Gifts of real estate and improvements	\$10,075 00	
Gifts for endowments	1,109,271 90	
		\$3,105,249 52

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Year ending June 30, 1913.

Administration	\$316,383 10	
Library	82,527 80	
Agriculture (excluding building operations appearing under that head)	398,997 10	
Other departments	627,663 67	
Miscellaneous	9,478 60	
		\$1,435,050 19
Scholarships and prizes	\$28,799 37	
Summer session	42,099 96	
Lick Observatory	26,026 41	
Medical department (including University hospital and Los Angeles medical department)	119,890 32	
		258,616 56
Musical and dramatic		1,743 06
Watershed lands: Purchase of lands in Strawberry Canyon		23 04
Building operations		398,264 75
Permanent building fund: Interest on moneys		21,946 62
Wilmerding Trade School		29,224 92
		\$2,144,869 14

ASSETS, JUNE 30, 1913.

Real estate in Berkeley		\$1,497,966 50
Buildings and improvements in Berkeley		3,247,244 81
Real estate and improvements not in Berkeley	\$3,046,194 18	
Other real estate	32,582 66	
		3,078,776 84
Equipment		2,098,387 08
		\$9,922,375 23

SUMMARY OF INCOME.

Year ending June 30, 1914.

From investments -----	\$239,278 06	
United States -----	80,000 00	
State of California -----	1,574,283 67	
		\$1,893,561 73
Student fees -----	104,225 08	
Dental department -----	22,845 84	
Medical department -----	19,738 96	
		146,809 88
Sale of agricultural and other produce -----		204,573 36
Miscellaneous receipts -----		13,997 77
Gifts for current use -----	129,136 44	
Gifts for endowments -----	39,310 52	
		168,446 96
		<u>\$2,427,389 70</u>

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Administration -----	\$321,406 27	
Library -----	88,100 36	
Agriculture (excluding building operation) -----	574,150 29	
Other departments -----	892,819 12	
Miscellaneous -----	1,260 98	
		1,877,737 02
Scholarships and prizes -----		32,143 50
Building operations -----		402,673 02
Wilmerding Trade School -----		29,638 25
		<u>\$2,342,191 79</u>

ASSETS, JUNE 30, 1914.

Real estate in Berkeley -----		1,498,767 23
Buildings and improvements in Berkeley -----		3,373,594 16
Real estate and improvements not in Berkeley utilized for University purposes -----	3,066,971 59	
Other real estate -----	32,582 66	
		3,099,554 25
Equipment -----		2,164,087 45
		<u>\$10,136,003 09</u>

STATE TEXTBOOKS.

TABLE NO. 20. Number of Textbooks Sold, and Amount of Money Secured as the Result of Such Sales; Number of Books Distributed Free, Cost of Free Textbooks and Distribution; General Review of Textbooks, Sales, etc.

TABLE No. 20.

The following tables will show the number of textbooks sold, the number distributed free to the elementary schools, since January, 1913, the cost of the manufacture of the same and the cost of distributing the free textbooks and the amount of royalty paid textbook companies for the use of their plates in the manufacture of the books.

Number of textbooks sold to dealers, orphan asylums, private schools and individuals from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, cost per book of manufacture, amount of money paid into state treasury from sale of books, etc.

Books	Number of books sold	Cost of manufacture	To school book fund	Royalty	To royalty fund	Price	Amount of sales
Primer	26,817	\$.132	\$3,539 84	\$.048	\$1,287 22	18 cents	\$4,827 06
First Reader	23,107	.122	2,819 06	.048	1,100 13	17 cents	3,928 19
Second Reader	23,723	.1375	3,261 92	.0525	1,245 43	19 cents	4,507 37
Third Reader	20,628	.19	3,919 32	.06	1,237 68	25 cents	5,157 00
Fourth Reader	20,323	.21	4,267 83	.09	1,829 07	30 cents	6,096 90
Fifth Reader	14,543	.21	3,054 03	.09	1,308 87	30 cents	4,362 90
Speller—Book I	31,472	.145	4,563 46	.025	788 78	17 cents	5,350 24
Speller—Book II	18,773	.145	2,722 10	.025	469 31	17 cents	3,191 41
First Book In Arithmetic	25,252	.1775	4,482 25	.0525	1,325 71	23 cents	5,807 96
Advanced School Arithmetic	23,746	.19	4,511 74	.09	2,137 14	28 cents	6,648 88
English Lessons—Book I (old)	9,488	.17	1,612 96	.08	759 04	25 cents	2,372 00
English Lessons—Book II (old)	8,440	.23	1,941 20	.12	1,012 80	35 cents	2,954 00
Introductory History	10,751	.22	2,365 22	.15	1,612 65	37 cents	3,977 87
Brief School History	15,940	.43	6,854 20	.15	2,301 00	58 cents	9,245 20
Introductory Geography	23,079	.36	8,368 44	.09	2,677 11	45 cents	10,385 55
Advanced Geography	18,017	.50	9,008 50	.15	2,702 55	65 cents	11,711 05
Primer of Hygiene	18,247	.15	2,737 05	.06	1,094 82	21 cents	3,831 87
Civics	10,319	.255	2,631 37	.125	1,289 85	38 cents	3,921 22
Writing—Book I	28,170	.03	845 10	.01	281 70	4 cents	1,126 80
Writing—Book II	27,504	.03	825 12	.01	275 04	4 cents	1,100 16
Writing—Book III	26,421	.03	792 63	.01	264 21	4 cents	1,056 84
Writing—Book IV	22,599	.03	677 97	.01	225 99	4 cents	908 96
Writing—Book V	18,883	.03	566 49	.01	188 83	4 cents	755 32
English Lessons—Book I (new)	5,632	.1925	1,084 16	.0675	380 16	26 cents	1,464 32
English Lessons—Book II (new)	4,367	.22	960 71	.09	393 03	31 cents	1,353 77
Totals	476,241		\$78,352 70		\$27,685 14		\$106,037 84

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Number of textbooks distributed free to the elementary schools of the state, cost per copy of royalty for use of plates and the amount paid on royalty for use of plates, from January 1, 1913, to June 30, 1913.

Books	Number of books distributed	Royalty	To royalty fund
Primer -----	20,653	.048	\$991 34
First Reader -----	24,889	.048	1,194 67
Second Reader -----	17,863	.0525	937 81
Third Reader -----	16,735	.06	1,004 10
Fourth Reader -----	16,378	.09	1,474 02
Fifth Reader -----	14,543	.09	1,308 87
Speller—Book I -----	27,333	.025	683 32
Speller—Book II -----	18,130	.025	453 25
First Book in Arithmetic -----	25,548	.0525	1,341 26
Advanced School Arithmetic -----	21,946	.09	1,975 14
English Lessons—Book I -----	40,023	.0675	2,701 55
English Lessons—Book II -----	32,148	.09	2,893 32
Introductory History -----	12,305	.15	1,845 75
Brief School History -----	14,457	.15	2,168 55
Introductory Geography -----	12,867	.09	1,158 03
Advanced Geography -----	9,190	.15	1,378 50
Primer of Hygiene -----	20,429	.06	1,225 74
Civics -----	13,010	.125	1,501 25
Writing—Book I -----	25,043	.01	250 43
Writing—Book II -----	23,193	.01	231 93
Writing—Book III -----	25,174	.01	251 74
Writing—Book IV -----	23,625	.01	236 25
Writing—Book V -----	21,264	.01	212 64
English Lessons—Book I (old) -----	1,133	.08	90 64
English Lessons—Book II (old) -----	1,054	.12	126 48
Totals -----	477,933		\$27,636 58

Cost of distribution of free state textbooks commencing January 1, 1913, and ending June 30, 1913, \$2,787.24 (approximate).

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Number of books sold to orphan asylums from July 1, 1913, to February 28, 1914. At this date the price of the books was lowered, and the following table will show the sales at the lower price for the remainder of the year. (The state buys the books for orphan asylums and sends them out free.)

Books	Number of books sold	Cost of manufacture	To school book fund	Royalty	To royalty fund	Price	Amount of sales
Primer	170	\$.132	\$22 44	\$.048	\$8 16	18 cents	\$30 60
First Reader	146	.122	17 81	.048	7 01	17 cents	24 82
Second Reader	152	.1375	20 90	.0525	7 98	19 cents	28 88
Third Reader	129	.19	24 51	.06	7 74	25 cents	32 25
Fourth Reader	159	.21	33 39	.09	14 31	30 cents	47 70
Fifth Reader	150	.21	31 50	.09	13 50	30 cents	45 00
Speller—Book I	266	.145	38 58	.025	6 64	17 cents	45 22
Speller—Book II	216	.145	31 33	.025	5 39	17 cents	36 72
First Book in Arithmetic	373	.1775	66 21	.0525	19 58	23 cents	85 79
Advanced School Arithmetic		.19		.09		28 cents	
English Lessons—Book I	374	.1925	72 01	.0675	25 23	26 cents	97 24
English Lessons—Book II	101	.22	22 22	.09	9 09	31 cents	31 31
Introductory History	221	.22	48 62	.15	33 15	37 cents	81 77
Brief School History	80	.43	34 40	.15	12 00	58 cents	46 40
Introductory Geography	341	.36	122 76	.09	30 69	45 cents	153 45
Advanced Geography	104	.50	52 00	.15	15 60	65 cents	67 60
Primer of Hygiene	80	.15	12 00	.06	4 80	21 cents	16 80
Civics	116	.255	29 58	.125	14 50	38 cents	44 08
Writing—Book I	435	.03	13 05	.01	4 35	4 cents	17 40
Writing—Book II	455	.03	13 65	.01	4 55	4 cents	18 20
Writing—Book III	493	.03	14 79	.01	4 93	4 cents	19 72
Writing—Book IV	587	.03	17 61	.01	5 87	4 cents	23 48
Writing—Book V	508	.03	15 24	.01	5 08	4 cents	20 32
English Lessons—Book I	31	.17	5 27	.08	2 48	25 cents	7 75
Totals	5,687		\$759 87		\$262 63		\$1,022 50

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Number of books sold from March 1, 1914, to June 30, 1914. These were sold to orphan asylums, dealers, private schools and individuals.

Books	Number of books sold	Cost of manufacture	To school book fund	Royalty	To royalty fund	Price	Amount of sales
Primer	680	\$.102	\$69 35	\$.048	\$32 65	15 cents	\$102 00
First Reader	609	.102	62 12	.048	29 23	15 cents	91 35
Second Reader	584	.1275	75 74	.0525	31 18	18 cents	106 92
Third Reader	408	.13	53 04	.06	24 48	19 cents	77 52
Fourth Reader	363	.15	54 45	.09	32 67	24 cents	87 12
Fifth Reader	160	.15	24 00	.09	14 40	24 cents	38 40
Speller—Book I	566	.115	65 10	.025	14 14	14 cents	79 24
Speller—Book II	275	.115	31 64	.025	6 86	14 cents	38 50
First Book in Arithmetic	444	.1275	56 61	.0525	23 31	18 cents	79 92
Advanced School Arithmetic	281	.14	39 34	.09	25 29	23 cents	64 63
English Lessons—Book I	343	.1625	55 74	.075	23 15	23 cents	78 89
English Lessons—Book II	239	.17	40 63	.09	21 51	26 cents	62 14
Introductory History	200	.16	32 00	.15	30 00	31 cents	62 00
Brief School History	190	.26	49 40	.15	28 50	41 cents	77 90
Introductory Geography	299	.23	68 77	.09	26 91	32 cents	95 68
Advanced Geography	97	.39	10 53	.15	4 05	54 cents	14 58
Primer of Hygiene	154	.12	18 48	.06	9 24	18 cents	27 72
Civics	121	.185	22 39	.125	15 12	31 cents	37 51
Writing—Book I	417	.03	12 51	.01	4 17	4 cents	16 68
Writing—Book II	403	.03	12 09	.01	4 03	4 cents	16 12
Writing—Book III	437	.03	13 11	.01	4 37	4 cents	17 48
Writing—Book IV	343	.03	10 29	.01	3 43	4 cents	13 72
Writing—Book V	246	.03	8 28	.01	2 76	4 cents	11 04
Totals	7,829		\$885 61		\$411 45		\$1,297 06

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Number of books distributed free to the elementary schools of the state from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, and the amount of royalty paid for the use of plates belonging to the textbooks companies.

Books	Number of books distributed	Royalty	To royalty fund
Primer -----	45,875	\$.048	\$2,202 01
First Reader -----	36,802	.048	1,766 50
Second Reader -----	45,809	.0525	2,404 97
Third Reader -----	44,126	.06	2,647 56
Fourth Reader -----	43,598	.09	3,923 82
Fifth Reader -----	36,828	.09	3,314 52
Speller—Book I -----	114,950	.025	2,873 74
Speller—Book II -----	71,514	.025	1,787 84
First Book in Arithmetic -----	97,182	.0525	5,102 06
Advanced School Arithmetic -----	78,867	.09	7,098 03
English Lessons—Book I -----	94,220	.0675	6,359 85
English Lessons—Book II -----	85,065	.09	7,655 85
Introductory History -----	42,927	.15	6,439 05
Brief School History -----	48,122	.15	7,218 30
Introductory Geography -----	70,884	.09	6,379 56
Advanced Geography -----	55,975	.15	8,396 25
Primer of Hygiene -----	42,670	.06	2,560 20
Civic -----	32,140	.125	4,017 49
Writing—Book I -----	57,722	.01	577 22
Writing—Book II -----	58,774	.01	587 74
Writing—Book III -----	63,306	.01	633 06
Writing—Book IV -----	57,700	.01	577 00
Writing—Book V -----	49,816	.01	498 16
English Lessons—Book I (old) -----	1,708	-----	-----
English Lessons—Book II (old) -----	2,574	-----	-----
Totals -----	1,379,154		\$85,466 30

Cost of distribution of free State textbooks commencing July 1, 1913, and ending June 30, 1914, \$7,583.35.

TABLE No. 20—Concluded.

Cost of manufacturing textbooks by months and the cost of labor in distributing the same.

1913.		1913.	
January -----	\$5,040 58	July -----	\$10,954 35
February -----	5,379 26	August -----	7,796 21
March -----	6,021 77	September -----	9,986 27
April -----	8,145 32	October -----	13,077 05
May -----	13,533 61	November -----	8,238 04
June -----	10,255 62	December -----	9,682 75
Total -----	\$48,376 16		
		1914.	
		January -----	12,270 83
		February -----	8,986 92
		March -----	7,234 63
		April -----	10,471 32
		May -----	4,758 28
		June -----	6,840 97
		Total -----	\$110,297 62

SUMMARY OF TEXTBOOKS.
Sold and distributed free: 1887-1914.

Period	Number of books sold. Column (a)	Number of books distributed free. Column (b)	School book fund. Column (c)	Royalty paid. Column (d)	Amount. Column (e)
Prior to July 1, 1904	4,052,327	-----	\$1,429,297 52	\$10,821 75	\$1,440,119 27
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906	857,749	-----	310,105 09	87,471 36	395,272 38
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908	1,072,575	-----	292,748 67	101,880 05	394,628 72
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910	1,178,594	-----	247,944 36	75,859 56	323,803 92
July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911	683,079	-----	152,311 82	41,922 60	194,264 42
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	683,527	-----	139,113 15	42,100 08	201,213 23
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913	476,241	477,933	78,352 70	55,321 72	106,037 84
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914	13,526	1,379,154	1,645 48	86,140 38	2,319 56
Totals	9,017,618	1,857,087	\$2,671,548 79	\$501,517 50	\$3,057,659 34

Column (a) and (b) are self-explanatory.

Column (c) is the total amount of money paid into the school book fund as a result of the sale of books listed in column (a).

Column (d) is the amount of money paid to the textbook companies for the use of plates in the manufacture of all State textbooks. This includes both books sold and books distributed free.

Column (e) is the total amount of money paid into the state treasury as the result of sales, column (a).

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

TABLE No. 21. Totals for 1913 and 1914 for Kindergarten Schools, Elementary Schools, Normal Schools. Recapitulation Showing Totals for All Schools.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

TABLE No. 21.

Statistical Summaries, 1913-14.

(Kindergarten, Elementary, High and Normal Schools, and California Polytechnic School, and University of California.)

(1) Kindergarten Schools.

	1913	1914
Number of counties maintaining-----	13	13
Number of teachers employed (women)-----	317	355
Grade of certificates held by teachers—		
Kindergarten primary -----	290	323
Kindergarten special -----	27	32
Totals -----	317	355
Number of pupils enrolled—		
Boys -----	5,527	6,532
Girls -----	5,466	6,538
Totals -----	10,995	13,070
	1913	1914
Average daily attendance-----	5,707	6,937
Average number of days school was open-----	180	183
Annual salary paid teachers (average)-----	\$868 26	\$822 30
Number of school visits made by county superintendents -----	479	432
Number visits by school trustees-----	215	338
Number books in libraries-----	1,162	1,863

Financial Statement.

Receipts from—		
Balance on hand-----	\$3,388 91	\$650 75
Taxes of all kinds-----	274,676 30	319,502 00
Donations, etc. -----	1,304 00	-----
Total receipts -----	\$279,369 21	\$320,152 75
Expenditures for—		
Teachers salaries -----	\$250,594 14	\$298,264 23
Supplies, etc. -----	16,269 56	11,262 61
Buildings -----	11,157 42	2,390 76
Totals -----	\$278,021 12	\$312,017 00
Balance on hand in funds-----	1,348 09	8,079 92
Valuation of all property—		
Sites and buildings-----	\$186,895 00	\$98,451 00
Books and apparatus-----	21,833 00	6,029 00
Totals -----	\$208,128 00	\$104,480 00
Average tax rate for maintenance-----		\$.067
Cost per pupil per annum for teachers and supplies---	\$24 27	23 70
Schoolhouses—built of—		
Brick -----	4	2
Wood -----	47	37
Totals -----	51	39

Many of the kindergarten schools are held in the regular grammar school buildings. The results are that an estimate of buildings and valuation of property varies from year to year.

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

Statistical Summaries, 1913-14.

(Kindergarten, Elementary, High and Normal Schools, and California Polytechnic School, and University of California.)

(2) Elementary (Primary and Grammar) Schools.

	1913	1914
Number of districts at beginning of year.....	3,349	3,374
Number organized.....	86	73
Number of suspended re-established.....	17	25
Number lapsed.....	28	17
Number suspended.....	45	36
Number combined.....	5	9
Total at close of year.....	3,374	3,410
Number of schoolhouses built of—		
Stone.....	25	8
Concrete.....	63	113
Brick.....	258	301
Wood.....	3,927	3,977
Totals.....	4,273	4,399
Number of teachers allowed on attendance.....	10,639	11,270
Number of teachers employed—		
Men.....	1,085	1,162
Women.....	10,468	11,104
Totals.....	11,053	12,266
Grade of certificates of teachers in Elementary schools—		
High school.....	488	515
Grammar.....	10,446	11,095
Primary.....	75	63
Special.....	549	593
Totals.....	11,053	12,266
Number of teachers attending institutes.....	11,208	11,764
Enrollment of pupils:		
First year—		
Boys.....	43,932	46,216
Girls.....	37,099	40,664
Second year—		
Boys.....	26,384	28,148
Girls.....	22,751	24,324
Third year—		
Boys.....	25,352	26,957
Girls.....	23,504	24,324
Fourth year—		
Boys.....	24,324	25,933
Girls.....	22,593	24,047
Fifth year—		
Boys.....	22,774	23,803
Girls.....	20,784	22,292
Sixth year—		
Boys.....	20,244	21,913
Girls.....	18,685	20,056
Seventh year—		
Boys.....	17,738	18,933
Girls.....	17,185	18,256
Eighth year—		
Boys.....	17,113	17,772
Girls.....	17,418	17,367
Total boys.....	197,861	210,676
Total girls.....	180,082	191,348
Grand total boys and girls.....	377,943	422,024

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

	1913	1914
Number of graduates from grammar schools—		
Boys	10,381	11,878
Girls	11,523	12,902
Totals	21,904	24,780
Attendance, length of term, libraries, etc.—		
Average daily attendance	297,884	319,244
Number of districts maintaining school—		
Less than 120 days for the year.....	27	13
Between 120 and 160 days.....	423	369
Between 160 and 200 days.....	2,611	2,764
Over 200 days.....	256	312
Total districts in which school was open.....	3,317	3,358
Average number of days schools were open.....	171-	172+
Average amount of money paid teachers per annum—		
Men	\$1,021 63	\$1,018 96
Women	732 02	744 91
Number of visits made by—		
County superintendents	20,101	22,461
School trustees	19,525	16,722
Number of books in school libraries.....	2,484,371	2,747,901
Number of books in county teachers' libraries (library of county superintendent).....	59,805	52,530

NOTE.—In several counties the county library has absorbed the books in school libraries and the books in the teachers' libraries, as they can be bought and handled to better advantage in this way.

Financial Statement.

	1913	1914
Receipts from—		
Balance on hand.....	\$4,476,584 63	\$4,039,779 63
State apportionments	5,195,268 50	5,430,232 64
County apportionments	5,591,184 58	4,980,197 76
City or district (special) taxes.....	3,602,377 44	4,591,921 29
Sale of bonds.....	2,130,552 60	3,267,805 05
Miscellaneous sources	399,485 39	356,898 66
Total receipts	\$21,395,454 14	\$22,666,883 03
Expenditures for—		
Teachers' salaries	\$10,694,708 07	\$11,752,150 24
Contingent expenses, supplies, etc.....	3,330,616 22	3,161,368 35
Buildings and furniture.....	3,174,592 79	3,224,588 31
Books and apparatus.....	151,034 43	160,011 03
Total expenditures	\$17,350,951 51	\$18,297,912 99
Balance on hand at close of year.....	4,044,502 63	4,368,972 04
Valuation of all school property—		
Sites and buildings, and furniture.....	\$43,594,438 00	\$47,510,510 00
Libraries	980,461 00	1,020,510 00
Apparatus	600,301 00	626,242 00
Total valuation	\$45,175,200 00	\$49,157,277 00
Average tax rate for county school purposes.....	\$.255	\$.264
Special tax levied by districts for—		
Maintenance (beyond county and state rates).....		.215
For building purposes.....		\$408 00
Total amount of outstanding bonds.....		19,923,962 00
Average rate of interest paid on bonds.....		5.4%
Cost per pupil per annum for elementary schools, exclusive of cost of buildings.....	\$37 51	\$35 72
Average rate of apportionment per pupil on average daily attendance in addition to the \$550 per teacher, as given out by the county superintendent in his yearly apportionment.....	16 23	16 61

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

(3) High Schools.

	1913	1914
Number of counties maintaining-----	55	55
Number and kinds of—		
County -----	20	20
City -----	47	49
District -----	44	43
Union -----	119	127
Joint Union -----	16	16
Totals -----	246	255
Number and kinds of school buildings—		
Stone -----	8	9
Concrete -----	42	64
Brick -----	96	109
Wood -----	117	111
Totals -----	263	293
Number and sex of teachers employed—		
Men -----	1,049	1,206
Women -----	1,595	1,791
Totals -----	2,644	2,997
Total number of students enrolled—		
First year—		
Boys -----	13,276	15,860
Girls -----	13,657	16,208
Second year—		
Boys -----	6,303	6,859
Girls -----	7,572	8,137
Third year—		
Boys -----	4,001	4,582
Girls -----	5,197	5,381
Fourth year—		
Boys -----	3,151	3,617
Girls -----	4,822	5,071
Total boys -----	26,731	30,918
Total girls -----	31,247	35,009
Grand total boys and girls-----	57,978	65,927
Graduates during year—		
Boys -----	2,606	3,079
Girls -----	3,951	4,398
Totals -----	6,557	7,477
Attendance, etc.—		
Average daily attendance-----	42,852	48,312
Average length of term (days)-----	187	187
Number of teachers attending institutes-----	2,547	2,885
Number of volumes in libraries-----	285,480	349,245

Financial Statement.

	1913	1914
Receipts from—		
Balance on hand-----	\$2,844,015 17	\$2,279,418 00
State apportionments -----	578,198 52	642,813 50
From district appropriations-----	4,985,682 74	5,506,429 22
Tax for buildings and sale of bonds-----	1,665,163 74	1,893,657 00
Donations, etc. -----	125,505 24	107,970 73
Total receipts -----	\$10,198,565 41	\$10,430,288 45

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

	1913	1914
Expenditures for—		
Teachers' salaries	\$3,657,759 50	\$4,264,376 78
Contingent and supplies.....	1,486,906 97	1,450,006 42
Buildings	2,643,162 82	2,105,306 85
Books and apparatus.....	138,117 46	150,078 69
Totals	\$7,925,946 75	\$7,969,768 74
Balance on hand at close of year.....	2,272,618 66	2,460,519 71
Valuation of property—		
Sites and buildings.....	\$16,662,546 00	\$18,358,830 00
Of laboratories	536,260 00	628,650 00
Libraries	386,795 00	425,133 00
Totals	\$17,585,601 00	\$19,412,613 00
Average tax rate for maintenance.....	\$.323	\$.305
Average tax rate for buildings (special).....		.18
Total amount of bonds outstanding against the property of the district.....		\$8,882,250 00
Average rate of interest on bonds.....		5+%
Average cost per pupil per annum for pupils enrolled in high schools, not including cost of buildings....	\$90 96	\$88 95

General School Statistics.

Cost of teachers' institutes—		
For lecturers	\$14,603 03	\$18,467 07
For expenses, rent, etc.....	4,759 33	4,497 55
Totals	\$19,362 36	\$22,964 62
Cost of trustees' institutes for—		
Lectures		\$1,393 20
Rent of halls, etc.....		2,515 38
Total		\$3,908 58
Number of certificates issued by county boards of education during the year:		
On examination to—		
Men	105	85
Women	460	535
Totals	565	620
On credentials to—		
Men	654	651
Women	3,495	3,456
Totals	4,149	4,107

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

(4) Normal Schools.

	1913	1914
Number of State Normal Schools-----	7	8
Number of teachers employed in all Normals:		
Men-----	57	61
Women-----	148	168
Totals-----	205	229
Number of students enrolled:		
Normal department—		
Men-----	189	205
Women-----	3,370	3,789
Totals-----	3,559	3,994
Training department—		
Boys-----	1,393	1,470
Girls-----	1,570	1,598
Totals-----	2,963	3,068
Number of graduates for year—		
Men-----	68	76
Women-----	1,370	1,463
Totals-----	1,438	1,539
Total number of graduates by all Normal Schools since beginning—		
Men-----	971	1,047
Women-----	12,127	13,590
Totals-----	13,098	14,637

Financial Statement.

	1913	1914
Receipts from—		
Balance on hand-----	\$42,315 40	\$13,297 91
State appropriations-----	312,500 00	1,013,520 00
Tuition and other sources-----	26,599 09	30,180 60
Totals-----	\$381,394 49	\$1,056,998 51
Expenditures for—		
Teachers' salaries-----	\$273,446 45	\$327,230 34
Contingent-----	64,367 62	77,340 23
Sites, buildings, etc.-----	12,890 14	98,552 02
Books and apparatus-----	9,366 76	13,267 31
Totals-----	\$360,368 97	\$516,389 90
Balance on hand at close of year-----	20,725 52	510,608 61
Valuation of property—		
Sites-----	\$921,000 00	\$993,000 00
Buildings-----	1,083,169 00	1,139,480 00
Furniture-----	77,321 00	123,120 00
Libraries-----	71,070 00	92,112 00
Apparatus-----	33,180 09	44,502 00
Totals-----	\$2,185,740 00	\$2,392,214 00
Number of acres in Normal grounds, §1.53.		
Number of books in libraries—		
At beginning of year-----	73,790	81,341
Bought during year-----	9,265	12,587
Lost or destroyed-----	1,714	2,533
Totals-----	81,341	91,395

TABLE No. 21—Concluded.

(5) Recapitulation.

	1913	1914
Number of school districts (elementary)-----	3,374	3,410
Number of high schools-----	246	255
Number of teachers employed in all public schools in the State—		
Kindergartens-----	317	355
Elementary schools-----	11,053	12,266
High schools-----	2,644	2,997
Normal schools-----	205	229
California Polytechnic School-----	15	17
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----	36	36
University of California-----	339	370
Totals-----	14,609	16,272
Number of students enrolled in all public schools—		
Kindergartens-----	10,995	13,070
Elementary schools-----	377,943	422,024
High schools-----	57,978	65,925
Normal schools-----	3,559	3,994
California Polytechnic Institute-----	162	194
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----	304	304
University of California-----	7,265	7,808
Totals-----	348,206	513,319
Receipts for—		
Kindergartens-----	\$279,369 21	\$320,152 75
Elementary schools-----	21,395,454 14	22,666,883 43
High schools-----	10,198,565 41	10,430,288 40
Normal schools-----	381,394 49	1,056,998 51
California Polytechnic School-----	41,000 00	41,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----	81,051 85	81,051 85
University of California-----	3,105,249 52	2,427,389 70
Totals-----	\$35,482,084 62	\$37,023,844 21
Expenditures for—		
Kindergartens-----	\$278,021 12	\$312,017 00
Elementary schools-----	17,350,951 51	18,297,912 99
High schools-----	7,925,946 75	7,969,768 74
Normal schools-----	360,368 97	516,389 90
California Polytechnic School-----	40,895 00	40,895 00
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----	80,050 00	80,050 00
University of California-----	2,144,869 14	2,342,191 79
Totals-----	\$28,181,102 59	\$29,559,225 42
Valuation of all property—		
Kindergartens-----	\$208,128 00	\$104,480 00
Elementary schools-----	45,175,200 00	49,157,277 00
High schools-----	17,585,601 00	19,412,613 00
Normal schools-----	2,185,740 00	2,392,214 00
California Polytechnic School-----	254,300 00	254,300 00
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----	1,235,084 00	1,235,084 00
University of California-----	9,922,375 00	10,136,003 00
Totals-----	\$76,566,428 00	\$82,691,971 00
Number of books in all school libraries—		
Kindergartens-----	1,162	1,863
Elementary schools-----	2,484,371	2,747,901
High schools-----	285,480	349,245
Normal schools-----	81,341	91,395
*California Polytechnic School-----		
*Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----		
University of California-----	259,739	282,072
Totals-----	2,112,093	3,472,176

*No report made.

REPORT

OF

The Adjutant General

OF THE

State of California

For the Period July 1, 1910, to November 16, 1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914



GOVERNOR HIRAM W. JOHNSON.
Commander-in-Chief National Guard of California.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWIN A. FORBES.....The Adjutant General
Ex officio Chief of Staff, Chief of Quartermaster Corps, and Chief of Ordnance.

COLONEL FRANK F. CANON.....The Assistant Adjutant General

HOWARD S. MCINTIRE.....Chief Clerk

JACOB ALEXANDER.....Clerk

JOHN F. SHERBURN.....Clerk

HENRY B. VAN HORN.....Clerk

ALICE M. COUGHLIN.....Stenographer and Clerk

JOHN L. HENDERSON.....Military Storekeeper

EDWARD B. IRISH.....Assistant Military Storekeeper and Porter



BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWIN A. FORBES.
The Adjutant General of California.

REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, November 16, 1914.

Honorable HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, including a detailed statement of all moneys received and disbursed by The Adjutant General for military purposes during the four fiscal years ended June 30, 1914.

I assumed the duties of office on the seventh day of January, 1911, and the account of the financial transactions embodied in this report, as happening prior to that time, are taken from the records of the previous Adjutant General.

Owing to the many changes made in the National Guard since the beginning of the present administration of this office, this report, dealing with the numbers and condition of the National Guard and other matters referred to herein, is brought down to November 16, 1914.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

The return of the commanding general of the first brigade, which now territorially comprises the entire State of California, shows 390,200 able bodied male citizens subject to military duty on December 31, 1913.

The act of the legislature excusing citizens seeking registration as voters from giving their ages to the registration officers has greatly complicated the preparation of the military roll of this state, as most of the data therefor was taken from the great registers of the several counties by the county assessors. Much complaint was received at this office from those officials stating that the data from which they prepared their military rolls was eradicated by reason of said registration act. The old system was necessarily inaccurate, because by the registration system males between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, and persons who did not register as voters, were not enrolled, although subject to military duty. It is probable that 500,000 persons subject to military duty in this state will come nearer to being correct than 390,200. If necessity should arise, a special enrollment ordered by the Governor, as provided by section 1903, Political Code, would determine the actual number of citizens subject to military duty.

A bill was passed by the legislature in 1913 providing for a more accurate determination of the number subject to military duty in this state. The military roll will hereafter be made every odd numbered year.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of California consists of:

The Adjutant General's Department;
 Inspector General's Department;
 Judge Advocate General's Department;
 Quartermaster Corps;
 Ordnance Department;
 Medical Department;
 Signal Corps,

and the troops shown by the following table:

TABLE SHOWING TROOPS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA.
Mobile Forces.

Name of organization	Number of organizations comprising same	Name of commanding officer	Headquarters
1st Brigade (Infantry)	3 regiments of infantry (2d, 5th and 7th regiments), 37 companies.	Brigadier General Robt. Wankowski.	Los Angeles.
2d Infantry -----	Headquarters, Det. Hosp. Corps, band, and 12 companies	Col. Lon Bond -----	Chico.
5th Infantry -----	Headquarters, Det. Hosp. Corps, band, and 12 companies.	Col. David A. Smith----	Oakland.
7th Infantry -----	Headquarters, Det. Hosp. Corps, band, and 12 companies.	Col. Wm. G. Schreiber--	Los Angeles.
1st Squadron of Cavalry.	Headquarters, Det. Hosp. Corps, 4 troops.	Major Samuel W. Kay--	Sacramento.
1st Battalion Field Artillery.	Headquarters, Det. Hosp. Corps, and 3 batteries.	Major Ralph J. Faneuf.	Oakland.
Company B, Signal Corps.	1 Type "A" signal company	Capt. Frank J. Sullivan	San Francisco.
Field Hospital, No. 1.	1 Field Hospital-----	Major Chas. W. Deeker	Los Angeles.
Ambulance Company, No. 1.	1 ambulance company, 12 ambulances.	Capt. Chas. H. Bulson	Napa.

Coast Defense and Naval Forces.

Coast Artillery Corps.--	Headquarters, Det. Hosp. Corps, band, and 12 companies.	Col. Geo. A. Sehastey--	San Francisco.
Naval Militia -----	Headquarters, Det. Hosp. Corps, band, and 9 divisions.	Captain Geo. W. Bauer.	San Francisco.

The strength of the National Guard of California on November 16, 1914, was as follows:

<i>Land Forces.</i>	
Commissioned Officers -----	274
Enlisted Men -----	3,499
<i>Naval Forces.</i>	
Commissioned Officers -----	54
Warrant Officers -----	10
Enlisted Men -----	634
Total National Guard-----	3,773
Total Naval Militia-----	698

Since the last report the following organizations were mustered out for the reasons assigned below:

Mustered Out.

Designation	Location	Date	Reason
*Company E, 7th Infantry--	Anaheim ---	July 15, 1910	Having fallen below the prescribed minimum membership.
*Company B, 2d Infantry--	Colusa ----	Sept. 24, 1910	Having fallen below the standard of efficiency.
Company E, 2d Infantry----	Sacramento	Dec. 11, 1911	Having fallen below the prescribed minimum and for inefficiency.
Company A, Signal Corps--	Los Angeles	Feb. 29, 1912	To balance National Guard. There were too many signal companies for the proportion of other troops.
Troop B, Cavalry-----	Sacramento	Sept. 21, 1912	Having fallen below the standard of efficiency.
Company H, 2d Infantry----	Napa -----	April 14, 1913	Having fallen below the standard of efficiency.

*Mustered out by predecessor.

Since June 30, 1910, the following organizations have been mustered into the National Guard:

Designation	Location	Date
Tenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps-----	San Francisco	February 27, 1911
Troop A, Cavalry -----	Bakersfield	March 4, 1911
Company B, Second Infantry-----	Willow	March 5, 1911
Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps-----	San Mateo	March 11, 1911
Headquarters, First Squadron of Cavalry-----	Sacramento	Organized May 1, 1911
Battery A, Field Artillery-----	Los Angeles	May 29, 1911
Battery B, Field Artillery-----	Oakland	May 31, 1911
Company E, Second Infantry-----	Sacramento	January 16, 1912
Company E, 7th Infantry-----	Santa Monica	March 1, 1912
Battery C, Field Artillery-----	Stockton	December 14, 1912
Headquarters, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery-----	Oakland	Organized Dec. 20, 1912
Field Hospital, No. 1-----	Los Angeles	January 1, 1913
Ambulance Company No. 1-----	Los Angeles	January 1, 1913
Troop B, Cavalry-----	Sacramento	January 17, 1913
Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery Corps-----	San Francisco	January 6, 1913
Company H, 2d Infantry-----	Tulare	June 28, 1913

There has, since the last report of The Adjutant General, covering the date June 30, 1910, been an increase in the personnel of the National Guard and Naval Militia of 33 officers and 597 enlisted men.

Character of Personnel.

A steady attempt has been made by this department to eliminate from the National Guard all undesirable officers who were inefficient, whether from ignorance, immorality, drunkenness, dishonesty, inability to learn or to command troops, indifference to duty or for any other cause that makes an officer unfit to command troops in peace or in war. The same may be said of the undesirable enlisted personnel. They have been pretty effectually weeded out, and recruiting officers have been instructed not to enlist or re-enlist applicants without first inquiring

into their habits and character. It has been the endeavor of this department to raise the standard among the personnel of the National Guard so that any officer can conscientiously ask a parent to give consent for his or her eighteen-year-old son to enlist and receive a military training without danger of having the young recruit debauched by evil associations. This will be the continued policy during the present official term. It affords me pleasure to announce that much good has come from this policy, and that we are constantly getting a higher grade of both officers and men in the Guard—officers and men who do not believe that it is necessary in order to attain distinction as a soldier that they should consume large quantities of whiskey by day and rob hen roosts by night.

Infantry.

The National Guard of California has one brigade of infantry, comprised of two twelve-company regiments and one regiment (7th Infantry) composed of twelve companies and a machine-gun company. The companies making up these regiments are scattered from Redding in the north to Riverside County in the south. Every organization in the brigade was present with the number of officers and men required by the War Department, in accordance with Circular No. 1, Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, dated January 28, 1911, and participated in the joint maneuvers with the Regular Army troops south of San Francisco in August, 1912. With few exceptions every infantry officer of the brigade, from the commander down, was also present and participated in the maneuvers. The locations of brigade headquarters and of the different organizations comprising the 2d, 5th and 7th Regiments of Infantry, which make up the First Brigade of Infantry, National Guard of California, are shown on the roster hereinafter published.

The War Department has manifested great interest in sending instructors and literature, and furnishing information and supplying equipment for the infantry of the National Guard, all of which has added to the labors and responsibilities of the National Guard officers and National Guardsmen, and has made it more difficult to secure enlistments than it was before such added duties were placed on the soldiers. Procuring enlistments in the National Guard is a great problem. With the decline of patriotism among our people, which is surely occurring, the difficulty in securing enlistments increases. Several concerted attempts have been made to have a militia pay bill passed by Congress, which, if passed, would have the effect of partially paying militiamen for their services. A bill has recently been passed by one house of Congress, providing for pay for militiamen, but it has been hedged around by so many conditions that I doubt if it will be of



1



2



3



4

OFFICERS OF FIRST BRIGADE.

1. Brigadier General Robt. Wankowski, commanding First Brigade. 2. Colonel David A. Smith, commanding Fifth Infantry. 3. Colonel Wm. G. Schreiber, commanding Seventh Infantry. 4. Colonel Lon Bond, commanding Second Infantry.

any service to the National Guard in its present form. Young men who enlist and serve in the National Guard, without any compensation or attraction whatever as an inducement, do so from such downright patriotism as they may be imbued with, without the assistance of the state or federal government. The greatest mistake of the officials of the War Department and of the inspector-instructors that are concerned with the success of the National Guard, is that they seem to assume that there is no difficulty about securing enlistments, that all they have to do is to lay out work and have the guardsmen proficient therein by doing a lot of additional military work, when as a matter of fact the keeping up of an organization to the ever-increasing requirements of the War Department is one of the very hardest problems that confronts officers of the National Guard. The War Department or the instructors apparently do not once pause to consider that without enlistment we can have no Guard, and that by piling the work too heavily on the unpaid guardsman, he is liable to drop out of the militia. They entirely overlook the problem of the necessity of getting enlistments else the National Guard would soon be so depleted that there would be none to listen to the instructors or to carry or wear the equipment furnished by the War Department.

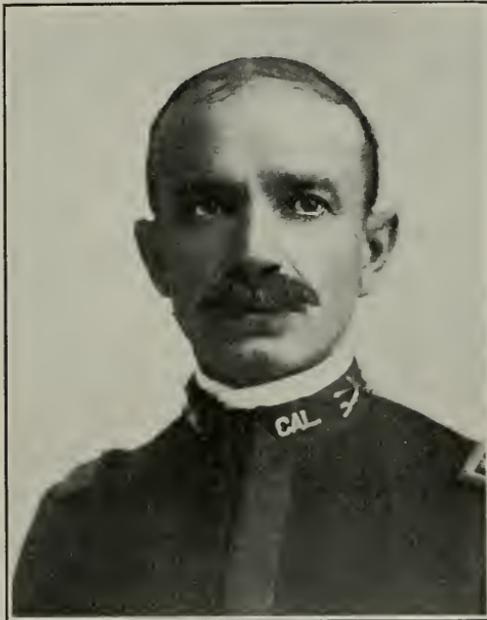
The infantry of the National Guard of California is composed of officers and men physically and mentally good and strong, and with the companies kept enlisted up to the full peace strength, much more good could be accomplished in the way of instruction.

The infantry of the National Guard of California is much better equipped than it has ever been before. Each man is provided with four uniforms, besides all the equipment that is used by the regular army. The entire brigade has been supplied with the requisite number of field wagons for land transportation.

Each regiment is now also supplied with a mounted scout detachment. The mounted scouts, during the joint maneuvers of 1912, proved themselves to be invaluable adjuncts with infantry. The officers all testified that the activity of the mounted scouts saved the wearing out of a large number of foot scouts, in getting nearby information and acting as scouts to the front and flanks of the main bodies of infantry. I sincerely trust that the War Department will not eliminate the mounted scout from the infantry. For nearly two years this department has attempted to get requisitions filled by the War Department for machine guns and the necessary equipment for machine gun companies or detachments to be attached to each regiment of infantry, but until the past year this department was unable to procure such ordnance, the reason being assigned by the War Department that it had not yet definitely determined upon a style of machine gun or form of organization for

the handling of the same, and consequently the requisitions were refused. The infantry regiments should have a number of machine guns attached, to do as effective work as other branches of the service. So far only one machine gun company, attached to the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, and located at Los Angeles, has been mustered into the service of the state.

The infantry brigade of the National Guard of California, aside from the lack of machine guns, is probably as well equipped as any National Guard brigade in the United States and probably as well equipped as a number of regular army brigades. A great many of the infantry



Major Samuel W. Kay, commanding First Squadron of Cavalry.

officers and enlisted men have been under fire and have seen service in the Philippines or in Cuba, either in the volunteer regiments or in the regular establishment.

Cavalry.

The cavalry branch of the National Guard of California consists of one complete squadron, or headquarters and four troops. Major Samuel W. Kay, located at Sacramento, California, is the squadron commander. Troop A is located at Bakersfield, Troop B at Sacramento, Troop C at Salinas, and Troop D at Los Angeles. These troops are officered by intelligent and energetic officers, most of whom have seen considerable service, either in the regular or volunteer troops. The personnel of the enlisted men is good. The great weakness in this cavalry, however, is

the same as exists in nearly all other National Guard cavalry, which is the lack of trained mounts and the lack of sufficient opportunity for training the men in horsemanship and in the care of horses. Cavalry without serviceable horses is of doubtful utility.

The care and feed of sufficient mounts for all the cavalry in peace times are so expensive that it is doubtful if our legislators will ever see their way clear to appropriate adequate funds for that purpose, but sufficient horses, say sixteen to the troop, should be provided and kept for training purposes.

In 1912 this state purchased seventeen horses as an experiment. These horses were especially strong and wiry animals, young and fairly well bred, and came wild from the plains of Modoc County, California. They were broken and were by far the best horses that were used by Troop B at the joint maneuvers in 1912, showing soundness, and, although young, great endurance during those maneuvers. These animals have been kept since and their keep has been expensive. Some of the larger horses of the same band have been turned over to Battery B, First Battalion, Field Artillery, at Oakland, and have been a success there.

In July, 1914, the state purchased nineteen head of horses, six of which were turned over to Troop C, of Salinas, twelve were shipped to Los Angeles for the use of Battery A, First Battalion, Field Artillery, and one was turned over to Troop B, of Sacramento.

In my opinion the state authorities, assisted by a United States army officer, should purchase the horses needed for the cavalry and field artillery and the government should feed and care for them. At least a sufficient number for training purposes should be obtained and kept in this way. With the exception of good horses, the California cavalry is well equipped for field service.

Heretofore, one serious drawback to both the cavalry and field artillery has been the lack of veterinarians. Not having a regiment of either we were not entitled, in accordance with the United States regulations, to have a veterinarian, and consequently lost and were compelled to pay for several valuable animals because of the absence of competent veterinarians. At the last session of the legislature, authority and appropriation for the appointment and expense of competent veterinarians for the squadron of cavalry and the battalion of field artillery, to be on the staffs of the commanding officers of those organizations, were obtained. This action was taken upon the War Department changing its regulations so as to provide veterinarians for the cavalry and field artillery. It is thought that this arrangement will provide the National Guard reasonably with veterinary attendance for the mounts, artillery horses and transport animals.



Breaking wild horses for the California Cavalry.



The same horses four months later.

Signal Troops.

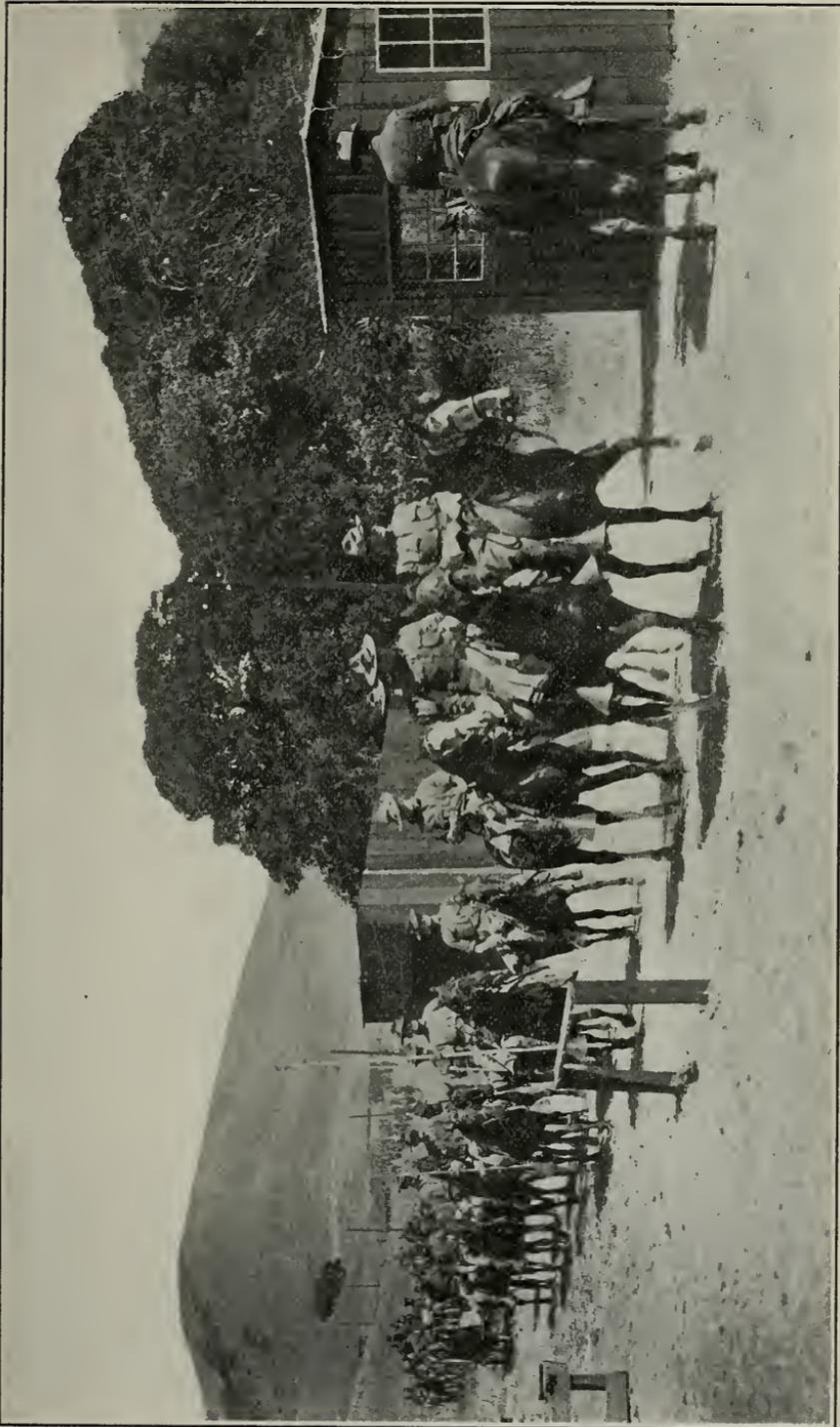
At the beginning of this administration there were two signal companies in the state. Neither was equipped for field work. They had no reel carts, no transportation, no wireless appliances and had no opportunity to practice, except in a very small way, because of lack of equipment. They frequently went to maneuvers dismounted and "took items" by watching the regular troops operate a reel cart. Much of the equipment they had was obsolete. The officers and men worked hard and intelligently with what meager and obsolete appliances they had. As two signal companies were beyond the normal balance of auxiliary troops for the National Guard of this state, one company, Company A of Los Angeles, was mustered out on February 29, 1912, and on June 20, 1912, Company B, at San Francisco, was converted and enlarged into a Type "A," Field Signal Company, as provided by Circular No. 12, Division Militia Affairs, War Department, June 30, 1911.

Company B is now fully equipped as a modern Type "A," Field Signal Company, with the required number of wire and wireless sections, transportation wagons and other appliances. This company is largely made up of commercial operators and skilled and professional men in wireless, telegraphic and electrical work and has many skilled horsemen. It should render a good account of itself if called upon for actual service. It was highly commended by regular officers for its efficient work at the joint maneuvers south of San Francisco, in 1912, where it worked the wireless and wire sections with celerity and accuracy for the Blue Army.

Field Artillery.

Since the advent of breech loading artillery pieces, there was not a gun of that make in the National Guard of California until May 29, 1911, when Battery A, Field Artillery, of Los Angeles, was organized. On May 31, 1911, Battery B, Field Artillery, at Oakland, was organized, and on December 14, 1912, Battery C, Field Artillery, was organized at Stockton. On December 20, 1912, headquarters were organized at Oakland and the First Battalion of Field Artillery, National Guard of California, completed. The National Guard of California now has a complete battalion of headquarters and three batteries of field artillery, with modern three-inch guns and as fully equipped, with the exception of horses, as the Regular Army field artillery, thus giving to the National Guard of California its normal balance of field artillery for the brigade of infantry.

Nearly all the officers of the headquarters and of Batteries A, B and C, of the California Field Artillery, have attended the artillery schools held at Fort Riley, Kansas, and Sparta, Wisconsin, several of these

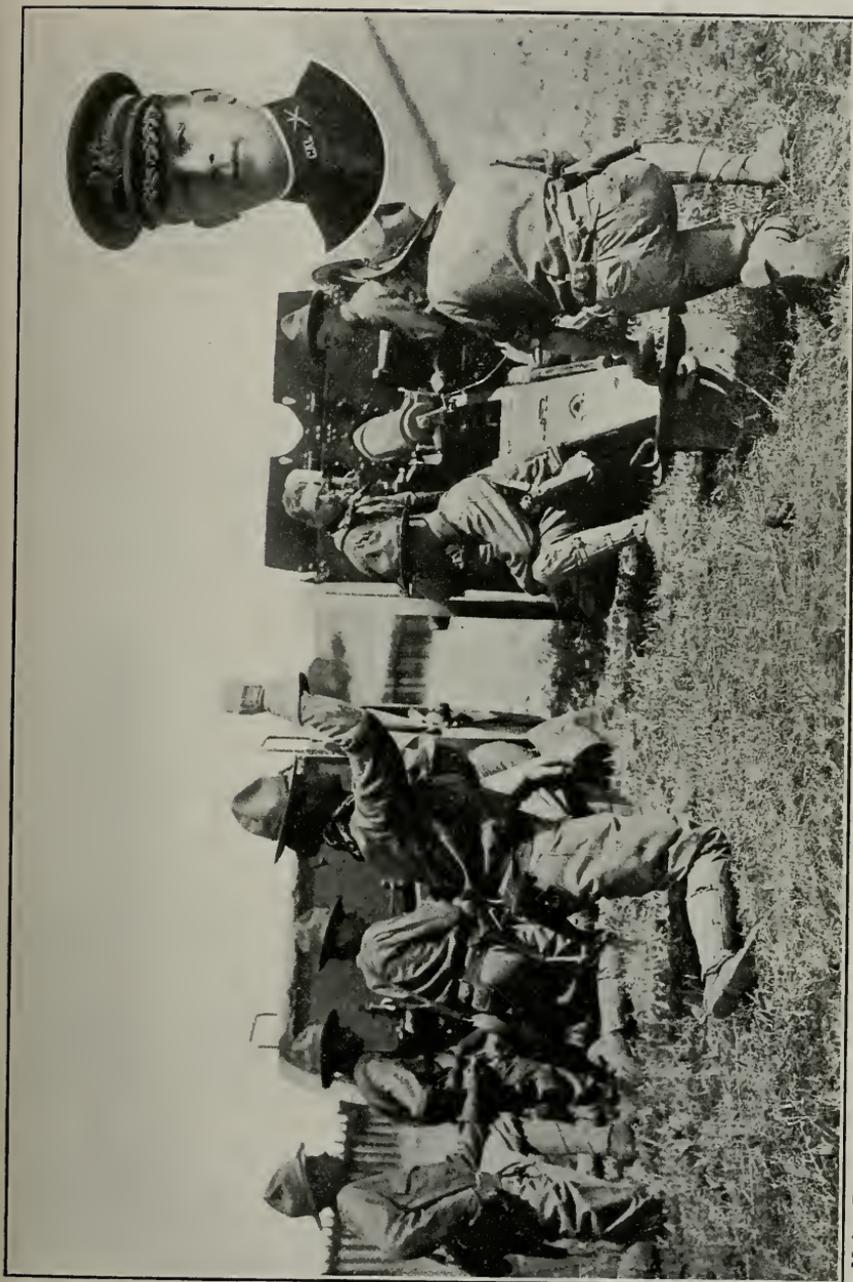


Company "B," Signal Corps, at Manzanita Rifle Range.

officers have attended two or three times, and are fairly well instructed in their duties. Several of the officers have graduated from the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Both Batteries A and B participated in the joint maneuver campaign held south of San Francisco, in 1912, and rendered excellent service. The report of the Regular Army instructor, on the work of these batteries at the joint maneuvers, contains the statement that one of these batteries with thirty days' practice, mainly to be used in breaking in artillery horses, could take its position in the field with Regular Army batteries and render reasonably good service, and that the other battery, after a short training, would also be fit to take the field for active service. Since the muster in of these batteries they have had field firing every year under a Regular Army instructor and have made good progress.

The War Department, from unallotted funds, delivered all the artillery materiel and equipment for these batteries to the State of California, without cost, contingent upon the state complying with certain conditions as to armories, enlisted personnel, care and training, which have so far been complied with by the state.

In the matter of the field artillery, a very important branch of the state service, the chief weakness is found, as in the case of the cavalry, in the insufficiency of trained horses. Frequently in turn-outs and exercises, the batteries are not able to get the same horses for use more than one time, and the batteries have to turn out with a lot of new horses every time they hitch up. The expense of feeding and caring for sufficient artillery horses, even for demonstration purposes, seems to be beyond any appropriation that our legislators deem wise to make. The original purchase by the state of horses for the artillery would be an easy matter to accomplish, but the maintenance by the state of the great number of horses necessary for a battalion of field artillery seems beyond what the legislators consider a reasonable expenditure for the National Guard. Field artillery, although very useful and an absolute necessity in case of war, is also very expensive to maintain. Inasmuch as the War Department has expressed a desire that the National Guard of the several states should maintain a quota of field artillery, and as the expense of maintaining trained animals for the successful use of the same is so great, it would appear that the solution of the problem would be for the state to purchase artillery horses, the same to be bought under the supervision of Regular Army officers detailed for the purpose of inspecting the purchase, and thereafter that the United States government should pay the cost of maintaining such horses. In this way the government could more cheaply get together a large artillery force, which is so desirable, at less cost than in any other manner and the objection of the state to the extreme expensiveness of this arm of the service would be obviated.



Major Ralph J. Faneuf, commanding First Battalion, Field Artillery. Platoon, Battery "B," First Battalion, Field Artillery, getting ready to fire.

The personnel of both officers and men in the field artillery organizations are enthusiastic, willing workers and intelligent men, who are rapidly approaching efficiency.

Coast Artillery.

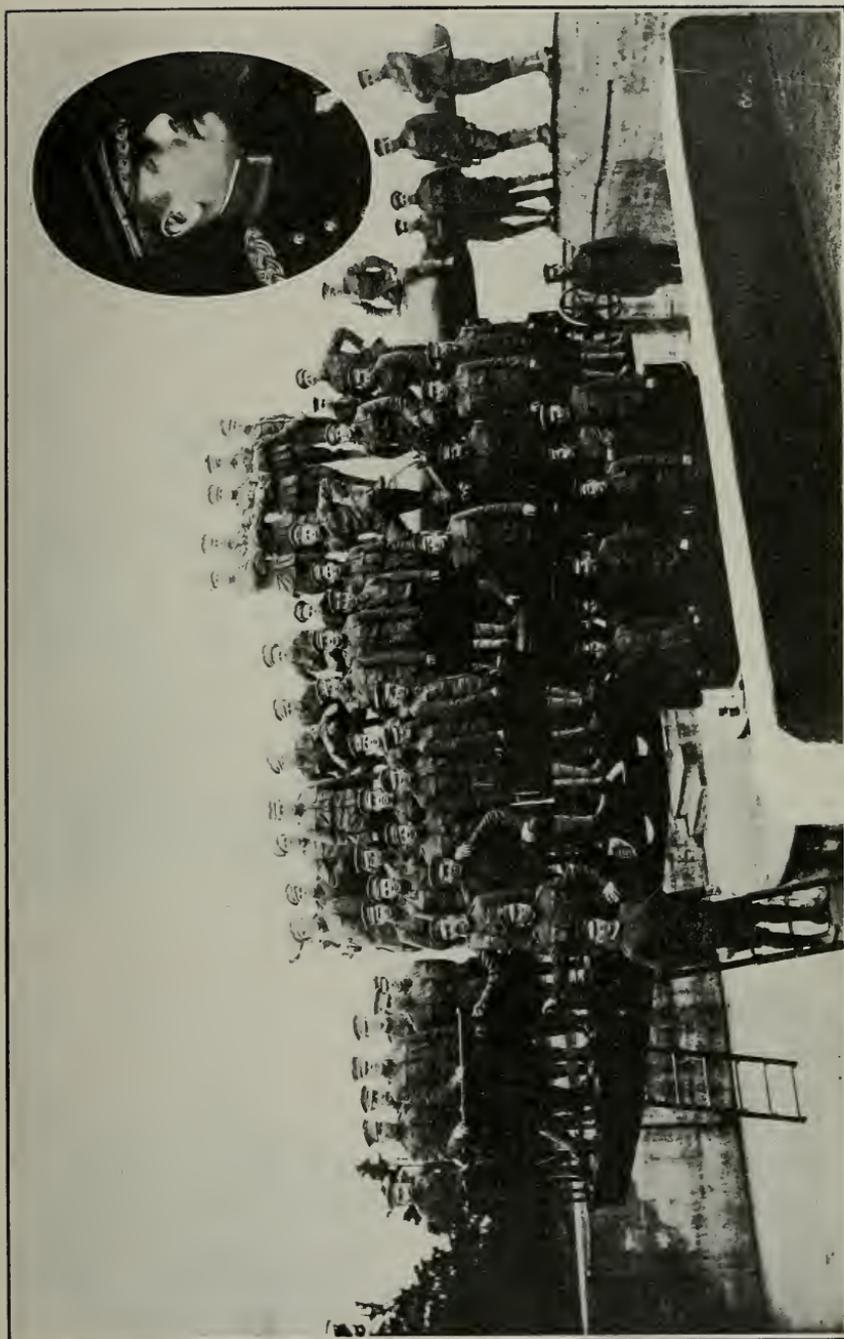
The Coast Artillery Corps of the National Guard of California contains twelve companies, ten at San Francisco, all of which drill and shoot with the big guns at the coast defenses of San Francisco, and two companies at San Diego, which drill and shoot with the big guns at Fort Rosecrans, near San Diego. These organizations have attained a high standard of proficiency in target practice with the ten and twelve-inch guns at long ranges. Many of the officers were infantry officers of considerable experience and service before entering the coast artillery. Many of the officers have taken the government examinations and have qualified in the basic course and some have qualified in the succeeding courses, as laid down by the War Department for coast artillery officers. One officer has graduated from the United States Garrison School at San Diego and has completed his military education at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Many of the enlisted men have taken the government examinations, and qualified as enlisted specialists or for rated positions.

Inasmuch as these twelve organizations are required to also act as infantry at times, under the state law, they are organized as an infantry regiment and receive considerable drill as infantry. Every other year the organizations are taken out as a regiment of infantry for three or four days and given actual field service. They are generally accompanied by a battalion of infantry and the signal company, which work with them.

The Coast Artillery Corps of the California Militia is fairly well equipped for infantry field service, with exception of wagons for transportation, which it does not have. In case of emergency, the coast artillery, if not needed at the big guns and forts, can be relied upon as a good infantry regiment.

The Coast Artillery Corps was one of the first arms of the service to receive Regular Army instructors detailed with them by the War Department, and these instructors have done much good and the results of their efforts are apparent.

The Coast Artillery companies of the Militia go into camps for joint coast defense exercises at the coast defenses at San Francisco and San Diego for two weeks' target practice with the 10 and 12-inch guns, once each year, and their work shows added efficiency at each succeeding camp.



Colonel Geo. A. Schastey, Chief of Coast Artillery. One of the California Coast Artillery companies at coast defense exercises.

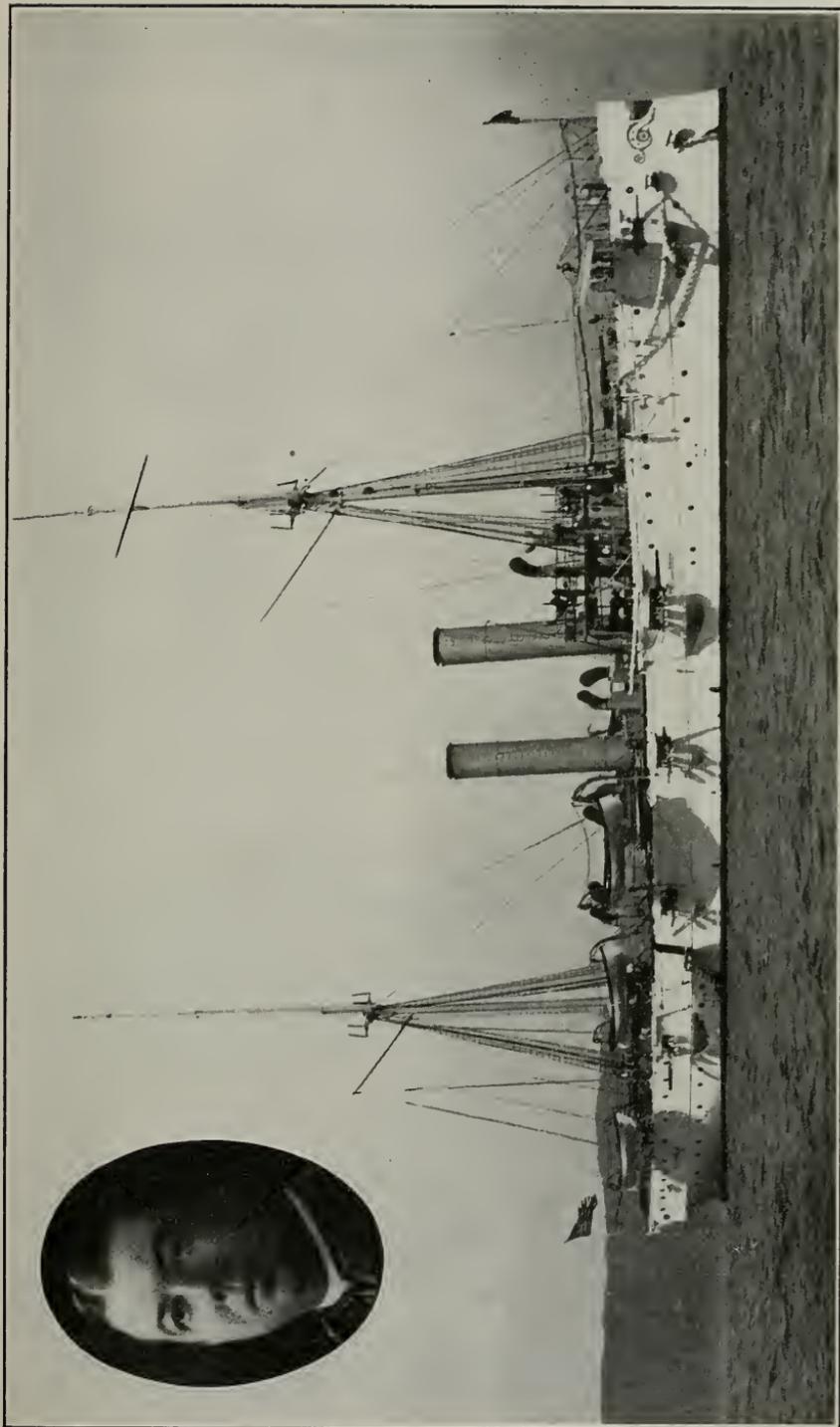
Medical Department.

The medical department of the National Guard of California was for a long time one of its weak spots. The personnel of both Medical Corps and of the Hospital Corps is and has been of high grade, efficient, able and well equipped, but our state law was such that these organizations could not be put on a Regular Army basis. They had no wagon transportation and had more or less trouble about getting proper wagons to move them in marching campaign. The surgeons, although staff officers, were to be recommended by the commanding officers of regiments and these recommendations were subject to change with every incoming regimental commander. There was not one ambulance in the



Litter-bearers, Medical Department.

National Guard of the state. A bill was passed by the last legislature which put the Medical Corps and Hospital Corps of the National Guard of California on a similar basis to those of the Regular Army, and the same have been reorganized by this department, carrying the bill into effect. Field Hospital, No. 1, has been organized at Los Angeles, and Ambulance Company No. 1, was organized at Los Angeles and later transferred to Napa. Both of these organizations are fully organized and fully equipped. With the reorganization of the medical department and the addition of the field hospital and ambulance company, it is believed that the California troops will be able to take care of their sick and wounded in the field.



Captain Geo. W. Bauer, commanding California Naval Militia. U. S. S. "Marblehead" in service with the California Naval Militia.

NAVAL MILITIA.

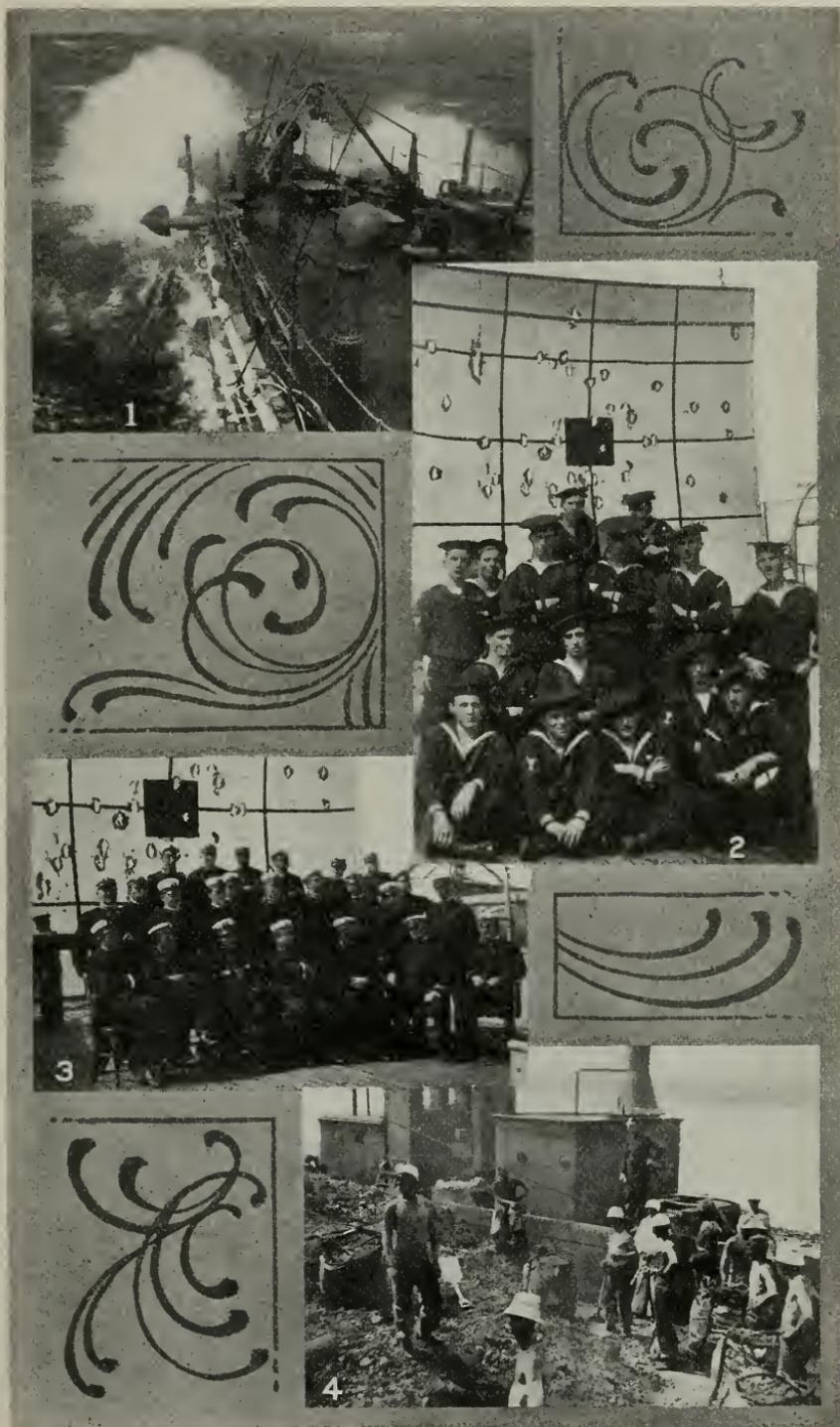
The Naval Militia of California consists of eight deck divisions, an engineer division, a band and medical officers, all under the command of Captain George W. Bauer.

The Naval Militia is twenty-one years old and is now of sufficient size to man and fight one of the Navy's large cruisers. This organization has received much aid from the State of California, but until the last few years, was treated with apparent apathy by the Navy Department. It was not able to get modern rifles from the Navy Department, although requisitions for the same had been often made and as often turned down. The Naval Militia was armed with the old Krag-Jorgensen rifles, which were used for years by the land militia and were ordered turned into the arsenal by the War Department, but which were turned over to the Naval Militia by a former Adjutant General, and the matter adjusted only recently between the War and Navy Departments.

I am glad to relate, however, that within the last year, and the passage of the Naval Militia bill by Congress, matters have greatly improved with the Naval Militia of California. A competent hard working officer has been put in charge of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs, at Washington, D. C., and a most earnest and enthusiastic worker from the Navy—Lieutenant Commander William V. Tomb—has been detailed as instructor with the California Naval Militia, and both officers have done wonderful work with the Naval Militia during their incumbency in office. The Navy Department has dropped its old state of apparent apathy and has equipped the Naval Militia with modern rifles and accoutrements, until it is now equipped in first class shape.

Another division will soon be mustered in and arrangements are being made to obtain a torpedo boat for the divisions in southern California.

Application has been made by The Adjutant General for a larger training ship, as it would take three years to give all the Naval Militia a cruise on the ship assigned to it now. The present ship, the Marblehead, can only accommodate a complement equal to about one third of the strength of the Naval Militia of California, and as it is now, only about one third of the enlisted personnel can go on the annual cruise, and yet, the Navy has a number of cruisers lying idle on this coast for want of crews. These cruisers have simply caretakers aboard. If the Naval Militia had one, it would comfortably accommodate aboard at one cruise the entire Naval Militia of California, which amounts to approximately seven hundred men. This is quite important, to get the best results in training. For a long time there seemed to be no fixed policy and little enthusiasm among many of the naval officials for

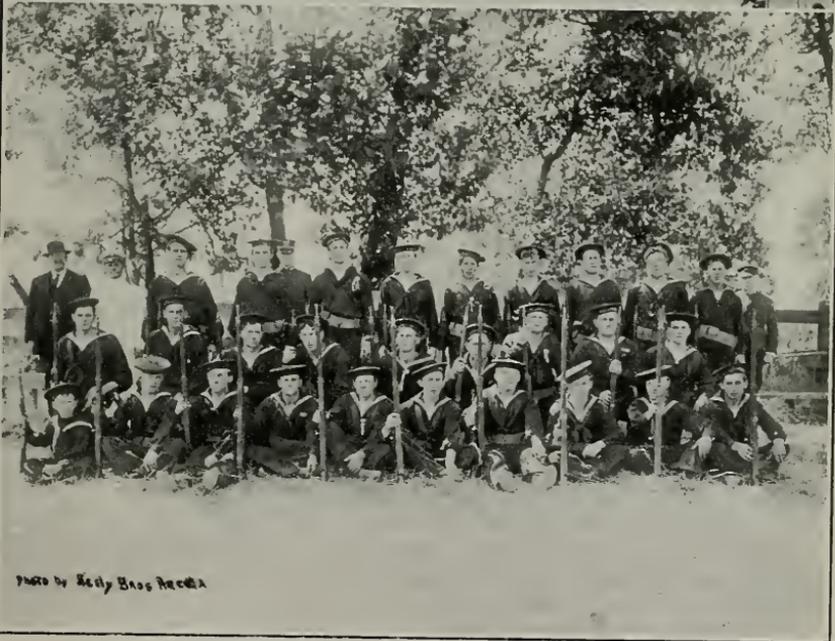
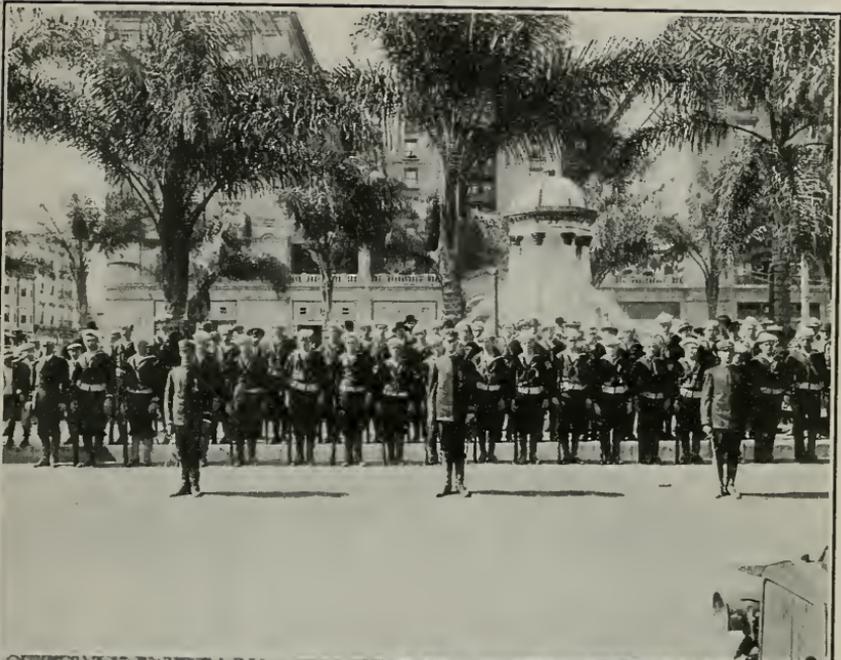


1. U. S. S. "Marblehead" in rough seas on cruise of 1912. 2. Record target and men who made it. 3. Naval Militia officers on "Marblehead," cruise, 1912. 4. Coaling "Marblehead."

the Naval Militia. Occasionally an officer detailed in charge of the office of Naval Militia Affairs is personally a believer in the future efficacy of the Naval Militia and occasionally an officer is detailed as local instructor who possesses the same qualities. When these latter conditions existed the Naval Militia received great help, instruction and benefit, and then again some naval officer is detailed in charge of the Naval Militia who appears to care little about the Naval Militia and things have stood still until some other enthusiastic official succeeds to the office, to be soon removed. These difficulties that have been met with, in my opinion, can be largely attributed to two facts: First, that we had no bill like the "Dick Bill" adequately fixing, in detail, the relationship and status between the Navy and Naval Militia, and secondly, the all too prevailing opinion among naval officers that no one can know anything at all about naval matters unless he has passed through Annapolis.

I had thought strongly of asking your Excellency to muster out the Naval Militia of California because of the lack of support from the Navy Department. However, there has been a material improvement during the last few years, since the appointment of an officer in charge of the office of Naval Militia Affairs at Washington. This officer, Captain Davis, was enthusiastic and did much good. Imagine a naval organization being in the state service for nineteen years without even having target practice at sea with large guns, or without being able to fight its ship. That was the condition of the Naval Militia of California in 1911. After considerable importuning from this office and the commanding officer of the Naval Militia, Lieutenant Benjamin G. Barthalow (Regular Navy), was detailed to instruct the Naval Militia of California. This officer rendered splendid service and under his suggestions gun crews were made up and trained and in July, 1912, the Marblehead, with its gun crews and a badly overcrowded complement of officers and men, steamed for Bremerton and Port Angeles, by way of Portland, for target practice, for the first time with large caliber guns. At Portland, upon receipt of information from the Navy Department that there were no targets at Port Angeles, the captain ordered a target made and a regulation target was made by the Naval Militia men of the Marblehead, in nine hours, and which was later towed to the target grounds at Port Angeles. The target practice was done under the official inspection of Lieutenant Barthalow, who officially reported the result to the Navy Department.

The shooting is claimed to be the best ever done in the world by any gun crews of any navy at any time or at any place. Marvelous as this seems for new men to perform, I have been unable to find that the same is not true. This shooting was done under the official inspection



Top picture, Third Division, Naval Militia of California, San Diego.
Lower picture, Detachment, Fifth Division, Naval Militia of California, Eureka.

and was officially reported by a Regular Navy officer, regularly detailed, and, therefore, I accept the statement as true. The scores were made at a range of 1,600 yards, at a regulation target, with 4-inch guns, with the Marblehead traveling at a speed of eight knots. Sixty-five consecutive hits were made with the 4-inch guns, which is claimed to be the record. This is also the record of one enthusiastic, capable and earnest United States Naval instructor, for less than a year with Naval Militia, backed by a competent naval officer in the Naval Militia office at Washington, D. C., and the earnest commanding officer of the Naval Militia of California. What would be the result if the intelligent and patriotic young men who compose the Naval Militia had had such instruction during the twenty years preceding? Following is the score referred to and the first official score made by the Naval Militia of California:

Naval Militia Scores, 1912.

Ship's gun	1st and 2d ptrs.	Rate	Actual S. H.	Time	Ptr. Spm.	Score Hpm.
4 in. 2	Mahoney, J. W. (trial)-----	Cox -----	1 0			
4 in. 1	Pennewell, M. F. (trial)-----	BM2e -----	1 1			
4 in. 2	Mahoney, J. W. (trial)-----	Cox -----	1 1			
3 lb. 1	Mehrtens, J. E. (trial)-----	GM1e1 -----	2 1			
4 in. 1	Pennewell, M. F.-----	BM2e -----	7 2	0 54	7.78	2.22
"	Earle, C. J.-----	Sea -----	7 7	0 57	7.37	7.37
4 in. 2	Mahoney, J. W.-----	Cox -----	7 7	0 54	7.78	7.78
"	Mehrtens, J. E.-----	GM1e -----	7 7	0 49	8.57	8.57
"	Kurtz -----	Sea -----	7 7	0 53	7.92	7.92
"	Hockwald, L.-----	GM2e -----	7 7	0 55	7.64	7.64
"	Renner, O.-----	BM1e -----	7 7	1 00	7.00	7.00
"	Stern -----	QM2e -----	7 7	0 50	8.40	8.40
"	Pringle -----	Yeo3e -----	7 7	0 55	7.64	7.64
"	Peroni, P. L.-----	MA1e -----	7 7	1 00	7.00	7.00
"	Haynes, H. S.-----	BM1e -----	7 5	0 51	8.24	5.88
"	Harvey -----	Sea -----	6 6	0 46	7.83	7.83
3 lb. 1	Gans, W. N.-----	GM2e -----	10 4	0 50	12.00	4.86
"	Cameron, E. H.-----	GM1e -----	10 8	0 45	13.33	10.60
"	Abbott -----	QM2e -----	10 8	0 42	14.29	11.40
"	Blagrove -----	Sea -----	10 9	0 51	11.76	10.58
"	Webster, L. H.-----	Cox -----	10 8	0 49	12.24	9.80
"	Pohli, E.-----	Cox -----	10 10	0 48	12.50	12.50
3 lb. 2	Macdonald, J. A.-----	Sea -----	10 10	0 41	14.63	14.63
"	Fallon, J. W.-----	Sea -----	10 10	0 48	12.50	12.50
"	Athenour, A. T.-----	Sea -----	10 7	0 51	11.76	8.23
"	Myer, B. W.-----	GM3e -----	10 9	0 47	12.77	11.49
"	Weeks, J. J.-----	MA3e -----	10 10	0 49	12.24	12.24
"	Lantis -----	Cox -----	9 9	0 43	12.56	12.56

Cartridge case expanded after fifth shot of Earle's string was fired, putting No. 1 4-inch gun out of commission, remaining 4-inch being fired at No. 2 gun.

The Naval Militia has competent licensed navigators, licensed marine engineers, competent, educated officers, most of them being college and professional men, wireless men, divers and carpenters, and the other necessary mechanics.

With the same backing from the Navy that the Army affords the land militia, there is no reason why the approximately 7,000 patriotic young Americans who comprise the Naval Militia of the United States, with help of a few specialists and technical officers of the Regular Navy, should not, in the hurry and hustle and confusion at the outbreak of



The Adjutant General instructing officers of Los Angeles High School Cadets.

war, officer, man and fight at least seven or eight of Uncle Sam's empty warships, without waiting for months for the enlistment and instruction of 7,000 raw recruits devoid of any experience or training. It should be the policy to work this citizen-sailor force to the highest possible efficiency during times of peace, that the country may have handy and at ready call an, at least, partially trained force. The Naval Militia of California has many men who have served enlistments in the Regular Navy and also furnishes many recruits to the Navy Department.

The Naval Militia of California has been divided into two battalions to act as an infantry landing force, and as the various divisions are armed with one-pounders and various pieces of ordnance, as such it is believed that they can render quite effective service on land. There are many good shots with small arms among them and their inability heretofore to cope with the land forces with small arms is largely due to the fact that they have had old and worn out rifles.

My recommendations are that the Navy Department always detail instructors who believe in the future efficiency of the Naval Militia as a fighting force, if properly trained, and it should always keep a Naval officer in charge of the division of Naval Militia Affairs at Washington, D. C., who has faith in the efficacy of the Naval Militia, and who will work to make it efficient. Under such conditions, with the present state help, California, whose Naval Militia now stands second in point of numbers and first in target shooting of any in any state in the union, will have an efficient Naval force to offer the government in case of trouble, that will justify all the effort and money that may have been expended on it.

Since the last report practice cruises have been held by the Naval Militia of California as follows:

- 1910—July 2 to July 16, inclusive.
- 1911—July 1 to July 16, inclusive.
- 1912—July 6 to July 21, inclusive.
- 1913—July 2 to July 6, inclusive.
- 1914—June 27 to July 12, inclusive.

HIGH SCHOOL CADETS.

One of the most important moves to strengthen the military spirit in this state and to awaken waning patriotism and love of the flag and to furnish a young, virile and trained asset to the country, in case it should be needed in time of the nation's stress, was the passage of the high school cadet bill by the California legislature of 1911.

After a fairly careful but hasty study of the military educational systems of the countries of Europe and of Japan, in 1910, where splendid military reserve systems are maintained by those governments, the

undersigned, with the approval of the Governor, prepared a bill during the last days of the session providing for the formation of high school cadet organizations and which bill was passed and subsequently signed by the Commander-in-Chief. Only enough money was appropriated to experiment with the measure. The experiment has proven such a suc-



Company "A," Placer County High School Cadets, Auburn, at target practice.

cess as to justify an increase in the appropriation by the legislature of 1913 somewhat in proportion to the importance of the movement. Following is the law as it now stands on the statute books:

An act to provide for the organization, control and equipment of high school cadet companies, and for the promotion of rifle practice therein, and appropriating the sum of five thousand dollars therefor.

[Approved April 5, 1911.]

SECTION 1. The male students of any high school in this state, having forty or more such students, fourteen years of age or over, may be organized into a high school cadet company, or companies, of not less than forty members each, under such rules and regulations as the governing body of said school may prescribe. Said cadet company, or companies, shall at all times be under the guidance and control of the principal of the said school, whose duty it shall be to make regulations regarding the moral, educational, and physical welfare of said cadets.

SEC. 2. Said companies shall each have one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, elected by the members thereof, and such non-commissioned officers and privates as correspond to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the infantry companies of the National Guard of California, the non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the captain.

SEC. 3. In case any high school has more than one company, it shall have one cadet major, who shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the companies; one cadet adjutant, and one sergeant-major, who shall be appointed by the major.

SEC. 4. The principal of such high school may issue commissions to such officers so elected, and warrants to the non-commissioned officers.

SEC. 5. Said cadets shall drill in accordance with the drill regulations prescribed by the United States Army.

SEC. 6. Said high school cadets may wear a uniform similar to that prescribed for the National Guard of California, except that instead of shoulder straps, cadet chevrons indicating rank, and distinctive collar ornaments shall be worn.

SEC. 7. Any commissioned officer, or non-commissioned officer, may have his commission or warrant canceled, and be reduced to the ranks, by the principal of the high school for falling back in his studies, or for misbehavior, either in school, or in the cadet company, or for other good cause appearing in the judgment of said principal.

SEC. 8. A sufficient number of obsolete rifles for drill purposes may be purchased by the board of high school trustees, board of education, county superintendent of schools, or the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, out of any funds available and not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 9. Target practice shall constitute a part of the instruction to be given to said cadets, and The Adjutant General of the state shall purchase and supply to each of said high schools a sufficient number of Krag-Jorgensen, or other efficient, rifles for field target work and for gallery practice, and ammunition and equipment therefor, as in his judgment shall be necessary for efficient rifle practice. All target practice shall be under the supervision of competent members of the National Guard of California, detailed for that purpose by The Adjutant General of the state. The expenditures therefor shall be paid out of the moneys hereinafter appropriated.

SEC. 10. The Adjutant General of the state shall detail from the organizations of the National Guard, when practicable, some competent member thereof who shall act as drill and rifle practice instructor for said high school cadets. The Adjutant General may provide for compensating the person or persons detailed by him to instruct said cadets in drill and target practice.

SEC. 11. Whenever practicable said high school cadets shall be permitted to shoot at target practice upon National Guard rifle ranges, when not needed by the National Guard, under the supervision of National Guard instructors.

SEC. 12. The inspectors of the National Guard shall inspect and report on said high school cadet companies at least once each year.

SEC. 13. The Adjutant General shall provide suitable drill regulations, books of instruction, and the necessary blank forms for reports for each of said high schools having a cadet company, relating to the drill, target practice, attendance, discipline, and condition of property of said high school cadet organizations. Such reports shall be made and forwarded, in duplicate, one copy to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one copy to The Adjutant General's office, semi-annually, and shall bear the indorsement of the principal of said school, containing such remarks as the principal may deem pertinent.

SEC. 14. The principal of the school shall be responsible for all public property supplied to said cadet companies, and shall supervise the proper care thereof.

SEC. 15. Each and every board of high school trustees, board of education, county superintendent of schools, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, are, and each is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to facilitate the purposes of this act, by cooperating with The Adjutant General of the state.

SEC. 16. The sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from funds in the state treasury, and not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Under this act there were organized or taken under the act some twenty-one organizations. Of these four companies dropped out after being organized, owing to the socialistic tendencies of new teachers



Company "A," Mission High School Cadets, San Francisco.



Company "A," San Rafael High School Cadets.

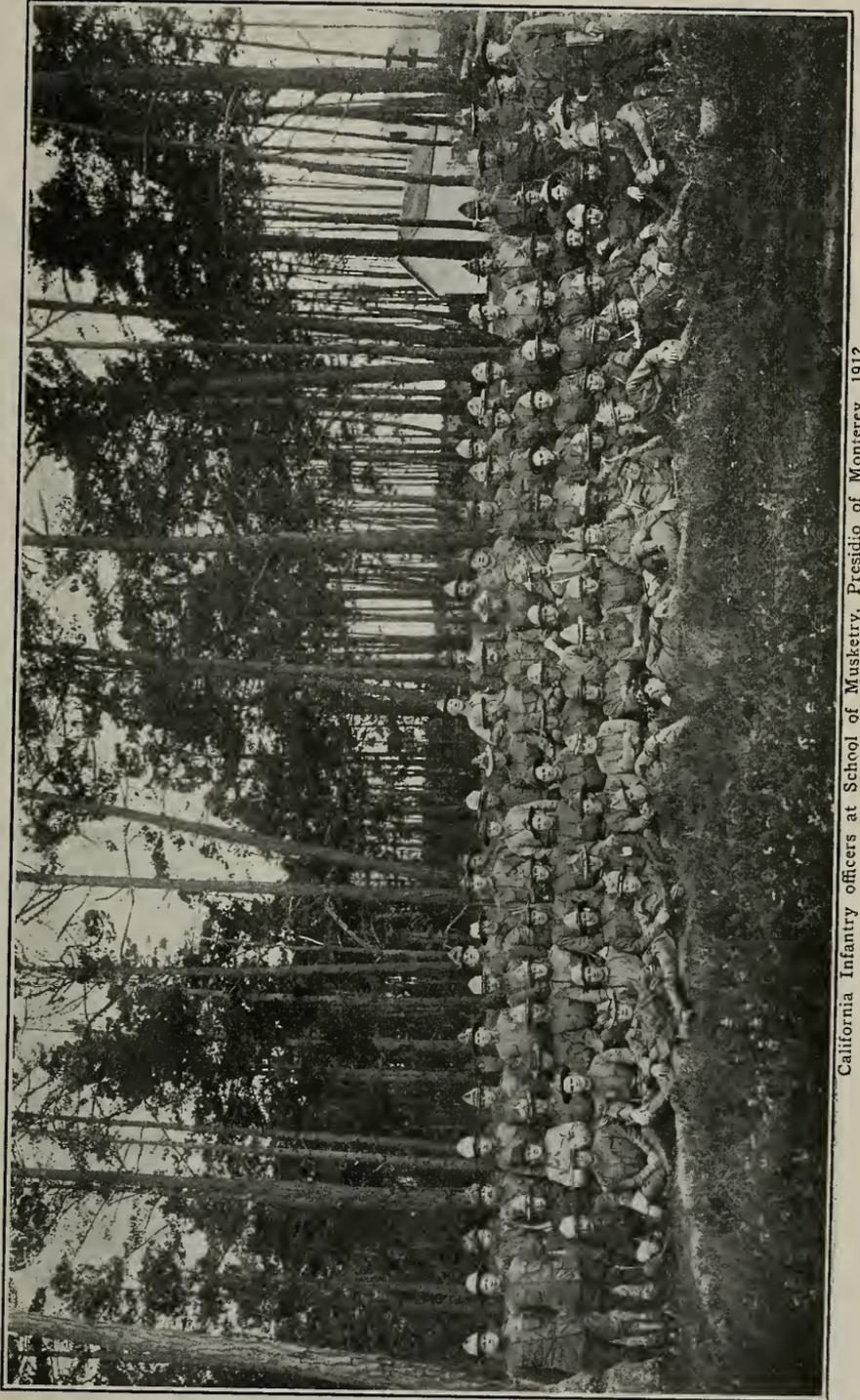
coming into control of the school, or on account of the lack of a competent instructor for the cadets.

The cadets have become greatly interested in target practice with the regulation arms of the United States Army, in drill and military education in general. The principals of schools having cadet organizations have stated that the cadets have made the very best students since taking up the military work. A more favorable feeling respecting military matters has been engendered by this cadet movement in California. We are now turning out about fifty cadets a year, qualified to act as officers of volunteers. After a year or two of instruction in the high school cadet organizations, under the direction of National Guard or Naval Militia officers, a class of fifty cadets has been sent to the school of military instruction for students, established by the United States government each year. The splendid course of instruction given at these government schools by the special officers detailed from the Army to give the instruction is earnestly absorbed by the enthusiastic students from the high school cadet organizations. The preliminary work required by the military instructors at the high schools fits these young men to assimilate the knowledge imparted by the Regular Army officers acting as teachers at the government schools. After performing the work required by the military instructors in the high schools for one year and attending the government school for a five or six weeks' course, these young men are probably as well qualified for the position of second lieutenant in the volunteer army as any others that could be obtained. In case of war the main trouble will be to get trained officers. In case of war every one wants to enlist and do his share for the country, but very few are qualified to serve as officers. These young men will come nearer doing this properly than any others that can be found. Therefore, this movement should be encouraged, as it is of the greatest importance to the country.

Several of the cadet organizations have joined the National Rifle Association of America. In 1913 the championship in gallery shooting, Class "C," National Rifle Association, for schoolboy rifle clubs throughout the United States, was won by Company A, California High School Cadets, Placer County High School, of Auburn, California. This was the first year that Company A had entered this contest.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Since the beginning of 1911 the National Guard in its various departments has attended many camps and schools of instruction, most of them wholly conducted by Regular Army officers, or by Regular Army officers and Militia officers working together, at places within or without the State of California.



California Infantry officers at School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, 1912.

Following are some of the camps of instruction and schools of instruction held during the period April 1, 1911, to November 16, 1914:

Government maneuvers on Mexican border (San Diego, California, and San Antonio, Texas) attended by California National Guard officers during April, May and June, 1911.

Camp of instruction for militia officers of cavalry and field artillery, Fort Riley, Kansas, June 1-15, 1911.

Joint coast defense exercises, San Francisco, July 15-22, 1911, at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, July 1-8, 1911.

Joint field artillery exercises at Sparta, Wisconsin, September, 1911.

Encampment for instruction and competition in rifle practice, Sacramento, December 9-11, 1911.

Camp of instruction for cavalry officers, Presidio of San Francisco, May 11-22, 1912.

Camp of instruction for infantry officers at Presidio of Monterey, May 13-23, 1912.

Joint coast defense exercises, artillery district of San Francisco, June 1-15, 1912.

Camp of instruction for militia officers of field artillery, Fort Riley, Kansas, July 6-20, 1912.

Joint coast defense exercises, artillery district of San Diego (Fort Rosecrans), August 4-18, 1912.

Joint maneuver campaign between San Francisco and Salinas, August 11-21, 1912.

Encampment for instruction and competition in rifle and revolver practice, Sacramento, November 24-25, 1912.

Camp of instruction for target practice, Battery B, Field Artillery, Hewson Ranch, near Oakland, April 25-27, 1913.

Joint camp service in vicinity of San Francisco Bay (Coast Artillery, Battalion Fifth Infantry, Signal Corps and regular troops), May 29-31, 1913.

Joint field and camp service Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Winfield Scott, July 5-19, 1913.

Camp of instruction for officers of infantry, cavalry and medical corps and enlisted men, State Camp Grounds, Laveaga Heights, near Santa Cruz, July 6-16, 1913.

Camp of instruction for target practice and selection of team to represent California at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 1-9, 1913.

Camp of instruction for target practice Battery A, Field Artillery, at Centinela Ranch, near Los Angeles, August 29-31, 1913.

Camp of instruction for target practice, Battery C, Field Artillery, near Stockton, November 14-16, 1913.

Battalion and company camps authorized for summer of 1914.

Officers and enlisted men of Coast Artillery Corps in camp of instruction at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, August 15-29, 1914.

Camp of instruction for target practice, Battery A, Field Artillery, near Los Angeles, September 5-7, 1914.

Camp of instruction for target practice, Battery C, Field Artillery, near Stockton, September 18-20, 1914.

Joint coast defense exercises, Fifth and Eighth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, October 4-13, 1914.

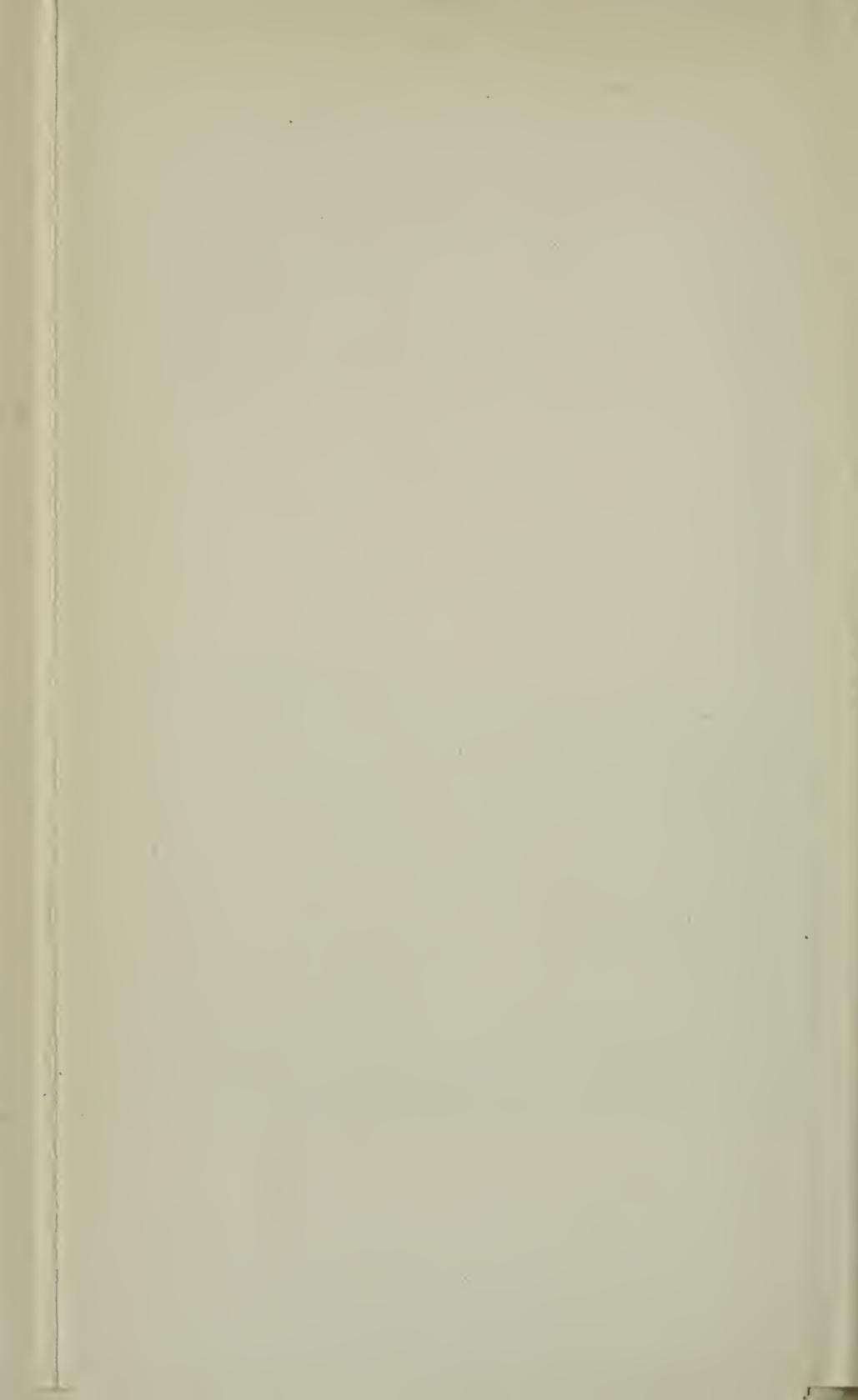
Camp of instruction for target practice, Battery B, Field Artillery, near Danville, October 10-12, 1914.

Camp of instruction for rifle practice, Sacramento, October 17-23, 1914.

It is needless to say that the National Guard has received much valuable information and practical instruction from its attendance at these various camps and schools.



California Infantry Officers at School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, 1912.



JOINT MANEUVERS.

A maneuver campaign was held with the Regular forces and California Militia south of San Francisco, in August, 1912. The National Guard held up remarkably well on the long marches, over the rough, hot and dusty roads. The good marching and endurance of the Militia were a surprise to the many Regular Army officers present, and showed that the Medical Department of the California National Guard, in its examination of recruits, has kept well up to the Regular Army standard.

All the mobile forces of California were present and participated in the maneuvers.

The men were furnished with government marching shoes before the campaign commenced, and as a consequence very little trouble was had with sore feet.

After the first day the wagon transportation was excellent. The wagon transportation was sufficient and the column never had to be halted by reason of any break in the transportation over, in a great many places, steep and rough roads. The wagons were such as could be hired promiscuously from farmers, teamsters, beet factories and various other sources. These were not suitable but were the best obtainable. Since that time the entire mobile forces have been equipped with regular escort wagons.

As mentioned before, every mobile organization in the state responded and participated in this maneuver campaign, without a single one failing to come up to the standard required in numbers by the Division of Militia Affairs. I think that it can be fairly said that the mobile forces of California can send into the field a normal infantry brigade, balanced with a normal addition of auxiliary troops, accompanied by the necessary transportation and equipment, and can be depended upon to render any service required of it in an orderly and efficient manner.

The ordinary militiaman looks on the biennial joint maneuvers as the big event of his enlistment and the disappointment was extremely keen to the California National Guard when it was learned that there would be no joint maneuvers for the year 1914, for the reason that the Division of Militia Affairs, at Washington, D. C., refused to allot sufficient money from funds appropriated by congress to the California Militia to justify the holding of maneuvers. The California legislature of 1913 also fell down and over my protest cut the appropriation for encampment \$10,000 from previous years.

For some reason unknown to this department the Division of Militia Affairs made a most unjust discrimination against California in the allotment of funds for maneuver purposes this present year. While the State of California has approximately the same number of mobile troops that all the rest of the states comprising the Western Depart-



San Francisco Army.

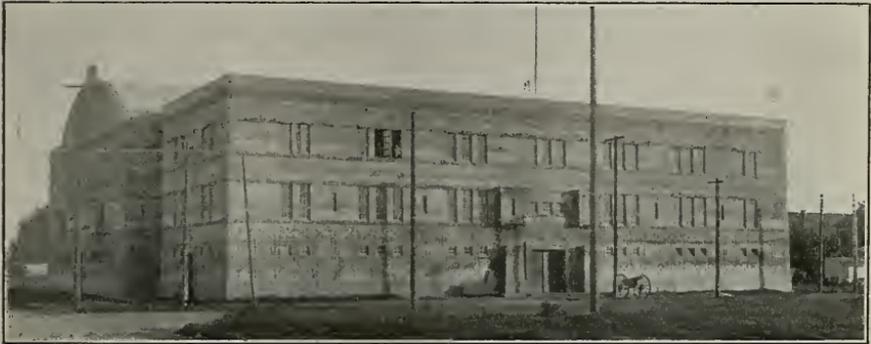


Main Entrance to Los Angeles Army.

ment have combined, and has a much more expensive National Guard, requiring nearly 350 more horses to put the various arms into the field, and distances for mobilization are about the same, yet California was allowed only \$38,000 as the federal government's contribution toward the maneuvers which would cost the state approximately \$123,000. The other states of the Western Department combined were allowed approximately \$75,000 toward the expenses of their maneuvers. The small allotment from the federal government made the holding of joint maneuvers in California for the year 1914 impracticable and, in fact, impossible.

ARMORIES.

When this administration went into office, the National Guard organizations were greatly handicapped by the lack of proper armories



Sacramento Armory and State Arsenal.

within which to hold their drills and exercises and to store the state and government property. Many of the armories in use were reported on by the government inspectors as being unfit for the purpose to which they were being put and as being insecure from theft, causing loss of property. In 1914 an active campaign for funds with which to build armories was instituted with the members of the legislature and appropriations were acquired, which with moneys previously secured for this purpose, and with which no action had been taken, aggregated in all to three quarters of a million dollars. Three large armories were started at once, one in San Francisco, another in Los Angeles and a third in Sacramento. These armories now accommodate thirty-seven organizations of the National Guard, including several divisions of the Naval Militia.

The War Department has installed in the San Francisco armory a replica of the fire-control station in one of the great forts on the San Francisco harbor. The coast artillerymen get their training and fire

instruction in this armory without the necessity of traveling to the Regular Army forts for the same.

All the larger cities now have armories for their Guard organizations and it will be the policy of this department to follow these up with the erection of small armories wherever National Guard organizations are located and wherever the required means can be obtained.

The appropriation for the Sacramento armory also called for a state arsenal, which has been erected in connection with the armory and in which the military property and stores of the government and state may be conveniently and safely kept.

The new state armories and arsenal are practically fireproof.

TARGET RANGES AND SHOOTING.

Upon entering on my duties and taking charge of this department, rifle shooting was on the wane because of the absence of target ranges. Such large places as San Francisco and Sacramento had no rifle ranges for their troops. During the past four years locations have been acquired and ranges constructed for the use of over forty organizations that heretofore were without ranges.

Target practice received a great stimulus and every year during my term state shoots, competitive and otherwise, have been held and have been participated in by nearly all of the organizations. Teams have also been sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, to participate in the national matches.

In 1913 nearly all of the infantry officers attended and took a special course of training in rifle and machine gun firing at the school of musketry, at Monterey, under Regular Army instructors.

Many good shots have been developed in the California National Guard during the past four years.

EQUIPMENT AND UNIFORMS.

The troops are now thoroughly equipped for service in the field. Some of the articles which have been added to complete the equipment of the California National Guard, during the present administration, are olive drab clothing, sweaters, russet marching shoes, housewives, field glasses, identification tags, compasses, message pads, cavalry sketching cases, first aid packets, escort wagons and harness, two complete horse equipments for each infantry company for the mounted scouts, sand glasses, fencing outfits, post and storm flags, conical tentage, surplus kit bags, officers' bedding rolls, signal flags, and whistles, three revolver web belts to each infantry company so that the revolver may be carried correctly, and cleaning material to be used in the armories and in the field. Good military libraries have been issued for the use of each organization of the Guard.



1. Rifle range at Bakersfield. 2. Rifle range at Los Angeles. 3. Rifle range at Manzanita.

All obsolete and unserviceable property which was in possession of the state at the time this administration came into office has been surveyed and either returned to the United States government or disposed of in accordance with directions from the War Department, leaving only serviceable property to be issued to National Guard troops.

An inventory of all property in the state arsenal has been taken and a complete system of record, showing all property issued and in possession of the different organizations of the Guard and Naval Militia, and in the state arsenal, has been inaugurated in this department, so that at any time an accurate check of the property can be made without delay.

LAWS.

During the administration of this office many excellent laws have been made looking to the betterment of the National Guard. In general the legislature has been liberal and patriotic toward the Guard.

Since the receipt of Circular No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, dated August 1, 1913, and the Tables of Organization, Organized Militia, 1914, changes have been made, by state orders, to have the California National Guard conform to the requirements of the War Department in that regard, and these changes have been practically accomplished. At the next session of the legislature bills will be introduced to make such changes in the state military laws as may be necessary and which can be made only by the legislature.

Prior to 1911 a law had been passed providing for the pay of National Guardsmen at joint maneuvers, (\$1.00 per day in addition to government pay), but the law had been simply a dead letter, as no appropriation had been made to cover the pay. In 1911 the legislature made an appropriation carrying out the provisions of this law and since that time the California Guardsmen, participating in joint maneuvers, have received the pay called for by law. In 1913 a law was passed and appropriation made to pay the Naval Militia of California while on the annual cruise called for by the Navy Department.

Orders are now being drafted in this department for the organization of provisional headquarters and supply companies, to be attached to each regiment of infantry. This in accordance with Table 6, section VIII, Tables of Organization, Organized Militia, Peace, 1914, relating to the organization of regiments of infantry.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

During this term of service the troops have been called out for active service several times.

On September 3, 1912, Companies A, C, E, and F, and Detachment Hospital Corps, Seventh Infantry, were called out to preserve order at Ocean Park, Los Angeles County, California, where a great conflagration



1. Private Edward C. Crossman, Company A, Seventh Infantry, winner of State Individual Championship, target practice, 1911. 2. First Sergeant Francis Webster, Fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, winner of State Individual Championship, target practice, 1912. 3. North Sacramento Rifle Range. 4. Rifle Range of Company "D," Second Infantry, Redding.

had started, where several lives were lost, and nine blocks of business and residential property were burned down. The mayor and officials of Ocean Park called upon the Acting Governor for help, stating that approximately 60,000 sightseers and adventurers had rushed in and overrun the town, while the fire was in progress, and that the legal authorities had lost all control of the situation. It was stated that looting had commenced and immediate help was needed. Companies A, C, E, F, and Detachment Hospital Corps, Seventh Infantry, were at once despatched to the scene of the fire and remained on duty from two to six days, until the regularly constituted authorities were able to handle the situation.

In July, 1913, a great forest fire started in the park and woods north of San Francisco, on the slopes of Mt. Tamalpais, and threatened to destroy Mill Valley and a number of small towns. This fire finally got beyond all civilian control. About 2,000 Regular Army troops from the neighborhood of San Francisco and about as many sailors and marines from the ships in San Francisco Bay, were called out to fight the fire. Then a call was made for the Militia and Companies A, C, D, E, F, H, I, and K, Fifth Infantry, Battery B, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Company B, Signal Corps, N. G. C., the First, Second and Engineer Divisions, and Detachment Hospital Corps, Naval Militia, were ordered to the scene of the fire and rendered service for the four days, July 10 to 13, 1913, inclusive.

On August 3, 1913, the superior judge of Yuba County wired the Governor that serious rioting had taken place that afternoon in the hop fields near the town of Wheatland, that the sheriff had been seriously and supposedly mortally wounded and the district attorney and undersheriff of Yuba County had been killed, two Industrial Workers of the World had been killed, the constable of Wheatland township had been shot through the arm and several others wounded, in a fight between the Industrial Workers of the World hop pickers and the peace officers of Yuba County, that the Industrial Workers of the World retained the ground and bodies of the killed and wounded and that further bloodshed and rioting were imminent. Immediately upon receipt of this information, and receiving orders from the Governor to send help to stop the rioting and restore order, Company F, Second Infantry, of Woodland, was ordered to Sacramento to join Companies E and G, Second Infantry, and Troop B, First Squadron of Cavalry, and to proceed to Wheatland. Companies A and I, Second Infantry, were ordered to proceed by special train to Wheatland, there to meet me at daylight. I proceeded with the contingent from Sacramento. Orders were carried out promptly and connections made as directed. There were approximately 200 militiamen at Wheatland at daylight

of August 4th. The rioters' camp was estimated to contain 2,000 people. The militia promptly surrounded the camp and assisted the peace officers in serving warrants upon the leaders and those rioters charged with crime. Part of the camp was searched for dynamite, which we had been informed was in possession of the rioters. Afterwards we released our patrol of the camp and established a camp for the militia. The rioters commenced to leave after the militia had been in Wheatland a short time and within twenty-four hours most of them were gone. A detail of militia escorted the peace officers with their prisoners to the Yuba County jail. The work of the National Guard could have been concluded then, but the citizens were so badly frightened because of the horrible actions of the rioters on August 3d, that they begged the Governor to leave the troops longer on duty for fear of further outbreak. I left the camp with about 100 troops on August 5th, and the remainder were ordered to leave as soon as conditions would permit. On August 8th orders were issued for all troops to leave Wheatland the following day.

In September, 1913, the supervisors of Napa County and the authorities of Napa City wired to the Governor asking for help and stating that a great forest fire was raging in the vicinity of the state hospital for the insane, at Napa, and was threatening the state's buildings, that the local authorities were unable to cope with the situation. The Governor ordered me to take action and to render every assistance available. Ambulance Company, No. 1, located at Napa, promptly took the field and rendered excellent service. A volunteer corps was pressed into the service and was directed by the officers of the ambulance company. That, with the militia, was sufficient to overcome the fire, so that it could be handled by the civil authorities. The ambulance company served two days, September 23 and 24, 1913. Again on September 30, 1913, Ambulance Company, No. 1, was called out to fight fire in the vicinity of Napa, and served September 30 and October 1, 1913.

In March, 1914, a large band of I. W. W.'s styling themselves as "Kelley's Army," and another band of I. W. W.'s traveling with them, invaded Sacramento and established a camp near the Southern Pacific depot. These people refused to obey any orders of the police and started a campaign of vagrancy and begging and finally became threatening. They threatened to scatter over the town and commit various crimes if they were not fed by the citizens and given transportation to Ogden, Utah. The peace authorities ordered them out of town, but they refused to go and relations became quite strained. There were about 2,000 of these I. W. W. vagrants. They were trained into companies in military order, and of such numbers that the city authorities appealed to the

Governor for help. The Governor directed the city authorities to try their forces first. In the meantime he ordered me to get enough of the militia together to suppress this lawless assemblage, which was continually making threatening speeches, in case trouble should occur and the city authorities should prove inadequate to preserve order. I ordered Companies A, E, F, G, and I, Second Infantry, Troop B, First Squadron of Cavalry, and Battery C, First Battalion, Field Artillery, to assemble at the state armory in Sacramento. These organizations fell in under arms, ready to take action at a moment's notice. I went to the camp of the I. W. W.'s and watched the fight between the police and deputies, the sheriff and deputies and the firemen upon one side and the I. W. W.'s on the other side, to determine whether it would be necessary to intervene with the militia. The Governor was adverse to shedding blood by the troops unless it was absolutely necessary, his instructions being for me not to bring the troops into the fight unless to prevent bloodshed or great destruction of property. Fortunately we did not have to intervene, as the civil authorities, by the free use of pick handles and other clubs, and the hose from the city's fire department, routed the invaders and made it unnecessary for the militia to intervene. The troops were retained at the armory from six to ten days, until the civil authorities were satisfied that there was apparently no cause to fear further trouble.

In April, 1914, the people on the American side of the border between California and Lower California flooded the Governor's office with alarming telegrams about Mexicans coming across the border and committing depredations and making raids on the California side of the border. There were several garrisons and border towns just over the Mexican side, with some of them containing Mexican troops. It looked as though we were going to have war with Mexico and the Americans were greatly excited and were crying for help. There were no troops on our side of the border, except at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego County. Some parties had come over from Lower California and murdered a storekeeper and robbed a store, which actions were, of course, blamed on the Mexicans. The crime was probably committed by some ordinary bandits whose identity was not discovered. Some companies of Regular Coast Artillery scattered along the border were entirely insufficient to cover the ground. Rich American settlements in Imperial Valley were very much alarmed about the reported plan to cut their canal, which runs for a way through Mexican territory, and which supplies the water for Imperial Valley. The pleadings for help became fervent all along the line and the need of assistance so apparent that after a consultation with Major General Arthur Murray, United States Army, who had

charge of the line, the Governor concluded to provide some protection for the American inhabitants. The brigade of Regular troops in California had been ordered to El Paso, Texas, thus depleting more than ever the number of troops in service on the California border. The Los Angeles battalion of the Seventh Infantry was ordered to El Centro, under command of Colonel William G. Schreiber, Seventh Infantry, N. G. C., and did patrol and guard work for eighteen days. The officials and people of San Diego, who are just opposite the Mexican post of Tia Juana, were as excited over the situation there as were the people of El Centro, and the Fifth and Eighth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. C., under command of Major Herbert R. Fay, Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. C., and the Third Division of Naval Militia, under command of Lieutenant Don M. Stewart, at San Diego, were ordered out for duty and were stationed at the different headquarters of the water systems, where they maintained a patrol for eighteen days. A band of Mexican prisoners of war, near Fort Rosecrans, under charge of Captain Frederick W. Benteen, Twelfth United States Infantry, tunneled under the confinement grounds and escaped. The militia took up the pursuit and recaptured about fifty out of sixty prisoners. The Regular troops captured the rest and they were all returned, except two or three.

I wish at this time to state that during these several tours of duty, the officers and men responded cheerfully to every call and performed all work and duty laid out for them without any complaint and in a most efficient manner, and I desire to commend them all for the fine spirit with which they took up and carried through the various duties assigned to them.

OFFICE BUSINESS.

The following will give some idea of the volume of merely routine work performed in this office during the four fiscal years ended June 30, 1914:

	June 30, 1911	June 30, 1912	June 30, 1913	June 30, 1914
Communications and other papers received.....	8,752	9,189	8,389	9,390
Communications written	7,300	9,125	7,665	9,040
Commissions issued				869
For four years				211
For four years				142
For four years				146
For four years				171
For four years				5,663
General orders issued.....	19	29	24	18
Special orders and circulars issued.....	18	17	21	19
Resignations accepted	47	83	49	50
Retirements	8	12	3	7
Leaves of absence granted.....	44	24	25	31

OLD WAR FLAGS.

Under a special act of the legislature passed in 1911 the sum of \$600 was secured for the purpose of building suitable cases in which to display the old war flags in the rotunda of the State Capitol, where they might be properly cared for and where the old soldiers might come and view the battle flags under some of which they served half a century ago. Appropriate cases have been installed in the rotunda of the Capitol, and all the battle flags in possession of this department will now be preserved for the edification of future generations.

GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The infantry of the National Guard of California is spread over such a large territory, from Redding to Riverside, that the travel of one Regular Army officer detailed to instruct the organizations comprising these three regiments of infantry is extremely expensive, whereas the expenses would be much less if two or three Regular Army officers were detailed as infantry instructors with the California National Guard. The State of California pays only the traveling expenses of these instructors. I recommend that three, or at least two, Regular Army officers be detailed to act as instructors of infantry in the National Guard of California. So much time would not be lost in traveling if three instructors were on duty.

I recommend that some action be taken by the next session of the legislature for the relief of the several militiamen who have been injured while in line of duty since the last session of the legislature. Appropriate bills will be introduced in the coming legislature by this department. It is the opinion of this department that hereafter the State Industrial Accident Commission should afford relief to guardsmen injured in line of duty, in the same manner as relief is given to other state employees injured in the performance of their duty.

From the success already attained, it is evident that the High School Cadet organizations effected, as well as those not yet come into force, will soon develop into one of the most prominent and important factors in the military training of the young men of this state and will, therefore, need more ample attention than The Adjutant General's office has been able to give it by borrowing the services of one of its clerks. I, therefore, recommend that an additional clerk be given to The Adjutant General to have charge of a department exclusively for the high school cadet movement, that this important branch of the state's work may have appropriate care and attention.

One of the most important lessons to be learned from the present European war is that of having on hand, in case war breaks out, a sufficient number of officers trained to operate with and to handle large bodies of troops, of which we have only a small number. I doubt if we have a single officer in the United States Army, or in the Organized Militia, who has ever handled a division on the line. We have always made the mistake of scattering our forces into little maneuvers of a few thousand men each, instead of pooling our appropriations in maneuvering with large bodies of not less than a division anyway. In case of war the mobilization would, in all probability, be by divisions. We have very few officers who have ever seen a division together, much less marched with, provided for, transported and maneuvered with so large a number of troops, yet upon short notice and without experience we may be called upon to do these things in earnest and probably under unfavorable conditions. Therefore, I recommend that the next maneuvers we have be by division, if it is nothing more than the mobilization of the division, transporting it, marching it in its various columns, feeding it and lining it up for battle. The officers and troops would in this way learn more of what would have to be done in actual war than in many small maneuvers and many small camps.

I doubt if our present small Regular Army and our present militia system will ever be adequate to meet the struggle that will come with a modern war with any first-class power. War strength of countries is now running into the millions. Our army and militia and proposed line of reserves, which does not seem to take very well, would give but a drop in the bucket. If this country is to be protected in case of war we can not rely alone upon the patriots and those who are willing to fight for the flag. Modern warfare demands trained men and plenty of them. It is my belief that it should be made compulsory for every young man in the United States, eighteen years of age, to serve in the Regular Army for one year, then to join the National Guard for three year's service; afterward to enlist in the first reserves, in which service every man must perform at least one month's active duty in maneuvers or other field service, at specified periods, to keep him from getting rusty, which last enlistment should cover a period of ten years. At the conclusion of this service a man would go into the second reserves, there to remain until his military age shall have expired. This would give the country an immense army of trained men available in case of need, and would call upon every man to do his share toward maintaining his country, and would not permit any man to escape what should be every

citizen's duty—to be ready to defend his country in time of need. Thus the burden could not be shifted upon the patriotic alone, a hardship would not be placed on any particular one and as a result this country would be made so strong as not to be a bait tempting more warlike nations to attack it.

It is recommended that liberal appropriations be made by the legislature to cover the unusual expenses of the National Guard and Naval Militia of California during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in 1915, as the National Guard organizations of other states and troops of foreign countries have announced that they will be present during the exposition and enter the military tournaments scheduled. The entire National Guard and Naval Militia of California should be present and take part in the doings at the exposition and also entertain and look after the visiting troops. This will entail large expenditures, and it is hoped that sufficient appropriations will be made by the legislature at the approaching session to handle these expenditures.

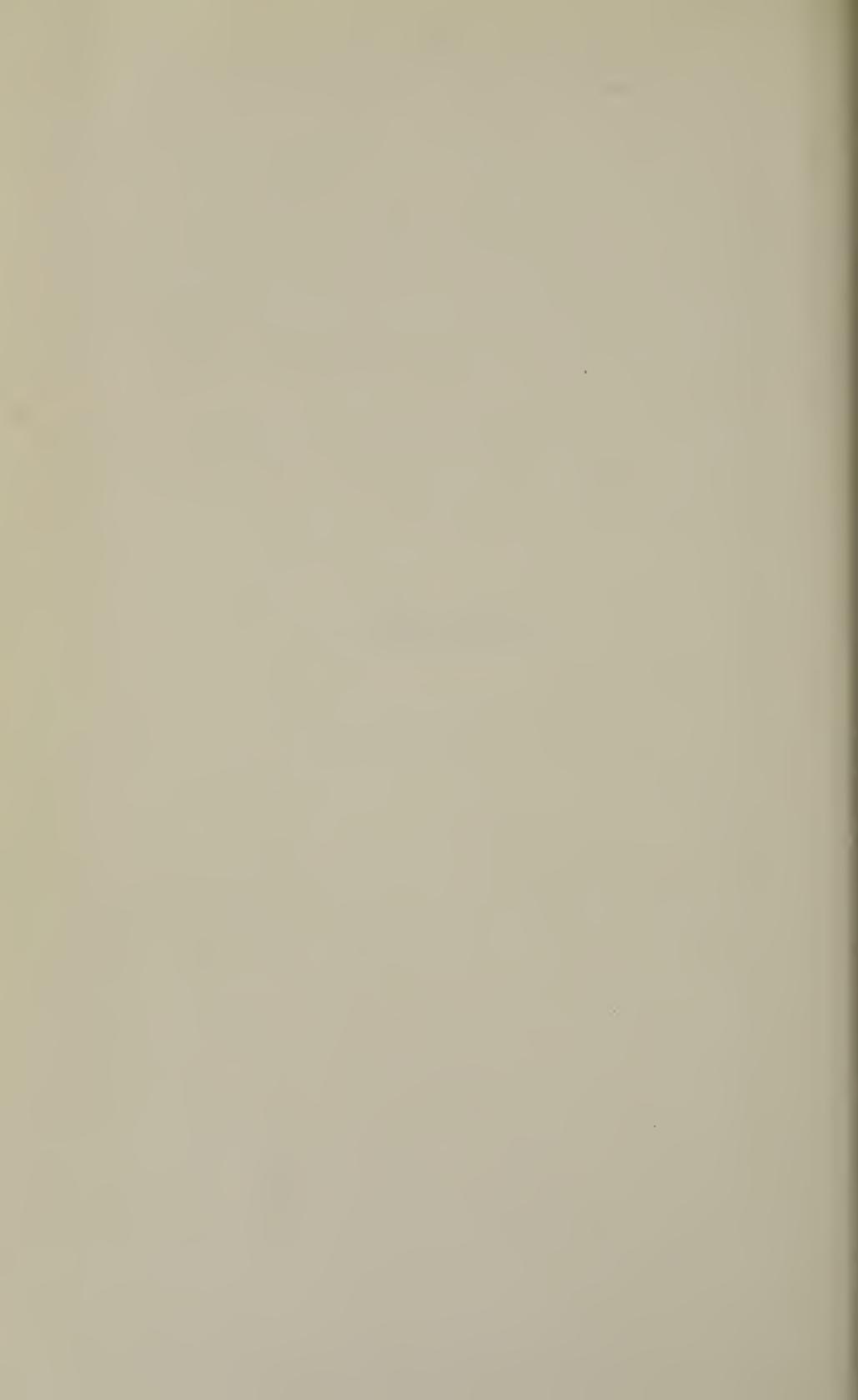
E. A. FORBES,
The Adjutant General.

LIST OF APPENDICES TO THIS REPORT.

- Appendix "A"—List of Adjutants General.
- Appendix "B"—Register of officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of California.
- Appendix "C"—Alphabetical list of officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of California.
- Appendix "D"—Location of headquarters and armories of organizations, National Guard of California, and stations of organizations, Naval Militia of California.
- Appendix "E"—Dates of organization of the regiments, companies, troops and Naval Militia.
- Appendix "F"—Report of Brigadier General Robert Wankowski, commanding First Brigade, National Guard of California, of the military operations of the Red Forces during the joint maneuver campaign held in California, August 11 to 21, 1912, inclusive.
- Appendix "G"—Statement of appropriations and expenditures for military purposes for the sixty-second fiscal year.
- Appendix "H"—Statement of appropriations and expenditures for military purposes for the sixty-third fiscal year.
- Appendix "I"—Statement of appropriations and expenditures for military purposes for the sixty-fourth fiscal year.
- Appendix "J"—Statement of appropriations and expenditures for military purposes for the sixty-fifth fiscal year.
- Appendix "K"—Statement of funds set aside by the State Board of Control from the "Emergency Fund," sixty-fifth fiscal year, for the use of The Adjutant General's office.
- Appendix "L"—Statement of appropriation under act of the legislature, approved June 14, 1906, providing for the payment of claims for services, etc., of the National Guard of California, called into service by order of the Governor in the months of April, May and June, 1906.
- Appendix "M"—Statement of appropriation under act of the legislature, approved November 23, 1907, providing for the payment of claims for services, etc., of the National Guard of California, arising and growing out of the labor troubles and strikes in the city of San Francisco, in the months of May, June and July, 1907.
- Appendix "N"—Statements of moneys received and disbursed by The Adjutant General on account of losses, shortages and purchases of military property, etc., January 16, 1911, to October 30, 1914, inclusive.

APPENDIX A.

List of Adjutants General.



APPENDIX "A."

LIST OF ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

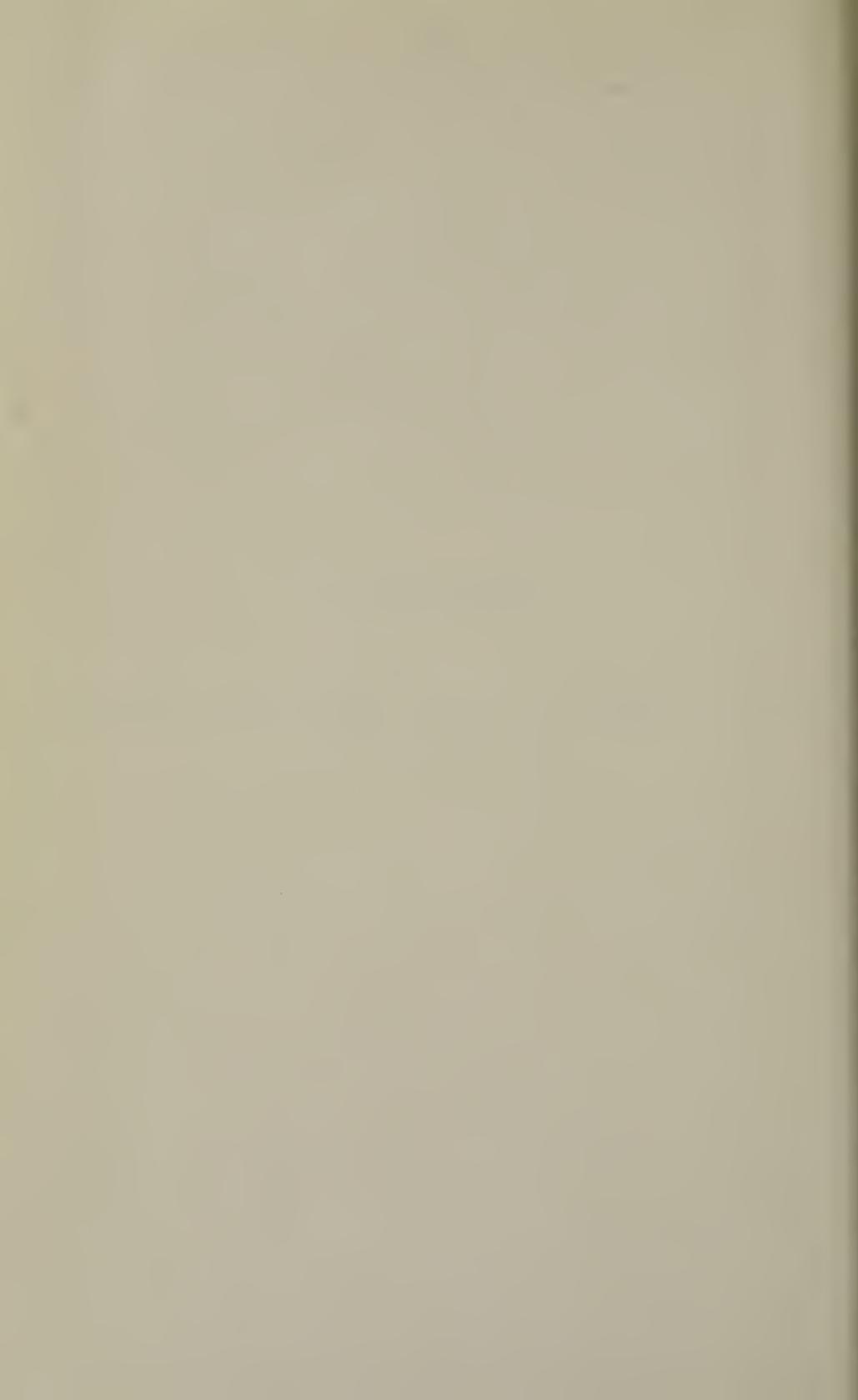
Name	Rank	Date of rank	Term expired
T. R. Persee -----	Brigadier General....	April 12, 1850	*Oct. 5, 1850
E. W. McKinstry-----	Brigadier General....	April 20, 1851	*1852
William C. Kibbe-----	Brigadier General....	May 2, 1852	Dec. 31, 1863
Robert Robinson-----	Brigadier General....	Jan. 1, 1864	May 1, 1864
George S. Evans-----	Brigadier General....	May 1, 1864	*Nov. 30, 1865
Robert Robinson-----	Brigadier General....	Dec. 1, 1865	*April 1, 1866
George S. Evans-----	Brigadier General....	April 2, 1866	April 30, 1868
James M. Allen-----	Brigadier General....	May 1, 1868	Nov. 30, 1870
Thos. N. Cazneau-----	Brigadier General....	Dec. 1, 1870	Dec. 20, 1871
L. H. Foote-----	Brigadier General....	Dec. 21, 1871	Dec. 12, 1875
P. F. Walsh-----	Brigadier General....	Dec. 13, 1875	Jan. 8, 1880
Samuel W. Backus-----	Major General-----	Jan. 9, 1880	*June 30, 1882
John F. Sheehan-----	Major General-----	July 1, 1882	Jan. 10, 1883
George B. Crosby-----	Major General-----	} Jan. 11, 1883	*Oct. 31, 1887
	Brigadier General - }		
Richard H. Orton-----	Brigadier General....	Nov. 1, 1887	Jan. 8, 1891
Charles C. Allen-----	Brigadier General....	Jan. 9, 1891	May 24, 1895
Andrew W. Barrett-----	Brigadier General....	May 24, 1895	*Dec. 23, 1898
Robert L. Peeler-----	Brigadier General....	Dec. 23, 1898	June 5, 1899
W. H. Seamans-----	Brigadier General....	June 5, 1899	†Jan. 3, 1902
George Stone-----	Brigadier General....	Jan. 13, 1902	*Feb. 15, 1904
Joseph B. Lauck-----	Brigadier General....	Feb. 15, 1904	Jan. 7, 1911
Edwin A. Forbes-----	Brigadier General....	Jan. 4, 1911	Incumbent.

*Resigned. †Died.



APPENDIX B.

Register of Officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of
California, November 16, 1914.



APPENDIX "B."

Register of Officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of California, November 16, 1914.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sacramento.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS AND CORPS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

With rank of Brigadier General.

Edwin A. Forbes,† Sacramento, 1-4-11.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

With rank of Colonel.

Frank F. Canon,† Sacramento, 1-4-11.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

With rank of Major.

Raymond I. Follmer,† Los Angeles, 4-15-09.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

With rank of Colonel.

INSPECTOR.

With rank of Major.

Lawrence D. Collins,† Pasadena, 3-5-06

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

With rank of Colonel.

Madison T. Owens, Whittier, 4-16-12.

JUDGE ADVOCATE.

With rank of Major.

Andrew J. Copp, Jr., Los Angeles, 9-8-09.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

CHIEF OF THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

With rank of Brigadier General.

Edwin A. Forbes,† Sacramento, 1-4-11.

QUARTERMASTERS.

With rank of Major.

John F. Sherburn,† Sacramento, 3-6-11.

Albert E. Stearns, Sacramento, 6-8-11.

With rank of Captain.

Chas. F. Armstrong, Sausalito, 4-4-11.

Geo. E. Heber,† Imperial, 4-10-14.

Fred S. Roumage, Auburn, 4-14-14.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

With rank of Brigadier General.

Edwin A. Forbes,† Sacramento, 1-4-11.

Majors.

Charles H. Howland, Inglewood, 8-9-07.

John G. Lee, Woodland, 3-12-10.

†Served in Spanish-American War, 1898.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Captain.

Frank J. Sullivan, San Francisco, 12-19-07.

First Lieutenants.

Wm. E. Godsell, San Francisco, 2-2-11.

Frank V. Smith, San Francisco, 2-2-11.

Frederick A. Cellarius, San Francisco, 5-25-14.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Medical Corps.)

CHIEF SURGEON.

With rank of Major.

*-----

Majors.

William J. Hanna,† Sacramento, 12-2-00.

Chas. W. Decker, Los Angeles, 11-26-09.

Frank S. Emmal, San Francisco, 2-28-10.

Frank H. Paterson, San Jose, 6-10-14.

Frank C. Wiser, Los Angeles, 7-13-14.

Captains.

Geo. H. Richardson,† San Francisco, 4-4-11.

Chas. H. Bulson, Napa, 8-5-11.

James C. Hanley, Decoto, 8-22-12.

Homer Rogers, Bakersfield, 9-29-13.

Robt. J. Fly, San Diego, 10-1-13.

Edouard S. Loizeaux, Sacramento, 6-8-14.

Wilfred E. Chambers, Oakland, 7-1-14.

First Lieutenants.

Cyril E. Lewis, San Francisco, 4-22-12.

Edwin M. Clinton, Los Angeles, 4-25-12.

Geo. P. Waller, Jr., Los Angeles, 1-16-13.

John E. Colloran, Los Angeles, 1-16-13.

Chester S. Harris, San Francisco, 2-20-13.

Walter G. Harder, San Francisco, 3-10-13.

Fred E. Lettice, Los Angeles, 2-28-13.

Chas. B. Caldwell, Napa, 3-27-13.

Samuel M. Alter, Los Angeles, 4-16-13.

Eldridge C. Turner, Sacramento, 6-5-13.

John S. Mason, Los Angeles, 1-31-14.

Geo. R. B. Myers, Napa, 4-7-14.

FIRST BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT WANKOWSKI† (11-10-03),

Commanding. Headquarters, Los Angeles.

Aid-de-Camp, First Lieutenant Jas. K. Crum, Co. F, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles, 8-1-10.

Aid-de-Camp, First Lieutenant Harold H. Hearfield, Co. D, Fifth Infantry, San Rafael, 7-26-12.

Adjutant, Major Raymond I. Follmer,† Adjutant General, Los Angeles, 4-15-09.

Inspector, Major Lawrence D. Collins,† Pasadena, 3-5-06.

Judge Advocate, Major Andrew J. Copp, Jr., Los Angeles, 8-9-09.

Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, Major Charles H. Howland, Ordnance Department, Inglewood, 8-9-07.

COMPANY B, SIGNAL CORPS.

Captain Frank J. Sullivan, San Francisco, 12-19-07.

First Lieutenant Wm. E. Godsell, San Francisco, 2-2-11.

First Lieutenant Frank V. Smith, San Francisco, 2-2-11.

†Served in Spanish-American War, 1898.

*Major Frank S. Emmal, Medical Corps, detailed Acting Chief Surgeon.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Field and Staff:

- Colonel Lon Bond, Commanding, Chico, 8-12-10.
 Lieutenant Colonel Arthur S. Crites,† Bakersfield, 10-20-07.
 Major Wm. H. White,† Oroville, 8-12-10.
 Major Chas. W. Thomas, Jr., Sacramento, 1-22-11.
 Major Will Kelly,† Fresno, 12-7-13.
 Captain Harry R. Downing, Adjutant, Los Angeles, 4-7-13.
 Captain S. Luke Howe, Quartermaster, Sacramento, 9-30-06.
 Captain Jacob Alexander,† Commissary, 8-30-10.
 Captain Carl E. Nichols, Assistant Inspector Small-Arms Practice, Woodland, 3-6-11.
 Captain Geo. R. E. MacDonald, Chaplain, Fresno, 9-14-09.
 First Lieutenant John J. Phillips, Battalion Adjutant, Fresno, 2-26-10.
 First Lieutenant Chas. R. Hoppin, Battalion Adjutant, Yolo, 12-24-12.
 First Lieutenant Fenton W. Jamison, Battalion Adjutant, Chico, 6-9-13.
 Second Lieutenant De Witt G. Salisbury, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Oroville, 9-16-08.
 Second Lieutenant LeRoy LeV. Smith, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Fresno, 6-18-12.
 Second Lieutenant Wm. R. Noble, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Hood, 8-22-13.

Captains:

- Rudolf Rieger, Co. A, Chico, 3-23-11.
 Luther C. Stiles, Co. B, Willow, 6-9-13.
 _____, Co. C., _____
 Walter A. Kite, Co. D, Redding, 5-20-13.
 Sidney H. Sayre, Co. E, Sacramento, 10-28-12.
 Julius Kraft, Co. F, Woodland, 10-20-13.
 Geo. W. Toland, Co. G, Sacramento, 4-25-13.
 Harvey D. Wheeler, Co. H, Tulare, 6-28-13.
 Earle Mills, Co. I, Oroville, 11-17-13.
 Claude H. Fowler, Co. K, Fresno, 2-26-14.
 Lucien C. Beer,† Co. L, Bakersfield, 8-26-13.
 Benjamin M. Heath, Co. M, Hanford, 1-29-08.

First Lieutenants:

- Earl L. Turner, Co. A, Chico, 11-12-12.
 Harry "S" Tolen, Co. B, Willow, 6-9-13.
 Edward C. Neal, Co. C, Fresno, 10-6-05.
 Cecil E. Davis, Co. D, Redding, 5-20-13.
 Henry H. Brown, Co. E, Sacramento, 10-28-12.
 Lester J. Caldwell, Co. F, Woodland, 5-15-11.
 _____, Co. G., _____
 Fernand Detoy,† Co. H, Tulare, 6-28-13.
 Frank C. Tatu, Co. I, Oroville, 3-23-14.
 Eugene Rahill, Co. K, Fresno, 4-2-14.
 Gordon "B" Slater, Co. L, Bakersfield, 5-16-11.
 Harry "W" Eby, Co. M, Hanford, 2-5-13.

Second Lieutenants:

- Earl R. Bevins, Co. A, Chico, 11-13-12.
 Jas. Boyd, Jr., Co. B, Willow, 4-13-14.
 _____, Co. C., _____
 Carsade V. Carlson, Co. D, Redding, 2-24-14.
 Walter W. Wright, Co. E, Sacramento, 10-28-12.
 Rodney J. Hill, Co. F, Woodland, 10-20-13.
 Franklin Grimes, Co. G, Sacramento, 11-11-12.
 John E. Noyes, Co. H, Tulare, 4-7-14.
 John C. Dooley, Co. I, Oroville, 11-17-13.
 Robt. G. Fenton, Co. K, Fresno, 5-14-14.
 Chas. R. Dennen, Co. L, Bakersfield, 2-21-14.
 Phil B. Shellabarger, Co. M, Hanford, 2-4-14.

Officers of Medical Corps attached:

- Major Wm. J. Hanna,† Surgeon, Sacramento, 12-2-00.
 Captain Homer Rogers, Bakersfield, 9-29-13.
 Captain Edouard S. Loizeaux, Sacramento, 6-8-14.

†Served in Spanish-American War, 1898.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff:

Colonel David A. Smith,† Commanding, Oakland, 6-30-06.
 Lieutenant Colonel Edwin G. Hunt, Oakland, 8-18-07.
 Major Geo. H. Wethern,† East Oakland, 7-25-09.
 Major Leon C. Francis, Oakland, 7-9-11.
 Major Leonard M. Farrell,† San Jose, 2-2-13.
 Captain Fred A. Marriott, Adjutant, Palo Alto, 5-19-09.
 Captain Arthur C. Jenvey, Quartermaster, Piedmont, 11-25-13.
 Captain Russell T. Robinson, Commissary, Berkeley, 1-22-14.
 Captain Arthur W. T. Hicks, Chaplain, Oakland, 3-24-04.
 First Lieutenant Walker L. Martin,† Battalion Adjutant, Berkeley, 1-14-13.
 First Lieutenant Louis J. Nissen, Battalion Adjutant, Livermore, 4-27-14.
 First Lieutenant Wm. R. Carswell, Battalion Adjutant, Oakland, 6-22-14.
 Second Lieutenant Forrest E. Brown, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary,
 Oakland, 12-29-13.
 Second Lieutenant Jos. M. Scammell, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary,
 Oakland, 1-22-14.
 Second Lieutenant Frank L. Webber, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary,
 San Jose, 4-27-14.

Captains:

Edward H. Carr, Co. A, Oakland, 2-20-13.
 Clarence M. Stout, Co. B, San Jose, 4-28-13.
 Laurence S. O'Toole, Co. C, Berkeley, 9-20-10.
 Eugene M. Knight, Co. D, San Rafael, 11-14-13.
 Edward W. Beatty, Co. E, Santa Rosa, 7-22-12.
 Chas. A. Sullivan, Co. F, Oakland, 10-4-09.
 Chas. D. P. Magagnos, Co. G, Alameda, 10-21-13.
 James J. Borree,† Co. H, Hayward, 4-29-09.
 Bruce H. Painter, Co. I, Livermore, 3-24-14.
 Joshua B. Dickson,† Co. K, Petaluma, 5-8-09.
 Chas. C. Anthony, Co. L, Palo Alto, 2-12-12.
 Russell B. Tripp, Co. M, San Jose, 6-28-10.

First Lieutenants:

Guy W. Hassler,† Co. A, Oakland, 6-20-13.
 John "S" Hasen, Co. B, San Jose, 6-16-13.
 Denis A. Daly, Co. C, Berkeley, 5-26-14.
 Harold H. Hearfield, Co. D, San Rafael, 7-26-12.
 Leland M. Britton, Co. E, Santa Rosa, 7-22-12.
 Walter R. Pritchard, Co. F, Alameda, 10-4-09.
 Alvin L. Gunn, Co. G, Alameda, 5-12-14.
 Harry A. Bradford, Co. H, Hayward, 9-1-10.
 Anthony E. O'Donnell, Co. I, Livermore, 1-14-13.
 _____, Co. K, _____
 _____, Co. L, _____
 Clarence H. Mitchell, Co. M, San Jose, 7-14-14.

Second Lieutenants:

Silas H. Hanson, Co. A, Oakland, 6-26-13.
 _____, Co. B, _____
 Geo. R. Parker, Co. C, Berkeley, 5-26-14.
 Phillip E. Benjamin, Co. D, Fort Baker, 7-26-12.
 Hilliard Comstock, Co. E, Santa Rosa, 7-29-12.
 Paschal B. Taylor, Co. F, San Francisco, 4-13-14.
 Alexis Von Schmidt, Co. G, Alameda, 1-6-14.
 Arnold H. Morris, Co. H, Hayward, 1-8-14.
 Jos. S. Concannon, Co. I, Livermore, 9-2-13.
 Arthur E. Matzen, Co. K, Petaluma, 6-21-09.
 Ernst W. Risling, Co. L, Palo Alto, 3-17-13.
 William Cooper, Co. M, San Jose, 6-1-14.

Officers of Medical Corps attached:

Major Frank H. Paterson, Surgeon, San Jose, 6-10-14.
 Captain Wilfred E. Chambers, Oakland, 5-30-11.

†Served in Spanish-American War, 1898.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Field and Staff:

Colonel William G. Schreiber,† Commanding, Los Angeles, 1-18-08.
 Lieutenant Colonel Samuel M. Saltmarsh, Los Angeles, 6-1-07.
 Major Wilmot W. Midgley, Pomona, 7-29-09.
 Major Chas. F. Hutchins,† Pasadena, 1-28-12.
 Major Harry B. Light,† Los Angeles, 1-11-14.
 Captain Everett W. Peckham,† Adjutant, Los Angeles, 7-20-10.
 Captain Albert B. Austin, Quartermaster, Long Beach, 4-9-07.
 Captain Frank C. Prescott, Jr.,† Commissary, Los Angeles, 3-3-02.
 Captain Bert T. Demmitt,† Assistant Inspector Small-Arms Practice, Los Angeles, 1-17-14.
 Captain Mark B. Shaw, Chaplain, San Bernardino, 4-3-09.
 First Lieutenant Edwin A. Merwin,† Battalion Adjutant, Los Angeles, 5-6-07.
 First Lieutenant Harry E. Kunkel, Battalion Adjutant, Los Angeles, 5-11-10.
 First Lieutenant Victor B. Berger, Battalion Adjutant, Highland, 7-18-10.
 Second Lieutenant Isaac DeL. Jaynes, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Buena Park, 5-21-07.
 Second Lieutenant Alfred F. Moulton, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Los Angeles, 4-27-10.
 Second Lieutenant Chas. O. Barnett, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Redlands, 2-19-12.

Captains:

Warren J. Holden,† Co. A, Los Angeles, 8-16-10.
 Edwin G. Mettler, Co. B, Los Angeles, 2-23-14.
 James L. Irwin, Co. C, Los Angeles, 1-14-14.
 Homer L. Duffy, Co. D, Pomona, 10-19-09.
 Harry F. Palmerston, Co. E, Santa Monica, 10-7-13.
 Frank R. McReynolds,† Co. F, Los Angeles, 8-1-10.
 Adolph G. Johnson,† Co. G, Redlands, 2-19-12.
 Archibald D. Borden, Co. H, Long Beach, 11-17-08.
 Clarence H. Hunt, Co. I, Pasadena, 4-15-12.
 Byron W. Allen,† Co. K, San Bernardino, 9-6-10.
 John L. McBride, Co. L, Santa Ana, 2-2-14.
 Robt. W. Russell, Co. M, Riverside, 12-8-13.

First Lieutenants:

Harry C. Underwood, Co. A, Los Angeles, 3-3-14.
 Clifford J. Nix,† Co. B, Los Angeles, 2-23-14.
 Edward H. Marxen, Co. C, Los Angeles, 3-4-14.
 Edgar E. Stevens, Co. D, Pomona, 11-22-10.
 _____, Co. E, _____
 Jas. K. Crum, Co. F, Whittier, 8-1-10.
 Will McC. Carithers, Co. G, Redlands, 2-19-12.
 Harrison W. Culver, Co. H, Long Beach, 3-9-14.
 Burt M. Muzzey, Co. I, Pasadena, 4-15-12.
 Varian B. Hogue, Co. K, San Bernardino, 2-8-10.
 Roy F. Knight, Co. L, Santa Ana, 2-2-14.
 Frank A. Thomas, Co. M, Riverside, 7-22-12.

Second Lieutenants:

Herbert "J" Simon, Co. A, Los Angeles, 3-3-14.
 John T. Riley, Co. B, Los Angeles, 2-23-14.
 Louis C. Urquhart, Co. C, Los Angeles, 3-4-14.
 Everett R. Dial, Co. D, Pomona, 11-22-10.
 Stephen T. Garey, Co. E, Santa Monica, 7-23-12.
 _____, Co. F, _____
 Carl G. Burk, Co. G, Redlands, 2-3-13.
 Albin Dehlin, Co. H, Long Beach, 3-9-14.
 Clifford A. Balch, Co. I, Pasadena, 8-26-13.
 Leo A. Strome, Co. K, San Bernardino, 11-23-09.
 _____, Co. L, _____
 Felix F. Horton, Co. M, Riverside, 4-10-11.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY, SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Captain:

First Lieutenant Stephen S. Boothe, Los Angeles, 9-30-13.
 Second Lieutenant Raymond Wortley, Los Angeles, 9-30-13.

Officers of Medical Corps attached:

Major Frank C. Wiser, Surgeon, Los Angeles, 7-13-14.
 First Lieutenant Samuel M. Alter, Los Angeles, 4-16-13.
 First Lieutenant John S. Mason, Los Angeles, 1-31-14.
 First Lieutenant Fred E. Lettice, Los Angeles, 2-28-13.

†Served in Spanish-American War, 1898.

FIRST SQUADRON OF CAVALRY.

MAJOR SAMUEL W. KAY† (8-15-05),
 Commanding. Headquarters, Sacramento.
Staff.

First Lieutenant David E. Barney,† Adjutant, Sacramento, 4-10-14.
 First Lieutenant Henry C. Jackson, Assistant Inspector Small-Arms Practice, Sacramento, 3-31-14.
 Second Lieutenant ———, Quartermaster and Commissary, ———

TROOP A.

Captain ———, ———
 First Lieutenant Henry W. Klipstein, Jr., Bakersfield, 6-6-12.
 Second Lieutenant Chas. S. Curran, Bakersfield, 3-27-13.
 †Served in Spanish-American War, 1898.

TROOP B.

Captain Henry H. Sydenham,† Sacramento, 1-17-13.
 First Lieutenant Clarence S. Pixley,† Sacramento, 12-5-13.
 Second Lieutenant Geo. W. Hipple, Sacramento, 12-5-13.

TROOP C.

Captain Arnold Thomsen, Salinas, 5-14-14.
 First Lieutenant Edward J. Hardy, Salinas, 5-14-14.
 Second Lieutenant Grover C. Tholeke, Salinas, 12-23-12.

TROOP D.

Captain James Gunn, Los Angeles, 10-11-07.
 First Lieutenant Ray Rogers, Los Angeles, 11-21-13.
 Second Lieutenant Levin A. Bowland, Los Angeles, 11-21-13.
 Medical Officer attached:
 First Lieutenant Eldridge C. Turner, Surgeon, Sacramento, 6-5-13.
 Veterinarian:
 Julian P. Nichols, Salinas, 9-19-13.

FIRST BATTALION OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR RALPH J. FANEUF† (12-29-12),
 Commanding. Headquarters, Oakland.
Staff.

Captain Frederick W. H. Petersen, Adjutant, Oakland, 9-14-05.
 First Lieutenant John S. Riley, Quartermaster and Commissary, Oakland, 1-11-13.

BATTERY A.

Captain Reuben A. Ford,† Los Angeles, 5-29-11.
 First Lieutenant Jesse McComas, Los Angeles, 10-11-07.
 First Lieutenant Samuel C. Haver, Jr., Los Angeles, 7-30-12.
 Second Lieutenant Harry L. Powell, Jr., Los Angeles, 5-21-12.
 Second Lieutenant Plummer H. Montgomery, Long Beach, 7-30-12.

BATTERY B.

Captain Harry F. Huber,† Oakland, 1-22-13.
 First Lieutenant Chas. J. Hogan,† Oakland, 5-31-11.
 First Lieutenant Edward E. Vicary,† Oakland, 1-22-13.
 Second Lieutenant John W. White,† Oakland, 1-22-13.
 Second Lieutenant Howard W. Enefer, Oakland, 1-22-13.

BATTERY C.

Captain ———, ———, ———, ———
 First Lieutenant Otto E. Sandman, Stockton, 12-14-12.
 First Lieutenant Asa M. Clark, Stockton, 5-5-14.
 Second Lieutenant Chas. H. Young,† Stockton, 12-14-12.
 Second Lieutenant Hunt A. Davidson, Stockton, 5-5-14.
 Medical Officer attached:
 Captain Jas. C. Hanley, Surgeon, Decoto, 8-22-12.
 Veterinarian:
 James A. Hill,† Oakland, 10-9-13.

†Served in Spanish-American War, 1898.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

With rank of Colonel.

Geo. A. Schastey, San Francisco, 8-4-10.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Henry G. Mathewson,† San Francisco, 8-4-10.

Majors.

Herbert R. Fay,† San Diego, 5-14-10.

Wm. G. Hyde, San Francisco, 5-14-11.

Chas. J. Mund,† San Francisco, 5-14-11.

Staff.

Captain Allen G. Wright, Adjutant, San Francisco, 10-16-12.

Captain Herbert Choynski,† Ordnance Officer, San Francisco, 6-1-03.

Captain Wm. A. Hamilton, Quartermaster, San Francisco, 3-17-14.

First Lieutenant _____, _____, _____

First Lieutenant _____, _____, _____

First Lieutenant _____, _____, _____

Second Lieutenant Chas. D. Y. Ostrom, San Francisco, 1-2-14.

Second Lieutenant Chas. N. Kirkbride, San Mateo, 8-6-12.

Second Lieutenant J. Carl Schindler, San Diego, 9-23-14.

FIRST COMPANY.

Captain Wm. H. Mallett, Oakland, 2-24-10.

First Lieutenant Glenn R. Castle, Oakland, 6-5-13.

Second Lieutenant _____, _____, _____

SECOND COMPANY.

Captain Homer C. Ransom, San Francisco, 1-27-14.

First Lieutenant Martin C. Walton, San Francisco, 6-10-14.

Second Lieutenant _____, _____, _____

THIRD COMPANY.

Captain Alexander T. Schenck, San Francisco, 4-20-09.

First Lieutenant James D. Murphy, San Francisco, 2-12-13.

Second Lieutenant Frank M. Williams, San Francisco, 7-31-14.

FOURTH COMPANY.

Captain Harold Louderback, San Francisco, 8-3-11.

First Lieutenant Conrad B. Ohnemuller, San Francisco, 7-28-14.

Second Lieutenant John Clark, San Francisco, 7-28-14.

FIFTH COMPANY.

Captain Sidney E. Clyne, San Diego, 6-1-10.

First Lieutenant Wade W. Rhein, San Diego, 7-22-12.

Second Lieutenant Chas. M. Frost, San Diego, 1-12-14.

SIXTH COMPANY.

Captain Richard E. Mittelstaedt, San Francisco, 7-27-09.

First Lieutenant John McHenry, Jr., San Francisco, 10-1-13.

Second Lieutenant Mateo S. Game, San Francisco, 7-29-14.

SEVENTH COMPANY.

Captain Roy V. Woods, San Francisco, 11-28-13.

First Lieutenant Ernest G. Schaupp, San Francisco, 1-1-13.

Second Lieutenant Richard L. Dineley, San Francisco, 4-22-14.

EIGHTH COMPANY.

Captain John V. Bush, San Diego, 6-3-10.

First Lieutenant James Muirhead, San Diego, 12-11-12.

Second Lieutenant Geo. W. Fisher, San Diego, 12-11-12.

NINTH COMPANY.

Captain Wm. H. Homer,† San Francisco, 5-19-10.

First Lieutenant Edw. L. Macaulay, Oakland, 12-5-13.

Second Lieutenant John F. C. Treuge, San Francisco, 2-20-14.

†Served in Spanish-American War, 1898.

TENTH COMPANY.

Captain Andrew Miller, San Francisco, 3-1-12.
 First Lieutenant _____, _____, _____
 Second Lieutenant Wm. J. Carey, San Francisco, 1-1-13.

ELEVENTH COMPANY.

Captain _____, _____, _____
 First Lieutenant _____, _____, _____
 Second Lieutenant Pearlle R. Glissman, San Francisco, 8-10-14.

TWELFTH COMPANY.

Captain Harry H. Varney, San Francisco, 1-6-13.
 First Lieutenant Henry W. McClure, San Rafael, 12-15-13.
 Second Lieutenant Aubrey D. Cagwin, Larkspur, 12-15-13.
 Officers of Medical Corps attached:
 Major Frank S. Emmal, Surgeon, San Francisco, 2-28-10.
 Captain Robt. J. Fly, San Diego, 10-1-13.
 First Lieutenant Chester S. Harris, San Francisco, 2-20-13.
 First Lieutenant Walter G. Harder, San Francisco, 3-10-13.

FIELD HOSPITAL, No. 1.

Major Chas. W. Decker, Medical Corps, Commanding, Los Angeles, 11-26-09.
 First Lieutenant Edwin M. Clinton, Medical Corps, Los Angeles, 4-25-12.
 First Lieutenant Geo. P. Waller, Jr., Medical Corps, Los Angeles, 1-16-13.
 First Lieutenant John E. Colloran, Medical Corps, Los Angeles, 1-16-13.

AMBULANCE CO. No. 1.

Captain Chas. H. Bulson, Medical Corps, Commanding, Napa, 8-5-11.
 First Lieutenant Chas. B. Caldwell, Napa, 3-27-13.
 First Lieutenant Geo. R. B. Myers, Napa, 4-7-14.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(Detailed for duty with the National Guard of California.)

Captain Edgar H. Yule, Field Artillery, Inspector-Instructor of Field Artillery, St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
 Captain Wm. P. Platt, Coast Artillery Corps, Inspector-Instructor of Coast Artillery, Armory, Fourteenth and Mission streets, San Francisco, Cal.
 First Lieutenant Albert B. Dockery, Cavalry, Inspector-Instructor of Cavalry, 965 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Second Lieutenant Lewis H. Breton, Coast Artillery Corps, Inspector-Instructor of Coast Artillery, San Diego, Cal.
 Captain Samuel A. Smoke, U. S. Army, retired, Armory, Fourteenth and Mission streets, San Francisco, Cal.

NAVAL MILITIA OF CALIFORNIA.

Captain George W. Bauer, Commanding, San Francisco, 10-17-03.
 Commander Archibald A. Morey,* Santa Cruz, 10-12-07.
 Lieutenant Commander Geo. E. Kammerer,† San Francisco, 4-8-05.
 Lieutenant Commander Thomas B. W. Leland, Chief Surgeon, San Francisco, 5-6-07.
 Lieutenant Commander Henry Pierre Smith, Navigating Officer, San Francisco, 8-16-13.
 Lieutenant Commander Wm. Speck, Chief Engineer, San Francisco, 9-30-13.
 Lieutenant Commander Alonzo H. Woodbine, Los Angeles, 10-26-13.
 Lieutenant Cecil C. Dennis, Paymaster, Alameda, 4-4-94.
 Lieutenant Otto F. Westerfeld, Surgeon, San Francisco, 5-6-07.
 Lieutenant John T. McMillan,† Aid-de-Camp, San Francisco, 8-7-07.
 Lieutenant Chris J. Bauer, Equipment Officer, San Francisco, 8-16-13.
 Lieutenant Robt. F. Sesnon, Chaplain, Sausalito, 8-12-09.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) John W. Millar, Assistant Equipment Officer, Oakland, 3-17-08.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Frank S. M. Harris, Assistant Ordnance Officer, Berkeley, 5-2-13.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Emanuel Mosbacher, Passed Assistant Paymaster, San Francisco, 11-14-13.
 Ensign Juller C. Hizar, Assistant Paymaster, San Diego, 1-24-10.
 Ensign _____, _____, _____

FIRST DIVISION.

Lieutenant John A. McGee, Commanding, San Francisco, 4-4-05.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Wm. P. Caubu, San Francisco, 2-11-09.
 Ensign Wm. C. Tooze, Oakland, 2-2-11.
 Ensign Ralph A. Stern, San Francisco, 1-22-14.

*Served in Civil War, 1861-1865.

†Served in Spanish-American War, 1898.

SECOND DIVISION.

Lieutenant Thomas S. Harloe, Commanding, San Francisco, 10-17-99.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) _____, _____, _____
 Ensign Louis R. Holm, San Francisco, 4-20-11.
 Ensign Wm. J. Ashley, San Francisco, 10-2-13.

THIRD DIVISION.

Lieutenant Donald M. Stewart, Commanding, San Diego, 10-17-05.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Robt. H. Baker, San Diego, 1-27-14.
 Ensign Jerome A. Ryan, San Diego, 1-27-14.
 Ensign Hugh S. Haynes, San Diego, 1-27-14.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Lieutenant Jas. H. Wiley, Commanding, Santa Cruz, 9-24-13.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Leroy A. Sprague,† Santa Cruz, 9-24-13.
 Ensign Earl W. Sprague, Santa Cruz, 9-24-13.
 Ensign Arnold M. Baldwin, Santa Cruz, 11-26-13.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Lieutenant Adolph B. Adams, Commanding, Eureka, 6-20-11.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Walter E. Torrey,† Eureka, 2-20-12.
 Ensign _____, _____, _____
 Ensign _____, _____, _____

SIXTH DIVISION.

Lieutenant James D. Cavalletto, Commanding, Santa Barbara, 7-2-12.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Chas. W. Wright, Santa Barbara, 10-21-13.
 Ensign Chas. H. McCaleb, Santa Barbara, 10-3-11.
 Ensign Harvey L. Kiler, Santa Barbara, 10-21-13.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Lieutenant Ray W. Clark, Commanding, Los Angeles, 12-22-13.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) John E. Smith, Los Angeles, 12-22-13.
 Ensign Donald H. Armstrong, Los Angeles, 12-22-13.
 Ensign Frank R. Seavers, Los Angeles, 12-29-13.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Lieutenant Geo. E. Link, Commanding, Los Angeles, 4-11-11.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Jos. L. Armstrong, Los Angeles, 4-11-11.
 Ensign Hans Karl Koebig, Los Angeles, 5-2-12.
 Ensign Melville R. Tipton, Los Angeles, 5-2-12.

ENGINEER DIVISION.

Lieutenant Henry A. Leopold, Commanding, San Francisco, 12-11-13.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Chas. S. Hendry, San Francisco, 12-11-13.
 Ensign Wm. E. Hubbard, San Francisco, 12-11-13.
 Ensign _____, _____, _____

MEDICAL.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas B. W. Leland, Chief Surgeon, San Francisco, 5-6-07.
 Lieutenant Otto F. Westerfeld, Surgeon, San Francisco, 5-6-07.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Robert F. Winchester, Assistant Surgeon, Santa Barbara, 11-28-06.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Paul Castlehun, Assistant Surgeon, San Francisco, 12-28-08.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Alfred J. Murrieta, Assistant Surgeon, Los Angeles, 9-7-09.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) John Gallagher, Assistant Surgeon, San Francisco, 12-22-10.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Carl T. Wallace, Assistant Surgeon, Eureka, 4-10-11.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) John P. Dougall, Assistant Surgeon, Los Angeles, 5-1-11.
 Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Benjamin H. Bush, Santa Cruz, 5-23-13.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

(On duty with the Naval Militia of California.)

Lieutenant Commander Wm. V. Toomb, care of Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.
 Commander Cleland Davis, San Diego, Cal.

†Served in Spanish-American War, 1898.

APPENDIX C.

Alphabetical List of Officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia
of California.

APPENDIX "C."

Alphabetical List of Officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of California.

A

Adams, Adolph B., Lieutenant, Fifth Division, Naval Militia, Eureka.
 Alexander, Jacob, Captain, Second Infantry, Sacramento.
 Allen, Byron W., Captain, Co. K, Seventh Infantry, San Bernardino.
 Alter, Sam'l M., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Los Angeles.
 Anthony, Chas. C., Captain, Co. L, Fifth Infantry, Palo Alto.
 Armstrong, Chas. F., Captain, Quartermaster Corps, Sausalito.
 Armstrong, Donald D., Ensign, Seventh Division, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Armstrong, Jos L., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Eighth Division, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Ashley, Wm. J., Ensign, Second Division, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Austin, Albert B., Captain, Seventh Infantry, Long Beach.

B

Baker, Robt. H., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Third Division, Naval Militia, San Diego.
 Balch, Clifford A., Second Lieutenant, Co. I, Seventh Infantry, Pasadena.
 Baldwin, Arnold M., Ensign, Fourth Division, Naval Militia, Santa Cruz.
 Barnett, Chas. O., Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, Redlands.
 Barney, David E., First Lieutenant, First Squadron of Cavalry, Sacramento.
 Bauer, Chris J., Lieutenant, Equipment Officer, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Bauer, Geo. W., Captain, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Reatty, Edward W., Captain, Co. E, Fifth Infantry, Santa Rosa.
 Beer, Lucien C., Captain, Co. L, Second Infantry, Bakersfield.
 Benjamin, Phillip L., Second Lieutenant, Co. D, Fifth Infantry, Fort Baker.
 Berger, Victor B., First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, Highland.
 Bevins, Earle R., Second Lieutenant, Co. A, Second Infantry, Chico.
 Bond, Lon, Colonel, Second Infantry, Chico.
 Boothe, Stephen S., First Lieutenant, Machine Gun Company, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Borden, Archibald D., Captain, Co. H, Seventh Infantry, Long Beach.
 Borree, Jas. J., Captain, Co. H, Fifth Infantry, Hayward.
 Bowland, Levin A., Second Lieutenant, Troop D, First Squadron of Cavalry, Los Angeles.
 Boyd, Jas. Jr., Second Lieutenant, Co. B, Second Infantry, Willows.
 Bradford, Harry A., First Lieutenant, Co. H, Fifth Infantry, Hayward.
 Britton, Leland M., First Lieutenant, Co. E, Fifth Infantry, Santa Rosa.
 Brown, Forrest E., Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, Oakland.
 Brown, Henry H., First Lieutenant, Co. E, Second Infantry, Sacramento.
 Bulson, Chas. H., Captain, Medical Corps, Napa.
 Burk, Carl G., Second Lieutenant, Co. G, Seventh Infantry, Redlands.
 Bush, Benjamin H., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Assistant Surgeon, Naval Militia, Santa Cruz.
 Bush, John V., Captain, Eighth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Diego.

C

Cagwin, Aubrey D., Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Larkspur.
 Caldwell, Chas. B., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Napa.
 Caldwell, Lester J., First Lieutenant, Co. F, Second Infantry, Woodland.
 Canon, Frank F., Colonel and The Assistant Adjutant General, Sacramento.
 Carey, Wm. J., Second Lieutenant, Tenth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Carithers, Will McC., First Lieutenant, Co. G, Seventh Infantry, Redlands.
 Carlson, Carsade V., Second Lieutenant, Co. D, Second Infantry, Redding.
 Carr, Edward H., Captain, Co. A, Fifth Infantry, Oakland.
 Carswell, Wm. K., First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, San Jose.
 Castlehun, Paul, Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Assistant Surgeon, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Castle, Glenn R., First Lieutenant, First Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Oakland.
 Caubu, Wm. P., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), First Division, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Cavalletto, Jas. D., Lieutenant, Sixth Division, Naval Militia, Santa Barbara.
 Cellarius, Frederick A., First Lieutenant, Signal Corps, San Francisco.
 Chambers, Wilfred E., Captain, Medical Corps, Oakland.
 Choynski, Herbert, Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Clark, Asa M., First Lieutenant, Battery C, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Stockton.
 Clark, John, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Clark, Ray W., Lieutenant, Seventh Division, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Clinton, Edwin M., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Los Angeles.
 Clyne, Sidney E., Captain, Fifth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Diego.
 Collins, Lawrence D., Major, Inspector General's Department, Pasadena.
 Colloran, John E., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Los Angeles.
 Comstock, Hilliard, Second Lieutenant, Co. E, Fifth Infantry, Santa Rosa.
 Concannon, Jos. S., Second Lieutenant, Co. I, Fifth Infantry, Livermore.

Copp, Andrew J., Jr., Major, Judge Advocate General's Department, Los Angeles.
 Crites, Arthur S., Lieutenant Colonel, Second Infantry, Bakersfield.
 Crum, Jas. K., First Lieutenant, Co. F, Seventh Infantry, Whittier.
 Culver, Harrison W., First Lieutenant, Co. H, Seventh Infantry, Long Beach.
 Curran, Chas. S., Second Lieutenant, Troop A, First Squadron of Cavalry, Bakersfield.

D

Daly, Denis A., First Lieutenant, Co. C, Fifth Infantry, Berkeley.
 Danielson, Emil, Second Lieutenant, Co. B, Fifth Infantry, San Jose.
 Davidson, Hunt A., Second Lieutenant, Battery C, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Stockton.
 Davis, Cecil E., First Lieutenant, Co. D, Second Infantry, Redding.
 Decker, Chas. W., Major, Medical Corps, Los Angeles.
 Dehlin, Albin, Second Lieutenant, Co. H, Seventh Infantry, Long Beach.
 Demmitt, Bert T., Captain, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Dennen, Chas. R., Second Lieutenant, Co. L, Second Infantry, Bakersfield.
 Dennis, Cecil C., Lieutenant, Paymaster, Naval Militia, Alameda.
 Detoy, Fernand, First Lieutenant, Co. H, Second Infantry, Tulare.
 Dial, Everett R., Second Lieutenant, Co. D, Seventh Infantry, Pomona.
 Dickson, Joshua B., Captain, Co. K, Fifth Infantry, Petaluma.
 Dineley, Richard L., Second Lieutenant, Seventh Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Dooley, John C., Second Lieutenant, Co. I, Second Infantry, Oroville.
 Dougal, John P., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Assistant Surgeon, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Downing, Harry R., Captain, Second Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Duffy, Homer L., Captain, Co. D, Seventh Infantry, Pomona.

E

Eby, Harry "W.," First Lieutenant, Co. M, Second Infantry, Hanford.
 Emmal, Frank S., Major, Medical Corps, San Francisco.
 Enefer, Howard W., Second Lieutenant, Battery B, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Oakland.

F

Faneuf, Ralph J., Major, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Oakland.
 Farrell, Leonard M., Major, Fifth Infantry, San Jose.
 Fay, Herbert R., Major, Coast Artillery Corps, San Diego.
 Fenton, Robt. G., Second Lieutenant, Co. K, Second Infantry, Fresno.
 Fisher, Geo. W., Second Lieutenant, Eighth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Diego.
 Fly, Robt. J., Captain, Medical Corps, San Diego.
 Follmer, Raymond I., Major, Adjutant General's Department, Los Angeles.
 Forbes, Edwin A., Brigadier General and The Adjutant General, Sacramento.
 Ford, Reuben A., Captain, Battery A, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Los Angeles.
 Fowler, Claude H., Captain, Co. K, Second Infantry, Fresno.
 Francis, Leon C., Major, Fifth Infantry, Oakland.
 Frost, Chas. M., Second Lieutenant, Fifth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Diego.

G

Gallagher, John, Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Assistant Surgeon, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Game, Mateo S., Second Lieutenant, Sixth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Garey, Stephen T., Second Lieutenant, Co. E, Seventh Infantry, Santa Monica.
 Glissman, Pearl R., Second Lieutenant, Eleventh Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Godsell, Wm. E., First Lieutenant, Co. B, Signal Corps, San Francisco.
 Grimes, Franklin, Second Lieutenant, Co. G, Second Infantry, Sacramento.
 Gunn, Alvin L., First Lieutenant, Co. G, Fifth Infantry, Alameda.
 Gunn, James, Captain, Troop D, First Squadron of Cavalry, Los Angeles.

H

Hamilton, Wm. A., Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Hanley, Jas. C., Captain, Medical Corps, Decoto.
 Hanna, Wm. J., Major, Medical Corps, Sacramento.
 Hanson, Silas H., Second Lieutenant, Co. A, Fifth Infantry, Oakland.
 Harder, Walter G., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, San Francisco.
 Hardy, Edward J., First Lieutenant, Troop C, First Squadron of Cavalry, Salinas.
 Harloe, Thos. S., Lieutenant, Second Division, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Harris, Chester S., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, San Francisco.
 Harris, Frank S. M., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Assistant Ordnance Officer, Naval Militia, Berkeley.
 Hasen, John "S.," First Lieutenant, Co. B, Fifth Infantry, San Jose.
 Hassler, Guy W., First Lieutenant, Co. A, Fifth Infantry, Oakland.
 Haver, Samuel C., Jr., First Lieutenant, Battery A, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Los Angeles.
 Haynes, Hugh S., Ensign, Third Division, Naval Militia, San Diego.

Hearfield, Harold H., First Lieutenant, Co. D, Fifth Infantry, San Rafael.
 Heath, Benjamin M., Captain, Co. M, Second Infantry Hanford.
 Heber, Geo. E., Captain, Quartermaster Corps, Imperial.
 Hendry, Chas. S., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.) Engineer Division, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Hicks, Arthur W. T., Captain (Chaplain), Fifth Infantry, Oakland.
 Hill, Rodney J., Second Lieutenant, Co. F, Second Infantry, Woodland.
 Hipple, Geo. W., Second Lieutenant, Troop B, First Squadron of Cavalry, Sacramento.
 Hizar, Julian C., Ensign, Assistant Paymaster, Naval Militia, San Diego.
 Hogan, Chas. J., First Lieutenant, Battery B, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Oakland.
 Hogue, Varian B., First Lieutenant, Co. K, Seventh Infantry, San Bernardino.
 Holden, Warren J., Captain, Co. A, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Holm, Louis R., Ensign, Second Division, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Homer, Wm. H., Captain, Ninth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Hoppin, Chas. R., First Lieutenant, Second Infantry, Yolo.
 Horton, Felix F., Second Lieutenant, Co. M, Seventh Infantry, Riverside.
 Howe, S. Luke, Captain, Second Infantry, Sacramento.
 Howland, Chas. H., Major, Ordnance Department, Inglewood.
 Huber, Harry F., Captain, Battery B, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Oakland.
 Hunt, Clarence H., Captain, Co. I, Seventh Infantry, Pasadena.
 Hunt, Edwin G., Lieutenant Colonel, Fifth Infantry, Oakland.
 Hutchins, Chas. F., Major, Seventh Infantry, Pasadena.
 Hyde, Wm. G., Major, Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.

I

Irwin, Jas. L., Captain, Co. C, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.

J

Jackson, Henry C., First Lieutenant, First Squadron of Cavalry, Sacramento.
 Jamison, Fenton W., First Lieutenant, Second Infantry, Chico.
 Jaynes, Isaac DeL., Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, Buena Park.
 Jenvey, Arthur C., Captain, Fifth Infantry, Piedmont.
 Johnson, Adolph G., Captain, Co. G, Seventh Infantry, Redlands.
 Johnson, Hiram W., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sacramento.

K

Kammerer, Geo. E., Lieutenant Commander, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Kay, Samuel W., Major, First Squadron of Cavalry, Sacramento.
 Kelly, Will, Major, Second Infantry, Fresno.
 Kiler, Harvey L., Ensign, Sixth Division, Naval Militia, Santa Barbara.
 Kirkbride, Chas. N., Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, San Mateo.
 Kite, Walter A., Captain, Co. D, Second Infantry, Redding.
 Klipstein, Henry W., Jr., First Lieutenant, Troop A, First Squadron of Cavalry, Bakersfield.
 Knight, Eugene M., Captain, Company D, Fifth Infantry, San Rafael.
 Knight, Roy F., First Lieutenant, Co. L, Seventh Infantry, Santa Ana.
 Koebig, Hans K., Ensign, Eighth Division, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Kraft, Julius, Captain, Co. F, Second Infantry, Woodland.
 Kunkel, Harry E., First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.

L

Lee, John G., Major, Ordnance Department, Woodland.
 Leland, Thos. B. W., Lieutenant Commander, Chief Surgeon, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Leopold, Henry A., Lieutenant, Engineer Division, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Lettice, Fred E., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Los Angeles.
 Lewis, Cyril E., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, San Francisco.
 Light, Harry B., Major, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Link, Geo. E., Lieutenant, Eighth Division, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Loizeaux, Edouard S., Captain, Medical Corps, Sacramento.
 Louderback, Harold, Captain, Fourth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.

M

Macaulay, Edward L., First Lieutenant, Ninth Co., Coast Artillery, Oakland.
 MacDonald, Geo. R. E., Captain (Chaplain), Second Infantry, Fresno.
 Magagnos, Chas. D. P., Captain, Co. G., Fifth Infantry, Alameda.
 Mallett, Wm. H., Captain, First Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Oakland.
 Marriott, Fred A., Captain, Fifth Infantry, Palo Alto.
 Martin, Walker L., First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, Berkeley.
 Marxen, Edward H., First Lieutenant, Co. C, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Mason, John S., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Los Angeles.
 Mathewson, Henry G., Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Matzen, Arthur E., Second Lieutenant, Co. K, Fifth Infantry, Petaluma.
 McBride, John L., Captain, Co. L, Seventh Infantry, Santa Ana.
 McCaleb, Chas. H., Ensign, Sixth Division, Naval Militia, Santa Barbara.

McClure, Henry W., First Lieutenant, Twelfth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Rafael.
 McComas, Jesse, First Lieutenant, Battery A, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Los Angeles.
 McGee, John A., Lieutenant, First Division, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 McHenry, John, Jr., First Lieutenant, Sixth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 McMillan, John T., Lieutenant, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 McReynolds, Frank R., Captain, Co. F, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Merwin, Edwin A., First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Mettler, Edwin G., Captain, Co. B, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Midgley, Wilmot W., Major, Seventh Infantry, Pomona.
 Millar, John W., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Assistant Equipment Officer, Naval Militia, Oakland.
 Miller, Andrew, Captain, Tenth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Mills, Earle, Captain, Co. I, Second Infantry, Oroville.
 Mitchell, Clarence L., First Lieutenant, Co. M, Fifth Infantry, San Jose.
 Mittelstaedt, Richard E., Captain, Sixth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Montgomery, Plummer H., Second Lieutenant, Battery A, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Los Angeles.
 Morey, Archibald A., Commander, Naval Militia, Santa Cruz.
 Morris, Arnold H., Second Lieutenant, Co. H, Fifth Infantry, Hayward.
 Mosbacher, Emanuel, Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Passed Assistant Paymaster, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Moulton, Alfred F., Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Mund, Chas. J., Major, Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Muirhead, Jas., First Lieutenant, Eighth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Diego.
 Murphy, Jas. D., First Lieutenant, Third Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Murrieta, Alfred J., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Assistant Surgeon, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Muzzey, Burt M., First Lieutenant, Co. I, Seventh Infantry, Pasadena.
 Myers, Geo. R. B., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Napa.

N

Neal, Edward C., First Lieutenant, Co. C, Second Infantry, Fresno.
 Nichols, Carl B., Captain, Second Infantry, Woodland.
 Nissen, Louis J., First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, Livermore.
 Noyes, John E., Second Lieutenant, Co. H, Second Infantry, Tulare.
 Nix, Clifford J., First Lieutenant, Co. B, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Noble, Wm. R., Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, Hood.

O

O'Donnell, Andrew E., First Lieutenant, Co. I, Fifth Infantry, Livermore.
 Ohnmuller, Conrad B., First Lieutenant, Fourth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Ostrom, Charles D. Y., Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 O'Toole, Laurence S., Captain, Co. C, Fifth Infantry, Berkeley.
 Owens, M. T., Colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department, Whittier.

P

Painter, Bruce H., Captain, Co. I, Fifth Infantry, Livermore.
 Palmerston, Harry F., Captain, Co. E, Seventh Infantry, Santa Monica.
 Parker, Geo. R., Second Lieutenant, Co. C, Fifth Infantry, Berkeley.
 Paterson, Frank H., Major, Medical Corps, San Jose.
 Peckham, Everett W., Captain, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Petersen, Frederick W. H., Captain, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Oakland.
 Phillips, John J., First Lieutenant, Second Infantry, Fresno.
 Pixley, Clarence S., First Lieutenant, Troop B, First Squadron of Cavalry, Sacramento.
 Powell, Harry L., Jr., Second Lieutenant, Battery A, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Los Angeles.
 Prescott, Frank C., Jr., Captain, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Pritchard, Walter R., First Lieutenant, Co. F, Fifth Infantry, Alameda.

R

Rahill, Eugene, First Lieutenant, Co. K, Second Infantry, Fresno.
 Ransom, Homer C., Captain, Second Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Rhein, Wade W., First Lieutenant, Fifth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Diego.
 Richardson, Geo. H., Captain, Medical Corps, San Francisco.
 Rieger, Rudolf, Captain, Co. A, Second Infantry, Chico.
 Riley, John S., First Lieutenant, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Oakland.
 Riley, John T., Second Lieutenant, Co. B, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Risling, Ernst W., Second Lieutenant, Co. L, Fifth Infantry, Palo Alto.
 Robinson, Russell T., Captain, Fifth Infantry, Berkeley.
 Rogers, Homer, Captain, Medical Corps, Bakersfield.
 Rogers, Ray, First Lieutenant, Troop D, First Squadron of Cavalry, Los Angeles.
 Roumage, Fred S., Captain, Quartermaster Corps, Auburn.
 Russell, Robt. W., Captain, Co. M, Seventh Infantry, Riverside.

S

Salisbury, De Witt G., Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, Chico.
 Saltmarsh, Samuel M., Lieutenant Colonel, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Sandman, Otto E., First Lieutenant, Battery C, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Stockton.
 Sayre, Sidney H., Captain, Co. E, Second Infantry, Sacramento.
 Scammell, Jos. M., Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, Oakland.
 Schastey, Geo. A., Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Schauss, Ernest G., First Lieutenant, Seventh Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Schenck, Alexander T., Captain, Third Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Schindler, J. Carl, Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, San Diego.
 Schreiber, Wm. G., Colonel, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Seavers, Frank R., Ensign, Seventh Division, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Sesnon, Robt. F., Lieutenant (Chaplain), Naval Militia, Sausalito.
 Shaw, Mark B., Captain (Chaplain), Seventh Infantry, San Bernardino.
 Shellabarger, Phil B., Second Lieutenant, Co. M, Second Infantry, Hanford.
 Sherburn, John F., Major, Quartermaster Corps, Sacramento.
 Simons, Herbert "J.", Second Lieutenant, Co. A, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Slater, Gordon "B.", First Lieutenant, Co. L, Second Infantry, Bakersfield.
 Smith, David A., Colonel, Fifth Infantry, Oakland.
 Smith, Frank V., First Lieutenant, Co. B, Signal Corps, San Francisco.
 Smith, Henry P., Lieutenant Commander, Navigating Officer, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Smith, John E., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Seventh Division, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Smith, LeRoy LeV., Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, Fresno.
 Speck, Wm., Lieutenant Commander, Chief Engineer, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Sprague, Earl W., Ensign, Fourth Division, Naval Militia, Santa Cruz.
 Sprague, Leroy A., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Fourth Division, Naval Militia, Santa Cruz.
 Stearns, Albert E., Major, Quartermaster Corps, Sacramento.
 Stern, Ralph A., Ensign, First Division, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Stevens, Edgar E., First Lieutenant, Co. D, Seventh Infantry, Pomona.
 Stewart, Donald M., Lieutenant, Third Division, Naval Militia, San Diego.
 Stiles, Luther C., Captain, Co. B, Second Infantry, Willows.
 Stout, Clarence M., Captain, Co. B, Fifth Infantry, San Jose.
 Stromee, Leo A., Second Lieutenant, Co. K, Seventh Infantry, San Bernardino.
 Sullivan, Chas. A., Captain, Co. F, Fifth Infantry, Oakland.
 Sullivan, Frank J., Captain, Co. B, Signal Corps, San Francisco.
 Sydenham, Henry H., Captain, Troop B, First Squadron of Cavalry, Sacramento.

T

Tatu, Frank C., First Lieutenant, Co. I, Second Infantry, Oroville.
 Taylor, Paschal B., Second Lieutenant, Co. F, Fifth Infantry, San Francisco.
 Tholcke, Grover C., Second Lieutenant, Troop C, First Squadron of Cavalry, Salinas.
 Thomas, Chas. W., Jr., Major, Second Infantry, Sacramento.
 Thomas, Frank A., First Lieutenant, Co. M, Seventh Infantry, Riverside.
 Thomsen, Arnold, Captain, Troop C, First Squadron of Cavalry, Salinas.
 Tipton, Melville R., Ensign, Eighth Division, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Toland, Geo. W., Captain, Co. G, Second Infantry, Sacramento.
 Tolen, Harry "S.", First Lieutenant, Co. B, Second Infantry, Willows.
 Tooze, Wm. C., Ensign, First Division, Naval Militia, Oakland.
 Torrey, Walter E., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Fifth Division, Naval Militia, Eureka.
 Treuge, John F. C., Second Lieutenant, Ninth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Tripp, Russell B., Captain, Co. M, Fifth Infantry, San Jose.
 Turner, Earl L., First Lieutenant, Co. A, Second Infantry, Chico.
 Turner, Eldridge C., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Sacramento.

U

Underwood, Harry C., First Lieutenant, Co. A, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Urquhart, Louis C., Second Lieutenant, Co. C, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.

V

Varney, Harry H., Captain, Twelfth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Vicary, Edward E., First Lieutenant, Battery B, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Oakland.
 Von Schmidt, Alexis, Second Lieutenant, Co. G, Fifth Infantry, Alameda.

W

- Wallace, Carl T., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Assistant Surgeon, Naval Militia, Eureka.
 Waller, Geo. P., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Los Angeles.
 Walton, Martin C., First Lieutenant, Second Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Wankowski, Robert, Brigadier General, First Brigade, Los Angeles.
 Webber, Frank L., Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, San Jose.
 Westerfeld, Otto F., Lieutenant, Surgeon, Naval Militia, San Francisco.
 Wethern, Geo. H., Major, Fifth Infantry, East Oakland.
 Wheeler, Harvey D., Captain, Co. H, Second Infantry, Tulare.
 White, John W., Second Lieutenant, Battery B, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Oakland.
 White, Wm. H., Major, Second Infantry, Oroville.
 Willey, Jas. H., Lieutenant, Fourth Division, Naval Militia, Santa Cruz.
 Williams, Frank M., Second Lieutenant, Third Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Winchester, Robt. F., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Assistant Surgeon, Naval Militia, Santa Barbara.
 Wisner, Frank C., Major, Medical Corps, Los Angeles.
 Woodbine, Alonzo H., Lieutenant Commander, Naval Militia, Los Angeles.
 Woods, Roy V., Captain, Seventh Co., Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Wortley, Raymond, Second Lieutenant, Machine Gun Company, Seventh Infantry, Los Angeles.
 Wright, Allen G., Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, San Francisco.
 Wright, Chas. W., Lieutenant (Jr. Gr.), Sixth Division, Naval Militia, Santa Barbara.
 Wright, Walter W., Second Lieutenant, Co. E, Second Infantry, Sacramento.

Y

- Young, Chas. H., Second Lieutenant, Battery C, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Stockton.

APPENDIX D.

Location of Headquarters and Armories of Organizations, National
Guard of California, and Stations of Organizations,
Naval Militia of California.

APPENDIX "D."

Location of Headquarters and Armories of Organizations, National Guard of California.

Headquarters, First Brigade, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Armory, Co. B, Signal Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Headquarters, Second Infantry, Room 3, Morehead Bldg., Chicó.
 Armory, Co. A, Second Infantry, Chicó.
 Armory, Co. B, Second Infantry, Willow.
 Armory, Co. C, Second Infantry, Fresno.
 Armory, Co. D, Second Infantry, Redding.
 Armory, Co. E, Second Infantry, Twelfth and W sts., Sacramento.
 Armory, Co. F, Second Infantry, Woodland.
 Armory, Co. G, Second Infantry, Twelfth and W sts., Sacramento.
 Armory, Co. H, Second Infantry, Tulare.
 Armory, Co. I, Second Infantry, Oroville.
 Armory, Co. K, Second Infantry, Fresno.
 Armory, Co. L, Second Infantry, Bakersfield.
 Armory, Co. M, Second Infantry, Hanford.
 Armory, Hospital Corps Det., Second Infantry, Twelfth and W sts., Sacramento.
 Headquarters, Fifth Infantry, 784 Tenth st., Oakland.
 Armory, Co. A, Fifth Infantry, 537 Twenty-fourth st., Oakland.
 Armory, Co. B, Fifth Infantry, 188 South Market st., San Jose.
 Armory, Co. C, Fifth Infantry, 2073 Allston way, Berkeley.
 Armory, Co. D, Fifth Infantry, San Rafael.
 Armory, Co. E, Fifth Infantry, Santa Rosa.
 Armory, Co. F, Fifth Infantry, 537 Twenty-fourth st., Oakland.
 Armory, Co. G, Fifth Infantry, Armory Hall, Park st., Alameda.
 Armory, Co. H, Fifth Infantry, Hayward.
 Armory, Co. I, Fifth Infantry, Livermore.
 Armory, Co. K, Fifth Infantry, Petaluma.
 Armory, Co. L, Fifth Infantry, Palo Alto.
 Armory, Co. M, Fifth Infantry, 188 South Market st., San Jose.
 Armory, Hospital Corps Det., Fifth Infantry, San Jose.
 Headquarters, Seventh Infantry, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Armory, Co. A, Seventh Infantry, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Armory, Co. B, Seventh Infantry, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Armory, Co. C, Seventh Infantry, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Armory, Co. D, Seventh Infantry, Pomona.
 Armory, Co. E, Seventh Infantry, Santa Monica.
 Armory, Co. F, Seventh Infantry, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Armory, Co. G, Seventh Infantry, Redlands.
 Armory, Co. H, Seventh Infantry, Long Beach.
 Armory, Co. I, Seventh Infantry, Pasadena.
 Armory, Co. K, Seventh Infantry, San Bernardino.
 Armory, Co. L, Seventh Infantry, Santa Ana.
 Armory, Co. M, Seventh Infantry, Riverside.
 Armory, Machine Gun Co., Seventh Infantry, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Armory, Hospital Corps Det., Seventh Infantry, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Headquarters, First Squadron of Cavalry, Twelfth and W sts., Sacramento.
 Armory, Troop A, First Squadron of Cavalry, Bakersfield.
 Armory, Troop B, First Squadron of Cavalry, Twelfth and W sts., Sacramento.
 Armory, Troop C, First Squadron of Cavalry, Salinas.
 Armory, Troop D, First Squadron of Cavalry, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Armory, Hospital Corps Det., First Squadron of Cavalry, Twelfth and W sts., Sacramento.
 Headquarters, Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Armory, First Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Armory, Second Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Armory, Third Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Armory, Fourth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Armory, Fifth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Thirteenth and G sts., San Diego.
 Armory, Sixth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Armory, Seventh Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Armory, Eighth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Thirteenth and G sts., San Diego.
 Armory, Ninth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Armory, Tenth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Armory, Eleventh Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Armory, Twelfth Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.

Armory, Hospital Corps Det., Coast Artillery Corps, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco.
 Headquarters, First Battalion, Field Artillery, 537 Twenty-fourth st., Oakland.
 Armory, Battery A, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Armory, Battery B, First Battalion, Field Artillery, 537 Twenty-fourth st., Oakland.
 Armory, Battery C, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Stockton.
 Armory, Hospital Corps Det., First Battalion, Field Artillery, 537 Twenty-fourth st., Oakland.
 Armory, Field Hospital No. 1, Exposition Park, Los Angeles.
 Armory, Ambulance Co. No. 1, Napa.

BANDS.

Coast Artillery Corps-----	San Francisco
Second Infantry-----	Chico
Fifth Infantry-----	San Francisco
Seventh Infantry-----	Pomona

Stations of Organizations, Naval Militia of California.

Headquarters, Room 607, 201 Sansome st., San Francisco, Cal.
 Band, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco, Cal.
 First Division, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco, Cal.
 Second Division, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco, Cal.
 Third Division, San Diego, Cal.
 Fourth Division, Santa Cruz, Cal.
 Fifth Division, Eureka, Cal.
 Sixth Division, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Seventh Division, Armory, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Eighth Division, Armory, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Engineer Division, Fourteenth and Mission sts., San Francisco, Cal.

APPENDIX E.

Dates of Organization of the Regiments, Companies, Troops, and
Naval Militia.

APPENDIX "E."

Dates of Organization of the Regiments, Companies, Troops, and Naval Militia.

Organization.	Location	Date Organized.
Signal Corps.		
Company B -----	San Francisco -----	Apr. 30, 1899
First Squadron of Cavalry.		
Headquarters -----	Sacramento -----	May 1, 1911
Troop A -----	Bakersfield -----	Mar. 4, 1911
Troop B -----	Sacramento -----	Jan. 17, 1913
Troop C -----	Salinas -----	Aug. 5, 1895
Troop D -----	Los Angeles -----	Aug. 9, 1895
Second Infantry.		
Headquarters -----	Sacramento -----	Dec. 9, 1895
Formed from consolidation of--		
First Artillery -----		Mar. 19, 1880
Eighth Infantry -----		Oct. 31, 1891
Company A -----	Chico -----	Dec. 7, 1895
Formed from consolidation of--		
Company A, 8th Infantry -----		Apr. 5, 1875
Company F, 8th Infantry -----		Oct. 17, 1891
Company B -----	Willow -----	Mar. 5, 1911
Company C (formerly Company C, 6th Infantry) -----	Fresno -----	June 15, 1885
Company D -----	Redding -----	June 19, 1909
Company E -----	Sacramento -----	Jan. 16, 1912
Company F -----	Woodland -----	Mar. 5, 1881
Company G -----	Sacramento -----	July 29, 1870
Company H -----	Tulare -----	Jan. 28, 1913
Company I -----	Oroville -----	June 30, 1910
Company K (formerly Company F, 6th Infantry) -----	Fresno -----	Jan. 26, 1888
Company L (formerly Company G, 6th Infantry) -----	Bakersfield -----	May 25, 1893
Company M (formerly Company I, 6th Infantry) -----	Hanford -----	Mar. 14, 1900
Fifth Infantry.		
Headquarters -----	Oakland -----	Nov. 26, 1887
Company A -----	Oakland -----	Sept. 1, 1861
Company B -----	San Jose -----	Aug. 30, 1863
Company C -----	Berkeley -----	Dec. 3, 1907
Company D -----	San Rafael -----	May 14, 1885
Company E -----	Santa Rosa -----	June 10, 1885
Company F -----	Oakland -----	Sept. 23, 1878
Company G -----	Alameda -----	June 1, 1893
Company H -----	Hayward -----	Apr. 29, 1909
Company I -----	Livermore -----	Apr. 20, 1900
Company K -----	Petaluma -----	May 8, 1909
Company L -----	Palo Alto -----	May 19, 1909
Company M -----	San Jose -----	May 15, 1909
Seventh Infantry.		
Headquarters -----	Los Angeles -----	Dec. 9, 1895
Formed from consolidation of--		
Seventh Infantry -----		May 5, 1888
Ninth Infantry -----		Feb. 8, 1890
Company A -----	Los Angeles -----	June 9, 1881
Company B -----	Los Angeles -----	Aug. 4, 1909
Company O -----	Los Angeles -----	July 18, 1894
Company D (formerly Company D, 9th Infantry) -----	Pomona -----	Oct. 28, 1887
Company E -----	Santa Monica -----	Mar. 1, 1912
Company F -----	Los Angeles -----	Sept. 24, 1906
Company G (formerly Company G, 9th Infantry) -----	Redlands -----	June 3, 1893
Company H -----	Long Beach -----	Dec. 21, 1904
Company I (formerly Company B, 7th Infantry) -----	Pasadena -----	Dec. 23, 1889
Company K (formerly Company E, 9th Infantry) -----	San Bernardino -----	Oct. 29, 1887
Company L -----	Santa Ana -----	Dec. 19, 1904
Company M (formerly Company C, 9th Infantry) -----	Riverside -----	Jan. 3, 1890
Machine Gun Company -----	Los Angeles -----	Sept. 30, 1913

Dates of Organization—Continued.

Organization.	Location	Date Organized.
Coast Artillery Corps.		
Headquarters	San Francisco	Apr. 19, 1909
First Company	San Francisco	Jan. 9, 1879
(Formerly Company H, 5th Infantry; formerly Company B, 1st Battalion, Coast Artillery; formerly Company G, 1st Infantry).		
Second Company	San Francisco	May 11, 1907
Formerly Company K, 5th Infantry, and formed from consolidation of Company A, 1st Battalion, Coast Artillery, formerly Company F, 1st Infantry, which was formed December 7, 1895, from consolidation of—		
Battery D, 2d Artillery.....		May 28, 1868
Battery F, 2d Artillery.....		Mar. 18, 1878
And Company D, 1st Battalion, Coast Artillery, formerly Company K, 1st Infantry, which was Battery E, Second Artillery		
		July 24, 1882
Third Company	San Francisco	Aug. 31, 1855
(Formerly Company I, 5th Infantry; formerly Company C, 1st Battalion, Coast Artillery; formerly Company C, 1st Infantry).		
Fourth Company	San Francisco	May 11, 1907
(Formerly Company M, 5th Infantry and formed from consolidation of Company D, 1st Infantry, which was formerly Company C, 3d Infantry, organized March 7, 1871, and Company F, 1st Infantry, which was formerly Company L, 1st Infantry, which was Company F, 1st Infantry, organized December 9, 1858).		
Fifth Company	San Diego	Dec. 7, 1895
Formerly Company B, 7th Infantry, and formed from consolidation of—		
Company A, 9th Infantry.....		Sept. 7, 1889
Company B, 9th Infantry.....		Oct. 12, 1881
Sixth Company	San Francisco	July 27, 1909
Seventh Company	San Francisco	July 28, 1909
Eighth Company	San Diego	May 16, 1910
Ninth Company	San Francisco	May 19, 1910
Tenth Company	San Francisco	Feb. 27, 1911
Eleventh Company	San Francisco	Mar. 11, 1911
Twelfth Company	San Francisco	Jan. 6, 1913
1st Battalion, Field Artillery.		
Headquarters	Oakland	Dec. 20, 1912
Battery A	Los Angeles	May 29, 1911
Battery B	Oakland	May 31, 1911
Battery C	Stockton	Dec. 14, 1912
Sanitary Units.		
Field Hospital, No. 1.....	Los Angeles	Jan. 1, 1913
Ambulance Company, No. 1.....	Napa	Jan. 1, 1913
Naval Militia.		
Headquarters	San Francisco	Oct. 21, 1891
First Division (formerly Company C).....	San Francisco	Sept. 3, 1891
Second Division (formerly Company D).....	San Francisco	Sept. 29, 1891
Third Division (formerly Company A).....	San Diego	Sept. 12, 1891
Fourth Division (formerly Company E).....	Santa Cruz	June 13, 1895
Fifth Division (formerly Company A, 10th Infantry).....	Eureka	Feb. 10, 1879
Sixth Division	Santa Barbara	July 10, 1897
Seventh Division	Los Angeles	May 10, 1907
(Formerly U. S. S. "Pinta" Detachment, Engineer Division; formerly Second Detachment, Engineer Division; formerly Second Engineer Division).		
Eighth Division	Los Angeles	Apr. 11, 1911
Engineer Division	San Francisco	May 10, 1907
(Formerly U. S. S. "Marion" Detachment, Engineer Division; formerly First Detachment, Engineer Division; formerly First Engineer Division).		

APPENDIX F.

Report of Brigadier General Robert Wankowski, First Brigade,
N. G. C., Commanding Red Forces, Joint Maneuver
Campaign, August 11-21, 1912.

APPENDIX "F."

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE.

NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, California, September 1, 1912.

From: Commanding General, Red Army.

To: Commanding General, Department of California, U. S. A.

Subject: Report of Red Forces During Maneuvers in California.

Pursuant to paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 12, Headquarters, Department of California, dated July 26, 1912, I herewith submit the following report of the military operations of the Red forces during the maneuvers held in California, August 11 to 21, 1912, inclusive.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters, Department of California, dated August 6, 1912, I was assigned to command the Red forces.

On August 11, 1912, I assumed command of the First Brigade, Sixth Division, Red Army, at Salinas, California, consisting of the following organizations:

Third Battalion, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A.

Second Infantry, National Guard of California.

Fifth Infantry, National Guard of California.

Seventh Infantry, National Guard of California.

Troops C and D, First Squadron Cavalry, National Guard of California.

**Battery A, Field Artillery, National Guard of California.

**First Battery, Field Artillery, National Guard of Utah.

Company A, Signal Corps, National Guard of Utah.

Detachment Company E, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 181, Headquarters Western Division, dated August 12, 1912, Captain Stephen O. Fuqua, U. S. Infantry, reported for duty.

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 86, Headquarters Department of California, dated August 9, 1912, Major William F. Lewis, Medical Corps, U. S. A., First Lieutenant Frank H. Adams, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., First Lieutenant James B. Nalle, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., and Second Lieutenant Walter S. Greacen, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., reported for duty.

On August 11, camp was established at El Toro ranch, about five miles from Salinas, the camp being named "Camp Forbes" in honor of The Adjutant General of California, Brigadier General E. A. Forbes.

The following staff was announced:

Chief of Staff—Captain Stephen O. Fuqua, U. S. Infantry.

Brigade Adjutant—Major Raymond I. Follmer, Adjutant General's Department, N. G. C.

Brigade Inspector—Major Lawrence D. Collins, Inspector General's Department, N. G. C.

Brigade Quartermaster—Second Lieutenant Walter S. Greacen, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A.

Brigade Commissary—First Lieutenant Frank H. Adams, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A.

Chief Surgeon—Major William F. Lewis, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Brigade Ordnance Officer—First Lieutenant James B. Nalle, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A.

Provost Marshal—Major George E. Heber, Quartermaster's Department, N. G. C.

Aide-de-Camp—First Lieutenant James K. Crum, Company F, Seventh Infantry, N. G. C.

Aide-de-Camp—First Lieutenant Harold H. Hearfield, Company D, Fifth Infantry, N. G. C.

** (Joined August 18, 1912, at Gilroy.)

Pursuant to section 2, paragraph VII, Maneuver Campaign Bulletin No. 1, Headquarters Department of California, dated August 1, 1912, the following Damage Board was appointed:

Captain S. Luke Howe, Quartermaster, Second Infantry, N. G. C.

Captain Miguel Estudillo, Company M, Seventh Infantry, N. G. C.

First Lieutenant Louis Soleliac, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A.

Before reaching Salinas I had telegraphed the brigade quartermaster to arrange for all incoming organizations to be assigned their places upon arriving in camp. Having been informed that such assignments had been made and that all units would be directed to their proper places by a Regular Army officer, I remained in Salinas until 6 o'clock p. m., in order to witness the detraining of the troops, the issuing of rations, etc. Through some misunderstanding on the part of the brigade quartermaster the troops camped in some confusion on the first night, which was straightened out the following day.

Camp Forbes was retained August 12 and 13. It was thought that these two days were to be set aside for the organization of the command, this being so stated in instructions given by Department Headquarters. Plans were therefore made to utilize this time in training and organizing the National Guard troops, but through some misunderstanding the Blue forces were permitted to reconnoiter the camp of the Red forces and conduct a reconnoissance in force problem while most of the state troops were busily engaged south of the Red camp solving deployment problems against an imaginary enemy. The announcement that hostilities commenced on the morning of August 12 and the presence of a Blue force within six miles of the Red camp practically changed the whole scheme of instruction planned for the state troops in their first camp.

(August 12 and 13.)

SPECIAL SITUATION.

SIXTH DIVISION, RED ARMY,
Monterey, Cal.,

11, August 12, 11 A. M.

The Commanding Officer,

First Brigade, Sixth Division, Red Army,
Near Salinas, Cal.

Sir:

Retain your present camp the 12th and 13th instants. Utilize those days to perfect the organization and training of your command.

About one regiment of the enemy's force is reported in camp at Salinas. You will not march against this force until further orders: but will at all times after 6 a. m., 12th inst., keep in observation of it and protect your camp against it.

Respectfully,

SIX,
Major General.

(Sent by cyclist.)

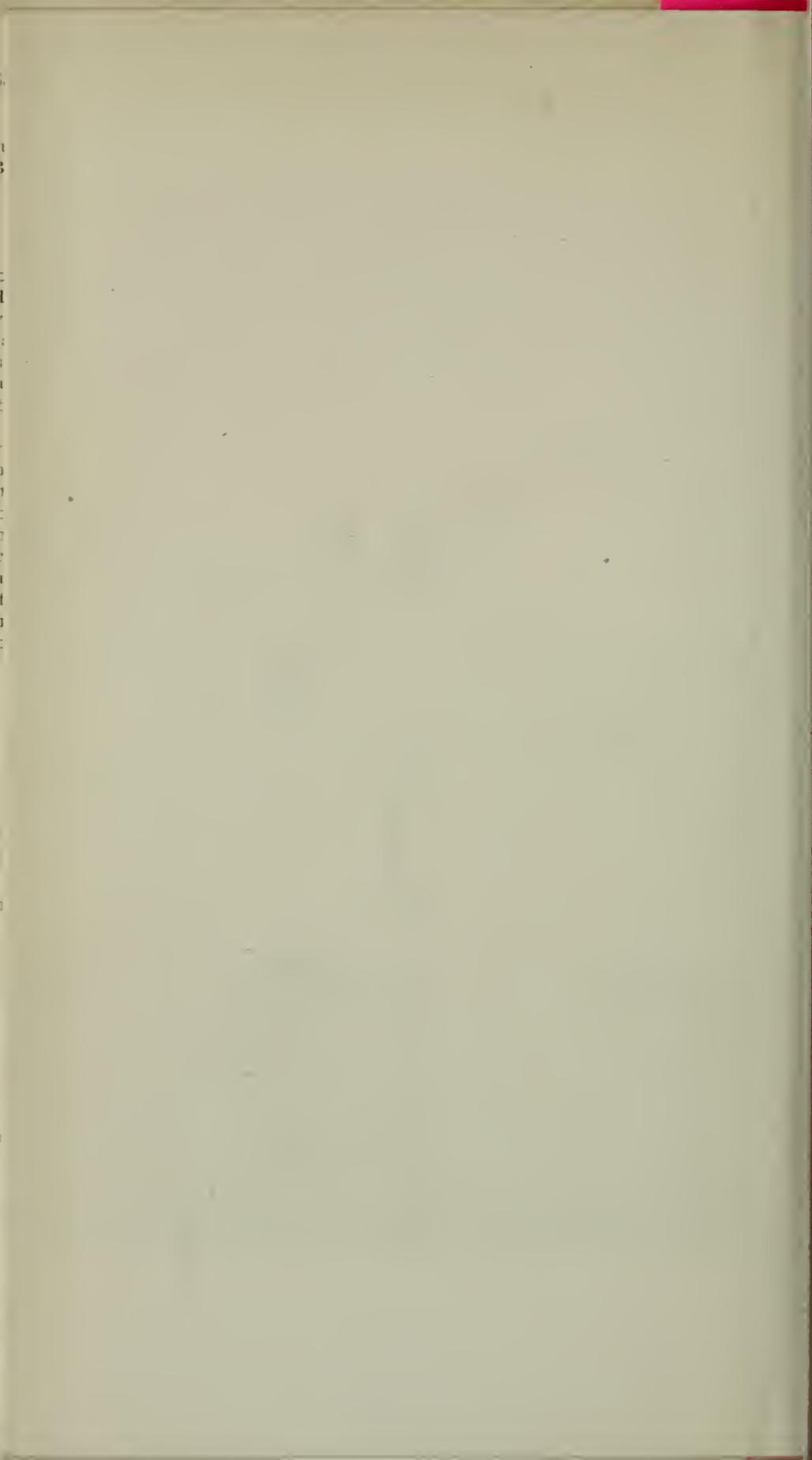
Acting under the above instructions, orders were issued on August 12, at 3:30 p. m., to the Second Battalion, Second Infantry, and one platoon Troop D, under Major Thomas, to establish an outpost along the general line, the north slope of Hill 700 (northeast of camp) westward across the Toro Creek valley to the heights beyond. To reconnoiter the Salinas River bridge and fords. That no patrols will cross the Salinas River. That the cavalry will return to camp for the night.



7

San Juan Rocks, Cal.
Aug 16th 1912

Wagon train of the "Red Army" at "San Juan Rocks," Cal.
Aug 16th 1912.



On account of the intermingling of the organizations in the first night's camp, and after consultation with the senior umpire, the forenoon was devoted to a "breaking camp, marching and pitching camp problem." Due to the condition noted and the problem worked out, the military situation was not taken up until the afternoon.

At 9:00 p. m. of same day orders were given for Troop C to leave camp at 5:00 a. m., the following day, marching towards Salinas and gain contact with and remain in observation of the enemy.

The state troops remaining in camp—Seventh Infantry (less one battalion), Second Infantry (less one battalion), and Fifth Infantry—were ordered south of the camp for instruction in deployment problems.

On August 13, at 7:45 a. m., four companies of the enemy's infantry were reported on the main road with machine gun platoon one half mile from Hill Town and one company infantry 300 yards south of county road at Hill Town.

It was later reported that about one regiment of the enemy was marching via Hill Town on the Salinas bridge. Owing to the fact that it was believed that the 12th and 13th of August were to be utilized in organizing the state troops and that the Reds had been directed by the senior umpire not to cross the Salinas River, the above report was taken to mean that the Blue troops were simply having a practice problem. As soon, however, as it was learned that this Blue movement was expected to be met by some action from the Reds, the battalion of the Twelfth Infantry was ordered to take the Salinas bridge, to hold same and to repair the destruction reported to have been committed by the Blue troops. The Blues, from reports of the umpires, were driven back towards Salinas after having done some damage to the larger of the Salinas River bridges.

At 8:15 a. m., orders were issued the Third Battalion, Twelfth Infantry, under Captain Clinton, to march at once via the Salinas road and gain and hold the Salinas River bridge, repairing whatever damage may have been done to the crossing.

(August 14.)

SPECIAL SITUATION.

The 13th of August a Red detachment is at Chualar (11 miles south of Salinas) in observation of part of the Blue defeated at Monterey and now reported at Soledad, 15 miles south of Chualar. The remainder of the defeated Blues (reported to be a regiment of infantry) is at Salinas. A Red brigade (First Brigade, Sixth Division, and certain additional troops) has reached the vicinity of Salinas (5 miles west of Salinas) from Monterey, in support of the Red forces at Chualar. The brigade is ordered by Red army headquarters to move to Salinas the following day (August 14) to drive out the Blue troops and more closely support the Chualar detachment. All rolling stock of the railroads has been taken along by the Blues in their retreat. Telegraph and telephone communication has been interrupted.

NOTE.—For the present the artillery will not be at the disposal of the brigade commander.

Orders were issued on August 13, at 8:30 p. m., for the brigade to march to Salinas the following day to drive out all Blue troops and to support the Chualar detachment. (See Exhibit A.)

On this date the brigade marched from Camp Forbes to the Salinas race track, a distance of about six miles.

The cavalry gained contact with the rear of the Blue column and from the reports received inflicted some damage upon the enemy.

Upon reaching the Salinas race track outposts were established consisting of one battalion of infantry, and the signal corps established a line of information connecting the reserve of the outpost with brigade headquarters.

(August 15.)

SPECIAL SITUATION.

SIXTH DIVISION, RED ARMY.

Monterey, Cal.,

14, August 12, 4:30 P. M.

To Commanding Officer,

First Brigade, Sixth Division, Red Army.

Salinas, Cal.

Sir:

It is rumored that scattered bands of the enemy are in the vicinity of Dumbarton P. O. and that the regiment retreating before you is backed up by his main force from the north. Move your command tomorrow to investigate these rumors.

Troops from this division will take your place at Salinas.

Respectfully,

SIX,

Major General.

(Sent by cyclist.)

Order was issued on August 14, at 8 p. m., for the brigade to march to Prunedale the following day. (See Exhibit B.)

The reasons for moving the brigade from Salinas to Langley's ranch over the Prunedale road were based upon the following estimate of the situation:

1. The direct road to San Juan was most favorable for a small force holding back a larger one; it was no nearer route than Nos. 2 and 3, below, for reaching Dumbarton, and it was the most difficult for wagons to cover. The only reason for taking this road was that the enemy, from our own reconnoissance, was on it, but the senior umpire of the Red forces directed that we not consider this fact, but base our estimate solely on the fact of the new formation furnished in the situation, *i. e.*, that scattered bands of the enemy were reported in the neighborhood of Dumbarton.

2. The direct road to Dumbarton over the mountains was nearer in point of distance than No. 3 road, below, but considering the favorable defensive positions for the enemy and the general character of the roadbed and grades, this route was not looked upon with favor.

3. The Prunedale road, considering the disadvantages of Nos. 1 and 2, above, seemed to offer the best results and was selected.

On this date the brigade marched from Salinas race track to Langley's ranch, a distance of about 10 miles.

One troop of cavalry reported having captured a detachment of Blue mounted orderlies.

Upon reaching Langley's ranch outposts were established, consisting of one battalion of infantry.

(August 16.)

SPECIAL SITUATION.

SIXTH DIVISION, RED ARMY.

Salinas, Cal.,

15, August 12, 4 P. M.

The Commanding Officer,

First Brigade, Sixth Division.

Sir:

Enemy moved south from Soledad by rail last night, destroying bridges and track there. Railway has been repaired by our troops from Monterey to Salinas River south of Castroville where bridge over the river has been destroyed. Our men at work building new bridge.

A locomotive and some flat cars have been landed from our ships at Monterey.



Mess on the March at 1912 Joint Maneuvers.

It is reported from Castroville that the enemy is at Hollister, east of San Juan. Army commander orders advance on San Juan via San Juan and Gilroy. Move your command to San Juan tomorrow.

I will follow with Sixth Division as soon as Third Brigade arrives from Monterey.

Respectfully,

SIX,
Major General.

(Sent by cyclist.)

Orders were issued on August 15, at 8:00 p. m., for the brigade to move to San Juan the following day. (See Exhibit C.)

On this date the brigade marched from Langley's ranch to San Juan, a distance of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Upon reaching San Juan outposts were established, consisting of one battalion of infantry.

(August 17.)

SPECIAL SITUATION.

SIXTH DIVISION, RED ARMY,
Salinas, Cal.,

16, August 12, 4 P. M.

To Commanding Officer,

First Brigade, Sixth Division,
San Juan, Cal.

Railway bridge near Castroville unfinished. Sixth Division concentrating here. Will move as soon as supply route by rail is open to Castroville. Move your brigade to Sargent tomorrow and repair railway thence toward Pajaro.

SIX,
Major General.

(Communicated by telegraph.)

Orders were issued on August 16, at 7:30 p. m., for the brigade to march to Sargent the following day. (See Exhibit D.)

On this date the brigade marched from San Juan to Sargent, a distance of about 7 miles.

On nearing Sargent the advance guard became engaged with the enemy. The Second Infantry was sent forward to reinforce the advance guard and to drive the enemy from his position. The Fifth Infantry was ordered to leave the main road and to advance on Sargent via the railroad. This latter movement, taken in connection with the reinforced advance, so flanked the enemy that he was compelled to retire, which permitted the Red force to accomplish its mission, *i. e.*, to march on Sargent.

Upon reaching Sargent outposts were established, consisting of one regiment of infantry (less 1 battalion).

(August 18.)

SPECIAL SITUATION.

SIXTH DIVISION, RED ARMY,
Salinas, Cal.,

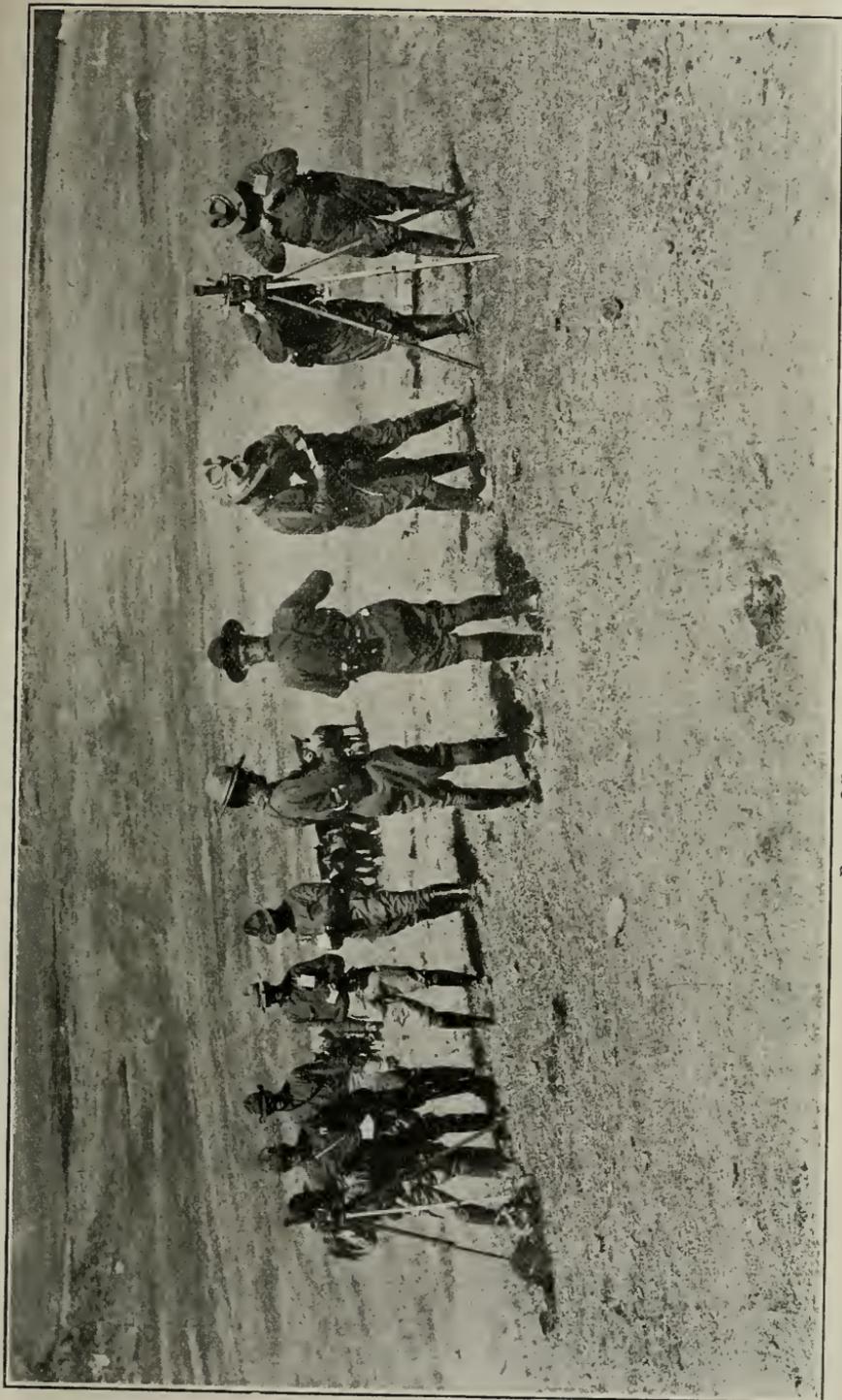
17, August 12, 4 P. M.

To Commanding Officer,

First Brigade, Sixth Division,
Sargent's Station, Cal.

Enemy reported in force at Morgan Hill. Tomorrow our Fifth Division marches on Castroville and this division on San Juan. Railway open from Monterey to Castroville. Move your brigade to Gilroy tomorrow.

SIX,
Major General.



Battery Officers Taking Observations.

Orders were issued on August 17, at 7:30 p. m., for the brigade to march to Gilroy the following day. (See Exhibit E.)

On this date the brigade marched from Sargent to Gilroy, a distance of about six miles.

Upon reaching Gilroy outposts were established, consisting of one regiment of infantry (less 1 battalion).

At Gilroy, Battery A, Field Artillery, National Guard of California, and First Battery, Field Artillery, National Guard of Utah, joined the brigade.

Pursuant to instructions from Headquarters Maneuver Campaign, the Detachment Company E, United States Signal Corps, was detached from the brigade and ordered to report to the chief umpire at Coyote.

(August 19.)

SPECIAL SITUATION.

SIXTH DIVISION, RED ARMY.

San Juan, Cal.

18, August 12, 5 P. M.

To Commanding Officer,

First Brigade, Sixth Division,

Gilroy, Cal.

Tomorrow our Fifth Division marches on Pajaro and this division on Sargent's; the Third Division on Castroville, and the Fourth on Salinas. Advance Depot at Sargent's. Army commander intends to use Santa Cruz as landing point and advance base as soon as San Jose has been captured. March your command on Morgan Hill tomorrow.

SIX.

Major General.

Orders were issued on August 18, at 8:30 p. m., for the brigade to march to Morgan Hill the following day. (See Exhibit F.)

The route selected was based on the estimate given under the heading "The Marches from Gilroy to Morgan Hill and from Morgan Hill to Coyote," under date of August 20. Orders were given for turning off of the main highway after the column had cleared the initial point.

On this date the brigade marched from Gilroy to Morgan Hill, a distance of about 15 miles.

The march on Morgan Hill was so conducted that the enemy was forced to give up his position and rapidly retreat to the north, thus permitting the Red force to accomplish its mission, *i. e.*, "to march on Morgan Hill," without the necessity of an engagement and its consequent losses.

Upon reaching Morgan Hill outposts were established consisting of one regiment of infantry (less 1 battalion).

(August 20.)

SPECIAL SITUATION.

SIXTH DIVISION, RED ARMY,

Sargent, Cal..

19, August 12, 5 P. M.

To Commanding Officer,

First Brigade, Sixth Division,

Morgan Hill, Cal.

Tomorrow our Fifth Division marches via Foothill road (and Foothill road runs via Freedom and east of Corralitor) on Gilroy and this division on San Martin, the Third Division on Castroville and Fourth on San Juan. Spy reports that enemy hastily assembled and in strength about equal to yourself is at Coyote. Advance tomorrow and drive him back, thus opening the way to San Jose.

SIX.

Major General.



California Battery of Field Artillery in Action, Joint Maneuvers of 1912.

Orders were issued on August 19, at 8:30 p. m., for the brigade to advance to Coyote the following day and drive the enemy back, opening the way to San Jose. (See Exhibit G.)

Written memorandum orders were also issued to Major Holtum's battalion of the Fifth Infantry. "To screen the movement of the main body on the Llagas River road by taking up an advance guard formation on the main highway and simulate an advance on Coyote and then to take the trail near Madrone and to join the rear of the main body."

The action at Coyote developed and progressed in accordance with the orders issued by the Red commander. As the history of this action will be reported in all probability in great detail by the umpires, no detailed account is here given. However, it is thought best to present the intentions of the Red commander just before recall, which were as follows:

As soon as it was definitely learned that the Blues were reinforcing the entrenched ridge facing the Red firing line and that it was the Blue intention to make a determined stand on this ridge it was decided that as soon as the general cessation of hostilities would permit and the grass fires were no longer an obstacle to an advance, to hold the attention of the Blue firing line by a determined fire fight all along the line, to throw Major Wilson's battalion of the Second Infantry (which had been ordered to remain at the artillery position as a part of the general reserve) and one company of the Twelfth Infantry around the south and east slopes of Signal Hill to the point where one company of the Twelfth Infantry had already gained and from that position to advance against and crush the Blue left flank and to hold the Fifth Infantry in reserve intact for future contingencies.

On this date the brigade marched from Morgan Hill to Coyote, a distance of about 17 miles.

The Marches from Gilroy to Morgan Hill and from Morgan Hill to Coyote.

The decision not to follow the main highway through the valley was in general based upon the following estimate of the situation:

(a) The enemy's outpost line at Morgan Hill was reported as covering the main highway just north of the Llagas River. It was estimated that if the enemy intended to hold in check the advancing Red force he would be compelled to prepare to meet an advance from the main highway, consequently an advance from the hills would most likely cause him to abandon his mission.

(b) The movements off of the main highway had the disadvantage of causing the troops to be at times in valleys commanded by prominent heights to either side, but this was also true to a great degree of the main valley highway. In order to thoroughly protect the column over the route taken, the cavalry was given an independent mission and ordered to report on each ridge which overlooked the roadway. These ridges had been numbered by the Chief of Staff and explained to the cavalry commander so that the messages sent by the latter simply announced, "Number one clear of the enemy," "Number two clear of the enemy," etc. The bad features of the route taken were well known beforehand and careful study had been given to overcome the difficulties which might be encountered. Like most cases where difficulties can be expected, if plans are made to overcome them in advance, they really do not seem to be serious obstacles.

(c) A movement by the main highway would probably have caused the Reds to be committed to either a frontal attack or to attempt a flank movement in plain view and possibly within rifle fire of the enemy's trenches.

(d) Should the Blues be found in superior force and the Reds driven back, the hills offered a better opportunity for holding the Blues in check.

(e) The hills offered a more favorable terrain for the deployment of the Red force for an attack—the general mission of the Reds.

(f) A Blue artillery position covering the main valley highway would have caused the Reds to deploy at great distances from the Blue position. The advance of the Reds would then have been unusually slow, with an additional hindrance that the terrain in the valley was not well suited for deployments and offensive action.

In addition to the fact that the flat valley offered no screen from the hills, the fences and cultivated land adjacent to the road would have made deployments most difficult to accomplish. Again, if the character of the ground for two or three miles south of Coyote east and west of the main highway be studied, it will be noted that on the west of the road lies Coyote swamp and on the east Coyote Creek; practically dry but swampy land lies adjacent to it.

(g) The routes selected were longer than the main valley highway, to wit:

Gilroy to Morgan Hill, main highway-----	9½ miles.
Gilroy to Morgan Hill, route taken-----	14 miles.
Morgan Hill to Coyote, main highway-----	8 miles.
Morgan Hill to Coyote, route taken-----	15½ miles.

It is believed, however, that the Red force reached its destination at Morgan Hill and would have accomplished its mission at Coyote in less time and with less losses than if the shorter road had been selected.

(h) Considering the base of the Red troops and their supporting Division, there seemed to be no risk whatever in marching two or three miles from the main highway while observing the same with patrols.

(i) It was estimated that it would be almost suicidal to march a column of troops up the main highway against an enemy of approximately equal strength in position, and probably entrenched, on the heights overlooking Coyote. It was estimated that the enemy would hold these heights and if this should be the case the Reds would have to seek the hills in order to dislodge the Blues. It was thought that this movement to one flank or the other might have to be made under the enemy's fire so it was deemed best to get the Reds into the hills before contact with the Blues was gained. Should the Blues be in position in the valley near Coyote, the Reds in the hills would have the advantage. Should the Blues be in position in the hills the Reds would certainly be at no disadvantage in being there also.

(j) The Blues, by the very nature of the situation, were compelled to cover the three road systems from Morgan Hill to Coyote, to wit: the road east of the valley, the main valley route, and the Llagas River road. An advance by the Reds along the main valley route would have placed both flanks of the Blues nearer supporting distance against an attack from the Reds marching via this route. It was believed that the main valley route offered less chance of success for the Reds with a mission, "To drive an enemy of approximately equal strength back from the Coyote section." The road east of the main valley was eliminated from serious consideration on account of the Red base and the fact that this route was impracticable for artillery and wagons.

(k) The route selected seemed to promise most difficulty for the enemy to meet. It was estimated that the enemy, of the three routes available, would prefer the Reds to advance up the main valley highway. In order to screen the movement selected, one battalion was given the mission to take up an advance guard formation on the main highway and simulate an advance on Coyote and then to take the trail near Madrone and join the rear of the main column. This battalion accomplished its mission and arrived in the main body before 1 o'clock and was assigned to the reserve at 1:30 o'clock.

(l) The plan, in connection with the movement made, was to hold the Red force together, so that when it became necessary to strike, the whole command would be in hand for this purpose. It will be noted that at least an hour before "recall" the Red army was concentrated on the "battlefield" and that its commander was present in person and actually commanding the entire Red force.

(m) Weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the routes open for selection for an advance on Coyote, the Red commander and his consulting staff all agreed that the one chosen promised the best chances for the successful accomplishment of the Red army's mission. Again, if the movement be measured by the results obtained, it is believed that the "estimate of the situation" made on the night of August 19, and outlined in general above, was not far wrong.



California Field Artillery on the March, Maneuvers of 1912.

On August 20, at the time when "recall" was sounded, at 2 o'clock p. m., the Red forces were distributed as follows:

Infantry.

Firing line -----23 companies.

Firing line, supports--- 1 company.

(Major Wilson's battalion of the Second Infantry had been ordered to remain near the artillery position as a part of the reserve.)

Reserves -----16 companies.

(300-500 yards from firing line.)

Artillery and Cavalry.

One battery in position to fire on supports and reserves coming to reinforce the Blue line and the other battery near by ready to go into position.

Two troops covering the left flank of the infantry line and operating against the right flank of the Blue infantry line.

(August 21.)

On this date, the brigade, with the exception of the Third Battalion, Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., pursuant to Orders No. 4, Headquarters Maneuver Campaign, Department of California, broke camp and entrained for their respective home stations.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Cavalry.

The cavalry was used both as independent and as advanced cavalry, proving most efficient in scouting and in keeping the brigade commander in touch with the situation in front. Not a single cavalryman was detached from the organizations for orderly duty or for any other work, thus keeping the cavalry united and at full working strength at all times.

Artillery.

The position in column, when marching, was determined by asking this question when estimating the situation and deciding on the march order, to wit: "In case of action how much of the force will be needed in the firing line and how much in the reserve?" When this was determined upon the artillery was assigned in column to march between those subdivisions, which, if contact came, would place it in the normal position for going into action.

The artillery was in action only on the last day of the maneuvers. Its first position was taken for shrapnel fire on the Blue infantry trenches and its second position was immediately behind the Red infantry firing line to fire on more distant Blue positions, to prevent large reinforcements from joining the Blue lines immediately facing the Red infantry, and to be ready to fire on the retreating Blue infantry as soon as it was forced to leave its position, thus hoping to turn its retreat into a rout.

Signal Corps.

The Signal Corps, during most of the maneuvers, was left for instruction purposes, in the hands of the Regular Army instructor, who was told to lay out a course for the company and to work along the lines most needed.

On the last day of the maneuvers the company established wireless stations, connecting the advance troops with the main body, but in this work it was, owing to conditions, unable to accomplish anything. During the engagement it was ordered to lay lines of information connecting the Red commander with the various elements of the command but this was not completed before recall.

Mounted Scouts.

The employment of mounted scouts with infantry organizations proved most valuable in communicating information obtained. Instead of organizing them by details, it would be much better to make them, in each regiment, into a separate body under the command of a commissioned officer, by which method much better and more efficient service could be obtained.

Field Hospital and Ambulance Companies.

The Red army was organized without either a field hospital or an ambulance company. No ambulances were attached or supplied to the brigade for the first three days of the maneuvers, and then only upon special and urgent request, one ambulance was shipped by freight from the Presidio of Monterey. This lack of facilities necessitated the sick or injured to, at times, be carried in the company wagons and was far from satisfactory or proper.

Lack of Water Supply.

The lack of a sufficient water supply on the various camp sites selected for the Red forces caused great inconveniences to the troops and at times was actually a hardship. At Camp Forbes, where the troops were camped for two days, and which camp was prearranged, the lack of sufficient water was very apparent and considered inexcusable. Upon an investigation and report by the Brigade Surgeon, telegraphic request was made of the Maneuver Commander to change the camp site, which request was granted. However, before this was put into operation enough water was obtained, by means of hauling same in water wagons from Salinas (5 miles distant) and the windmills fortunately furnishing a sufficient supply to last the two days. At Langley's ranch the supply was also inadequate, the same having to be hauled a distance of nearly two miles by most of the organizations. Sargent was the only place, after leaving Salinas, that offered any water for washing purposes, and then only for a limited number of men. When so much stress is laid on the matter of cleanliness and sanitation by medical officers and where the camp sites are known in advance by higher authority, the matter of sufficient and proper water supply should be given more attention. It is firmly believed that the lack of water for washing purposes caused, to a very large extent, the cases of sore feet which developed on the marches.

Condition of Camp Sites.

The camp sites, as a whole, occupied by the Red forces were left in a dirty, and in some cases, in a filthy condition by troops who had apparently occupied them the day previous. Serious sickness was only prevented by reason of the fact that these camp sites were occupied by the Red forces but a very short time.

Rations.

In the matter of rations, it is believed that the subsistence of the Red forces, as to the periods for which rations were drawn, should have been placed in the hands of the brigade commander, or if the military problems prevented this, he should have been informed as to what these periods were to be. It is also believed that the present system of issuing rations is not well adapted to National Guard troops and that better results can be obtained by the brigade commissary dealing with regimental and other organization commissaries rather than issuing rations direct to companies. It is recommended that in future maneuvers the brigade commissary accompany the brigade in the field and not have him act for both forces as in the present maneuvers. The method of transporting commissary supplies by rail to points in advance of the brigade resulted, on one occasion, in the wagons of the troops on outpost duty being unable to reach the point of issue until after it was closed and en route to the next station, causing a shortage in rations for those particular troops and compelling them to buy sufficient for their use in the open market.

Transportation.

The system of handling the troops on their homeward journey was far from satisfactory, there not being enough track facilities at Coyote for handling so many troops and it being inexpedient to entrain all the troops in one day. The schedule of departure as provided and the actual time of departure varied from three hours to nine hours, with not a single train leaving anywhere near schedule time. The same applies in a great measure also when the troops detrained at Salinas on the date of arrival. In some cases the troops did not reach their camp until after midnight, necessitating great inconvenience. The manner of routing the troops from their



Battery A, California Field Artillery, at Joint Maneuvers of 1912.

home stations to Salinas was in some cases very poorly arranged. The failure of the railroad companies to place the troops at their home stations on time cost the state one extra day's pay for all officers, enlisted men and wagon teams arriving at their organization rendezvous after midnight of August 21. It is recommended that for future maneuvers, where contracts are made with railroad companies for transporting troops, a train schedule of running time under forfeiture be inserted.

It is also recommended that officers of the Quartermaster's Department be detailed to work out the problems of entraining and detraining and that officers from this department be detailed with the troops in the field, in order that questions pertaining to that department can be answered definitely and to assume responsibilities when occasions arise.

Wagon Trains.

Considering the very short notice given by the Maneuver Quartermaster to organize a wagon train, it is thought that the transportation obtained was very good and that it performed its functions exceedingly well. The wagons were of all patterns and sizes, with beds to correspond, making it very difficult to properly load same. The state should have sufficient wagons to transport all troops, as the method of hiring same from civilians is far from satisfactory. The only complaint came from the teamsters that their teams could not be properly subsisted on the government allowance of forage, there being too much grain and not enough hay. This complaint was just, in view of the fact that the animals hired were of the draft class and required more hay than the government allowance provided, which was later remedied by the purchase, with state authority, of additional hay.

Ammunition.

The number of rounds of ammunition issued per man was more than sufficient for all purposes. It is recommended that for future maneuvers, instead of issuing the total number of rounds to be used by each organization, at one time, that ammunition wagons accompany the troops on the march and issue the ammunition as provided for in Field Service Regulations.

Several accidents occurred throughout the various camps by reason of the explosion of blank cartridges which could have been avoided by a little more attention on the part of company commanders. It is recommended that section 33, Regulations for Field Maneuvers, 1910, be amended for future maneuvers, by having inspections also made *after* all field exercises to ascertain that no ball or *blank* cartridges are in possession of the men.

Marching Shoes.

In the matter of marching shoes, the maneuvers conclusively showed the necessity of issuing shoes to the state troops. This was done before maneuvers but the shoes being entirely new caused a good many cases of sore feet. It is recommended that shoes be issued before maneuvers and worn thirty days in order to properly fit the men's feet. Measurements should be taken and shoes fitted as prescribed by regulations at the time of enlistment and the records changed from time to time if subsequent fittings render changes necessary.

Veterinarian and Horseshoer.

A veterinarian and a horseshoer were also much needed in the brigade. A veterinarian was furnished the Red forces the last two days of the maneuvers and then only by engaging the services of a civilian and paying for the same from state appropriations. A study of the Militia Law and the organization of the National Guard of California would have shown the necessity of making some provision for the above. For future maneuvers it is recommended that the Chief Surgeon and the Maneuver Quartermaster be charged with the responsibilities of seeing that both forces be supplied with the necessary personnel and equipment as pertaining to their respective departments.

Case of Smallpox.

On the night of August 14 a mild case of smallpox developed in Company H, Second Infantry, which was diagnosed as such after a consultation of the Chief Surgeon and the regimental surgeons. The case was immediately reported to the health authorities of Salinas and permission obtained to remove the patient to the county hospital, where he was sent with his entire equipment. The matter was reported to the Maneuver Commander, also to the Chief Surgeon, Maneuver Campaign, and the Chief Surgeon, Western Division. Upon recommendation of the Chief Surgeon, and by direction of the Brigade Commander, Company H was ordered to be vaccinated. The Chief Surgeon was also directed to secure 2,500 units vaccine virus to vaccinate the entire command. Inasmuch as a number of the men were unwilling to be vaccinated, a decision was requested of the Commanding General, Maneuver Campaign, as to making the vaccination compulsory. This decision was received on August 17, and was to the effect that the National Guard troops would not be compelled to be vaccinated but advised to do so. A total of thirty-six in the brigade were vaccinated, thirty-one of these being from the Second Infantry. The men vaccinated did not suffer any ill effects from the same and none had to be excused from any duty.

Umpires.

In view of the fact that umpires are very apt to ride at the head of a column of troops and their work requiring them to be at the point where troops are first deployed, it is recommended that in future maneuvers all umpires wear the hat band insignia of the army with which they are serving and that they carry on their person a white band which they will attach to their hats when they deem it essential to announce their presence or to use their authority. This scheme would in a great measure do away with the complaints so frequently heard that umpires, marked with white hat bands, expose positions and movements of the troops. All Blue forces should also be required to wear blue hat bands.

The scheme of communicating the decisions of the umpires to the troops needs much revision and should be changed. Rocket signals of some kind should be arranged to announce a cessation of hostilities, the necessity of which was made very apparent on the last day of the maneuvers when it seemed impossible to impart this information to the supports advancing to reinforce the Blue position on the west of the Coyote Valley. A bomb signal of some kind should be arranged to indicate the "recall." Commanders of the opposing sides should be kept in touch with the various decisions of the umpires as to whether or not troops can advance, which information was lacking as far as the Red commander was concerned on the last day of the maneuvers and which caused some confusion, it being necessary at times to send staff officers to ascertain why certain troops were not advancing or not taking other positions.

The discussions as provided for in paragraph 15, Regulations for Field Maneuvers, 1910, were not held, and it is recommended that in future maneuvers these be made a part of the maneuvers. It would have been very instructive and more beneficial if a discussion could have been had covering the movements of both Blue and Red forces on the last day of the maneuvers.

Method of Issuing Orders.

Commanding officers and their adjutants were assembled at brigade headquarters each evening, at which time the military situation was explained, copies of field orders for the movement the following day issued, memorandum of orders concerning camp routine dictated, etc.

The halt order was issued daily while on the march and just before going into camp, the advance guard being detailed for outpost duty. On receipt of this order all organization commanders sent forward an officer who rode ahead to the camp and there got in touch with the brigade quartermaster, who explained the camp site and assigned places to the organizations. The officers sent forward would meet the incoming organizations and direct them to their proper places.



Battery B, California Field Artillery, at Joint Maneuvers of 1912.

A Field Officer of the Day was detailed daily, who, in addition to his general duties, was charged with the inspection and report of the outpost, inspection of all latrines and kitchens in camp and inspection of the camp site after breaking each morning.

Future Maneuvers.

It is recommended that future maneuvers be planned longer in advance of the time at which they are to be held so that state troops can be given at least three months' notice of what is expected of them and that they be informed as to the exact dates of the maneuvers in order that their summer vacations can be arranged in advance of the time set aside for maneuvers. The latter provision is absolutely necessary in order to insure a good attendance.

It is also recommended that some restrictions as to movements of troops be made so that after the day's march and troops have arrived in camp no bodies larger than patrols be permitted to advance in the direction of the enemy and that no marching be permitted before six o'clock a. m.

It is also recommended that the first two or three days of future maneuvers be set aside for the organization of the command, extended order drill, minor problems, military courtesy, etc., and that no long marches be made before the fourth or fifth day.

I can not close this report without expressing my thorough appreciation to the officers and men of the brigade for their untiring zeal, their cheerful compliance with orders, their willingness to properly perform a soldier's duty and their excellent deportment, all of which combined to make the maneuvers of 1912 the best in the history of the National Guard of California. Their work and the results obtained demonstrated the fact that the brigade is an efficient organization and can be put into field service at any time.

I wish also to especially express my appreciation to Captain Stephen O. Fuqua, U. S. A., Chief of Staff, for his very able and earnest efforts, his thorough military knowledge and his loyal assistance.

ROBERT WANKOWSKI,
Brigadier General, N. G. C.

(7 enclosures.)

EXHIBIT A.

FIELD ORDERS,
No. 4.

Troops.

- (a) Independent Cavalry:
Captain Fulle.
Trs. C & D, 1st Sq. Cav.
- (b) Advance Troops:
Col. Smith.
5th Inf.
- (c) Advance Guard:
Major Cole,
1st Bn. 7th Inf.
- (d) Main body—in order
of march:
7th Inf. (less 1 Bn.).
2d Inf.
3d Bn. 12th Inf.
Co. A, Signal Corps.
Det. Hosp. Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE
6th Division, Red Army,
Camp Forbes, Salinas, Cal.,
13, Aug. 12, 8:30 P. M.

1. A detachment of Blue troops, defeated today at MONTEREY, is now reported at SOLEDAD. The remainder of the defeated Blues (reported without one regiment of infantry) is at SALINAS. Red troops hold CHUALAR.

2. The brigade will march to SALINAS tomorrow to drive out all Blue troops and to support the CHUALAR detachment.

3. (a) The independent cavalry will leave camp at 4:30 a. m., marching through SALINAS and via the SALINAS-NATIVIDAD road and gain contact with and remain in observation of the enemy.

(b) The advance troops will clear the northern exit of EL TORO ranch at 4:45 a. m., marching via SALINAS-MONTEREY road and drive the enemy out of SALINAS.

(c) The advance guard will clear the northern exit of EL TORO ranch at 5:30 a. m., marching via SALINAS-MONTEREY road.

(d) The main body will follow the advance guard at 800 yards.

4. The field train will follow the main body at $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

5. The brigade commander will be at the head of the main body.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wankowski:

STEPHEN O. FUQUA,
Captain, U. S. Inf.
Chief of Staff.

Copies to Captain Fulle, Colonel Smith, Major Cole, Commanding Officer, 7th Inf., 2d Inf., 3d Bn. 12th Inf., Signal Corps, Det. Hosp. Corps, and to staff; to outpost commander by mounted messenger; to General Six by wire.

EXHIBIT B.

FIELD ORDERS.

No. 6.

Troops.

(a) Advance Guard:

Major Midgley,
2d Bn. 7th Inf.
Prov. Sq. Cav.

(b) Main body—in order of march:

7th Inf. (less 1 Bn.).
5th Inf.
3d Bn. 12th Inf.
2d Inf. (less 1 Bn.).
Co. A, Signal Corps.
Det. Hosp. Corps.

(c) Rear Guard:

Major White,
1st Bn. 2d Inf.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE

6th Division, Red Army.

Race Track, Salinas, Cal.,

14, Aug. 12, 8 P. M.

1. It is rumored that scattered bands of the enemy are in the vicinity of DUMBARTON. The retreating Blue regiment is in supporting distance of its main force from the north.

2. The brigade will march tomorrow on Prunedale.

3. (a) The advance guard will clear the eastern exit of the RACE TRACK at 7 a. m., patrolling the NATIVIDAD-DUMBARTON road.

(b) The main body will follow the advance guard at 800 yards.

(c) The rear guard will follow the field train.

The troops on outpost will take their proper position in the column as it passes the outpost line.

4. The field train will follow close on the main body.

5. The brigade commander will be at the head of the main body.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wankowski.

STEPHEN O. FUQUA.

Captain, U. S. Inf.,

Chief of Staff.

Copies to Major Midgley, Commanding Officers Prov. Sq. Cav., 7th Inf., 5th Inf., 3d Bn. 12th Inf., Signal Corps, Det. Hosp. Corps, and to staff; to outpost commander by mounted messenger; to General Six by wire.

EXHIBIT C.

FIELD ORDERS,
No. 7.

Troops.

- (a) Advance Guard:
Major Wethern
2d Bn. 5th Inf.
Prov. Sq. Cav.
- (b) Main body—in order
of march:
5th Inf. (less 1 Bn.)
3d Bn. 12th Inf.
2d Inf. (less 1 Co.)
7th Inf.
Co. A, Signal Corps.
- (c) Rear Guard:
Captain King,
Co. H, 2d Inf.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE
6th Division, Red Army,
Camp near Prunedale, Cal.,
15, Aug. 12, S P. M.

1. The enemy reported last night at SOLEDAD had moved south.

The enemy in our front was reported this afternoon at HOLLISTER east of SAN JUAN. Our troops hold SALINAS.

2. The brigade will move to SAN JUAN tomorrow.

3. (a) The advance guard will clear the northwest exit of camp at 6 a. m., marching via the DUMBARTON-SAN JUAN road.

(b) The main body will follow the advance guard at 800 yards.

(c) The rear guard will follow the field train.

The troops on outpost will take their proper position in the column as it passes the outpost line.

4. The field train will follow the main body at $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

5. The brigade commander will be at the head of the main body.

By command of Brig. Gen. Waukowsky:

STEPHEN O. FUQUA,
Captain, U. S. Inf.,
Chief of Staff.

Copies to Major Wethern, Commanding Officer, Prov. Sq. Cav., 5th Inf., 3d Bn., 12th Inf., 2d Inf., 7th Inf., Signal Corps, Det. Hosp. Corps, Rear Guard, and to staff; to outpost commander by messenger; to General Six by cyclist.

EXHIBIT D.

FIELD ORDERS,
No. 8.

Troops.

(a) Advance Guard:

Captain Clinton,
3d Bn. 12th Inf.
Prov. Sq. Cav.

(b) Main body—in order
of march:

2d Inf. (less 1 Co.).
7th Inf.
5th Inf.
Co. A, Signal Corps.
Det. Hosp. Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE
6th Division, Red Army,
San Juan, Cal.,
16, Aug. 12, 7:30 P. M.

1. The enemy was reported this morning on the SAN JUAN-SARGENT road marching toward SARGENT. Our division is concentrated at SALINAS.

2. The brigade will march to SARGENT tomorrow.

3. (a) The advance guard will clear the road junction about one half mile west on road paralleling north side of camp at 6 a. m., marching via the SAN JUAN-SARGENT road.

(b) The main body will follow the advance guard at 800 yards.

The troops on outpost will take their proper position in the column as it passes the outpost line.

4. The field train, escorted by one company, 2d Inf., will follow the main body at $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

5. The brigade commander will be at the head of the main body.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wankowski:

STEPHEN O. FUQUA,
Captain, U. S. Inf.
Chief of Staff.

Copies to Captain Clinton, Commanding Officer, Prov. Sq. Cav., 2d Inf., 5th Inf., 7th Inf., 3d Bn. 12th Inf., Signal Corps, Det. Hosp. Corps, and to staff; to outpost commander by mounted messenger; to General Six by wire.

EXHIBIT E.

FIELD ORDERS.

No. 9.

Troops.

- (a) Independent Cavalry;
 Captain Fulle,
 Tps. C & D, 1st Sq. Cav.
- (b) Advance Guard:
 Col. Bond.
 2d Inf. (less 1 Bn.).
- (c) Main body—in order
 of march:
 1 Bn. 2d Inf.
 7th Inf.
 5th Inf.
 3d Bn., 12th Inf. (less 1 Co.).
 Co. A, Signal Corps,
 Det. Hosp. Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE

6th Division, Red Army.

Sargent, Cal.,

17, Aug. 12. 7:30 P. M.

1. The enemy is reported in force at MORGAN HILL. The Blue detachment of about one regiment was defeated this morning and has retired towards GILROY. Tomorrow our fifth division marches on CASTROVILLE and the sixth division on SAN JUAN.

2. The brigade will march to GILROY tomorrow.

3. (a) The independent cavalry will clear the initial point, the bridge near the western exit of camp, at 5:30 a. m., scouting towards GILROY, and locate the enemy.

(b) The advance guard will clear the initial point at 5:45 a. m., marching via the SARGENT-GILROY road.

(c) The main body will follow the advance guard at 800 yards.

The troops on outpost will take their proper position in column as it passes the outpost line.

4. The field train, escorted by one company, 12th Inf., will follow the main body at $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

5. The brigade commander will be with the reserve of the advance guard until 7 a. m.; thereafter at the head of the main body.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wankowski:

STEPHEN O. FUQUA.

Captain, U. S. Inf.,

Chief of Staff.

Copies to Captain Fulle, Col. Bond, Commanding Officers, 3d Bn. 12th Inf., 7th Inf., 5th Inf., 2d Inf., Signal Corps, Det. Hosp. Corps. and to staff: to outpost commander by mounted messenger; to General Six by wire.

EXHIBIT F.

FIELD ORDERS.
No. 10.

Troops.

(a) Independent Cavalry:

Captain Fulle,
Prov. Sq. Cav.

(b) Advance Guard:

Col. Smith,
5th Inf. (less 1 Bn.).

(c) Main body—in order
of march:

1 Bn. 5th Inf.

7th Inf.

Prov. Bn. F. A.

3d Bn. 12th Inf.

2d Inf. (less 1 Co.).

Co. A, Signal Corps.

Det. Hosp. Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE

6th Division, Red Army,

Gilroy, Cal.,

18. Aug. 12, 8:30 P. M.

1. The enemy is reported in force at MORGAN HILL. The Blue detachment defeated yesterday has retired towards MORGAN HILL. Our division is at SARGENT and the Fifth Division has moved to SAN JUAN.

2. The brigade will march to MORGAN HILL tomorrow.

3. (a) The independent cavalry will clear the initial point, the junction of the road paralleling the south side of camp with the GILROY-MORGAN HILL road, at 5 a. m. scouting towards MORGAN HILL and locate the enemy.

(b) The advance guard will clear the initial point at 5:15 a. m., marching via the GILROY-MORGAN HILL road.

(c) The main body will follow the advance guard at 800 yards.

The troops on outpost will take their proper position in the column as it passes the outpost line.

4. The field train, escorted by one company, 2d Inf., will follow the main body at $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

5. The brigade commander will be with the reserve of the advance guard until 7 a. m.: thereafter at the head of the main body.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wankowski:

STEPHEN O. FUQUA,

Captain, U. S. Inf.,

Chief of Staff.

Copies to Captain Fulle, Colonel Smith, Commanding Officer, 5th Inf., 7th Inf., Prov. Bn. F. A., 3d Bn. 12th Inf., Signal Corps, Det. Hosp. Corps. and to staff: to outpost commander by mounted messenger; to General Six by wire.

EXHIBIT G.

FIELD ORDERS,
No. 11.

Troops.

- (a) Advance Troops:
Major Hutchins,
Prov. Sq. Cav.
2d Bn. 7th Inf.
- (b) Advance Guard:
Col. Schreiber.
7th Inf. (less 2 Bns.).
- (c) Main body—in order
of march:
1 Bn. 7th Inf.
3d Bn. 12th Inf.
2d Inf.
Prov. Bn. F. A.
5th Inf. (less 1 Co.).
Co. A, Signal Corps.
Det. Hosp. Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE
6th Division, Red Army.
Morgan Hill, Cal.,
19, Aug. 12, 8:30 P. M.

1. The enemy, strength about equal to our brigade, is at COYOTE. Our division moves on SAN MARTIN tomorrow, the Fifth on GILROY, the Third on CASTROVILLE, and the Fourth on SAN JUAN.

2. The brigade will advance to COYOTE tomorrow and drive the enemy back, opening the way to SAN JOSE.

3. (a) The advance troops will march at 5 a. m. via the MORGAN HILL-LLAGAS RIVER-COYOTE road, and gain the high ground about one mile from the point where the road turns north from the river.

(b) The advance guard will clear the initial point, the junction of the road paralleling the south side of camp with the main MORGAN HILL-COYOTE road at 5:30 a. m., marching via the road taken by the advance troops.

(c) The main body will follow the advance guard at 600 yards. The troops on outpost will take their proper position in column.

4. The field train, escorted by one company, 5th Inf., will clear camp at 8 a. m., and follow the main body.

5. The brigade commander will be at the head of the main body.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wankowski:

STEPHEN O. FUQUA,
Captain, U. S. Inf.,
Chief of Staff.

Copies to Major Hutchins, Colonel Schreiber, Commanding Officer, 5th Inf., 3d Bn., 12th Inf., 2d Inf., Prov. Bn. F. A., Signal Corps, Det. Hosp. Corps, and to staff; to outpost commander by mounted messenger; to General Six by wire.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures for Military Purposes
for the Sixty-second Fiscal Year.

APPENDIX "G."

Statement showing amount of each appropriation, amount expended, and total expended, during sixty-second fiscal year, ending June 30, 1911.

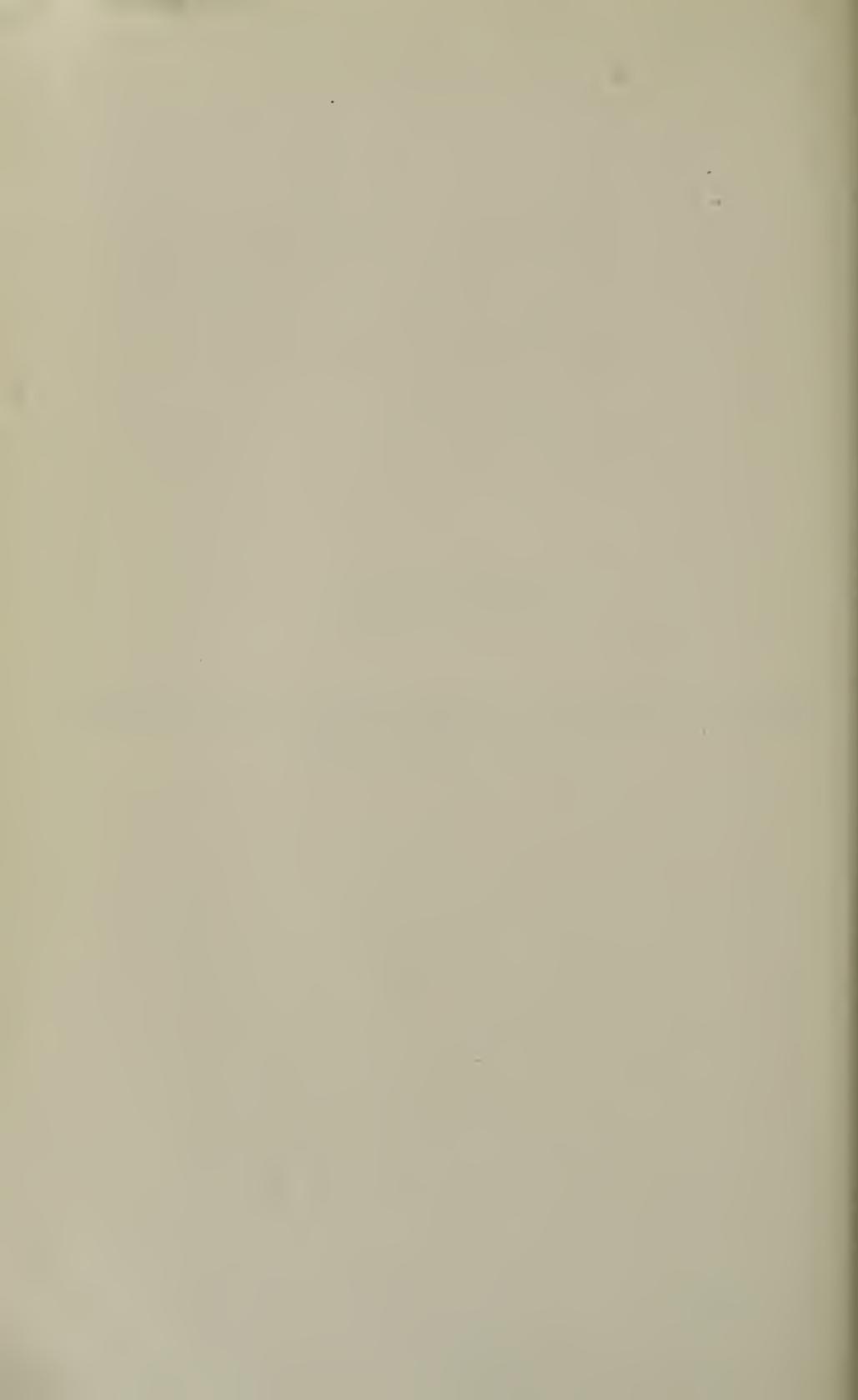
Date of act	Appropriation, National Guard of California	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 62d fiscal year	Amount expended during 62d fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 62d fiscal year	Total amount expended during 62d fiscal year
Apr. 26, 1909	Salary of Adjutant General.		\$3,600 00	\$3,600 00		
Apr. 26, 1909	Salary of Assistant.		3,000 00	3,000 00		
Apr. 26, 1909	Salary of chief clerk.		1,900 00	1,900 00		
Apr. 26, 1909	Salaries of clerks.		5,100 00	5,100 00		
Apr. 26, 1909	Salary of stenographer and clerk.		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Apr. 26, 1909	Salary of military storekeeper.		1,200 00	1,166 65	\$33 35	
Apr. 26, 1909	Salary of assistant military storekeeper.		900 00	900 00		
Apr. 26, 1909	Postage, etc.	\$196 35	800 00	872 20	124 15	
Apr. 26, 1909	Printing, binding, etc.		3,000 00	2,533 25	1,833 25	
Apr. 26, 1909	Printing, binding, etc.	1,366 50	2,500 00		290 51	
Apr. 26, 1909	Care of State Armory, etc.	727 12				
Apr. 13, 1911	Care of State Armory, etc.		10,000 00	8,193 95	6,978 34	
Apr. 26, 1909	Target practice, N. G. C.	5,172 29	3,500 00	2,400 00	2,800 00	
Apr. 26, 1909	Target practice for brigade headquarters, N. G. C.	1,700 00	8,280 00	8,505 00	2,437 50	
Apr. 26, 1909	Allowance for brigade headquarters, N. G. C.	2,662 50	112,500 00	69,467 65	43,032 05	
Apr. 26, 1909	Allowance for regimental headquarters, N. G. C.	47,768 49		36,773 10	10,995 39	
Apr. 26, 1909	Allowance for regimental headquarters, N. G. C.		5,000 00	3,969 60	3,327 13	
Apr. 26, 1909	Army rents, etc., N. G. C.	2,326 75				
Apr. 26, 1909	Army rents, etc., N. G. C.	384 82	494 50	494 50		
Apr. 26, 1909	Traveling expenses of officers on detail duty		2,500 00	2,868 55	15 97	
Apr. 26, 1909	Traveling expenses of officers on detail duty		500 00	601 40	333 03	
Apr. 3, 1911	Traveling expenses of officers on detail duty	184 13				
Apr. 26, 1909	Furnishing coal for training ships, naval militia	5,390 87		1,898 56	3,411 31	
Apr. 26, 1909	Hospital supplies, N. G. C.	16,707 84		13,284 27	3,534 57	
Apr. 26, 1909	Hospital supplies, N. G. C.	21 00				
Apr. 26, 1909	Purchase of uniforms, etc., N. G. C.	343 33	300 00	300 00	328 53	
Apr. 26, 1909	Encampments, N. G. C.	75 00			75 00	
Mar. 22, 1909	By amount returned March 22, 1911					
Apr. 26, 1909	Encampments, N. G. C.		300 00	300 00		
Apr. 26, 1909	Allowance to Surgeon General, N. G. C.					
Apr. 26, 1909	Allowance to Surgeon General, N. G. C.		6,000 00	4,475 00	1,525 00	
Apr. 26, 1909	Prevention of officers (section 2078, Political Code)		420,000 00	40,000 00	380,000 00	
Mar. 22, 1909	Prevention of officers, N. G. C., San Francisco.					

\$217,014 00

*Appropriations for construction of state armories handled by State Engineering Department and State Board of Control.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures for Military Purposes
for the Sixty-third Fiscal Year.



APPENDIX "H."

Statement showing amount of each appropriation, amount expended, and total expended, during sixty-third fiscal year, ending June 30, 1912.

Date of act	Appropriation, National Guard of California	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 63d fiscal year	Amount expended during 63d fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 63d fiscal year	Total amount expended during 63d fiscal year
May 1, 1911	Salary of Adjutant General.....		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		\$3,000 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of Assistant.....		3,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00
May 1, 1911	Salaries of clerks.....		7,000 00	7,000 00		7,000 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of stenographer and clerk.....		1,500 00	1,500 00		1,500 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of assistant military storekeeper.....		1,200 00	1,200 00		1,200 00
May 1, 1911	Postage, expressage, etc.....		900 00	900 00		900 00
Apr. 26, 1909	Postage, expressage, etc.....	\$124 15	800 00	753 35	\$46 65	\$846 65
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.....		3,000 00	97 00	26 55	3,023 55
Apr. 26, 1909	Printing, etc.....	1,833 25		1,940 23	1,059 77	3,833 00
May 1, 1911	Care State Armory, etc.....		3,000 00	1,387 25	456 00	2,613 25
Apr. 26, 1909	Care State Armory, etc.....	290 51		2,719 51	280 49	3,009 51
May 1, 1911	Target practice, N. G. C.....		10,000 00	93 71	196 80	10,190 00
Apr. 26, 1909	Target practice, N. G. C.....	6,978 34		7,259 64	2,700 36	14,238 00
May 1, 1911	Allowance brigade headquarters, N. G. C.....		2,400 00	5,048 86	1,929 48	7,418 34
Apr. 26, 1909	Allowance brigade headquarters, N. G. C.....	2,800 00		1,800 00	600 00	4,000 00
May 1, 1911	Allowance for regimental headquarters, N. G. C.....		15,000 00	9,900 00	2,200 00	17,100 00
Apr. 26, 1909	Allowance for regimental headquarters, N. G. C.....	2,437 50		2,425 00	5,100 00	7,962 50
May 1, 1911	Armory rents, N. G. C.....		112,500 00	70,522 92	42,102 43	154,625 35
By amount returned.....			185 35			185 35
Mar. 25, 1909	*Armory, Los Angeles.....	99,990 06		1,428 87	98,561 19	101,459 25
Mar. 22, 1909	*Armory, San Francisco.....		380,000 00	11,683 22	368,316 78	391,699 92
Apr. 22, 1911	*Armory, Sacramento.....		100,000 00	4,480 79	95,519 21	104,499 79
By amount returned.....			40 00			40 00
Apr. 26, 1909	Armory rents, N. G. C.....	47,022 30		46,078 91	933 39	91,063 60
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses, officers on detail duty.....		5,000 00	4,087 50	912 50	5,000 00
Apr. 26, 1909	Traveling expenses, officers on detail duty.....	3,327 13		1,086 55	2,240 58	4,613 66
May 1, 1911	Hospital supplies, N. G. C.....	333 63		329 48	3 55	663 11
Apr. 26, 1909	Furnishing coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.....		3,500 00	1,329 08	2,170 92	5,670 92
May 1, 1911	Purchase of uniforms, etc., N. G. C.....		30,900 00	4,415 23	25,484 77	56,384 77
Apr. 26, 1909	Purchase of uniforms, etc., N. G. C.....	3,411 31		3,408 19	3 12	6,822 42
Apr. 26, 1909	Expense of court-martial, N. G. C.....	1,250 00		30 75	1,219 25	2,469 25
May 1, 1911	Encampments, N. G. C.....		30,000 00	5,364 66	24,635 34	54,935 34
Apr. 26, 1909	Encampments, N. G. C.....	3,534 57		3,193 00	143 57	6,872 14
May 1, 1911	Pay of enlisted men, N. G. C. (section 2076, Political Code).....	75 00	18,750 00	3,193 00	15,557 00	34,477 00
May 1, 1911	Pay of enlisted men, N. G. C. (section 2076, Political Code).....	6,000 00	300 00	225 00	75 00	6,300 00
Apr. 26, 1909	Allowance Surgeon General.....		5,000 00	5,599 05	400 45	11,000 50
Apr. 26, 1909	Allowance for officers (section 2078, Political Code).....			2,182 18	2,817 82	4,999 00
Apr. 5, 1911	Organization, etc., high school cadet companies.....					\$220,176 53

*Appropriations for construction of state armories handled by State Engineering Department and State Board of Control.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures for Military Purposes
for the Sixty-fourth Fiscal Year.

APPENDIX "I."

Statement showing amount of each appropriation, amount expended, during sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.

Date of act	Appropriation, National Guard of California	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 64th fiscal year	Amount expended during 64th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 64th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 64th fiscal year
May 1, 1911	Salary of the Adjutant General.		\$3,600 00	\$3,600 00		\$3,600 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of the Assistant Adjutant General.		3,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00
May 1, 1911	Salaries of clerks.		7,000 00	7,000 00		7,000 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of stenographer and clerk.		1,500 00	1,500 00		1,500 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of military storekeeper.		1,300 00	1,300 00		1,300 00
May 1, 1911	Salary of assistant military storekeeper.		300 00	300 00		300 00
May 1, 1911	Postage, expressage, etc.	\$46 55		46 48	\$0 07	\$0 07
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	1,059 77	800 00	799 26	74	799 26
May 1, 1911	Printing, etc.	274 49	3,000 00	1,484 67	1,515 33	1,515 33
May 1, 1911	Care State Armory, etc.		3,000 00	181 73	92 76	181 73
Apr. 26, 1909	Target practice, N. G. C.	448 53	3,000 00	2,126 05	873 95	873 95
May 1, 1911	Target practice, N. G. C.	4,195 16		400 00	48 53	48 53
May 1, 1911	Allowance brigade headquarters, N. G. C.	600 00	10,000 00	2,318 25	1,876 91	1,876 91
May 1, 1911	Allowance brigade headquarters, N. G. C.			4,671 87	5,228 13	5,228 13
May 1, 1911	Allowance regimental headquarters, N. G. C.	5,100 00	2,400 00	1,800 00	600 00	600 00
May 1, 1911	Allowance regimental headquarters, N. G. C.	44,522 08	15,000 00	10,741 67	900 00	900 00
May 1, 1911	Armory rents, etc., N. G. C.			44,435 80	116 28	116 28
May 1, 1911	By amount returned.	615 67	112,500 00	70,948 39	42,167 28	42,167 28
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses, officers on detail duty.	912 50		370 45	541 05	541 05
May 1, 1911	Hospital supplies		5,000 00	3,480 65	1,519 35	1,519 35
May 1, 1911	Furnishing coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.	2,170 92	1,000 00	575 89	424 11	424 11
May 1, 1911	Furnishing coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.	2,047 95		122 97	2,047 95	2,047 95
May 1, 1911	Purchase of uniforms, etc., N. G. C.	25,584 77	3,500 00	5,000 20	547 75	547 75
Apr. 26, 1909	Encampments	143 57		16,044 25	9,540 52	9,540 52
May 1, 1911	Pay of enlisted men, N. G. C. (section 2076, Political Code)	24,685 34		125 00	18 57	18 57
May 1, 1911	Allowance for officers (section 2078, Political Code)	15,527 00		16,549 85	8,085 49	8,085 49
May 1, 1911	Allowance for Surgeon General		18,750 00	33,785 10	521 90	521 90
May 1, 1911	Organization, etc., high school cadet companies.	75 00	7,500 00	6,078 53	1,421 47	1,421 47
Apr. 5, 1911	*Armory, Los Angeles.	2,817 82	300 00	79 00	75 00	75 00
Mar. 25, 1908	*Armory, Los Angeles.	98,561 19		225 00	964 38	964 38
Apr. 5, 1911	*Armory, San Francisco.		100,000 00	70,228 52	128,332 67	128,332 67
Mar. 22, 1909	*Armory, Sacramento	308,316 78		185,936 04	182,380 74	182,380 74
Apr. 22, 1911	By amount returned.	95,559 21		48,154 25	47,407 61	47,407 61
			2 65			
						\$550,678 01

*Appropriations for construction of state armories handled by State Engineering Department and State Board of Control.

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures for Military Purposes
for the Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year.

APPENDIX "J."

Statement showing amount of each appropriation, amount expended, and total expended, during sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.

Date of act	Appropriation, National Guard of California	Unexpended balance	Appropriation 65th fiscal year	Amount expended during 65th fiscal year	Amount unexpended during 65th fiscal year	Total amount expended during 65th fiscal year
June 10, 1913	Salary of The Adjutant General.		\$3,600 00	\$3,600 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of The Assistant Adjutant General.		3,000 00	3,000 00		
June 10, 1913	Salaries of clerks.		7,000 00	7,000 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of stenographer and clerk.		1,500 00	1,500 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of military storekeeper.		1,200 00	1,200 00		
June 10, 1913	Salary of assistant military storekeeper.		900 00	900 00		
June 10, 1913	Postage, expressage, etc.		1,000 00	996 03	\$3 97	
June 10, 1913	Printing, etc.		3,000 00	1,612 97	1,387 03	
May 1, 1911	Care State Armory, etc.	\$873 95			115 27	
June 10, 1913	Care State Armory, etc.		3,500 00	3,051 83	448 17	
May 1, 1911	Target practice, N. G. C.	7,205 04			4,275 08	
June 10, 1913	Target practice, N. G. C.		11,000 00	5,756 73	5,243 27	
May 1, 1911	Allowance brigade headquarters, N. G. C.	600 00		600 00		
June 10, 1913	Allowance brigade headquarters, N. G. C.		2,400 00	1,800 00	600 00	
May 1, 1911	Allowance regimental headquarters, N. G. C.	4,258 33		2,700 00	1,558 33	
June 10, 1913	Allowance regimental headquarters, N. G. C.		14,700 00	11,025 00	3,675 00	
June 10, 1913	Allowance regimental headquarters, N. G. C.		122,500 00	75,207 15	47,292 85	
June 10, 1913	Armory rents, etc., N. G. C.	42,107 28		40,907 52	1,259 76	
May 1, 1911	Armory rents, etc., N. G. C.		5,000 00	4,409 10	590 90	
June 10, 1913	Traveling expenses, officers and enlisted men on detail duty.			668 75	850 00	
May 1, 1911	Traveling expenses, officers on detail duty.	1,519 35			478 45	
June 10, 1913	Hospital supplies		500 00	21 55	478 45	
May 1, 1911	Hospital supplies	424 11			34 29	
June 10, 1913	Furnishing coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.		4,000 00	1,344 50	2,655 50	
May 1, 1911	Furnishing coal, etc., training ships, N. M. C.	547 75		413 19	134 56	
June 10, 1913	Purchase of uniforms, etc.		10,000 00	3,739 10	6,260 90	
May 1, 1911	Purchase of uniforms, etc.	9,540 52		8,619 24	891 28	
June 10, 1913	Encampments, etc.		20,000 00	3,041 39	16,958 61	
May 1, 1911	Encampments, etc.	8,085 49		6,116 96	1,968 53	
June 10, 1913	Pay of enlisted men, N. G. C. (section 2076, Political Code).		30,000 00	8,639 00	11,361 00	
June 10, 1913	Expenses court-martial, etc. N. G. C.		500 00	35 31	464 69	
June 10, 1913	Allowance for Surgeon General		300 00	225 00	75 00	
June 10, 1913	Allowance for officers (section 2078, Political Code)	75 00		75 00		
May 1, 1911	Allowance for officers (section 2078, Political Code)	1,421 47		5,895 09	1,604 91	
May 1, 1911	Organization, etc., high school cadet companies.		10,000 00	25 00	1,396 47	
June 14, 1913	Organization, etc., high school cadet companies.	964 38		5,099 76	5,861 82	
Apr. 27, 1909	Expenses of N. G. C., insurrection, etc.	47,407 61		25,037 70	66,255 55	
Apr. 22, 1911	*Armory, Sacramento		5,000 00	49,863 67	2,543 94	
June 7, 1913	*Armory, Sacramento	49 60				
Apr. 5, 1911	By amounts returned.	128,332 67				
Apr. 5, 1911	*Armory, Los Angeles	1,002 90		109,162 01	20,173 56	
Mar. 22, 1909	By amounts returned.	182,380 74		165,850 26	16,530 48	
Mar. 22, 1909	*Armory, San Francisco					\$563,147 27

*Appropriations for construction of state armories handled by State Engineering Department and State Board of Control.

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Funds Set Aside by the State Board of Control from the
"Emergency Fund," Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year, for the Use
of the Adjutant General's Office.

APPENDIX "K."

Statement of funds set aside by the state board of control from the "emergency fund," sixty-fifth fiscal year, for the use of The Adjutant General's office.

Date allowed 1914	Appropriation	Amount granted	Amount expended	Amount unexpended June 30, 1914
May 26	Postage, expressage, etc. -----	\$400 00	\$285 39	\$114 61

APPENDIX L.

Statement of Appropriation Under Act of the Legislature, Approved
June 14, 1906, Providing for the Payment of Claims for
Services, Etc., of the National Guard of California,
Called Into Service by Order of the Governor
in the Months of April, May,
and June, 1906.

APPENDIX "L."

Appropriation under the act of the legislature, approved June 14, 1906, providing for the payment of claims for services, etc., of the National Guard of California, called into service by order of the Governor in the months of April, May and June, 1906.

Balance in appropriation June 30, 1910-----	\$38,895 01
No expenditures.	

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Appropriation Under Act of the Legislature, Approved
November 23, 1907, Providing for the Payment of Claims for
Services, Etc., of the National Guard of California,
Arising and Growing Out of the Labor Troubles
and Strikes in the City of San Francisco,
in the Months of May, June,
and July, 1907.

APPENDIX "M."

Appropriation under the act of the legislature, approved November 23, 1907, providing for the payment of claims for services, etc., of the National Guard of California arising and growing out of the labor troubles and strikes in the city of San Francisco in the months of May, June and July, 1907.

Balance in appropriation June 30, 1910-----	\$844 87
No expenditures.	

APPENDIX N.

Statements of Moneys Received and Disbursed by The Adjutant
General on Account of Losses, Shortages, and Purchases
of Military Property, Etc., January 16, 1911,
to October 30, 1914, Inclusive.

APPENDIX "N."

Statement showing condition of cash account incident to moneys received and disbursed by The Adjutant General on account of losses, shortages, and purchases of military property, etc.

	Debit	Credit
January 16, 1911— To balance cash on hand (being amount received from predecessor in office and on deposit in California National Bank, Sacramento)-----	\$84 50	
January 16, 1911, to October 31, 1914— To receipts for losses and shortages, and from sales of military property, etc.-----	10,991 71	
February 29, 1912, to October 31, 1914— By payments for losses, shortages, and purchases of military property, etc.-----		\$10,008 83
October 31, 1914— Balance on hand (in bank)-----		1,067 38
Totals -----	\$11,076 21	\$11,076 21

Statement showing condition of cash account incidental to moneys received and disbursed by The Adjutant General for Miscellaneous purposes.

	Debit	Credit
January 16, 1911— To balance cash on hand (being amount received from predecessor in office and on deposit in National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., Sacramento)-----	\$2,055 97	
February 28, 1911— To proceeds sale of lot of old, obsolete and unserviceable state military property-----	12 94	
March 21, 1911, to October 30, 1913— By purchases of military stores and supplies, etc.-----		\$1,039 48
October 31, 1914— Balance on hand (in bank)-----		1,029 43
Totals -----	\$2,068 91	\$2,068 91

REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Equalization

FOR

1913-1914

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

EDWARD ROLKIN, First District
R. E. COLLINS, Third District
JOHN S. CHAMBERS, Controller

JOHN MITCHELL, Second District, Chairman
JEFF McELVAINE, Fourth District
T. M. EBY, Secretary



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

ALFRED BOURNE NYE, State Controller and ex officio member of the State Board of Equalization 1906-1913.

Born at Stockton, California, October 25, 1853.

Died at Sacramento, California, August 19, 1913.

WHEREAS, A. B. Nye, State Controller and ex officio member of the State Board of Equalization, has departed this life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as members of the State Board of Equalization, associated with him in the business of the state, we express our appreciation of his eminent ability, his unusual devotion to the public interest, and his unswerving adherence to lines of rectitude.

In his death the state has lost a valued servant, the community a citizen of high ideals of public service and private conduct, and this Board a master mind in the solution of its difficulties.

Resolved, That this expression be spread upon the minutes of the Board and a copy be sent to his widow.

JOHN MITCHELL,
EDWARD ROLKIN,
Committee.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION-----	5
THE STATE ASSESSMENT ROLL-----	5
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION TAX-----	5, 65
RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS, 1913 AND 1914-----	5
RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS, 1913 AND 1914 (TABLE)-----	6
ASSESSMENT OF WITHDRAWN PROPERTY FOR STATE REFUND ON BONDED INDEBTEDNESS-----	7-8
ASSESSMENT OF OPERATIVE PROPERTY BY COUNTY ASSESSORS (TABLE)	9
EXPLANATION OF FOREGOING TABLE-----	10
REASSESSMENTS-----	10-11
VETERANS' EXEMPTION-----	11
VETERANS' EXEMPTION (TABLE)-----	12
SETTLEMENT OF OPERATIVE PROPERTY QUESTIONS-----	13
STATISTICS ON LAND ASSESSMENTS-----	13
STATISTICS ON LAND ASSESSMENTS (TABLE)-----	14-15
TAXATION OF FRANCHISES-----	16-17
TAXATION OF "STEAMER EARNINGS"-----	18
INSURANCE SUITS AND TABLE-----	18-20
SUITS TO RECOVER STATE TAXES-----	20
PAYMENT OF STATE TAX PRECLUDES EXACTION OF LICENSES-----	20-21
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW-----	21-22
NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS ASSESSED (TABLE)-----	22
LOSS OF STATE REVENUE BY COMPETITION OF AUTO VEHICLES WITH TAXED TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES-----	22-23
PUBLIC UTILITIES OWNED BY MUNICIPALITIES-----	23-24
INCREASE IN CORPORATION TAX RATES-----	24-25
NO AD VALOREM DEFICIENCY TAX FOR 65TH AND 66TH FISCAL YEARS, WITH TABLE-----	25-26
SPLENDID SHOWING IN TAX PAYMENTS-----	26-27
TAX RESULTS SHOWN BY SEPARATION LAW, WITH TABLE-----	27
THE GROWTH OF STATE TAXES-----	27-30
ESTIMATE OF REVENUES, 67TH FISCAL YEAR-----	30-32
NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE-----	32-58
I. Ad Valorem Tax-----	33-35
II. To Raise the Rates of State Taxes-----	35-46
III. NEW TAXES-----	46-47
(1) License Taxes—Liquor Taxes-----	47-48
Tennessee Business License Taxes-----	94
Louisiana Business License Taxes-----	106
(2) An Income Tax-----	49-54
The Federal Income Tax-----	49
State Income Tax-----	49
Wisconsin State Income Tax-----	50-54
(3) Registration Tax on Solvent Credits-----	54-55
(4) Stock Transfer Tax-----	56
(5) Corporation License Tax-----	56-57
(6) Stamp Taxes-----	57-58
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS ADOPTED OR REJECTED AT NOVEMBER, 1914, ELECTION-----	59-60

CONTENTS—Continued.

	PAGE
DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, 1913 AND 1914.....	61-64
VALUATIONS AND RATES OF TAXES, 1913 AND 1914.....	65
APPENDIX—	
SCHEDULE A—Showing valuation on which Panama-Pacific tax of 1913 was based	65
SCHEDULE B—Showing valuation on which Panama-Pacific tax of 1914 was based	65
SCHEDULE C—Number of acres assessed and value of real estate and improvements, 1913	66-67
SCHEDULE D—Valuation of all property after equalization, 1913.....	68-69
SCHEDULE E—Number of acres assessed and value of real estate and improvements, 1914	70-71
SCHEDULE F—Valuation of all property after equalization, 1914.....	72-73
SCHEDULE G—Total of the state assessment rolls, 1850 to 1914.....	74
SCHEDULE H—Assessment of property in municipalities by county assessors	75-82
SCHEDULE I—Kinds of personal property assessed and value, 1914.....	83-85
SCHEDULE J—Number fruit trees growing in spring of 1914.....	86-90
SCHEDULE K—Acres of grapevines growing in spring of 1914.....	91
SCHEDULE L—Number of acres sown for crop of 1914.....	92-93
SCHEDULE M—Illustration of business licenses (Tennessee and Louisiana)	94-107
SCHEDULE N—State taxes levied on railroads, 1914	108-109
SCHEDULE O—State taxes levied on light, heat and power companies, 1914	110-112
SCHEDULE P—State taxes levied on telegraph and telephone companies, 1914	113-115
SCHEDULE Q—State taxes levied on car companies, 1914.....	116
SCHEDULE R—State taxes levied on express companies, 1914.....	116
SCHEDULE S—State taxes levied on state banks, 1914.....	117-124
SCHEDULE T—State taxes levied on national banks, 1914.....	125-129
SCHEDULE U—State taxes levied on insurance companies, 1914.....	129-134
BULLETIN OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—	
IN MEMORIAM, A. B. NYE.....	136
PROCEEDINGS OF STATE ASSESSORS' ASSOCIATION, TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION	137-142
PAPERS READ AT TWELFTH CONVENTION—	
NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION— <i>John Mitchell</i>	142-148
ELIMINATION OF FRAUDULENT LAND SUBDIVISIONS— <i>Chas. O. King</i>	148-150
HOME RULE IN TAXATION— <i>W. G. Eggleston</i>	150-157
CURRENCY REFORM— <i>Carl C. Plehn</i>	157-167
THE STATE AUTOMOBILE TAX— <i>Clarence E. Jarvis</i>	167-169
STATE TAX ASSOCIATION— <i>Alexander Brown</i>	169-172
PUBLIC OPINION ON ASSESSMENTS— <i>F. A. Bondshu</i>	172-175
FEDERAL INCOME TAX— <i>Geo. E. Mitchell</i>	175-180
PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE ASSESSORS' ASSOCIATION, THIR- TEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION	
IN MEMORIAM, JOHN H. HOLLISTER.....	182
PAPERS READ AT THE THIRTEENTH CONVENTION—	
STATE BUDGET AND REVENUE— <i>John S. Chambers</i>	191-197
FEDERAL INCOME TAX— <i>Carl C. Plehn</i>	197-213
METHODS OF THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS	
— <i>Jesse D. Burks</i>	214-216
THE TORRENS LAND ACT IN OTHER LANDS— <i>John Ginty</i>	216-228
EXEMPTIONS— <i>Montgomery M. Moulton</i>	228-229
INCREASE IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES— <i>John Mitchell</i>	229-234
HISTORY— <i>E. A. De Camp</i>	234-237

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

To His Excellency, HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor.

SIR: In compliance with law the State Board of Equalization submits the following report covering the assessment years 1913 and 1914:

The State Assessment Roll.

The total assessed value of all property in the state for the year 1913 was \$3,114,136,640 and for the year 1914 is \$3,232,646,152, an increase of \$118,509,512, or nearly four per cent. These figures represent the assessed valuation of both the *nonoperative* and the *operative* property, the distinction being that it is upon the nonoperative property that the counties, cities and districts levy their taxes for the support and maintenance of their respective governments. The operative property represents the real estate, improvements and personal property belonging to the public service corporations and is exempt from all county and local taxation.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition Tax.

The final installment of this tax will be raised this sixty-sixth fiscal year, completing the amount of \$5,000,000 which the state voted in aid of the world's fair at San Francisco in 1915. The details of the assessments for the two years covered by this report are set forth in schedules "A" and "B" of the Appendix.

From the records of the controller it is shown that in the past three years there was raised for this purpose the sum of \$3,814,044.40, as follows:

Sixty-third fiscal year, ending June 30, 1912.....	\$1,270,297 01
Sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913.....	1,273,446 25
Sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914.....	1,270,301 14

Deducting from five million the amount already collected leaves a balance of \$1,185,955.60 to be raised in the current sixty-sixth fiscal year.

Railroad Assessments.

For the purpose of redemption of outstanding bonds and the payment of interest thereon, and raising the necessary tax voted by the state in aid of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the "franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails, and rolling stock" of the several railroads operated in more than one county in the state were assessed as follows:

RAILROAD ASSESSMENT BY THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Name of railroad	1913			1914		
	Mileage in state	Assessed value per mile	Total assessment	Mileage in state	Assessed value per mile	Total assessment
Central Pacific Railway	1,109.758	\$21,881.61	\$24,283,294	1,151.38	\$19,846.26	\$22,850,580
Southern Pacific Railroad	2,588.253	25,875.10	65,677,526	2,537.164	27,076.97	68,698,692
South Pacific Coast	85.592	26,791.01	2,293,066	85.591	28,291.65	2,421,510
Northwestern Pacific	326.13	15,540.65	5,068,272	339.33	16,839.84	5,646,055
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	1,333.58	23,765.26	31,692,870	1,362.92	24,834.90	33,847,985
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake	227.93	24,435.31	5,569,341	227.93	24,972.89	5,672,070
Sierra Railway of California	75.95	10,665.47	810,042	75.95	10,356.16	786,550
Western Pacific	387.90	20,000.00	7,758,000	387.986	20,000.00	7,759,729
Boca and Loyalton	42.03	3,293.80	135,915	42.03	3,293.80	135,915
Nevada-California-Oregon	196.92	3,825.98	753,411	196.92	3,079.91	606,476
Sierra and Mohawk	36.48	854.75	31,181	36.48	854.75	31,181
Northern Electric	132.85	7,246.60	962,710	134.87	7,844.90	1,214,940
Central California Traction	54.90	7,442.32	408,583	54.90	7,643.25	419,614
Pacific Coast	99.58	4,013.23	399,637	99.58	3,310.90	329,700
San Francisco, Napa and Callistoga	41.956	7,722.50	321,225	41.659	8,528.17	355,275
Nevada County Narrow Gauge	20.50	7,971.90	163,424	20.50	11,394.15	231,735
Lake Tahoe	16.30	8,075.70	131,634	16.30	7,785.04	126,896
Yosemite Valley	78.429	5,678.12	443,760	78.429	6,733.15	528,974
Pajaro Valley Consolidated	41.46	3,323.69	137,800	41.46	3,051.11	126,500
Ocean Shore	39.22	3,204.21	125,669	39.22	3,181.80	124,790
California Central	7.20	4,200.90	30,246	7.20	4,200.90	30,246
Tidewater Southern	30.768	4,000.00	123,072	32.233	4,000.00	128,932
Topopah and Tidewater	144.60	3,614.03	522,588	144.60	3,960.97	572,756
Oakland, Antioch and Eastern				96.50	7,500.00	723,750
Total railroads	7,067.926		\$147,843,496	7,271.132		\$153,380,962
The Pullman Company	4,144.876	\$788.99	3,270,246	4,431.839	\$779.29	3,459,920
Grand total	11,212.802		\$151,113,742	11,710.971		\$156,840,882

Assessments of Withdrawn Property for State Refund on Bonded Indebtedness.

When the new state tax system was first submitted to the people in 1908, one of the objections raised to it, and which contributed to its defeat the first time, was that the withdrawal from local taxation of the classes of property selected for state taxation might possibly be construed as affecting the security of outstanding local bonds. A further objection raised at that time was that inasmuch as the withdrawn property was legally taxable at the time the bonded indebtedness was incurred, in justice and fairness such property should remain taxable until the bonded indebtedness had been paid. To meet these objections the second draft of the proposed constitutional amendment, adopted by the people in 1910, contained this provision :

All property enumerated in subdivisions *a*, *b* and *d* of this section shall be subject to taxation, in the manner provided by law, to pay the principal and interest of any bonded indebtedness created and outstanding by any city, city and county, county, town, township or district, before the adoption of this section. The taxes so paid for principal and interest on such bonded indebtedness shall be deducted from the total amount paid in taxes for state purposes.

To carry out these provisions the legislature in the enactment of chapter 335 of the laws of 1911 (amended by chapter 320, laws of 1913) made provision for the separate assessment of all such withdrawn properties by the local taxing officers, with provision that a copy of such "operative" assessments should be filed annually with the State Board of Equalization. The statutory law also contained broad provisions for the equalization of these assessments by the State Board of Equalization, and further defined the duties of the controller in the payment of the taxes accruing to the counties and cities as bond taxes upon such operative properties.

Under the old ad valorem tax system which governed prior to separation in 1910 the corporations, of course, were called upon to make payment direct to the authorities of the several bonded divisions and districts; hence the corporations were watchful as to the manner of the assessment of their properties. All over the state frequent applications were made for reductions and equalizations of assessments. When, however, the state assumed the burden of the payment of the bonded taxes from its revenue, the corporations, in a great measure, lost interest in such assessments and passed up to the state the duty of guarding against over-assessments.

Before commenting further we submit herewith a table showing the assessment of operative property by the county assessors from 1911 to 1914 and also the percentage of increase in those assessments. This table includes only the operative property withdrawn from local taxation but used (excluding bank assessments) in computing the amount of the taxes to pay the principal and interest of bonded indebtedness

outstanding November 8, 1910. The figures in the table include only the property of this class assessed by the county assessors and do not include the assessment of franchises, roadway, roadbed, railways and rolling stock of the railways operating in more than one county, which are the classes of property assessed by the State Board of Equalization and apportioned to the counties and cities and likewise subject to taxation for the purpose of the so-called bond refunds:

ASSESSMENT OF OPERATIVE PROPERTY BY COUNTY ASSESSORS, 1911-1914.
(Compiled from corrected reports made to State Controller.)

Counties	1911	1912	1913	1914	Percentage of increase 1914 over 1911
Alameda	\$13,438,800	\$20,927,743	\$22,127,824	\$18,571,923	38
Alpine	88,565	88,500	88,500	88,500	
Amador	551,421	556,401	574,055	551,421	
Butte	2,176,489	2,305,569	2,246,829	2,309,343	6
Calaveras	233,850	311,375	394,362	483,835	107
Colusa	262,175	348,598	368,070	355,215	35
Contra Costa	1,935,795	1,737,945	1,894,840	2,063,528	8
Del Norte	22,464	19,068	11,050	11,050	*
El Dorado	260,479	267,929	334,418	330,899	25
Fresno	2,307,883	2,335,738	3,509,548	5,578,958	141
Glenn	225,011	249,346	260,744	302,612	34
Humboldt	1,560,317	1,587,035	1,561,065	1,604,146	3
Imperial	1,244,991	1,154,675	905,721	1,342,054	8
Inyo	739,268	632,727	988,571	1,251,790	69
Kern	5,004,504	5,396,274	5,804,130	6,548,313	31
Kings	329,830	398,240	431,307	484,383	47
Lake	6,480	9,595	11,760	13,420	107
Lassen	54,229	62,116	96,460	114,541	111
Los Angeles	80,557,813	119,940,375	141,327,530	146,569,418	82
Madera	514,710	530,825	552,165	581,690	13
Marin	732,220	741,730	773,645	813,670	11
Mariposa	17,590	14,245	19,577	22,068	25
Mendocino	389,184	557,649	620,290	667,761	72
Merced	556,062	629,985	435,265	432,175	†
Modoc	115,298	107,127	92,480	352,124	205
Mono	7,315	52,985	55,150	55,150	654
Monterey	554,867	642,710	920,870	1,030,737	86
Napa	481,385	455,145	539,985	608,771	26
Nevada	644,880	675,325	673,240	932,945	45
Orange	2,458,020	2,845,060	2,950,970	3,301,390	34
Placer	1,083,760	1,023,300	1,209,595	1,333,205	23
Plumas	190,248	185,368	223,756	932,416	390
Riverside	910,295	912,640	999,120	993,310	9
Sacramento	5,212,580	6,158,020	7,073,030	7,422,310	42
San Benito	174,512	157,090	312,045	298,185	71
San Bernardino	2,848,170	3,134,275	3,519,922	4,379,851	54
San Diego	1,625,318	2,086,022	3,548,103	3,929,388	142
San Francisco	83,207,566	94,881,148	97,600,193	105,313,071	27
San Joaquin	2,823,207	3,442,363	3,606,530	3,769,086	33
San Luis Obispo	550,803	587,086	671,426	685,506	24
San Mateo	893,673	956,655	1,037,050	1,075,750	20
Santa Barbara	1,423,830	1,144,118	1,467,966	1,824,628	28
Santa Clara	4,243,360	5,241,510	5,820,385	6,341,210	49
Santa Cruz	828,060	904,670	1,000,660	988,350	19
Shasta	824,573	1,205,813	1,115,048	1,175,030	42
Sierra	47,599	56,920	67,410	68,760	47
Siskiyou	1,520,895	1,698,240	1,065,195	832,941	‡
Solano	713,788	723,747	681,760	1,009,767	41
Sonoma	1,022,255	1,121,435	1,302,130	1,619,205	58
Stanislaus	607,405	766,360	1,014,345	1,092,435	80
Sutter	175,357	193,219	193,566	288,929	65
Tehama	585,000	630,165	743,890	746,885	40
Trinity	43,139	50,655	51,055	51,300	19
Tulare	1,123,938	1,285,848	1,570,495	1,998,660	78
Tuolumne	868,114	899,763	981,563	1,067,600	23
Ventura	595,244	604,685	529,985	617,090	4
Yolo	367,885	491,270	589,200	666,900	82
Yuba	743,930	815,395	906,975	920,560	24
Totals	\$232,676,399	\$296,439,815	\$329,472,829	\$348,835,158	50

*Decrease 51 per cent.

†Decrease 22 per cent.

‡Decrease 45 per cent.

NOTE.—The percentage of decrease in Merced County is caused by the fact that in 1911 banks were assessed with \$182,638 and in 1912 \$195,835, money on hand, as operative property, which disappeared from the rolls in 1913 and 1914. The decrease in Del Norte County was probably caused in the same manner. The decrease in Siskiyou County is accounted for as follows: Prior to 1913 the branch line of railroad known as the California Northeastern Railway was assessed locally but in that year it became part of the Central Pacific Railway system and was assessed by the State Board.

In further explanation of the meaning of this table we submit the following smaller table, comparing the assessment of nonoperative property by the assessors with their assessment of the operative property for the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914:

	Nonoperative	Operative
1911 -----	\$2,225,426,293	\$232,676,399
1912 -----	2,475,531,465	296,439,815
1913 -----	2,633,550,069	329,472,829
1914 -----	2,727,061,513	438,835,158

These figures, taken in conjunction with the detailed table giving the assessment of operative property by counties, show some very startling facts. The main fact is that while the assessment of the nonoperative property has increased only about 22½ per cent in the three years, the assessment made by the assessors of the operative property has increased nearly 50 per cent throughout the state, and in some counties the increase has been far greater than the average.

There have been three causes for this difference:

First—New pieces of operative property acquired or constructed since 1910 have been added to the roll.

Second—Franchises of the general corporations which prior to 1910 were not assessed by the county and city assessors have been by some of them added to their rolls.

Third—Operative property has been assessed at a higher rate than nonoperative property.

In a number of cases this board has been obliged to exercise the power of equalization conferred upon it by the constitution and statute above quoted, and to reduce or expunge from the rolls of the counties certain properties which it appeared were assessed at a higher rate than other property for the purpose of increasing the counties' or cities' refund for the payment of the principal and interest of bonded indebtedness outstanding November 8, 1910.

In spite of all our efforts the results are still far from satisfactory, as it would appear that during the past four years relatively little new operative property has come upon the rolls and the value of the operative property heretofore on the rolls has not changed in any such degree as shown by the above percentages.

The matter is still worse in the case of some of the municipalities which have outstanding bonded indebtedness, but as the controller has elaborated the assessment of operative property by the municipalities, it would serve no useful purpose to repeat the information here.

Reassessments.

The legislature of 1913 amended the law relating to assessments and collection of taxes for state purposes by adding a provision that "every assessment of property made after November 8, 1910, under the provisions of section fourteen, article thirteen of the constitution and the

provision of this act, which is or may hereafter be adjudged to be invalid by reason of any illegality, invalidity, or irregularity, declared or existing, in the assessment of such property, or in the mode provided for the assessment thereof, shall be remade and the property reassessed and equalized for each year for which such assessment is invalid as aforesaid." The amendment further provided the necessary procedure for such reassessment, equalization, payment of tax, and suit to recover in case of non-payment.

Under the provisions of this amendment, this board in 1914 reassessed the properties (franchises) of the corporations known as Miller & Lux, Incorporated, the San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Company, and the Matson Navigation Company.

The board had made assessments of the franchises of these corporations in and for the assessment year of 1911, being the first assessments under the new separation law. After payment of the tax as originally levied in the time prescribed by law, the companies brought actions against the state treasurer to recover such taxes.

Through an alleged irregularity in the method pursued by the board in arriving at the assessment of two of such companies, and lack of jurisdiction for assessment in the other, the trial court rendered decisions against the state in all three cases. No appeals were taken from the decisions, but the provisions of the reassessment act were invoked.

The actions were defended by the attorney general, and a history of the actions will be found in the report of that officer.

Veterans' Exemption.

In 1912, the first year of operation of the so-called veterans' exemption law, the number of claimants exempted was 10,692 and the assessed value of property exempted was \$7,220,992. Each year the exemption value has gradually crept up, as is shown by the following table:

INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTY UNDER VETERANS' EXEMPTION LAW.

Counties	1913		1914	
	Number of claimants	Value of exemptions	Number of claimants	Value of exemptions
Alameda	1,045	\$750,770	1,306	\$874,375
Alpine	1	1,000	1	1,000
Amador	25	19,160	26	18,790
Butte	171	120,385	183	127,285
Calaveras	40	23,350	46	26,595
Colusa	31	19,465	32	20,900
Contra Costa	90	54,005	157	100,555
Del Norte	13	7,860	15	9,125
El Dorado	44	27,270	46	29,495
Fresno	338	236,875	418	283,405
Glenn	23	17,014	33	24,535
Humboldt	115	51,085	127	64,890
Imperial	56	43,756	80	80,000
Inyo	22	22,000	20	20,000
Kern	129	76,320	169	87,380
Kings	73	46,270	86	47,345
Lake	40	27,476	49	30,452
Lassen	8	7,897	12	9,679
Los Angeles	5,180	3,044,040	4,667	3,359,850
Madera	36	25,705	35	24,775
Marin	84	55,030	101	63,815
Mariposa	12	12,000	12	12,000
Mendocino	58	33,825	58	40,783
Merced	51	31,525	54	30,775
Modoc	27	19,620	31	23,010
Mono	3	1,825	3	1,565
Monterey	186	110,390	201	115,020
Napa	154	117,590	154	117,540
Nevada	28	22,785	28	22,785
Orange	318	205,815	383	249,225
Placer	96	57,600	90	57,195
Plumas	6	3,620	5	2,475
Riverside	292	179,580	370	222,000
Sacramento	181	145,000	222	178,000
San Benito	20	14,600	23	17,360
San Bernardino	297	200,865	398	237,555
San Diego	1,230	626,737	1,359	701,343
San Francisco	682	483,060	970	709,483
San Joaquin	194	144,530	233	171,355
San Luis Obispo	114	71,292	126	76,391
San Mateo	155	57,835	174	62,645
Santa Barbara	135	95,695	146	104,240
Santa Clara	495	396,830	517	445,795
Santa Cruz	208	137,110	241	151,335
Shasta	82	45,315	89	51,590
Sierra	7	4,150	8	4,250
Siskiyou	38	36,125	57	36,275
Solano	316	234,905	339	254,585
Sonoma	348	271,870	376	280,390
Stanislaus	104	72,620	125	85,285
Sutter	34	24,860	39	24,860
Tehama	95	70,775	112	74,520
Trinity	18	9,475	19	10,250
Tulare	180	135,215	245	186,270
Tuolumne	25	13,945	20	11,640
Ventura	79	55,300	85	59,500
Yolo	50	35,790	47	34,200
Yuba	20	11,435	21	12,770
Totals	13,902	\$8,868,302	14,989	\$10,180,506

Settlement of Operative Property Questions.

After the amendment of the California tax law in 1910 by which separation was effected, great fear was expressed in many quarters that the separation of the "operative" property from the "nonoperative" would prove a vexed question, and that many perplexities would arise as between the corporations and the county and city taxing officials; in fact, this board shared to some extent in this fear. But to the surprise of every one the questions seemed to adjust themselves from the very inception of the change in the law. It must be said to the credit of the great corporations owning millions of dollars of assessable property of every character that they met the taxing officials in a spirit of absolute fairness; the same can be said of the taxing officials. The first year of the operation of the new law saw the almost complete adjustment of every problem to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The law makes this board the final arbiter on the question of the operative character of property, but seldom was this board called upon to act. The same spirit of fairness prevailed in the determination of operative gross receipts. It is remarkable that in such determination appeal to the court by agreed statement of fact has been taken in only two or three instances.

Statistics on Land Assessment.

The board this year endeavored to collect data showing the assessment of various classes of lands in the different counties.

In asking for these statistics the assessors were instructed to give the average assessed value of lands as generally obtains throughout the county and not to select isolated cases or small holdings as sample or average, and moreover, not to select holdings adjacent to cities and towns which lands might be more valuable for town lot subdivision than for farming and fruit growing.

We endeavor to show the different assessed values per acre, highest and lowest, of the better class of lands under irrigation and non-irrigated.

Irrigation does not obtain in most of the counties, particularly those along the coast. In other counties, like Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sutter and some others, the reclaimed lands are the better class and of course need no irrigation; in such counties, where the values in the table show irrigated, same applies more specifically to the reclaimed land.

The counties where irrigation is carried on to the greatest extent are those embraced in the great Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and in a few counties in the southern part of the state.

LAND ASSESSMENTS—1914.

	Land for fruit, vine, hop, alfalfa and garden. Not under irrigation		Land for fruit, vine, hop, alfalfa and garden. Under irrigation		Land for hay and grain		Land for grazing purposes		Timber land (Lumber)	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Alameda	\$1,500 00	\$50 00	\$2,000 00	\$200 00	\$1,500 00	\$10 00	\$500 00	\$10 00	\$5 00	\$2 00
Alpine	40 00	30 00			38 00	20 00	8 00	3 00	10 00	5 00
Amador	50 00	15 00	100 00	50 00	100 00	10 00	10 00	2 50	10 00	5 00
Butte	50 00	35 00	60 00	40 00	40 00	12 00	7 00	1 25	10 00	5 00
Calaveras	20 00	5 00	50 00	20 00	20 00	10 00	10 00	3 50	15 00	10 00
Colusa	60 00	40 00	100 00	50 00	85 00	25 00	5 00	3 00		
Contra Costa	110 00	40 00	110 00		75 00	20 00	20 00	4 00		
Del Norte	15 00	10 00			40 00	12 50	12 00	6 00	75 00	20 00
El Dorado	10 00	2 00	20 00	5 00	10 00	5 00	5 00	2 00	10 00	10 00
Fresno	50 00	25 00	60 00	30 00	50 00	10 00	5 00	1 50	15 00	8 00
Glenn	70 00	60 00	75 00	70 00	30 00	18 00	8 00	5 00	12 00	5 00
Humboldt	100 00	40 00			40 00	15 00	8 00	2 00	90 00	10 00
Imperial			50 00	30 00						
Inyo	60 00		100 00		60 00	30 00	30 00	10 00		
Kern	12 50		57 00		57 00	12 50	3 00			
Kings	25 00	10 00	75 00	25 00	50 00	10 00	10 00	2 50		
Lake	90 00				60 00		3 00		4 00	
Lassen	16 00	6 00	31 00	22 00	25 00	6 00	3 00	2 00	15 00	3 00
Los Angeles	200 00	100 00	500 00	200 00	400 00	50 00	30 00	5 00		
Madera	40 00	25 00	70 00	40 00	25 00	10 00	10 00	3 00	15 00	15 00
Marin	100 00	40 00			40 00	25 00	35 00	15 00	12 50	7 50
Mariposa	5 00	5 00			4 50		3 50		25 00	20 00
Mendocino	100 00	35 00			70 00	30 00	8 00	3 00	10 00	10 00
Merced	40 00	20 00	85 00	30 00	35 00	8 00	12 00	2 50		
Modoc	50 00	10 00			25 00	8 00	1 25		15 00	5 00
Mono					10 00	6 00	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
Monterey	250 00	200 00	300 00	250 00	160 00	35 00	3 00	2 50		
Napa	80 00	70 00			60 00	50 00	25 00	10 00		
Nevada	10 00	7 50	25 00	20 00	25 00	7 50	6 00	3 50	5 00	3 50
Orange	100 00	75 00			300 00	75 00	15 00	3 25		

Placer	15 00	6 00	55 00	10 00	27 50	6 00	6 00	2 00	7 00	2 00
Plumas	10 00	5 00	27 60	12 00	27 00	5 00	5 00	2 50	15 00	7 50
Riverside	25 00	15 00	300 00	75 00	125 00	10 00	10 00	3 00	10 00	5 00
Sacramento	150 00	50 00	182 00	80 00	150 00	10 00	20 00	3 00	---	---
San Benito	---	---	---	---	25 00	13 00	7 00	2 50	---	---
San Bernardino	150 00	20 00	250 00	100 00	60 60	15 00	10 00	5 00	---	---
San Diego	40 00	20 00	125 00	75 00	10 00	6 00	5 00	2 00	---	---
San Joaquin	300 00	65 00	300 00	65 00	300 00	6 00	6 00	4 00	---	---
San Luis Obispo	150 00	25 00	200 00	30 00	60 00	10 00	10 00	2 00	---	---
San Mateo	200 00	25 00	---	---	500 00	35 00	25 00	2 50	20 00	5 00
Santa Barbara	150 00	40 00	---	---	40 00	20 00	15 00	5 00	---	---
Santa Clara	150 00	60 00	350 00	100 00	150 00	60 00	40 00	3 00	---	---
Santa Cruz	90 00	70 00	---	---	60 00	40 00	25 00	15 00	35 00	25 00
Shasta	80 00	40 00	---	---	40 00	10 00	5 00	1 50	10 00	4 00
Sierra	7 25	1 25	15 00	3 00	8 50	2 50	3 00	3 00	10 00	2 50
Siskiyou	12 00	---	24 00	---	36 00	12 00	2 50	---	8 00	7 00
Solano	130 00	60 00	---	---	50 00	20 00	15 00	5 00	---	---
Sonoma	250 00	30 00	---	---	50 60	10 00	30 00	10 00	10 00	1 25
Stanislaus	---	---	75 00	45 00	50 00	12 00	10 00	2 00	---	---
Sutter	85 00	50 00	109 00	70 00	65 00	35 00	8 00	4 00	---	---
Tehama	75 00	50 00	75 00	50 00	40 00	20 00	4 00	1 50	10 00	8 00
Trinity	4 00	3 00	7 50	4 00	7 50	2 00	3 00	1 50	10 00	5 00
Tulare	40 00	---	50 00	---	60 00	15 00	4 00	---	18 00	---
Tuolumne	20 00	2 00	25 00	5 00	10 00	3 00	3 00	2 00	15 00	10 00
Ventura	300 00	150 00	320 00	300 00	300 00	40 00	8 00	2 00	---	---
Yolo	100 00	75 00	125 00	100 00	60 00	20 00	12 00	5 00	---	---
Yuba	125 00	40 00	40 00	25 00	20 00	16 00	10 00	8 00	5 00	5 00

Taxation of Franchises.

At the last session of the legislature, a bill was introduced designed to furnish this board with a rigid mathematical rule for the assessment of franchises. While this board cooperated with the framer of the bill and with the committees which had it under consideration, in a sincere endeavor to secure a bill which, if it became a law, would be workable, yet in the end, after the bill passed both houses, the board was obliged to ask the governor to withhold his signature to the bill for the reason that the assessments made thereunder would be unjust and unequal, and also unconstitutional.

It is the opinion of the board that the constitutional provisions, the decisions of the courts and the provisions of chapter 335 of the laws of 1911, as amended by chapter 320 of the laws of 1913, are all the authority and law necessary for the equitable assessment of franchises. Any attempt to tie the hands of the board to a rigid rule is likely to work disastrously. No rigid rule can be devised which will apply alike to all the differing kinds and classes of corporations. Experience during four years has shown that almost every case has to be considered on its own merits. Corporations differ very much one from another as to the amount and kind of property used, and as to the significance of the different items. At one extreme are corporations using practically no tangible property, which yet do a large business and make large profits. Examples of these are the incorporated brokers, agencies, such companies as the chewing gum companies, and a multitude of others. At the other extreme are companies practically all of whose subscribed funds were invested in taxed tangible property. Examples of these are companies holding but not actively running buildings, hotels, parcels of land, stocks and bonds, some family estate companies, and the like. Obviously the same rule of procedure can not apply to both. Again, there are all sorts of manufacturing companies, oil, water, mining, financial, and other kinds, each of which presents a different set of considerations determining the value of the franchise.

No rule would be constitutional which contravened the spirit of the Bank of California case. To write that decision into a statute is unnecessary because it is the law. To lay down as a rigid rule the strict letter of that decision would be to deprive the board of the power to follow the spirit where the letter of the law works hardship. It would, moreover, be applying to all companies a method devised primarily for banks, and in so far would destroy other decisions of the courts.

In the case of franchises, as in any other case, the assessment is a determination or judgment of values, and no rigid rule for valuation is laid down for the assessment or valuation of any other class of property.

There are many cases where the data necessary to fit into any rule

are entirely lacking, yet it is perfectly possible to value the franchise. A company, for example, may invest all the money it raised at the time of its organization in tangible property. Its shares of stock may be firmly held and never enter the market, its profits may be allowed to accumulate, and no means may exist of finding the aggregate corporate value. Merely adding up the apparent assets is apparently adding up only the tangible property. In such cases the franchise must be valued *per se*. That it has a value and often a large value, no impartial person can deny.

Again—and this is far the most important consideration—a rigid rule will restrict the power of equalization. Intentionally dishonest reports are rare. But one company, managed by men of an optimistic character, will file a report claiming a stock value as high as their most sanguine hopes warrant; another company in almost the identical position, but more conservative, may file a report showing value but half as great. Justice demands that the two should be assessed in the same amount. Under a rigid rule, this would be very difficult.

Many other states tax franchises in one way or another. Massachusetts has for twenty-five years or more had a franchise tax somewhat like ours, and Rhode Island has recently adopted one almost exactly upon our model. Both the chairman of this board and the advisor have recently visited these states and conferred with the tax commissioners as to methods of assessment. We are of the opinion that we are farther ahead in four years than is Massachusetts in twenty-five. Massachusetts is handicapped by several restrictions in the law which results in serious difficulties.

While the board does not follow a rigid mathematical rule the same for all classes of companies, it does not, on the other hand, act arbitrarily and without rules. Quite the reverse is the case. Thus, we have classified the companies definitely into: (a) general franchises; (b) oil companies; (c) water companies; (d) mining companies, and require different reports from each. Thus, water companies are required to report mileage of pipe lines; oil companies, acreage, wells producing, gravity of oil, etc., and so on, a series of facts all throwing light in one way or another on values. We believe that still further classification will be helpful, but the classification should be made administratively, not by statute. To make such a classification successfully requires an accumulation of material and experience greater than we yet have. The reports for the first two years did not all include a statement of the income account, as that was not required by law. Hence we have only two sets of reports which give these important items. The board is at work on this important problem.

Taxation of Steamer Earnings.

The Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company owns a line of railway running from Truckee to Tahoe City, in California, and also owns and operates certain steamers which ply the waters of Lake Tahoe, which lake is situate partly within this state and partly within the state of Nevada. These steamers carry freight, passengers, mail and express between California points on the lake, between Nevada points on the lake, and between interstate points on the lake.

The company estimated that forty-five per cent of the gross revenues from operation of the steamers came from local traffic.

The railroad does not operate in the winter months, but the steamers continue to run all the year in carrying freight, passengers, mail and express.

For the assessment year of 1912, and each year thereafter, this board taxed to said Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company all of California's proportion of the so-called steamer earnings. The company paid the 1912 tax under protest and then began an action in the superior court of the city and county of San Francisco to recover the taxes so paid. The company contended that no part of the earnings of the steamers should be included in the taxable gross receipts of the company, even though the steamers were operated in direct connection with the railroad. The company had judgment in the lower court and was sustained in our supreme court. How far reaching the decision is and to what extent it may bear upon the state's revenues can not be determined by this board until after the completion of the 1915 assessments.

Insurance Suits.

The main provisions of the constitutional and statutory laws governing the taxation of insurance companies doing business in this state were that they should annually pay the state a tax of one and one half per cent (now $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent) upon the amount of the gross premiums received upon their business done in this state, *less return premiums* and reinsurance in companies or associations authorized to do business in this state.

Upon the first assessment of life insurance companies under our new law we were confronted with the question of what constituted "return premiums," and particularly whether those amounts returned to the insured by the companies in the way of dividends upon policies and the amounts paid to the insured upon a completed policy, commonly known as the "surrender value," constituted under the law "return premiums." This board, acting jointly with the state board of control, took the position that such dividends and surrender values did not constitute return premiums.

Many of the life companies when paying the tax to the state upon these so-called dividends and surrender values filed a written protest and followed the protest with actions in court seeking to recover the taxes so paid.

The attorney general deeming himself disqualified from properly assuming the defense of these actions, granted permission for the employment of extra counsel, and this board sought and obtained the services of Hon. John W. Stetson, who, it may be incidentally stated, is also the statutory attorney for the state insurance commissioner.

The actions were commenced in the superior court in and for the city and county of San Francisco and were assigned to the department presided over by Judge James M. Seawell.

In the following statement, prepared by Mr. Stetson, are shown the companies plaintiff, the amounts of taxes involved, and the status of the suits:

Tax Year	Plaintiff	Case Number	Amount of Suit	Status
1911	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company -----	40655	\$10,852 71	Tried and submitted.
1912	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company -----	47290	14,316 60	Tried and submitted.
1913	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company -----		18,218 02	Not at issue.
1912	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company -----	47291	2,273 74	Tried and submitted.
1913	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company -----		3,689 80	Not at issue.
1912	Robert Lynn Cox, assignee of—	47315		At issue, not set for trial.
	Germania Life -----		735 04	
	National Life -----		57 52	
	Equitable Life -----		9,549 19	
	Fidelity Mutual -----		360 38	
	New England Mutual -----		1,784 97	
	Ætna -----		1,232 70	
	Manhattan -----		432 32	
	Prudential Insurance Company of America-----		1,689 70	
	The Travelers -----		154 25	
	Home -----		823 31	
	Metropolitan -----		2,375 67	
	Mutual Life -----		12,995 44	
	Union Central -----		1,486 75	
	Pacific Mutual -----		3,592 56	
1913	Robert Lynn Cox, assignee of—	54740		Not at issue.
	Germania Life -----		1,027 81	
	National Life -----		334 62	
	Equitable Life -----		13,400 40	
	New England Life -----		2,377 17	
	Ætna Life Insurance Co.-----		1,933 80	
	Manhattan Life Ins.-----		412 18	
	Prudential Life Insurance-----		2,183 00	
	Travelers Life Insurance-----		322 23	
	Home Insurance Company-----		671 00	
	Metropolitan Insurance-----		2,938 96	
	Mutual Life Insurance-----		19,187 60	
	Union Central Life-----		1,386 77	
	Pacific Mutual Life-----		5,278 81	
	Fidelity Mutual Life-----		759 42	
	Columbia -----		53 24	

A summary of the taxes in litigation is:

Taxes of 1911-----	\$10,852 71
Taxes of 1912-----	53,860 14
Taxes of 1913-----	74,174 83
Total -----	\$138,887 68

The suits by the Northwestern Mutual and the Massachusetts Life, involving the first two years of taxes paid, have been regularly tried and were submitted to the court last August. With regard to the suits brought by Cox, as assignee of numerous companies, the disposition of plaintiff has been to wait for the decision in the Northwestern and Massachusetts cases, which involve the same points.

Suits to Recover State Taxes.

The law relating to collection of state taxes provides that after delinquency the controller may commence actions to recover the taxes and penalties. Each year the attorney general prosecutes several hundreds of such cases, but as the report of that officer will fully set forth all facts and information regarding these actions, those interested should turn to that report.

Payment of State Tax Precludes Exaction of Licenses.

The constitutional provision relative to the levy and collection of state taxes contains a provision that the payment to the state by the public service corporations, banks and insurance companies of the percentages named in the law, shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon their property.

The license feature has thrice been involved in actions before our Supreme Court.

In the case of the *City and County of San Francisco vs. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company* (Oct. 1, 1913), the city sued to recover licenses alleged to be due under an old license act of 1903 which was in force in November, 1910, when the new tax law became operative.

The case of the *Hartford Fire Insurance Company vs. Jordan* (July 28, 1914), involved the payment by an insurance company of the corporation license tax, inaugurated by the state in 1905, by which all corporations were called upon to pay to the secretary of state a stated fee for the right to do business in this state.

The legislature of 1913 enacted a statute commonly known as the Motor Vehicle Act, which required the payment of a graduated fee for the registration of all motor vehicles, automobiles and motoreycles. This fee was involved in the suit of the *Pacific Gas and Electric Company vs. Roberts, State Treasurer, et al.* (Oct. 1, 1914).

The city of Los Angeles attempted by ordinance to exact license taxes from banks and from resident agents of insurance companies. These license taxes were involved in the actions entitled *Los Angeles Trust and*

Savings Bank vs. City of Los Angeles, and *Hughes vs. City of Los Angeles* (December 11, 1914).

In each of these cases the state supreme court held that the payment of the state tax under section 14 of article XIII of the constitution was in lieu of the licenses sought to be imposed.

Changes in Administrative Law.

The legislature, in 1913, effected some important changes in the statutory law governing the assessments made by this board. Particular strength was given this board in exacting from the corporations the information necessary to more intelligently arrive at franchise values.

In the original enactment of the statute in 1911, in reporting to this board for franchise assessment, the common or closed corporation was granted an alternative method of reporting; that is to say, it could report the amount of its capital stock authorized, the amount issued and outstanding together with amount paid in thereon in money or property, the funded and floating debts, the market or actual value of such outstanding stocks and bonds, and the assessed value of its property both within and without the state. In case the corporation could not or did not fairly and fully state the facts and matters above required, then it was requisite under the law that an additional report must be made giving the dividends paid, the surplus, the gross receipts from all sources, the operating and other expenses, and the balance of profit or loss.

The law was changed by striking out the alternative feature and requiring every corporation to report in detail all information called for above. This was a very salutary provision. The board was enabled thereby to make comparison of the volume of business done by the different corporations. Moreover, it enabled the board to compare the gross business done and the net results obtained by the many corporations engaged in identical business, and thereby establish a greater equality in fixing the tax. Again, a showing of gross and net business done is often a fair index of stock values, which is a paramount feature in franchise ascertainment.

It is proper that this board should have before it all necessary factors or information which enter into franchise values, and the information should be as full as possible. The corporation should not hesitate to render full report. The information thus gained is held in law absolutely secret, it being a penal offense to divulge any fact gleaned through such reports.

The law permits the divulgence of only the amount of the assessment and the tax. The board has received many requests for specific information contained in the report, or for copies of the entire report of some general corporation. The board has uniformly refused to comply with such requests except in instances where we were directed to give

the information by the governor, who has sole authority in the matter. In an opinion given this board the attorney general, after holding to secrecy as above noted, says:

“The clear purpose of the act is to encourage the confidential relations between the corporations and your board by guaranteeing to such corporations that the information which the act requires them to report to your board shall be kept confidential. Though in some cases this may work a hardship to private citizens, in that they are denied access to a more simple field to secure information which they desire, the purpose of the act is not to aid such persons, but the guaranties of the act should be strictly maintained.”

Moreover, this board is called upon to annually assess the franchises of something like twenty thousand corporations engaged in every conceivable business. These assessments must be completed in a period of about three months. Without full and complete reports, therefore, irregularities in computations are liable to creep in and injustice done the taxpayer or the state.

The following table shows the number of corporations assessed by this board since the advent of the new tax law:

Number of Corporations Assessed.

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Railroads and street railways.....	167	173	158	151
Light, heat and power companies.....	208	234	196	192
Telephone and telegraph companies.....	101	147	155	182
Car companies	11	11	12	12
Express companies	6	3	3	3
Insurance companies	258	285	321	335
Banks	706	731	767	782
Mining companies	1,514	1,321	1,269	1,156
Oil companies	1,321	1,100	1,004	894
Water companies	887	896	972	993
Building and loan companies	109	107	104	97
General corporations	14,433	14,685	15,517	16,182
Totals	19,721	19,693	20,478	20,979

Loss of State Revenues by Competition of Auto Vehicles with Taxed Transportation Companies.

Motor busses and trucks operated as common carriers over the public streets and highways are a recent development in the transportation business. While it is not necessarily to be assumed that all the passengers and freight carried by these vehicles would otherwise have moved over the railways, yet a large part of them would have doubtless done so.

The Pacific Electric Railway Company, which has made careful observation of this competition with their lines, reports to this board that that company alone is losing \$20,000 a month or \$240,000 per

annum from this cause. The state tax on that alone would have been \$11,400. One company alone carried 122,686 passengers in a period of thirteen days, with an estimated revenue of nearly \$24,000. It is probable that the state loss from this cause is at least \$200,000 per annum.

In addition to the big double deck busses and other large motors that ply over more or less regular routes and on a more or less definite time schedule, there are many smaller vehicles plying for hire on less regular schedules and routes, all doing practically the same kind of business which comes under the purview of the state tax system.

It would appear that the state tax system ought to be extended to cover these carriers, both to protect the state revenues and in justice to the taxed transportation companies.

There seems to be no way of bringing these under the gross receipts tax except by a constitutional amendment. There will be difficulty in drawing the line between those vehicles which should be included and those which should not, on account of the irregularity of routes and schedules in many cases. But probably all the constitutional sanction needed would be obtained by a provision authorizing the legislature to include in the list of subjects for the state taxes "all common carriers operating on public highways."

On the other hand it is quite feasible to impose on such vehicles a state license tax at such rates as would be practically the equivalent of the gross receipts tax.

Public Utilities Owned by Municipalities.

The constitution provides that such property "as may belong to the United States, this state, or to any county or municipal corporation within this state shall be exempt from taxation." It also provides that railroads and certain other classes of public utilities shall pay to the state a tax *on their property* computed at certain percentage of the gross receipts. On the face of these provisions it would appear that any municipally owned public service enterprise would be exempt from state taxation. In the absence of any legislative instruction to the contrary this board has not assessed state taxes on street car lines, water works (as to the franchise), and electric plants, when owned by cities.

It is, however, a serious question whether this is a correct interpretation of the constitutional provisions. The matter is one of first importance. San Francisco has its municipal street railway. Los Angeles its great waterworks with allied electric power plants, and other cities to a lesser extent have followed suit. Furthermore, San Francisco and the cities around the bay are contemplating a great waterworks.

The exemption of these enterprises from taxation, if they are exempt, works grave injustice to the people of the state who do not live in the cities concerned, because whenever a city takes over such an enterprise

it lessens the state's taxes and increases the relative amount paid by taxpayers outside. This shows up very clearly under the present tax system, but it would be just the same under the old ad valorem tax or any other tax system.

The exemption of property belonging to a municipality and necessary for the performance of its purely governmental duties is universal. But whether that principle should be extended to municipal investments for profit is very dubious. The courts have always construed tax exemptions very narrowly. The framers of the Constitution seem to have used the above quoted phrase in a very narrow sense, because they felt that it would not of itself cover public school property, so they added a specific exemption of "property used exclusively for a public school." If they felt it necessary to specifically include schools would they not *per force* have specified public street railways if they meant to include them?

A street railway can not in any way be considered as necessary public property essential to the performance of purely governmental functions. Nor can waterworks and electric power plants be so regarded, except possibly to the limited extent to which they may be used for watering and lighting streets, and even that is doubtful.

The principle involved was recognized by the adoption by the people in 1914 of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 6, providing for the taxation of lands owned by a municipality outside of its own boundaries.

Increase in Corporation Tax Rates.

After completing its labors with the regular assessments in 1912, the board engaged in the preparation of statistics and data tending to show the relative burden of taxes borne by the corporations and property taxed for state purposes as compared with the tax ratios paid by the common forms of property taxable for local purposes.

This data was presented to the governor and the legislature (1913) in a special report entitled "The Relative Burden of State and Local Taxes in 1912."

After an exhaustive investigation, and the taking of much testimony by a special committee composed of members of both houses of the legislature, the legislature finally passed and the governor approved (to take immediate effect) an act raising the rates to be paid by the public service corporations and insurance companies on their gross receipts and gross premiums.

The following increases were made:

	From	To
Railroads, including street railways.....	4 per cent	4¾ per cent
Light, heat and power companies.....	4 per cent	4½ per cent
Telegraph and telephone companies.....	3½ per cent	4½ per cent
Car companies	3 per cent	4 per cent
Insurance companies	1½ per cent	1¾ per cent

No change was made in the rates fixed by the original law to be paid by express companies and banks. With relation to the banks, however, from the data collected by the board, we were satisfied that they were not paying a just and equitable share of taxes and so recommended to the legislative committee. No attention, however, was given the recommendation—at least the ratio was not changed.

No Ad Valorem Deficiency Tax for Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Fiscal Years.

The general tax levy bill, chapter 596 of the statutes of 1913, provided for the levy and collection of a tax for 1913 amounting to \$14,748,800 and for the year 1914 of \$14,908,900, for support and maintenance of the state government for the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth fiscal years.

Said statute, and the constitution, also provides that if the revenues derived from taxation of corporations, banks and insurance companies under section 14 of article XIII of the constitution, together with the revenues derived from all other sources, shall not raise the specific amounts required for maintenance, then the state board of equalization is directed to fix such an ad valorem rate of taxation upon all the assessable property in the state (non-operative and operative property) as will meet the deficiency.

For said two fiscal years this board deemed that sufficient revenues would be raised for all said purposes. For the sixty-fifth fiscal year over \$16,000,000 was received, as will more fully and at large appear by reference to the report of the state controller issued contemporaneously with this report.

The board's estimate of receipts for the sixty-sixth fiscal year is based upon the following table:

Estimated Receipts for Sixty-sixth Fiscal Year.

Taxes from:		
Railroads, including street railways.....	\$6,317,675	16
Light, heat and power companies.....	1,941,326	48
Telegraph and telephone companies.....	768,564	74
Express companies.....	107,755	74
Car companies.....	124,614	16
Insurance companies.....	816,096	54
State banks.....	885,823	86
National banks.....	945,920	76
Franchises:		
General corporations.....	\$1,140,810	00
Mining companies.....	66,310	00
Oil companies.....	445,155	00
Water companies.....	95,660	00
Building and loan associations.....	14,011	00
	\$1,761,946	00
Less estimated delinquency.....	50,000	00
	1,711,946	00
Total from taxation.....		\$13,559,663 44
Inheritance taxes.....	\$1,250,000	00
Less \$250,000 to school fund, and \$62,500 for teachers' permanent fund.....	312,500	00
Fees of secretary of state.....		937,500 00
Fees of insurance commissioner.....		180,000 00
Fees of insurance commissioner.....		50,000 00
Interest on highways money.....		100,000 00
Interest on deposits of public moneys.....		200,000 00
Collections of state institutions.....		150,000 00
Property tax redemptions.....		10,000 00
Miscellaneous receipts.....		75,000 00
Total estimated receipts, sixty-sixth fiscal year.....		\$15,262,163 44

Splendid Showing in Tax Payments.

For the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 there were levied by this board taxes aggregating \$29,463,799.98 against the gross receipts of public service corporations, the capital stock of banks, and the gross premiums of insurance companies. Of this vast sum only \$48,702.96, taxes and penalties, remain delinquent.

A statement of such levy for the three years is as follows:

Railroads (including street railways).....	\$15,973,092	36
Light, heat, power.....	4,310,786	98
Telegraph and telephone.....	1,551,227	90
Express.....	319,556	44
Car companies.....	305,664	16
Insurance.....	1,885,123	90
National banks.....	2,622,257	68
State banks.....	2,496,090	56
Total.....	\$29,463,799	98

Of the total amounts levied against railroads, express, car companies and national banks, not one dollar remains delinquent. As to the light, heat and power companies, a delinquency of \$203.85 appears, which is

owing by one small company. In the three years but one telephone company refused to pay, and there is a showing of \$95.17 delinquency. Of the large amount of insurance taxes, only \$2,628.92 remains delinquent, six companies having failed to pay.

The state banks, however, show a delinquency of \$45,774.92. Of this amount \$32,321.85 is owing by the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco, which is in the hands of a receiver appointed by the court, and \$10,942.20 is due the state from seven banks being liquidated by the state bank commissioner, none of which has ever paid the state a cent of taxes since liquidation began. Three other banks also are delinquent in the sum of \$2,545.75.

Tax Results Shown by Separation Law.

The state now has had four years of assessments under the tax law ratified in November, 1910. As an exemplar of what the law has accomplished in the production of revenue, we give herewith a table showing taxes levied by this board against corporations for the four years:

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Railroads, including street railways -----	\$4,776,203 58	\$4,941,224 70	\$6,255,664 08	\$6,317,675 16
Gas and electric -----	1,224,767 34	1,364,700 06	1,721,319 58	1,941,326 48
Telegraph and telephone -----	424,799 94	486,242 98	640,184 98	708,504 74
Car companies -----	89,262 02	91,292 74	125,109 40	124,614 16
Express -----	102,351 70	104,458 82	112,745 92	107,755 74
National banks -----	834,708 02	872,903 50	914,646 16	945,920 76
State banks -----	803,938 18	828,480 04	863,672 34	885,823 86
Insurance -----	520,214 68	602,204 88	762,704 34	816,096 54
General corporations ---	1,106,845 00	1,143,860 00	1,106,210 00	1,140,810 00
Oil corporations -----	346,359 00	300,800 00	291,085 00	445,155 00
Water corporations -----	119,441 00	94,180 00	89,610 00	95,660 00
Mining corporations ---	94,650 00	80,145 00	74,895 00	66,310 00
Building and loan companies -----	10,675 00	11,913 00	13,695 00	14,011 00
Totals -----	\$10,454,215 46	\$10,922,405 72	\$12,971,541 80	\$13,609,663 44

The Growth of the State Taxes.

The foregoing table shows an increase in the taxes assessed by this board of \$3,155,448 in 1914 over 1911, which is an increase of 30.1 per cent in three years. Of this total increase \$1,755,465 (or over half, that is 16.7 per cent out of the 30.1 per cent of increase) is attributable to the increase in the gross receipts, capital stock, premiums, etc., or in the value of the property assessed; and \$1,399,982 (or the remaining 13.4 per cent of the total of 30.1 per cent) to the increase in the tax rates made at the last session of the legislature.

The taxable gross earnings of the public utilities increased from \$168,702,633 in 1911, to \$200,313,158 in 1914, or a little over 18.7

per cent. This increase, although but a little less than the increase per cent in the nonoperative roll, is greater than the rate at which the whole roll was increasing under the old tax system. But it is, nevertheless, less than was expected at the time of the adoption of the new tax system. That it was less was partly due to causes which it was foreseen might come from time to time, but largely to causes which could not have been foreseen.

It is important to point out that so far as the amount of taxes paid by the corporations is concerned every one of these causes would have had the same effect under any system of taxation which could be applied to them, because anything that decreases the gross receipts affects the net earnings and through them depresses the value of the property. The only difference under the present system is that the loss, if a failure to advance as rapidly as was hoped may be called a loss, now falls on the state alone, and under the old system would have been divided between the state and the local governments.

It was of course anticipated that the taxes on gross receipts would not advance in times of industrial depression. But although the gradual tightening of the money market in Europe and the East has made it difficult to raise capital for the development of some new enterprises, and has thus lessened the new business of the transportation companies, there has been no real industrial depression in California in these years. Nevertheless the prices of the stocks and bonds, representing the property of the companies taxed, on the basis of gross receipts, has fallen materially since the investigation made by this board two years ago. Hence it is certain that taxes levied on the property of the corporations by the old ad valorem system, had that still been in force, would not have advanced any more rapidly than have the taxes based on gross receipts.

One cause of loss in anticipated gross receipts of railroads was the unusual and heavy frost two years ago, which damaged a large part of the orange crop.

Another very serious check to the growth of the state's revenues, which was not foreseen, resulted from the action of the railroad commission in reducing the rates which public utilities may charge for their services. Every reduction in rates, affecting the gross receipts of the public utilities, reduces in like proportion the state's revenues. How much these reductions have been we have no means of estimating. That they have been very large during the past four years there can be no doubt. Yet it can not be expected that they will continue to be as serious in the future as they have recently been, because, in the first place, the most urgent and large rate reductions have already been made; and in the second place the effect of these reductions will ulti-

mately be to stimulate new business and thus restore the gross receipts to at least their old level if not to advance them materially.

The taxes on express companies have been decreased by the inroads made into their business by the parcels post. The loss here in one year is about 9.2 per cent of the taxes on express companies.

Another source of loss in the anticipated revenues of the state has been the municipalization of public utilities. While the amounts lost thus far have not been large, nevertheless, the possibilities for the future are serious. There is, furthermore, a very serious question of policy and justice involved, which will be more fully discussed elsewhere. It is more than questionable whether any municipality has the unlimited right to increase the tax burden on other communities by taking over and rendering tax exempt large amounts of property not necessary for the exercise of its strictly governmental functions. San Francisco is rapidly municipalizing its street railways and looks forward to acquiring its water system, and Los Angeles has not only gone into the water business, but also into light, heat and power.

In like manner the State Industrial Accident Board, by entering the field of insurance, has encroached on the state's income. The equivalent of the state tax in the insurance premiums collected by this board should be paid into the state treasury. This would not be taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another, because the board pays back its surplus earnings to the policyholders. It is not fair that one class of policyholders should be taxed and the others go untaxed. The law should be amended so as to require the board to pay the regular state insurance taxes.

Still another cause of loss to the state in the expected increase in taxes arises from the competition of automobile busses with street and interurban railways. Indeed, the very wide use of the automobile for pleasure and for business of every sort cuts seriously into the revenues of all transportation companies. Four years ago there were no "double deckers," each carrying as many passengers as a street car can accommodate, and few auto stages and trucks competing with the railroads. This matter will be discussed elsewhere.

In forecasting future revenues it should be borne in mind that the industrial depression due to the war in Europe will affect the revenues for the coming year, but that there will in all probability be a rebound the next year. Furthermore, that the effect on revenues from the actions of the railroad commission is probably over. There is also no reason to expect another frost. But municipalization of public utilities and the competition of the automobile will probable increase each year. The opening of the canal will, also, take business from the railroads.

In this connection it is proper to point out that even under all the adverse conditions above outlined the new system of taxation shows

better results than did the old ad valorem system. From 1872, when by the adoption of the Political Code the old property tax was first perfected, to 1906, after which year the investigations and recommendations of the commission on revenue and taxation wrought a great change in the administration of the old taxes, the assessment roll of the state increased from \$637,000,000 (1872) to \$1,595,000,000 (1906), an increase of 150 per cent in 34 years, or at the average rate of 4.4 per cent per annum.

Estimate of Revenues, Sixty-seventh Fiscal Year.

The board has endeavored to ascertain, as nearly as may be, what revenues will be available for support of the state government for the sixty-seventh fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915.

To this end we sent out about one hundred and seventy-five communications to the several larger corporations asking them to ascertain as closely as possible what were their gross taxable receipts for the first ten months in 1914 and also to ascertain their gross taxable receipts for the same period in 1913. From this data we established the percentage of increase or decrease in gross receipts. By applying such percentage to the gross receipts taxed in 1914 (being for the calendar year ending December 31, 1913) we felt that we could approximate very closely the gross amount of receipts taxable for the calendar year ending December 31, 1914.

All but about twenty of the corporations at once complied with our request, so that we believe the information herewith given is very reliable and that the receipts from taxes shown in the table will closely approximate the figures given.

From the data so gathered we found that the gross receipts of telegraph and telephone companies had increased about 4.6 per cent; light, heat and power companies increased 3.7 per cent; car companies decreased 1.9 per cent; express companies decreased 9.2 per cent; railroads decreased 3.8 per cent.

As to the railroad receipts, in another paragraph we have given a short epitome of the supreme court decision in the Lake Tahoe Railway case involving the taxation of the so-called steamer earnings. As we therein stated, we have no means at this time of ascertaining how much revenue will be lost to the state, but that a loss will accrue is certain. In arriving at the gross railroad taxes we have therefore allowed for a loss along that line.

In estimating the taxes of banks we found that in the last three years such taxes had increased annually 3.8 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 3 per cent, or an average increase of 3.8 per cent. This percentage was applied to the gross bank taxes levied for the year 1914.

As to the insurance taxes, the State Insurance Commissioner estimates from what they were for the 1914 assessment.

The receipts from taxation of the general corporations, commonly denominated franchise taxes, are rather more difficult to estimate. In the ascertainment of franchise values, the value of the outstanding corporate stocks and bonds forms the main standard in our computation. It is generally felt that owing to the prevailing financial distress the trend of the stock and bond market has been downward and that the value of such securities is not on a level plane with that of one year ago. However, for lack of a better basis we are compelled to estimate that the receipts from this source will be the same as for the assessment year 1914.

The data as to revenue receipts other than from taxation are estimates of the Controller and are based upon previous results obtained and carefully revised.

Our estimate, therefore, of revenues available for the sixty-seventh fiscal year is as follows:

Railroads and street railways.....		\$6,030,213
Light, heat and power companies.....		2,012,951
Telegraph and telephone companies.....		741,067
Car companies.....		122,246
Express companies.....		97,840
Banks.....		1,902,210
Insurance companies.....		816,096
General corporate franchises.....	\$1,761,946	
Less estimated delinquency.....	50,000	
		1,711,946
Total from taxation.....		\$13,434,569
Other sources:		
Inheritance tax.....	\$1,650,000	
Less \$250,000 to School Fund, and less \$85,000 to Teachers' Permanent Fund.....	335,000	
		\$1,315,000
Insurance Commissioner.....	\$65,000	
Less transfer to Insurance Commission Special Fund.....	30,000	
		35,000
Fees of Secretary of State.....		175,000
Fees of Supreme and Appellate Courts.....		10,000
Fees from state institutions.....		180,000
Interest on deposit of state moneys.....		200,000
Interest on highway moneys.....		300,000
Interest on bonds (surplus moneys invested).....		33,000
From property tax redemptions.....		30,000
Transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		100,000
Miscellaneous.....		65,000
Total from other sources.....		2,443,000
Available revenues sixty-seventh fiscal year.....		\$15,877,569

This estimate shows a probable *increase* in state revenues available for the general fund of \$615,406 over the revenues of 1913, as shown in the table showing the estimated receipts for the sixty-sixth fiscal year, *ante*. If we estimate that \$880,000 will have to be transferred to the school fund to make good the loss from the repeal of the poll tax the general fund will run behind that for 1913 by \$275,000.

The state taxes assessed by this board for the sixty-sixth fiscal year were \$13,559,663. The estimate for the sixty-seventh fiscal year is \$13,434,569, a decrease of \$125,094. It may therefore be said that \$125,000 represents the aggregate effective net loss accrued to date occasioned by the industrial depression, adverse court decisions, reduction in public service rates, municipal ownership, unexpected competition and other causes more fully discussed elsewhere. While this is comparatively a small actual loss, the losses in growth or in revenues hoped for are very much larger.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The repeal of the poll tax, following the repeal of the corporation license tax, represents a serious loss of state revenue. The amount of the two together is over \$1,600,000 annually. They would, had they been retained, have yielded \$2,000,000 annually in the near future.

As this loss comes at a time when the state's activities are expanding, and when all the old activities are necessarily costing more, it is a matter for serious consideration.

Both these losses fall upon the general fund ultimately. For although the poll tax went directly to the school fund, yet the constitution requires, even if the people did not insist, as they do, that the school fund be kept intact. Hence the \$880,000 per annum lost to the school fund must be made up out of general revenues. The language of the constitution on this point is: "Out of the revenues from the taxes provided for in this section (namely, the state taxes on the classes of property reserved exclusively for state purposes), together with all other state revenues, there shall first be set apart the moneys to be applied by the state to the support of the public school system and the state university."

The state controller and the state board of control will doubtless consider in their reports the question of the growth of expenditures and also the existing resources for meeting them. But the duty devolves upon this board, as the administrative arm of the state for assessing and enforcing the state taxes, to report on possible new sources of revenue to take the place of those lost.

It has been suggested by some that in view of the curtailment of private incomes and expenditures which will possibly result from the disturbance caused by the war, it would be fitting and proper for the state to curtail its expenditures and lessen the tax burden. This view overlooks the fundamental difference between public and private expenses. Public expenditures are for the essentials of government and for activities deemed by the people to be of paramount public importance. Schools, asylums, prisons, the care of orphans, and other state activities are not luxuries which can be passed up when times

are hard. Hence, state expenses can not be curtailed without inflicting a loss on the community as a whole far exceeding any gain from taxes saved. Thus the suggestion for shortening the school year to make up the loss of the poll tax would result not only in injustice to the teachers whose contracts run on present salaries, and a weakening of the teaching staff, but would postpone for every pupil in the schools the day when he or she can go forth into the world as an earner. As it would thus, all along the line, lessen the efficiency of the schools, it would inflict a very grave injury on the rising generation. The same thing is true of practically all lines of state activity.

Another suggestion is that the state run along as best it can on existing revenues, using up any surplus there may be on hand, trusting to the future and hoping that, with the growth of business, the state's revenues will revive and the surplus be ultimately restored.

It may be true that the state has an existing cash surplus, but it is not clear that the surplus is anything more than the sum of the necessary working cash balances in the various funds.

While there is every reason to expect a steady and rapid growth in the existing state revenues after the immediate depression of business is over, a growth sufficient to meet the future growth of the state's activities, nevertheless it can not be expected that the growth of the state's revenues will not only meet that growth, but also make good two millions a year of taxes repealed and cover the possible deficit of the coming year or year and a half. The revenue system can not stand the lopping off of two millions of taxes.

It would appear, therefore, that new revenues must be sought to replace those that have been lost by the repeal of old taxes. The following are some of the possibilities that are available:

I. An Ad Valorem Tax.

This is the simplest and easiest of all possibilities. A small ad valorem tax, which need not exceed five cents per \$100 of assessed valuation, might be levied. It would be just about the equivalent of the exposition tax which ended in 1914.

It was not expected, at the time of its adoption, that the taxes levied under what has come to be known as Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1 of 1910, would, together with other revenues available, meet all the expenses of the state. Hence that measure provided, "In the event that the above named revenues are at any time deemed insufficient to meet the annual expenditures of the state, including the above named expenditures for education purposes (to wit, the public schools and the state university), there may be levied in the manner to be provided by law, a tax, for state purposes, on all the property in the state,

including the classes of property enumerated in this section (to wit, the public utilities, banks, etc., taxed for state purposes) sufficient to meet the deficiency." At each session of the legislature, namely, in 1911 and 1913, a "tax levy bill" was passed containing this language:

Section 1. The state board of equalization shall between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July in the year * * *, for the support of the state government, assess and levy the taxes upon the property in the manner and upon the rates of taxation as provided for in subdivisions *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* of section fourteen of article thirteen of the constitution of the State of California for the purpose of raising the sum of * * * dollars for annual expenditure for the support of the state government for the * * * fiscal year and in the event that the taxes so assessed and levied together with all available revenues other than those revenues required by law to be used for special uses, shall not raise said sum of * * * dollars, then said above named revenues shall be deemed insufficient to meet the annual expenditures of the state for the * * * fiscal year, which deficiency is hereby declared to be the difference between the amount of taxes assessed and levied upon the property and in the manner and upon the rates of taxation as provided for in subdivisions *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, of section fourteen of article thirteen of said constitution, together with all other state revenues, other than those revenues required by law to be used for special uses, and said sum of * * * dollars, then said state board of equalization shall in accordance with the provisions of subdivision *e* of said section fourteen of article thirteen of the constitution of the State of California, between the first and second Mondays in September of the said * * * fiscal year, fix such an ad valorem rate of taxation upon each one hundred dollars in value of taxable property, upon all the property in the State of California not exempt from taxation under the law and subject to taxation for state purposes on the seventh day of November in the year * * * as, after allowing five per cent for delinquencies, will raise for said * * * fiscal year the amount of said deficiency.

The commission which framed the new tax system made two estimates of the probable revenues which would be obtained under it. One was as of the year 1905 and amounted to \$6,805,000; the other was as of 1908, amounting to \$7,525,176. Both of these, as the commission pointed out, were short of the then existing expenses of the state. The language of the commission's recommendation was "that an absolute divorce between state and local taxation *be the ultimate aim* and that as nearly complete separation as possible be attained at the very outset."

It was for the foregoing reasons that the elaborate precautions to guard against a deficit were inserted in the constitution and have been provided in the statutes.

As discussed elsewhere, the results exceeded the most sanguine hopes, and for four years no ad valorem tax has been necessary. The exposition tax was distinctly exceptional.

Nor would any revenues outside of the state taxes on the corporations be necessary now except for the repeal of the two old taxes, the corporation license tax and the poll tax. But the provisions made for the expected deficit can now be used to meet the unexpected deficit arising from the loss of these two taxes.

The people repealed the poll tax with a clear understanding that it would result in a loss to the school fund and a deficit in state revenues which would have to be made good from other sources. Those facts were set forth in the pamphlet submitting the measures to be voted on by the people and were given wide publicity in the public press. The substitution of a state school tax on property for the old school tax on polls would possibly be a fair interpretation of the vote.

To impose an ad valorem tax nothing more is necessary in the way of legislation than to reenact, in the next tax levy bill, the language quoted above.

II. To Raise the Rates of the State Taxes.

The rates originally imposed upon the railroads and other corporations by Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1 of 1910 were based on calculations and investigations of things as they were in 1906. In 1913 this board submitted to the legislature a special report on "The Relative Burden of State and Local Taxes in 1912," which has been said to be the most complete and exhaustive investigation of its kind ever made in the United States. This report showed that conditions had changed in the six years that elapsed between 1906 and 1912, and that the average burden of taxation on property taxed for local purposes was nearly 1.14 per cent of the true value, as against 1 per cent, on which the state tax rates had been calculated. Prolonged public hearings, at which the corporations affected were given full opportunity to be heard and at which they were represented by able counsel, and experts on taxation, failed to shake in the slightest particular the evidence and conclusions submitted by this board. The legislature, after considering that report and hearing all the evidence and arguments on the other side, raised the state tax rates and readjusted them as shown above.

The effect of the changes made by the legislature in 1913 can be most readily seen in the following table, which sets forth the old and the new rates on the gross receipts, and also shows their equivalents in ad valorem

rates. The figures in the last two columns are obtained by reducing the taxes levied on gross receipts to a percentage of the stock and bond values established for 1912 by this board.

Table Showing the 1910 and 1913 Tax Rates on Companies Taxed on the Basis of Gross Receipts.

Class	Tax rates		Increase		Ratios to commercial value	
	1910	1913	Absolute	Per cent	of 1910 rate	of 1913 rate
Railroads -----	4 %	4.75%	0.75	18½	.9092	1.1021
Gas and electric-----	4 %	4.6 %	.6	15	.75	.8768*
Telephone and telegraph-----	3½%	4.2 %	.7	20	.9060	1.1245
Car companies -----	3 %	4 %	1.0	33½	.8813	1.2587
Express -----	2 %	2 %	.0	0	1.5413	1.5413

*Note explanation in text.

The ratios established are fairly reliable, except in one case, namely, that of the gas and electric companies. The reasons for believing the ratio to be misleading in this one case are to be found in the nature of the "stock and bond" method of valuation, and were all set forth at great length in the special report of this board in 1912. We repeat here the summary of the explanation there given as it applies to this class of companies.

Explanation of low ratio of gas and electric companies:

The difference between the ratio of taxes to value of the gas and electric companies and those of the railroads and telegraph and telephone companies is a striking feature of the above results. This is the more remarkable since the ratio of net to gross earnings places them in the same class with the railroads. The explanation lies in the fact that practically all the larger companies in this group are developing new resources and are preparing or have prepared to render more service to the public than is now demanded. Thus the Pacific Gas and Electric has installed at great expense hydroelectric plants and other facilities not yet used to anywhere near full capacity. The same is true of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation. These investments and the reasonable or the speculative expectation of future increase in earnings are reflected in the stock and bond values. By way of contrast attention may be called to the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, with comparatively less unused plant, whose tax ratio is 1.1824 per cent as against 0.7037 and 0.7089 per cent for the two former companies respectively.

A gross receipt tax is essentially a tax on realized values and not on future values.

That the foregoing is the correct explanation of the difference is very clearly proven by a comparison of the stock and bond values with net operative revenues. The stock market, according to the data here presented, capitalizes railroad earnings on a basis of 6.4 per cent, but the stocks and bonds of gas and electric companies are selling on a basis of 5.75 per cent. There is no reason why investors should pay a higher price on the basis of present earnings for the securities of gas and electric companies than they pay for securities of old and well established railroads, except for the expectation of larger profits in years to come. In fact, the reverse would be the case except for reasons above stated.

To what extent the average ratio of 0.75 per cent for these companies should be corrected in order to make it a fair comparison with the other classes is a matter of judgment.

Just how literally the ratios of taxes to true values are to be taken is, of course, a matter of judgment. Obviously the legislature endeavored to keep within the mark in all cases, and not merely in the case of the gas and electric companies. For if the legislature had raised the railroad tax rate on gross receipts to the full equivalent of 1.1386 per cent ad valorem, the rate would have been 4.8875 per cent instead of 4.75 per cent. The telephone and telegraph companies' rate would likewise have been 4.244 per cent instead of 4.2 per cent. Just what the rate on gas and electric companies should have been to equal an ad valorem rate of 1.1386 is largely a matter of estimate. But it is reasonable to assume that it would have been about the same as that of the railroads.

The foregoing table and comments relate entirely to 1912. They show nothing more than the immediate effects of the changes by the legislature of 1913 as of that date.

Since then many important changes have taken place in the business world. The money market became tighter and tighter all through the year 1914, even before the outbreak of the war. Stock and bond prices fell rapidly and since the outbreak of the war, on account of the closing of the stock exchanges, but *few scattering quotations* for stocks and bonds are available. A "stock and bond" valuation made today would show a considerable shrinkage in the values established in 1912. This shrinkage does not have any permanent significance. It is, however, of some interest as showing the effect of prevailing conditions.

We have, therefore, compiled all such quotations as are to be had. As far as they go they show the following changes since 1912 for such items as seem to be in any way fairly comparable:

(1) *The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway* quotations on both common and preferred stock and on seven different bonds show a shrinkage of 12.4 per cent.

(2) *The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company*. No stock quotations. One issue of bonds alone of \$4,500,000 shows a shrinkage of 7 per cent.

(3) *The Los Angeles Railway* shows a shrinkage of 7 per cent on bonds alone. No stock quotations available.

(4) *The Pacific Electric Railway* shows a shrinkage of 5.5 per cent on bonds alone.

(5) *The Pacific Gas and Electric Company*. While this company's securities are more fully quoted than many others, yet the issues of new bonds and of preferred stock have so altered all the relations of the different issues that no comparison can be instituted.

(6) *The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company*. Total shrinkage in comparable items, including stock, 13 per cent.

(7) *The Southern Pacific Company.* The stock appears to have fallen from 112½ in 1912 to 96¼ in July, 1914, and from August 1st to December 15th averaged 83½, a fall of nearly 30 points. The bonds with a few exceptions show a fall of about 10 points. The total shrinkage on \$657,000,000 for which comparable quotations seem to be available amounts to \$119,650,000, or 18.2 per cent.

(8) *The United Railroads of San Francisco.* Refinancing, new control, city competition and other factors aside from the money market conditions have so affected the values of the securities of the company that comparisons can not well be instituted. The bonds alone have shrunk 27.7 per cent. The common stock had fallen, by the first week in July, from 35½ at which it was taken in 1912 to 12 and no quotation has appeared since then; the preferred fell from 63½ in 1912 to 33 in July.

In comment on the foregoing data it must be pointed out that the quotations since the war are few and scattering. Sales are in small lots and the conditions of the market are most abnormal. Any conclusions drawn from the above data are most unreliable. They are presented partly as a record which may eventually become a historical curiosity, and partly as explaining the difficulties of the present situation.

Authorities are agreed that, when possible, stock and bond values used should be averages covering a considerable period of time. The purpose of this is to eliminate or reduce to a minimum the influence of such unusual and abnormal conditions as now prevail. Thus in Wisconsin where taxes based on an ad valorem valuation are used in place of the gross earnings tax, the basis used is the average of five years.

In 1910, on the basis of the report of the Commission on Revenue and Taxation of 1906, on which report the new tax system was based, the tax rates on gross receipts were computed by a method involving the capitalizing of the average net earnings, a method which, since the publication of that report, has come to be known throughout the United States as the "Plehn rule," or sometimes as the "California rule." It should in justice be stated that the mathematical formula itself was written by Prof. T. M. Putnam of the department of mathematics of the University of California.

In 1912 the Minnesota Tax Commission presented to the Governor and legislature an elaborate report on all phases of taxation in that state. Among other things the report dealt extensively with the taxation of railroads. Minnesota has taxed railroads on the basis of gross receipts from the beginning of railroad construction in that state in 1857 and still continues that system. In order to test out that system the Minnesota tax commission in 1912 made an investigation as to how the state would have come off under each one of all other known systems of tax-

ing railroads. The tax commission of that state investigated the taxation of railroads in all other states. It summed up its conclusions as follows:

In view of the foregoing discussions and citations, the opinion is here ventured that the people of Minnesota are to be congratulated on having early adopted and steadfastly maintained the gross earnings tax on railroads, since this is at once the most scientific, the most simple, the most certain and the most just system yet devised. For the same reason it is greatly to be desired that the gross earnings system be extended to such public service corporations as are still subject to ad valorem taxation, at rates adjusted to their average ratio of net to gross earnings, according to the previous recommendation of the tax commission.

In the course of its investigation the Minnesota commission made or reported on nine different valuations of the railroads in Minnesota, each by a different method, for the purpose of comparing the results of an ad valorem tax with the results of the gross receipts tax.

After these had been made the commission said:

The foregoing computations have been made because, though involving much time and labor, they proceed from the same basis of valuation as the general property tax, and on this account may the better satisfy the popular demand for equality in taxation. There is, however, another and much simpler method of arriving at gross earnings rates equivalent to any given rate of taxation on general property. This method, which was suggested by Professor Carl C. Plehn of California, eliminates valuations altogether and works solely with rates. At bottom, it rests on the fact that a public service corporation is worth what it can earn at the schedule of rates which it is permitted to charge; and that earnings, on the whole and in the long run, consequently determine the property values of such corporations.

To employ this method, it is necessary to know only three things: (1) the average or typical ratio of net to gross earnings of the class of corporations in question; (2) the average rate of return which investors receive who purchase the corporation securities at market prices; (3) the rate of general property tax on the true valuation. Knowing these items, the next step is to apply the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{ratio of net to gross earnings}}{\text{rate of return to investors}} \times \text{rate of tax on true valuation} = \text{rate of tax on gross earnings.}$$

The results of all methods showed such close agreement that the commission said:

Such close agreements tend to confirm the soundness of both methods used and the general validity of the conclusions reached.

and concluded:

If the legislature should see fit to make regular provision for checking up net earnings from the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and average returns to investors from such market reports as are available, it could be more clearly established which of these levels of values affords the more reasonable and just basis of taxation. It may also be remarked, incidentally, that a like provision for all public service corporations would be extremely useful since it would afford a quick and accurate means of determining, so far as the average or typical ratio of net to gross earnings can be ascertained, what rate of tax on gross earnings ought to be paid by the several classes of such corporations.

The Minnesota commission reached the conclusion that 5 per cent on the gross receipts would be in the long run a fair equivalent of an ad valorem rate of 1.09 (the average rate in Minnesota). As that commission was speaking in round numbers (and as a more detailed analysis on our own data shows) this meant 4.75 per cent rounded out to 5 per cent.

By the short method, or the "California method" as it is now known outside of this state, we have the following:

The net receipts of California railroads are on the average 36.8 per cent of the gross. Deduct taxes 4.75 and we have 32.05. That is, out of every \$100 taken in, the companies have \$32.05 for betterments, depreciation not covered by the general operating charges, interest on bonds and dividends on stock.

The main question to be determined is the rate of interest to be allowed in the formula. As obligatory betterments required by the Railroad Commission and depreciation have to be allowed for, the rate should be above the market rate. As the market rate in 1912 was found to be for railroads 6.435, it would seem that 7 per cent is the minimum, and that $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 per cent might be among the rates considered as reasonable. 32.05 divided by 7 and multiplied by 1.1386 gives 5.2 per cent as an equivalent of 1.1386 ad valorem. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as a basis gives 4.8655 as the rate equal to 1.1386 ad valorem. 8 per cent, which is held to be very liberal, gives 4.55 per cent as the equivalent of 1.1386. At 8 per cent as a basis of capitalization 5 per cent on gross receipts would be the equivalent of an ad valorem rate of 1.25 per cent. On a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent basis 5.128 on gross receipts is the equivalent of 1.20 per cent ad valorem.

The slight variation from year to year in the 32.05 ratio is negligible. The main factors are: (1) the rate of capitalization, and (2) what is the ad valorem rate the equivalent of which is sought.

What rate of interest to allow in capitalizing earnings is a matter in which the judgment of the legislature must be finally conclusive. What the actual burden of local taxes is, is a matter for statistical determination.

Local Tax Burdens.

The same abnormal conditions of today affect the market for, and hence the market value of, real estate. To have repeated the expensive appraisalment of "true value" of property taxed locally made in 1912, would, under present conditions, have been a waste of money and effort, because the results would have been unreliable. Hence no such appraisalment was made.

Whether the ratio of local taxes to true values has increased or not during the past two years must therefore be determined by reference to such facts having a bearing on the question as are available. Some of these facts are: (1) the aggregate county regular and special taxes levied in each of the two years, (2) the aggregate assessed values in the counties for the same years, (3) the aggregate city taxes levied in each of the two years, (4) the assessed values in cities in each of the two years, (5) the growth of bond debts, and the increase in other known costs of local government. The total of "special" school and

other district taxes cannot be obtained at the time of preparing this report, and this is peculiarly unfortunate, for in 1912 the amount was large, over \$10,000,000, and it is quite as much the fashion to vote "special" taxes as to vote bonds.

All of the above data will give "indices," more or less conclusive, as to the trend of local taxation. They have to be interpreted with care, with common sense and sound business judgment.

This much is certainly true both concerning the value of public utility property and the value of real estate taxed locally, and that is: that, while "*present market values*," in the absence of a market, are no criterion of true values, yet the underlying "*sound values*" have not disappeared; they are merely concealed; and there is no reason to assume that they are widely different from what they were two years ago. Those sound values will reappear as soon as the disturbing conditions are passed.

So far as "sound values" are concerned there can be no question that in the long run, year in and year out, the gross receipts taxes keep pace with the underlying values. This is inherent in the theory and principles of the gross receipts tax. This is the basis of the comment on that tax quoted from the Minnesota Tax Commission above.

We do not, therefore, have to inquire into the growth of value of the property of the public utility companies. No new companies of any size have entered the field during the past two years. In passing it may be noted as a matter of interest but not entering into our problem that the taxable gross receipts of railroads increased 7 per cent in the past two years, of gas and electric companies 12.6 per cent, of telephone and telegraph companies 12.2 per cent; the total for all three increased 9 per cent. The reasons why the increase was not more rapid have been set forth above.

On the other hand we do have to inquire into the increase in property subject to local taxation. Each new house, each new tract subdivided adds its contribution to the local taxes. If the city and county expenditures remain the same and the taxable property increases the tax burden is less all around. If, however, the local expenditures increase more rapidly than the taxable property increases, the burden increases.

While the assessment of property for purposes of taxation is not at full value, nor does the ratio to full value used by the assessor remain constant from year to year, yet there is no reason to suppose that there has been any marked change in the past two years. Hence the growth in the assessment roll may be assumed to be fairly representative of the growth in the property taxed locally.

At the time when this report must go to press the full data as to taxes levied on the assessments of 1914 are not in hand. They are

being collected and will be presented later. The United States Census Bureau collects data every year from the cities, which data are very reliable. We print below some data drawn from the census reports. The main source of difference is this: The state reports are based by law on "city corporation" revenues, and "county" (per se) revenues. But unfortunately between the two lie a mass of "districts" with taxing powers. These are reported to the controller by the county auditors. But the census bureau very sensibly says that when a school district is coextensive or nearly so with a city and the city as a corporation collects no taxes for schools, the collections made by the "district" are in effect "city school taxes." To illustrate the difference we may cite two cases. In San Francisco, in which the city and county governments are combined, the census gives the general property tax levy in 1913 as \$11,577,446, which is very close to our reports. But for Los Angeles the Census Bureau says \$11,395,058, while our reports show only \$6,119,000. Allowing for natural differences arising from the difference in fiscal years, and between taxes charged and taxes collected, and other similar items, there is a little matter of \$5,000,000 or 5-11 to be accounted for. The explanation for the discrepancy is that the \$5,000,000 is collected by the school districts and other "districts" and is reported to Sacramento as if it were a county tax.

Per Capita Receipts From the General Property Tax.
(Census Reports.)

	1911	1912	1913	Increase Per Cent
San Francisco -----	19.32	21.66	23.90	23.7
Los Angeles -----	22.08	20.83	27.91	27.4
Oakland -----	14.53	16.28	15.24	5
Sacramento -----	15.82	16.82	14.79	*
Berkeley -----	10.90	11.10	12.10	11
Pasadena -----	20.78	19.29	26.26	26.3
San Jose -----	10.53	10.90	10.08	*
San Diego -----	18.82	22.11	21.06	11.8

*Decrease. Includes specials.

The following facts lend support to the conclusion that local taxes are really increasing faster than values. In the first place the increase in assessed values is about the normal, or nearly 6 per cent per annum, which the rolls have shown for many years past. It is, to be sure, a little under, but not enough to be worth comment. In the second place the cities and counties have been borrowing heavily and as bond taxes for the most part fall outside the charter and other tax limits, they usually increase the tax rates materially. The following

figures from the Controller's report of the year show the facts. The report says:

The following figures not only show the outstanding bond indebtedness of the municipalities for the years given, but also the growth of such debts:

1910 (partial) -----	\$28,539,795 84
1911 -----	65,573,033 51
1912 -----	83,297,510 96
1913 -----	100,387,559 40

The records available for use by this office cover a longer period for the counties than for the cities, their outstanding bond debts for the years indicated being as follows:

1907 -----	\$6,555,660 00
1908 -----	7,605,315 00
1909 -----	17,998,310 00
1910 -----	23,357,411 00
1911 -----	27,503,066 00
1912 -----	36,118,481 00
1913 -----	47,346,540 00
1914 -----	57,353,545 00

The full effect of these increases is not yet shown in tax levies. But this much is clear. The increase in the city debts was in round numbers \$35,000,000 (the census shows \$34,000,000 in eight cities alone which far exceeds our imperfect reports) in two years and in county debts \$20,000,000. The amount of "district" debts and of special levies is not at this time known. A total of \$55,000,000 of new bonds means at 4 per cent interest only ($4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is probably nearer the truth) \$2,750,000 additional interest charges, and taking an average of 30 years as the life of the bonds the new bond redemption charges are over \$1,800,000 annually, or a total of \$4,550,000 annually, which is 7 per cent at least of the taxes reported to the state. Inasmuch as "district" bonds are not included the 7 per cent stands. A table hereinafter set forth shows the Census Bureau's report on interest and redemption charges to be \$7,000,000 per annum for the eight largest cities alone. This leaves out 202 other cities and *all counties* and districts. It also shows increase in annual debt charges of \$1,500,000, or 28 per cent in the last two years.

Interest Payments and Debt Redemption.

	1911	1912	1913
San Francisco -----	\$745,746 00 1,558,756 00	\$854,720 00 1,258,150 00	\$1,042,006 00 1,716,959 00
	\$2,304,502 00	\$2,112,870 00	\$2,758,965 00
Los Angeles -----	\$1,076,576 00 959,627 00	\$1,322,550 00 1,090,536 00	\$1,717,898 00 1,048,786 00
	\$2,036,203 00	\$2,413,086 00	\$2,766,684 00
Oakland -----	\$173,433 00 403,047 00	\$233,130 00 553,611 00	\$274,684 00 471,002 00
	\$576,480 00	\$786,741 00	\$745,686 00
Sacramento -----	\$40,988 00 91,351 00	\$49,450 00 48,751 00	\$49,450 00 48,751 00
	\$132,339 00	\$98,201 00	\$98,201 00
Berkeley -----	\$44,713 00 56,909 00	\$45,095 00 107,551 00	\$41,586 00 53,002 00
	\$101,622 00	\$152,646 00	\$94,588 00
Pasadena -----	\$46,857 00 100,410 00	\$38,478 00 98,269 00	\$94,697 00 138,916 00
	\$147,267 00	\$136,747 00	\$233,613 00
San Jose -----	\$34,280 00 30,060 00	\$39,520 00 34,803 00	\$39,520 00 34,803 00
	\$64,340 00	\$74,323 00	\$74,323 00
San Diego -----	\$101,274 00 88,827 00	\$154,965 00 154,635 00	\$154,965 00 154,635 00
	\$190,101 00	\$309,600 00	\$309,600 00

	1911	1912	1913	Increase
Interest payments -----	\$2,263,867 00	\$2,737,908 00	\$3,414,806 00	
Bond redemption -----	3,288,987 00	3,346,306 00	3,666,854 00	
	\$5,552,854 00	\$6,084,214 00	\$7,081,660 00	27.55%

Total Indebtedness.
(Census Reports.)

	1911	1912	1913
San Francisco -----	\$19,599,761 00	\$22,179,300 00	\$35,064,936 00
Los Angeles -----	30,694,453 00	41,530,572 00	43,444,330 00
Oakland -----	4,967,833 00	6,140,837 00	7,293,569 00
Sacramento -----	1,008,569 00	1,408,231 00	1,428,990 00
Berkeley -----	1,077,382 00	951,087 00	937,688 00
San Diego -----	3,204,362 00	4,165,063 00	4,178,756 00
Pasadena -----	1,135,165 00	1,644,549 00	2,932,346 00
San Jose -----	827,178 00	1,203,375 00	1,233,194 00
Totals -----	\$62,514,703 00	\$79,223,014 00	\$96,543,809 00

Receipts from General Property Tax.
(From Census Reports.)

	1911	1912	1913	Increase
San Francisco -----	\$9,231,944 00	\$9,389,674 00	\$11,577,446 00	40.7
Los Angeles -----	7,673,132 00	8,040,304 00	11,395,058 00	48.5
Oakland -----	2,318,846 00	2,725,320 00	2,668,535 00	15.5
Sacramento -----	736,911 00	896,914 00	1,041,596 00	41.3
Berkeley -----	477,166 00	516,705 00	592,000 00	24.1
Pasadena -----	692,775 00	691,684 00	976,585 00	41.1
San Jose -----	343,410 00	364,598 00	364,283 00	6.2
San Diego -----	795,239 00	983,248 00	996,619 00	25.3

Includes district taxes for purposes akin to general municipal.

Further items tending to raise local taxes are: (1) the share assumed by the counties in the new state highway system, namely, bridges and the interest on the state highway bonds (total authorized issue \$18,000,000); interest sixty-fifth fiscal year, \$69,630.66; sixty-sixth, \$180,045.15; (2) special local contributions for the Panama-Pacific Exposition and for exhibits; (3) many cities which have voted to prohibit the sale of liquor have had to increase the property tax to make up for the loss of license taxes.

These facts taken together explain in large measure why the taxes have outrun the assessment rolls in growth in the past two years. They make, together, in our opinion a complete confirmation of the otherwise astonishing growth of local taxes in the short space of two years.

There is one case in which the rates were not adjusted in 1913. That is the case of the banks. Their rate was left at 1 per cent of the book value of the capital stock less the assessed value of the real estate, as before. There is no question but that the state rate on banks should be raised to such an amount as will make their taxes equal to the taxes borne by other property. This report was not specifically argued by this board in the special report above referred to, because it seemed

to us self-evident that if other property is taxed at the rate of 1.14 per cent of its true value, bank stock should be taxed at the same rate.

As an argument against an advance in their tax rate the banks claimed that the total taxes they paid, including their taxes on real estate, equaled or exceeded the normal or average rate. This seems hard to believe, for, if the average or normal rate be applied to part of the property, namely, the real estate, and less than the normal rate to the balance, the result must be a total tax less than the normal. The banks submitted some figures to establish their claim, but unfortunately they were submitted in such a rough, nearly illegible form—mere pencil tabulations—that they could not be checked.

Two kinds of errors are surmised to have crept into these figures which may have made them show a result that is mathematically impossible. One is the practice of banks, especially of the strong ones, of carrying their real estate on the books at less than true value. This is no doubt good banking practice, as it makes the banks safer than their books show. But it has the effect of giving them a double deduction for their real estate, at least in part. This is a matter which has received the earnest attention of this board, and we have corrected it, so far as possible, to protect the state's revenues by raising the true value of the real estate and adding the increase to the taxable value of the stock. But a still more important source of error in the bank's figures seems to have been the inclusion of taxes paid on real estate held by the banks as security for loans. These taxes are of course paid on behalf of the true owner and not borne by the banks.

This much must be conceded to the argument made by the banks, namely, that they are allowed to deduct only the "assessed value" of their real estate and are thus not allowed in full the true ratio of the tax to the true value as an offset on the taxes on the stock. As any other procedure would involve insuperable administrative difficulties, this must continue. But it must never be lost sight of that the book value of the stock is less than the true value of that part of the assets belonging to the banks as explained above, and less also than the market value of the stock. The same under valuation as was noted above in regard to real estate is found in the securities held. These are concessions made to the banks in the interest of certainty in the tax administration. But their effect on mere figures should not be urged against a tax at the same rate on bank stock as on other property.

III. New Taxes.

There are a number of unused taxes which might be resorted to without any change in the constitution.

Among these are: (1) License taxes, which may be general on all lines of business, or special on selected lines. Among these, license

taxes may be imposed on the liquor business. (2) A state income tax. (3) A registration tax on credits. (4) A stock transfer tax. (5) The restoration of the old corporation license tax. (6) Stamp taxes. While this list is not exhaustive of all the possibilities, yet it covers everything of importance tried in the commonwealths of the United States recently.

1. LICENSE TAXES.

A general state tax in the form of a license tax on all lines of business not conducted by corporations already taxed by the state would fill in an alleged gap in our tax system. Corporations sometimes complain that they are subjected to competition from firms and partnerships not subject to the franchise tax which corporations have to pay, and that this constitutes a discrimination in favor of businesses that are not incorporated. While this is a debatable question in view of the great advantages arising from being incorporated, yet this much may be conceded, and that is that good will and the like, while clearly taxable property, are seldom taxed, and a license tax would to that extent fill in a gap.

Until the adoption of the codes in 1872, this state used frequently to resort to license taxes. Since then they have been left to the counties and municipalities. Comparatively few counties or municipalities make extensive use of these powers.

The Nature of Business License Taxes.

Such taxes are excise taxes under the law. The term "license" as applied to these taxes is misleading, because the popular idea of a license is that it is a permit connected with the enforcement of statutes, ordinances or regulations designed for the preservation of public morals, the protection of life, property, or health. As a matter of fact, the tax and the permit are two different things. To keep a dog, or to sell liquor requires a permit (license) because these things are subject to police regulation and supervision. The issuance of the permit may also be made, and usually is made, the occasion for imposing and collecting a tax. But the connection is not at all necessary. The permit may be issued without a tax, a tax imposed without a permit.

But where the tax is levied on a business not specifically subject to police regulation, say butchers, the permit, if issued, is of no other significance than a tax receipt.

General business taxes or license taxes are extensively used in the southern states. As a concrete example of what is meant we present in the appendix hereto a complete abstract of the laws of Tennessee and some citations from the laws of Louisiana. The compilation is based on the law of 1907. These citations are not presented as recommendations but as illustrations merely.

LIQUOR TAXES.

There are over 17,000 dealers in liquor, including malt liquor, in California. An annual state tax on these, at a rate as low as an average of \$100 per annum, would yield \$1,700,000. It is only a matter of graduating the rates to secure almost any revenue desired.

It is unfortunate that this possible tax probably can not be considered or discussed entirely apart from the question of regulation of the traffic, upon which the people are largely divided. Thus a high uniform tax will kill the small dealer. In doing so it might, also, affect municipal revenues. Yet if one is willing to do so, this tax can be considered quite apart from the question of "wet" or "dry."

It is not the province of this board to make recommendations concerning social policy. But we may point out that a graduated tax on liquor dealers can be framed which will not disturb existing conditions as to the policy in regard to the liquor business in any essential particular. A state tax on liquor dealers, framed for revenue purposes and not for regulation, need not in the slightest degree interfere with local option or with local regulation. The permit (license) may still be denied or issued locally in the first instance, and the payment of the state tax can be required subsequent thereto. It is not necessary to require a state permit in addition to the local as a prerequisite to doing business, nor even to secure collection of the tax, for the state tax can be enforced by making it a lien on the property. By so doing the state would never "license" the business. The local license, as now, would be the sole "license" or permit. Non-payment of the state tax would not make the business illegal nor destroy a license locally issued. Nor would the enforced collection by seizure and sale invalidate the local license any more than would such enforced collection of debts or of ad valorem taxes. The only possible effect of a purely revenue state liquor tax, such as has been described, might arise from the fact that, added to existing local taxes, it might kill off a few dealers. To that trivial extent it would lessen the number of saloons and require a readjustment of local license rates to secure the same local revenue.

We have secured through the courtesy of the United States revenue collectors the number of licenses of each class issued in California:

Retail dealers -----	15,843
Wholesale dealers -----	1,060
Rectifiers -----	128
Brewers -----	111
Distillers (southern district only) -----	76
Total -----	17,218

2. An Income Tax.

The constitution provides:

Income taxes may be assessed to and collected from persons, corporations, joint stock associations, or companies resident or doing business in this state, or any one or more of them, in such cases and amounts, and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by law.

This is the broadest provision in the constitution so far as power conferred upon the legislature is concerned. Under it the state can levy any kind of an income tax desired.

An income tax has many theoretical advantages. It is generally conceded that if all taxation were actually in proportion to income it would be wholly just. An income tax, in addition to and on top of other taxes is, of course, unequal unless adjusted to the other taxes. The adjustment is difficult but not impossible.

THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

The federal government has recently adopted an income tax but it has by no means preempted the field. The federal law itself suggests the joint use of the federal income tax machinery by the states, in that it provides that the reports rendered to the federal government may, on request of the governor, be used by any state which has an income tax.

If the federal government were using or showed any intention to use the income tax seriously for its own revenues, there might be objection to allowing the states to use the same source of revenue. But so far the federal income tax is very insignificant. It does not begin until an individual's income exceeds \$3,000 (\$4,000 for a man and wife) and the rates are so low that they do not reach 1 per cent until the individual's income reaches \$24,000. The revenue raised in the entire country by this means is less than \$30,000,000 over and above that portion of the tax falling on corporations, which was there before, and is only by construction a part of the income tax. The federal income tax was introduced as an elastic element in an otherwise inelastic tax system. But on the very first occasion for "elasticity," the recent "war taxes," the administration turned to new internal revenue taxes.

As the total federal revenues exceed \$1,000,000,000, the income tax is a very small part thereof, some 3 per cent only.

STATE INCOME TAX.

A number of states have tried to use income taxes at various times and in varying degrees. On account of administrative difficulties all failed, except Virginia, of getting favorable results, and the success of Virginia was trivial. It is the opinion of some authorities on taxation that the income tax is particularly appropriate to state use. Indirect

taxes for the federal government, income and inheritance taxes for the states, property taxes for the cities and counties, would constitute an ideal system for the country at large. But the states, while strong on legislation, have been weak on administration. Most state income taxes have been left to locally selected officers to assess and collect. As a result the income taxes were never effectively enforced, and many eminent authorities held that the states could not use income taxes effectively because they could never develop the necessary administrative machinery. There was the further difficulty that as every state was striving to tax *all property*, the sources of income were being taxed by them. To tax the income in addition to the property from which it came smacked of double taxation.

WISCONSIN'S INCOME TAX.

It remained for Wisconsin to discover the solution of both these difficulties. The administrative difficulty it solved by placing the execution of the law in the hands of a strong central tax commission, severed from politics and not dependent on the good will of the tax dodgers.

The other difficulty it solved by making the tax in lieu of certain taxes on personal property. As an illustration we cite the following description of the Wisconsin tax from the 1911-1912 report of the state tax commission of that state. The report is the latest published. It covers only the first year of the operation of the income tax.

THE INCOME TAX.

History of the Law.

The movement which culminated in the adoption of a state income tax in Wisconsin received its first impulse from the widespread dissatisfaction aroused by the operation of the general property tax as applied to personal property. There were grave doubts whether a graduated income tax could be sustained under the uniformity clause of the state constitution, and a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment authorizing such a tax was proposed to the legislature of 1903 and passed both houses with but one dissenting vote. Through an oversight this amendment was not advertised as required by law, and in 1905 the resolution was again introduced though in somewhat different form. Section 1, article VIII, of the state constitution was amended to read as follows:

"The rules of taxation shall be uniform and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges, and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided."

The second sentence constituted the amendment, which was passed without much debate and by large majorities. At the legislative session of 1907 the amendment was ratified unanimously by the senate and with but one dissenting vote in the house. In 1908 the amendment was submitted to the people at the general election, and was adopted by the decisive vote of 85,969 to 37,729.

In 1909 a tentative bill providing for an income tax was introduced, and a "recess committee" of seven—four from the assembly and three from the senate—was appointed to investigate the subject and report to the next legislature. At the legislative session of 1911 a great number of amendments were offered to the bill proposed by the committee, and after very exhaustive discussion and debate it was finally passed by the assembly June 23, 1911, concurred in by the senate June 28th, and became a law by publication on the fifteenth of July.

It will thus be seen that the law was not passed hastily but received an amount of preliminary consideration and discussion such as has seldom been accorded to an American fiscal measure of this character.

Constitutionality of the Law.

Soon after the publication of the law, an action in equity was begun for the purpose of enjoining the secretary of state and other state officers, including the tax commission, from paying out any state moneys or performing any other administrative acts in connection with the law on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The attorney general having declined to bring the suit, the original jurisdiction of the supreme court was invoked, and in the case of *State ex rel. Bolens vs. Frear, Secretary of State* (see *Income Tax Cases*, 148 Wis. 456), leave to bring a suit was granted. The decision in that case fully sustained the constitutionality of the law.

In answering the claim that the law violated the fourteenth amendment, the court held that such amendment

"* * * never was intended to lay upon the states an unbending rule of equal taxation; the states may make exemptions, levy different rates upon different classes, tax such property as they choose, and make such deductions as they choose and so long as they obey their own constitutions and proceed within reasonable limits and general usage there is no power to say them nay."

The progressive feature of the law in the graduation of the tax was sustained, and it was further held that exemptions might be allowed to individuals which were denied to firms; that there was not necessarily any injustice in permitting such persons as had paid personal property taxes to offset the amount of such taxes against their income tax; that the rental value of a residence occupied by the owner might be treated as income; that the income of wife and children might properly be taxed to the husband; that the law was not retroactive in that it taxed incomes received prior to its passage; and that corporations enjoyed privileges which would justify the difference of treatment in respect to rates, exemptions, and the like.

Salient Features of the Income Tax.

The Wisconsin income tax differs in several important particulars from any other income tax ever adopted in this country. The following are the distinctive features of the Wisconsin income tax:

First—It is not an additional tax, but a substitute for the tax on certain classes of personal property, particularly moneys and credits. Moreover, any personal property tax which a person pays is subtracted from his income tax. Thus, if John Smith is assessed for an income tax of \$25 and for a personal property tax of \$15, he pays as *income tax* only the difference of \$10. This is popularly referred to as the "personal tax offset."

Second—It does not tax the whole income of persons engaged in business within and without the state, but is confined to the income derived from property located and business transacted within the state.

Third—It is not a state tax. Seventy per cent of the tax goes to the town, city or village in which it is collected, 20 per cent to the county and 10 per cent to the state. The state pays out of this 10 per cent practically all of the expenses of administration.

Fourth—The tariff of rates imposed upon corporations differs materially from that applicable to copartnerships and individuals. The rate upon individuals and copartnerships is one per cent on the first thousand dollars of taxable income, one and one quarter per cent upon the second thousand dollars, and rises gradually to six per cent, where it stops. The rate applicable to corporations, however, is determined by the relation between the taxable income and the assessed value of the property used and employed in the acquisition of such income. The rate of taxation is practically one half of the earnings as calculated upon the assessed value of the property, but in no case exceeds six per cent. Thus, if the taxable

income of a corporation is one per cent or less of the assessed value of the property employed in its acquisition, the rate of taxation is one half of one per cent; if the taxable income is more than three but does not exceed four per cent of the assessed value of the property used in its acquisition, the rate of taxation is two per cent; and so on until six per cent is reached. In other words, the rate of taxation varies with the rate of earnings calculated upon the assessed value of the property employed in its acquisition.

Fifth—The principle of *collection at source* has been extensively applied. Thus, the corporation pays on its total profits and the individual stockholder is not taxed upon his dividend. So also the interest paid upon bonds of corporations subject to the Wisconsin income tax is, for practical purposes, taxed directly to the corporation and exempted to the individual bond holder.

Sixth—The administration of the law is centralized in the tax commission and is not left to local officials. The assessors of income are appointed after civil service examinations and are entirely independent of local influences.

Owing to the impossibility of securing necessary data at this time, the complete study of the operation of the income tax is necessarily deferred. However, it is possible at the present time to present totals for the entire state and a more or less complete study of the operation of the law in twelve typical counties, together with recommendations for certain amendments which it would be desirable to adopt immediately in order that they may be applied in the 1913 assessment.

General Results. The total income tax assessed amounts to \$3,501,161.46, of which \$2,392,454.44, or 68.3 per cent, is assessed against corporations and \$1,108,707.02, or 31.7 per cent, is assessed against firms and individuals. The average rate of taxation upon firms and individuals is 1.93 per cent and upon corporations 5.4 per cent. The number of taxpayers, excluding corporations, per 1,000 of population is 19.96, and varies from 40.27 in Milwaukee County to 2.55 in Burnett County.

These figures are noteworthy in many respects. It has repeatedly been charged by critics that although a number of American states have experimented with the income tax, in no case has it proved a success. The answer has been that the income tax was never given a fair trial by any American state. This answer now proves to be essentially correct. The Wisconsin income tax probably exceeds many times over the state income taxes of a general kind collected in all other states of the union. The largest of these state income taxes of which we have a knowledge, except during the civil war period, was collected in Virginia in the fiscal year 1910-1911. It amounted to \$129,429. This is less than the income tax assessed in Racine County alone.

The Wisconsin income tax makes a very favorable showing when compared with the federal income taxes which have been levied from time to time. The first federal income tax, imposed during the civil war, yielded in the first year, 1863, for the whole United States, \$2,741,858, or only 78.3 per cent of the amount raised last year in the state of Wisconsin alone. In the first year of the present federal income tax, known as the special excise tax on corporations, the whole amount assessed was \$27,290,767.43, of which \$592,217.42 was upon Wisconsin corporations. In the second year the amount assessed upon Wisconsin corporations was \$484,563.23, or only 20.3 per cent of the amount assessed upon corporations by the *state* income tax. It should be remembered that the federal law covers the income from railroads, public utility corporations, insurance companies and national banks which are not subject to the state income tax.

Personal Tax Offset. The preceding figures represent the amount of income tax assessed. What reduction will be caused by the personal tax offset cannot now be stated. The offset provided for by law plainly seems to be the personal taxes levied in 1912. Inasmuch as the personal taxes of 1912 had not been computed when this report went to press, it was impossible to determine exactly what per cent of the income tax assessed would be offset by personal property taxes. It seems not unreasonable, however, to assume that the personal tax of the average income taxpayer would not be larger in 1912 than in 1911. It is true that remarkable improvement in the assessment of personal property has taken place, but this is probably

counterbalanced by the exemption of those classes of personal property mentioned above. In the following figures, therefore, the personal tax of 1911 has been used as a fair measure of the personal tax offset of 1912.

On this assumption the net yield of the income tax over and above the personal tax offset will be between 60 and 65 per cent of the amount assessed, or from \$2,100,000 to \$2,275,000, in round figures. Careful investigation in twelve counties, excluding Milwaukee County, shows a personal tax offset in the case of corporations of 39 per cent, and in the case of individuals of 34 per cent. It is known that in Milwaukee County the offset will be less than this in the case of individuals, probably not more than 20 per cent, but more in the case of corporations, probably close to 50 per cent. All the figures agree in suggesting an offset for individuals and corporations together of from 35 to 40 per cent, say, 37 per cent. This would make the net yield of the income tax about \$2,200,000. Of this amount:

The share of the state will be.....	\$220,000
The share of the counties will be.....	440,000
The share of the towns, cities and villages will be.....	1,540,000
Total	\$2,200,000

Urban and Rural Communities. The results of the first assessment make it clear that the income tax is primarily an urban tax. Over 40 per cent of the entire tax is assessed in Milwaukee city alone and more than 80 per cent in the seventeen counties containing cities of the second, third and fourth classes. Measured by income, there are plainly more persons capable of paying taxes in the city than in the country. Excluding corporations, about 4.03 per cent of the population is assessed for income tax in Milwaukee County—about one family in every five. In the sixteen counties having second and third class cities, about 2 per cent of the population is assessed for income tax, or one family in every ten. In the fifty-four remaining counties only 1.1 per cent of the population is subject to the income tax, or something over one family in every twenty. The typical city taxpayer also pays a larger income tax than the rural taxpayer. Thus in Milwaukee city the average income tax assessed is \$30.63, while in the sixteen counties it is \$23.40, and in the other counties, \$14.95.

This concentration of the income tax in cities emphasizes both the strength and weakness of the income tax. Its weakest feature perhaps arises from the fact that a large part of the income of the farmer is non-monetary. The typical farmer raises, even at this time, a considerable amount of the produce which he consumes; and although this is theoretically taxable, it is difficult to measure it in money and add it to his net money income. Moreover, most farmers in Wisconsin have in past years taken a large part of their compensation in the form of a general increase in the value of their farms. A man buys 160 acres at \$8,000, farms and improves it for fifteen or twenty years and then sells it for \$16,000, taking a relatively small compensation in the mean while in order to build up his capital assets from \$8,000 to \$16,000. In the case of the mercantile or manufacturing concern with an accurate accounting system, the yearly improvement, if paid for from earnings, would show as net profit and be taxable as such. In the case of the farmer this annual increment escapes, because the farmer's accounts are too simple to record and measure it.

While this defect of the income tax must be acknowledged and clearly faced, it is of small importance. In the first place, with the liberal exemptions provided in the Wisconsin income tax, few farmers would be subject to any tax, even though their receipts and expenditures were recorded with absolute accuracy. In the second place, almost all the income tax goes back to the political subdivision in which it is collected. If a rural town has no income tax assessed within its borders, it gets little benefit from the income tax. Seventy per cent of the proceeds of the tax is retained in the local district in which collected; and the 20 per cent which goes to the county comes back to the local subdivisions, to a large degree, in the form of reduced county taxes. The rural districts benefit slightly by the 20 per cent which goes to the county. It contributes less to this quota than it receives in the form of reduced county taxes

on property. But the difference is slight and not unjust because, after all, the greater share of taxpaying ability is found in the cities. This is particularly true of that form of personal ability which the income tax is specifically designed to reach. Moreover, under the personal property tax the ratio of assessed to true value is higher in the country than the city districts; and real estate, which is relatively well taxed everywhere, constitutes a much larger share of the total wealth of the farmer than of the city man. While it is true, therefore, that the income tax works better in the city than in the country, it is also true that the defect is a small one and is counter-balanced by defects of the property tax working in the other direction. The income tax and the property tax mutually correct each other's deficiencies. The two must always be considered together.

The tax conditions in Wisconsin are very similar to those in California. The most important difference is that we have already exempted mortgages entirely.

The inauguration of an income tax might be regarded as an important step forward in the direction of a sounder system of taxation. It is a tax that is somewhat slow in yield at the beginning, and can not be counted on for the needs of the next fiscal year and possibly not for the second. If it be selected as the ultimate line of relief it might be advisable to use the ad valorem tax to tide over the interval.

3. A Registration Tax on Solvent Credits.

This is discussed here merely because it has been suggested by the practice of other states. We do not consider it feasible in California.

The difficulties encountered in enforcing the taxation of personal property under the old general property tax have led many states to introduce as a compromise a sort of commutation tax on bonds or mortgages and other credits, that is, a tax at a low rate is levied on these in lieu of the full property tax.

It should be borne in mind that the theory of the property tax in those states has differed materially from the theory of our property tax. In California, since 1879, the theory, more or less imperfectly worked out until lately, has been that the tax should fall on the property itself and on that only, and not on the things which stand for and represent the property. Hence with us stocks, bonds and mortgages are exempt and only a limited class of solvent credits is taxable. But in the states now referred to it has been the theory that as the stocks, bonds and mortgages belong to persons other than the holders of the property, both the property and the things which stand for and represent it should be taxed. In enforcing this theory the states encountered great practical difficulties. The owners of the stocks, bonds, mortgages and the like felt that this was double taxation. Moreover, it was impossible to hold a 4 per cent bond if it was subject to a 2 per cent tax. Hence the stocks, bonds and mortgages were hidden away. It was thought, however, that they might be brought out of hiding if subject to a less severe tax than the entire amount of the general property tax. No little success has been achieved in this way. The owners are willing to pay a small tax on

them to gain complete exemption from any danger of the heavy property tax which might otherwise fall upon them, if found by the assessor.

These taxes do, of course, involve a degree of double taxation. But it is argued that there is no objection to this because the possession of a secured income from such property argues the ability to pay more in taxes than is possessed by the less fortunate.

The prototype of these taxes is the old Connecticut tax called the chose in action tax. We quote the provisions of the statute in full:

Payment to state treasurer of tax on choses in action. Any person may take or send to the office of the treasurer of this state any bond, note or other chose in action, or a description of the same, and may pay to the state a tax of two per centum on the face amount thereof for five years or, at the option of such person, for a greater or less number of years at the same rate, under such regulations as the treasurer may prescribe, and the treasurer shall thereupon make an indorsement upon said bond, note or other chose in action, or shall give a receipt for the tax thereon, describing said bond, note or other chose in action, certifying that the same is exempt from all taxation for the period of five years, or for such longer or shorter period for which a proportionate tax has been paid, which indorsement or receipt shall be duly dated and signed in the name of the treasurer and with the seal of the treasurer affixed. Said treasurer shall keep a record of such indorsements and receipts with a description of such bonds, notes or other choses in action, together with the name and address of the party presenting the same and date of registration; and said treasurer shall annually, on or before the tenth day of November, mail to the town clerk of each town a general description of all such bonds, notes or other choses in action so registered before the first day of October last preceding by persons residing in such town, and the date and period of such registration, and the names of the persons by whom the same were registered; and all bonds, notes or other choses in action so indorsed or described in such a receipt shall be exempt from all taxation in the state during the period for which said tax is so paid.

New York began this type of taxation with a registration tax on mortgages alone in 1906, and in 1911 extended it to all secured debts. The latter tax is criticised because it exempts the bond in perpetuity for a single payment. It should be like the Connecticut tax, an annual tax.

Minnesota likewise began in 1907 with a mortgage registry tax and extended it in 1911 to money and credits.

There are grave constitutional difficulties in the way of this tax in California. Mortgages are exempt and that covers bonds secured thereby. All public bonds are exempt. Shares of stock in California companies are exempt. The small group of taxable solvent credits left consists of credits not all of a nature to be registered and moreover the taxpayer is allowed to deduct from them his debts. Thus the field for this sort of tax is extremely limited. The yield would be very small. Moreover, the theory of our property tax is sounder than that which called for this crude mode of correction in other states. We do reach the property represented by these securities, and that is enough.

4. A Stock Transfer Tax.

New York imposes a tax of this sort. The salient part of the law reads as follows:

There is hereby imposed and shall immediately accrue and be collected a tax, as herein provided, on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales of stock, and upon any and all deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, in any domestic or foreign association, company or corporation, made after the first day of June, nineteen hundred and five, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company or corporation, or by assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of sale or transfer, whether intermediate or final, and whether investing the holder with the beneficial interest in or legal title to said stock, or merely with the possession or use thereof for any purpose, or to secure the future payment of money, or the future transfer of any stock, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, two cents. It shall be the duty of the person or persons making or effectuating the sale or transfer to procure and affix the stamps and pay the tax provided by this article. It is not intended by this act to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing the deposit of stock certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which stock certificates are not actually sold, nor upon such stock certificates so deposited, nor upon mere loans of stock or the return thereof. The payment of such tax shall be denoted by an adhesive stamp or stamps affixed as follows: In the case of a sale or transfer, where the evidence of the transaction is shown only by the books of the association, company or corporation, the stamp shall be placed upon such books, and it shall be the duty of the person making or effectuating such sale or transfer to procure and furnish to the association, company or corporation the requisite stamps, and of such association, company or corporation to affix and cancel the same. Where the transaction is effected by the delivery or transfer of a certificate, the stamp shall be placed upon the surrendered certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell, or where the sale is effected by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale to which the stamp provided for this article shall be affixed. Every such bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date of transaction which it evidences, the name of the seller, the stock to which it relates, and the number of shares thereof; and no further tax is hereby imposed upon the delivery of the certificate of stock, or upon the actual issue of a new certificate when the original certificate of stock is accompanied by the duly stamped memorandum of sale as herein provided. (Thus amended by law 1910, chap. 38; law 1911, chap. 352; law 1912, chap. 292; in effect May 1, 1912.)

No particular comment need be made on this tax, beyond pointing out that it is more productive of revenue in a state where the great stock exchange is located than in one where there are only minor exchanges.

5. The Corporation License Tax.

The old corporation license tax was repealed for two reasons. *First*, there were so many different taxes on corporations that they were justly annoyed by the multiplicity of tax bills and reports. *Second*, the decision of our supreme court in the Mulford case (*H. K. Mulford Co. vs. Curry, Secretary of State*, 163 Cal. 276), appeared to take foreign corporations out from under this tax. As the constitution provided that foreign corporations should not be allowed to do business in California on any more favorable terms than domestic corporations, it seemed necessary to equalize the taxes by repealing the tax on domestic companies.

Since the decision in the Mulford case was handed down there have been a long series of decisions in many states, and finally by the Supreme Court of the United States, holding the very reverse of the Mulford case. On December 15, 1914, our State Supreme Court handed down a decision in the case of *Albert Pick Company vs. Jordan, Secretary of State*, completely reversing the Mulford case and following out the views of the United States Supreme Court laid down in the cases of the *Baltic Mining Company* and *The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company vs. Commonwealth of Massachusetts*. A full history of these corporation license tax cases is set forth in the (1914) report of the Attorney General of California.

A new law in line with these decisions would certainly be upheld now.

The difficulty of many taxes, or many tax bills, can be overcome by making this tax payable at the same time and on the same bill as the other state taxes. This involves transferring the collection of this tax from the secretary of state to the controller, which would result in a saving of expense.

The ratification of the "blue sky" law makes the restoration of this tax very desirable. It may be that the "blue sky" law commissioner would be the proper officer to assess this tax, which tends to keep the rolls purged of dead companies.

At the old rates this tax should yield between \$800,000 and \$900,000 annually.

6. Stamp Taxes.

From 1857 to 1872 this state imposed a stamp tax on bills of exchange, drafts or orders, certificates or other written evidence of deposit, or letters of credit payable out of the state. The rates were:

If the draft were for—	Rates.
\$20 00 to \$50 00-----	\$ 08
50 00 to 100 00-----	20
100 00 to 150 00-----	30
150 00 to 200 00-----	40
200 00 to 300 00-----	60
300 00 to 400 00-----	86
400 00 to 500 00-----	1 00
500 00 to 750 00-----	1 50
750 00 to 1,000 00-----	2 00
1,000 00 to 1,500 00-----	3 00
1,500 00 to 2,000 00-----	4 00
2,000 00 to 3,000 00-----	6 00
3,000 00 to 4,000 00-----	8 00
4,000 00 to 5,000 00-----	10 00
5,000 00 to 7,000 00-----	14 00
7,000 00 to 10,000 00-----	20 00
10,000 00 to 15,000 00-----	30 00
15,000 00 to 20,000 00-----	38 00
20,000 00 to 30,000 00-----	56 00
30,000 00 to 50,000 00-----	90 00
50,000 00 to 100,000 00-----	175 00
Over 100,000 00-----	200 00

The tax yielded as high as \$200,000 in 1866. The year before its repeal it paid \$172,781.13 with \$37,951.52 coming in in 1872, or at the rate of about \$200,000. It would probably yield much more today.

This tax can easily be extended to many other things, such as checks, deeds, conveyances, receipts, stock certificates, in short to almost all documents. But it could not cover mortgages or bonds.

It is a rather uncommon tax for state purposes. Virginia has such a tax on deeds and conveyances.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS RELATING TO TAX LAWS.

At the recent election held on November 3d the people were called upon to vote upon several changes in our constitution, five of which propositions had a direct bearing upon the tax laws. We give the action of the people on these amendments:

Local Taxation Exemption.

Proposition to amend article XIII of the constitution by adding section 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, to read as follows:

Section 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Any county, city and county, city or town, may exempt from taxation for local purposes in whole or in part, any one or more of the following classes of property: improvements in, on, or over land; shipping; household furniture; live stock; merchandise; machinery; tools; farming implements; vehicles; other personal property except franchises. Any ordinance or resolution of any county, city and county, city or town, exempting property from taxation, as in this section provided, shall be subject to a referendum vote as by law provided for ordinances or resolutions. Taxes levied upon property not exempt from taxation shall be uniform.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 267,618 for and 375,634 against.

An amendment to almost the same tenor and effect was submitted to the people in the election of November, 1912, and was defeated by a vote of 169,321 for and 243,959 against.

Exemption of Shipping.

Proposition to amend article XIII of the constitution by adding section 4, to read as follows:

Section 4. All vessels of more than fifty tons burden registered at any port in this state and engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers, shall be exempt from taxation except for state purposes, until and including the first day of January, nineteen hundred thirty-five.

The amendment was adopted and ratified by the people by a vote of 359,176 for and 301,969 against.

Abolition of Poll and All Head Taxes.

Initiative proposition to amend section 12 of article XIII of the constitution, to read as follows:

Section 12. No poll tax or head tax for any purpose whatsoever shall be levied or collected in the State of California.

The amendment was adopted and ratified by the people by a vote of 405,375 for and 374,487 against.

Taxation of Public Property.

Proposition to amend section 1 of article XIII of the constitution, to read as follows:

Section 1. All property in the state except as otherwise in this constitution provided, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law, or as hereinafter provided. The

word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that a mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured when land is pledged as security for the payment thereof, together with the money represented by such debt, shall not be considered property subject to taxation; and further provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this state, or to any county, city and county, or municipal corporation within this state shall be exempt from taxation, except such lands and the improvements thereon located outside of the county, city and county or municipal corporation owning the same as were subject to taxation at the time of the acquisition of the same by said county, city and county or municipal corporation; provided, that no improvements of any character whatever constructed by any county, city and county or municipal corporation shall be subject to taxation. All lands or improvements thereon, belonging to any county, city and county or municipal corporation, not exempt from taxation, shall be assessed by the assessor of the county, city and county or municipal corporation in which said lands or improvements are located, and said assessment shall be subject to review, equalization and adjustment by the state board of equalization. The legislature may provide, except in the case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this state.

The amendment to the section is shown in black-faced type.

The amendment was adopted and ratified by a vote of 344,433 for and 216,612 against.

Exempting Educational Institutions From Taxation.

Proposition to amend article XIII of the constitution by adding thereto section 1a, to read as follows:

Section 1a. Any educational institution of collegiate grade, within the State of California, not conducted for profit, shall hold exempt from taxation its buildings and equipment, its grounds within which its buildings are located, not exceeding one hundred acres in area, its securities and income used exclusively for the purposes of education.

The amendment was adopted and ratified by a vote of 331,549 for and 293,721 against.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman.

R. E. COLLINS.

JEFF McELVAINE.

EDWARD M. ROLKIN.

JOHN S. CHAMBERS, Controller.

T. M. EBY, Secretary.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Manner in which the appropriation for postage, expressage, telegraphing and contingent expenses of the State Board of Equalization was expended for the sixty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913:

1912.			
July:	Post office rent -----	\$2 00	
	Telephone -----	8 90	
			\$10 90
Aug.:	Expressage -----	\$1 49	
	Telephone -----	17 25	
	Telegraphing -----	2 18	
	Janitor -----	12 00	
	Miscellaneous -----	70	
			33 62
Sept.:	Oakland Directory -----	\$6 08	
	San Francisco Directory -----	6 00	
	Telephone -----	12 10	
	Telegraphing -----	3 17	
	Expressage -----	2 30	
	Miscellaneous -----	25	
			29 90
Oct.:	Post office rent -----	\$2 00	
	Whiskey Hill water -----	4 50	
	Telephone -----	15 80	
	Telegraphing -----	1 47	
	Expressage -----	1 43	
	Miscellaneous -----	50	
			25 70
Nov.:	Telephone -----	\$16 95	
	Expressage -----	25	
	Miscellaneous -----	25	
			17 45
Dec.:	Telephone -----	\$17 05	
	Telegraphing -----	3 91	
	Expressage -----	90	
	Miscellaneous -----	3 00	
			24 86
1913.			
Jan.:	Post office rent -----	\$2 00	
	Clock -----	35 00	
	Telephone -----	13 25	
	Telegraphing -----	1 28	
	Expressage -----	80	
	Law Journal -----	9 00	
	Rubber stamps -----	5 45	
	Ice -----	19 05	
	Towel service -----	3 00	
	Whiskey Hill water -----	4 50	
	Miscellaneous -----	1 25	
			94 58
Feb.:	Stamp deposit -----	\$5 00	
	Copy legal opinion -----	3 50	
	Telephone -----	16 95	
	Telegraphing -----	3 82	
	Expressage -----	6 29	
	Miscellaneous -----	2 00	
			37 56
Mar.:	Maps -----	\$3 90	
	Rubber stamps -----	2 65	
	Typing -----	1 25	
	Telephone -----	16 30	
	Expressage -----	23	
	Miscellaneous -----	25	
			24 58

Amount brought forward.....		\$299 15
Apr.: Post office rent	\$2 00	
Stamp deposit	5 00	
Whiskey Hill water.....	4 50	
Telephone	13 60	
Telegraphing	1 38	
Expressage	16	
Miscellaneous	65	
		27 29
May: Rubber stamps	\$ 90	
Telephone	16 45	
Telegraphing	1 40	
Expressage	35	
Miscellaneous	25	
		19 35
June: Telephone	\$17 60	
Miscellaneous	25	
		17 85
Total		\$363 64

The following claims accrued in the sixty-fourth fiscal year, but were paid in the sixty-fifth fiscal year:

July: Whiskey Hill water.....	\$4 50	
Stamp deposit	5 00	
Ice	12 20	
Towel service	3 00	
Law journals	9 00	
Telephone	17 75	
Telegraphing	1 10	
Expressage	1 84	
		\$54 39

I, T. M. Eby, Secretary of the State Board of Equalization, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement, in detail, of the manner in which the appropriation for postage, expressage, telegraphing and contingent expenses was expended, vouchers for all of which are on file with the State Controller.

T. M. EBY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of September, 1914.

D. A. MOULTON, Deputy Controller.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Manner in which the appropriation for postage, expressage, telegraphing and contingent expenses of the State Board of Equalization was expended for the sixty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914:

1913.			
July:	Post office rent	\$2 00	
	Los Angeles Directory	8 08	
	San Francisco Directory	6 00	
	Miscellaneous	25	
			\$16 33
Aug.:	Towel service	\$ 50	
	Telephone	10 50	
	Telegraphing	1 10	
	Expressage	25	
	Poor's Manuals	20 10	
	Miscellaneous	25	
			32 70
Sept.:	Telephone	\$15 40	
	Telegraphing	15 26	
	Expressage	45	
	Miscellaneous	25	
			31 36
Oct.:	Post office rent	\$4 00	
	Whiskey Hill water	4 50	
	Telephone	11 80	
	Expressage	65	
	Miscellaneous	75	
			21 70
Nov.:	San Diego Directory	\$6 00	
	Telephone	12 25	
	Miscellaneous	75	
			19 00
Dec.:	Telephone	\$11 45	
	Expressage	35	
	Miscellaneous	25	
			12 05
1914.			
Jan.:	Post office rent	\$3 00	
	Law journals	9 00	
	Towel service	3 00	
	Whiskey Hill water	4 50	
	Ice	13 70	
	Janitor	13 35	
	Telephone	13 05	
	Expressage	2 10	
	Miscellaneous	50	
			62 20
Feb.:	Telephone	\$9 45	
	Expressage	1 76	
	Miscellaneous	25	
			11 46
Mar.:	Towel service	\$1 00	
	Telephone	9 75	
	Telegraphing	1 40	
	Miscellaneous	30	
			12 45
Apr.:	Post office rent	\$3 00	
	Postage	6 02	
	Stamp deposit	5 00	
	Rubber stamps	1 95	
	Whiskey Hill water	4 50	
	Telephone	10 40	
	Expressage	92	
	Miscellaneous	50	
			32 29

Amount brought forward.....		\$251 51
May: Reseating chair	\$7 50	
Water cooler	4 25	
Telephone	12 20	
Telegraphing	1 00	
Expressage	60	
		25 55
June: Rubber stamps	\$ 60	
Telephone	13 60	
Telegraphing	1 55	
Miscellaneous	1 25	
		17 00
Total		\$294 09

The following claims accrued in the sixty-fifth fiscal year, but were paid in the sixty-sixth fiscal year:

July: Rubber stamps	\$ 25	
Law journals	9 00	
Ice	13 05	
Towel service	2 00	
Whiskey Hill water	4 50	
Exchange typewriter	30 00	
Telephone	15 50	
Telegraphing	2 56	
		\$76 86

I, T. M. Eby, Secretary of the State Board of Equalization, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement, in detail, of the manner in which the appropriation for postage, expressage, telegraphing and contingent expenses was expended, vouchers for all of which are on file with the State Controller.

T. M. EBY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of September, 1914.

D. A. MOULTON, Deputy Controller.

Valuations and Rates of Taxes, 1913 and 1914.

Showing valuation of property on which was based the tax rate in aid of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCHEDULE A.

1913.

Value returned by auditors (non-operative).....	\$2,633,130,255 00
Value returned by auditors (operative).....	324,907,548 00
Railroad assessments by State Board (operative).....	151,113,742 00
<hr/>	
Valuation on which was based Panama-Pacific rate.....	\$3,109,151,545 00
Amount to be raised for sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	*1,226,554 00
Rate of tax on each \$100 of assessed value.....	042

SCHEDULE B.

1914.

Value returned by auditors (non-operative).....	\$2,694,088,860 00
Value returned by auditors (operative).....	351,511,804 00
Railroad assessments by State Board (operative).....	156,849,882 00
<hr/>	
Valuation on which was based Panama-Pacific rate.....	\$3,202,450,546 00
Amount to be raised for sixty-sixth fiscal year.....	†1,185,955 60
Rate of tax on each \$100 of assessed value.....	039

*In the sixty-fourth fiscal year there was raised \$23,446.00 over the \$1,250,000 required to be raised, hence in the sixty-fifth fiscal year the overplus was taken into account.

†From the Controller's records it was shown that in the sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years there has been actually received \$3,814,044.40, which amount was deducted from \$5,000,000, the original amount to be raised.

SCHEDULE C.
Number of acres assessed, as per auditor's statements, and value of real estate and improvements, for 1913.

Counties	Acres assessed	Value of real estate other than city and town lots	Value of city and town lots	Value of all real estate (Non-operative)	Value of improvements on real estate other than city and town lots	Value of improvements on city town lots	Value of all improvements (Non-operative)
Alameda	458,005	\$19,902,350	\$116,982,325	\$136,885,675	\$2,437,395	*\$67,442,975	\$70,889,300
Alpine	44,942	315,567	3,770	319,337	65,845	5,465	71,310
Amador	291,791	2,884,321	328,740	3,213,061	721,277	*806,920	1,228,197
Butte	894,969	9,638,465	2,028,520	11,666,985	1,691,940	3,114,665	4,776,605
Chavez	504,637	3,989,888	225,486	4,164,984	1,298,934	706,926	2,005,860
Colusa	619,063	10,612,120	435,965	11,048,085	721,810	796,920	1,518,730
Contra Costa	490,123	15,184,985	10,117,560	25,302,545	6,479,805	3,223,825	9,708,630
Del Norte	225,920	4,408,716	112,595	4,521,311	102,760	140,505	245,265
El Dorado	657,434	3,607,435	225,125	3,832,560	638,350	497,135	1,155,485
Fresno	2,238,288	37,963,965	14,610,070	52,574,035	7,363,205	8,341,195	15,694,400
Glenn	628,784	11,643,523	976,951	12,620,474	616,025	638,955	1,254,980
Humboldt	1,634,894	20,638,465	4,550,960	25,189,425	1,296,410	2,919,915	4,216,325
Imperial	960,000	11,531,235	2,195,014	13,726,279	608,442	1,037,472	1,645,914
Inyo	256,121	2,454,055	553,025	2,807,080	804,960	468,735	1,273,695
Kern	3,066,388	37,369,284	3,794,565	41,163,849	3,753,230	*7,008,075	10,761,305
Kings	819,134	7,773,820	876,220	8,650,040	1,059,295	*1,068,885	2,128,180
Lake	368,002	3,003,005	380,850	3,383,855	577,455	336,645	914,100
Lassen	758,735	4,660,484	121,737	4,782,221	468,905	276,255	745,160
Los Angeles	1,141,615	108,357,330	306,020,650	414,377,980	12,103,910	138,237,385	150,341,295
Madera	746,325	9,529,130	556,215	10,085,345	608,235	374,840	983,075
Marin	321,013	7,063,930	5,316,450	12,410,380	1,340,425	4,445,865	5,786,290
Mariposa	321,034	2,255,595	45,030	2,300,555	326,919	*150,295	477,214
Mendocino	1,618,068	10,462,318	984,124	11,446,442	965,516	*1,203,467	2,198,983
Merced	1,174,857	14,869,660	895,940	15,764,700	1,407,320	*1,507,180	2,914,500
Modoc	663,764	4,304,093	166,310	4,470,403	526,005	408,550	934,555
Mono	160,842	607,780	15,240	623,020	120,435	66,635	187,070
Monterey	1,456,318	15,629,709	4,185,150	19,814,859	1,954,359	3,053,533	5,007,892
Napa	415,462	5,939,515	1,974,105	7,913,620	2,707,945	2,637,000	5,344,945
Nevada	473,381	2,748,055	435,955	3,184,010	1,248,245	1,218,430	2,466,675
Orange	431,625	22,161,439	5,271,715	27,433,145	3,662,675	3,657,270	7,319,945

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Placer	719,000	4,282,225	1,189,110	5,481,835	940,875	*1,668,840	2,599,215
Plumas	588,992	4,645,306	155,599	4,800,905	824,365	835,358	659,723
Riverside	1,207,475	13,022,200	3,113,460	10,135,660	2,992,595	3,854,160	6,846,755
Sacramento	572,216	18,308,468	35,389,980	53,698,448	2,500,550	*15,833,620	18,384,170
San Benito	589,616	4,461,105	489,480	4,960,585	828,575	644,280	1,472,855
San Bernardino	1,387,862	18,073,595	5,339,611	23,413,206	7,072,710	5,898,130	12,970,840
San Diego	970,518	8,972,288	42,961,721	51,934,009	1,008,720	*8,085,645	9,080,365
San Francisco	29,760	6,842,530	297,054,645	303,897,175	868,240	156,510,737	137,378,977
San Joaquin	870,780	25,863,785	10,424,941	36,288,726	3,380,865	9,537,246	12,918,110
San Luis Obispo	1,608,941	8,468,178	1,268,213	9,736,391	1,331,815	*1,942,112	3,273,927
San Mateo	307,400	12,697,610	6,997,210	19,694,820	4,995,240	*3,043,300	8,038,540
Santa Barbara	1,042,296	11,879,932	4,383,675	16,263,607	2,035,895	4,848,375	6,884,270
Santa Clara	744,691	25,660,540	17,371,105	43,031,645	8,876,595	*13,447,755	22,324,350
Santa Cruz	288,509	5,441,355	5,539,870	10,981,225	2,230,405	3,226,535	5,456,940
Shasta	1,442,725	7,950,625	646,585	8,597,210	1,421,900	1,158,645	2,380,545
Sierra	323,761	1,430,030	59,120	1,489,150	247,510	*260,280	507,790
Siskiyou	1,839,672	11,662,590	471,690	12,134,280	1,369,035	1,117,880	2,486,915
Solano	527,467	12,255,616	2,207,320	14,462,936	2,315,520	*3,368,160	5,683,680
Sonoma	944,760	16,429,690	4,622,185	21,051,875	4,988,680	*5,440,645	10,424,325
Stanislaus	871,200	16,141,855	2,229,310	18,371,165	2,277,885	*2,878,175	5,156,060
Sutter	374,513	8,755,375	288,825	9,044,400	831,070	337,920	1,168,990
Tehama	1,285,429	8,192,505	638,715	8,831,220	1,164,970	1,225,135	2,390,165
Trinity	573,800	2,373,998	27,300	2,401,298	229,067	79,495	308,562
Tulare	1,399,860	25,135,470	2,950,130	28,085,600	4,411,480	*2,971,500	7,382,980
Tuolumne	456,348	4,831,600	446,405	5,278,005	1,071,120	1,006,275	2,077,395
Ventura	569,840	19,500,310	2,063,690	21,563,990	1,445,410	*1,511,280	2,956,690
Yolo	600,571	14,027,805	1,223,545	15,251,350	1,304,630	*1,737,125	3,041,755
Yuba	402,867	3,383,005	869,050	4,252,055	454,500	1,279,090	1,733,590
Totals	45,306,083	\$732,180,549	\$934,658,552	\$1,666,839,401	\$121,598,184	\$509,029,125	\$630,627,300

*Includes value of improvements on lands assessed to others than the owners of such lands.

SCHEDULE D.
Showing values of all property—non-operative and operative—as returned by auditors, and after equalization by the State Board, for 1913.

Counties	Value of real property and estate and improvements	Personal property other than money and solvent credits	Money and solvent credits	Value of non-operative property	Value of operative property locally assessed	Total value of property as returned by auditors	Railroad assets made by the State Board of Equalization (Operative property)	Grand total value of all property
Alameda	\$207,705,975	\$19,535,675	\$1,747,292	\$229,045,942	\$22,296,926	\$251,285,868	\$5,189,724	\$256,475,592
Alpine	380,647	67,042	88,500	457,689	88,500	546,189	-----	546,189
Amador	4,741,258	630,312	380	5,371,950	574,055	5,946,005	208,009	6,154,014
Butte	16,443,500	3,503,635	63,521	20,010,746	2,246,889	22,257,585	2,877,463	25,135,048
Calaveras	6,170,844	928,704	15,408	7,114,956	328,635	7,443,591	411,430	7,855,021
Colusa	12,566,815	1,560,129	72,930	14,205,874	357,090	14,562,964	911,431	15,474,395
Contra Costa	35,006,175	6,756,955	292,800	42,025,980	1,894,840	43,920,830	3,809,996	47,730,826
Del Norte	4,764,576	303,045	790	5,068,411	11,050	5,079,461	-----	5,079,461
El Dorado	4,988,045	848,628	1,495	5,838,168	274,490	6,112,658	781,631	6,894,289
Fresno	68,208,435	12,248,935	348,073	80,805,443	3,450,808	84,316,251	7,882,925	92,198,176
Glenn	13,875,454	1,574,370	96,550	15,546,374	290,744	15,837,118	1,524,745	17,361,863
Humboldt	29,405,750	2,933,993	264,100	32,603,903	1,561,065	34,164,968	-----	34,164,968
Imperial	15,372,186	2,532,766	-----	17,904,959	735,231	18,640,190	2,743,462	21,383,652
Inyo	4,080,775	1,073,835	34,233	5,188,863	988,571	6,177,434	3,327,789	9,505,223
Kern	51,925,154	14,372,801	24,680	66,322,585	5,894,130	72,126,715	8,403,042	80,529,757
Kings	10,778,230	2,590,514	17,090	13,385,834	431,182	13,817,016	2,293,963	16,020,979
Lake	4,537,955	490,734	40,657	4,838,346	11,760	4,850,106	-----	4,850,106
Lassen	5,527,381	1,404,893	59,200	6,991,444	96,400	7,087,904	1,251,033	8,338,937
Los Angeles	564,719,275	72,768,770	14,492,874	651,975,919	136,915,488	788,891,407	10,808,347	799,699,754
Madera	11,068,420	1,377,000	440	12,446,460	552,165	12,998,625	1,859,148	14,848,773
Marin	18,196,070	1,504,230	144,000	19,845,190	773,475	20,618,665	1,401,145	22,019,810
Mariposa	2,777,769	504,791	1,000	3,283,560	19,577	3,303,137	305,000	3,608,137
Merced	13,645,425	2,403,127	31,713	16,089,265	616,300	16,705,565	1,447,145	18,152,710
Merrid	18,679,200	2,847,225	-----	21,526,525	435,265	21,961,790	3,404,378	25,366,168
Modoc	5,404,938	1,801,478	84,877	7,353,313	99,192	7,450,505	265,569	7,716,104
Mono	810,060	339,990	9,100	1,159,170	55,150	1,214,320	732,049	1,946,369
Monterey	24,822,751	3,371,497	7,479	28,201,727	920,770	29,122,497	3,680,292	32,702,789
Napa	13,258,565	2,500,510	33,045	15,792,120	589,985	16,382,105	1,721,874	18,033,979
Nevada	5,650,685	877,335	16,089	6,544,059	673,240	7,217,299	842,740	8,060,039
Orange	34,753,090	7,060,570	73,575	41,887,235	2,894,970	44,782,205	3,347,388	48,129,593

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Placer	8,080,550	24,000	8,750,250	1,209,505	9,959,845	2,725,257	12,685,102
Plumas	5,460,628	6,927	6,147,951	223,756	6,371,707	2,048,951	8,420,658
Riverside	22,982,415	404,109	25,402,920	999,120	27,401,640	5,582,876	31,984,516
Sacramento	72,082,618	7,629,681	80,057,358	7,329,180	87,386,538	3,809,665	91,196,203
San Benito	6,483,440	1,216,300	7,649,740	332,045	7,981,785	491,361	8,473,146
San Bernardino	86,384,046	42,660	88,216,775	3,319,922	91,536,697	17,840,046	109,376,743
San Diego	61,023,374	245,503	67,394,008	3,548,103	71,143,011	2,542,073	73,685,084
San Francisco	461,276,152	13,985,210	526,244,423	97,594,298	623,838,721	337,514	624,176,235
San Joaquin	49,216,886	451,999	56,234,580	3,607,715	59,842,304	5,714,143	65,556,447
San Luis Obispo	13,010,318	75,900	17,858,323	671,426	18,529,749	2,074,807	20,604,556
San Mateo	27,733,300	288,000	29,613,420	1,024,875	30,638,295	1,042,448	31,680,743
Santa Barbara	23,147,877	11,220	28,497,473	1,465,045	29,962,518	3,415,008	33,377,526
Santa Clara	65,355,995	413,625	71,755,680	5,830,385	77,576,315	2,496,309	80,072,624
Santa Cruz	16,438,765	37,455	18,027,230	1,000,600	19,027,830	1,269,418	20,297,248
Shasta	11,177,755	1,072,150	12,249,905	1,115,950	13,365,855	1,816,935	15,182,790
Sierra	1,996,940	3,031	2,238,946	67,410	2,306,356	192,280	2,498,636
Siskiyou	14,621,105	97,985	17,715,325	1,061,695	18,777,020	3,361,292	22,138,312
Solano	20,146,616	22,416	22,755,772	959,066	23,714,808	1,969,170	25,684,038
Sonoma	31,476,200	23,450	36,302,690	1,289,825	37,592,515	3,092,941	40,685,456
Stanislaus	23,527,225	106,055	27,253,095	1,014,345	28,270,440	2,888,503	31,158,943
Sutter	10,213,330	22,425	11,281,240	193,566	11,474,806	1,488,276	12,963,082
Tehama	11,241,325	111,065	13,519,850	743,840	14,263,690	1,380,418	15,644,108
Trinity	2,709,830	16,410	3,037,115	51,055	3,088,170	3,088,170	3,088,170
Tulare	35,468,580	65,950	40,074,075	1,428,765	41,502,840	5,198,405	46,701,245
Tuolumne	7,355,400	14,865	8,463,400	981,563	9,444,963	501,310	9,946,273
Ventura	24,520,650	2,900	27,435,119	529,985	27,965,104	2,846,933	30,812,037
Yolo	18,283,105	181,737	20,389,647	589,200	21,978,847	2,479,007	24,457,854
Yuba	5,985,645	12,710	7,675,875	907,075	8,582,950	1,315,258	9,898,208
Totals	\$2,297,466,410	\$34,611,639	\$2,633,130,255	\$324,907,548	\$2,958,037,803	\$151,113,742	\$3,009,151,545

SCHEDULE E.
Showing number of acres assessed, as per auditor's statements, and value of all real estate and improvements, for 1914.

Counties	Acres assessed	Value of real estate other than city and town lots	Value of city and town lots	Value of all real estate (Non-operative)	Value of improvements on real estate other than city and town lots	Value of all improvements on city and town lots	Value of all improvements (Non-operative)
Alameda	468,570	\$18,498,865	\$127,523,570	\$146,022,435	\$3,566,450	\$57,858,075	\$61,424,525
Alpine	44,912	923,650	1,107	327,766	72,025	5,510	78,185
Amador	292,487	2,822,645	407,095	3,229,740	791,857	*909,630	1,601,487
Butte	994,130	9,770,485	2,005,275	11,775,760	1,744,405	3,177,180	4,921,585
Calaveras	506,456	4,276,730	213,330	4,490,060	1,143,445	675,835	1,819,280
Columbia	617,158	10,627,215	436,230	11,063,465	762,425	824,935	1,587,380
Contra Costa	482,475	22,466,740	4,479,215	26,944,955	7,380,465	3,785,050	11,165,515
Del Norte	443,356	4,403,356	110,955	4,514,321	104,410	240,620	136,210
El Dorado	637,728	3,662,522	224,000	3,886,522	682,020	510,435	1,179,055
Fresno	2,240,288	37,952,035	14,922,190	52,874,195	7,632,200	*9,443,835	17,073,035
Glenn	628,783	11,572,422	911,254	12,483,677	633,015	*687,645	1,320,660
Humboldt	1,630,556	20,217,075	4,594,910	24,811,985	1,263,850	2,988,295	4,250,145
Imperial	816,700	13,202,105	3,286,970	16,489,075	641,773	1,434,425	2,076,198
Inyo	264,211	4,803,025	693,015	5,496,020	821,585	496,510	1,318,095
Kern	3,183,335	39,387,105	3,848,705	43,235,810	4,078,200	*6,638,315	10,716,315
Kings	820,021	7,834,520	882,295	8,716,815	1,112,640	*1,101,390	2,214,030
Lake	361,990	2,970,493	356,520	3,327,013	579,400	336,705	916,105
Lassen	774,910	4,688,104	137,017	4,825,121	470,907	318,527	789,494
Los Angeles	1,171,232	95,303,530	348,558,335	488,894,885	10,439,290	133,039,015	163,498,395
Madera	751,353	10,290,275	571,635	10,861,910	641,975	439,395	1,072,370
Marin	320,115	7,461,475	5,994,115	13,455,590	1,562,770	4,433,695	6,016,465
Mariposa	324,305	2,293,997	68,415	2,362,412	333,601	*136,020	472,621
Merced	1,676,189	10,404,073	970,787	11,373,860	982,942	*1,249,227	2,223,169
Merced	1,175,337	14,201,805	901,270	15,803,135	1,590,630	*1,508,380	3,099,010
Modoc	683,935	4,349,451	1,067,770	4,516,221	337,225	436,990	974,215
Mono	163,355	596,150	13,025	609,175	115,795	49,795	165,590
Monterey	1,503,935	13,473,076	13,752,003	19,228,079	2,067,023	2,714,760	4,781,780
Napa	407,638	5,638,723	2,140,535	8,179,269	2,692,540	2,732,475	5,423,015
Nevada	438,102	2,633,200	435,500	3,070,700	1,327,305	1,218,255	2,543,560
Orange	431,625	23,632,190	5,626,085	29,318,265	4,219,415	4,069,195	8,318,610

Placer	719,600	4,286,589	1,157,235	5,443,815	1,013,350	*1,706,540	2,719,890
Plumas	522,498	4,830,186	1,155,166	4,975,362	320,355	349,700	670,115
Riverside	1,042,200	14,153,550	3,354,650	17,508,200	3,056,900	4,121,455	7,178,385
Sacramento	599,263	18,694,006	35,857,590	54,481,586	2,560,710	*16,906,290	19,527,000
San Benito	589,935	4,955,675	542,510	5,499,185	863,090	657,030	1,520,140
San Bernardino	1,395,735	18,018,115	6,455,265	24,473,380	7,113,645	6,109,415	13,283,060
San Diego	370,518	9,030,143	43,151,054	52,181,197	999,195	9,289,050	10,285,245
San Francisco	29,760	6,273,750	298,306,224	304,579,974	665,200	164,729,687	105,394,837
San Joaquin	871,860	26,891,405	10,613,350	36,504,755	3,779,780	*10,087,050	13,863,830
San Luis Obispo	1,489,229	7,584,656	1,087,099	8,671,755	1,430,629	1,657,440	3,088,069
San Mateo	307,422	12,742,430	7,167,770	19,910,220	5,178,890	*3,076,300	8,255,190
Santa Barbara	1,014,311	12,185,945	4,293,035	16,478,980	2,389,585	4,883,780	7,273,365
Santa Clara	796,665	25,714,570	17,326,815	43,041,385	9,132,625	*13,709,765	22,842,390
Santa Cruz	261,415	5,544,940	5,536,725	11,081,665	2,289,620	3,317,345	5,576,945
Shasta	1,447,328	8,001,505	612,300	8,613,805	1,176,965	1,136,865	2,313,830
Sierra	324,390	1,438,135	57,810	1,495,945	236,975	*252,300	489,275
Siskiyou	1,826,652	11,410,480	478,595	11,889,075	1,832,855	1,127,535	2,400,240
Solano	513,985	12,447,893	2,212,675	14,660,567	2,385,800	*3,467,380	5,823,380
Sonoma	910,088	17,029,405	4,227,430	21,256,830	5,713,110	*5,037,415	10,750,325
Stanislaus	872,000	16,147,430	2,270,050	18,417,480	2,459,365	*3,121,555	5,580,920
Sutter	374,513	8,727,710	298,380	9,026,090	808,990	331,220	1,463,210
Tehama	1,322,315	8,226,995	655,935	8,882,930	1,185,025	1,231,885	2,423,910
Trinity	573,400	2,412,939	25,170	2,438,109	233,846	78,005	311,851
Tulare	1,386,945	25,222,395	2,919,670	28,142,065	5,017,810	3,081,050	8,098,860
Tuolumne	458,255	4,910,365	427,615	5,337,980	1,296,855	976,450	2,279,405
Ventura	565,821	19,331,976	2,122,670	21,454,646	1,752,220	*1,550,240	3,302,460
Yolo	594,911	14,202,210	1,354,180	15,556,390	1,379,005	*1,869,905	3,248,910
Yuba	399,043	3,409,245	806,545	4,275,790	461,935	1,306,650	1,708,615
Totals	\$46,137,811	\$735,606,465	\$982,801,831	\$1,718,408,296	\$126,210,903	\$328,584,361	\$964,795,264

*Includes value of improvements on land assessed to others than the owners of such land.

SCHEDULE F.
Showing values of all property—non-operative and operative—as returned by auditors, and after equalization by the State Board, for 1914.

Counties	Value of real estate and improvements	Personal property—money and solvent credits	Money and solvent credits	Value of non-operative property	Value of operative property assessed locally	Total value as returned by auditors	Additional assessments made by the State Board of Equalization (Operative property)	Grand total value of all property
Alameda	\$207,446,960	\$20,053,226	\$1,479,378	\$228,979,564	\$22,584,353	\$251,563,917	\$5,200,487	\$256,764,404
Alpine	465,951	55,408	-----	461,829	88,500	550,329	-----	550,329
Amador	4,901,227	628,081	880	5,530,188	592,476	6,122,664	217,671	6,340,335
Butte	16,637,345	3,361,119	64,279	20,125,743	2,369,343	22,435,086	2,812,069	25,247,155
Calaveras	6,300,340	781,410	12,650	7,103,400	483,835	7,587,235	422,775	8,010,010
Colusa	12,650,845	1,579,332	88,800	14,289,177	355,215	14,644,392	1,018,168	15,662,550
Contra Costa	38,110,470	7,516,390	154,045	45,781,105	2,093,528	47,874,633	4,362,947	52,177,580
Del Norte	4,754,941	312,188	625	5,067,754	11,050	5,078,804	-----	5,078,804
El Dorado	5,039,577	894,035	1,825	5,955,437	275,122	6,230,550	817,832	7,048,311
Fresno	69,950,250	12,503,680	224,131	82,677,461	5,573,958	88,251,419	8,315,414	96,566,833
Glenn	13,814,337	1,834,931	25,815	15,675,083	302,612	15,977,695	1,595,524	17,573,219
Humboldt	29,062,130	2,965,722	161,961	32,189,821	1,604,146	33,793,967	-----	33,793,967
Imperial	18,565,273	2,984,884	-----	21,550,157	1,324,168	22,874,355	2,865,618	25,739,973
Inyo	6,817,115	943,975	7,020	*7,768,110	1,251,790	9,019,900	3,114,789	12,134,689
Kern	53,952,325	16,217,408	25,310	70,195,243	6,547,813	76,743,056	8,604,004	85,347,060
Kings	10,930,845	2,502,615	16,450	13,449,910	484,383	13,934,303	2,308,339	16,242,642
Lake	4,233,121	487,300	48,892	4,789,313	13,420	4,802,733	-----	4,802,733
Lassen	5,584,615	1,658,270	51,335	7,244,220	114,541	7,408,761	1,928,016	9,336,777
Los Angeles	602,363,190	59,957,420	7,845,070	*661,167,680	145,688,738	806,851,438	11,256,728	818,108,166
Madera	11,934,280	1,393,880	1,100	13,329,260	581,690	13,910,950	1,843,841	15,754,791
Marin	19,472,065	1,675,545	8,235	21,155,835	782,314	21,938,149	1,491,005	23,429,154
Mariposa	2,751,033	505,916	1,150	3,258,069	19,577	3,277,676	362,950	3,640,626
Mendocino	13,607,629	2,237,769	24,110	15,921,448	662,803	16,584,251	1,790,888	18,375,089
Merced	18,502,145	2,784,165	-----	21,685,310	432,175	22,117,485	3,459,447	25,576,932
Modoc	5,490,436	1,855,224	71,516	7,417,176	352,124	7,769,300	213,808	7,983,108
Mono	774,765	334,300	3,145	1,112,300	55,150	1,167,450	663,956	1,831,406
Monterey	24,010,462	3,579,828	14,026	27,604,916	1,028,387	28,633,303	3,727,610	32,360,913
Napa	13,604,275	2,564,160	31,185	16,199,620	608,771	16,808,391	1,812,069	18,620,460
Nevada	5,616,800	823,829	16,200	6,456,940	932,945	7,389,885	836,083	8,225,968
Orange	37,636,875	10,003,835	37,115	47,767,825	3,321,910	51,089,735	3,477,736	54,567,471

Placer	8,103,705	645,695	24,170	*8,833,570	1,333,205	10,166,775	2,501,653	12,668,428
Plumas	5,645,477	753,069	6,145	6,404,631	932,416	7,337,047	2,061,761	9,398,811
Riverside	24,636,585	2,501,675	1,200	27,138,460	1,051,660	28,241,120	5,822,807	34,063,927
Sacramento	74,008,506	7,761,881	449,340	82,222,016	7,415,750	89,637,766	3,819,731	93,457,497
San Benito	7,019,325	1,260,930	---	8,280,255	238,185	8,578,440	512,760	9,091,200
San Bernardino	37,756,440	2,609,426	54,365	40,420,171	4,158,831	44,579,402	18,545,000	63,124,002
San Diego	62,469,442	6,549,091	265,688	69,283,571	3,929,338	73,212,969	2,653,770	75,866,739
San Francisco	469,974,811	53,393,555	18,423,077	541,791,463	105,088,612	646,880,075	351,491	647,231,566
San Joaquin	50,371,585	6,335,626	158,691	56,875,902	3,807,006	60,682,908	5,729,976	66,412,881
San Luis Obispo	11,759,824	4,901,819	30,124	*16,691,767	685,566	17,377,273	2,132,982	19,510,255
San Mateo	28,165,410	1,633,210	425,355	*30,223,975	1,070,500	31,294,475	1,064,246	32,358,721
Santa Barbara	23,722,345	5,386,021	8,240	29,146,606	1,824,628	30,971,234	3,515,013	34,486,247
Santa Clara	65,883,775	5,941,205	252,400	72,077,380	6,340,210	78,417,590	2,689,741	81,007,331
Santa Cruz	16,658,630	2,140,990	12,840	18,812,460	988,350	19,800,810	1,334,623	21,135,433
Shasta	10,927,635	1,423,760	---	12,356,395	1,175,030	13,531,425	1,653,634	15,184,459
Sierra	1,985,220	221,675	2,810	2,209,705	68,760	2,278,465	116,757	2,395,222
Siskiyou	14,349,465	2,843,935	85,258	17,278,658	842,810	18,121,468	3,106,436	21,227,964
Solano	20,483,947	2,561,525	22,159	23,066,631	1,009,767	24,076,398	2,255,508	26,331,906
Sonoma	32,007,050	4,337,290	20,615	36,904,955	1,619,205	38,584,160	3,246,325	41,830,485
Stanislaus	23,998,400	3,701,575	116,580	27,815,555	1,092,435	28,907,990	2,335,496	31,243,486
Sutter	10,186,300	1,147,790	21,575	11,335,665	244,687	11,600,352	1,625,107	13,225,459
Tehama	11,300,840	2,302,190	102,090	13,714,120	746,885	14,461,005	1,318,188	15,779,193
Trinity	2,749,960	356,680	9,060	3,115,100	51,300	3,166,400	---	3,166,400
Tulare	36,240,925	4,550,460	61,255	40,855,640	1,998,211	42,853,851	5,983,942	48,837,793
Tuolumne	7,611,385	931,345	10,090	8,555,820	1,067,600	9,623,420	487,257	10,110,677
Ventura	24,757,106	2,617,433	3,500	27,378,039	617,090	27,995,129	2,976,491	30,971,620
Yolo	18,805,300	2,260,080	170,201	21,235,581	666,900	21,902,481	2,719,170	24,621,651
Yuba	6,044,405	1,925,075	4,335	7,973,815	914,970	8,888,785	1,305,720	10,194,505
Totals	\$2,373,203,560	\$229,754,711	\$31,130,589	\$2,694,088,860	\$351,511,804	\$3,045,600,664	\$156,849,882	\$3,202,450,546

*Through inadvertence glaring errors crept into reports of valuation made to this board. The reports made to the Controller show these values: Inyo, \$7,866,885; Los Angeles, \$692,165,449; Placer, \$8,975,630; San Luis Obispo, \$18,338,866; San Mateo, \$30,325,475.

SCHEDULE G.

Valuation of Real and Personal Property and Rate of Taxation (for State Purposes) on each one hundred dollars, from the Organization of the State Government to the year 1914, Inclusive.

Year.	Total assessed value of property in California.	Value of personal property, including money.	Percentage of personal property.	State rate of taxation.
1850	\$57,670,689	\$13,968,797	24.22	.50
1851	49,231,052	20,935,116	42.52	.65
1852	64,579,375	24,213,395	37.4	.65
1853	95,335,646	33,674,000	35.32	.60
1854	111,191,630	39,040,428	35.11	.60
1855	103,887,193	34,858,319	33.56	.60
1856	115,007,440	40,942,699	35.60	.70
1857	126,059,461	59,149,630	46.92	.70
1858	125,955,877	54,185,728	43.01	.60
1859	131,660,279	56,580,344	43.17	.60
1860	148,193,540	68,369,383	46.06	.60
1861	147,811,617	73,350,511	49.62	.60
1862	160,369,071	74,014,666	46.15	.77
1863	174,104,955	80,496,645	46.23	.92
1864	179,164,730	78,117,375	43.60	1.25
1865	183,534,312	79,782,436	43.47	1.15
1866	200,368,826	92,490,635	46.15	1.13
1867	212,205,339	100,105,600	47.17	1.13
1868	237,483,175	105,112,083	44.26	1.00
1869	260,563,879	104,723,592	40.19	.97
1870	277,538,134	108,001,588	38.90	.865
1871	267,868,126	86,074,230	32.13	.865
1872	637,232,823	219,942,323	34.51	.50
1873	528,747,043	118,425,520	22.20	.50
1874	611,495,197	210,779,127	34.46	.649
1875	618,083,315	199,243,292	32.07	.605
1876	595,073,177	140,431,866	23.69	.735
1877	586,953,022	128,780,824	21.77	.63
1878	584,578,036	118,304,451	20.23	.55
1879	549,142,610	112,325,850	20.15	.625
1880	666,399,985	174,514,306	26.18	.64
1881	659,835,762	160,058,309	24.24	.655
1882	608,555,960	134,048,617	22.02	.576
1883	765,729,430	167,338,644	21.85	.497
1884	821,078,767	166,394,997	20.26	.452
1885	859,512,384	172,760,681	20.09	.544
1886	817,445,729	152,889,567	18.70	.56
1887	956,740,805	165,663,387	17.31	.608
1888	1,107,952,700	173,273,458	15.63	.504
1889	1,111,550,979	170,661,836	15.35	.722
1890	1,101,137,210	169,489,475	15.39	.58
1891	1,242,300,434	190,163,597	15.30	.446
1892	1,275,678,822	186,579,900	14.62	.434
1893	1,216,380,398	173,509,311	14.26	.576
1894	1,204,347,291	162,641,812	13.50	.493
1895	1,132,512,903	157,050,570	13.87	.685
1896	1,264,973,043	187,676,729	14.84	.429
1897	1,089,373,316	152,449,506	13.99	.51
1898	1,132,230,221	158,694,274	14.01	.488
1899	1,193,961,761	218,138,436	18.27	.601
1900	1,217,048,863	228,664,981	18.78	.498
1901	1,241,359,555	236,208,276	19.03	.48
1902	1,290,238,964	251,112,343	19.46	.382
1903	1,507,944,240	312,220,698	20.54	.561
1904	1,545,698,785	282,409,057	18.27	.535
1905	1,624,023,172	281,852,033	17.35	.49
1906	1,595,897,411	269,858,066	16.91	.476
1907	1,878,661,035	335,285,585	17.85	.445
1908	1,990,256,945	329,131,338	16.54	.40
1909	2,438,656,544	365,800,850	15.00	.364
1910	2,373,897,092	332,901,055	14.02	.353
1911	2,602,344,933	393,093,875	15.10	.05
1912	2,919,855,033	441,353,450	15.11	.044
1913	3,114,821,281	542,178,904*	17.41	.042
1914	3,232,981,478	543,809,923*	16.82	.039

NOTE.—The valuations shown in above table are taken from the controller's reports, which always differ from reports made to the state board of equalization. The difference is due to errors in additions by the county officials, afterwards corrected when report is made to the controller.

*The very noticeable increase in personal property assessments is caused in a great measure by several counties having commenced the assessment of franchises of general mercantile, manufacturing and other corporations not heretofore assessed, in order that refund of bond taxes may be reaped from the state. There was also a very heavy assessment of personal property of banks, liable for taxes in aid of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Also, in 1913, Kern County shifted in the neighborhood of \$18,000,000 assessment on oil wells, oil derricks, etc., from the realty column to the personal column.

SCHEDULE H.

Assessment of municipalities (incorporated cities and towns) by county assessors for the years 1913 and 1914, exclusive of operative property of corporations, exempt from local taxation.

NOTE.—Upper figures 1913; lower 1914.

Counties and municipalities	Value of real estate	Improvements thereon	Personal property	Money and solvent credits	Total
Alameda—	\$8,262,950	\$7,292,300	\$1,246,000	\$346,525	\$17,147,775
Alameda City -----	8,889,300	6,337,550	1,346,425	20,865	16,594,140
	1,814,550	134,550	43,900	-----	1,993,000
Albany -----	1,980,750	182,250	56,750	-----	2,219,750
	18,806,400	13,868,850	3,189,500	130,430	35,995,180
Berkeley -----	20,547,600	11,693,000	3,244,429	139,008	35,624,037
	1,741,700	673,000	598,980	322,920	3,336,600
Emeryville -----	1,900,850	550,250	919,350	115,600	3,486,050
	1,125,325	553,050	217,325	3,000	1,898,700
Hayward -----	1,128,300	572,325	185,525	3,225	1,889,375
	250,950	363,325	223,900	1,500	839,675
Livermore -----	275,275	335,125	193,325	2,500	806,225
	79,503,525	42,042,625	10,882,681	870,673	133,299,504
Oakland -----	87,044,945	35,943,825	11,689,320	1,046,070	135,724,160
	3,726,400	1,649,100	526,850	7,000	5,909,350
Piedmont -----	4,021,050	1,504,800	584,100	5,115	6,115,065
	195,475	194,275	100,250	650	490,650
Pleasanton -----	200,175	201,725	125,070	615	527,585
	1,614,650	691,200	208,780	24,450	2,539,080
San Leandro -----	1,648,025	712,100	204,350	38,300	2,602,775
Amador—	164,485	358,555	98,190	-----	621,230
Jackson -----	150,085	367,410	101,555	-----	619,050
	175,540	178,665	62,430	-----	416,635
Sutter Creek -----	176,202	185,240	64,898	-----	426,340
Butte—	36,515	103,490	44,800	470	185,275
Biggs -----	36,740	104,295	68,025	245	209,305
	721,505	1,084,675	431,965	25,626	2,263,771
Chico -----	711,570	1,093,945	423,155	1,500	2,230,170
	83,930	202,335	104,100	-----	390,365
Gridley -----	103,110	233,905	100,270	-----	437,285
	471,925	882,850	337,155	23,445	1,715,375
Oroville -----	470,270	872,195	323,209	25,139	1,690,813
Calaveras—	164,680	338,495	105,630	575	609,380
Angels City -----	173,450	373,080	99,290	600	646,420
Colusa—	268,935	462,790	146,140	21,000	898,865
Colusa -----	265,735	476,700	207,814	45,270	995,519
Contra Costa—	218,365	230,600	98,200	-----	547,165
Antioch -----	218,390	237,110	98,650	-----	554,150
	105,025	147,830	45,220	-----	298,075
Concord -----	107,940	199,270	50,695	-----	357,905
	93,290	481,060	58,425	20,000	652,715
Hercules -----	115,910	478,500	60,945	95,745	751,100
	428,960	522,790	199,760	-----	1,151,510
Martinez -----	435,970	515,655	298,425	-----	1,250,050
	51,360	83,375	23,340	-----	158,075
Pinole -----	51,465	86,225	20,265	-----	157,955
	282,975	315,440	59,040	-----	657,455
Pittsburg -----	283,700	348,400	94,430	-----	731,530
	9,436,865	3,945,745	1,324,305	136,880	14,843,795
Richmond -----	9,887,950	4,451,715	1,460,030	22,775	15,822,470
Del Norte—	99,230	138,855	102,360	-----	340,445
Crescent City -----	90,880	110,705	99,600	625	301,810
E! Dorado—	191,830	426,085	105,050	965	723,930
Placerville -----	189,580	433,435	105,530	1,400	729,945
	214,900	105,450	80,905	100	401,355

SCHEDULE H—Continued.

Assessment of municipalities (incorporated cities and towns) by county assessors for the years 1913 and 1914, exclusive of operative property of corporations, exempt from local taxation.

NOTE.—Upper figures 1913; lower 1914.

Counties and municipalities	Value of real estate	Improvements thereon	Personal property	Money and solvent credits	Total
Fresno—					
Clovis -----	208,925	108,425	125,825	2,600	445,775
	449,635	476,710	261,780	27,010	1,195,135
C. alinga -----	452,440	453,075	255,085	7,140	1,167,690
	158,430	112,505	69,940	7,885	348,760
Fowler -----	159,835	130,160	62,390	6,620	359,005
	11,087,930	5,894,590	1,207,285	147,570	18,337,375
Fresno -----	11,155,365	6,603,040	1,307,615	56,545	19,122,565
	153,060	56,105	50,170	20,480	319,815
Kingsburg -----	160,935	124,220	43,940	2,860	331,955
	342,675	218,310	78,450	8,225	647,660
Feedley -----	340,835	227,745	72,555	1,525	642,660
	202,380	150,185	56,993	-----	401,560
Sanger -----	203,965	160,770	60,915	200	425,850
	345,255	393,745	166,840	15,230	921,070
Selma -----	358,795	401,190	151,875	215	912,075
Glenn—	213,513	154,005	34,206	1,000	402,724
Orland -----	208,255	178,160	38,918	1,500	426,833
	763,438	484,950	147,511	4,250	1,400,149
Willows -----	702,990	490,575	140,373	4,865	1,338,812
Humboldt—	198,125	181,925	109,695	2,000	491,745
Areata -----	198,400	196,700	83,360	920	479,380
	30,465	54,165	11,095	-----	95,725
Blue Lake -----	30,205	54,140	9,545	-----	93,890
	3,818,405	2,083,900	728,135	236,979	6,867,419
Eureka -----	3,861,755	2,127,315	523,235	86,088	6,508,393
	198,430	165,835	114,710	6,640	485,615
Ferndale -----	197,915	169,095	65,995	3,750	436,665
	67,630	101,625	39,335	450	209,040
Fortuna -----	67,020	100,465	26,330	1,200	195,015
	13,915	11,640	4,965	-----	30,520
Trinidad -----	14,340	12,055	4,920	-----	31,315
Imperial—	336,830	173,840	92,543	-----	603,213
Brawley -----	392,185	195,470	147,681	-----	735,336
	277,432	103,765	60,765	-----	441,962
Calexico -----	670,264	174,925	116,759	-----	961,948
	772,658	354,295	160,287	-----	1,287,240
El Centro -----	1,124,596	577,995	306,786	-----	2,009,377
	254,980	113,210	74,175	-----	442,365
Holtville -----	244,110	162,270	104,404	-----	510,784
	404,457	197,142	79,160	-----	680,759
Imperial -----	314,915	261,950	133,433	-----	710,298
Inyo—	224,770	273,500	182,885	2,775	683,936
Bishop -----	447,890	303,460	191,560	1,300	944,180
Kern—	3,250,805	3,161,555	1,235,981	5,595	7,653,936
Bakersfield -----	3,365,680	3,354,430	1,162,070	13,405	7,895,685
	121,685	108,215	122,690	-----	352,590
Maricopa -----	103,915	98,940	132,465	-----	335,320
	60,345	24,125	83,135	-----	167,605
McKittrick -----	58,795	12,365	55,530	-----	126,690
	408,995	156,300	363,869	3,500	932,664
Taft -----	407,855	183,520	331,300	-----	922,675
	34,505	46,280	25,420	-----	106,205
Tehachapi -----	36,030	47,960	22,160	500	106,650
Kings—	705,490	858,880	368,020	10,065	1,942,455
Hanford -----	705,630	880,065	389,170	14,655	1,989,520
	116,050	98,735	107,310	3,400	325,495
Lemoore -----	115,350	102,545	74,725	30	292,650
Lake—	300,465	206,540	61,086	11,493	587,584
Lakeport -----	288,775	204,810	71,043	10,501	575,129
Lassen—	76,556	200,510	113,839	19,505	410,210
Susanville -----	82,404	235,827	135,079	14,450	467,760
	3,025,945	1,537,375	717,570	22,215	5,303,105

SCHEDULE H—Continued.

Assessment of municipalities (incorporated cities and towns) by county assessors for the years 1913 and 1914, exclusive of operative property of corporations, exempt from local taxation.

NOTE.—Upper figures 1913; lower 1914.

Counties and municipalities	Value of real estate	Improvements thereon	Personal property	Money and solvent credits	Total
Los Angeles—					
Alhambra -----	3,012,235	1,730,025	766,310	21,880	5,530,450
	2,942,395	216,935	138,395	22,010	3,318,835
Areadia -----	2,749,650	217,520	83,640	9,920	3,061,030
Avalon -----	728,540	196,780	139,710	920	1,065,950
	414,130	180,475	65,510	375	660,490
Azusa -----	411,820	200,890	83,110	1,780	697,600
	524,960	136,370	63,160	3,090	727,580
Burbank -----	532,400	154,855	63,320	585	751,160
Beverly Hills -----	1,743,200	315,550	227,440	2,075	2,288,265
	723,840	451,605	83,435	2,165	1,261,135
Claremont -----	728,740	536,825	94,740	1,130	1,361,435
	548,155	94,710	71,960	8,390	723,215
Compton -----	653,280	119,475	79,070	5,835	857,660
	422,450	256,300	116,900	100	835,750
Covina -----	423,800	320,680	106,755	4,415	855,650
	1,319,285	310,050	87,195	5,700	1,522,230
Eagle Rock -----	1,147,010	381,615	91,430	5,055	1,625,110
	235,180	81,195	30,970		347,345
El Monte -----	239,260	75,775	43,285	425	358,745
	2,256,850	1,209,330	226,940	10,005	3,733,975
Glendale -----	2,069,305	1,265,440	253,990	24,060	3,612,795
	422,510	300,640	97,190	15,055	835,395
Glendora -----	465,405	351,905	102,645	16,170	936,125
	1,024,005	230,095	35,615	795	1,290,510
Hermosa Beach -----	1,576,210	288,470	38,470	1,660	1,904,810
	601,190	387,590	61,025	4,000	1,053,805
Huntington Park -----	603,340	430,075	45,160	2,005	1,080,580
	878,990	378,790	143,980	2,185	1,433,945
Inglewood -----	1,163,150	410,940	157,725	4,265	1,736,130
	14,212,710	5,820,435	1,798,625	136,325	21,968,095
Long Beach -----	15,405,015	7,213,150	2,043,515	87,095	24,748,775
	348,540	194,300	40,855	30	583,725
Lordsburg -----	516,155	240,785	33,515	2,900	793,355
	225,958,290	100,946,105	43,046,238	10,809,665	380,760,298
Los Angeles -----	232,764,480	107,001,745	45,669,990	9,586,825	395,023,040
	695,215	78,830	7,940		781,985
Manhattan Beach -----	1,088,150	87,425	12,965	985	1,139,525
	2,083,425	943,305	228,280	20,615	3,275,625
Monrovia -----	2,050,595	957,290	261,335	18,010	3,257,230
	21,415,860	11,684,675	6,499,950	1,497,645	41,098,130
Pasadena -----	20,943,225	11,911,255	4,501,490	1,522,280	38,878,250
	3,798,505	2,700,975	700,455	36,925	7,236,860
Pomona -----	3,967,965	2,724,165	645,465	59,475	7,397,070
	1,641,095	702,635	257,525	2,900	2,604,155
Redondo Beach -----	2,422,610	733,745	266,380	8,895	3,431,630
	478,885	240,395	111,955	200	831,435
San Fernando -----	646,020	274,840	115,805	900	1,037,565
San Gabriel -----	890,475	236,120	89,515	16,530	1,232,640
San Marino -----	2,162,435	672,050	157,275	6,095	2,997,855
	5,942,785	2,286,675	770,905	165,950	9,106,315
Santa Monica -----	7,440,225	2,708,160	1,040,375	49,540	11,238,300
	629,165	237,125	96,215	6,400	968,905
Sawtelle -----	649,730	323,850	89,930	13,935	1,077,445
	955,925	405,535	100,225	17,575	1,479,260
Sierra Madre -----	979,935	466,225	68,065	3,045	1,517,270
	2,823,090	2,023,580	628,695	39,990	5,515,355
South Pasadena -----	3,104,565	2,069,275	642,990	124,000	5,830,830
	723,060	288,980	59,610	2,380	1,074,030
Tropico -----	857,270	422,055	104,235	6,400	1,390,020
	4,446,745	1,538,745	475,160	9,260	6,469,910

SCHEDULE H—Continued.

Assessment of municipalities (Incorporated cities and towns) by county assessors for the years 1913 and 1914, exclusive of operative property of corporations, exempt from local taxation.

NOTE.—Upper figures 1913; lower 1914.

Counties and municipalities	Value of real estate	Improvements thereon	Personal property	Money and solvent credits	Total
Los Angeles—Continued.					
Venice -----	5,890,235	1,762,140	434,295	14,185	8,100,855
	1,685,730	227,880	143,615	5,695	2,062,920
Vernon -----	1,630,420	177,100	470,112	27,160	2,304,792
	744,555	175,465	25,075	1,320	946,415
Watts -----	751,950	174,945	20,050	21,620	968,565
	1,769,120	876,500	308,820	14,025	2,968,465
Whittier -----	1,787,275	930,775	320,755	119,740	3,158,545
Madera-----	472,810	352,785	220,710	440	1,046,745
Madera -----	478,840	403,450	238,145	1,100	1,111,535
Marin-----	253,075	226,000	43,995	5,550	528,620
Belvedere -----	255,825	236,700	61,005	5,400	558,930
	297,400	156,375	14,730	1,150	469,655
Larkspur -----	375,445	159,325	15,305		550,075
	725,435	600,980	56,990		1,383,405
Mill Valley -----	761,945	618,465	47,140	140	1,427,690
	477,335	403,960	78,745	129,585	1,089,625
Ross -----	576,815	420,895	219,775		1,217,485
	723,195	502,650	35,820	200	1,261,865
San Anselmo -----	773,780	565,635	37,870		1,377,285
	2,091,255	1,823,640	400,955	4,000	4,319,850
San Rafael -----	2,168,065	1,844,915	407,110	1,350	4,421,440
	725,385	569,920	57,965	100	1,353,370
Sausalito -----	766,670	574,260	58,040	545	1,399,515
Mendocino-----	303,326	242,675	203,362		749,363
Fort Bragg -----	287,133	233,575	120,243		730,951
	67,541	54,040	29,383		150,964
Point Arena -----	63,478	51,510	33,621		148,609
	333,987	57,085	48,889		489,961
Potter Valley -----	382,301	56,785	46,293		485,379
	433,811	542,962	124,397	3,010	1,104,180
Ukiah -----	431,481	549,307	121,219	3,305	1,105,312
	174,868	184,420	131,806	2,785	493,879
Willits -----	195,876	212,900	161,449	861	571,086
Merced-----	122,570	176,120	57,625		356,315
Los Banos -----	121,930	181,645	81,385		384,960
	571,205	829,885	178,020		1,579,110
Merced -----	569,155	840,930	296,325		1,706,410
Modoc-----	90,025	210,335	108,062	961	412,383
Alturas -----	90,885	226,020	107,773	400	425,078
Monterey-----	89,010	95,610	143,520		328,140
King City -----	88,480	97,210	76,565		262,255
	1,293,930	746,940	274,085	2,500	2,317,455
Monterey -----	1,221,600	729,620	242,315	13,800	2,207,335
	1,080,550	870,430	114,490		2,065,470
Pacific Grove -----	853,580	701,750	50,975	11,300	1,617,605
	1,129,070	981,790	366,265	4,000	2,481,185
Salinas -----	1,057,210	866,740	203,145		2,127,095
Napa-----	197,850	214,550	92,585	7,650	512,335
Calistoga -----	204,360	231,200	96,460	1,350	533,370
	1,311,875	1,858,950	706,295	15,300	3,892,420
Napa -----	1,462,475	1,901,175	740,640	25,000	4,129,290
	464,680	563,500	285,005	5,895	1,319,080
St. Helena -----	473,700	600,100	270,775	2,500	1,347,075
Nevada-----	284,395	734,925	178,400	6,070	1,203,790
Grass Valley -----	284,565	739,020	178,290	6,215	1,208,090
	151,560	483,505	147,520	9,760	792,345
Nevada City -----	150,935	479,235	146,490	9,845	786,505
Orange-----	667,450	553,270	250,015	70,825	1,541,560
Anaheim -----	656,940	605,515	96,505		1,358,960
	1,905,420	439,110	452,440	11,235	2,808,205
Fullerton -----	1,750,265	515,910	100,345		2,366,520
	665,380	171,700	187,320	4,235	1,028,635

SCHEDULE H—Continued.

Assessment of municipalities (incorporated cities and towns) by county assessors for the years 1913 and 1914, exclusive of operative property of corporations, exempt from local taxation.

NOTE.—Upper figures 1913; lower 1914.

Counties and municipalities	Value of real estate	Improvements thereon	Personal property	Money and solvent credits	Total
Huntington Beach -----	662,800	185,095	72,910	-----	920,805
	534,295	191,330	162,860	5,015	893,500
Newport Beach -----	546,545	252,755	44,990	520	844,810
	741,300	607,520	317,510	88,795	1,754,925
Orange -----	731,455	680,315	187,090	3,700	1,602,560
	3,139,475	2,092,140	1,275,185	72,480	6,579,280
Santa Ana -----	3,263,760	2,216,970	501,935	6,850	5,989,515
	518,720	60,840	127,175	-----	706,735
Stanton -----	283,775	28,885	22,310	-----	334,970
Placer—	335,155	461,330	88,900	6,000	891,385
Auburn -----	331,640	492,245	96,985	10,575	931,445
	27,360	85,120	17,215	200	130,595
Colfax -----	2,315	96,420	21,425	400	147,560
	120,280	305,285	89,960	8,900	524,425
Lincoln -----	119,050	316,290	92,585	8,650	536,575
	50,400	84,735	11,775	-----	146,910
Rocklin -----	49,945	76,300	13,265	-----	139,510
	330,235	334,830	35,370	2,000	702,435
Roseville -----	326,955	345,205	29,730	1,000	702,890
Riverside—	183,015	133,725	32,770	-----	349,510
Banning -----	276,755	185,840	38,770	-----	501,365
	116,950	99,480	19,165	-----	235,595
Beaumont -----	137,560	103,425	23,005	-----	263,990
	934,610	787,635	123,100	-----	1,905,345
Corona -----	1,002,955	810,750	126,485	-----	1,940,190
	140,450	64,530	17,245	-----	222,225
Elsinore -----	173,150	75,480	22,520	-----	271,150
	290,570	238,645	63,785	-----	593,000
Hemet -----	295,465	254,340	66,600	-----	616,405
	50,270	59,930	26,440	-----	136,640
Perris -----	50,595	59,300	13,330	-----	123,225
	4,531,190	3,706,170	641,010	-----	8,878,370
Riverside -----	4,531,995	3,818,050	632,260	1,200	9,003,505
	166,370	112,340	45,870	-----	324,580
San Jacinto -----	167,485	117,360	42,620	-----	327,465
*Sacramento—	35,382,900	15,819,340	5,589,750	-----	56,791,990
Sacramento -----	35,854,800	16,944,450	5,688,250	-----	58,487,500
San Benito—	467,290	598,580	257,240	-----	1,323,110
Hollister -----	505,840	609,630	241,865	-----	1,357,335
	32,190	45,700	15,225	-----	93,115
San Juan -----	36,670	47,420	16,765	-----	100,855
San Bernardino—	393,445	446,880	57,520	700	898,545
Chino -----	414,150	449,615	82,755	-----	946,520
	506,560	467,985	109,405	-----	1,083,950
Colton -----	552,990	686,570	132,604	300	1,372,464
	134,970	321,575	75,600	-----	540,145
Needles -----	1,355,970	860,750	145,490	-----	2,362,210
Ontario -----	1,421,635	935,710	142,670	-----	2,500,015
	3,175,085	2,789,125	522,915	21,645	6,508,770
Redlands -----	3,157,455	2,750,650	489,520	21,855	6,421,480
	271,250	218,495	33,960	-----	523,705
Rialto -----	273,050	225,940	44,280	3,000	546,270
	2,208,075	2,136,825	255,320	16,025	4,616,245
San Bernardino -----	3,011,725	2,661,215	430,040	2,800	5,508,780
	782,695	618,955	107,185	1,150	1,509,985
Upland -----	797,525	658,435	110,422	3,390	1,569,772
	390,845	100,090	66,230	350	557,515

*Money and solvent credits included in personal property.

SCHEDULE H—Continued.

Assessment of municipalities (incorporated cities and towns) by county assessors for the years 1913 and 1914, exclusive of operative property of corporations, exempt from local taxation.

NOTE.—Upper figures 1913; lower 1914.

Counties and municipalities	Value of real estate	Improvements thereon	Personal property	Money and solvent credits	Total
San Diego—					
Chula Vista -----	382,000	104,585	60,005	336	547,085
	1,114,450	377,845	229,570	8,765	1,730,930
Coronado -----	1,156,490	467,350	192,554	18,549	1,834,943
	896,035	172,805	29,644	440	1,098,924
East San Diego -----	869,855	176,560	32,555		1,078,970
	77,825	31,460	22,745	1,260	133,290
El Cajon -----	87,255	15,620	23,365		126,270
	177,240	144,665	158,770	4,285	484,960
Escondido -----	178,900	139,395	182,865	1,300	502,460
	221,408	71,480	39,837	880	333,635
La Mesa -----	201,132	84,315	39,720	1,100	326,267
	1,190,664	190,010	71,266	640	1,452,580
National City -----	1,160,400	208,605	99,025	850	1,468,880
	173,095	58,436	41,008	5,660	278,199
Oceanside -----	186,708	65,300	38,849	1,210	292,157
	39,877,625	6,100,420	4,275,893	101,380	50,355,318
San Diego -----	38,924,360	7,930,920	4,936,435	139,652	51,981,367
San Joaquin—	405,265	866,890	277,994	41,051	1,581,200
Lodi -----	416,760	849,070	264,928	17,075	1,547,833
	8,968,561	7,626,685	3,666,838	345,493	20,547,577
Stockton -----	9,082,295	8,036,650	3,492,118	97,972	20,709,035
	191,700	279,840	114,528	2,305	588,373
Tracy -----	193,000	299,670	88,120	7,050	587,840
San Luis Obispo—	118,195	138,238	34,978		291,411
Arroyo Grande -----	118,080	134,465	35,217		287,762
	160,811	321,630	181,970	6,344	670,755
El Paso de Robles -----	174,420	332,290	142,433	2,980	652,123
	691,746	1,234,644	524,811	42,515	2,493,716
San Luis Obispo -----	692,850	1,300,765	501,324	20,743	2,515,682
San Mateo—	1,249,995	620,865	58,440		1,929,300
Burlingame -----	1,280,750	650,780	73,960		2,005,490
	456,850	222,635	15,970		695,455
Daly City -----	458,750	240,850	18,010		717,610
	1,274,450	817,900	233,435	205,000	2,530,785
Hillsborough -----	1,347,235	850,450	285,675	205,000	2,688,380
	869,160	543,495	136,240		1,548,895
Redwood City -----	871,450	575,650	134,405		1,581,505
	2,005,495	1,040,500	169,000		3,214,995
San Mateo -----	2,010,460	1,020,600	162,830		3,193,890
	510,195	332,475	188,035		1,030,705
South San Francisco -----	520,295	340,475	200,970		1,061,740
Santa Barbara—	272,260	253,825	113,825		639,220
Lompoc -----	261,525	250,385	75,430		595,340
	3,436,340	3,661,050	652,400	6,655	7,756,445
Santa Barbara -----	3,531,985	3,970,045	685,605		8,187,635
	378,235	484,125	127,660	275	940,295
Santa Maria -----	378,650	485,650	116,035		980,355
Santa Clara—	151,690	33,840	7,655		193,185
Alviso -----	151,770	29,740	12,615		194,125
	335,850	416,035	99,755	1,700	852,840
Gilroy -----	334,965	405,960	106,165	1,700	848,790
	486,610	570,675	88,550	100	1,145,935
Los Gatos -----	493,860	581,665	88,555	100	1,164,180
	366,185	140,070	11,715		517,970
Mayfield -----	367,970	141,995	10,200		520,165
	117,265	91,320	25,780		234,365
Morgan Hill -----	118,265	89,305	15,365		222,935
	246,945	260,165	55,590	950	563,630
Mountain View -----	161,600	196,970	38,830	100	397,500
	1,532,950	1,654,195	172,370	17,355	3,376,870
Palo Alto -----	1,529,825	1,672,880	201,055	7,355	3,411,115
	12,849,540	8,961,720	1,301,910	46,685	23,159,855
San Jose -----	12,799,120	9,137,415	1,273,575	94,340	23,304,450
	908,870	1,018,145	278,030	43,345	2,248,390
Santa Clara -----	907,465	1,065,235	276,165	53,700	2,302,565
	376,295	250,685	78,450		705,430
Sunnyvale -----	373,470	268,705	108,270		750,445
	76,255	62,985	27,010		166,200

SCHEDULE H—Continued.

Assessment of municipalities (incorporated cities and towns) by county assessors for the years 1913 and 1914, exclusive of operative property of corporations, exempt from local taxation.

NOTE.—Upper figures 1913; lower 1914.

Counties and municipalities	Value of real estate	Improvements thereon	Personal property	Money and solvent credits	Total
Santa Cruz—					
Boulder Creek -----	75,995	60,755	36,910		173,660
	4,338,400	2,225,035	711,155	10,250	7,284,640
Santa Cruz -----	4,331,225	2,299,260	676,945	2,530	7,309,960
	1,125,415	938,565	535,010	19,750	2,618,740
Watsonville -----	1,129,505	957,330	499,285	8,060	2,594,180
Shasta—	5,735	4,200			9,935
Coram -----	5,105	4,145	60		9,310
	39,605	147,995	25,290		212,890
Kennett -----	38,980	144,735	44,050		227,765
	467,755	790,310	317,615		1,575,680
Redding -----	464,710	774,665	296,955		1,536,330
Sierra—	118,985	195,070	93,905		407,960
Loyalton -----	113,865	180,445	83,690		378,000
Siskiyou—	42,735	54,525	39,270	65	136,595
Dorris -----	44,405	45,935	25,540		115,880
	83,600	279,425	50,635		413,660
Dunsmuir -----	83,950	286,525	85,065		455,540
	51,820	128,530	85,030		265,380
Etna -----	51,920	130,480	75,045		257,445
	27,150	92,330	91,405	1,700	212,585
Fort Jones -----	27,020	92,420	70,825	3,000	193,265
	58,605	94,725	52,470	34,100	239,900
Montague -----	65,085	97,035	54,585	26,200	242,905
	71,935	118,145	79,835		269,915
Sisson -----	70,870	119,515	57,700		250,085
	133,120	349,400	155,400	5,630	635,550
Yreka -----	135,095	355,775	146,915	7,200	644,985
Solano—	253,950	395,315	134,315		783,580
Benicia -----	253,100	389,225	133,165		780,490
	99,360	265,000	124,740	9,000	498,100
Dixon -----	100,630	281,405	120,580	9,000	511,615
	50,230	159,210	44,215	5,406	239,061
Fairfield -----	49,260	162,290	48,850	3,759	264,159
	53,865	164,315	70,475	500	289,155
Rio Vista -----	55,200	202,865	69,790	500	328,355
	92,865	210,455	93,735		397,055
Suisun -----	95,470	217,005	97,425	500	410,400
	130,800	291,415	96,390		518,605
Vacaville -----	133,445	287,215	89,220		509,880
	1,496,855	1,885,550	578,800	1,410	3,962,615
Vallejo -----	1,496,895	1,889,400	604,305		3,991,100
Sonoma—	110,855	188,525	54,450		353,830
Cloverdale -----	116,545	188,495	53,500		358,540
	317,760	455,600	198,710		972,070
Healdsburg -----	318,360	464,450	192,080		974,890
	1,271,230	1,420,060	705,925	1,100	3,398,315
Petaluma -----	1,325,070	1,495,680	750,620	12,640	3,584,010
	2,084,040	2,177,680	770,720	8,700	5,041,140
Santa Rosa -----	2,092,020	2,260,080	807,320	400	5,160,320
	198,835	345,650	151,360		695,845
Sebastopol -----	203,810	353,950	148,960	350	707,070
	171,270	248,905	90,510	1,000	511,685
Sonoma -----	171,225	250,255	89,800		511,280
Stanislaus—	1,166,020	1,157,060	524,990	41,580	2,889,650
Modesto -----	1,164,760	1,295,420	570,760	55,595	3,062,945
	164,825	182,340	136,365	1,000	484,530
Newman -----	164,455	184,020	126,000	1,000	475,475
	187,435	221,910	120,490	8,825	538,666
Oakdale -----	186,175	237,955	132,185	5,620	561,935
	496,665	424,030	202,850	10,670	1,134,215
Turlock -----	521,465	437,785	192,880	6,890	1,159,020
Sutter—	197,145	245,465	96,115		538,725
Yuba City -----	199,795	248,120	78,240		526,155

SCHEDULE H—Concluded.

Assessment of municipalities (incorporated cities and towns) by county assessors for the years 1913 and 1914, exclusive of operative property of corporations, exempt from local taxation.

NOTE.—Upper figures 1913; lower 1914.

Counties and municipalities	Value of real estate	Improvements thereon	Personal property	Money and solvent credits	Total
Tehama—	170,545	286,815	124,530	20,870	602,760
Corning -----	161,105	284,950	150,375	18,995	615,425
Red Bluff -----	439,780	854,375	379,030	36,780	1,709,965
Tehama -----	439,655	864,240	385,785	29,620	1,719,300
Tulare -----	35,595	44,930	65,835	1,400	147,760
Dinuba -----	35,795	44,415	64,250	1,000	145,460
Tulare -----	156,170	202,145	109,190	-----	467,505
Dinuba -----	156,205	219,450	134,635	650	510,940
Exeter -----	129,028	189,450	80,292	4,100	402,870
Lindsay -----	128,600	197,670	98,485	3,600	428,355
Porterville -----	525,260	403,360	154,500	700	1,083,820
Lindsay -----	499,345	417,455	171,815	1,850	1,090,465
Porterville -----	548,284	435,010	219,336	5,000	1,267,630
Tulare -----	548,815	510,135	214,645	2,800	1,276,395
Visalia -----	581,375	511,705	199,630	3,800	1,296,510
Tuolumne -----	593,845	501,375	223,065	600	1,318,885
Sonora -----	1,011,500	1,155,875	422,410	9,190	2,598,975
Ventura -----	1,023,520	1,177,700	468,520	4,835	2,674,575
Oxnard -----	265,600	375,785	212,240	7,520	1,061,145
San Buena Ventura -----	268,850	585,080	211,465	6,475	1,071,870
Santa Paula -----	678,260	467,220	473,615	-----	1,619,095
Winters -----	672,980	481,420	493,613	-----	1,648,013
Woodland -----	736,450	487,800	287,550	2,500	1,534,300
Yuba -----	802,030	511,780	271,600	3,500	1,588,870
Marysville -----	470,370	368,720	156,720	-----	993,819
Wheatland -----	488,550	381,710	145,900	-----	1,016,160
Wheatland -----	141,025	180,215	102,055	1,500	424,795
Wheatland -----	154,260	188,465	103,155	2,000	447,880
Wheatland -----	659,940	1,194,960	382,305	150,907	2,388,112
Wheatland -----	670,760	1,281,940	396,980	140,201	2,489,881
Wheatland -----	832,690	1,190,930	593,410	6,410	2,623,440
Wheatland -----	829,775	1,212,655	621,790	2,000	2,666,220
Wheatland -----	36,360	88,150	44,060	600	169,170
Wheatland -----	36,770	93,995	51,600	200	182,565
Totals, 1913 -----	\$640,272,629	\$843,013,337	\$123,271,089	\$17,077,663	\$1,123,634,718
Totals, 1914 -----	672,115,808	352,885,714	126,479,593	14,769,704	1,166,250,819

SCHEDULE I.

Showing kinds of personal property assessed, and the assessed value, for 1914.

Counties	Cattle		Hogs		Mules	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alameda		\$362,160		\$11,300		\$2,000
Alpine	1,027	16,267	60	254	5	110
Amador	12,163	197,499	1,817	6,035	126	8,015
Butte	22,500	449,600	7,240	23,168	2,195	130,600
Calaveras	18,910	292,900	1,500	4,500	100	7,500
Colusa	14,547	269,160	10,890	37,370	3,645	241,795
Contra Costa	28,260	705,000	9,325	32,635	720	43,200
Del Norte	6,000	90,000	450	900	4	200
El Dorado	8,000	160,000	1,000	5,000	300	12,000
Fresno	30,570	458,560	5,445	21,780	4,457	289,745
Glenn	19,065	396,150	10,158	30,474	2,715	135,750
Humboldt	51,498	671,409	3,952	10,455	290	9,815
Imperial	43,896	1,316,880	20,262	60,786	2,505	125,250
Inyo	16,264	266,985	1,178	3,534	486	24,300
Kern	75,000	1,100,000			2,000	100,000
Kings	28,508	551,885		33,715	1,090	62,140
Lake	5,650	105,550	4,500	13,500	175	8,750
Lassen	26,642	479,556	7,232	21,696	618	24,720
Los Angeles	23,805	760,625	8,248	37,620	9,589	384,100
Madera	19,550	196,280		11,530	3,790	197,840
Marin	16,500	412,500	3,000	12,000	10	500
Mariposa	6,000	75,000	2,800	8,400	350	17,500
Mendocino	15,011	248,285	5,166	15,236	296	12,150
Merced	32,300	484,500	4,100	24,600	1,900	133,000
Modoc	45,000	900,000	1,500	4,500	300	12,000
Mono	3,278	50,545		915	78	4,215
Monterey	20,000	400,000	1,500	9,000	150	12,000
Napa	20,030	600,900	3,220	16,600	1,142	57,100
Nevada	63,500	952,500	537	2,685	33	825
Orange	8,480	127,200	760	2,280	2,761	165,660
Placer	5,460	109,200	690	2,095	312	15,800
Plumas	6,975	157,690	415	2,783	67	2,920
Riverside	7,500	150,000	2,943	5,886	1,229	49,080
Sacramento	10,000	300,000	3,000	30,000	250	18,750
San Benito	23,317	399,775	2,086	10,400	83	3,560
San Bernardino	7,091	106,360			837	43,350
San Diego	31,261	472,065	11,247	26,570	1,644	72,840
San Francisco						
San Joaquin		290,420		30,110		140,680
San Luis Obispo	104,400	1,305,000	15,500	46,500	900	45,000
San Mateo		140,650		2,800		1,480
Santa Barbara	12,560	184,630	7,210	29,560	1,264	74,760
Santa Clara	31,200	702,000	6,750	34,425	370	18,500
Santa Cruz	3,391	84,855	507	5,075	84	1,810
Shasta	19,092	281,550	4,427	16,435	230	10,220
Sierra	2,000	30,000			50	5,000
Siskiyou	34,725	868,125	4,201	12,605	200	10,000
Solano		235,020		15,200		141,555
Sonoma	64,000	1,498,000	2,400	12,000	450	13,500
Stanislaus	53,430	1,177,290		38,105	4,291	207,450
Sutter	8,268	183,985	5,495	18,368	1,436	80,100
Tehama	23,505	470,100	6,030	24,120	1,460	109,500
Trinity	8,187	118,185	1,387	4,161	194	4,268
Tulare	61,340	920,100	20,325	81,300	3,632	217,920
Tuolumne	13,243	198,645		4,956	101	5,050
Ventura	10,270	102,700	2,100	4,200	1,267	88,690
Yolo		274,400		51,200		200,320
Yuba		90,440		7,345		25,300
Totals		\$23,858,481		\$979,167		\$3,830,183

SCHEDULE I—Continued.

Showing kinds of personal property assessed, and the assessed value, for 1914.

Counties	Horses		Sheep		Goats	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Alameda		\$231,600		\$328,000		\$650
Alpine	182	6,288	2,750	4,675		
Amador	2,115	81,270	841	1,910	937	1,791
Butte	7,456	379,510	26,300	65,750	835	1,670
Calaveras	3,000	132,400	14,200	33,600	2,900	4,350
Colusa	4,581	178,215	24,811	49,630	100	300
Contra Costa	25,600	1,024,000	33,100	66,200		
Del Norte	425	21,250	100	150		
El Dorado	2,520	100,800	6,900	12,000	1,000	1,500
Fresno	13,260	160,235	65,390	130,785		
Glenn	3,925	157,000	54,187	108,374	910	1,365
Humboldt	6,144	205,865	56,434	85,650	2,911	4,430
Imperial	9,647	482,350	11,972	23,944	20	40
Inyo	4,335	216,750	12,571	31,427	1,000	1,000
Kern		320,000	300,000	450,000		
Kings	6,624	349,070	26,112	49,280		10
Lake	1,890	90,000	6,750	10,125	7,750	7,750
Lassen	10,475	523,750	25,400	63,500		
Los Angeles	28,184	1,391,700	3,562	6,205	863	1,245
Madera	4,930	169,100	7,130	13,905	210	430
Marin	2,200	110,000	4,300	12,900	200	400
Mariposa	1,500	60,000	5,500	11,000	150	300
Mendocino	4,159	192,865	78,894	172,755	3,705	6,499
Merced	7,200	288,000	6,400	116,250	6,400	9,600
Modoc	1,600	80,000	60,000	150,000	2,000	5,000
Mono	1,089	55,135	6,765	17,165	20	50
Monterey	4,200	210,000	5,000	15,000	150	300
Napa	14,093	563,720	6,790	20,370	387	774
Nevada	1,864	68,970	3,650	7,300	450	675
Orange	7,642	458,520				
Placer	1,761	87,400	10,350	20,700	940	940
Plumas	1,603	120,280	175	390		
Riverside	5,622	193,770	4,300	6,450	30	60
Sacramento	9,000	900,000	13,500	67,500	100	200
San Benito	3,733	189,025	8,414	21,035	370	370
San Bernardino	4,500	112,500				
San Diego	8,009	237,965	2,200	6,600	339	339
San Francisco						
San Joaquin		480,650		60,508		52
San Luis Obispo	13,200	661,000	40,000	80,000	6,500	13,000
San Mateo		85,760		3,600		
Santa Barbara	5,421	327,420	32,550	65,100		
Santa Clara	15,900	1,240,200	2,520	8,570	780	2,340
Santa Cruz	2,866	143,285		1,025		765
Shasta	4,118	136,435	3,723	16,880	8,080	18,410
Sierra	800	20,000	200	500	50	100
Siskiyou	4,740	237,000	12,334	30,835	155	775
Solano		471,835		155,648		
Sonoma	13,700	479,500	28,000	56,000	3,700	6,475
Stanislaus	12,502	526,124	15,978	23,415	263	565
Sutter	3,527	156,955	33,395	66,850		
Tehama	3,869	232,140	162,976	407,440	16,990	25,485
Trinity	1,110	35,865	1,510	3,420	662	1,324
Tulare	13,850	692,500	16,500	33,500	580	870
Tuolumne	2,833	113,320	343	686	867	1,734
Ventura	3,586	239,160	6,400	12,800		
Yolo		250,150		95,000		
Yuba		100,950		61,040		
Totals		\$16,780,152		\$3,363,342		\$121,033

SCHEDULE I—Concluded.

Showing kinds of personal property assessed, and the assessed value, for 1914.

Counties	Poultry		Automobiles	
	Number (dozen)	Value	Number	Value
Alameda		\$672,400	4,987	\$1,984,350
Alpine	61	183	8	3,150
Amador	84	420	101	45,660
Butte	3,750	11,250	565	210,875
Calaveras	1,000	2,500	65	26,000
Colusa	1,394	4,435	262	81,975
Contra Costa		16,200	580	290,000
Del Norte			30	6,500
El Dorado	1,500	7,500	82	37,310
Fresno	23,445	70,340	2,584	775,340
Glenn	2,551	7,653	336	50,400
Humboldt	3,076	7,675	515	169,745
Imperial	5,187	15,561	664	166,000
Inyo	1,561	7,805	130	52,000
Kern				
Kings	1,232	3,695	530	186,345
Lake	2,200	5,500	93	30,225
Lassen	1,525	3,050	164	77,900
Los Angeles	15,404	54,995	24,773	10,451,645
Madera	1,215	3,645	210	71,820
Marin	5,600	16,800	350	175,000
Mariposa	100	300	20	10,000
Mendocino	2,902	9,291	177	59,935
Merced	7,000	21,000	810	324,000
Modoc	1,600	3,200	50	25,000
Mono	175	875	17	6,950
Monterey	1,500	6,000	500	125,000
Napa	5,160	25,800	356	178,000
Nevada	880	3,520	130	52,000
Orange	14,450	43,350	2,077	830,800
Placer	590	1,790	212	87,880
Plumas	331	1,423		18,500
Riverside	3,868	11,604	1,625	487,500
Sacramento	24,000	144,000	1,900	1,710,000
San Benito	6,508	16,270	239	96,900
San Bernardino	450	1,800	1,498	299,600
San Diego	7,992	23,776	7,844	2,553,250
San Francisco				2,250,000
San Joaquin		24,476	1,102	460,800
San Luis Obispo	6,500	19,500	400	140,000
San Mateo		10,600		260,400
Santa Barbara	4,320	12,960	684	321,460
Santa Clara	36,500	109,500	725	312,125
Santa Cruz		14,430		140,025
Shasta	1,252	3,295	119	38,825
Sierra			30	15,000
Siskiyou	1,000	2,500	135	67,500
Solano		8,945		249,490
Sonoma	20,000	60,000	1,700	850,000
Stanislaus	9,535	28,605	913	272,675
Sutter	3,588	12,180	222	89,970
Tehama	1,914	4,785	253	157,500
Trinity	518	2,590	20	6,050
Tulare	3,620	5,430	1,428	499,200
Tuolumne	1,074	3,222	147	56,625
Ventura			1,037	311,100
Yolo		8,420		137,000
Yuba		6,130	90	36,000
Totals		\$1,563,174		\$28,379,100

SCHEDULE J.
Number of fruit trees growing in spring of 1914.

Counties	Apple		Apricot		Cherry	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing
Alameda	55,000	150	123,000	200	88,600	1,350
Alpine	600				12	
Amador	1,532		1,365		710	
Butte	13,850	28,450	7,420	600	1,450	3,270
Calaveras	6,000	500	2,000	200	500	100
Colusa			3,200			
Contra Costa	8,000	200	45,100	13,250	9,600	2,800
Del Norte	4,000	1,600			75	
El Dorado	11,856	1,950	600		6,500	2,000
Fresno	18,500	2,000	14,824			
Glenn	7,600	2,000	10,500	3,600	700	550
Humboldt	108,000	14,000	200		2,150	750
Imperial			5,280	10,610		
Inyo	32,000		1,000		400	
Kern	15,000	130,000	22,000	18,500	1,000	
Kings			151,750			
Lake	16,170		2,000		687	
Lassen	15,000	12,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000
Los Angeles	17,680	13,255	33,997	3,677	6,283	253
Madera	20,000	3,000	11,000	6,000		
Marin						
Mariposa	27,000		1,000		300	
Mendocino	94,800	16,000	900		1,000	
Mereed	4,603	2,400	18,300	10,000	525	900
Modoc	75,500	34,000	2,000	4,000	2,500	400
Mono						
Monterey	100,000	12,000	24,000	2,500	3,500	500
Napa	61,800	44,085	24,440	10,800	38,670	31,150
Nevada	12,700	3,600	170		320	50
Orange	11,680	3,500	99,340	12,200		
Placer	15,760	1,920	6,470	1,440	27,200	2,940
Plumas	3,250	3,200			200	350
Riverside	14,700	126,000	169,100	171,200	3,800	21,000
Sacramento	8,300	2,500	22,600	1,500	11,200	4,000
San Benito	16,400	2,500	37,000	15,000		
San Bernardino	49,800	4,680	130,500	7,500	4,200	
San Diego	26,600	4,300	9,600	1,200	1,010	
San Francisco						
San Joaquin	21,650	5,985	83,140	3,681	65,100	13,655
San Luis Obispo	80,000	40,000	50,000	28,000	1,500	900
San Mateo	40,300	5,800	8,750	580	1,350	
Santa Barbara	12,400		3,240	7,400	650	
Santa Clara	21,500	31,200	570,100	25,500	172,000	220,000
Santa Cruz	663,213	95,224	48,618	19,492	15,331	5,946
Shasta	18,000	1,500	650		500	
Sierra	6,193	280			242	40
Siskiyou						
Solano	3,500		235,700		99,000	
Sonoma	235,360	65,000	23,450	16,000	44,000	9,000
Stanislaus	5,700	2,300	25,900	2,600	5,000	300
Sutter	6,664	2,136	3,200		1,903	230
Tehama	15,900		65,410		5,315	
Trinity	3,250	900	100	75	400	100
Tulare	9,750		130,000			
Tuolumne	12,778	11,168	169	61	156	485
Ventura	4,340	1,830	212,245	178,334	960	
Yolo	2,000		124,000		800	
Yuba	8,640	2,200	11,800	1,560	400	
Totals	2,044,916	735,313	2,578,778	578,940	628,699	323,419

SCHEDULE J—Continued.
Number of fruit trees growing in spring of 1914.

Counties	Fig		Olive		Peach	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing
Alameda	3,000		5,400	450	84,200	850
Alpine						
Amador	462		258		1,410	
Butte	5,540	780	22,500	63,680	207,650	70,360
Calaveras	300	100	4,000	1,000	4,000	1,000
Colusa			5,050		4,800	
Contra Costa	1,910	550	8,960	200	49,540	5,720
Del Norte						
El Dorado	2,500		4,700		120,000	15,000
Fresno	158,370	1,565	48,930	2,180	3,726,230	27,780
Glenn	6,500	7,500	3,000	2,600	15,460	10,500
Humboldt					3,500	750
Imperial	2,088	800		3,841		560
Inyo	200				12,000	
Kern	1,000		5,000	23,800	52,000	32,000
Kings					564,460	
Lake	460		3,133		8,476	
Lassen					3,500	5,000
Los Angeles	4,837	7,121	6,310	14,614	18,517	86,798
Madera	6,700	2,250	6,000	21,500	50,000	105,000
Marin						
Mariposa	1,000		10,000		2,000	
Mendocino	400				5,500	11,000
Merced	16,000	29,000	6,350	5,250	260,000	390,000
Modoc					5,560	1,400
Mono						
Monterey	400	150	2,500	200	20,000	1,500
Napa	21,590	2,600	7,890	2,140	122,320	37,730
Nevada	320		120		14,700	680
Orange	2,300		15,870		38,765	
Placer	4,940	100	26,300	480	856,370	121,950
Plumas					100	350
Riverside	2,700	1,900	114,300	28,100	101,000	93,800
Sacramento	3,250	1,500	18,500	2,500	34,000	8,000
San Benito					17,500	5,000
San Bernardino	700		32,000			
San Diego	990		30,810	9,100	6,540	2,550
San Francisco						
San Joaquin	9,870	328	920	1,244	340,110	35,341
San Luis Obispo	2,000	1,200	2,000	1,700	30,000	16,000
San Mateo	100		10,000		1,600	
Santa Barbara			32,180	7,940	4,420	8,780
Santa Clara	2,150	1,000	12,700	4,750	612,000	42,550
Santa Cruz	254	55	176	80	7,672	5,011
Shasta	800		4,000	5,000	50,000	3,000
Sierra					356	35
Siskiyou						
Solano	6,000		3,000		550,000	
Sonoma	3,200	400	46,000	16,570	24,500	27,375
Stanislaus	26,000	400	4,900	600	506,600	34,700
Sutter	9,705	527	1,155	250	132,360	82,220
Tehama	14,550		74,720		883,150	
Trinity	25	40			1,000	750
Tulare	12,800		16,740		351,000	
Tuolumne	450	33	22	26	4,015	1,215
Ventura	500	40	7,900	208	3,167	1,180
Yolo	11,000		17,000		115,500	
Yuba	93,760	1,680	16,890	1,920	121,960	3,640
Totals	441,621	61,619	688,184	221,923	10,199,568	1,297,075

SCHEDULE J—Continued.
Number of fruit trees growing in spring of 1914.

Counties	Pear		Plum		Prune	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing
Alameda	56,300	900	17,250	800	176,500	14,600
Alpine	25		60			
Amador	5,430		1,500		2,412	
Butte	10,630	42,800	4,500	7,800	85,430	45,520
Calaveras	500	100	2,500	100	200	200
Colusa					161,800	
Contra Costa	75,400	12,350	3,850	700	75,140	8,200
Del Norte	100		200			
El Dorado	100,000	25,000	10,000		140,000	
Fresno			12,220	3,200	81,720	2,760
Glenn	8,540	15,000	3,670	1,500	16,780	16,800
Humboldt	1,500	3,275			16,000	250
Imperial		7,444				596
Inyo	3,500				5,000	
Kern	11,000	76,000	6,000	7,000	40,000	24,000
Kings					28,700	
Lake	47,157				43,155	
Lassen	1,000	600	500	200	1,500	1,000
Los Angeles	15,304	15,891			6,940	12,641
Madera	500	300	100	7,500	6,500	200
Marin						
Mariposa	1,000		1,000		500	
Mendocino	65,000	9,000	900		32,000	4,000
Merced	7,200	8,750	3,600	2,900	4,000	7,500
Modoc	4,500	2,500	4,500	1,500	3,000	500
Mono						
Monterey	6,800	1,000	2,000	200	1,500	
Napa	77,910	16,980	91,100	35,540	196,870	380,050
Nevada	55,000	15,000	3,800	1,700	7,300	1,800
Orange	45,670		1,400		1,325	
Placer	112,230	12,375	293,650	16,760	9,890	260
Plumas	500	600	400	450	25	75
Riverside	22,100	14,600	600	700	22,200	
Sacramento	120,000	15,000	10,000	4,000	100,000	150,000
San Benito	5,000	2,000			165,000	75,000
San Bernardino						
San Diego	2,150				3,870	
San Francisco						
San Joaquin	41,910	5,164	57,800	6,640	68,500	5,927
San Luis Obispo	27,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	30,000	23,000
San Mateo	3,500		800		3,500	
Santa Barbara	1,480				1,140	
Santa Clara	132,100	16,300	275,000	18,750	5,295,000	411,300
Santa Cruz	11,281	7,599			74,958	5,363
Shasta	24,500		1,000		95,000	2,000
Sierra	441	16	441	16		
Siskiyou						
Solano	308,000		119,000		491,000	
Sonoma	72,000	11,000	6,900	450	70,000	9,700
Stanislaus	17,800	1,600	3,600	400	8,300	
Sutter	4,677		2,974	105	48,720	18,960
Tehama	66,800		6,000		111,035	
Trinity	775	350	375	250	125	240
Tulare	7,020		32,400		175,000	
Tuolumne	1,226	373	1,576	87	637	29
Ventura	130	83	215		2,683	
Yolo	46,100		29,500		81,000	
Yuba	122,640	1,960			87,065	4,860
Totals	1,751,326	349,910	1,017,881	122,305	8,078,830	1,227,234

SCHEDULE J—Continued.
 Number of fruit trees growing in spring of 1914.

Counties	Lemon		Lime		Orange	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing
Alameda	1,300		16		3,500	
Alpine						
Amador	20				376	
Butte	360	500			70,200	40,360
Calaveras	50	50			300	200
Colusa	1,000	20,000			14,380	
Contra Costa	500	100	1,600	510	3,500	300
Del Norte						
El Dorado					160	
Fresno	25,070	8,230			123,760	2,825
Glenn	7,850	12,500	35		12,670	16,800
Humboldt						
Imperial		2,486			4,000	10,149
Inyo						
Kern	500	9,000			10,000	115,000
Kings						
Lake					75	
Lassen						
Los Angeles	97,404	75,320			178,343	726,315
Madera	300	600			600	1,100
Marin						
Mariposa	100				1,000	
Mendocino					160	
Merced	1,200	750			3,900	4,600
Modoc						
Mono						
Monterey						
Napa	2,280	3,300			4,990	5,400
Nevada	15				155	65
Orange	115,675	123,768			689,760	282,695
Placer	470				29,730	1,400
Plumas						
Riverside	274,800	192,600			1,714,000	251,700
Sacramento	3,000	100			80,000	20,000
San Benito						
San Bernardino	116,600	13,000			3,840,840	118,560
San Diego	104,660	21,090			49,810	3,540
San Francisco						
San Joaquin	3,015	96			1,495	340
San Luis Obispo	5,000	3,000	100	75	7,000	3,500
San Mateo	110				184	
Santa Barbara	130,240	24,800			760	
Santa Clara	1,800	1,050	310	180	1,450	900
Santa Cruz	78				108	
Shasta	250				800	
Sierra						
Siskiyou						
Solano	3,000		300		8,100	
Sonoma	650	30			9,000	630
Stanislaus	200				6,900	
Sutter	1,000				2,000	
Tehama	955				16,320	11,200
Trinity						
Tulare	28,600				864,000	
Tuolumne	7	5			96	22
Ventura	179,640	209,035	25		159,742	56,000
Yolo	1,000				1,350	
Yuba					4,435	2,670
Totals	1,108,639	721,360	2,386	705	7,919,949	1,676,271

SCHEDULE J—Concluded.
Number of fruit trees growing in spring of 1914.

Counties	Pomelo		Almond		Walnut	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing
Alameda	18		96,500	13,100	4,200	1,800
Alpine						
Amador	25		3,012		144	
Butte			67,400	14,950	800	2,200
Calaveras			1,000	500	1,500	500
Colusa	900		6,300	129,000	6,300	
Contra Costa			150,200	18,600	23,650	28,500
Del Norte						
El Dorado			2,000		13,000	
Fresno			8,785			
Glenn	260		14,680	13,450	4,500	1,000
Humboldt					70	4,000
Imperial		13,350		289		
Inyo					1,250	
Kern	2,000		3,000		500	
Kings						
Lake	10		25,045		1,686	1,503
Lassen					100	50
Los Angeles			2,723	4,628	42,366	128,841
Madera			4,500	4,500	50	500
Marin						
Mariposa	10		200		150	
Mendocino			1,500		1,400	
Merced	350	250	35,500	12,000	1,200	1,400
Modoc			4		25	10
Mono						
Monterey			1,000		800	200
Napa			57,165	18,440	19,370	15,830
Nevada			280	25	1,700	1,600
Orange					196,871	49,670
Placer			3,760		275	
Plumas						
Riverside	7,500	8,300	73,100	52,600	7,000	39,640
Sacramento			100,000	15,000	4,500	2,000
San Benito			4,000		650	
San Bernardino	3,850		400		150	
San Diego	994		2,100		2,630	1,150
San Francisco						
San Joaquin			165,940	9,535	52,160	15,638
San Luis Obispo	600	450	75,000	15,000	50,000	25,000
San Mateo			600		3,500	
Santa Barbara					52,700	18,600
Santa Clara	250	180	22,500	6,700	13,400	4,550
Santa Cruz			136		1,547	
Shasta			3,500		500	
Sierra					45	10
Siskiyou						
Solano			110,500		7,000	
Sonoma			7,750	1,000	4,700	2,100
Stanislaus			72,300	22,800	22,600	1,800
Sutter			74,354	17,100	3,405	2,338
Tehama			37,340	19,385	3,000	1,000
Trinity					185	1,400
Tulare	32,000					
Tuolumne			154	76	544	141
Ventura	2,457	807	35,375		132,890	70,340
Yolo			210,000		2,000	
Yuba			10,165	2,240	2,795	1,190
Totals	56,224	23,337	1,489,768	390,918	689,208	424,501

SCHEDULE K.
Acres of grapevines growing in spring of 1914.

Counties	Table grapes, acres		Raisin grapes, acres		Wine grapes, acres	
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	Non-bearing
Alameda	1,250				1,300	
Alpine						
Amador	35				75	
Butte	35		50		110	
Calaveras	50	50	10	10	1,500	500
Colusa	1,700		3,120	800	950	120
Contra Costa	1,650	710	45		5,600	890
Del Norte						
El Dorado	50				191	
Fresno	500	500	78,490	6,360	22,540	1,960
Glenn	120	300				
Humboldt						
Imperial	1,007					
Inyo	175		40		200	
Kern	300	40	575	60	60	
Kings			13,642		120	
Lake	90				200	
Lassen	10	25				
Los Angeles	196		741		11,138	
Madera	135		3,300	300	3,750	100
Marin					400	
Mariposa	75		75		60	
Mendocino	112				3,500	1,000
Merced	320	550	675	310	2,460	1,085
Modoc						
Mono						
Monterey	60	20			30	
Napa					22,060	6,347
Nevada	265				815	
Orange			290		350	
Placer	1,920	340			2,175	
Plumas						
Riverside	580	22			2,125	
Sacramento	8,600	350	250		17,550	3,400
San Benito	65	25			200	
San Bernardino	1,231		1,845		9,232	240
San Diego	710		2,960		670	
San Francisco						
San Joaquin	16,850	8,350			19,450	9,232
San Luis Obispo						
San Mateo						
Santa Barbara					220	
Santa Clara	600	575			4,850	4,300
Santa Cruz	238	23			997	31
Shasta	200		275		650	
Sierra						
Siskiyou						
Solano	700				3,700	300
Sonoma	501	7			18,700	200
Stanislaus	1,202		1,280		2,197	
Sutter	163		3,015	754	330	
Tehama	150		175		2,250	
Trinity						
Tulare	16,000					
Tuolumne	140	280			570	810
Ventura						
Yolo	725		1,200		750	
Yuba	80	60	115	30	275	45
Totals	58,790	12,227	112,168	8,624	164,300	30,560

SCHEDULE L.
Number of acres sown for crop of 1914.

Counties	Wheat, acres	Oats, acres	Barley, acres	Corn, acres	Hay, acres	Rye, acres
Alameda	31,250	2,100	49,600	800	98,700	
Alpine	750	180	70		2,089	
Amador	3,860	2,145	4,450			
Butte	15,800	3,550	18,620	570	20,840	
Calaveras	1,000	500	2,000	50	3,000	
Colusa	26,430	1,240	181,804	8,007	9,680	
Contra Costa	7,650	17,200	69,000	750	105,000	40
Del Norte	50	1,200	300	27,000		
El Dorado	600	4,070	580		2,500	
Fresno	6,420	320	5,280		7,230	
Glenn	4,230	650	45,680	450	8,560	
Humboldt		6,560	1,800		7,500	
Imperial			71,915	12,482		
Inyo	4,800	3,200	2,700	13,000		100
Kern	50,000	5,000	30,000			
Kings	20,500		20,800			
Lake	2,000	1,250	2,100	700	8,000	
Lassen	15,000	2,500	6,000	50	1,000	2,500
Los Angeles	355	4,933	3,400	83	10,914	
Madera	50,000	7,000	105,000		4,000	
Marin					4,003	
Mariposa	600	300	1,500	100	12,000	80
Mendocino	12,000	9,000	7,500		30,000	
Merced	9,500	14,500	102,000	5,500	22,000	10,500
Modoc						
Mono	30	10			3,000	
Monterey	3,000	17,000	260,000	200	12,000	
Napa	4,000	7,500	6,000	4,500	38,320	
Nevada					9,850	
Orange	600	7,000	31,450	375	11,480	
Placer	17,485	6,340	8,630		26,200	
Plumas	2,000	9,500	5,000		1,500	50
Riverside	11,500	9,500	53,023	150		
Sacramento	15,000	26,000	20,000	1,500	70,000	30
San Benito	4,500	2,000	12,000		15,000	
San Bernardino						
San Diego	17,100	10,220	25,860	3,680	32,660	
San Francisco						
San Joaquin	40,000	30,000	20,000			9,100
San Luis Obispo	50,000	10,000	100,000	2,000	60,000	400
San Mateo	2,500	35,500	6,000	200	40,000	
Santa Barbara	14,500	8,600	42,100	100	54,800	
Santa Clara	5,800	1,100	12,200	450	38,500	
Santa Cruz	35			8	1,440	
Shasta	4,500	3,500	3,000	500	8,500	
Sierra	500	500	2,000		3,500	200
Siskiyou						
Solano	142,000	9,000	153,000	600	27,000	
Sonoma	2,500	3,760	1,900	1,000	60,000	
Stanislaus	4,722	6,003	182,443	1,000	677	230
Sutter	9,134	5,031	15,641		6,780	
Tehama	58,760	6,875	46,500	350	44,000	20
Trinity	1,500	400		10	3,700	
Tulare	11,000	1,200	14,500	2,500	2,500	
Tuolumne	1,298	2,018	825	4	278	
Ventura						
Yolo	6,500	500	97,050	200	15,000	
Yuba	31,945	9,640	87,345	275	8,194	
Totals	725,214	315,975	1,941,566	89,144	951,823	24,320

SCHEDULE L—Concluded.
Number of acres sown for crop of 1914.

Counties	Hops. acres	Potatoes. acres	Celery. acres	Beans. acres	Sugar beets. acres	Standing alfalfa. acres
Alameda ¹	600	11,100	125	300	6,300	750
Alpine		20				650
Amador		100				1,130
Butte	660					8,750
Calaveras		100		10		150
Colusa ²				1,380		10,189
Contra Costa		16,000	800	2,000		2,800
Del Norte		300				
El Dorado		30				
Fresno						66,450
Glenn						13,450
Humboldt		500				450
Imperial ³						109,323
Inyo ⁴		600				37,500
Kern						95,000
Kings						42,000
Lake	100	50		250		4,000
Lassen		300				17,500
Los Angeles				310	688	
Madera						15,000
Marin		300				
Mariposa		200		40		200
Mendocino	2,400	50				4,500
Merced		2,800		1,200		76,800
Modoc						
Mono		20		5		2,200
Monterey	40	2,500		500	20,000	12,000
Napa	75	2,300				3,200
Nevada		210				208
Orange		2,850	1,650	33,000	29,250	3,600
Placer						
Plumas		200				2,500
Riverside ⁵		100			150	25,000
Sacramento	4,100	2,700		29,000		4,600
San Benito						1,800
San Bernardino						
San Diego				1,760	2,460	3,620
San Francisco						
San Joaquin		18,000	1,000	12,140		5,000
San Luis Obispo		1,000		25,000	12,000	4,000
San Mateo		300		1,000		
Santa Barbara		1,040		11,400	6,760	
Santa Clara		700	85	325		2,050
Santa Cruz						278
Shasta	200	250		250		17,500
Sierra		300				300
Siskiyou						
Solano				800	100	10,030
Sonoma	3,200	1,300				400
Stanislaus				2,500		92,129
Sutter						3,886
Tehama	625			230		9,600
Trinity		175				2,500
Tulare					6,000	32,500
Tuolumne						
Ventura				62,700	14,300	
Yolo	150					15,100
Yuba ⁶	1,200	75		145		3,145
Totals	13,350	66,470	3,660	186,245	94,893	768,588

¹Alameda also reports 550 acres asparagus, 600 acres tomatoes, 450 acres strawberries.²Colusa also reports 3,000 acres rice.³Imperial also reports 38,810 acres cotton and 11,801 acres cantaloupes.⁴Inyo also reports 6,000 acres red top and timothy.⁵Riverside also reports 3,000 acres cotton.⁶Yuba also reports 300 acres rice.

SCHEDULE M.

Illustrations of Business License Taxes. Extracts From Laws of Other States.

Tennessee Privilege Taxes. (Law of 1907.)

Each vocation, occupation, and business named below is declared to be a privilege, and subject to a privilege tax which is paid to the county tax collector on behalf of the state. These taxes are in addition to the property tax.

Unless otherwise stated the taxes are per annum.

Abstract Companies and Persons Pursuing the Business of Furnishing Abstracts of Title.

In cities, taxing districts, or towns of 60,000 inhabitants or over, each---	\$75 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of from (of) 20,000 to (and less than) 60,000 inhabitants, each -----	50 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of from (of) 15,000 to (and less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each-----	25 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of less than 15,000 inhabitants, each--	10 00

Advertising Companies.

All persons, companies, or corporations owning, controlling, or conducting the business of advertising in street cars in counties of 60,000 inhabitants or over, each -----	100 00
In counties of less than 60,000 inhabitants, each-----	25 00
All persons, companies, or corporations owning, controlling, or conducting the business of advertising in dummy cars of railroad cars in counties of 50,000 inhabitants or over, each-----	50 00
In counties of less than 50,000 inhabitants, each-----	25 00
All persons, companies, or corporations owning, controlling, or conducting the business of advertising in railroad depots in each county in which business is done, each-----	10 00

Amusements.

(See Circuses and Menageries.)

Artists and Photographers.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of over 20,000 inhabitants, each-----	25 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of from 6,000 (inclusive) to 20,000 (inclusive) inhabitants, each -----	15 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts under 6,000 and above 2,000 inhabitants, each -----	7 50
In cities, towns, villages, or taxing districts under (of) 2,000 (and less) inhabitants, each -----	5 00
On each photograph, tintype, open-air gallery or tent gallery set up in or outside of any city, town, village, or taxing district in each county (whether the work shall be finished there or not), each-----	5 00
On each photograph gallery going from county to county in a railroad car, for the state (to be paid in one county only)-----	50 00

Auctioneers.

(Which shall include all persons selling goods, wares, merchandise, all other chattels, live stock, real estate, or securities at public outcry, whether they charge for the same or not; but is not to apply to judicial sales or sales by trustees.)

In cities, towns, and taxing districts of 35,000 inhabitants, or over, each, per annum -----	20 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of (and) from 20,000 to (less than) 35,000 inhabitants, each -----	15 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of (and) from 6,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each -----	10 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of less than 6,000 inhabitants, each--	5 00
In counties outside of cities, towns, or taxing districts-----	5 00
Provided, that this shall not apply to persons selling effects of estates of deceased persons.	

Automobiles, Garage, or Dealers.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 60,000 inhabitants or over, each---	40 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 20,000 to (less than) 60,000 inhabitants, each -----	25 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of less than 20,000 inhabitants, each--	10 00

Automobiles for Hire.

(This shall include all automobiles for rent or hire.)

For each automobile for rent or hire-----	\$5 00
<i>Baseball Parks.</i>	
(For professional leagues.)	
In counties of over 50,000 inhabitants, when admission fee is charged, each-----	25 00
In counties of less than 50,000 and over 20,000 inhabitants, when admission fee is charged, each-----	15 00
In counties of less than 20,000 inhabitants, each-----	10 00
Traveling baseball teams, playing in open air or tents and not playing in league parks paying a privilege tax as baseball parks, each-----	10 00

Billposters.

All persons, companies, or corporations posting bills or other printed matter for hire in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 60,000 inhabitants or over, each-----	75 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 60,000 inhabitants, each-----	50 00
In cities, towns, taxing districts, or villages of (and) from 2,000 inhabitants to (less than) 10,000, each-----	10 00
In cities or towns under 2,000 inhabitants-----	5 00

Billiard Tables.

(See Games.)

Bicycles.

(Dealers in.)

Dealers in bicycles or bicycle supplies, or both, each person, firm, or corporation, or agent dealing in bicycle or bicycle supplies, or both-----	10 00
Any person, firm, corporation, or agent keeping bicycles for hire, each-----	10 00
When bicycles or bicycle supplies constitute a part of a merchant's common stock and to be sold as such in the usual course of business, the same shall be taxed as part of the merchant's stock; provided, that the part of the common stock composed of bicycles or bicycle supplies, or both, does not exceed ten per cent of the entire common stock. In case the same does exceed ten per cent of the entire common stock, then the privilege tax under the first clause of this item shall be paid.	

Bottlers.

Each bottler or bottling association, other than bottlers of natural mineral waters, each, in counties of 50,000 inhabitants or over-----	75 00
In counties of over 35,000 and under 50,000 inhabitants, each-----	50 00
In counties of over 25,000 and less than 35,000 inhabitants, each-----	25 00
In counties of less than 25,000 inhabitants, each-----	10 00
Provided, that brewers or brewers' agents paying tax as such shall not be liable for the above tax where they bottle beer only.	

Breweries.

Breweries located in this state shall pay, each-----	500 00
Said tax shall be paid in the county where the brewery is located. Each agent of, or person selling on commission for, breweries, or any dealer or his agent by whom beer is sold, when the same was purchased from, or on account of, breweries, shall pay, each, in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 20,000 inhabitants or over, for each brewery represented-----	500 00
In cities, towns, and taxing districts of over 7,500 inhabitants and under 20,000-----	150 00
In towns, cities, and taxing districts of 7,500 inhabitants or under-----	50 00

Brokers.

(Other than real estate or merchandise.)

Each person, firm, or corporation, or agent engaged in buying or selling notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 60,000 inhabitants or over, each-----	75 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of from (over) 20,000 to (less than) 60,000 inhabitants, each-----	50 00
In cities, taxing districts or towns of from 20,000 inhabitants and under-----	25 00
In villages or counties outside of cities, taxing districts, or towns, each-----	25 00
No person or persons, firms, associations, or corporation engaged in the business of banking or insurance shall, directly or indirectly, transact any business or enter into or perform any negotiations as a broker without paying the privilege tax levied upon brokers, it being the intention of this act that if any person, firm, association, or corporation engaged in the business of banking or insurance shall act, directly or indirectly, as a broker, the same shall be classified and held liable for the foregoing privilege tax on brokers. Dealers in stocks or bonds are hereby held to be brokers.	

Butchers or Retailers of Fresh Meat.

(This includes all offices, stalls, and stores for the sale of fresh meat, or from wagon at retail.)

In cities, towns, or taxing districts, or on territory within two miles of the limits of such city, town, or taxing district of 20,000 inhabitants or over, each	\$15 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, or on territory within two miles of such city, town, or taxing district, each	10 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 6,000 to (less than) 10,000 inhabitants, or on territory within two miles of the limits of such city, town, or taxing district, each	7 50
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 3,000 to (less than) 6,000 inhabitants, or on territory within two miles of such city, town, or taxing district	5 00
In towns, cities, taxing districts, or villages of (and) from 1,000 to (less than) 3,000 inhabitants, or on territory within two miles of the limits of such cities, towns, or taxing districts, each	5 00

But this shall not apply to farmers butchering and selling meat of their own raising from wagons, nor to abattoir associations whose members are butchers already subject to butchers and retailers of the fresh-meat tax, and who kill for their own trade, and not for profit.

Wholesale Dealers in Fresh Meat, Other Than Butchers.

(This tax shall also apply to cold storage companies.)

In counties of 50,000 inhabitants or over, each	200 00
In counties of less than 50,000 and (of or) over 40,000 inhabitants, each	100 00
(The above shall apply to all cold storage companies making charges for cold storage, except manufacturers owning and operating their own plant.)	
In counties of less than 40,000 inhabitants, each	50 00
Provided, that cold storage companies where only produce or meats killed by local butchers is stored shall pay, in counties of 75,000 inhabitants or over, each	75 00
In counties of less than 75,000 and (of or) over 40,000 inhabitants, each	37 50
In counties of less than 40,000 inhabitants, each	5 00

Check Room.

Persons, firms, or corporations, conducting a check room for the deposit of packages and baggage shall pay a privilege tax for state purposes as follows:

First.—Where the charge for the keep or deposit of any article is at a rate of 10 cents or more for every twenty-four hours or fraction thereof of storage, each	20 00
Second.—Where the charge for the keep or deposit of any article is at a rate of less than 10 cents for every twenty-four hours or fraction thereof of storage, each	10 00

Cigar Stands.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 20,000 inhabitants or over	10 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts under 20,000 inhabitants	5 00

This shall not apply to merchants engaged in the mercantile business, paying an ad valorem merchant's or privilege tax, as such, and who sell cigars and tobacco as an incident thereto from established business place, when the ad valorem value of their stock of cigars and tobacco does not exceed ten per cent of the value of their general stock of merchandise.

Circuses or Menageries, or Both.

(When admission fee is charged.)

See Exhibitions, etc., Wild West shows, post.

In counties of 50,000 inhabitants and over, each	200 00
In counties of (and) more than 40,000 and less than 50,000 inhabitants, each	150 00
In counties of (and) more than 35,000 and less than 40,000 inhabitants, each	100 00
In counties of (and) more than 30,000 and less than 35,000 inhabitants, each	75 00
In counties of (and) more than 25,000 and less than 30,000 inhabitants, each	50 00
In counties of (and) more than 20,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants, each	35 00
In counties of less than 20,000 inhabitants, each	25 00

(Side shows and other shows and concerts in connection with the above taxed separately under their appropriate head, if they charge a separate or additional entrance fee.)

Sleight of hand, or legerdemain, each day and night, or day or night, each	\$20 00
Other exhibitions for profit (except circuses, menageries, etc.), except exhibitions for purely charitable purposes, and those given by amateur or home troupes, each day and night, or day or night, each	15 00
Per week	30 00
Per month	100 00
Traveling theatrical companies showing in halls and not paying a privilege tax as theaters, for each day and night, or day or night	5 00
Per week	25 00
Per month	100 00
On each show, exhibition, concert, or other performance where a fee is charged or collected or any contribution received for admission, and not devoted exclusively to religious, benevolent, or educational purposes, not being herein otherwise taxed, each	40 00
On vitascope, moving pictures, or similar entertainments, in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 36,000 inhabitants or over, each	60 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of less than 36,000 inhabitants	40 00
On magic lanterns, each	5 00

Clocks.

(See Ranges and Clocks.)

Coal or Coke, or Coal and Coke.
(Agents or Dealers.)

This shall apply to each person, firm, agency, or corporation, and to each yard from which coal or coke is delivered or sold.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 60,000 inhabitants or over, each	40 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 20,000 to (less than) 60,000 inhabitants, each	30 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 6,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each	12 50
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of less than 6,000 inhabitants, each	5 00

Provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to persons mining their own coal and selling same from wagons. This shall not apply to persons or companies who sell in quantities of five bushels or less, or persons who mine their own coal and sell the same in five bushel lots.

Coal Oil, Illuminating Oil, or Lubricating Oil, or Petroleum Products.

Each and every person, firm, partnership, corporation, or local agent having oil depots, storage tanks, or warehouses for the purpose of selling, delivering, or distributing oil of any description, and each and every person, firm, partnership, corporation, or local agent using a railroad car or railroad depots for such purpose, shall pay a privilege tax as follows:

In cities, towns, and taxing districts of 30,000 inhabitants or over, or in territories within five miles of the limits of such city, town, or taxing district, each	300 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 30,000 inhabitants, or in territories within five miles of the limits of such city, town, or taxing district, each	200 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 5,000 to (less than) 10,000 inhabitants, or in territories within five miles of the limits of such city, town, or taxing district, each	150 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 2,000 to (less than) 5,000 inhabitants, or in territories within five miles of the limits of such city, town, or taxing district, each	75 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of less than 2,000 inhabitants, or within five miles of the limits of such city, town, or taxing district, each	50 00

Selling directly to the consumer from wagons or tanks shall pay as peddlers.

This shall not apply to merchants keeping oil for sale and paying a general merchant's tax.

Provided, that part of the common stock composed of coal oil, lubricating oil, or petroleum products does not exceed five per cent of the entire common stock of such merchants. This shall not exempt merchants who handle oils on commission or as agents.

Collection Agencies.

This tax shall be paid, whether such agency has paid the tax as required of commercial, mercantile, mutual benefit, or protection agencies or not.

In cities, taxing districts, or towns of 20,000 inhabitants or over, each office	35 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of less than 20,000 inhabitants, each office	20 00

Commercial, Mercantile, or Mutual Protective Agencies.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 20,000 inhabitants or over, each office -----	\$150 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts under 20,000 inhabitants, each office, per annum -----	75 00
Local collecting and protective agencies confining their operations to the county were located -----	11 00

Construction Companies.

Each foreign construction company, with its chief office outside of this state, operating or doing business in this state, directly or by agent, or by any subcontract, each, in each county -----	100 00
Each domestic construction company and each foreign construction company, having its chief office in this state, doing business in this state, each, in each county -----	25 00
The above tax shall be paid by persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the business of constructing bridges, waterworks, railroads, street-paving construction work, or other structures of a public nature.	

Cotton Seed Oil Mills.

On each plant pressing under 1,000 tons annually -----	15 00
On each plant pressing 1,000 and under 5,000 tons annually -----	30 00
On each plant pressing 5,000 and under 10,000 tons annually -----	40 00
On each plant pressing 10,000 and under 20,000 tons annually -----	60 00
On each plant pressing 20,000 and under 30,000 tons annually -----	100 00
On each plant pressing 30,000 and under 50,000 tons annually -----	150 00
On each plant pressing 50,000 and under 75,000 tons annually -----	200 00
On each plant pressing 75,000 and under 100,000 tons annually -----	300 00
On each plant pressing 100,000 (tons) and over annually -----	350 00

They shall make oath monthly before the county clerk as to the number of tons pressed, and any false statement with reference thereto shall be perjury, and punished accordingly. The statement to be made to the taxpayer shall be in writing, and the oath shall likewise be in writing and signed by the party, and shall show the amount pressed each and every month, and be filed with the clerk of the county court.

Cotton Compresses.

Shall be taxed as other property, and each compress pressing 1 bale and under 20,000 bales per annum shall pay -----	25 00
20,000 bales and under 50,000 bales, each -----	50 00
50,000 bales and under 100,000 bales, each -----	100 00
100,000 bales or over, each -----	150 00
Compresses compressing round bales shall pay as other compresses.	

Cotton Buyers, or Factors.

(Cotton factors receiving and selling cotton, other than merchants that pay a privilege tax.)

Each person, firm, company, or corporation in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 20,000 inhabitants or over -----	25 00
Each person, firm, company, or corporation in cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants -----	15 00
Each person, firm, company, or corporation in cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 5,000 to (less than) 10,000 inhabitants -----	7 50
Each person, firm, company, or corporation in cities, towns, or taxing districts of less than 5,000 inhabitants -----	5 00

Dealers in Oriental Wares and Novelties.

Each transient person, firm, association, corporation, or agent who offers for sale, or sells, Oriental rugs or carpets, bric-à-brac, pottery, or other fancy novelties of any kind, in each county, each -----	100 00
This license shall be taken out for not less than one year.	

Dealers in Theater Tickets.

Persons buying and offering for sale such tickets in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 40,000 inhabitants or over, each -----	25 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 20,000 to (less than) 40,000 inhabitants, each -----	10 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each -----	5 00

Distillers of Brandy.

Each distillery with a capacity of five barrels or over per day -----	50 00
Each distillery with a capacity of less than five barrels per day -----	25 00
Distillers' license shall not be issued for a less time than one year.	

Distillers of Whisky.

Each distillery with a capacity of over ten barrels per day-----	\$500 00
Each distillery with a capacity of (and) from five to (less than) ten barrels per day-----	300 00
Each distillery with a capacity of (and) from two to (less than) five barrels per day-----	150 00
Less than two barrels and more than one barrel-----	50 00
Less than one barrel-----	25 00
Distillers' license shall not be issued for less time than one year.	

Eating or Lunch Houses, or Stands or Wagons.

Other than hotels or restaurants in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 8,000 inhabitants or over, each-----	10 60
Under 8,000 and (of or) over 5,000 inhabitants-----	5 00
Under 5,000-----	2 50

Elevators.

(See Warehouses and Elevators.)

Pressing and Dyeing Establishments.

Steam or electric cleaning, pressing, or dyeing establishments, in cities, taxing districts, or towns of 20,000 inhabitants or over, each-----	25 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each-----	12 50
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of (and) from 6,000 to (less than) 10,000 inhabitants, each-----	7 50
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of less than 6,000 inhabitants, each--	2 50

Exhibitions of Trained Animals and Dog and Pony Shows.

On each exhibition of trained animals or dog and pony shows, not being a circus or menagerie, for each day and night, or night and day:	
In counties of 50,000 inhabitants or over-----	20 00
In counties from (of and over) 30,000 to (less than) 50,000 inhabitants--	15 00
In counties of less than 30,000 inhabitants, each-----	10 00

Wild West Shows.

Each day and night, or night:	
In counties of 50,000 inhabitants and over, each-----	150 00
In counties of less than 50,000 inhabitants, each-----	75 00

Feather Renovators.

Persons, firms, or their agents soliciting or engaged in cleaning and renovating feathers, in each county, each-----	300 00
--	--------

Fees.

All persons, banking associations, or brokers or their agents buying or attempting to buy fees of any officer or witness accruing in any of the courts of this state shall be taxed as follows:

In counties of 50,000 inhabitants or over, each-----	100 00
In counties of (and) from 20,000 to (less than) 50,000 inhabitants, each-----	50 00
In counties of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each-----	25 00
In counties of less than 20,000 (10,000) inhabitants, each-----	10 00

Said tax shall be paid for each and every person employed in said business, whether as principal or agent; but said tax shall not apply to merchants or other persons paying face value for said fees.

Ferries.

(Except those run by hand with oars, when landing in this state, at or within five miles of taxing districts, cities, or towns.)

At or within five miles of cities, towns, or taxing districts of 10,000 inhabitants, or over, each-----	50 00
At or within five miles of cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 5,000 to (less than) 10,000 inhabitants, each-----	30 00
At or within five miles of cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 3,000 to (less than) 5,000 inhabitants, each-----	20 00
At or within five miles of cities, towns, or taxing districts of less than 3,000 inhabitants, each-----	5 00
All firms taxable under this act more than five miles from towns, cities, or taxing districts, each-----	5 00

Provided, that there shall be no tax upon any ferry owned by the county wherein the same is situated.

Flying Jennies.

In cities, towns, and taxing districts of over 30,000 inhabitants, each----	5 00
In cities, towns, and taxing districts under 30,000 inhabitants, each----	2 50

Fortune Tellers.

Each ----- \$10 00

Fruit Stands.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 50,000 inhabitants, or over, each-- 5 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts under 50,000 inhabitants, each----- 2 50

Provided, that this shall not apply to persons engaged in the mercantile business, paying an ad valorem merchant's or privilege tax as such, and who shall sell fruit as an incident thereto from the same established business place, when the ad valorem value of their stock of fruit does not exceed twenty per centum of the value of their general stock of merchandise.

Futures.

Each and every person, firm, partnership, or corporation doing a brokerage or commission business for cash or actual future delivery on the regularly organized exchanges of the country or through any member of said exchanges in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 30,000 inhabitants or over, or within one mile of said city, town, or taxing district, each-----

500 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 20,000 to (less than) 30,000 inhabitants, or within one mile of said city, town, or taxing district, each -----

400 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of less than 20,000 inhabitants, or within one mile of said city, town, or taxing district, each-----

300 00

Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to license any business now prohibited by law.

Games.

Billiard tables, pool tables, bagatelle tables, tivolli tables, Jenny Lind tables, tenpin alleys, roller coasters, or shooting galleries or stands, on each, in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 20,000 inhabitants or over, each, per annum, in each -----

25 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each -----

15 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 10,000 and less inhabitants, each--

10 00

In counties outside of cities, towns, or taxing districts, each-----

25 00

But this shall not apply to pool or billiard tables in private houses not used for profit, nor to tenpin alleys on private premises not used for profit and not open to the public, or associations for social purposes, or schools where no liquors or refreshments are sold.

All devices used by persons as a source of profit to themselves, such as throwing at wooden figures or any other object, throwing rings or any device of like nature, and striking an object to test the strength, and blowing to test the lungs, each, per annum, in each county-----

10 00

Hotels and Taverns.

For each room, excepting dining rooms, kitchens, and parlors, for which more than \$1 per day is charged, each room-----

75

For each room, excepting dining rooms, kitchens, and parlors, for which is charged \$1 or less per day, per room-----

50

Hotels kept at places of summer resorts to be taxed as other hotels, but may be paid semiannually.

Hucksters.

Persons who either at stalls or booths or from wagons sell butter, eggs, poultry, fruit, or other produce from the farm, garden, or orchard directly to the consumers in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 60,000 inhabitants or over, each -----

5 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 20,000 to (less than) 60,000 inhabitants, each -----

3 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 6,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each -----

2 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of less than 6,000 inhabitants, each--

1 00

Ice.

(Dealers in.)

This shall apply to each person, firm, or corporation selling imported or home ice, and to each ice depot from which ice is delivered.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 35,000 inhabitants or over, each--- 100 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 15,000 to (less than) 35,000 inhabitants, each -----

75 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 6,000 to (less than) 15,000 inhabitants, each -----

50 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 2,500 to (less than) 6,000 inhabitants, each -----

10 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 1,000 to (less than) 2,500 inhabitants, each -----

5 00

Provided, the above tax shall apply to and be paid when the factory is located on territory adjacent to such city, town, or taxing district within a distance of two miles. Each person, firm, or corporation retailing or selling ice from any car running upon any railroad in this state, in lieu of all other taxes to be paid in any county of the state through which the cars run and in which such sale or sales may be made----- \$50 00

Retail ice dealers, except manufacturers running wagons in connection with their business, each wagon----- 5 00

This tax shall not apply to municipal corporations owning and operating ice works and plant.

Provided, that this tax shall not apply to towns under 1,000 inhabitants.

Intelligence Offices and Employment Agencies.

Each office ----- 10 00

Itinerants.

Every corporation, partnership, or individual acting as itinerary (itinerants), whether physician or not, either selling medicine or advertising their services, or both, by appearing on the streets or elsewhere, or making harangue for the purpose of advertising or selling as aforesaid, shall pay to the state controller, direct, a privilege tax of \$1,000 per annum for the whole state, and to each county, municipality, where they exercise the privilege, as follows:

To counties having a population of 60,000 or over----- 40 00

To counties having a population of 30,000 and less than 60,000----- 25 00

To counties having a less population than 30,000, not more, per annum, than ----- 15 00

To cities, towns, or taxing districts having a population of 25,000 or over ----- 40 00

To cities, towns, or taxing districts having a population of 5,000 and less than 25,000 ----- 25 00

To cities, towns, or taxing districts having a population of less than 5,000, not more than----- 15 00

No license to be issued for less than a year.

Laundries.

(To all persons, firms, or corporations doing a public laundry business.)

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 20,000 inhabitants or over, each--- 50 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 5,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each ----- 25 00

All under 5,000 inhabitants, each----- 7 50

This shall also apply to such laundries run by hotels for profit. This shall not include towns and villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Agents for laundries located outside the state, for each laundry so represented in each county----- 10 00

Lightning Rod Dealers or Agents.

Each dealer or agent in each county shall pay----- 100 00

Liquor Dealers.

Wholesale, and, in addition, taxed as other merchants----- 500 00

Retail, taxed as other merchants, and, in addition, shall pay as follows:

In cities, taxing districts, or towns of 6,000 inhabitants or over, each----- 500 00

At any place, city, taxing district, or town of less than 6,000 inhabitants, each ----- 500 00

Provided, that in towns of less than 6,000 inhabitants whose charters of incorporation have been abolished to take effect before January 10, 1908, dealers shall not be liable for the above tax, but shall pay as provided in the revenue act of 1903.

Persons selling beer or any quantity of liquors on steamboats, flatboats, or any other vessel or watercraft or from railroad cars, shall pay a tax, each, in lieu of all other taxes to be paid in any county they may elect----- 500 00

Persons selling liquors in quantities of one quart or more, except manufacturers selling to dealers in original packages of not less than five gallons, are wholesale dealers, and persons selling smaller quantities than five gallons are retail dealers; and the tax on liquor dealers applies to all drug stores, except in uses of wine for sacramental purposes and alcohol for domestic purposes. No producers of grape wine, where they raise and make the wine themselves, shall pay any privilege tax for selling the same; provided, they shall not sell in quantities of less than one and a half (1½) gallons. Liquor dealers are defined as every person, company, or firm selling spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, beer or ale, or intoxicating bitters, or any medicated or adulterated cider; or any social club or association, incorporated or otherwise, which handles such liquors for sale. The procuring of United States revenue license to wholesale or retail liquor dealers shall be taken as prima facie evidence that the parties are in the wholesale or retail liquor business,

and are subject to state and county taxes, unless established by proof that they are not so engaged. Upon any clerk's receiving knowledge of such internal revenue license, he shall have a right to collect the taxes by distress warrants.

Litigation.

Each suit in law or equity in courts of record, to be paid by the unsuccessful party -----	\$2 50
Each indictment or presentment -----	5 00
Each appeal to the supreme court in criminal cases, if defendant is unsuccessful -----	7 50
Each appeal or writ or error or certiorari from the circuit or county court or chancery court to the supreme court -----	5 00
Each appeal or certiorari from a justice of the peace -----	2 50

Provided, that on appeal cases from justice's courts, where the case is compromised before trial, this tax shall not accrue.

All of the above taxes shall be taxed in bills of costs, and are hereby declared part of the costs in the cases, and shall in no case be remitted when such tax can be made out of the defendant; and said officers collecting said taxes and under the small offense act shall report the amount collected by them every ninety days, and pay the same over to the treasurer of the state, and report the same to the controller.

No taxes shall be paid on application for dower or homestead, and no taxes on application of guardians to sell property for maintenance of wards, or to sell or exchange property for manifest interest of wards, or to trench on the property of wards, or on application for petition (partition), and no taxes on suits brought by the state, county, or municipality to collect taxes; provided, that any suit commenced in a court of record and carried to another court of concurrent jurisdiction and appeals from the county court to the circuit court or criminal court, but one litigation tax shall be paid; provided, that if any judge or attorney general shall remit any part of the state tax, the same shall be taken by the controller out of the salary of the judge or attorney general remitting same.

Livery, Sale, or Feed Stables.

Each stall -----	50
Outside of towns of more than 5,000 and less than 5,500 population in counties of more than 24,000 and less than 25,000 population -----	5 00

Lumber Dealers.

Lumber dealers who buy and sell lumber sawed, dealers in sawed logs, and dealers in staves must pay a privilege and ad valorem tax as merchants; provided, that merchants who also deal in lumber shall pay only one privilege tax.

Machines.

Nickel-in-the-slot machines or nickel-in-the-slot music boxes or phonographs or other machines or devices of like character (not run in violation of criminal law), each -----	10 00
Penny-in-the-slot machines, each -----	2 50

Provided, that this shall not apply to merchandise machines delivering merchandise and kept by dealers in their regular place of business, paying a privilege tax as merchant.

Magic Lantern Shows.

(See Circuses and Menageries.)

Merchants.

All merchants shall pay a privilege tax of 15 cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents of which shall be for school purposes and $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents for state purposes; provided, that such privilege tax, without regard to the length of time they do business, shall in no case be less than \$5, which \$5 is to be paid when the license is taken out; and in case of those whose privilege tax amounts to more than \$5, the \$5 paid shall be a credit when the balance of the tax is paid; provided, further, that said \$5 shall be equally divided between the state and counties.

Parcel Cars.

Express or parcel cars, running on streets, railroads, or dummy lines, in counties of 50,000 inhabitants or over, each car -----	50 00
In counties of less than 50,000 inhabitants, each car -----	25 00

Parks, Public.

Public parks (when visitors are charged an admission fee more than six times during the year, or more than 10 cents at any one time), each -----	100 00
--	--------

Pawnbrokers.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 30,000 inhabitants or over, each	\$150 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 8,000 to (less than) 30,000 inhabitants, each	75 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 6,000 to (less than) 8,000 inhabitants, each	75 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts under 6,000 inhabitants, each	50 00
Outside of towns, taxing districts, and cities, in each county	50 00
In addition, they shall pay a tax as other merchants.	

Peddlers.

Buying or selling for profit, gift, prizes, or exemptions, or by the formation of purchasing clubs, or both, if on foot, in each county, each	10 00
If with horse and vehicle, in each county, each	20 00
If with more than one horse, in each county, each	20 00
If for patent medicines and nostrums, and on foot or horse, in each county, each	15 00
If for patent medicines and nostrums, if with horse and wagon, in each county, each	20 00
Peddlers of patent school apparatus, maps, charts, and other articles, if on foot, in each county, each	150 00
If with horse and vehicle in each county, each	300 00
If with more than one horse, for each additional horse, in each county, each	100 00
Peddlers of coal oil and gasoline, in each county	10 00

This shall apply to all parties, if the article is delivered in other manner than by mail, freight, or express. This tax shall not apply to peddlers dealing in eggs, fowls, and butter. It shall be the duty of each justice of the peace, constable, sheriff, and deputy sheriff to demand of each peddler to see his license; and if the person so peddling has no license, then said officer shall arrest said person and seize his stock of goods and take him before the county court clerk, when said clerk shall require the payment of said tax and a fee of \$2 to said officer for said arrest; and if said tax is not voluntarily paid, then the clerk shall by distress warrant collect the same, together with costs.

Photographs.

(See Machines.)

Photographers.

(See Artists and Photographers.)

Playing Cards.

Wholesale dealers, each	20 00
Retail dealers, each	5 00

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 35,000 inhabitants or over, each	20 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of from 10,000 to 35,000 inhabitants, each	15 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, each	10 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of under 5,000 inhabitants, each	5 00

In addition, they shall pay tax as other merchants.
The above tax shall be paid by gas and water companies doing a plumber's business; provided, that plumbers and gas fitters paying this tax shall not be liable for a merchant's privilege tax.

Pool Tables.

(See Games.)

Pressing and Dyeing Establishments.

(See this subject, ante.)

Ranges and Clocks.

Each company, firm, or corporation selling or delivering ranges or clocks in this state, either in person or through agents or consignees, and all persons who engage in the business of delivering ranges or clocks, shall pay a privilege tax in counties of 35,000 inhabitants or over, each	25 00
In counties of from 20,000 to 35,000 inhabitants, each	20 00
In counties of less than 20,000 inhabitants, each	15 00

Provided, that no privilege tax for selling ranges and clocks shall be required of any merchant either acting as agent or carrying as a part of his stock ranges and clocks on which he has paid a merchant's privilege tax and ad valorem tax and the same are sold at his established place of business.

Real Estate Dealers and Agents and Land Companies Doing a Real Estate Business.

In cities, taxing districts, or towns of (and) over 50,000 inhabitants	\$25 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of 35,000 inhabitants and under 50,000, each agent	20 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of (and) from 20,000 inhabitants to (less than) 35,000 inhabitants, each	15 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each	10 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants, each	5 00
In counties outside of cities, towns, or taxing districts, each	5 00
Every person who solicits or endeavors to make sales or rent property, on commission or otherwise, shall be liable for the above tax, unless they are members of the real estate firms who have paid the tax and their name appears in the license.	

Restaurants and Cafés.

(Same as hotels, on each room, in addition, as follows.)

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 35,000 inhabitants or over, each	40 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 20,000 to (less than) 35,000 inhabitants, each	30 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each	25 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 6,000 to (less than) 10,000 inhabitants, each	20 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts having less than 2,000 inhabitants, each	3 00
In counties not in towns, cities, or taxing districts, each	3 00
This shall include all places where meals are served at table.	

Security Dealers and Loan Agents.

In counties of 50,000 inhabitants or over, each	50 00
In counties of from 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, each	25 00
In counties of from 15,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, each	10 00
In counties of less than 15,000 inhabitants, each	5 00
1. Shaving notes, accounts, judgments, or evidence of indebtedness, including loans or mortgages, is hereby classed and held to be dealing in securities.	
2. The business of loaning or advancing money on salaries, furniture, or household goods, or other personal chattel, as a security, whether the security be by mortgage or sale, is hereby classed and held to be dealing in securities.	
3. Dealers in securities, as heretofore declared, shall not apply to real estate dealers or merchandise brokers and agents paying a privilege tax as such.	

Sewing Machine Companies and Dealers in.

(In lieu of all other taxes, except merchant's privilege and ad valorem tax.)

Each company, firm, or corporation selling sewing machines in this state through agents, and every wholesale or retail dealer in sewing machines selling sewing machines in this state, either as local agents or as part of their merchandise stock, unless the manufacturer of such sewing machines so sold by such merchant has paid the tax thereby imposed, shall each pay to the controller, per annum, \$200; and upon the payment of said tax of \$200 by any manufacturer, it shall be the duty of the controller to immediately notify the various county court clerks of such payment, and said clerks shall preserve and keep on file in their offices said notices; and, in addition to the tax herein imposed, each company, firm, or corporation shall pay to the controller five dollars (\$5) per annum for each agent which it employs in the sale of its machines within this state; but this tax of five dollars (\$5) shall not apply to merchants of this state who carry sewing machines as part of their stocks of merchandise, and selling at their regular place of business, and not selling by or through agents. The tax herein imposed shall be paid direct to the state controller, whose duty it shall be to issue to such company, firm, or corporation, a certificate, signed by him in his official capacity, showing the payment of said taxes, and which shall be authority to said company, firm, or corporation and its agents to sell sewing machines of such company, firm, or corporation within this state for one year.

No privilege tax for selling sewing machines shall be required of any merchant either acting as agent or carrying as a part of his stock sewing machines made by any company, firm, or corporation that has paid said tax of two hundred dollars (\$200). The privilege tax hereby imposed shall be in lieu of all other taxes, except merchant's privilege and ad valorem tax.

Skating Rinks.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 20,000 inhabitants or over, each	30 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each	15 00

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 5,000 to (less than) 10,000 inhabitants, each -----	\$10 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of less than 5,000 inhabitants, each---	5 00
In counties outside of cities, towns, villages, or taxing districts-----	5 00

Soda Fountains.

In cities, towns, and taxing districts of over 30,000 inhabitants, each---	5 00
In cities, towns, and taxing districts under 30,000 inhabitants, each-----	2 50

Stock Yards, Stock Pens, etc.

(This shall not apply to livery stables already paying privilege taxes.)
 Stock yards, stock pens, feed or sale stables having stock pens in connection with their business, shall pay a privilege tax of one dollar per pen of four hundred square feet (in calculating the number of pens, the surface covered by pens shall be considered, counting each four hundred square feet as a pen).

Tenpin Alleys.

(See Games.)

Theaters.

In cities, taxing districts, or towns of 40,000 inhabitants or over, each---	200 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of (and) from 20,000 to (less than) 40,000 inhabitants, each, per annum (not to be taken out for less than twelve months) -----	100 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of (and) from 10,000 to (less than) 20,000 inhabitants, each (not to be taken out for less than twelve months) _	50 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of (and) from 5,000 to (less than) 10,000 inhabitants, each (not to be taken out for less than twelve months) _	25 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of (and) from 3,000 to (less than) 5,000 inhabitants, each (not to be taken out for less than twelve months) _	15 00
In cities, taxing districts, or towns of less than 3,000 inhabitants, each (not to be taken out for less than twelve months)-----	10 00
In counties outside of cities, towns, or taxing districts (not to be taken out for less than six months)-----	50 00
Theaters run in public parks in counties of more than 100,000 inhabitants and not charging more than 25 cents for any performance, each-----	100 00
In counties of (and) from 50,000 to 100,000 (inclusive) inhabitants and not charging more than 25 cents for any performance, each-----	50 00

Transfer Business for Hire.

(This shall apply to companies or individuals operating hacks, carriages, or wagons for hauling freight or passengers, and not paying a livery, feed, or sale stable license.)	
For each horse -----	1 00

Turnpikes.

Each tollgate that collects toll both ways the same day in counties of 50,000 inhabitants or over, each-----	50 00
Each tollgate that collects toll both ways the same day in counties of 30,000 inhabitants and not over ("under" instead of "not over") 50,000 inhabitants, each -----	40 00
Each tollgate that collects toll both ways the same day in counties of less than 30,000 inhabitants, each-----	12 50
Provided, this shall not be construed to allow any turnpike company to collect more than one fare for both ways the same day, unless the charter of incorporation provides for and permits such greater charge.	
Any corporation or turnpike company which increases its tolls for one way beyond what those tolls now are shall pay a privilege tax for each gate	250 00

Undertakers.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 50,000 inhabitants or over, each--	50 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of from (read "above" instead of "from") 20,000 to (less than) 50,000 inhabitants, each-----	30 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of from (read "above" instead of "from") 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, each-----	20 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of from (read "above" instead of "from") 6,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, each-----	10 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 6,000 or under-----	5 00
In any county in the state outside of cities, towns, or taxing districts, each-----	5 00

Variety Theaters.

Each -----	200 00
------------	--------

Warehouses and Elevators.

In cities, towns, or taxing districts of 8,000 inhabitants or over, each....	\$50 00
In cities, towns, or taxing districts under 8,000 inhabitants, each.....	25 00

This shall cover all taxes for the selling of produce or other articles stored in the warehouses of such warehousemen, but shall not be so construed as to exempt commission merchants from taxation as provided by law.

Warerooms or Warehouses for the Storage of Furniture and Household Effects.

Warehouses or warerooms in cities, towns, or taxing districts of 8,000 inhabitants or over, each.....	25 00
Less than 8,000 inhabitants.....	15 00
In counties of over 30,000 inhabitants (computed by the federal census of 1900 or any subsequent federal census), outside of cities, towns, and taxing districts, each.....	25 00

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS TAXES.

The Tennessee license tax system does not cover many classes of manufactures and the taxes on merchants, being based on property, are not true business taxes. In these respects the Louisiana law is far superior, being based on gross sales. To illustrate this we cite the Louisiana law as to wholesale and retail dealers:

EXTRACT FROM LOUISIANA LAW.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That for every wholesale mercantile business, whether as principal, agent or commission, by auction, representing the foreign merchants or otherwise, the license shall be based on the gross annual amount of sales, as follows:

First Class.—When gross sales are seven millions of dollars or over, the license shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, \$3,500.

Second Class.—When gross sales are six million five hundred thousand dollars or more, and under seven millions of dollars, the license shall be three thousand dollars, \$3,000.

Third Class.—When gross sales are six million dollars or more, and under six million five hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, \$2,500.

Fourth Class.—When gross sales are five million five hundred thousand dollars or more, and under six million dollars, the license shall be two thousand dollars, \$2,000.

Fifth Class.—When gross sales are five millions of dollars or more, and under five million five hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be fifteen hundred dollars, \$1,500.

Sixth Class.—When gross sales are four millions of dollars or more, and under five millions of dollars, the license shall be one thousand dollars, \$1,000.

Seventh Class.—When gross sales are three millions of dollars or more, and under four million dollars, the license shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars, \$750.

Eighth Class.—When gross sales are two million five hundred thousand dollars or more, and under three million dollars, the license shall be seven hundred dollars, \$700.

Ninth Class.—When gross sales are two millions of dollars or more, and under two million five hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, \$550.

Tenth Class.—When gross sales are one million five hundred thousand dollars or more, and under two million dollars, the license shall be four hundred dollars, \$400.

Eleventh Class.—When gross sales are one million dollars or more, and under one million five hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be three hundred dollars, \$300.

Twelfth Class.—When gross sales are eight hundred thousand dollars or more, and under one million dollars, the license shall be two hundred and fifty dollars, \$250.

Thirteenth Class.—When gross sales are six hundred thousand dollars or more, and under eight hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be two hundred dollars, \$200.

Fourteenth Class.—When gross sales are five hundred thousand dollars or more, and under six hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Fifteenth Class.—When gross sales are two hundred and fifty and not more than five hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be one hundred dollars, \$100.

Sixteenth Class.—When gross sales are two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or less, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Provided, that no person or persons shall be deemed wholesale dealers unless he or they sell by the original or unbroken package or barrel only; and provided, further, that no person or persons shall be deemed wholesale dealers unless he or they sell to dealers for resale. If they sell in less quantities than original and unbroken

packages or barrels, they shall be considered retail dealers, and pay licenses as such. That for every business of selling at retail, whether as principal, agent, on commission or otherwise, the license shall be based on the gross annual amount of sales, as follows:

First Class.—When gross sales are three million five hundred thousand dollars or over, the license shall be thirty-five hundred dollars, \$3,500.

Second Class.—When gross sales are three million dollars or more, and less than three million five hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be three thousand dollars, \$3,000.

Third Class.—When gross sales are two million five hundred thousand dollars or more, and under three million dollars, the license shall be twenty-five hundred dollars, \$2,500.

Fourth Class.—When gross sales are two millions of dollars or more, and under two million five hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be two thousand dollars, \$2,000.

Fifth Class.—When gross sales are one million five hundred thousand dollars or more, and under two millions of dollars, the license shall be one thousand five hundred dollars, \$1,500.

Sixth Class.—When gross sales are one million dollars or more, and under one million five hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be one thousand dollars, \$1,000.

Seventh Class.—When gross sales are seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and under one million dollars, the license shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars, \$750.

Eighth Class.—When gross sales are seven hundred thousand dollars or more, and under seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be seven hundred dollars, \$700.

Ninth Class.—When gross sales are six hundred thousand dollars or more, and under seven hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be five hundred and fifty dollars, \$550.

Tenth Class.—When gross sales are four hundred thousand dollars or more, and under six hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be four hundred dollars, \$400.

Eleventh Class.—When gross sales are three hundred thousand dollars or more, and under four hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be three hundred dollars, \$300.

Twelfth Class.—When gross sales are two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more, and under three hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be two hundred and fifty dollars, \$250.

Thirteenth Class.—When gross sales are two hundred thousand dollars or more, and under two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be two hundred dollars, \$200.

Fourteenth Class.—When gross sales are one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more, and under two hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150.

Fifteenth Class.—When gross sales are one hundred thousand dollars or more, and under one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be one hundred dollars, \$100.

Sixteenth Class.—When gross sales are seventy-five thousand dollars or more, and under one hundred thousand dollars, the license shall be seventy-five dollars, \$75.

Seventeenth Class.—When gross sales are fifty thousand dollars or more, and under seventy-five thousand dollars, the license shall be fifty dollars, \$50.

Eighteenth Class.—When gross sales are forty thousand dollars or more, and under fifty thousand dollars, the license shall be forty dollars, \$40.

Nineteenth Class.—When gross sales are thirty thousand dollars or more, and under forty thousand dollars, the license shall be thirty dollars, \$30.

Twentieth Class.—When gross sales are twenty-five thousand dollars or more, and under thirty thousand dollars, the license shall be twenty-five dollars, \$25.

Twenty-first Class.—When gross sales are twenty thousand dollars or more, and less than twenty-five thousand dollars, the license shall be twenty dollars, \$20.

Twenty-second Class.—When gross sales are fifteen thousand dollars or more, and less than twenty thousand dollars, the license shall be fifteen dollars, \$15.

Twenty-third Class.—When gross sales are less than fifteen thousand dollars, and more than five thousand dollars, the license shall be ten dollars, \$10.

Twenty-fourth Class.—When gross sales are five thousand dollars or less, the license shall be five dollars, \$5.

SCHEDULE N.

State taxes levied against public service corporations, banks and insurance companies, for the year 1914.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING STREET RAILWAYS.

Taxed upon gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1913.

	Gross receipts	Tax
Amador Central Railroad Company.....	\$97,578 62	\$4,634 98
Angels Flight Railway Company.....	17,229 09	818 38
Armeta and Mad River Railroad Company.....	112,846 76	5,360 22
Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fe Railway Company, The.....	19,655,764 39	933,648 80
Bakersfield and Kern Electric Railway Company.....	107,426 08	5,162 74
Bay Point and Clayton Railroad Company.....	37,126 05	1,763 48
Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company.....	68,572 37	3 257 18
Bucksport and Elk River Railroad Company.....	26,313 09	1,249 88
Butte County Railroad Company.....	143,613 03	6,821 62
California Central Railroad Company.....	1,265 70	6 12
California Street Cable Railroad Company.....	460,495 52	21,873 54
California Western Railroad and Navigation Company.....	277,985 29	13,204 30
Camino, Placerville and Lake Tahoe Railroad Company.....	12,114 40	575 44
Cement, Tolenas and Tidewater Railroad Company.....	66,416 27	3,154 78
Central California Traction Company.....	321,605 62	15,276 26
Cohusa and Lake Railroad Company.....	19,466 60	924 64
Court Flight Incline Railway.....	1,910 00	90 72
Crescent City Railway (W. G. Henshaw).....	123,645 90	5,873 18
Diamond and Calder Railway.....	69,134 11	3,283 86
Fairfax Incline Railroad Company.....	178 85	8 50
Fresno Traction Company.....	224,825 49	10,679 22
Glendale and Eagle Rock Railway Company.....	16,368 36	777 50
Holton Interurban Railway Company.....	95,417 36	4,532 32
Humboldt Northern Railway Company.....	35,395 75	1,681 30
Humboldt Transit Company.....	88,231 66	4,191 00
Iron Mountain Railway Company, The.....	45,212 60	2,147 60
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company.....	74,413 84	3,534 66
Los Angeles and Mt. Washington Railway Company.....	2,778 55	131 98
Los Angeles and San Diego Beach Railway.....	80,671 23	3,831 88
Los Angeles Railway Corporation.....	7,003,060 90	332,645 40
McCloud River Railroad Company.....	371,514 86	17,616 96
Mexico and San Diego Railway Company.....	427 15	20 28
Modesto and Empire Traction Company.....	12,076 39	573 62
Monterey and Del Monte Heights Railway Company.....	1,044 95	49 64
Monterey and Pacific Grove Railway Company.....	42,495 40	2,018 54
Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railway.....	63,088 30	2,996 70
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway.....	293,475 82	13,940 10
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad Company.....	170,532 68	8,100 30
Nevada County Traction Company.....	28,495 95	1,353 56
Northern Electric Railway Company.....	907,039 40	43,084 40
Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company.....	3,743,031 08	177,793 98
Oakland, Antioch and Eastern Railway.....	244,949 39	11,635 10
Ocean Shore Railroad Company.....	270,281 92	12,838 40
Pacific Coast Railway Company.....	188,713 24	8,963 88
Pacific Electric Railway Company.....	9,129,924 92	433,671 44
Pacific Gas and Electric Company.....	572,962 64	27,215 72
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad Company.....	61,933 73	2,941 86
Peninsula Railway Company.....	273,387 21	12,985 90
Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway Company.....	300,935 22	14,294 42
Point Loma Railroad Company.....	61,072 83	2,900 96
Presidio and Ferries Railroad Company.....	309,435 50	14,698 18
Quincy Western Railway Company.....	11,842 48	562 52
Sacramento Valley and Eastern Railway.....	10,112 88	481 36
San Diego and Arizona Railway Company.....	9,799 08	465 46
San Diego and Southeastern Railway Company.....	374,386 28	17,783 34
San Diego Electric Railway Company.....	1,053,106 63	50,022 56
San Francisco, Napa and Calistoga Railway.....	223,663 71	10,624 02
San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways.....	4,729,106 41	224,632 56
San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad Company.....	489,618 50	23 2 8 30
San Jose Railroads.....	365,864 26	17,378 56
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company.....	3,876,792 01	184,147 62
Santa Barbara and Suburban Railway Company.....	59,808 27	2,840 90
Santa Maria Valley Railroad Company.....	51,969 47	2,468 54
Shasta Springs Scenic Railway.....	491 00	23 32
Sierra and Mohawk Railway Company.....	13,820 62	656 48
Sierra Railway Company of California.....	402,938 96	19,139 60

SCHEDULE N—Concluded.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING STREET RAILWAYS.

Taxed upon gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1913.

	Gross receipts	Tax
Southern Pacific Company.....	\$61,410,728 06	\$2,917,009 58
South San Francisco Belt Railway.....	17,243 80	819 08
South San Francisco Railroad and Power Company.....	22,657 00	1,076 20
Stockton Electric Railroad Company.....	198,305 28	9,419 50
Stockton Terminal and Eastern Railroad Company.....	15,375 22	730 32
Sugar Pine Railway Company.....	83,097 30	3,947 12
Sunset Railway Company.....	620,210 93	29,460 02
Sutter Street Railway Company.....	6,546 70	310 96
Tidewater Southern Railway Company.....	40,654 24	1,931 08
Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad Company.....	296,037 85	14,061 80
Union Traction Company.....	81,633 62	3,877 60
United Railroads of San Francisco.....	8,557,039 00	406,459 36
Ventura County Railway Company.....	39,796 00	1,890 30
Visalia Electric Railroad Company.....	88,370 21	4,197 58
Western Pacific Railway Company.....	3,006,397 70	142,803 88
Yosemite Valley Railroad Company.....	301,667 83	14,329 22
Yreka Railroad Company.....	26,006 39	1,235 30
Totals	\$182,818,999 15	\$6,338,902 46

SCHEDULE O.

LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANIES.

Taxed upon gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1913.

	Gross receipts	Tax
Alaska Commercial Building.....	\$4,407 44	\$202 74
Alpine Evaporated Cream Company.....	2,100 03	93 60
Alta District Gas Company.....	5,831 71	238 26
Alturas Electric Power Company.....	13,526 65	622 20
Amador Electric Light and Power Company.....	32,042 19	1,473 94
Angels Electric Light and Power Company.....	29,959 65	1,378 14
Banning Gas and Lighting Company.....	7,026 16	323 20
Barstow Utility Company.....	1,762 57	81 08
Bay Point Light and Water Company.....	5,620 09	258 52
Beaumont Gas and Power Company.....	5,520 23	253 94
Bireh Oil Company.....	14,545 84	669 10
Boulder Creek Electric Light and Water Company.....	1,374 15	63 22
Brookdale Land Company.....	1,338 03	63 16
Butte County Power, Light and Water Company.....	2,268 20	104 34
California Natural Gas Company.....	411,885 46	18,946 74
California-Oregon Power Company.....	115,323 67	5,394 88
California Telephone and Light Company.....	59,238 92	2,725 00
Calistoga Electric Company.....	4,622 74	212 64
Central California Gas Company.....	64,230 65	2,955 98
Central Natural Gas Company.....	6,735 75	309 84
Central Oakland Light and Power Company.....	113,609 28	5,334 02
Citrus Belt Gas Company.....	105,927 53	4,872 66
C. J. York (Downieville, Cal.).....	1,739 70	80 02
Coalinga Gas and Power Company.....	21,632 71	995 10
Coast Counties Gas and Electric Corporation.....	370,459 71	13,581 14
Coast Valleys Gas and Electric Company.....	195,984 95	9,015 30
Consolidated Securities Company.....	1,920 03	88 32
Consolidated Utilities Company (Compton).....	5,556 03	255 58
Consumers Light and Power Company.....	145,462 31	6,691 26
Corona Gas and Electric Light Company.....	23,034 85	1,059 60
Crescent City Light, Water and Power Company.....	2,000 00	92 00
Del Mar Water, Light and Power Company.....	3,601 55	165 68
Downey Light, Power and Water Company.....	11,477 10	527 94
Economic Gas Company.....	228,715 99	10,520 94
E. M. Wilson, Nettie B. Garris and L. A. Wilson.....	400 00	18 40
Equitable Light and Power Company.....	168,748 41	5,032 42
Escondido Utilities Company.....	14,755 88	678 78
Estate of P. H. Bell.....	12,703 38	584 36
Estate of Mrs. C. Ganong, deceased.....	1,030 00	47 88
Florin Brothers.....	1,009 20	46 42
Fort Bragg Electric Company.....	33,377 94	1,397 88
Geo. M. Keller (Crescent City, Cal.).....	2,985 30	137 32
Glendora Light and Power Company.....	3,320 30	152 74
Great Western Power Company.....	2,498,223 66	124,118 28
Half Moon Bay Light and Power Company.....	17,685 84	813 54
Hanford Gas and Power Company.....	25,110 09	1,155 03
Hemet Milling and Power Company.....	2,498 73	114 94
Hemet-San Jacinto Gas Company.....	9,512 05	437 56
H. G. Lacey Company.....	71,293 21	3,279 48
Helton Power Company.....	119,712 57	5,506 78
Huntington Beach Company.....	15,157 86	697 26
Imperial Valley Gas Company.....	29,930 77	1,376 82
Indian Valley Electric Light and Power Company.....	3,034 57	139 60
Invincible Mines Consolidated.....	2,610 10	120 03
Jackson Gas Light Company.....	5,592 12	257 24
J. G. Peters (Dutch Flat, Cal.).....	2,193 27	103 90
John T. Wilson (San Fernando, Cal.).....	8,903 70	469 55
Joseph McDonald (Taft, Cal.).....	8,989 47	413 52
Lassen Electric Company.....	11,598 72	533 54
Lompoc Light and Power Company.....	11,242 44	517 16
Long Beach Consolidated Gas Company.....	296,028 24	9,477 30
Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation.....	4,300,637 59	197,829 22
Loyalton Electric Light Company.....	4,053 55	188 46
Maclay Rancho Water Company.....	581 13	26 74
Madera Gas Company.....	1,778 47	81 80
Mariposa Commercial and Mining Company.....	2,188 29	100 66

SCHEDULE O—Continued.

LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANIES.

Taxed upon gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1913.

	Gross receipts	Tax
McKinley Brothers (Middletown, Cal.).....	\$1,014 91	\$46 68
Mendocino Electric Light and Power Company.....	10,353 64	476 26
Middle Yuba Hydroelectric Power Company.....	12,200 58	561 22
Midland Counties Public Service Corporation.....	188,104 88	8,652 82
Modesto Gas Light, Coal and Coke Company.....	40,776 48	1,875 72
Mt. Konocti Light and Power Company.....	10,735 15	493 82
Mt. Whitney Power and Electric Company.....	552,212 29	25,401 76
Napa Valley Electric Company.....	23,079 32	1,061 64
Needles Gas and Electric Company.....	25,153 38	1,157 03
Nevada-California Power Company, The.....	121,318 05	5,583 64
Newman Light and Power Company.....	2,600 00	92 00
Newport Beach Electric Light and Power Company.....	1,800 00	82 80
Newport, Land Company.....	1,511 45	69 52
N. P. Jensen (New Pine Creek, Cal.).....	268 60	12 32
Northern California Power Company, Consolidated.....	715,681 37	82,921 34
Oakdale Gas Company.....	1,926 51	88 62
Oceanside Electric and Gas Company.....	7,113 89	327 24
Ojai Power Company.....	2,649 12	121 83
Ontario Power Company.....	109,941 48	5,657 30
Ontario-Upland Gas Company.....	25,721 11	1,183 18
Oro Electric Corporation.....	112,099 88	5,156 00
Oro Water, Light and Power Company.....	54,256 59	2,495 80
Pacific Gas and Electric Company.....	14,657,034 67	674,682 22
Pacific Light and Power Corporation.....	2,632,039 93	121,673 84
Pacific Power Company.....	15,218 98	709 08
Palo Alto Gas Company.....	43,755 35	2,012 74
Pinole Electric Light and Power Company.....	6,722 88	309 26
Point Arena Electric Light Company.....	2,935 35	136 40
Quincy Electric Light and Power Company.....	4,200 00	193 20
Rialto Light, Power and Water Company.....	5,149 63	236 88
Rochester Oil Company.....	7,498 58	344 94
Sacramento Natural Gas Company.....	117,695 76	5,414 00
San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company.....	1,321,308 67	60,780 22
San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation.....	1,733,876 74	79,758 34
Santa Barbara Gas and Electric Company.....	250,659 49	11,580 34
Santa Catalina Island Company.....	6,077 03	279 54
Santa Maria Gas and Power Company.....	41,676 76	1,917 12
Sierra and San Francisco Power Company.....	1,029,399 98	47,352 40
Snow Mountain Water and Power Company.....	128,162 88	5,895 50
Southern California Edison Company.....	4,649,253 32	213,865 06
Southern California Gas Company.....	1,024,461 38	47,125 21
Southern Counties Gas Company of California.....	221,587 13	10,193 00
Southern Sierras Power Company.....	182,251 37	8,383 60
Southside Light and Power Company.....	49,213 69	2,263 82
Standard Consolidated Mining Company.....	1,949 35	89 66
Surprise Valley Electric Light and Power Company.....	3,617 11	166 38
Truckee Electric Light and Power Company.....	10,410 90	478 90
Truckee River General Electric Company, The.....	5,432 35	249 88
Tulare County Power Company.....	110,921 06	5,102 36
Tuolumne County Electric Power and Light Company.....	20,943 49	933 40
Tuolumne Electric Company.....	2,414 04	111 04
Tuolumne Transmission Company.....	5,599 67	257 58
Turlock Gas Company.....	10,594 25	487 34
Ukiah Gas Company.....	9,059 47	416 74
Union Oil Company of California.....	1,494 00	68 72
United Light and Power Company.....	159,933 20	7,355 54
United Light, Fuel and Power Company.....	36,368 50	1,672 96
Universal Electric and Gas Company.....	119,377 75	5,491 38
Vacaville Water and Light Company.....	14,442 48	664 33
Vallejo Electric Light and Power Company.....	73,018 90	3,358 86
Valley Gas and Fuel Company.....	25,577 73	1,176 58
Ventura County Power Company.....	191,871 73	8,826 10
Weaverville Electric Company.....	3,869 54	177 58
Western Fuel Gas and Power Company.....	29,612 16	1,362 16
Western States Gas and Electric Company.....	1,079,650 79	49,633 94
West Coast Gas Company.....	24,663 86	1,134 54

SCHEDULE O—Concluded.

LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANIES.

Taxed upon gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1913.

	Gross receipts	Tax
West Sacramento Electric.....	\$32,133 55	\$1,478 14
West Side Gas Company	22,276 81	1,024 74
Willits Water and Power Company.....	10,791 80	495 42
Yosemite Power Company	63,669 44	2,928 80
Totals	\$41,977,121 62	\$1,930,947 50

SCHEDULE P.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Taxed upon gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1913.

	Gross receipts	Tax
Adelaide Rural Telephone Company.....	\$362 75	\$15 24
Etna Telephone Company.....	26 10	1 10
Albaugh Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	1,669 91	70 14
Alturas and Canby Telephone Company.....	123 56	5 18
Anderson and Balls Ferry Telephone Company.....	38 55	1 62
Aukum Telephone Line.....	350 00	14 70
A. W. Pce.....	156 00	6 56
Bigelow Telephone Company.....	2,478 59	104 10
Blake Independent Telephone System.....	1,965 25	83 80
Bridgeport Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	357 00	15 00
Browns Valley Telephone Company.....	210 00	8 82
Butte Valley Telephone Company.....	188 45	7 92
Calaveras Telephone Company.....	1,645 00	69 10
California and Oregon Telegraph Company.....	12,605 46	529 42
California Northern Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	10,928 50	459 00
California Telephone and Light Company.....	45,301 35	1,902 66
Campbell Telephone Company.....	300 00	12 60
Cambria Telephone Company.....	1,443 37	60 62
Capay Valley Telephone Company.....	405 62	17 04
Central Telephone Company.....	3,627 62	152 36
Ceres Telephone Company.....	510 00	21 42
Chas. P. Snyder.....	569 38	23 92
Chetco Southern Telephone Company.....	1,470 46	61 76
Chileno Valley Telephone Company.....	170 40	7 16
Chinese Camp, Jamestown and Sonora Telegraph Company.....	79 12	3 32
Coachella Valley Home Telephone Company.....	3,127 88	131 36
Coley-Craig-Escalon Telephone Company.....	2,192 10	92 06
Colfax Telephone Exchange.....	906 50	38 08
Colfax Suburban Telephone Company.....	306 50	12 88
Colusa County Telephone Company.....	34,447 53	1,446 80
Consolidated Securities Company (Los Angeles).....	4,816 61	202 30
Consolidated Utilities Company (Compton).....	12,785 04	536 98
Corcoran Telephone and Telegraph Exchange.....	1,603 76	67 36
Corona Union Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	13,091 06	549 82
Delano-Linns Valley Telephone Company.....	124 02	5 20
Del Norte People's Telephone Company.....	4,528 95	190 22
Dos Palos Telephone Company, The.....	2,926 91	122 94
Downey Home Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	10,578 15	444 28
Dry Creek and Healdsburg Telephone Company.....	319 95	13 44
Dry Creek Telephone Company.....	26 00	1 08
Ducor, California-Hot Springs Telephone and Telegraph Com- pany.....	1,346 03	56 54
E. B. Reading (Bodie).....	300 00	12 60
Fel River and Southern Telephone Company.....	7,271 01	305 38
Elk Grove Mutual Telephone Association.....	1,294 36	54 36
Empire Telephone Company.....	453 13	19 04
Evans Telephone Company.....	1,455 11	61 12
Farmers Mutual Telephone Association.....	1,080 00	45 36
Farmers Union Telephone Lines.....	465 94	19 56
Federal Telegraph Company.....	22,695 00	953 18
Forest Hill Telephone Exchange.....	929 56	39 04
Fowler Independent Telephone Company.....	5,521 89	231 92
G. A. Crisman Telephone Company.....	39 00	1 64
Gilroy Telephone Company.....	6,979 34	293 14
Glenn County Telephone Company, The.....	16,676 00	700 40
Guglielmetti Rural Telephone Company.....	1,336 20	56 12
Happy Valley Telephone Company.....	752 95	31 62
Healdsburg and Alexander Valley Telephone Company.....	8 40	36
Herbert Bass Telephone.....	1,797 56	75 50
Home Telephone and Telegraph Company (Los Angeles).....	1,702,059 71	71,486 50
Home Telephone and Telegraph Company (Pasadena).....	251,565 39	10,565 74
Home Telephone and Telegraph Company (Santa Barbara).....	104,489 50	4,388 56
Home Telephone Company of Covina.....	35,082 10	1,473 44
Home Telephone Company (Sycamore).....	28 64	1 20
Honey Lake Valley Mutual Telephone Association.....	2,576 75	108 22
Hughson Telephone Company, The.....	2,351 75	98 78

SCHEDULE P—Continued.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Taxed upon gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1913.

	Gross receipts	Tax
Huntington Beach Company.....	\$4,593 00	\$192 00
Imperial Telephone Company.....	39,742 75	1,669 20
Independent Telephone Company.....	12 00	50
Interstate Telegraph Company.....	31,263 08	1,313 04
Ione Valley Telephone Line.....	177 96	7 48
J. C. Danner (White River, California).....	1,085 00	45 56
Johnstonville Telephone Company.....	77 95	3 28
Keeler-Darwin Telephone Company.....	167 98	7 06
Kerman Telephone Company.....	2,464 52	103 50
Kern Mutual Telephone Company.....	51,945 96	2,181 72
Kingsburg Telephone Company.....	200 00	8 40
Klamath Rural Telephone Line.....	11 60	48
Klamath Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	852 99	35 82
Lake County Telephone Association.....	480 00	20 16
Lakeville Telephone Company.....	257 30	10 80
Latrole Telephone Company.....	60 05	2 52
L. C. Smith Telephone System.....	251 15	10 54
L. G. Thistle (Mariposa).....	189 00	7 94
Linden Farmers Telephone Company.....	924 64	38 84
Lindsay Home Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	6,718 72	282 18
Little Shasta Telephone Company.....	132 00	5 54
Los Gatos Telephone Company.....	11,844 20	497 46
Lost Hills Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	4,426 77	185 92
Maclay Rancho Water Company.....	2,615 81	109 86
Magnolia Farmers Telephone Company.....	51 25	2 16
Manteca Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	483 58	20 30
Mareoni Wireless Telegraph Company of America.....	5,132 17	215 56
McCloud River Lumber Company.....	693 53	29 12
Melburne Telephone Company.....	112 10	4 70
Merquin Telephone and Electric Company.....	652 20	27 40
Minersville-Lewiston Telephone Line.....	13 00	54
Monrovia Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	19,740 28	829 10
Morgan Hill Telephone Company.....	2,812 82	118 14
Mount Diablo Telephone Company.....	30 00	1 26
Mrs. Frank Olcese (Hornitos, Cal.).....	254 23	10 68
Needles Gas and Electric Company.....	1,643 20	69 02
Nevada-California and Oregon Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	595 00	25 00
New Freeport Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	19,836 71	833 14
Northern Trinity Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	533 65	22 42
Novato Rural Telephone Company.....	1,240 30	52 10
Oleta Telephone Company.....	56 00	2 36
Ontario and Upland Telephone Company.....	32,582 01	1,368 44
Oxnard Home Telephone Company.....	17,813 94	748 18
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, The.....	12,311,894 09	517,099 56
Paso Robles and Shandon Telephone Company.....	2,040 69	85 70
Paul Huneke (Lemon Cove, Cal.).....	604 70	25 40
Petaluma Rural Telephone Company.....	599 02	25 16
Petrolia Telephone Company.....	602 00	25 28
Placer County Telephone Company.....	600 00	25 20
Pomona Valley Telephone and Telegraph Union.....	62,787 03	2,637 06
Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.....	131,446 96	5,520 78
Raymond Telephone Company.....	3,656 88	153 58
Red Hill Telephone Company.....	144 30	6 06
Redondo Home Telephone Company.....	6,076 79	255 22
Reedley Telephone Company.....	5,142 02	216 00
Rio Vista Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	4,309 25	180 98
Riverside Home Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	28,911 37	1,214 28
Robt. L. Swanson Telephone System.....	519 90	21 84
Roseville Home Telephone Company.....	5,834 49	245 04
San Antonio Home Telephone Company.....	870 00	36 54
San Diego Home Telephone Company.....	159,273 93	6,689 50
San Fernando Valley Home Telephone Company.....	17,615 72	739 86
San Gabriel Valley Home Telephone Company.....	4,722 37	198 34
Sanger Telephone Company.....	4,426 36	185 90
San Joaquin Valley Farm Lands Company.....	124 20	5 22
San Luis Rey Co-operative Telephone Association.....	121 20	5 10

SCHEDULE P—Concluded.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Taxed upon gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1913.

	Gross receipts	Tax
San Miguel Interurban Telephone Company.....	\$483 20	\$20 30
Santa Cruz Mountains Telephone Association.....	711 50	29 88
Santa Monica Bay Home Telephone Company.....	45,137 78	1,895 78
Santa Paula Home Telephone Company.....	11,514 63	483 62
Saratoga Telephone Company.....	170 00	7 14
Schoech Central.....	159 00	6 68
Searchlight Western Telephone System.....	40 00	1 68
Shasta Land and Timber Company.....	88 85	3 74
Shelly Inch, Sr. (Placerville).....	6,998 54	293 91
Shenandoah Valley Telephone Company.....	45 00	1 88
Sierra Madre Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	7,048 78	296 04
Sierra Telegraph Company.....	133 60	5 60
Siskiyou Telephone Company, The.....	5,776 61	242 62
Smeltzer Home Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	6,351 77	266 78
Sorrento and Carmel Valley Telephone Company.....	33 60	1 40
Southwestern Home Telephone Company.....	75,381 93	3,163 94
Stephens Bros. & Peirano.....	192 12	8 06
Suisun and Green Valley Telephone Company.....	279 00	11 72
Sunland Rural Telephone Company.....	1,045 92	43 92
Sylvan Telephone Company.....	158 00	6 64
Tehama County Telephone Company.....	7,714 05	324 00
Tognini & Ghezzi (Cayucas, Cal.).....	546 00	22 94
Tulare Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, The.....	15,305 23	642 82
Tuolumne Telephone Exchange.....	1,800 00	75 60
Turlock Home Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	10,290 44	432 20
Union Home Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.....	151,841 53	6,377 34
United States Long Distance Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	281,389 11	11,818 34
Upper Dry Creek Telephone Company.....	492 00	20 66
Upper Mattole Telephone Company.....	43 68	1 84
Valley Telephone Company.....	2,910 75	122 26
Vinton Telephone Company.....	14 35	60
Volcano Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	1,660 39	69 74
Weaverville Supply Company.....	286 69	12 04
Weaverville Telephone Exchange.....	899 00	37 76
Weed Lumter Company.....	442 00	18 56
Western Union Telegraph Company, The.....	812,982 70	34,145 28
West Side Telephone Company of Healdsburg.....	96 00	4 04
Wheatville Telephone Company.....	89 10	3 74
Whittier Home Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	36,730 26	1,542 66
Willits Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	2,428 96	102 02
W. T. Knox (Knights Landing, California).....	532 00	22 34
Totals.....	\$16,854,637 36	\$707,894 74

SCHEDULE Q.

CAR COMPANIES.

Taxed upon gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1913.

	Gross receipts	Tax
American Refrigerator Transit Company.....	\$1,966 44	\$78 66
Armour Car Lines	2,195 88	87 84
Associated Oil Company.....	45,616 16	1,824 64
Cudahy Packing Company.....	1,612 23	64 48
Live Poultry Transportation Company.....	812 94	32 52
Pacific Fruit Express Company.....	508,282 98	20,331 32
Pullman Company, The.....	2,201,401 33	88,056 06
Santa Fe Refrigerator Despatch Company, The.....	193,184 91	7,727 40
Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company.....	2,285 43	91 42
Union Oil Company of California.....	4,569 98	182 80
Union Refrigerator Transit Company.....	2,695 12	107 80
Union Tank Line Company.....	150,730 66	6,029 22
Totals	\$3,115,354 06	\$124,614 16

SCHEDULE R.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Taxed upon gross receipts for the year ending December 31, 1913.

	Gross receipts	Tax
American Express Company.....	\$101,702 90	\$2,034 06
Globe Express Company.....	53,092 06	1,061 84
Wells, Fargo & Company.....	5,232,992 15	104,659 84
Totals	\$5,387,787 11	\$107,755 74

SCHEDULE S.

STATE BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Alameda Savings Bank, Alameda.....	\$319,124 34	\$3,191 24
Citizens Savings Bank of Alameda, Alameda.....	49,831 09	498 32
Alhambra Savings Bank, Alhambra.....	55,612 45	556 12
Alturas State Bank, Alturas.....	30,265 34	302 66
Bank of Alameda County, Alvarado.....	82,882 15	828 82
American Savings Bank of Anaheim, Anaheim.....	32,105 88	321 06
German-American Bank, Anaheim.....	53,960 62	539 60
Southern County Bank, Anaheim.....	53,811 64	538 12
Bank of Anderson, Anderson.....	30,621 72	306 22
Calaveras County Bank, Angels Camp.....	106,423 11	1,064 24
Antioch Bank of Savings, Antioch.....	23,329 73	233 30
Bank of Antioch, Antioch.....	122,323 77	1,223 24
Bank of Arbuckle, Arbuckle.....	68,257 37	682 58
Arcata Savings Bank, Arcata.....	26,649 00	266 48
Bank of Arcata, Arcata.....	233,037 49	2,330 68
Bank of Arroyo Grande, Arroyo Grande.....	46,034 73	460 34
Auburn Savings Bank, Auburn.....	55,959 86	559 60
Placer County Bank, Auburn.....	128,927 23	1,289 28
Azusa Valley Savings Bank, Azusa.....	34,459 46	344 60
First Bank of Kern, Bakersfield.....	112,555 18	1,125 56
Kern Valley Bank, Bakersfield.....	15,000 00	150 00
Producers Savings Bank, Bakersfield.....	131,318 50	1,313 18
Security Trust Company, Bakersfield.....	483,271 79	4,832 72
Bank of Beaumont, Beaumont.....	32,422 76	324 22
Peoples Bank of Benicia, Benicia.....	51,094 49	510 94
Berkeley Bank of Savings and Trust Company, Berkeley.....	633,981 04	6,369 82
Homestead Savings Bank, Berkeley.....	90,076 14	900 76
South Berkeley Bank, Berkeley.....	53,748 01	537 48
University Savings Bank, Berkeley.....	137,075 04	1,370 76
West Berkeley Bank, Berkeley.....	48,101 89	481 02
Sacramento Valley Bank, Biggs.....	68,871 80	688 72
Inyo County Bank, Bishop.....	85,324 20	853 24
Owens Valley Bank, Bishop.....	68,345 59	683 46
Palo Verde Valley Bank, Blythe.....	26,674 36	266 74
Imperial Valley Savings Bank of Brawley.....	37,865 60	378 66
La Habra Valley Bank, Brea.....	24,298 32	242 98
Bank of Brentwood, Brentwood.....	24,906 64	249 06
Burbank Savings Bank, Burbank.....	26,075 34	260 76
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Burbank.....	26,011 09	260 12
Bank of Burlingame, Burlingame.....	40,741 65	407 42
Bank of Cambria, Cambria.....	45,270 00	452 70
Bank of Campbell, Campbell.....	48,698 55	486 98
Commercial and Savings Bank of Carpinteria.....	22,505 26	225 06
Surprise Valley Bank, Cedarville.....	45,511 89	455 12
Bank of Centerville, Centerville.....	97,398 63	973 98
Bank of Ceres, Ceres.....	28,529 91	285 30
Bank of Chico, Chico.....	111,750 30	1,117 50
Butte County Savings Bank, Chico.....	114,311 46	1,143 12
Chino Savings Bank, Chino.....	26,400 12	264 00
Bank of Chowchilla, Chowchilla.....	25,402 90	254 02
Chula Vista State Bank, Chula Vista.....	25,500 00	255 00
Peoples State Bank, Chula Vista.....	27,518 92	275 18
Bank of Cloverdale, Cloverdale.....	81,471 54	814 72
First State Bank of Clovis, Clovis.....	34,933 88	349 34
Bank of Coalinga, Coalinga.....	114,138 49	1,141 38
Colfax Bank, Colfax.....	31,276 48	312 76
Colusa County Bank, Colusa.....	843,993 05	8,439 94
First Savings Bank of Colusa, Colusa.....	22,236 52	222 56
Citizens Savings Bank of Compton, Compton.....	31,465 49	314 66
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Compton, Compton.....	24,615 35	246 16
Bank of Concord, Concord.....	36,425 50	364 26
Bank of Corning, Corning.....	34,933 05	349 64
Tehama County Savings Bank.....	30,609 29	306 10
Citizens Bank, Corona.....	59,481 12	594 82

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE S—Continued.

STATE BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Covina Valley Savings Bank, Covina.....	\$50,805 36	\$508 06
Bank of Crescent City, Crescent City.....	28,393 53	283 96
Del Norte County Bank, Crescent City.....	58,622 03	586 22
Bank of Davis, Davis.....	25,296 97	252 96
Dinuba Savings Bank, Dinuba.....	26,790 87	267 90
Bank of Dixon, Dixon.....	269,490 87	2,694 90
Northern Solano Savings Bank, Dixon.....	18,771 40	187 72
Butte Valley State Bank, Dorris.....	34,922 36	349 32
Bank of Dos Palos, Dos Palos.....	23,905 81	239 06
Bank of Downey, Downey.....	32,524 00	325 24
Los Nietos Valley Bank, Downey.....	91,317 52	913 18
State Bank of Dunsmuir, Dunsmuir.....	25,636 89	256 36
Commercial Bank of Durham, Durham.....	25,703 29	257 04
Eagle Rock Bank, Eagle Rock.....	23,231 36	232 32
East San Diego State Bank, East San Diego.....	25,366 19	253 66
Cuyamaca State Bank, El Cajon.....	29,308 00	293 08
Security Savings Bank of El Centro, El Centro.....	25,771 89	257 72
Bank of Elk Grove, Elk Grove.....	24,733 66	247 34
El Segundo State Bank, El Segundo.....	28,199 09	282 00
Consolidated Bank of Elsinore, Elsinore.....	28,576 04	285 76
Escalon State Bank, Escalon.....	23,885 03	238 86
Esecondido Savings Bank, Esecondido.....	41,966 01	419 66
Home Savings Bank of Esecondido, Esecondido.....	28,570 98	285 70
Bank of Esparto, Esparto.....	26,983 05	269 84
Bank of Eureka, Eureka.....	314,867 52	3,148 68
Home Savings Bank, Eureka.....	172,039 55	1,720 40
Humboldt County Bank, Eureka.....	280,808 30	2,808 08
Savings Bank of Humboldt County, Eureka.....	197,902 69	1,979 02
Fairoaks Bank, Fairoaks.....	23,126 10	231 26
Citizens Commercial Bank, Fallbrook.....	25,533 21	255 24
Ferndale Bank, Ferndale.....	102,536 33	1,025 36
Russ-Williams Banking Company, Ferndale.....	34,611 11	346 12
Fillmore State Bank, Fillmore.....	66,789 02	667 90
Bank of Folsom, Folsom.....	24,777 91	247 78
Bank of Fort Bidwell, Fort Bidwell.....	27,604 46	276 04
First Bank of Savings of Fort Bragg, Fort Bragg.....	25,936 16	259 36
Fort Bragg Commercial Bank, Fort Bragg.....	22,297 09	222 98
Mount Shasta Banking Company, Fort Jones.....	25,302 67	253 02
Scott Valley Bank, Fort Jones.....	134,659 15	1,346 60
Bank of Fortuna, Fortuna.....	36,857 44	368 58
Bank of Central California, Fresno.....	322,105 28	3,221 06
Fresno Savings Bank, Fresno.....	60,440 55	604 40
Industrial Bank of Fresno, Fresno.....	20,843 02	208 44
Peoples Savings Bank of Fresno, Fresno.....	247,913 70	2,479 14
Fullerton Savings Bank, Fullerton.....	36,855 90	368 56
Bank of Galt, Galt.....	25,736 55	257 36
Citizens State Savings Bank, Gardena.....	26,167 21	261 68
Bank of Garden Grove, Garden Grove.....	27,747 29	277 48
Bank of Geyserville, Geyserville.....	38,974 79	389 74
Bank of Gilroy, Gilroy.....	148,570 90	1,485 70
Bank of Glendale, Glendale.....	63,408 98	634 08
Glendale Savings Bank, Glendale.....	51,582 54	515 82
First Savings Bank of Glendora, Glendora.....	21,536 64	215 36
Glendora Bank, Glendora.....	50,622 35	506 22
Bank of Gonzales, Gonzales.....	62,246 37	622 46
Nevada County Bank, Grass Valley.....	159,207 43	1,592 08
Indian Valley Bank, Greenville.....	25,109 08	251 10
Gridley State Bank, Gridley.....	32,000 00	320 00
Bank of Guerneville, Guerneville.....	32,237 65	322 38
Bank of Gustine, Gustine.....	109,403 10	1,094 04
Bank of Half Moon Bay, Half Moon Bay.....	30,055 51	300 56
Hanford Savings Bank, Hanford.....	85,433 12	854 34
Old Bank, The, Hanford.....	89,790 45	897 90
Peoples Savings Bank, Hanford.....	70,952 68	709 52

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE S—Continued.

STATE BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Bank of Hayward, Hayward.....	\$88,582 29	\$885 82
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Hayward.....	57,532 71	575 32
Haywards Bank of Savings, Hayward.....	63,777 87	637 78
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Healdsburg.....	60,170 91	601 70
Healdsburg Savings Bank, Healdsburg.....	33,109 90	331 10
Bank of Hemet, Hemet.....	85,681 33	866 82
Farmers and Merchants Bank, Hemet.....	30,775 00	307 74
First Bank of Hermosa Beach, Hermosa Beach.....	26,890 98	268 90
Bank of Highgrove, Highgrove.....	25,805 27	258 06
First Bank of Highland, Highland.....	39,122 38	391 22
Bank of Hollister, Hollister.....	550,117 93	5,501 18
Hollister Savings Bank, Hollister.....	60,726 08	607 26
Savings and Loan Bank of San Benito County, Hollister.....	174,794 70	1,747 94
Citizens Savings Bank of Hollywood, Hollywood.....	41,235 39	412 36
Hollywood Savings Bank, Hollywood.....	24,242 22	242 42
Holtville Bank, Holtville.....	26,071 71	260 72
Bank of Hopland, Hopland.....	26,020 10	260 20
Bank of Hueneme, Hueneme.....	65,325 10	653 26
Bank of Hughson, Hughson.....	23,177 50	231 78
Savings Bank of Huntington Beach.....	25,665 21	256 66
Bank of Huntington Park, Huntington Park.....	23,254 87	232 54
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Imperial.....	33,331 13	333 32
Citizens Savings Bank of Inglewood.....	24,450 11	244 50
Bank of Amador County, Jackson.....	141,008 82	1,410 04
First Bank of Jamestown, Jamestown.....	25,818 90	258 18
Kingsburg Bank, Kingsburg.....	32,037 63	320 38
First Bank of La Habra, La Habra.....	27,500 00	275 00
Bank of Lake, Lakeport.....	73,248 45	732 48
Farmers Savings Bank, Lakeport.....	128,167 62	1,281 68
Bank of La Mesa, La Mesa.....	29,732 00	297 32
Bank of Lancaster, Lancaster.....	26,483 86	264 84
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Lancaster.....	25,437 63	254 38
Bank of Lankershim, Lankershim.....	21,740 15	217 40
Le Grand Bank, Le Grand.....	26,842 42	268 42
Bank of Lemoore, Lemoore.....	97,856 28	978 56
Bank of Lincoln, Lincoln.....	45,072 77	450 72
Lindsay Savings Bank, Lindsay.....	28,651 49	286 52
Livermore Savings Bank, Livermore.....	32,605 70	326 06
Livermore Valley Savings Bank, Livermore.....	33,486 61	334 86
First Bank of Livingston, Livingston.....	25,938 41	259 38
Bank of Lodi, Lodi.....	159,413 04	1,594 14
Central Savings Bank of Lodi, Lodi.....	33,110 81	331 10
Bank of Loleta, Loleta.....	25,089 69	250 90
Bank of Lompoc, Lompoc.....	181,572 29	1,815 72
Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank, Lompoc.....	42,050 00	420 50
Lompoc Valley Bank, Lompoc.....	73,638 11	736 38
Lompoc Valley Savings Bank, Lompoc.....	32,820 74	328 20
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Long Beach.....	139,849 53	1,398 50
Long Beach Savings Bank and Trust Company.....	280,414 86	2,804 14
Bank of Loomis, Loomis.....	26,897 97	268 98
Bank of Southern California, Los Angeles.....	50,433 30	504 54
California Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles.....	368,197 48	3,681 98
Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles.....	630,619 68	6,306 20
City and County Bank, Los Angeles.....	244,973 80	2,449 74
Dollar Savings Bank and Trust Company, Los Angeles.....	25,920 00	259 20
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles.....	79,250 77	792 50
Federal Bank of Los Angeles.....	59,074 70	590 74
German-American Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles.....	2,249,480 92	22,494 80
Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles.....	915,590 20	9,155 90
Highland Park Bank, Los Angeles.....	32,207 06	322 08
Home Savings Bank of Los Angeles.....	1,090,273 11	10,902 74
International Savings and Exchange Bank.....	215,585 23	2,155 86
Los Angeles Hibernian Savings Bank, Los Angeles.....	272,255 76	2,722 56
Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles.....	2,450,419 05	24,504 20

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE S—Continued.

STATE BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Oil and Metals Bank and Trust Company and John W. Wilson, Trustee, Los Angeles.....	\$8,284 00	\$82 84
Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles.....	3,510,563 35	35,105 64
Traders Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles.....	262,864 34	2,628 64
Bank of Los Banos, Los Banos.....	125,682 44	1,256 82
Bank of Los Gatos, Los Gatos.....	93,450 23	934 50
Sierra Valley Bank, Loyalton.....	26,934 13	269 34
Madera Savings Bank, Madera.....	27,728 89	277 28
First State Bank of Manteca, Manteca.....	25,025 18	260 26
Bank of Maricopa, Maricopa.....	21,950 15	219 50
Bank of Martinez, Martinez.....	201,857 77	2,018 58
Decker-Jewett & Co. Bank, Marysville.....	209,157 68	2,091 58
Northern California Bank of Savings, Marysville.....	157,384 81	1,573 84
Rideout Bank, Marysville.....	563,549 55	5,635 50
Mayfield Bank and Trust Company, Mayfield.....	24,897 95	248 98
Mendocino Bank of Commerce, Mendocino.....	39,481 26	399 82
Commercial Savings Bank of Merced, Merced.....	111,225 96	1,112 25
Merced Security Savings Bank, Merced.....	380,458 20	3,804 58
Bank of Mill Valley, Mill Valley.....	39,350 00	393 50
Bank of Milpitas, Milpitas.....	30,107 69	301 08
Farmers and Merchants Bank, Modesto.....	82,328 65	823 28
Modesto Bank, Modesto.....	302,699 49	3,027 00
Modesto Savings Bank, Modesto.....	144,005 80	1,440 06
Security Savings Bank of Stanislaus County, Modesto.....	46,433 87	464 34
Union Savings Bank, Modesto.....	148,035 29	1,480 36
Moneta Commercial Bank, Moneta.....	26,755 41	267 56
Granite Savings Bank, Monrovia.....	27,694 28	276 94
Monrovia Savings Bank, Monrovia.....	57,288 12	572 88
Montague Banking Company, Montague.....	53,893 88	538 94
Montebello State Bank, Montebello.....	23,394 82	233 94
Bank of Monterey, Monterey.....	117,787 81	1,177 88
Monterey Savings Bank, Monterey.....	57,454 84	574 54
Bank of Morgan Hill.....	34,742 19	347 42
Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Mountain View.....	66,614 72	666 14
Bank of Napa, Napa.....	377,922 53	3,779 22
James H. Goodman & Co. Bank, Napa.....	112,837 09	1,128 38
Napa Savings Bank, Napa.....	37,072 14	370 72
National City State Bank, National City.....	25,111 30	251 12
Bank of Needles, Needles.....	27,855 89	278 56
Monaghan & Murphy Bank, Needles.....	93,373 69	933 74
Citizens Bank, Nevada City.....	154,091 98	1,540 92
Bank of Newcastle, Newcastle.....	26,107 41	261 08
Bank of Newman, Newman.....	188,876 21	1,883 76
State Bank of Newport, Newport Beach.....	25,985 00	259 86
Niles State Bank, Niles.....	24,532 23	245 32
Ojai State Bank, Nordhoff.....	39,089 87	390 90
Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk.....	37,164 25	371 64
Novato Bank, Novato.....	26,956 91	269 56
Commercial State Bank, Oakdale.....	54,677 06	546 78
Stanislaus County Savings Bank, Oakdale.....	55,390 20	553 90
Bank of Commerce, Oakland.....	106,845 89	1,068 46
Bank of Fruitvale, Oakland.....	57,313 46	573 14
Central Savings Bank of Oakland, Oakland.....	444,687 27	4,446 88
Citizens Bank of Fruitvale, Oakland.....	25,201 83	252 02
Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank of Oakland.....	125,280 08	1,252 80
First Trust and Savings Bank, Oakland.....	498,827 64	4,988 23
Harbor Bank, Oakland.....	111,568 58	1,115 08
Oakland Bank of Savings, Oakland.....	1,868,132 20	18,681 52
Security Bank, Oakland.....	137,784 03	1,377 84
State Savings Bank, Oakland.....	248,275 47	2,482 76
Twenty-third Avenue Bank, Oakland.....	31,691 47	316 92
Union Savings Bank of Oakland, Oakland.....	665,551 01	6,655 52
West Oakland Bank, Oakland.....	30,108 02	301 08
Telegraph Avenue Savings Bank, Oakland.....	16,242 06	162 42

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE S—Continued.

STATE BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Bank of Oceanside, Oceanside.....	\$27,467 82	\$274 68
Euclid Savings Bank, Ontario.....	26,276 55	262 76
Orange Savings Bank, Orange.....	46,315 52	463 16
Security Savings Bank of Orange.....	29,052 60	290 52
Bank of Orland, Orland.....	61,304 34	613 04
Orland Savings Bank, Orland.....	28,086 33	280 86
Bank of Oroville, Oroville.....	43,985 74	439 86
Bank of Rideout, Smith & Co., Oroville.....	41,231 62	412 32
Bank of A. Levy, Inc., Oxnard.....	441,554 91	4,415 54
Oxnard Savings Bank, Oxnard.....	67,593 24	675 94
Bank of E. Cooke Smith, Pacific Grove.....	51,938 12	519 38
Bank of Pacific Grove, Pacific Grove.....	68,128 38	681 28
Bank of Palo Alto, Palo Alto.....	87,436 75	874 36
Citizens Savings Bank of Pasadena, Pasadena.....	168,328 83	1,683 28
Crown City Savings and Trust Company, Pasadena.....	99,812 50	998 12
Pasadena Savings and Trust Company, Pasadena.....	302,330 07	3,023 30
State Bank of Pasadena, Pasadena.....	34,353 25	343 54
Union Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena, Pasadena.....	491,339 90	4,913 40
Citizens Bank of Paso Robles, Paso Robles.....	83,133 40	831 34
Bank of Patterson, Patterson.....	29,237 35	292 38
Bank of Perris, Perris.....	31,055 39	316 56
California Savings Bank, Petaluma.....	126,177 26	1,261 78
Petaluma Savings Bank, Petaluma.....	143,676 30	1,436 76
Petaluma Swiss-American Bank, Petaluma.....	292,374 49	2,923 74
Bank of Pinole, Pinole.....	81,645 49	816 46
Contra Costa County Bank, Pittsburg.....	64,020 67	640 20
A. Merson Banking Company, Placerville.....	99,385 79	993 86
Bank of Planada, Planada.....	26,559 58	265 60
Amador Valley Savings Bank, Pleasanton.....	25,582 06	255 82
Bank of Pleasanton, Pleasanton.....	54,976 89	549 76
Bank of Point Arena, Point Arena.....	28,396 96	283 96
Savings Bank and Trust Company of Pomona, Pomona.....	66,251 81	662 52
State Bank of Pomona, Pomona.....	76,531 12	765 32
Pioneer Bank, Porterville.....	123,241 95	1,232 42
Bank of Princeton, Princeton.....	62,513 29	625 14
Plumas County Bank, Quincy.....	32,331 69	323 32
State Bank of Ramona, Ramona.....	25,841 09	258 42
Bank of Tehama County, Red Bluff.....	589,222 89	5,892 22
Bank of Shasta County, Redding.....	10,313 50	103 14
First Savings Bank of Shasta County, Redding.....	69,036 96	690 36
Redding Savings Bank, Redding.....	47,722 05	477 22
Savings Bank of Redlands, Redlands.....	109,646 60	1,096 46
Union Savings Bank of Redlands, Redlands.....	91,089 72	910 90
Redondo Savings Bank, Redondo Beach.....	30,347 47	303 48
Redwood City Commercial Bank, Redwood City.....	68,671 61	686 72
San Mateo County Savings Bank, Redwood City.....	103,219 77	1,032 20
Savings and Loan Company of San Mateo County, Redwood City.....	21,712 38	217 12
Bank of Richmond, Richmond.....	55,962 20	559 62
Mechanics Bank of Richmond, Richmond.....	60,804 92	608 04
Richmond Savings Bank, Richmond.....	56,860 19	568 60
Bank of Rio Vista, Rio Vista.....	96,300 77	963 00
Bank of Ripon, Ripon.....	24,393 75	243 94
Rivera State Bank, Rivera.....	25,915 60	259 16
Citizens Bank of Arlington, Riverside.....	33,901 05	339 02
Riverside Savings Bank and Trust Company, Riverside.....	129,339 83	1,294 00
Security Savings Bank of Riverside, Riverside.....	78,066 08	780 66
Roseville Banking Company, Roseville.....	53,075 98	530 76
California Savings Bank of Sacramento, Sacramento.....	112,828 48	1,128 28
Capital Banking and Trust Company, Sacramento.....	108,452 20	1,084 52
Citizens Bank of Oak Park, Sacramento.....	26,289 69	262 90
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Sacramento.....	282,897 96	2,828 98
Japanese Bank of Sacramento.....	6,000 00	60 00
Nippon Bank, Sacramento.....	43,775 00	437 74
Peoples Savings Bank, Sacramento.....	475,874 07	4,758 74

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE S—Continued.

STATE BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Sacramento Bank, Sacramento.....	\$1,070,732 52	\$10,707 32
Sacramento Valley Bank and Trust Company, Sacramento.....	640,937 55	6,409 38
Bank of St. Helena, St. Helena.....	102,082 62	1,020 82
Savings Bank of St. Helena, St. Helena.....	29,800 00	298 00
Monterey County Bank, Salinas.....	202,879 54	2,028 80
Salinas City Bank, Salinas.....	367,397 72	3,673 98
Salinas Valley Savings Bank, Salinas.....	66,290 59	662 99
First Bank of San Anselmo, San Anselmo.....	28,725 50	287 26
California State Bank of San Bernardino, San Bernardino.....	115,725 61	1,157 26
San Bernardino County Savings Bank, San Bernardino.....	198,199 11	1,982 00
Savings Bank of San Bernardino, San Bernardino.....	61,551 10	618 52
Bank of Commerce and Trust Company, San Diego.....	787,202 88	7,872 02
Blochman Commercial and Savings Bank, San Diego.....	120,745 28	1,207 46
Citizens Savings Bank of San Diego, San Diego.....	130,279 26	1,302 80
San Diego Savings Bank, San Diego.....	504,564 35	5,045 64
Southern Trust and Savings Bank, San Diego.....	336,045 21	3,360 46
University Avenue Bank, San Diego.....	61,107 20	611 08
San Dimas Savings Bank, San Dimas.....	26,050 87	260 60
Anglo-California Trust Company, San Francisco.....	1,872,839 83	18,728 40
Bank of British North America, San Francisco.....	307,816 51	3,078 16
Bank of Daniel Meyer, San Francisco.....	634,638 74	6,346 38
Bank of Italy, San Francisco.....	1,413,770 91	14,137 70
California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, San Francisco.....	403,563 10	4,035 64
California Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco.....	33,705 20	337 06
Canadian Bank of Commerce, San Francisco.....	738,634 22	7,386 34
Canton Bank, San Francisco.....	149,561 52	1,495 62
City and County Bank, San Francisco.....	24,315 42	243 16
Columbus Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco.....	248,927 57	2,489 28
Donohoe-Kelly Banking Company, San Francisco.....	868,884 09	8,688 84
First Federal Trust Company, San Francisco.....	863,307 34	8,633 68
French-American Bank of Savings, San Francisco.....	881,988 88	8,819 98
Fugazi Banca Popolare Operaia Italiana, San Francisco.....	382,067 64	3,820 68
German Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco.....	3,153,144 33	31,531 44
Hisbernia Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco.....	2,471,814 98	24,718 14
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, San Francisco.....	50,000 00	500 00
Humboldt Savings Bank, San Francisco.....	468,142 38	4,681 42
International Banking Corporation, San Francisco.....	485,000 00	4,850 00
Italian-American Bank, San Francisco.....	822,431 50	8,224 32
Japanese-American Bank, San Francisco.....	75,150 00	751 50
Kimmon Ginko Bank, San Francisco.....	16,300 00	163 00
Marine Trust and Savings Bank, San Francisco.....	191,860 27	1,918 60
Mission Bank, San Francisco.....	242,945 05	2,429 46
Mission Savings Bank, San Francisco.....	138,069 84	1,380 60
Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco, San Francisco.....	505,275 72	5,052 76
Portuguese-American Bank of San Francisco, San Francisco.....	368,531 94	3,685 32
Savings Union Bank and Trust Company, San Francisco.....	3,207,279 30	32,072 80
Security Savings Bank, San Francisco.....	873,769 19	8,737 10
State Savings and Commercial Bank, San Francisco.....	8,400 00	84 00
Union State Bank, San Francisco.....	950 00	9 50
Union Trust Company of San Francisco, San Francisco.....	2,420,568 53	24,205 68
Western Metropolis Savings Bank, San Francisco.....	82,790 00	827 90
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., San Francisco.....	648,223 00	6,482 22
Commercial Bank of Sanger, Sanger.....	32,279 36	322 80
First Savings Bank of San Jacinto, San Jacinto.....	27,611 55	276 12
Bank of San Jose, San Jose.....	356,803 88	3,568 04
Garden City Bank and Trust Company, San Jose.....	452,844 13	4,528 64
San Jose Safe Deposit Bank of Savings.....	890,207 80	8,902 08
Security Savings Bank of San Jose, San Jose.....	162,397 97	1,623 98
Security State Bank of San Jose, San Jose.....	159,109 81	1,591 10
Bank of San Leandro, San Leandro.....	126,391 14	1,263 92
San Leandro State Bank, San Leandro.....	56,953 87	569 54
Bank of San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo.....	12,306 50	123 06
Commercial Bank of San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo.....	375,321 50	3,753 22
County Bank of San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo.....	2,126 34	21 26

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE S—Continued.

STATE BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Bank of San Pedro, San Pedro.....	\$43,260 00	\$432 60
Citizens Savings Bank of San Pedro, San Pedro.....	36,869 93	368 70
Harbor City Savings Bank of San Pedro, San Pedro.....	35,987 71	359 88
State Bank of San Pedro, San Pedro.....	63,679 10	636 80
Bank of San Rafael, San Rafael.....	123,517 90	1,235 18
Marin County Savings Bank, San Rafael.....	60,615 60	606 16
Home Savings Bank of Santa Ana, Santa Ana.....	72,983 42	729 84
Orange County Savings and Trust Company, Santa Ana.....	300,255 07	3,002 56
Santa Ana Savings Bank, Santa Ana.....	58,642 19	583 42
Central Bank, Santa Barbara.....	61,375 15	613 76
Commercial Bank, Santa Barbara.....	244,549 91	2,445 50
Santa Barbara Savings and Loan Bank.....	251,578 58	2,515 78
Mission Bank of Santa Clara, Santa Clara.....	31,127 61	311 28
Santa Clara Valley Bank, Santa Clara.....	148,004 24	1,480 04
City Savings Bank, Santa Cruz.....	162,670 41	1,626 70
Peoples Bank, Santa Cruz.....	108,908 88	1,089 08
Peoples Savings Bank, Santa Cruz.....	52,123 98	521 24
Santa Cruz Bank of Savings and Loan, Santa Cruz.....	127,308 03	1,273 08
Bank of Santa Maria, Santa Maria.....	370,630 75	3,706 30
Valley Savings Bank, Santa Maria.....	58,547 94	585 48
Bank of Santa Monica, Santa Monica.....	138,710 20	1,387 10
Merchants Commercial and Savings Bank of Ocean Park, Santa Monica.....	63,860 02	638 60
Ocean Park Bank, Santa Monica.....	99,737 10	997 38
Farmers and Merchants Bank, Santa Paula.....	91,084 50	910 84
Santa Paula Savings Bank, Santa Paula.....	50,645 33	505 46
Exchange Bank, Santa Rosa.....	219,351 85	2,193 52
Santa Rosa Bank, Santa Rosa.....	152,974 26	1,529 74
Savings Bank of Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa.....	416,723 85	4,167 24
Union Trust Savings Bank, Santa Rosa.....	66,446 82	664 46
Saratoga State Bank, Saratoga.....	25,788 14	257 88
Bank of Sausalito, Sausalito.....	32,522 75	325 22
Citizens State Bank of Sawtelle, Sawtelle.....	61,173 77	611 74
Analy Savings Bank, Sebastopol.....	62,649 37	626 50
Sebastopol Savings Bank, Sebastopol.....	30,141 73	301 42
Farmers Savings Bank of Selma, Selma.....	26,951 81	269 52
Selma Savings Bank, Selma.....	54,025 70	540 26
Bank of Sherman, Sherman.....	27,242 94	272 42
Santa Ynez Valley Bank, Solvang.....	25,280 81	252 80
Sonoma Valley Bank, Sonoma.....	119,562 32	1,195 62
Tuolumne County Bank, Sonoma.....	65,593 78	655 94
South Pasadena Savings Bank, South Pasadena.....	31,833 90	318 34
Bank of South San Francisco, South San Francisco.....	64,332 22	643 32
Stirling City Bank, Stirling City.....	35,691 31	356 92
Commercial and Savings Bank of Stockton.....	461,765 62	4,617 66
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Stockton.....	785,094 87	7,850 94
San Joaquin Valley Bank, Stockton.....	666,335 70	6,663 36
Stockton Savings and Loan Society, Stockton.....	615,562 30	6,155 62
Stockton Savings Bank, Stockton.....	449,395 23	4,493 96
Union Safe Deposit Bank, Stockton.....	164,207 65	1,642 08
Bank of Suisun, Suisun.....	694,408 27	6,944 08
Solano County Savings Bank, Suisun.....	32,514 66	325 14
Bank of Sunnyvale, Sunnyvale.....	31,184 78	311 84
Bank of Lassen County, Susanville.....	133,880 50	1,338 80
Lassen Industrial Bank, Susanville.....	55,806 22	558 06
Bank of Tehachapi, Tehachapi.....	57,549 16	575 50
Bank of Tomales, Tomales.....	132,571 16	1,325 72
Bank of Tracy, Tracy.....	82,587 05	825 88
West Side Bank of Tracy, Tracy.....	75,595 37	755 96
Savings Bank of Tulare, Tulare.....	25,747 81	257 48
Commercial Bank of Turlock, Turlock.....	132,477 49	1,324 78
Peoples State Bank, Turlock.....	49,190 52	491 90
Bank of Ukiah, Ukiah.....	285,469 66	2,854 70
Commercial Bank of Ukiah, Ukiah.....	78,194 62	781 94

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE S—Concluded.

STATE BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Savings Bank of Mendocino County, Ukiah.....	66,738 19	667 38
Citizens Savings Bank of Upland, Upland.....	30,318 24	303 18
Bank of Vacaville, Vacaville.....	131,682 46	1,316 82
Vacaville Savings Bank, Vacaville.....	29,328 64	293 28
First Savings Bank, Vallejo.....	54,322 92	543 22
Vallejo Commercial Bank, Vallejo.....	138,676 64	1,386 76
Dairyman's Bank, Valley Ford.....	146,504 27	1,465 04
Venice Savings Bank, Venice.....	26,305 50	263 06
Home Savings Bank of Ventura, Ventura.....	51,857 63	518 58
Ventura Savings Bank, Ventura.....	134,619 96	1,346 20
Bank of Visalia, Visalia.....	89,211 35	892 12
Citizens Bank of Visalia, Visalia.....	50,960 64	509 60
Producers Savings Bank, Visalia.....	41,368 37	413 68
Visalia Savings Bank, Visalia.....	92,967 24	929 68
San Ramon Valley Bank, Walnut Creek.....	86,407 62	864 08
Bank of Alex Brown, Walnut Grove.....	66,217 74	662 18
Bank of Wasco, Wasco.....	26,374 31	263 74
Bank of Watsonville, Watsonville.....	187,628 82	1,876 28
Pajaro Valley Savings Bank, Watsonville.....	85,053 29	850 54
Watsonville Savings Bank, Watsonville.....	72,811 32	728 12
Trinity County Bank, Weaverville.....	29,236 75	292 36
Farmers Bank of Wheatland, Wheatland.....	45,668 30	456 68
Home Savings Bank of Whittier, Whittier.....	50,608 51	506 08
Whittier Savings Bank, Whittier.....	47,594 96	475 94
Bank of Williams, Williams.....	136,914 22	1,369 14
Bank of Willits, Willits.....	94,899 98	949 00
Bank of Willows, Willows.....	568,181 22	5,681 82
Glenn County Savings Bank, Willows.....	65,855 60	658 55
Citizens Bank of Winters, Winters.....	84,108 23	841 08
Savings Bank of Winters, Winters.....	35,018 20	350 18
Bank of Woodland, Woodland.....	1,317,231 88	13,172 32
Bank of Yolo, Woodland.....	473,075 01	4,730 76
Home Savings Bank of Woodland, Woodland.....	167,801 92	1,678 02
Yolo County Savings Bank, Woodland.....	243,058 40	2,430 58
First Savings Bank of Siskiyou County, Yreka.....	33,229 89	332 30
Siskiyou County Bank, Yreka.....	244,625 94	2,446 26
Savings Bank of Sutter County, Yuba City.....	40,341 59	403 42
Totals	\$88,496,229 91	\$884,962 02

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE T.

NATIONAL BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Alameda National Bank, Alameda	\$144,524 10	\$1,445 24
Citizens National Bank of Alameda, Alameda	110,377 77	1,103 78
First National Bank of Alhambra, Alhambra	50,483 90	504 84
The National Bank of Alhambra, Alhambra	33,681 33	336 82
First National Bank of Alturas, Alturas	97,229 24	972 50
Anaheim National Bank, The, Anaheim	50,897 60	508 98
First National Bank of Anaheim, Anaheim	102,036 91	1,020 33
First National Bank of Antioch, Antioch	25,700 00	257 00
First National Bank of Arcata, Arcata	50,000 00	500 00
First National Bank of Artesia, Artesia	33,572 81	335 72
First National Bank of Auburn, Auburn	15,821 63	158 22
First National Bank of Azusa, Azusa	73,535 25	735 36
United States National Bank of Azusa, Azusa	49,140 88	491 40
First National Bank of Bakersfield	314,737 30	3,147 38
National Bank of Bakersfield	86,000 00	830 00
First National Bank of Banning, Banning	40,749 45	407 50
Berkeley National Bank, Berkeley	175,791 56	1,757 92
First National Bank of Berkeley	330,796 19	3,307 96
First National Bank of Brawley	28,029 56	286 30
First National Bank of Burbank	27,064 71	276 64
Calexico National Bank	47,377 76	473 78
First National Bank of Calexico	28,964 35	289 64
Calistoga National Bank	31,908 73	319 08
Butte County National Bank, Chico	484,855 52	4,848 53
First National Bank of Chico	77,757 14	777 58
First National Bank, The, Chino	32,333 57	323 34
Claremont National Bank	24,950 00	249 50
First National Bank of Claremont	34,823 72	348 24
First National Bank, The, Clovis	21,180 33	211 80
First National Bank, The, Coachella	27,500 00	275 00
First National Bank of Coalinga	65,691 75	653 92
Colton National Bank	57,446 27	574 46
First National Bank of Colton	117,236 25	1,172 36
First National Bank of Colusa	77,522 83	775 22
First National Bank of Compton	76,355 23	763 56
First National Bank of Concord	27,650 97	276 50
First National Bank of Corcoran	53,550 94	535 50
Corona National Bank, Corona	29,318 12	293 18
First National Bank of Corona	69,229 80	692 50
Covina National Bank	62,777 28	627 78
First National Bank of Covina	122,155 94	1,221 56
First National Bank of Crows Landing	27,120 01	271 20
First National Bank of Cucamonga	49,808 65	498 08
First National Bank of Delano	42,500 00	425 00
First National Bank of Dinuba	54,522 92	545 22
United States National Bank of Dinuba	28,606 93	283 06
First National Bank of Dixon	47,500 00	475 00
First National Bank, The, Ducor	17,440 00	174 40
El Centro National Bank	42,347 61	423 48
First National Bank of El Centro	82,949 68	829 50
First National Bank of El Monte	53,178 71	531 78
First National Bank of Emeryville	32,322 31	323 22
Escondido National Bank	74,619 62	743 20
First National Bank of Escondido	56,311 50	568 12
First National Bank of Eureka	343,571 54	3,435 72
Citrus National Bank of Exeter, The	25,000 00	250 00
First National Bank of Exeter	41,250 00	412 50
First National Bank of Fort Bragg	63,007 50	630 08
First National Bank of Fowler	48,874 77	488 74
Fowler National Bank	50,517 11	505 18
Farmers National Bank of Fresno	578,100 46	5,781 00
First National Bank of Fresno	833,244 33	8,632 44
Fresno National Bank	494,555 13	4,945 56
Union National Bank of Fresno	260,975 18	2,609 76

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE T—Continued.

NATIONAL BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Fullerton.....	\$36,523 67	\$365 24
First National Bank of Fullerton	81,247 93	812 46
First National Bank of Gardena	52,279 14	522 50
First National Bank, The, Gilroy	27,500 00	275 00
First National Bank of Glendale	55,552 86	555 52
First National Bank of Glendora	30,635 23	306 66
Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Hanford.....	170,207 71	1,702 08
First National Bank of Hanford.....	297,577 65	2,975 78
Hanford National Bank	119,910 63	1,199 10
First National Bank of Hardwick	27,500 00	275 00
First National Bank of Hayward	33,592 68	335 92
First National Bank, Healdsburg	155,319 89	1,553 20
Healdsburg National Bank	70,883 13	708 89
First National Bank of Hollister	139,483 77	1,394 84
First National Bank of Hollywood	357 83	343 58
Hollywood National Bank	42,000 00	420 00
First National Bank of Holtville	73,441 21	734 42
First National Bank of Huntington Beach	32,005 45	326 96
First National Bank, Hynes	26,085 22	260 86
First National Bank of Imperial	84,603 05	846 04
First National Bank of Inglewood	67,216 12	672 16
Jamestown National Bank	25,655 81	253 59
Union National Bank, Jamestown	26,227 10	262 28
First National Bank of Kerman	41,484 08	414 84
First National Bank of Kingsburg	50,983 16	509 84
First National Bank of Laton	37,687 79	376 83
First National Bank of Lemoore	55,587 42	555 88
First National Bank of Lindsay	82,499 93	825 00
Lindsay National Bank	54,712 69	547 12
Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Livermore.....	58,408 29	584 08
First National Bank of Livermore	76,708 56	767 08
First National Bank of Lodi	112,313 77	1,123 14
City National Bank of Long Beach.....	110,393 53	1,103 94
Exchange National Bank of Long Beach.....	134,670 97	1,546 70
First National Bank of Long Beach	283,270 71	2,832 70
National Bank of Long Beach.....	284,499 08	2,845 00
First National Bank of Lordsburg.....	27,595 79	275 96
Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles.....	2,222,605 65	22,223 06
Commercial National Bank of Los Angeles.....	472,115 09	4,721 16
Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles.....	3,414,674 04	34,145 74
First National Bank of Los Angeles.....	4,008,998 16	40,089 93
Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles.....	1,618,775 19	16,187 76
National Bank of California, Los Angeles.....	720,937 57	7,209 88
Security National Bank of Los Angeles.....	533,836 04	5,338 36
United States National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles.....	302,684 46	3,026 84
First National Bank, Los Banos	31,542 22	315 42
First National Bank of Los Gatos	25,500 00	255 00
Commercial National Bank, Madera.....	90,149 03	901 50
First National Bank of Madera	55,700 51	557 60
First National Bank of Maricopa	24,767 82	247 68
First National Bank of Contra Costa County, Martinez.....	52,000 07	520 00
McCloud National Bank	72,617 43	726 18
First National Bank of McFarland.....	27,280 00	272 80
Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Merced.....	110,000 00	1,100 00
First National Bank of Merced	141,017 67	1,410 18
First National Bank of Modesto	248,447 25	2,484 48
American National Bank of Monrovia.....	60,000 00	600 00
First National Bank of Monrovia	144,166 96	1,441 66
First National Bank of Monterey	55,223 12	552 24
First National Bank, Mountain View	21,139 96	211 40
First National Bank of Napa	93,364 01	963 64
Peoples National Bank of National City.....	25,070 00	250 70
First National Bank of Newman	52,950 00	529 50
First National Bank of Oakdale	103,621 74	1,033 22

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE T—Continued.

NATIONAL BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
Central National Bank of Oakland.....	\$1,029,951 36	\$16,299 52
First National Bank of Oakland.....	459,340 68	4,593 40
First National Bank of Ocean Park.....	50,273 85	502 74
First National Bank of Ocean side.....	27,531 31	275 02
First National Bank of Ontario.....	169,119 40	1,691 24
Ontario National Bank.....	48,301 27	483 02
First National Bank of Orange.....	60,888 80	608 83
National Bank of Orange.....	148,246 52	1,482 46
First National Bank of Orland.....	35,000 00	350 00
The National Bank, Orosi.....	27,031 74	270 62
First National Bank of Oroville.....	85,120 72	851 20
Rideout Smith National Bank, Oroville.....	334,279 00	3,342 78
First National Bank of Oxnard.....	304,458 58	3,044 58
First National Bank of Palo Alto.....	45,274 97	452 74
First National Bank of Parlier.....	27,487 70	274 88
Crown City National Bank, Pasadena.....	131,167 45	1,311 68
First National Bank of Pasadena.....	327,539 17	3,275 40
National Bank of Commerce, Pasadena.....	112,054 23	1,123 54
Pasadena National Bank.....	233,520 40	2,335 20
Security National Bank, Pasadena.....	100,971 79	1,009 72
Union National Bank of Pasadena.....	234,789 53	2,347 90
First National Bank of Paso Robles.....	28,430 52	284 30
Petaluma National Bank.....	211,232 98	2,112 62
Sonoma County National Bank.....	549,316 90	5,493 16
Placencia National Bank.....	30,171 73	301 72
First National Bank of Pleasanton.....	25,343 57	253 44
American National Bank of Pomona.....	111,444 38	1,114 44
First National Bank of Pomona.....	318,280 29	3,182 80
First National Bank of Porterville.....	199,549 03	1,995 50
First National Bank of Puente.....	32,266 03	322 66
Red Bluff National Bank.....	99,803 00	998 02
Northern California National Bank of Redding.....	112,163 39	1,121 64
Redding National Bank.....	98,462 61	984 62
Citizens National Bank of Redlands.....	316,760 13	3,167 60
First National Bank of Redlands.....	234,188 52	2,341 88
Redlands National Bank.....	351,843 85	3,518 44
Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Redondo.....	62,553 28	625 56
First National Bank of Redondo.....	34,533 47	345 36
First National Bank of San Mateo County, Redwood City.....	298,816 21	2,988 16
First National Bank of Reedley.....	43,057 35	433 58
Reedley National Bank.....	43,088 15	430 88
First National Bank of Rialto.....	45,009 76	450 10
First National Bank of Richmond.....	99,489 48	994 90
First National Bank of Riverbank.....	27,500 00	275 00
First National Bank, Riverdale.....	26,592 27	265 92
Citizens National Bank of Riverside.....	311,868 30	3,118 68
First National Bank of Riverside.....	343,458 38	3,464 58
National Bank of Riverside.....	117,689 18	1,173 90
California National Bank of Sacramento.....	1,137,747 81	11,377 48
Capital National Bank of Sacramento.....	142,918 28	1,429 18
Fort Sutter National Bank, Sacramento.....	276,109 17	2,761 10
National Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, Sacramento.....	1,228,301 77	12,283 02
Carver National Bank of St. Helena.....	61,263 00	612 66
First National Bank of Salinas.....	180,200 00	1,802 00
Farmers Exchange National Bank, San Bernardino.....	137,554 95	1,375 54
San Bernardino National Bank.....	390,508 79	3,905 08
American National Bank of San Diego.....	371,656 52	3,716 56
First National Bank of San Diego.....	389,923 51	3,899 24
Marine National Bank of San Diego.....	135,327 59	1,353 28
Merchants National Bank of San Diego.....	612,698 78	6,126 98
Union National Bank of San Diego.....	241,316 18	2,413 16
United States National Bank of San Diego.....	98,119 67	981 20
First National Bank of San Dimas.....	72,305 18	723 06
First National Bank of San Fernando.....	24,412 54	244 12

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE T—Continued.

NATIONAL BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
San Fernando National Bank.....	\$27,674 21	\$276 74
American National Bank of San Francisco.....	1,436,772 92	14,367 72
Anglo and London Paris National Bank, San Francisco.....	5,653,946 51	56,659 46
Bank of California National Association, San Francisco.....	15,703,019 90	157,060 20
Crocker National Bank.....	5,081,856 39	50,818 56
First National Bank of San Francisco.....	4,817,903 33	48,179 04
Mercantile National Bank of San Francisco.....	3,134,071 47	31,340 72
Merehants National Bank, San Francisco.....	1,259,896 79	12,593 93
Seaboard National Bank, San Francisco.....	693,646 60	6,956 46
Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, San Francisco.....	10,412,488 28	104,124 88
First National Bank of Sanger.....	66,072 70	660 72
First National Bank of San Jacinto.....	131,850 39	1,318 50
First National Bank of San Jose.....	393,853 59	3,933 54
First National Bank of San Leandro.....	87,177 94	871 78
Union National Bank of San Luis Obispo.....	88,140 00	881 40
National Bank of San Mateo.....	55,788 28	557 88
First National Bank of San Pedro.....	68,632 39	685 32
Marin County National Bank, San Rafael.....	63,443 00	634 44
California National Bank, Santa Ana.....	123,349 31	1,233 50
Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Santa Ana.....	284,850 31	2,848 50
First National Bank of Santa Ana.....	578,061 76	5,780 62
First National Bank of Santa Barbara.....	211,537 88	2,115 28
Santa Barbara County National Bank, Santa Barbara.....	195,665 23	1,953 06
First National Bank of Santa Cruz.....	165,587 76	1,655 83
Santa Cruz County National Bank, Santa Cruz.....	227,885 99	2,278 33
First National Bank of Santa Maria.....	87,599 00	875 00
Merchants National Bank of Santa Monica.....	50,833 33	508 04
First National Bank of Santa Paula.....	193,550 93	1,935 59
Santa Rosa National Bank.....	199,119 86	1,991 29
First National Bank of Scotia.....	33,871 79	338 72
First National Bank of Sebastopol.....	97,689 87	976 99
First National Bank of Seceley.....	21,372 09	213 72
First National Bank of Selma.....	192,947 41	1,929 43
Selma National Bank.....	46,500 96	465 00
First National Bank of Sierra Madre.....	29,933 94	299 64
First National Bank, The, Sonoma.....	27,520 71	275 20
First National Bank of Sonora.....	135,181 53	1,351 82
Sonora National Bank.....	51,000 00	510 00
First National Bank of South Pasadena.....	28,606 58	283 03
First National Bank of Stockton.....	540,384 67	5,403 84
First National Bank of Suisun.....	111,513 37	1,115 14
First National Bank of Taft.....	20,638 56	203 38
First National Bank of Terra Bella.....	22,456 50	224 56
First National Bank of Torrance.....	30,672 04	303 72
First National Bank of Tropic.....	25,634 39	256 34
First National Bank of Tulare.....	129,192 32	1,291 92
National Bank of Tulare.....	113,512 77	1,135 12
First National Bank of Tustin.....	26,183 71	261 84
Commercial National Bank of Upland.....	61,605 00	616 06
First National Bank of Upland.....	33,685 15	336 83
First National Bank of Vaeaville.....	39,489 44	394 99
First National Bank of Vallejo.....	121,537 24	1,215 28
First National Bank, Van Nuys.....	48,808 95	488 08
First National Bank of Venice.....	53,299 50	533 06
First National Bank of Ventura.....	187,867 97	1,878 68
National Bank of Ventura.....	417,919 80	4,179 20
First National Bank of Visalia.....	169,350 15	1,693 50
National Bank of Visalia.....	350,112 55	3,501 12
First National Bank of Walnut Creek.....	27,500 00	275 00
Pajaro Valley National Bank, Watsonville.....	240,393 59	2,403 94
First National Bank of Weed.....	32,478 78	324 78
First National Bank of Whittier.....	131,368 58	1,313 68
Whittier National Bank.....	144,711 22	1,447 12
First National Bank of Willows.....	81,800 83	808 00

*Shown by cities in alphabetical order.

SCHEDULE T—Concluded.

NATIONAL BANKS.*

Taxed on capital stock values as of March 2, 1914.

	Assessed valuation bank stock	Tax
First National Bank of Wilmington.....	\$24,442 20	\$244 42
First National Bank of Winters.....	82,690 51	826 90
First National Bank of Woodlake.....	25,000 00	250 00
First National Bank of Woodland.....	139,082 43	1,390 82
First National Bank of Yuba City.....	101,757 81	1,017 58
Totals.....	\$94,591,573 48	\$945,915 76

SCHEDULE U.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Taxed on gross premiums year ending December 31, 1913.

	Net gross premiums taxed	Tax
Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	\$2,478 15	\$43 36
Ætna Accident and Liability Company, San Francisco.....	64,146 59	1,122 56
Ætna Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	879,635 99	15,393 62
Ætna Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	850,520 01	14,884 10
Alliance Assurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....		
Allianz Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	7,347 20	128 58
American Casualty Company, San Francisco.....	24,650 80	431 38
American Credit Indemnity Company, San Francisco.....	32,807 50	574 14
American National Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	1,460 20	25 56
American Surety Company, San Francisco.....	76,847 06	1,344 82
American Exchange Underwriters, New York.....	5,371 54	94 00
Atlas Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	198,526 69	3,260 44
At Underwriters Exchange, Chicago, Ill.	17,765 56	310 90
Austin Fire Insurance, San Francisco.....	27,472 12	480 76
British American Assurance Company, San Francisco.....	14,636 84	256 14
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	92,725 41	1,622 70
Butte County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Chico.....	1,498 06	26 22
Caledonian Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	153,007 95	2,677 64
California Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	239,703 51	3,661 30
California Accident Association, San Francisco.....	20,774 55	363 56
California State Life Insurance Company, Sacramento.....	338,369 83	5,921 48
California Pacific Title Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	106,883 00	1,532 74
Canton Insurance Office, Limited, San Francisco.....	150,951 85	2,641 64
Capital Fire Insurance Company, Sacramento.....	28,522 31	499 14
Casualty Company of America, San Francisco.....	31,114 31	544 50
Central Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	7,886 98	138 02
Century Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	18,051 46	315 90
Chicago Bonding and Surety Company, San Francisco.....	2,579 65	45 11
City Abstract and Title Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	14,088 00	246 54
City of New York Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	62,445 98	1,092 80
Columbian National Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	81,253 25	1,421 94
Commercial Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, San Francisco.....	10,660 84	186 56
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	203,183 11	3,555 70
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company (Texas), San Francisco.....	27,472 12	480 76
Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York, San Francisco.....	25,863 73	452 62
Concordia Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	75,240 19	1,316 70
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	242,117 99	4,237 06
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	9,749 44	170 62
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	236,224 54	4,133 94
Continental Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	456,105 20	7,961 84

SCHEDULE U—Continued.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Taxed on gross premiums year ending December 31, 1913.

	Net gross premiums taxed	Tax
Continental Casualty Company, San Francisco	\$138,064 96	\$2,416 14
Continental Life Insurance and Investment Company, Los Angeles	32,146 72	562 58
Employees Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, San Francisco	247,276 57	4,327 34
Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco	46,508 32	813 90
Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, San Francisco	1,939,132 43	33,934 82
Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Stanislaus County, Turlock	4,435 98	77 62
Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Fort Bragg	481 10	8 42
Farmers Mutual Protective Fire Insurance Company of San Joaquin County, Stockton	6,731 96	117 80
Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Yolo County, Woodland	5,020 69	87 86
Fidelity and Casualty Company, San Francisco	340,635 75	5,961 12
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, San Francisco	290,326 92	5,080 72
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco	1,233,2 8 21	15,440 10
First National Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	23,918 99	418 58
Fonciere Transports Insurance Company, San Francisco	37,983 10	664 70
Frankfort General Insurance Company, San Francisco	99,919 52	1,748 60
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, San Francisco	63,000 48	1,102 50
General Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco	11,733 60	205 34
German Alliance Insurance Company, San Francisco	26,353 03	461 18
German American Insurance Company, San Francisco	442,098 48	7,736 72
German Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	22,468 40	393 20
Germania Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	201,048 46	3,513 34
Glens Falls Insurance Company, San Francisco	84,012 71	1,470 22
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	169,542 52	2,967 00
Globe Indemnity Company, San Francisco	138,014 64	2,415 26
Great Eastern Casualty Company, San Francisco	18,728 02	327 74
Great Republic Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles	65,324 38	1,140 66
Great Western Accident Association, San Francisco	189 15	3 30
Guarantee Fund Life Association, Monrovia	30,019 73	525 34
Guardian Casualty and Guaranty Company, San Francisco	50,976 10	892 08
Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	6,095 75	106 68
Hanover Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	74,696 67	1,307 20
Hardware Merchants Inter-Insurers, Los Angeles	5,654 78	98 96
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	803,244 38	14,056 78
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, San Francisco	42,556 46	744 74
Hilmar Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Merced County, Hilmar, Cal.	1,239 17	21 68
Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah, San Francisco	24,737 67	432 90
Home Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	164,746 62	2,883 08
Humboldt County Fire Insurance Association, Ferndale	1,794 76	31 40
Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, San Francisco	11,755 57	205 72
Illinois Surety Company, San Francisco	9,978 68	174 62
Indemnity Exchange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Los Angeles	4,087 63	71 54
Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company, Santa Ana	9,622 07	168 38
Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company, San Francisco	5,931 97	103 80
Individual Underwriters, New York	11,843 69	207 26
Inter-Insurance Exchange of the Automobile Club of Southern California, Los Angeles	110,117 42	1,927 06
International Casualty Company, Spokane, Wash.	2,037 88	35 66
International Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	8,859 70	153 4
International Indemnity Company, Los Angeles	2,602 58	45 54
Lake County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Lakeport, Cal.	178 39	3 12
Law Union and Rock Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco	66,215 52	1,158 78

SCHEDULE U—Continued.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Taxed on gross premiums year ending December 31, 1913.

	Net gross premiums taxed	Tax
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, San Francisco	\$567,021 90	\$7,269 24
Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, San Francisco	12,313 11	215 48
London Assurance Corporation, San Francisco	417,271 02	7,302 24
London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, San Francisco	230,162 51	4,027 84
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	260,420 23	4,557 36
London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Company, San Francisco	39,441 09	600 22
Los Angeles County Mutual Fire Association, Los Angeles	17,463 45	305 62
Los Angeles Fire Insurance Company, Los Angeles	13,376 54	244 08
Los Angeles Title and Trust Company, Los Angeles	121,066 90	2,118 68
Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange, Seattle, Wash.	20,155 63	352 72
Manhattan Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	66,467 51	1,163 18
Mannheim Insurance Company, San Francisco	96,275 14	1,684 82
Marine Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco	15,459 77	270 54
Maritime Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco	41,417 58	724 80
Maryland Casualty Company, San Francisco	230,493 23	4,033 72
Maryland Motor Car Insurance Company, San Francisco	2,296 14	40 24
Masonic Mutual Accident Company, Los Angeles	2,993 50	52 38
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	197,075 80	3,445 82
Maturity Life Association, San Francisco	1,760 30	30 80
Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company, San Francisco	57,259 05	1,002 04
Merchants Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	16,503 59	288 82
Merchants Life Association, Los Angeles	6,652 33	116 42
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	2,273,094 04	37,359 14
Michigan Commercial Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	51,220 33	896 36
Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company	19,752 46	345 66
Midland Casualty Company, San Francisco	7,894 63	138 16
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	690,933 62	12,001 34
Mutual Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	1,835,215 50	27,451 90
Napa County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Napa	1,664 89	29 14
National Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	419,504 05	7,341 32
National Life Association, Des Moines, Iowa	5,794 88	101 42
National Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	180,216 93	3,153 78
National Life Insurance Company of U. S. A., Los Angeles	110,523 49	1,934 16
National Surety Company, San Francisco	154,503 53	2,693 24
Netherlands Fire and Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles	30,439 89	532 70
New Amsterdam Casualty Company, San Francisco	85,280 50	1,544 90
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	411,782 06	7,206 18
New World Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	7,214 05	126 24
New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, San Francisco	17,771 35	311 00
New York Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	2,638,280 39	46,169 90
New Zealand Insurance Company, San Francisco	283,766 87	2,972 94
Niagara Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	280,718 19	4,912 56
Nord Deutsche Insurance Company, San Francisco	6,404 07	112 08
North American Accident Insurance Company, San Francisco	67,343 56	1,178 60
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, San Francisco	346,683 44	6,066 96
North China Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco	34,233 22	599 08
Northern Assurance Company, Limited, San Francisco	282,771 12	4,948 50
Northwestern Fire and Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco	6,026 86	105 48
Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, San Francisco	132,003 71	2,310 06
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, San Francisco	1,155,643 07	20,223 76
Northwestern National Insurance Company, San Francisco	198,420 58	3,472 36
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, San Francisco	71,390 82	1,249 60
Oakland Title Insurance and Guaranty Company, Oakland	2,049 00	35 86
Occidental Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco	3,783 43	66 30
Occidental Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles	419,478 73	7,340 88
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, San Francisco	13,531 41	236 80
Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco	22,517 77	394 06
Orient Insurance Company, San Francisco	81,927 23	1,433 72
Orange County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Santa Ana, Cal.	4,268 60	74 70
Pacific Automobile Indemnity Exchange, Los Angeles	37,327 91	653 24

SCHEDULE U—Continued.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Taxed on gross premiums year ending December 31, 1913.

	Net gross premiums taxed	Tax
Pacific Coast Casualty Company, San Francisco.....	\$352,992 06	\$6,177 36
Pacific Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	53,319 00	933 08
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	2,095,201 98	23,735 52
Pacific Surety Company, San Francisco.....	245,240 05	4,180 42
Palatine Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	101,285 58	1,772 50
Patrons Mutual Fire Association of Tulare County, Tulare.....	1,060 84	18 56
Pelican Assurance Company, San Francisco.....	27,090 45	484 58
Peoples National Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	35,434 75	620 10
Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited.....	345,497 66	6,046 20
Phoenix Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	296,724 88	5,192 68
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	228,613 75	4,000 74
Preferred Accident Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	67,562 33	1,182 34
Property Underwriters Association, San Francisco.....	35,048 16	613 34
Providence Washington Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	183,460 90	3,210 56
Prudential Casualty Company.....	21,621 10	378 36
Prudential Insurance Company of America, San Francisco.....	1,028,183 08	17,993 20
Prussian National Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	154,417 74	2,702 30
Queen Insurance Company of America, San Francisco.....	347,333 95	6,078 34
Reliance Marine Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	6,492 78	113 62
Rhode Island Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	15,377 24	269 10
Rio Grande Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	11,120 45	194 60
Royal Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	685,669 65	6,072 16
Royal Indemnity Company, San Francisco.....	282,667 39	4,946 68
Sacramento County Patrons and Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Sacramento.....	4,254 77	74 46
San Bernardino County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Ontario.....	14,681 50	256 92
San Diego County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, San Diego.....	385 98	6 76
San Francisco Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	224,644 81	3,931 28
Santa Barbara County Farmers Mutual Fire Association, Santa Barbara, Cal.....	2,850 82	49 88
Santa Clara County Fire Insurance Company, San Jose.....	3,606 34	63 10
Scandinavian Mutual Protective Fire Insurance Association of Fresno County, Kingsburg, Cal.....	8,722 78	152 64
Sea Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	50,600 51	885 50
Security Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	100,094 42	1,751 64
Security Life Insurance Company of America, Los Angeles.....	18,080 47	316 40
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	154,496 53	2,703 68
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	304,734 94	5,332 86
Sonoma County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Santa Rosa, Cal.....	7,967 08	139 42
Southern States Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	12,774 75	223 56
Standard Fire Insurance Company.....	22,048 92	385 86
Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	75,882 99	1,327 06
Standard Title Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	31,442 99	550 26
State Assurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	13,532 37	237 16
Stuyvesant Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	48,239 30	844 18
Sun Insurance Office, San Francisco.....	255,122 90	4,464 66
Sunset Assurance Association, Santa Barbara.....	16,169 76	282 98
Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	95,487 76	1,671 04
Switzerland General Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	180,406 13	3,157 10
Teutonia Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	13,699 08	239 74
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	58,774 16	1,028 54
Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Los Angeles.....	251,432 92	4,370 66
Title Insurance and Guaranty Company, San Francisco.....	49,460 63	689 56
Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles.....	506,858 00	6,251 58
Travelers Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	747,885 17	13,088 00
Union Assurance Society, Limited, San Francisco.....	149,833 93	2,622 10
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited.....	89,912 88	1,573 48
Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	161,516 15	2,826 54
United Protective Life Association, Los Angeles.....	5,500 28	96 26
United States Casualty Company, San Francisco.....	26,184 29	458 22
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, San Francisco.....	423,718 07	7,415 08

SCHEDULE U—Continued.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Taxed on gross premiums year ending December 31, 1913.

	Net gross premiums taxed	Tax
Ventura County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Ventura.....	\$10,030 42	\$175 54
Vulcan Fire Insurance Company, Oakland, Cal.....	49,071 08	858 74
Westchester Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	115,148 10	2,015 10
West Coast Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	488,892 85	8,416 14
West Side Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Patterson, Cal.....	256 53	4 48
Western Assurance Company, San Francisco.....	132,303 76	2,315 32
Western Life and Accident Company, San Francisco.....	8,001 15	140 02
Western Indemnity Company, San Francisco.....	19,170 07	335 48
Western States Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	337,144 14	5,900 02
Yang-tsze Insurance Association, Limited, San Francisco.....	77,897 38	1,363 20
Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited, San Francisco.....	70,589 68	1,235 32
Los Angeles Title Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	12,174 08	213 04
New York Reciprocal Underwriters, New York.....	20,938 21	366 42
Agricultural Insurance Company.....	125,198 69	2,503 98
Alliance Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	106,421 74	2,128 44
American Automobile Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	35,715 19	734 30
American Central Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	148,586 68	2,971 74
American Druggists Fire Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	7,003 06	175 08
American and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	13,064 03	261 23
American Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	165,758 68	3,315 18
Arizona Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	6,133 52	122 68
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	1,109 74	22 20
Bankers Life Company, San Francisco.....	438,178 64	9,024 44
Boston Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	151,046 77	3,020 94
Caledonian American Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	4,078 65	81 58
Camden Fire Insurance Association, San Francisco.....	63,534 57	1,370 70
Citizens Insurance Company of Missouri, San Francisco.....	69,852 39	1,337 04
Citizens Insurance Company of West Virginia, San Francisco.....	9,912 84	198 26
Columbia Life and Trust Company, San Francisco.....	7,366 50	147 32
Columbia Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	2,433 12	48 66
Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	14,400 06	288 00
Commonwealth Bonding and Casualty Company, Los Angeles.....	30,488 55	609 78
Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	18,716 80	361 50
Dubuque Fire and Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	80,855 35	1,601 38
Equitable Surety Company, San Francisco.....	9,630 06	192 60
Federal Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	48,792 48	975 84
Federal Casualty Company, Los Angeles.....	12,104 15	242 08
Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	199,395 27	3,987 90
Fidelity Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	208,207 46	4,125 62
Fire Association of Philadelphia, San Francisco.....	182,484 07	3,649 68
Firemen's Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	112,879 75	2,257 60
Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	2,829 43	56 58
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	67,212 63	1,344 26
German American Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	9,962 68	199 26
German Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	44,559 10	891 18
Germania Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	31,215 24	624 30
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	64,493 68	1,289 88
Home Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	836,848 26	15,534 90
Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	55,347 57	1,106 96
Insurance Company of North America, San Francisco.....	436,545 75	8,730 92
Insurance Company of State of Pennsylvania, San Francisco.....	83,150 64	1,663 02
International Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	21,323 70	426 46
Inter-Ocean Life and Casualty Company, San Francisco.....	3,729 97	111 90
Loyal Protective Insurance Company, Santa Monica, Cal.....	7,707 72	154 16
Lumber Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	14,084 85	281 70
Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	8,815 71	176 30
Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	10,993 62	274 84
Masonic Protective Association, San Diego, Cal.....	8,734 00	174 68
Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	130,661 10	2,613 22
Medical Protective Company, Oakland, Cal.....	10,960 00	328 80
Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation, San Francisco.....	30,316 28	606 32
Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	58,489 22	1,154 68
Missouri State Life Insurance Company, Patton, Cal.....	52,388 98	1,047 78
National Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	125,056 51	2,501 12
National Casualty Company, San Francisco.....	31,829 42	636 58

SCHEDULE U—Concluded.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Taxed on gross premiums year ending December 31, 1913.

	Net gross premiums taxed	Tax
National Lumber Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	\$6,101 67	\$122 04
National Union Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	413,489 67	8,269 78
Newark Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	42,386 36	847 72
New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	51,609 84	1,032 20
New England Casualty Company, San Francisco.....	43,300 38	866 00
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	61,347 38	1,226 94
New Jersey Fidelity and Plate Glass Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	10,343 27	206 86
New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	77,900 92	1,558 02
North River Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	141,462 99	2,829 26
Northern Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	17,015 43	340 30
Old Colony Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	15,344 36	306 88
Oregon Fire Relief Association, Oakland.....	100 60	2 02
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	886,642 78	17,732 86
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	199,755 01	3,995 10
Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	7,368 52	147 36
Philadelphia Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	21,724 20	434 48
Pittsburg Life and Trust Company, San Francisco.....	84,859 37	1,697 18
Provident Life and Trust Company, San Francisco.....	323,199 66	6,464 00
Reliance Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	47,201 73	944 04
Reliance Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	60,697 29	1,213 94
Ridgely Protective Association, Fresno, Cal.....	17,770 00	355 40
Scranton Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles.....	28,607 37	572 14
Southwestern Surety and Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	239,462 45	4,789 24
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	350,343 48	7,006 86
Standard Accident Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	80,653 62	1,613 08
Standard Life Insurance Company of America, San Francisco.....	3,704 11	74 08
State Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	114,830 65	3,444 92
Sterling Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	9,335 61	280 06
Subscribers at United States Lloyds, San Francisco.....	90,349 98	1,770 42
Title Guaranty and Surety Company, San Francisco.....	46,290 25	925 80
Union Central Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	351,447 95	8,786 20
United Firemen's Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	44,505 12	890 10
United States Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	72,864 49	1,457 28
United States Health and Accident Company, San Francisco.....	16,646 53	332 92
Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	36,448 16	728 96
American Bonding Company, San Francisco.....	25,967 88	454 44
Employers Indemnity Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.....	18,632 12	326 06
Lumber Manufacturers Inter-Insurers, New York.....	2,070 35	36 24
Vulcan Insurance Company, San Francisco.....	868 38	15 20
Western Casualty and Guaranty Company, San Francisco.....	56,994 06	997 40
Western Mortgage and Guaranty Company, San Francisco.....	2,122 85	37 16
Totals	\$47,496,806 28	\$813,941 34

Bulletin
OF
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Proceedings of Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Conventions

of

COUNTY ASSESSORS' ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

Including Papers read on Tax Law and Administration

WHEREAS, Since our last convention our associate member, Honorable Alfred Bourne Nye, State Controller, has departed this life.

WHEREAS, We wish to testify to the true worth of the deceased: His make-up was that of the true gentleman, a firm believer in all that was correct in the social walks of life and in the administration of the many public duties which were cast upon him by the civil laws; a man beloved by all who were fortunate in his acquaintance and by all who were thrown in contact with him in social and business life.

We mourn the death of Mr. Nye. California has lost an able official, and this association, and the people generally, have lost a tried and true friend; therefore,

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this association and a copy be furnished the widow of the deceased.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
ED. J. KAY,
T. M. EBY,
Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY ASSESSORS' ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA, IN TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Held at Jackson. Amador County, November, 1913.

Geo. P. Cummings, *President*, Fresno. Thos. M. Robinson, *Secretary*, Deputy Alameda County.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the County Assessors' Association of California, was held in the city of Jackson, Tuesday, November 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1913.

At 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, November 4, 1913, the association convened in St. Rocco Theatre, Jackson, Amador County.

President Geo. P. Cummings called upon Clarence E. Jarvis, who after a few remarks, introduced Hon. W. J. McGee, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, who welcomed the assessors and members of the association to Jackson.

Response by Geo. P. Cummings, President.

ROLL CALL.

On roll call, the following answered to their names:

Clarence E. Jarvis and wife, Amador County; W. M. Nuner and wife, Calaveras County; Geo. O. Meese and wife, Contra Costa County; Geo. Reiber and wife, El Dorado County; Geo. P. Cummings, Fresno County; W. M. Weaver, Imperial County; Geo. W. Murray, Kings County; Ed. W. Hopkins, Los Angeles County; P. H. Cochrane, Marin County; F. A. Bondshu, Mariposa County; Robert Corlett and wife, Napa County; James Sleeper, Orange County; Ed. J. Kay, Sacramento County; M. M. Moulton, San Diego County; John Ginty, San Francisco County; Wm. A. Horton and wife, Santa Cruz County; M. D. Lack and wife, Shasta County; Ed. E. Long and wife, Solano County; Geo. A. Threlfall and wife, Stanislaus County; C. E. McQuaid, Sutter County.

Chief Deputies and Deputies.

Geo. A. Gordon, Amador County; J. C. Hanna, Contra Costa County; N. S. Dabert, Contra Costa County; Thos. M. Robinson, Alameda County; B. F. Hillhouse, Yolo County.

State Board of Equalization.

Edw. Rolkin, John Mitchell, R. E. Collins and wife, Thos. M. Eby, Secretary; John S. Chambers, State Controller.

Honorary Members.

H. J. Squires, City Assessor of Berkeley; A. O. Adams, Tax Agent; W. V. Hill, Tax Agent; Frank Mattison, Tax Agent; Wm. H. Kline, Tax Agent; E. B. Davis and wife, Tax Agent; Alex. Brown, Manager, Anti-single Tax Association; Geo. E. Mitchell, Tax Agent; E. A. DeCamp, Tax Agent.

On motion, State Controller John S. Chambers, Assistant United States Treasurer W. J. McGee and Dr. W. G. Eggleston, member Home Rule in Taxation, were made honorary members.

MINUTES.

As the regular minutes of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Assessors' Association were printed in the report of the State Board of Equalization, the reading of same was dispensed with.

Communications and telegrams were received, read and filed as follows:

From A. L. Cowell, Field Secretary for Panama-Pacific International Exposition, inviting the association to meet in the city of San Francisco during the Fair year, 1915.

From E. R. Alvord, Mayor of Merced, L. G. Wordin, President Chamber of Commerce, and C. E. Kocher, President Merchants' Exchange, inviting the association to meet in the city of Merced in 1914, also three telegrams to the same effect.

The following named sent letters of regret for not being able to attend this session of the convention: A. E. Parish, Assessor Kings County, Washington; Alfred Sutro; T. E. Bevan, Assessor of Yuba County; J. H. Hollister, Assessor San Luis Obispo County; D. E. Mulkey, Assessor Modoc County; C. F. Horner, Assessor Alameda County; T. C. Cogan, honorary member; N. W. Thompson, member Senate; H. L. Foster, honorary member; B. B. Gregory, honorary member; J. Fred Traggarth, honorary member; C. F. Bonner, Assessor Madera County; A. E. Morton, Assessor Butte County; F. A. Waters, honorary member; Chas. E. Jewett, honorary member; Jno. W. Moore, Assessor San Joaquin County; Edw. Haynes, honorary member and City Assessor of Sacramento; John A. Britton, honorary member; W. H. Gibson, Assessor Mendocino County; F. P. Meserve, Assessor San Bernardino County; W. F. Montague, Assessor Riverside County; H. E. Harrison, Assessor Yolo County; Alex. McCabe, Secretary to Governor H. W. Johnson, for the Governor; Fred H. Merritt, Assessor Lake County; C. D. Hayward, Assessor San Mateo County.

RAILROAD FARE.

Letters from Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad companies granting one and one third rates if fifty or more are in attendance at the convention, read.

The president called upon John S. Chambers, State Controller, for a few remarks. Mr. Chambers responded and thanked the convention for the honor of being made a member of the association.

On motion of Alex. Brown, it was duly seconded and carried, that when this convention adjourn, that it do so out of respect for A. B. Nye, State Controller, deceased, who was a valuable member of this association and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to prepare and present to this association before adjournment suitable resolutions of respect on his death.

Thereupon the Chair named as such committee, Alex. Brown, T. M. Eby and Ed J. Kay.

The following motion was presented by Mr. John Ginty, Assessor of San Francisco, which was discussed at some length by Assessors Jarvis, Bondshu, Corlett and Cummings.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to investigate the law and see if it is necessary to amend the constitution of the state so that in case of any legislation or constitutional law be adopted that would reduce the compensation of the assessor during his elective term of office by

abolishing of commissions heretofore received by the assessor; and if a constitutional amendment is necessary, then to prepare an initiative amendment to the constitution of the state to meet the situation, and that a copy of such be sent to each assessor so that proper signatures could be secured to place the amendment on the ballot at the next election.

Thereupon the Chair appointed a committee to draft such an amendment—Ginty, Bondshu, Weaver and Eby.

Mr. Jarvis called the attention of the convention to the contemplated auto trip to Electra to view the great dam and electric engineering works, where a lunch would be served, and that on return the deep mines would be visited.

On motion, a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

Mr. John Mitchell was called upon and read a paper on National Tax Association. After conclusion of reading his paper, Mr. Mitchell was asked many questions regarding it, which, in answering gave much added information on the subject. (This paper, as well as all others presented to the convention, appears elsewhere in this bulletin.)

Mr. John Ginty read a communication regarding the meeting of the National Tax Association as to their contemplated meeting during the year 1915 in California, which would possibly be held in San Francisco and on the grounds of the exposition, where a large building is in course of construction for the purpose of holding conventions.

Dr. W. G. Eggleston presented and read a paper on "Home Rule in Taxation." Many questions were propounded and answered which gave much light on the subject.

Announcement was made that the Women's Improvement Club of Jackson will entertain all visiting ladies in their hall and same will be open at all times to the ladies as a rest room during their sojourn in Jackson.

The Women's Improvement Club held a reception to the visiting ladies at Masonic Hall; an elaborate program had been arranged for the occasion; the hall was beautifully and artistically decorated for the occasion.

A recess was taken until Wednesday morning, November 5, 1913, at 10 a. m.

Monday night, after the arrival of the assessors, a public reception was given in the St. Rocco dance hall, during which punch was served by members of the Women's Improvement Club and a short but pleasing program rendered. The decoration was most elaborate. The walls were completely covered with ferns; trees rose from the floor at pleasing intervals and the lights were hung with green boughs. The rustic benches tastefully arranged gave the place the appearance of a veritable park. The program follows:

Selection by orchestra.

Address by Clarence E. Jarvis, Assessor of Amador County.

Address by G. P. Cummings, Assessor of Fresno County, President of the association.

Selections by the orchestra.

Vocal solo, Hoit Vicini.

Violin solo, Billie Fendicott.

Vocal solo, Mrs. E. Thompson.

Vocal solo, M. J. O'Connor.

Selection by orchestra.

Wednesday, November 5, 1913.

The convention was called to order at 10 a. m., President Geo. P. Cummings in the chair.

Members coming in after roll call yesterday were marked present.

The president called the attention of the members to the invitation to take an auto trip to Electra November 6th, as extensive preparations had been made for the entertainment; lunch would be served, compliments of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and returning, a visit will be made to the various great gold mines of this district.

Prof. Carl C. Plehn was presented and read a paper, subject "Currency Bill." This paper proved to be very instructive as well as interesting.

Assessor Clarence E. Jarvis presented and read a paper, subject, "State Automobile Tax," as set forth in bill adopted at the last session of the state legislature. Following the reading, the subject was discussed at some length.

It was announced that the ladies would be entertained by the Women's Improvement Club of Sutter Creek from 2 to 5 o'clock this afternoon:

That at 6:10 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Rolkin will tender a banquet to the members of the association and their guests:

That all are invited to attend the Pioneer dance as announced on the program.

Recess taken until 2 p. m.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. and regular order of business resumed.

Mr. Alex. Brown, manager of the California State Tax Association, presented and read a paper, subject, "Tax Associations." This paper was discussed by several members of the association.

On motion of Assessor Ed W. Hopkins of Los Angeles County, duly seconded and carried, that this association endorse this formation of tax associations throughout the State of California.

Assessor F. A. Bondshu of Mariposa County presented and read a paper, subject, "Public Opinion of Assessments." This paper was greatly appreciated and discussed.

The committee heretofore appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Controller A. B. Nye, reported, and the resolution was read and unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

Geo. E. Mitchell presented and read a paper, subject, "Income Tax." This paper was very interesting and gave much needed information on the subject.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Legislative Committee reported verbally that all members keep fully informed as to all bills effecting changes in the state revenue laws proposed at the last meeting of the state legislature; that copies of all bills introduced were mailed to each assessor; that the committee behind it had done some efficient work and was constantly in attendance in the legislature; that the committee had incurred an expense of \$105.20 and recommended that an assessment be levied upon each assessor to meet this expense.

On motion of Ed J. Kay, chairman of Ways and Means Committee, that an assessment of \$2.00 be levied on each assessor to meet this expense—motion duly seconded and carried.

The Committee on Program and Order of Business reported that the program had been printed and distributed to each member of the association.

Assessor Geo. W. Murray, Treasurer, filed his report as follows:

Treasurer's Report of County Assessors' Association of California for Year Ending November 4, 1913.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Dec. 10, 1912-----	\$62 23
Received from assessments during year-----	215 00
	<hr/>
Total on hand and received-----	\$277 23

Disbursements.

Dec. 13, 1912, C. E. Jarvis, printing, envelopes and stamps-----	\$10 50
Apr. 1, 1913, Frank Mattison, on account for services as legislative agent -----	200 00
	<hr/>
Total disbursements -----	\$210 50

Summary.

Total receipts -----	\$277 23
Total disbursements -----	210 50
	<hr/>
Balance on hand November 4, 1913-----	\$66 73

GEO. W. MURRAY, Treasurer.

Deputy Assessor Chas. O. King of Santa Clara presented and read a paper, subject, "The Elimination of Fraudulent Land Subdivisions."

President Geo. P. Cummings at this time thanked the association for the honor conferred upon him as president of the association for the term just about to close.

He also, in behalf of the association, thanked those who had presented papers for instruction and entertainment of the association.

Also, he extended thanks to all those who had in any way made their meeting a success, by entertainment or otherwise.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were nominated and elected for the ensuing term:

President, Assessor Ed W. Hopkins of Los Angeles County; vice-president, Assessor E. E. Long of Solano County; secretary, Assistant Assessor Thos. M. Robinson of Alameda County; treasurer, Assessor Geo. W. Murray of Kings County.

PLACE OF MEETING.

Thirteenth Annual Convention Assessors' Association, State of California.

The city of Merced was unanimously chosen as the next meeting place of the association.

DATE OF MEETING.

On motion, the date of meeting was left to the president of the association, but that same be held about September 1, 1914, or after the November election.

President Hopkins thanked the association for the honor conferred upon him, and named the following committees:

Legislative.

Ed J. Kay, *Chairman*.

M. D. Laek	C. E. Jarvis
H. C. Schroeder	P. H. Cochrane
C. F. Bonner	Clio L. Lloyd.

Ways and Means.

M. M. Moulton, *Chairman*.

Geo. O. Meese	G. P. Cummings
H. E. Harrison	James Sleeper
C. F. Horner	W. A. Horton

Executive.

John Ginty, *Chairman*.

W. M. Nuner	Jas. P. Berry
Edith A. Coons	W. M. Weaver
Robert Corlett	Geo. Reiber

Program and Order of Business.

A. G. Clough, *Chairman*.

F. A. Bondshu	E. E. Long
C. D. Hayward	J. W. Moore
J. B. Ryan	A. E. Morton

There being no further business to come before the association, it was, on motion, adjourned.

NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION.

By HON. JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman State Board of Equalization.

Some two months ago Governor Johnson appointed me the delegate from California to attend the conference of the National Tax Association to be held October 23d to 25th this year at Buffalo, N. Y.

In 1907 there was held at Columbus, Ohio, the first National Tax Conference, under the auspices of the National Tax Association. Delegates to the conference were appointees of the governors of the different states, or representatives of colleges and universities which maintain regular courses in economics or public finance. Annually, since 1907, there has been a similar conference held in the different years at Toronto, Ont., Louisville, Ky., Milwaukee, Wis., Richmond, Va., Des Moines, Iowa, and this year at Buffalo, N. Y. Nearly every state has been represented at one or more of the meetings, but this is the first time California has had representation. Each conference is a law unto itself, and conducts its affairs as it sees fit.

All the conferences and also the National Tax Association, which calls them, strictly examine into questions relating to state and local taxation and do not concern themselves at all with questions of taxation of the general government. The proceedings of each conference

have been published in a volume entitled "State and Local Taxation," and the six volumes already in print constitute the most complete and best publications there are relating at once to the theory and practice of taxation in the American states. No subject is of more vital and personal importance to all citizens and taxpayers at the present time than the proper solution of the vexed problem of how to secure, efficiently and equitably, the revenue needed to defray state and local expenditures. Public expenditures are everywhere increasing enormously and the need of careful, scientific and accurate study of ways and means for providing the necessary revenue is apparent. In many states existing laws enacted long ago under far different conditions, are found in many cases to be inadequate to meet present conditions fairly and equitably, and in consequence much thought is being given to the problem by the legislatures, special commissions, and executives. The association furnishes a practical agency for adequately meeting the situation. Under its auspices representatives from all the various states meet, when addresses are delivered upon various topics by students of economic problems, administrators, representative taxpayers and experienced investigators. Thus careful consideration is assured with the opportunity to compare conditions in widely separated locations, and note the effect of the operation of various forms of legislation designed to cure existing evils, free from local or political influences. A great advantage, also, is the opportunity for practical discussion by public officials charged with the duties of administration and by the taxpayers, as such, who are free to express their views and to receive full and fair discussion thereof.

There has been for many years an intelligent study and criticism of the various forms of taxation in the several states relating to public service and private corporations, insurance companies, banks, etc.—a careful and searching investigation and analysis of the general property tax and of the causes which have led to its almost complete failure everywhere in the United States. The information gathered and the studies made are of great value to every state which desires to increase the justice and the equality of its tax burdens. As I have already stated, the men who have attended and taken part in the sessions of the national tax conferences are experts in the field of taxation. The continued and earnest deliberations of such men is a good thing, and in my judgment California ought never to be unrepresented in the annual tax conferences, so that we may thus know of current thought and tendencies in matters of state and local taxation. In the administration of our own laws and the performance of our duties we would find it of constant advantage to have a personal acquaintance with officials of other states, with many of whom we are obliged frequently to communicate, and whose rulings and procedure we must observe.

The Seventh Annual Conference just held in Buffalo was welcomed to the city by Mayor Fuhrman and President Schurman of Cornell University. President Schurman, in the course of his speech, declared that the rising tide of taxation must be checked, for it had become portentous, if not alarming; that the conference was composed of men who occupy a high position on the one hand as scholars and thinkers, and, on the other hand, as practical administrators in the field of taxation—the men to whom the states and municipalities must look for guidance in solving this urgent and important problem. That the

country was now demanding the services of the expert as well as the practical man. In short, he said that the age of the expert had arrived and that no function of government is more potent and vital than the taxing power.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to undertake here to enumerate the papers presented at the conference, but some of the papers read were more than interesting and instructive. One paper that would have been enjoyed by this convention was one entitled, "Term, Salary and Method of Selecting Assessors." In some states, as you may know, the assessors are appointed by the state tax commission and are under their control and are appointed for a term of three or four months each year. In a paper entitled "Equalization Boards, Methods and Possibilities," I was much surprised to hear myself quoted from the paper read before this convention last year on valuations. Another paper entitled, "The Somers System," was read, and I have had some seventy-five copies of the proposed system mailed here to Mr. Jarvis, so that you each could have a copy of this paper. The system did not meet with approval of the conference and Mr. Pleydell, of New York, made a long speech against it and demonstrated with charts the weak points of the system, and it had few supporters, if any.

Perhaps the paper that created the most stir was the one entitled "New York's Needs," by E. E. Woodbury, former chairman state Board Tax Commission of New York State. Among other things, he said: "We are today in New York confronted with a condition of state and municipal extravagance which is at once unwarranted, startling and dangerous. The aggregate of our taxes are mounting higher and higher year by year, and our bonded indebtedness, mortgaging the future, is increasing at an enormous rate, some of the securities having paid as high as one per cent per month." He said that the present day expenditures were extravagant and excessive; that the rate of increase in taxes was five times greater than the increase in population. The funded debt of New York City on July 31, 1913, was \$1,337,673,000, a total increase in four years of 45 per cent. During the four years past the value of real property increased 17.62 per cent, and the tax value of personal property decreased 26.59 per cent. He quoted Judge McCall (the candidate for Mayor on the Tammany ticket) who said that if a halt is not called the owners of real estate may contemplate the coming of the hour when confiscation is at hand. Real estate is now assessed at its full value in New York City. The same tendencies to extravagance prevail in most cities of the state. The total assessed value of property in the state was \$11,101,778,000, the percentage of assessed real property was 96 per cent, and the percentage of personal property 4 per cent, and the personal property assessed is growing smaller every year. Mr. Woodbury went quite extensively into figures and showed that in New York state that about \$10,000,000,000 of personal property was not taxed at all. In regard to the Mortgage Tax Law, Mr. Woodbury said:

The *least* that we can ask or recommend in respect of the mortgage tax law is that it be so amended as to be just and equitable as between individuals and corporations. As respects property the mortgage tax law is an exemption rather than a taxing law. It is a tax upon a privilege—the right to record—measured by the amount secured. Its imposition carries no obligation to record the mortgage. This is left entirely optional with the mortgagor; but recording usually follows as

a matter of self-interest and protection. The rate of the recording tax is 50 cents on each \$100 secured or major part thereof—the equivalent of five mills on the dollar. The present law became effective July 1, 1906, and superseded a law in force for one year preceding, known as the Mortgage Tax Law of 1905, which imposed an *annual* tax of five mills on each dollar secured by mortgage upon real property. The act of 1905 was a law *taxing* mortgages and the present law is a *recording* tax. Upon payment of the recording tax, under the present law, the mortgage and the debt secured thereby is exempted from taxation for all time. The mortgage running one year, or less, pays the same tax as the mortgage running fifty years or more. The holder of the individual mortgage with an average life of five years pays this tax at the end of each five-year period when reinvestment occurs, or ten times in fifty years as against one payment by the fifty-year corporate trust mortgage, or four times in twenty years, which I have taken as the average life of corporate trust mortgages.

The exemption of mortgages from taxation should not extend for a period longer than five years (the average life of the individual mortgage), and at the end of that period they should be required to pay a tax of five mills on each dollar outstanding, or be subject to taxation in some other form. Let us see what would be the result if we should impose this tax on unpaid amounts secured by mortgage at the end of each five-year period.

The five-year average life mortgage pays anyway on reinvestment a new recording tax.

The average amount secured by outstanding mortgages, as I have estimated, is six billion dollars, and two thirds of this amount, four billion dollars, is represented by corporate trust mortgages having an average life of twenty years or more. At the end of each five-year period the tax on this amount at five mills on each dollar would amount to twenty million dollars, or an average for the five-year period of four million dollars annually, and would be in addition to the initial recording tax collected. This would materially increase the state and local revenues, relieve the burdens upon real estate in a small measure and eliminate the present discrimination existing in favor of corporate trust mortgages against the holders of individual mortgages.

The much heralded Secured Debt Law was handled without gloves, and among other things he said:

The secured debt law imposes no tax, but extends a privilege to the owners of a certain class of bonds and other investment securities of paying tax of one half per centum on the face value thereof and secure complete exemption forever. The only inducement for a person to pay this tax is that he is being or is liable to be taxed thereon. So long as he is in no danger, there is no occasion to pay, but as soon as danger arises he is given, under this law, a safe haven of refuge to escape taxation for all time by the payment of a nominal amount. This is not taxation. It is exemption. The report of the New York Tax Department, to which I have been referring, says: "Practically all the revenue under the secured debt law has been paid into the New York office of the State Comptroller and presumably has been paid by residents of the city of New York." I have no reason to doubt this statement, nor do I doubt that it has been a great boon and comfort to many wealthy men in that city to secure this relief from taxation at so small a cost. But what of the real estate owners in New York who are paying more than three and one half times this amount of taxes annually and who must continue to do so probably for all time? Are they satisfied? Is it just to them? Will they submit to it? Can you keep piling the burdens of taxation upon them and relieve this class of property from taxation? These are questions which will sooner or later have to be answered and if I mistake not, the answer will be in the negative. We are told that this is a new source of revenue. I fail to follow the reasoning. I can see that it is a new resourceful exemption, but the source is always the same—the ownership of these bonds and securities by taxable persons of the community. It may be true, as

claimed, that we have, up to the present time, derived more revenue from these bonds and securities under this law than we would have obtained under the old law, but even if that is so, it does not establish that the law is right or justified, because, after all, the fundamental question is whether it fairly measures the amount of tax which this class of property should pay as compared with the amount paid by other property. I venture to say that, as a rule, the owners of these bonds and other securities are just as able to pay a reasonable tax thereon as most of the owners of real estate, and I can conceive of no just reason why they should not be required to do so.

I do not believe that any one will seriously contend that this law reaches more than a small fraction of the property which is, optionally, subject to its provisions, a small fraction of the bonds and other investment securities subject to its provisions which are included in the estimate of over three billion, six hundred million of bonds and credits, exclusively of those secured by mortgages in the state, shown in the New York Tax Department report.

One of the principal arguments advanced by the advocates of the present mortgage recording tax law as a reason for supplanting the annual mortgage tax law of 1905 was that to exempt from taxation debts secured by mortgages upon real property in the state would encourage investments in this class of securities; would encourage dealings in real property; would encourage improvements thereon, and thereby enhance the wealth and general prosperity of the state. If we assume this argument to be sound and as constituting sufficient reason for establishing a policy of the practical exemption from taxation of moneys invested in mortgage securities in this state, then the converse of the proposition would seem to hold good. That where moneys are invested in mortgages upon real property situated wholly without the state, the exemption should not be granted, because, first, it does not tend to advance the prosperity of our state, but, on the contrary, tends in an opposite direction, and, second, it tends to withdraw moneys from the state for investment in foreign mortgages whenever a higher rate of return can be obtained. Now these investments in foreign mortgage securities are placed upon a par with, and receive the same advantage by way of exemption from taxation as do mortgage investments in this state. I believe this to be contrary to good state policy and a betrayal of the real estate interests in this state.

The tax under this law should be made an annual one—not necessarily at the rate fixed, but at some rate which is deemed fair and just, and its payment made mandatory. And I would apply the same general treatment to all other forms of credits now taxable under the general property tax law, varying the administration features, where necessary, to accomplish the result. Otherwise, the law should be repealed. This would require the owner to make out a list of the securities and credits owned by him, and file the same with the proper designated official who is to fix the tax, according to the rate prescribed by statute. I am aware that the cry will at once go up, in opposition to a listing plan or requirement, that it is inquisitorial in character; but we have the system, and have operated under it for years, as affecting corporations made up of individuals, and will soon be preparing lists, under the Federal Income Statute, of the most inquisitorial nature.

It is an anomalous condition of our taxing system that we subject properties of varying character to taxation, and require our taxing officials to value them for taxation purposes, and, at the same time deprive these officials of the power to obtain information from practically the only source from which it can be obtained—the owner. In reality there is no difference in principle between requiring an owner to furnish a list of his securities and credits and in requiring him to furnish a statement of the true consideration paid for his real estate which is now being advocated by many of those who oppose a listing of securities.

I have quoted fully on these two subjects because I believe Mr. Woodbury's reasons are sound and worthy of consideration by the members of this convention.

New York State has an income from various sources of some forty millions. The corporation tax amounts to some ten millions. In-

heritance tax comes to ten millions. Stock transfer to nearly five millions. Miscellaneous sources, some three millions. Mortgage tax, two millions, and the excise tax, about nine millions, five hundred thousand, making a total of about forty millions annually. This year an ad valorem tax was levied, which raised about ten millions more, and I was told on good authority that it was absolutely unnecessary. All corporation taxes are levied and collected by the Comptroller. The excise tax is under the control of the Excise Commissioner. The principal work of the Tax Commission is to place a value on special privileges and sit as a board of equalization.

One of the most interesting and profitable discussions came under the head of "Reports from Public Officials on Progress Accomplished since 1912 Conference." Reports were read from many states and California's progress was duly reported in a paper by the delegate from this state. There are many things that would be of interest to this convention that I should like to discuss, but time forbids. There are many things that I have learned that may result in benefit to California. Let us hope so.

On my way to the convention, and while in the East, I took the opportunity to visit many states and to call on the taxing officials. I found out all I could about the working of their tax systems. I was most cordially received and shown everything there was to see. The intent of my study was to hunt out, if possible, ideas and methods that might be adopted with advantage in California; to find out all the new and progressive ideas and methods. I did find out many things, of which you may hear more later. Among the states particularly visited were Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. After all is said and done, I feel that California, while it may learn many things from the East, is to be congratulated as being far in the vanguard of tax theory and administration. This is the only state in the union that has complete and *successful* separation of state from local taxation. Our state taxes compared well with the best in the East. In every instance they seemed to me to be more effective and more equitable. The great corporations here are out of politics, so far as their taxes are concerned, as well as in other respects, while that is not the case in many other states. Our local system under the county assessors is far more effective than that in the eastern states. Here the office of assessor is one of dignity and esteem, and the assessor regards his work with pride. It is far different in other states, where the assessors are elected yearly or appointed and have small districts, little pay, and where they devote but a few months to the work, attending at the same time to their own private affairs. Why, in some states the assessor is not even eligible for reelection, a device which insures that he will take but little interest in his work. The resulting inequalities are truly shocking. During one of the discussions the president of the tax commission from Denver, Colorado, said:

One of the best things that has come to my attention recently is the fact that in San Francisco, California, the assessor receives a salary of eight thousand a year, while the most paid the county officers is four thousand.

They seemed to think this most remarkable, and the speaker was roundly applauded.

So, in nearly every way California leads. Nevertheless, we can not afford to stand still, to go to sleep. Eastern states are alive to the need of tax reform. They are working hard to secure better conditions. If we want to stay in the lead we shall have to work and to watch what others are doing. We may be better off than others, but that does not mean that we are perfect. There is work to do, much work to do, both in matters of state and of local taxation. We must stay in the vanguard and continue to show the effete East the way.

THE ELIMINATION OF FRAUDULENT LAND SUBDIVISIONS.

By CHARLES O. KING, Deputy Assessor Santa Clara County.

This is a subject that should seriously demand the attention of every assessor in this state, and through the assessors in this convention here assembled, provide ways and means by which the persistent and constantly increasing fraudulent subdivisions of land now and for years past, foisted upon the public, be forever eliminated in California.

For many years past, in nearly every prominent county in this state, scores of worthless and fraudulent land subdivisions have been foisted upon the investing public, most of them having no pecuniary value whatever to the purchaser, and launched under the present ineffectual laws governing the method of subdivision and reordination of the maps and plats of the same.

Worthless tracts of almost inaccessible lands have been "subdivided" and platted under various high-sounding names, the "subdivisions" allowed reordination, fraudulent corporations organized and the lands sold in twenty-five or fifty-foot frontage lots, or small subdivisions as a "park," or under some other alluring title, often as an "addition" to some well known town or city, when in fact they are miles away from any desirable location, either in city or country.

This detestable method of land swindling is still pursuing its unobstructed way in many portions of this state. Misleading and oftentimes dishonest circulars and letters are sent broadcast over the land to capture the investing public, and to swell the ill-gotten gains of professional promoters in this nefarious business.

It would seem to me that the time has come in this state to put a quietus upon this class of land operations, and that this convention of assessors should be the medium whereby this detestable business should come to an end.

Now, and upon the completion of the Panama Canal, California is preparing to admit to her grand estate hundreds of thousands of home-seekers from various parts of the world, also other thousands of our own citizens from the eastern parts of our nation. What has been done in the past in this fraudulent character, will be continued indefinitely in the future, unless a barrier be erected in front of these and other purveyors of fraud that will effectually put an end to the depredations of these conscienceless manipulators and promoters.

The present laws governing the method of land subdivision, and the method of making the same a public record, are inadequate to prevent this class of parasites from foisting their illegitimate properties through their misleading and dishonest methods, upon those who desire to own a foot or so of "God's acres" in this favored state.

It is useless to say that "a fool and his money are soon parted," or

that the innocent victims ought to have investigated their purchases before they paid the price. The very source of this nefarious business is that of dishonesty and fraud. Therefore it should effectively and forever be stopped in its inception by an amendment to the present laws, that will protect those whose means of acquiring the necessary information as to the value of their investments are so limited that in the great majority of instances they rely entirely upon the printed or oral statements of the promoters or agents of these fraudulent concerns.

The amendments necessary to perfect the present laws relating to this subject, would be simple, yet effective. As a basic proposition, no land subdivision is worthy to be advertised or sold unless it has been honestly surveyed. An honest survey and subdivision should mean that not only the exterior boundaries have been actually surveyed and the corner or exterior angle posts set, but that each and every lot and subdivision within such exteriors should also be surveyed and posts (duly designated by number) actually set at each corner of such lot or subdivision. That every map or plat of said subdivision should have delineated thereon all such posts and the designated numbers thereof. That before the plat or map be allowed of record, a certificate and an affidavit of both the owner and of the surveyor be written upon and made a part of such map and plat, reciting that the tract had been actually surveyed and subdivided and that all of the boundary and lot stakes as aforesaid had been actually set in and upon the land. The certificate and affidavit of said owner and surveyor to be attested in legal form before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer an oath.

That all roads, streets, lands or alleys thereon, together with the width thereof and the frontage and depth of all lots or subdivisions, with the field notes thereof (courses and distances) be marked plainly thereon.

By an amendment to the present laws, of this character, the public would be more effectually safeguarded, as in that case a tract of land so actually surveyed and subdivided must necessarily be of a better class than hundreds of those so-called "subdivisions" that under the present laws are simply platted upon paper without actual survey being made, and (as at present) a simple certificate of ownership and of "subdivision" endorsed upon the map or plat filed for record.

Aside from the fraudulent nature of these so-called "subdivisions" the counties wherein they are located are at a direct financial loss in the assessment and collection of taxes upon these illegitimate subdivisions.

As soon as the purchaser discovers its worthless character he or she promptly refuses to pay taxes thereon.

The assessment value must necessarily be the lowest valuation of any taxable property upon the rolls.

Even though the taxes be paid, it entails a loss to the county for the labor, material, postage and expense of carrying it through to finality. But thousands of them are delinquent upon the rolls, thus causing additional expense of such delinquency, advertising and sale; so, in the end, a considerable loss is entailed each and every year, as long as they remain subject to assessment.

But entirely and aside from any pecuniary loss that may be sustained, the fact that the present laws do not properly safeguard the purchaser

(who oftentimes is led to believe his holdings are of value, or may at some future time be utilized as a home or otherwise), who is made the victim of these professional mountebanks, the state should eliminate this dishonesty and fraud by an amendment to the present laws, that will effectually end all such fraudulent transactions, and thus render it reasonably safe for an innocent purchaser to acquire a lot or small tract of land having an actual value in itself.

I submit the foregoing to this convention for its endorsement and for its remedial action in the matter.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

By W. G. EGGLESTON, Single Tax Society.

By a two thirds majority in each chamber, the 1913 legislature of California submitted the following constitutional amendment for home rule in taxation, to be voted on at the regular general election in November, 1914:

Any county, city and county, city or town, may exempt from taxation for local purposes in whole or in part any one or more of the following classes of property: Improvements in, on or over land; shipping; household furniture; live stock; merchandise; machinery; tools; farming implements; vehicles; other personal property except franchises. Any ordinance or resolution of any county, city and county, city or town, exempting property from taxation, as in this section provided, shall be subject to a referendum vote as by law provided for ordinances or resolutions. Taxes levied upon property not exempt shall be uniform.

When the legislature, by a vote of two to one in each chamber, advises the voters to approve an amendment to the constitution, several questions arise. I say the legislature "advises" the voters to approve the amendment for home rule in taxation, because it is unreasonable to suppose that the present legislature of California would submit an amendment for a radical change in the constitution without believing that such change would be of benefit to the state, especially when we take into consideration the arguments made in the legislature by the advocates and opponents of the amendment for home rule in taxation. The questions that naturally arise in connection with this amendment are these:

1. Why did the legislature submit the amendment? 2. What does the amendment mean? 3. Is any similar amendment or law in force anywhere else, and, if so, has it been found to be practicable? 4. Is the proposed amendment applicable to conditions in California?

1. Why did the legislature submit the amendment? The general answer to this question is, because the constitution now compels all counties, cities and towns (including the city and county of San Francisco) to assess and tax property in the same way, "uniformly" and at "cash value" for all purposes; because that provision of the constitution is violated; because the present tax system is not satisfactory to even a considerable minority of the people; because the amendment gives a much larger measure of self-government, or home rule, to counties, cities and towns; and because a method of taxation that is satisfactory to one community may not be satisfactory to another community.

Theoretically, California has a uniform system of assessment and taxation; but the legislature probably knows, and every assessor does know, that assessments are not uniform, and therefore taxation is

not uniform. In no county or city in California, so far as I have been able to discover, is there any attempt to assess property at "cash value," as the law requires, and in most counties and cities the different kinds of property are not assessed uniformly. In the last two months I have sent letters to most of the municipal assessors, asking for certain information, one of the questions being, "At what percentage do you assess property?" Here are some of the replies to that question:

"Our property values are not over 50 per cent, but we have to call it 60 per cent"; "50 to 60 per cent"; "about 60 per cent"; "60 and 65 per cent"; "100 per cent on real estate, 50 per cent on improvements, 40 per cent on personal property"; "real estate and improvements at 60 per cent, personal property at 50 per cent"; "real estate 50 per cent, improvements 25 per cent, personal property at what it is worth." In their latest annual financial report, the trustees of the city of Piedmont say they assess real estate at 83 per cent, improvements at 14.5 per cent and personal property at 2.5 per cent. Such assessments do not comply with the written law; but they do comply somewhat with the unwritten law of public opinion. Not only is that true, but some assessors admit that they have adopted a personal home rule tax law for their municipalities, and that the home rule tax laws they have enacted and put into effect are giving better results and more satisfaction than could be obtained by enforcing the written law of the state. Moreover, we find newspapers praising assessors for violating the state law—not because they are violating the written law, but because they are getting good results by sidestepping the law.

For example, newspapers in California have given favorable mention to the city assessor of Berkeley because of his announced intention to cut down the percentage of assessments on improvements and personal property and raise the percentage on real estate. Newspapers in California and other states have featured what they call the "Piedmont tax system" as a distinct advance; and even the most reactionary papers have not criticized the Berkeley and Piedmont assessors for what they are doing. Nor do I criticize them for it, because they are enforcing the law of public opinion as far as they can or dare do so. But what I wish to emphasize is this fact:

Public opinion in California sustains and approves violation of the "uniform, cash value" assessment law; and the only logical conclusion is that the people wish to get away from the present law. As shown in the cases of Piedmont and Berkeley, the people instinctively feel that the lower the assessments and taxes on improvements and personal property, the better for personal comfort, and for business and industry.

Again, one of the greatest English jurists—was it Blackstone?—said, "It is the business of legislators to find the law, and then declare it." He meant that laws are not made, but grow out of public opinion; and that legislators should first find out what public opinion is in regard to any matter, and then write law that conforms to that public opinion. But in regard to an amendment to the state constitution, the legislature can do no more than find out, as nearly as possible, what public opinion is, and then ask the people to say whether or not the proposed amendment is in accord with public opinion. Therefore, the legislature has submitted this broad and very elastic amendment for home rule in taxation.

2. What does the amendment mean? It means, in regard to improvements, that any county, city or town may, for local purposes, exempt all improvements from tax, or may exempt any percentage of the value of improvements from tax. But what are improvements?

An improvement is any useful, valuable product of labor attached to the land. Farm improvements are more than buildings, fences, vines, fruit trees and other useful things commonly assessed as improvements. In addition to these things, "improvements" include all the things done to the land, by spending money or labor, in order to make it more fit for cultivation, and therefore more fertile. Clearings, drainage, ditches, leveling, the filling of "cat holes"—all these are improvements; and all may be exempt from tax under the home rule tax amendment. They are all actually exempt from tax in the three great "Prairie Provinces" of Western Canada and in British Columbia, because the law defines them as "improvements." They are exempt in New Zealand and Australia.

I wish to emphasize this matter, because it is just here that so many farmers are deceived. Farmers are told by opponents of the home rule tax amendment that it is merely a shrewd scheme for taking taxes off the skyscrapers in the cities and putting higher taxes on "farms." They do not tell the farmers that the greater part of the value of a farm is the improvement and personal property value, all of which may be exempt from tax under this amendment; nor do they tell them that one vacant city lot, or the lot under one skyscraper is often worth more than fifty or one hundred farms. But the amendment does not compel any county or other municipality to make a change unless the people wish to make a change.

In regard to personal property, the amendment makes several classes, any or all of which may be exempt from tax entirely, or may be taxed on any valuation up to 100 per cent of its cash value. For example, household furniture may be wholly or partly exempt; and the same is true of shipping, live stock, merchandise, machinery, tools, farming implements, vehicles and other personal property except franchises. A municipality, acting under the amendment, may exempt any one or more, or all of these classes of personal property, or may tax any one or more, or all of them, at any percentage of valuation up to 100 per cent of their value. But the amendment does not compel any municipality to exempt any personal property; it permits the people to do as they please about taxing or exempting such property.

Now, to return to the matter that troubles so many farmers, in regard to improvements and the home rule tax amendment. Let us take two examples from one of the great agricultural counties of California. First, 50 acres of good fruit land, never cleared, never touched by scraper, hoe or plow, owned by a speculator. Last year it was assessed \$20 an acre, and the tax this year was \$18, or 36 cents an acre.

Separated from that piece of raw land by a fence is a well improved farm of 50 acres, leveled and ditched, and with the following assessments:

45 acres at \$60 an acre-----	\$2,700 00
5 acres at \$30 an acre-----	150 00
Dwelling -----	1,100 00
Other buildings -----	350 00
Fences -----	15 00
Fruit trees -----	150 00
Vines -----	100 00
Personal property -----	750 00
Total assessment -----	\$5,315

With the same amount of land, this farmer is assessed and taxed more than five times as much as the speculator. Putting all his property on the acre basis, the farmer is assessed \$106.30 an acre and taxed \$1.913 an acre while the speculator is assessed \$20 an acre and taxed 36 cents an acre.

Now, assuming that the assessor has made a correct valuation of the 50 acres belonging to the speculator—\$20 an acre—then the farmer's 50 acres would be assessed \$20 an acre, and no more, if the people of that county decide to exempt improvements; because there is no difference in the "prairie" value or "raw value" of the two 50-acre tracts, and each tract is the same distance from market. So, if the people of that county decide to exempt all improvements, but to tax personal property, for raising county taxes, the farmer's assessments would be:

50 acres at \$20 an acre-----	\$1,000 00
Personal property -----	750 00
Total assessment -----	\$1,750 00

And if the people of the county decide to exempt all personal property, or household furniture, live stock, vehicles and farm implements, that farmer's assessment would be \$20 an acre for 50 acres, or \$1,000—which is the amount of the speculator's assessment for his 50 acres.

Now, that is precisely the way farmers are assessed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and in most of the country municipalities of British Columbia; and the law says they must be assessed that way. The home rule tax amendment is purposely worded so that California farmers may be assessed in that way if they prefer that to the present method. It is also drawn so that the farmers of any county who prefer the present method may keep it, while farmers in any other county may make a change if they wish to do so.

Now, another comparison, showing assessment and tax figures of a British Columbia farmer and of a speculator just across the fence from him. I saw both pieces of land a year ago, took a picture of the farm, and got the figures from the assessor.

A. H. Dodd, the speculator, and John Tarves, the farmer, have adjoining tracts of land within half a mile of Cloverdale, in the rural municipality of Surrey, which is between the Washington state line and the Fraser River. Each tract contains 9.29 acres. Dodd's land was all "wild" when I saw it, and not a day's labor had ever been expended upon it. It was assessed \$600.

John Tarves' land was also assessed \$600. His buildings were assessed but not taxed. His personal property was not even assessed, because the law does not permit a municipality to tax personal property. He had 5 acres in a high state of cultivation, fenced, planted in fruit

trees, vines and vegetables, with a good dwelling, other buildings, water mill and tank. But his total taxable assessment was on the raw or "prairie land" value of the land. That is, he was assessed for "land value" but not for the labor value in the land, and he did not pay one cent more in taxes than Dodd, the speculator.

Just one more comparison, this time between two small farmers, one in the rural municipality of Sumas, British Columbia, the other in Whatcom County, Washington. The farms are separated only by the international boundary line, one mile west of Sumas City, Washington. The land is precisely the same on the two farms. I have seen the farms, and have pictures of them.

J. W. Winson has 20 acres in Sumas municipality, B. C., assessed \$22.50 an acre, or \$450 in all. Improvements in Sumas municipality are taxed 20 cents on the \$100 for school purposes only, at not more than half the actual value. Winson's total tax last year was \$9.80, of which \$1 was the school tax on his dwelling and other houses. Winson had 10 acres improved and 10 acres unimproved, but all his land was assessed the same amount per acre.

How about his American neighbor, Henry Schlueter? He has 15 acres; 5 acres unimproved assessed \$22 an acre, or \$110 total; and 10 acres improved assessed \$44 an acre, or \$440 total. The value of his personal property and improvements on land was so low as to be exempt under the tax law of Washington. His tax was \$24.75, against Winson's tax of \$9.80.

You will notice that the raw or "prairie value" of the land was almost the same in each case—\$22.50 in Sumas municipality, and \$22 in Whatcom County. But with only 15 acres, and no assessment on his house or personal property, the assessment of Schlueter's land was \$100 more than the assessment of Winson's 20 acres in British Columbia. Winson's "land tax" was on the "land value" of 20 acres, or the value due to population. Schlueter was taxed on the \$330 of "land value" of 15 acres, and on the \$220 of "Schlueter value" in 10 acres. Winson's land is better improved than Schlueter's and while Winson's house is a real home, Schlueter's house is merely a fairly good little barn with a chimney.

Under the present law in California, the assessor has no right to assess improved farm land on the same basis with unimproved land of the same natural farm value. Under the home rule tax amendment the assessor will have that right if the people of his county desire it. Under the present law the man with an improved farm must pay from two to six times as much tax per acre as the speculator who has a piece of raw land. Under the home rule tax amendment the man with an improved farm will pay no more tax per acre than the speculator with land that is naturally as fertile and as near to market, provided the people of the county wish to exempt improvements and personal property.

The matter is made plain, I think, if we divide all taxable values on farms into two classes: First, "land values," which is the value given to land by population and industry; second, "farmer value," which is the value put into the land and on the land by the farmer—and this includes not only the personal property on the farm, and such improvements as buildings, fruit trees, vines, fences and ditches, but also whatever value has been added to the land by the farmer to make the land more fit for cultivation.

Under the home rule tax amendment, the "land value," which is due to population and industry, can not be exempt from taxation, but the "farmer value" may be exempt from taxation for local purposes if the people of the county wish to exempt it.

In cities and towns the personal property and improvements may be exempt from taxation for county purposes if the people of the county wish to exempt them, and taxed for city or town purposes if the people of the city or town prefer to tax them. Or, improvements and personal property may be exempt for city or town purposes and taxed for county purposes.

3. Is any similar amendment or law in force anywhere else, and, if so, has it been found to be practicable? Yes, laws similar to but not quite identical with the California amendment for home rule in taxation have been in force for a number of years in New Zealand and Australia, and for more than thirty years in the four western provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Government reports from New Zealand and Australia show that the law permitting exemptions of improvements is giving satisfaction; and by personal investigation, extending over two months last fall and winter, I know that what the Western Canadians call the "Local Option Tax Law" is giving great satisfaction.

I shall not dwell on what I found in Western Canada, because I have with me copies of a pamphlet giving the facts as I found them, as the Minnesota Tax Commission found them, when it visited Western Canada last year, and as some Western Canadian assessors stated them to me in writing.

It may be said, briefly, that the Western Canadian laws do not permit municipalities to tax personal property of any kind. Personal property on farms is exempt from tax in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in British Columbia every farmer is exempt on \$1,000 worth of personal property; and after 1916 there will be no tax on personal property in British Columbia.

Farm dwellings, barns, fruit trees, crops and improvements made in the land itself are exempt from tax in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by the provincial laws. In those provinces, all improvements in cities and towns may be exempt from tax by the municipal councils, and it is contrary to law to assess improvements at more than 50 per cent of their value.

In British Columbia, no municipality is permitted to tax personal property, and the municipality may not tax improvements on more than 50 per cent of their value. Most of the municipalities have quit taxing improvements, and some of them tax improvements for only one purpose—as for fire protection or for schools; but under the California amendment for home rule in taxation, if improvements or personal property are taxed at all, they must be taxed for all purposes. Many of the Canadian municipalities that exempt improvements are rural municipalities, where the farmers have a majority of the votes.

It is worth while to call attention to this fact in regard to our home rule tax amendments: Changing the system of taxation does not necessarily mean a permanent change. If the people make a change and find that it is not satisfactory, they can make another change; they can go back to the old system. That is the case in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In those provinces, the municipal

council decides at the beginning of each year whether or not improvements shall be taxed—that is, improvements on the land, for they are not allowed to tax improvements in the land itself.

We can have no better proof that the law is satisfactory than the fact that, while some municipalities quit taxing improvements as much as thirty years ago, and even more, no municipality has ever gone back to the old system of taxing improvements after having adopted the policy of exemption. That fact outweighs any amount of theory.

Only a few days ago I learned of the Wright-Bridgeford irrigation law of California, enacted in 1909, which permits new irrigation districts to tax "land values" only, and to exempt labor values or "farmer values" from taxation, and permits old irrigation districts to do the same. On April 20, 1911, the Oakdale Leader, edited by the Hon. David W. Tulloch, a member of the legislature, spoke of the satisfactory working of the law in the Oakdale Irrigation District, saying:

"This means that you do not have to pay taxes on your house, barns, and growing crops for irrigation revenues. The man who does not improve his land bears the irrigation burden equally with the man who does improve."

Mr. Tulloch writes me that "Modesto, through a vote of her land owners, voted twice on the subject. The first time it was defeated, and the second time it passed, by the vote of property owners alone." Mr. Tulloch says also:

"There is no use talking, the building in Modesto has progressed wonderfully since the irrigation tax was taken off of improvements. Where wooden shacks stood on corners, three and four-story brick buildings stand today. That part is wonderful."

However, while I believe that all labor and industry, and every producer would be benefited by exempting all personal property and all improvements, those in the land as well as those on the land, from tax, and raising public money by taxing nothing except the "land values" created by the people, my object in coming here is to advocate the Home Rule Tax Amendment rather than any particular method of taxation. I advocate it because it gives the people of municipalities more freedom in self-government. And that brings me to the fourth and last question:

4. Is the proposed amendment applicable to conditions in California? I think it is, because we have divorced state and local taxation.

I should like to see all taxes on personal property and improvements in California wiped out. But I would not abolish them if I could, because that is a matter for the people to determine, and for the people of each county, city and town to determine for themselves. That is local self-government.

The more freedom in self-government the people have, the better for them and for the state. There was a time when the people of a California city or town had nothing to say about amending their charters; but that time is past. There was a time when the people of our cities and towns had no control over their councils, either by referendum or recall; but that time is past, and the California idea is spreading over the whole country and even into Canada. Yet while California is far ahead of Western Canada in these matters, it is behind Western Canada in the matter of home rule or local option in taxation.

The amendment for home rule in taxation will enable the people of counties, cities and towns to try experiments in taxation, just as the local option tax laws of Western Canada enable the people of municipalities to try experiments in taxation. The amendment will not compel any county, city or town to act, but will permit them to act if they wish to do so.

A vote against the amendment is a vote to prohibit the people of any county, city or town from acting under the amendment. The people of Amador and Inyo counties may not wish to make any change in their system of taxation, but if they vote against the amendment they vote to compel the people of Humboldt and Riverside counties to keep the present tax system. On the other hand, when the people of San Francisco and San Diego vote for the amendment, they do not vote to compel any county, city or town to make a change, but merely vote to give the people of all the counties, cities and towns the right to make changes if they wish to do so.

As I have pointed out, California has more than 150 home rule tax laws enacted and enforced by county and city assessors. I do not blame the assessors. I commend them for obeying the law of public opinion as far as they can. But the amendment for home rule in taxation will enable the people of each county, city and town to say what their public opinion is, and how far they wish to go in exempting or taxing certain classes of property. It is better to have one wide, elastic home rule tax law, enacted by the people, and broad enough to express different phases of public opinion in different communities, than to have a uniform, iron-clad tax law that is not sustained by public opinion.

The real question is: Should the people of California have more freedom; should they have freedom to find out for themselves what is best for them?

CURRENCY REFORM.

By PROF. CARL C. PLEHN, University of California.

After the crisis of 1907, now six years ago, the people of the United States set themselves somewhat seriously to work, to correct some of the accumulated evils in our monetary system.

Congress hastily passed a bill, the Aldrich-Vreeland act, designed to meet certain special monetary difficulties in time of crisis. In substance this bill merely provided for an emergency currency to take the place of the clearing house certificates. Fortunately we have not yet had to test the efficacy of this measure.

The ponderous machinery of government commissions was then set to work and ground out a great mass of data.

The first notable grist of the mills was the Aldrich bill. This excellent measure promised a central bank of reserve and issue, and a district federation of the existing banks which would possibly have resulted in a true branch banking system. But the greatest feature of that bill was the promise that it contained, of creating new business methods, to wit, the more general use of domestic bills of exchange.

This fine ship was wrecked on the reef of politics, and only a few of her timbers have ever come ashore.

The democratic congress then undertook the task. It has encountered two difficulties. The first was that it dare not openly use any of the

provisions of the republican Aldrich bill. The second was that the strongest and most experienced members of the party were too busy with the new tariff to give the currency bill attention.

The consequence has been a will-o'-the-wisp bill, the provisions of which never stay the same long enough for one to get a good look at them. But fleeting as are the glimpses the public has had of the "lights dancing over the marshes," those glimpses have provoked a whirlwind of discussion. This discussion has been of the most futile kind. Features of the bill of minor importance have been elevated to the first place and the real merits of the proposed plan have scarcely been touched. Moreover, the bill as it finally passed the house is so badly written that it is most difficult to understand what the real provisions are, or what is intended.

The stormy public discussion is not unlike that of two learned philosophers, who debated in public with great heat and for many hours, whether the human mind could grasp the idea of the "absolute." At the close of the debate each vigorously declared that if the other had the slightest conception of what the "absolute" was they could easily have come to an agreement.

The bill being now in the senate, it is a foregone conclusion that it will come out a very different bill, and possibly it may be one as to the meaning and intent of which we can, some of us, agree. As it is, it is hardly worth while trying to hold the discussion down to any one phase of the bill itself.

It is, however, interesting to endeavor to set up some kind of an ideal standard by which to test any tangible product in the shape of a bill which may come out of the fog in the near future. That shall be my endeavor at present. I do not for a moment suppose that we can attain the ideal in one jump. But it is worth while to know whether we are jumping up or jumping down.

There are a good many things the matter with our present currency system. Most of them are inheritances from worse conditions, but they are not nice heirlooms. Some of them may be enumerated. They are:

1. Considerably over half of our money in circulation is bad money, and most of that bad money is in the hands of the public, the good being, for the most part, in the United States treasury and in the banks. The term "bad money" is used advisedly. It is not intended to imply counterfeit or depreciated money. But the United States, not being bankrupt or pauperized, is in a position to be very fastidious about its money. Any money not ideally perfect is for the United States "bad money." The *best* money is the only "good" money.

2. We have too much money in circulation, especially too much bad money, with the result that the natural ebb and flow of gold is seriously retarded and actual inflation a constant menace.

3. We have far too little elasticity, there being but one elastic element, namely gold, in our present circulation, and there being practically no elasticity in our paper money.

4. We have no *true* bank note currency, and our banking practices are such as to afford but little basis for a true bank note system.

We need, as rapidly as is consistent with safety, to get rid of all our present paper money, except possibly the gold certificates, to reduce the circulation of silver, and to reduce the amount of the gold certificates.

We need to get gold into actual circulation and into the pockets of the people. The use of paper money is a pernicious habit, a habit formed in the "cheap money" eras of frontier life. It is a filthy habit, as dangerous to physical health as to monetary health. Moreover, paper money is inconvenient in use.

We need bank notes. But they should be true bank notes, based on actual business transactions, secured by genuine domestic or foreign bills of exchange, themselves, in turn, secured by the credit of (1) the seller and his banker, (2) the buyer and his banker, and secured further by being a lien on the goods sold and on the proceeds of the sale. In short, we need true bank notes; no other kind of bank notes are sound.

We need further to reduce and curtail our excessive use of a deposit currency, substituting therefor a true bank currency, and restricting checks to their proper field. The natural fields for checks are investment transactions and remittances.

I shall take up these points in the foregoing order.

I start with the principle that no money is good which needs a legal tender law, to make it circulate. A legal tender law, when not superfluous, is an open confession that the money to which it is attached is bad money. By force of habit, derived from our long sad experience with colonial paper money, and with the notes of the revolutionary period, we did, at the start, attach a legal tender law to our gold coins and it is still there, but a more superfluous measure is not to be found in the statute books.

The gold coin of the United States needs no other sponsor than a sound mint law and good honest mechanical work by the coiners. If we did nothing else at present than redeem the greenbacks and then repeal every legal tender act, we should make great progress.

Our present circulation, omitting money held by the United States treasurer, but including money more or less rigidly held in bank reserves, is made up as follows:

Gold	\$607,000,000 00
Silver	212,000,000 00
Gold certificates	943,000,000 00
Silver certificates	469,000,000 00
U. S. Treasury notes, greenbacks.....	338,000,000 00
(This is a new estimate; we are responsible for \$347,000,000.00.)	
National bank notes	705,000,000 00
Treasury notes of 1890 and miscellaneous.....	3,000,000 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$3,277,000,000 00
Deposit currency	8,250,000,000 00
<hr/>	
Grand total	\$11,527,000,000 00

Omitting, for the present, all consideration of the deposit currency, we may analyze the others.

The 607 millions of gold coin are, of course, perfect as money from every point of view. But pity it is that so little, even of the 607 millions, is in actual circulation.

The 943 millions of gold certificates are likewise excellent. But in so far as they are a concession to the bad habit of using paper money, they are unnecessary.

The silver, except in so far as it is actually used and necessary for making change, is a form of credit money of more than doubtful character.

The silver certificates are many degrees worse than the silver dollars.

The old greenbacks are the worst of the lot. They are purely fiat money, issued in time of war, and standing like the remnant of a half overthrown dam across the current of a stream. They are a perpetual menace in every time of stress and storm, threatening to throw the stream from its course, and to make it overflow its banks.

The national bank notes form another unyielding obstruction in the bed of the stream. Secured mainly by bonds, in a most cumbersome way, and very nearly as inelastic as the treasury notes, they constitute a very similar menace to that offered by the greenbacks. These notes were invented as a temporary expedient and solely as a means of selling bonds in the time of war. They are in no sense adapted to continued use. Although always redeemable and never discredited, they are very bad money. They are bad because they are forced into circulation by law and because they are not retired when the need for retirement arises. They are only in a slight degree better than fiat money would be if issued by a nation at peace, and restricted in volume.

The treasury notes of 1890 are almost as bad as the greenbacks, but fortunately they represent now but a small rock in the stream. The only advantage they possess is that by executive, but not legalized order, they *are* redeemed in gold.

Taken in the large, we may say that fully half our money in circulation is bad money, inelastic and dangerous. This half is kept at par with good money by the most fragile of legal devices, devices which have already failed of their purpose once and may do so again. I refer to the panic of 1893 and the days of Cleveland.

We could pay off over a hundred million, or one eighth of our public debt, if relieved of the necessity of backing up our bad money. It costs us over \$3,000,000 a year for that one item alone.

We have been and are suffering from unduly high prices. The housewives know this best. But it is easily demonstrated statistically. This entails suffering, as all creditors, of every class, know.

The money invested in five per cent bonds bought at par twenty years ago and redeemed at par today will buy today only about 60 per cent of what it would have bought twenty years ago. The unlucky holder has received for each \$1,000 bond 5 per cent per annum, in constantly shrinking purchasing power, say about \$800 in interest, measured in buying power, and has lost \$400 on the principal in purchasing power. The investment has netted him about 2 per cent per annum. This loss is not, to be sure, all due, nor even half due, to local currency evils. Of that more later.

The general level of prices is variously estimated at from thirty-five to fifty per cent and even more above the previous high level of 1890 and seventy per cent or more over the last low level of 1896.

There has just come from the press of the University of California a memorial volume by Professor Wesley Clair Mitchell, formerly of the department of economics of that institution, containing a most exhaustive study of "Business Cycles" from 1890 to 1911. This work, which I believe ranks with Jevon's Investigation into Currency and Finance in scientific accuracy and importance, reviews most completely

all statistics of currency, prices, volume of trade and other factors determining the course of business. I have taken most of the following figures from that work as the best authenticated that can be had.

The total monetary stock in the United States:

1890	Millions	Per cent	Per cent
Total -----	\$1,629	100	
In treasury -----	256	15.7	
Outside -----	1,373	84.3	100
Banks -----	492	30.2	35.8
Public -----	881	54.1	64.2

1911	Millions	Per cent	Per cent
Total -----	\$3,556	100	
Treasury -----	342	9.6	
Outside -----	3,214	90.4	100
Banks -----	1,573	44.2	48.9
Public -----	1,641	46.1	51.1

AVERAGES FOR TWO DECADES.

1890-1899	Millions	Per cent	Per cent
Total -----	\$1,761.4	100	
Treasury -----	217.2	12.3	
Outside -----	1,544.2	87.7	100
Banks -----	606.4	34.3	39.1
Public -----	937.8	53.4	60.9

1900-1909	Millions	Per cent	Per cent
Total -----	\$2,784.8	100	
Treasury -----	312.9	11.4	
Outside -----	2,471.9	88.6	100
Banks -----	1,045.3	37.2	42
Public -----	1,426.6	51.4	58

The total stock of money increased from 1890 to 1911 far more than twofold. The average for the whole of the second decade was 58 per cent larger than for the first.

The treasury holdings increased between 1890 and 1911 about 20 per cent, although the second decade shows an average of 44 per cent more.

The money in use outside the treasury nearly doubled between 1890 and 1911, and the average for the second decade was 60 per cent greater than for the first.

Bank holdings of money increased over threefold, and the average of the second decade was 72 per cent over that of the first. This is all the more significant when we note that the ratio of capital liabilities to deposit liabilities fell from about a third to less than 20 per cent. But, furthermore, the banks used to hold one third of the money as against one half now. This vast increase is the foundation for a far greater increase in deposit currency.

The money in the hands of the public increased 70 per cent and the average for the second decade over that of the first increased about 52 per cent.

But we are not through yet with the evidences of inflation. We have still to examine the deposit currency. Professor Mitchell presents the following summary of the best estimates:

DEPOSIT CURRENCY.

	Millions	Per cent
1890 -----	\$2,264	100
1911 -----	8,242	364
Averages: First decade -----	2,752	100
Second decade -----	5,978	217

TOTAL OF ALL CURRENCY DOING MONEY WORK.

	Millions	Per cent
1890 -----	\$3,637	100
1911 -----	11,456	318

FISHER'S ESTIMATES OF VELOCITY.

	Per cent
1896 checks -----	36.2
money -----	18.6
1911 checks -----	49.9
money -----	20.9

VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

Fisher 1896	191 Index
1909	387 Index 2 fold.
Hence price level 170.	

Put into simple language, these significant figures mean this.

We are now transacting something over twice as much business as we were in 1890, *but* we are using practically four times as much currency to do it with. If the currency in use in 1890 be regarded as adequate, then *by that standard* we have *twice as much now as we need*. As a matter of fact, of course, the amount of currency in 1890 is not a fair standard for comparison, because world conditions have changed. But the comparison gives us a vivid idea of the changed conditions. These statements are, of course, in round numbers and not given with the necessary reservations. But in the face of such enormous changes, small fractions are not significant.

The statement just made is based on the following computation. For every 100 dollars of currency of all kinds, including checks, in use in 1890, we now have 318 in use. But they circulate more rapidly, turning over on the average more than one third more frequently, hence, they have an efficiency equal to 430. Divide this 430 by 2, because there are two transactions for every dollar now, as against one in 1890, discarding fractions, we have about 200 as a result—or the two dollars for one, roughly, which was used above.

How has this come about? It has come from two sources. First, a larger production of gold in the world, some of which, but far less than our proper share, has found its way into our circulation. This has increased the volume of money of final redemption directly, and it has indirectly increased the volume of deposit currency very greatly.

The world's production of gold was, in 1890, 119 millions of dollars, and in 1911, 462 millions. During the decade 1890 to 1899 it averaged

196.6 millions, and in the next decade, 358.1 millions. The monetary stock of gold in the United States in 1890 was 648 millions, and in 1911, 1,797 millions, an increase of not quite threefold. This in itself has helped to raise prices the world over. But ours have risen more and faster, despite the fact that there are indisputable economic reasons for expecting ours to fall. The chief responsibility for our *undue* rise lies in the second cause.

The second source is that although we already had a too large wad of paper money stuffed into our circulation, we have been poking more and more in by artificial means. We have increased the silver dollars (and silver certificates) from 380 to 565 millions or deducting 140 millions for treasury notes of 1890 withdrawn, 425 millions, and national bank notes from 186 millions to 728 millions. In short, we have deliberately added a total of 587 millions to that part of the circulation composed of undesirables. That we have not actually driven gold out of the country is due, in part, to the fact that what we have is held here by law, in various reserves, and by force of custom.

If the greenbacks, the silver certificates and the artificial bond secured bank notes had not stood in the way, we could, in this wonderful era of gold production, have easily overcome the misfortunes of our past and filled our circulation with the good, sound, healthy, yellow blood of gold.

What a series of plagues we have had to endure in money matters! In colonial times and revolutionary times all sorts of bad and depreciated paper money, then after a short period of moderate health, wildcat bank money, then the greenbacks, and now the greenbacks, silver certificates and bond secured bank notes, all together! After all, what a sweet and easy time Job had of it? Even his sympathetic comforters were not like our politicians, nor was one of them the prototype of "Coin Harvey" or "Bryan."

We come now to consider the matter of "elasticity." There are two kinds of "elasticity" that a sound monetary system requires. One is that natural and perfect "elasticity" of gold in a pure gold currency system. The most delicate piece of economic mechanism in the world is that of the foreign exchanges. Like the governor on a steam engine, it instantly, and every moment adjusts the power to the load. In a country with a gold currency it instantly draws in a new supply of gold when needed, just as the governor lets in new steam, and as promptly sends it away across the seas when not needed, just as the governor closes the steam valve. No thermostat works so smoothly and so accurately. In foreign exchange gold, the money of ultimate redemption, pays the balances, but the great bulk of payments is made by a sort of clearing system by means of drafts. The draft—a foreign bill of exchange—is the type of a true bank note, and is in foreign trade what a true bank note should be in domestic trade. It comes into being every time a *bona fide* sale is made; it lives as long as that transaction is incomplete; it dies and disappears as soon as its work is done. This is the second kind of "elasticity," the calling into being of notes representing actual transactions and the *recalling* of them the moment the transaction is complete.

There is no such thing as a legal tender law in international trade, nor is there any international bank act. There is no need of the one, nor of the other.

An ideal national monetary system would be closely analagous to the existing international system. It would have gold as the money of ultimate redemption and gold only; it would have bank notes issued against domestic bills of exchange only, and retiring as the bills retired.

There is nothing new in this doctrine. It has been recognized as sound for centuries and every departure from it has brought disaster. One of the most brilliant passages in Adam-Smith reads as follows:

The gold and silver money which circulates in any country, and by means of which the produce of its land and labor is annually circulated and distributed to the proper consumers, is, in the same manner as the ready money of the dealer, all dead stock. It is a very valuable part of the capital of the country, which produces nothing to the country. The judicious operations of banking, by substituting paper in the room of a great part of this gold and silver, enables the country to convert a great part of this dead stock into active and productive stock; into stock which produces something to the country. The gold and silver money which circulates in any country may very properly be compared to a highway, which, while it circulates and carries to market all the grass and corn of the country, produces itself not a single pile of either. The judicious operations of banking, by providing, if I may be allowed so violent a metaphor, a sort of wagon-way through the air, enable the country to convert, as it were a great part of its highways into good pastures and cornfields, and thereby to increase very considerably the annual produce of its land and labor. The commerce and industry of the country, however, it must be acknowledged, though they may be somewhat augmented, can not be altogether so *sécure*, when they are thus, as it were, suspended upon the Dædalian wings of paper money, as when they travel about upon the solid ground of gold and silver. Over and above the accidents to which they are exposed from the unskillfulness of the conductors of this paper money, they are liable to several others, from which no prudence or skill of those conductors can guard them.

Why we have never developed a wider use of the domestic bill of exchange is one of the most perplexing puzzles in American banking history. It is partly explained by the decentralized character of our banking system, a decentralization forced upon us by too much statute law on the subject. It is partly explained by our unfortunate monetary experience, especially in the era of wildcat banking, which made each bank suspicious of every distant bank. It is partly explained by the presence of the bond secured note system, and the prohibition of the use of other notes, which has continued even into an era of otherwise sounder financial conditions. But this, itself, requires some rational explanation, which can not be found. It is partly explained by the poverty in capital of frontier life as compared with the wealth thereof in land and natural resources, a poverty which persisted so long as there was a frontier, and which fastened upon us the wretched fallacy which identifies "money" with "capital," the fallacy of free silver and Bryan. It is partly explained by our frequent periods of inflation and the constant menace of inflation. But these all together are not a complete explanation.

The fact remains, explainable or not, that each isolated bank has to take care of itself as best it may and knows little of any other bank or banks, except its own one or two correspondents. Eager, moreover, to keep its bond-secured notes in circulation, it has no desire, even if the law permitted it to do so, to build up a real note system.

The consequence is that it is still, to a large extent, regarded as a disgrace to be "drawn upon." This prejudice remains in spite of the

fact that to be drawn upon is the normal, natural, and above all, the cheapest way of paying a bill. The merchant who buys a bill of goods, discounts his note at the bank and remits his payment. The transaction rests on a one-name paper—or at best on a paper endorsed by another merchant in the same town. Sometimes, even for direct commercial transactions, collateral is required. This note generally lies at the bank of first discount until maturity. The maker would in many cases resent a rediscount. There are many exceptions, of course, but the exceptions should be the rule.

Suppose, however, it were the universal practice—not as now, the occasional practice—for the seller to draw on the buyer as soon as the goods are shipped. He discounts the bill at his bank, and has his money ready for new business. The draft with accompanying documents, the bill of lading, shipping receipt, etc., goes through bank channels and is presented to the buyer who accepts it. Once accepted it can be readily rediscounted anywhere until the date of payment rolls around. Such paper is secured by two men, the seller and the buyer, by the goods, and by the two banks, one virtually passing on the credit of the seller and the other on that of the buyer. The solvency and business stability of two towns is back of it instead of one only.

Now, let us suppose that, on such a security, bank notes were issued, and that they must be retired as soon as the bill is paid, or reissued only against new bills. It must be clear that such notes could never be in excess of the needs and never below them. These notes and the drafts themselves would replace a large part of the deposit currency, and with proper cash or gold reserves to insure their immediate redemption at all times and with a gold deposit equal to all notes in excess of the unpaid bills of exchange held as security would be as secure as any note issue could be. They must, however, be as regularly as possible sent home for redemption.

There is little use of true domestic bills of exchange now and no general market for them. It is asserted that one of the purposes of the pending currency bill is to create such a market. The section on note issues, however, is one of the blindest in the bill. At first reading, it looks like a mere substitute for the Aldrich-Vreeland act. But for an emergency currency, the omission of bonds and stocks as collateral is almost fatal.

The bill proposes that the district federal reserve banks shall issue notes secured by "notes and bills accepted for rediscount." In another section it restricts the "discount" powers of the federal reserve banks, and "rediscount" seems to mean "discount." The powers of "discount" or "rediscount," whichever may be meant, are limited to "notes and bills of exchange arising from commercial transactions." It appears that the clause "arising from commercial transactions" is meant to modify "notes" as well as "bills of exchange," for there is appended this explanation: "that is, notes and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or may be used, for such purposes." Having thus tried twice to express his idea and realizing that he had only made it more obscure, the author of this jumble of words added "nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods,

wares, or merchandise, from being eligible for such discount." We are finally left to guess that all this verbosity was meant to cover every kind of note or bill of exchange except "notes or bills issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities."

If this guess is good, though there are others just as plausible, then the bill means this. There shall be a number of districts, all the banks in each of which shall be associated together in support of a district bank of reserve and of issue. The district bank of each district is called, in the bill, the federal reserve bank, which is anything but a distinctive name, and has been called in the public discussion the "regional" bank. Why, when we already have a perfectly good word "district," we should beat-about the bush and invent a new word, not yet in the dictionary, is as hard to see as it is to fathom the meaning of this bill.

The district banks are each to hold the reserves of the associated banks. These reserves may be invested in prime mercantile paper, that is notes, indorsed by any bank in the district, except notes of stock-brokers, or in domestic bills of exchange, likewise bought by and indorsed by one or more of the associated banks. Against these notes, or bills of exchange, the district bank may issue bank notes. There must be a gold reserve of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent against the notes, and they are to be returned for redemption as fast as they may come into the hands of any district bank.

So far is good. But the next essential to real bank notes is lacking, or if it is in the bill, I have not been able to find it owing to the obscurity of the language. That essential is that whenever the outstanding bank notes exceed the discounted paper held as security, there shall be a deposit or reserve in gold of dollar for dollar.

The absence of this provision and the insertion of a provision to the effect that these "notes (the bank notes) shall be obligations of the United States," and "shall be redeemed in gold or lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any federal reserve bank," would, together tend to make these notes stay out unredeemed. Of course, the United States does not intend to assume any such obligation and the bill itself confesses to the fraud by making the federal reserve banks liable and by taking 5 per cent of the $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent reserve into the treasury. The government's guarantee does not add anything to the notes, but it will tend to prevent their regular redemption which is as essential as is sound security for their issue.

Ostensibly to make room for these new issues, the present national bank notes are to be retired at the rate of five per cent per annum, and the 2 per cent bonds are to be redeemed in 3 per cent bonds. The retirement of the national bank notes can but receive unqualified approval, but why not the greenbacks too? Moreover, the ostensible reason is false. These new notes are a substitute for deposit currency, and, if not artificially forced into and held in circulation by being made a government obligation, will not cause any inflation. In other words, every payment made by true bank notes is a payment which would at present be made by a check.

The note issue provisions are the meat in the cocoanut. The rest of the bill is of small importance, except as affecting this one paramount issue.

The main question is, will this bill promote a freer use of domestic exchange? I am inclined to believe it will—or perhaps, it would be better to say—I hope it will. I am not unmindful of the fact that complete success in that direction is not possible without a great central bank, with adequate branches. But it seems to me the bill establishes the branches and opens the way so widely to the establishment of a central bank of reserve, discount and issue, that the latter will inevitably follow in a few years.

As to whether the new banks shall be controlled by the government, by the banks, or by stockholders obtained by popular subscription to the stock, seems to me a matter of indifference. In any case, a man big enough to be entrusted with the job will be big enough to run the banks for soundness and for no other purpose.

Whether the national banks be compelled to buy the stock, or permitted to subscribe, or prohibited from holding stock, is equally a minor detail. A working organization can be obtained in either way.

The progress being made by the senate with the revision of the bill promises well for improvements. We may yet get a central bank with sufficient branches to make a convenient and stable basis for true bank notes. But whisper it not aloud, that is the Aldrich bill again.

After the bill is passed, the banks will have to start a campaign of education to get the business men to use its facilities. It will take time to teach them to draw, instead of waiting for a remittance. But all that is possible.

The main thing is to advance toward the promised land, and to cease wandering in the desert.

THE AUTOMOBILE TAX.

By CLARENCE E. JARVIS, County Assessor, Amador County.

The last California legislature passed a motor vehicle act which was approved by the Governor; it goes into effect December 31, 1913, when the owner of each automobile in the state under this act will be required to pay an annual registration fee on his automobile, so much per horsepower. This the owner already calls a tax.

The motor vehicle act in part reads:

SEC. 7. The State Treasurer shall collect fees as follows: For the registration of every automobile less than 20 horsepower, \$5.00; for every automobile above 20 horsepower but less than 30 horsepower, \$10.00; for every automobile of 30 horsepower but less than 40 horsepower, \$15.00; for every automobile of 40 horsepower but less than 50 horsepower, \$20.00; for every automobile of 50 horsepower but less than 60 horsepower, \$25.00; for every automobile of 60 horsepower and above, \$30.00.

Section 35 in part reads: All fees or other moneys paid to or collected by the State Treasurer, under the provisions of this act, shall be placed in fund, known as the "Motor Vehicle Fund." That one half of the net receipts under this act shall be returned to the counties from which received, as determined by the places of residence of the persons to whom the licenses are issued, and all such amounts returned shall be paid into the road funds of the several counties receiving the same.

In the event that any county has not established a road fund, its proportion of the receipts shall be retained by the state, until pro-

vision for such road fund has been made, and it shall then be paid over. For the purpose of this section, the city and county of San Francisco shall be considered a county.

Section 39 in part reads: The remaining moneys in the Motor Vehicle Fund shall be expended, under sole direction of the Department of Engineering, for maintenance of state highways, without specific appropriation by the legislature, in addition to all sums already or hereafter appropriated by the legislature for the same purpose. Moneys shall be drawn from said Motor Vehicle Fund for the purposes of this act, upon warrants drawn by the Controller of the State, upon demands made by the departments and audited by the State Board of Control.

In quoting the above sections, I have used those parts which directly affect the taxpayers and show the collection and disposal of and to what fund the registration fee is paid.

As this is a new tax and one which we assessors will have to contend with in making up our next rolls, I thought it proper to bring it before this convention for discussion. Some doubt that the Motor Vehicle Act is constitutional.

Now, in my opinion, this act is going to make a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst taxpayers who own automobiles, and in consequence the local assessors will come in for some of the complaints when they enforce the constitution of the state by collecting the personal property tax on the automobile, so much on its full cash value.

And when you levy the personal property value on his automobile the first Monday in March, the taxpayer will tell you he has already paid a tax to the state. "Do you mean to double tax me?"

I contend he has somewhat of a complaint; if it is just and fair for an auto state tax, then why should not all teams that use the roads be placed in the same state act? Is it not true that he profits by the increased revenue that the autos contribute, by having better roads, less wagon repair and a longer life to his horses, which help to make up his investment?

The success of the farmer who has to compete with farmers who are advantageously situated for prompt and quick transportation facilities is somewhat handicapped—if he uses a wagon for transportation—for various reasons.

Now, to overcome this, the farmer sells his wagon and horses, that he pays only a local tax on, and purchases a motor vehicle to make delivery of his eggs, butter and produce. For this privilege, he now has to pay a state fee and a local tax. It is hard to convince him this is not a double tax.

The state has levied a fee of so much per horsepower. This will be an annual fee during the life of the automobile. The counties, of course, will have to meet the loss of value each year to the automobile in valuation. In other words, in five years, the state would be getting the same fee for an old machine, while the county, about 10 per cent valuation on first cost.

It is said the money is put to good uses, for it makes good roads and develops our state. This is true.

If this act is constitutional, would it not have been a better plan to place all this money in a general highway fund? Then it could be spent where it is most needed, in counties where it would bring about rapid development, which now lack such development on account of inaccessible roads and lack of revenue from local taxation.

In Ohio, the motorists at this time are making a bitter fight to prevent that state from collecting this same horsepower tax, and are asking for an injunction restraining the Secretary of State from collecting the 1914 fees.

The Ohio motorists charge that the fees are excessive and that the law, being really a revenue-raising measure, and not primarily one of regulation, is unconstitutional.

The solution I would offer to the automobile tax is—by amendment to our state constitution—that motor vehicles be made operative property, and should be assessed by the state only.

For example, I own an automobile and go to San Francisco from Jackson and take my family of five, also make the return trip. Now, my railroad fare would be \$51.00 and the state would lose 5 per cent in gross receipts of that amount, which is \$2.55, under amendment No. 1.

The automobile is surely cutting down the state's revenue from the transportation companies, and should be classed as operative property.

TAX ASSOCIATION.

By Hon. ALEXANDER BROWN, Manager State Tax Associations.

The subject, Tax Associations, which has been allotted me by your programme committee, is one which affords a large and fruitful field for discussion, particularly along economic lines in connection with the administration of state, county and municipal governments.

That public affairs should be conducted on the same sound business basis that large corporations and successful business firms handle their affairs, is being gradually forced home to the taxpayers; and they are awakening to the fact that the millions of dollars which they expend annually in maintaining their different arms of government, should show value received.

However, a mere awakening of the public to some particular wrong, or extravagance on the part of public officials, is productive of no material benefit. Some method whereby they can be kept awake and on the watch is absolutely essential to correction of the evils which may be found to exist.

From my viewpoint of experience, the task confronting an association, which has for its object the awakening of public sentiment, that extravagance may be eradicated and economy substituted, is no easy one. Lethargy has cradled and rocked the people so long that everybody's business is nobody's business, and a long and hard pull will be necessary to educate them to a full realization that, while they have been paying close attention to their private business, their much larger business, public affairs, has been jogging along much as it pleased.

Now do not understand me as finding fault with public officials. My complaint is directed to a system which permits the appropriation and expenditure of the people's money, collected under the tax laws in an amount beyond their means. When you find a state or subdivision thereof, spending money for public purposes at a rate per year greater than the increase in material wealth and population, rest assured there is an overdrawn bank account.

In an address recently delivered by President Wilson, he said:

Most of the badly governed cities of the civilized world are on this side of the Atlantic, most of the well governed are on the other side, and the reason is not accidental.

We set out upon our political adventures as a nation with one distinct object, namely, to put the control of government in the hands of the people, and now behold: when our experiment is a hundred and thirty years old we discover that we have neither efficiency nor control, and so we are at the beginning again. We must at once devote ourselves to finding means to make our governments, whether in our cities, in our states, or in the nation, representative, responsible and efficient.

President Wilson's criticism of this country's inefficiency in the management of governmental affairs, coupled with a drastic comparison, is not palatable to those who pay the taxes, and yet it is for the common good that our shortcomings be candidly presented and a remedy sought.

Wherever bad management of public affairs is shown and extravagance and graft crept in, an analysis will invariably show the system responsible. Men when elected to public office which entails expenditure of public funds are as a rule honest and economical, but the elastic provisions of our laws permit the door of extravagance to open and the taxpayer foots the bill.

No remedy for existing evils in our tax system will come from the inside. Relief must come from the outside and such a movement has been inaugurated in this state.

The Alameda County Tax Association was organized something more than two years ago. Men prominent in business affairs gave their financial and personal support to the movement. Experts were employed to investigate the system in force among the different county and municipal offices; their reports issued in bulletin form were interesting and startling. It was conclusively shown that an immense saving could be made in conducting some branches of the county government with no loss in efficiency. A recent report of the association presented incontrovertible evidence that the cost to the taxpayers of Alameda County for elections held in 1910 and 1912 exceeded by thousands of dollars the amount which should have been expended.

The registration, primary and general election cost Alameda County, in 1910, \$149,009.53. The tax association shows in complete detail that the cost should have been \$39,869.78, showing a waste of the taxpayers' money of \$114,248.62. It is unnecessary to say that the taxpayers of Alameda County are now fully awake to the fact that there is something radically wrong with the tax system that permits such waste in public affairs.

The Alameda County Tax Association is attempting nothing meteoric. Its active president, Mark L. Requa, directs personally all the work. Careful investigation is made into every detail connected with the subject under examination. No complaint is voiced or fault found unless a remedy can be offered.

The unquestioned fairness of this association's work in showing the astounding waste of public funds, has brought them the endorsement of the people of that county, and its many civic organizations are strongly supporting the work.

At a recent mass meeting, the association was asked to appoint an engineer to investigate why the cost of building the city hall, auditorium and public schools was costing a large excess over the city engineer's estimate. So you see the association has become a sort of clearing-house for public expenditures. The association is practical. It sees no need for numerous city assessors, tax collectors and treasurers, when

one in each instance can accomplish the work. It believes in centralization because it produces efficiency and economy. It believes in a general manager form of local government, such as some few cities have already adopted. With public sentiment awakened and supporting them, it is but a matter of time when the administration of public affairs in Alameda County will be conducted on a strictly business basis. The work accomplished by the Alameda association naturally attracted widespread attention. Men prominent in business and professional life met and discussed the advisability of organizing a statewide tax association. The success attained by the Alameda body and the unquestioned field for similar economic corrections on a broader scale seemed to justify the launching of such a movement.

A meeting was called in San Francisco for October 22, 1913. The result of the call was a large attendance of prominent men, and the organization of the California State Tax Association.

Edwin R. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy in the Columbia University and president of the National Tax Association, said in a recent letter:

You are, of course, acquainted with the chaotic and unsatisfactory character of our state and local taxation. This new organization was designed to bring together the practical administrator, the business man and the scientific expert, in an endeavor to improve the situation and to afford a much needed relief to the taxpayer, by elucidating the principles of a sounder and more equitable method than exists today and by showing how these principles may be applied in practical life. I have been so struck by the good that has already been accomplished that notwithstanding a multitude of other occupations, I have consented to serve for a time as president of the association in the hope of furthering its usefulness. In a democracy like ours, public opinion, which is the sole moving force of legislation, must be educated by precisely such organizations, and in few domains of government activity, which come home to the average business man, is the need of an enlightened public opinion so pronounced as in the matter of equitable taxation.

The men who founded the California State Tax Association embody the component fitness Professor Seligman suggests. They represent the highest type of citizenship, business ability and professional training. Their sole object will be to enter into a thorough research in all matters connected with taxation and revenue.

Mr. John S. Drum, president of the California State Tax Association, briefly summarized, in his address at the meeting held October 22d, the objects of the association which are as follows:

There is nothing more important to the progress and welfare of a state and of the counties and municipalities existing therein, than an intelligent and economical expenditure of public funds. Despite this, the expenditure of tax moneys is given very little practical business attention. Although millions of dollars are annually handled and expended by the political bodies of the state, the tax-paying public knows little if anything of the manner in which this is done. Men engaged in various business pursuits, to be successful, must know, and do know, all the details of their own particular business. They know how such business must be administered on the soundest economical basis, and yet if you ask them anything about the much greater business in which they are interested, to wit, the proper maintenance of the state, county and municipal governments, which are the largest of our business corporations, and which expend the largest sums of money, you will find that they know nothing about it, and give it no attention. The result of such indifference is to leave the door wide open to extravagance, and political bodies are thus able to live beyond their means, just the same as individuals.

At present the data on the subject of revenue and taxation show that our increase in taxation exceeds our growth in population and increase in property wealth. California is upon the threshold of great intensive development, and steps should be taken at this time to reconstruct a fiscal system that shall be based upon the soundest principles of equity and economy.

The California State Tax Association intends to be absolutely nonpartisan and nonpolitical in character. There is no intent of criticising public officers. It is the system of revenue and tax administration that is wrong, and the taxpayers themselves are properly charged with the duty of changing and endeavoring to reform it. The work of the State Tax Association should be along research lines, covering everything pertaining to revenue and taxation, with the purpose always of seeking to correct existing evils and to promote economy in the collection and expenditure of public funds, both state and local, and to advocate and urge a direct interest on the part of taxpayers generally in the matter. To do this it is absolutely necessary to educate taxpayers to the importance of the subject. This can be done largely by publicity, through the preparation and distribution of pamphlets giving important facts and data pertaining to the subject.

Our state, county and local governments must be handled on a business basis. Efficiency in organization and management is imperative. In some instances this can be attained by consolidation of offices and departments, in others by the abolition of duplication of duties; also, by the employment of highly efficient and well paid men, of proper training, to control large public enterprises.

It is the intention of the association to organize active tax bodies in the principal counties of the state. These local bodies will cooperate with, and be encouraged and educated by the state association. Legitimate competition between countries in matters of economy and prevention of waste will be brought about to correct revenue and taxation defects, as they exist at present.

The Alameda County Tax Association has already shown what can be achieved through active and intelligent work, if persevered in. Great economies have already been put into effect, and it is the hope of the officers of this association to reduce the expenses of government 30 or 40 per cent.

President Drum has comprehensively outlined the association's proposed work.

There is no intention to attempt a whirlwind reform. Such movements fall by the wayside. To the contrary the work undertaken will be carefully done and consequently slow. All data will be issued from time to time in bulletin or pamphlet form and given full publicity; in fact publicity is the keynote to success, in a work of this character.

It is hoped the press throughout the state will aid the association in its efforts to reach and interest the people as success can be achieved only through an enlightened public opinion.

PUBLIC OPINION ON ASSESSMENTS.

By F. A. BONDSIU, County Assessor, Mariposa County.

Mr. President and fellow assessors:

I take it for granted that no apology is in order when an assessor is called upon to perform any task, therefore I will make no excuse for this paper, for no matter how difficult the task an assessor "must not make reply, his but to do and die." Otherwise he has no business to be an assessor.

Public opinion on assessments is the subject your Mr. Jarvis as a member of the programme committee has assigned me, and if I say anything that will not exactly coincide with the opinion of the people of Amador County, all they have to do is to blame it all to Jarvis, for if there is a person on earth whom the people often blame for the misdeeds

of another it is the assessor. For an instance of this we will take the case of an assessor who, contrary to public opinion in the first instance, concludes that property is increasing in value in his county and that the assessment should be raised a little higher than it has been for the past ten or twenty years, and he determines to comply with the law a little closer in assessing at nearer the actual cash value. He therefore makes a raise all along the line. The public, or at least some of them, also raise—a howl. He appeases their wrath for the time to some extent by explaining that the raise in assessments will produce a corresponding reduction in rates and the tax will be the same. This looks correct and figures will not lie, and Mr. Taxpayer is satisfied so long as he has to pay no more taxes.

Everything is satisfactory until Mr. Taxpayer gets his tax bill and finds it is more than it was the previous year, and Mr. Assessor is again called upon to explain, and he finds upon investigation that his figures were all right, but that the board of supervisors had upset his calculations. They had taken advantage of the fact that the roll was raised and therefore the opportunity had arrived to spend more money than usual and still not have any greater tax rate. They felt secure in the estimation of the public so long as they made no greater tax rate than the previous year, but who was to be called to account for this increased tax bill? The assessor of course! It might be said that public opinion should not weigh with an assessor in making assessments. Let us see: the government of our state is accomplished only through the consent of the people who are governed. This is done indirectly by the people when they elect legislators upon whom rests the responsibility of passing such laws at Sacramento as will provide a manner of collecting revenue sufficient for the expense of the state and county governments, and also directly by the people when they vote directly for the adoption of amendments to our constitution providing for taxation of property. Therefore they are in a measure responsible for whatever tax laws they burden themselves with, and should abide by the methods laid down for an assessor to pursue.

On the assessor rests the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of such laws as are passed, and providing a basis for the principal source of revenue for the county at least: and that basis is the valuation he puts upon property. Therefore, if the legislature passes a law, which provides "that all taxable property shall be assessed at its full cash value," shall the assessor carry out this provision according to the strict letter of the law? If he does so, what would the dear public do to him? I venture to say that nothing short of a recall would be attempted, yet he would be perfectly justified in making his assessments on that basis, and I challenge any one to show good reasons why property should not be assessed at its full cash value. Now that the separation of state and county taxation has been successfully accomplished, this method could work no hardship on the taxpayer of the county whose taxes are used exclusively for county purposes and we could have a basis for assessments that would be fixed and more stable than adopting a certain percentage of the actual cash value.

In the matter of making assessments the public I believe should be taken into our confidence to a certain extent, and their opinion taken for what it is worth and not for more. The assessor is and should be an expert in his line, and it is my observation outside of my own county

that the average assessor is quite an expert in matters of assessments and is as fully entitled to this appellation as most experts in other lines. He should not be influenced by the opinion of people whose knowledge is necessarily limited to the valuation of one class of property only, and who have to pay taxes on this particular class of property, for in this age of close financing it is a struggle to see who can close up their business at the end of the year with as small an expense account as possible, and any effort to reduce the tax expense, at the expense of some other class of property, is justified in the minds of many people and corporations. The money has to be raised and if any person escapes it must be at the expense of some other taxpayer. The assessor must therefore be proof against the advice of persons representing special interests in any one class of property, for if he listens to the man who has timber assessments only to be taxed, he will hear convincing arguments that such property should not be taxed the same as other property, that it yields no income till the timber is cut and then but one crop; and he will hear all about how to conserve the forests by keeping the assessment down.

The farmer can usually show us that for the past twenty years he has made barely enough to keep out of debt and keep his taxes paid. The mine owner can easily show us that his property has never paid a dividend, and that you are assessing something that is not in sight, of unknown value. Yet Mr. Mine Owner often wants from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for his mine and sometimes gets it. Mr. Farmer wants from ten to forty dollars per acre for his land and often gets it. Mr. Timber Land Owner, if he has first class timber, holds the same at from \$40 to \$100 per acre and always gets it, if he is willing to sell.

Therefore, we can not be guided so much, it seems, by the income of the property for county assessments, as by the market value if we are to get at the actual value; nor can we be influenced by the opinion of one class of property owners as arrayed against another class, but we must listen patiently to all of them and prove to their satisfaction that we are not favoring one class of property more than another, for each class of property owner thinks he is assessed out of all proportion and can only be satisfied if you can show him that he is not treated worse than the other fellow.

The average taxpayer pays any other bill with less protest than he does his tax bill, and still it is just as much of a debt that he is in honor bound to pay as any other indebtedness, yet many people think taxation is somewhat of a holdup anyhow, and it is obvious whom they think is the main holdup man.

This holdup idea in the minds of the people is most forcibly exemplified in their conduct respecting the payment of poll tax. If there was ever a form of taxation that most people think is abominable, it is the poll tax, and for an expression of public opinion on this subject, just watch the result of the vote of the people on this matter when the constitutional amendment abolishing this form of taxation comes up at the next general election.

And to add to the unpopularity of this form of taxation, the boards of supervisors of many counties, including my own county have taken advantage of the law on the statute books which permits them to levy an additional poll tax called a road poll tax, which must be collected by the assessor at the same time he collects the state poll tax. The col-

lection of this additional poll tax for road purposes calls forth a storm of abuse from a large percentage of the persons subject to such tax, and my experience has been that about fifty per cent of the people would absolutely refuse to pay this tax if not forced to do so under section 3848, which compels the employer to deduct it from the wages of employees. I have had to invoke this section of the code in my county, for it would be unfair to those who pay willingly to permit any one to escape.

Do not understand me as condemning such a form of taxation, for it has merit and is the only method yet devised to obtain a cent of taxes from a certain class of foreigners who are ineligible to citizenship. I mention it merely to illustrate public opinion on this form of assessment.

Now in conclusion, I will suggest that we give the public as fair and impartial assessments, based on such knowledge of the subject as we can gain by experience and the cooperation of the State Board of Equalization and the State Tax Association who are always at our hand with expert assistance in these matters, and that we invite the public to cooperate with us in our efforts to have the legislature pass such laws as will enable us to extract sufficient money from the taxpayers with the least amount of friction, to the end that the public will eventually have a better understanding of our motives in making assessments.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

Introduced by Hon. Cordell Hull of Tennessee. Adopted October 4, 1913.

By GEO. E. MITCHELL, Tax Agent.

Without entering into any discussion as to the political reason why an income tax was adopted by the 1913 Congress of the United States, the fact remains, that we now have such a revenue measure, and from all political indications this income tax is now and will continue to be a definite and permanent part of our revenue system.

It is for this reason that a brief discussion of some of the main provisions of the measure, relating to the income of individuals only, is of some importance and possibly may be of interest to you at this time.

Briefly stated, this income tax imposes a tax of 1 per cent on all annual incomes over \$3,000 and under \$20,000. On incomes over \$20,000 an additional progressive surtax is imposed rising by steps until a tax of 6 per cent on incomes of \$500,000 or over is reached.

Many citizens feel that such a tax on personal incomes should only be resorted to in times of war or under stress of some extraordinary emergency. This tax measure has also been criticized by its opponents, along the lines that an income tax is too inquisitorial in its general provisions and out of harmony with American ideas of legitimate privacy. It is also claimed that this tax will be costly to collect, and that it places a premium upon concealment and evasion thus inviting the practice of fraud. Another objection to this measure was that it would create class legislation by taxing some incomes at only 1 per cent and others at 6 per cent, etc.

One important question, however, is presented by the adoption of this income tax, and that is the principle involved in taxing wealth or at least of recognizing the obligations of wealth simply because it is wealth and taxing the same on a progressive rate in accordance with the income produced.

Be that as it may, we now have the income tax and undoubtedly we will continue to pay taxes on our incomes (provided we are fortunate enough to have such a thing) in the future. Past experience shows that the federal courts invariably sustain all revenue laws not inconsistent with the constitution and it is safe to assume that the exempted many will never give their votes or consent to a reconsideration of this question.

PERSONS AFFECTED.

It has been estimated by the treasury experts that the number of fortunate or unfortunate persons to whom this tax would apply was about 425,000, thus showing that only this number of people in the United States have an annual income of over \$3,000. Thus we have created a new class of a privileged class. A witty writer puts it, "Do you belong to the new *four hundred thousand club*?"

Statistics show that the average income in the United States is under \$1,000 per year. The estimates by experts show that about 300,000 persons have an income between \$3,000 and \$10,000, or about three fourths of the total number of persons affected by this tax; 350 persons have incomes from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 per year, and 100 persons have incomes over \$1,000,000 per year.

We might all say right here that we would be perfectly willing to pay this tax provided we had an income of \$1,000,000 per year, in fact be willing to drop off a cipher or two and still be satisfied. The estimates for California vary somewhat, but about 90,000 persons will be affected. We show up fairly well, and these figures show that 500 Californians have incomes of \$100,000 and over each year.

HISTORY.

This is not the first time an income tax has been in existence in the United States. Back in the sixties such a tax was adopted as a war measure. The tax imposed at that time was 3 per cent on incomes above \$600 and 5 per cent provided the income exceeded \$5,000. In 1864 the rate was increased to 5 per cent and in 1865 the rate was again increased to 10 per cent on all incomes over \$5,000, which rate stood until 1867 when a flat rate of 5 per cent was imposed on all incomes in excess of \$2,000. In 1871 about \$18,000,000 per annum was collected through this tax.

In short this Civil War income tax was excessive in comparison with the present law. Again in 1894 an income tax was imposed of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent on the gross receipts of certain classes of corporations with \$4,000 and over, and again in 1909 another income tax was imposed of 1 per cent on the net income in excess of \$5,000 for all corporations. This last income tax produced about \$35,000,000 per annum.

COMPARISONS.

As a matter of comparison let us see what other and older countries than ours are doing in this matter of an income tax. We take the liberty of quoting from a speech by Congressman Hull, who introduced this measure in the United States Congress.

Fifty-two countries and states have taken this step and whenever given a reasonable trial this form of tax has never been repealed save in the United States. England, Australia, and most of the English colonies, Prussia and the numerous other German states, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Hungary, Greece, Japan, Denmark, Austria and numerous other important countries have this tax in operation, while France is on the verge of adopting a comprehensive income tax law in lieu of numerous other taxes. In many or most cases other countries have adopted and maintained this tax for the twofold purpose of securing revenue and equalizing the burdens of taxation.

EXAMPLE.

As already shown, the rate imposed by our new income tax law is 1 per cent on incomes over \$3,000, which would mean that provided your income was \$5,000 per year the tax rate of 1 per cent would apply to only \$2,000, and the tax paid would amount to but \$20. Certainly this does not seem excessive when we compare the amount allowed for exemption and the tax rate applied to other countries.

Great Britain.—First introduced in 1799, \$200 exemption; now 3½ per cent on incomes over \$800 and under \$10,000, and close to 6 per cent on incomes in excess of \$10,000 and up to \$15,000. England produces about \$200,000,000 through income taxes.

Prussia—Exemption is \$225.

Austria—Exemption, \$250.

Italy—Income tax rises to 20 per cent on large incomes.

New Zealand—Exemption, \$1,500; 5 per cent tax on incomes over \$6,500.

Japan—\$500 incomes are taxed nearly 4 per cent; \$100,000 incomes are taxed over 20 per cent.

ANNUAL INCOME.

We all have a pretty fair idea of what our annual income amounts to, and under the provisions of this act, all incomes from whatever source must be returned. This includes income from salaries, trades, professions, rentals, interest, etc.

Two general methods are provided relating to the tax imposed:

(a) The "normal tax," which constitutes a tax of 1 per cent on the net income regardless of what amount said income may be.

(b) In addition to this normal tax of 1 per cent there is levied an "additional tax" on the net incomes of individuals (but not corporations) when said incomes range:

From \$20,000 to \$50,000	-----1	per cent additional.
From 50,000 to 75,000	-----2	per cent additional.
From 75,000 to 100,000	-----3	per cent additional.
From 100,000 to 250,000	-----4	per cent additional.
From 250,000 to 500,000	-----5	per cent additional.
Over 500,000	-----6	per cent additional.

EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS.

Let us now see what exemptions the law allows and what deductions can be made to arrive at the actual net income per year.

First—There is an exemption of \$3,000 but only $\frac{5}{6}$ for 1913.

Second—Then for an individual (which term also includes partnerships, but not corporations) a further exemption is allowed of—

(a) \$1,000 for a married man with a wife living with him. (If he is really married.)

(b) \$1,000 for a married woman with a husband living with her.

The law simply says that "a married man with a wife living with him," is entitled to this \$1,000 deduction. We presume, however, that the framers of this act intended that the married man would live with his own wife, although the act does not so specify.

This particular \$1,000 exemption looks like a fine on bachelors and spinsters. The men, however, have no excuse; they ought to be married anyway. In fact, it would be a bad state of affairs, and the wife would be a pretty poor manager, when she could not hold the family income down to \$4,000 per year (\$4,000 for a man and wife; \$6,000 for brother and sister).

The original act included further exemptions for married persons having minor children dependent upon them, but for some reason this exemption was eliminated. We must therefore conclude that the framers of this measure are not in favor of big families. (I should worry!)

The salary of the present president of the United States and the federal judges now in office is also exempted for certain constitutional reasons. It was held that the salaries of these officials during their respective terms of office could not be diminished for any purpose, taxing or otherwise, but as none of us expect to become president or assume the duties of a federal judge, we are not concerned about this exemption. The salary of all other federal employees is, however, subject to the tax.

Another exemption from income is the salaries of state employees or any political subdivision of a state, meaning the employees of a county, city, town or district. (We ought all of us now, to hustle around and secure some state or city job, so we can brag a little that some of our income is exempt.) It is presumed that this exemption was to allow any state in the Union that contemplated adopting an income tax of its own, to tax the salaries of its own officials.

STATE INCOME TAX.

By the way, the State of Wisconsin now has an income tax with an exemption of \$800 for a single person, \$1,200 for a married person and \$200 for each minor child. The rate ranges from 1 per cent to 6 per cent. A man residing in Wisconsin will now be compelled to pay two income taxes, one to the federal government and the other to the State of Wisconsin, aggregating approximately 10 per cent on the larger part of this income.

Right here, don't forget that the constitution of this state already contains a most liberal clause permitting an income tax.

Under section 11, article XIII, "Income taxes may be assessed to and collected from persons, corporations, joint stock associations or companies resident or doing business in this state or any one or more of them, in such cases and amounts and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law."

The legislature can at any time adopt a revenue measure, taxing incomes in the State of California. The provisions of our constitutional section are very broad. The income of citizens may or may not be taxed, likewise the income of corporations. Certain classes of income can be exempted and others taxed, so be prepared, for this is yet possibly to come about.

OTHER DEDUCTIONS.

1. Provided you are in business you can deduct the expenses actually incurred for carrying on said business, but you can not deduct your personal living or family expenses.

2. Interest paid on any indebtedness, also all taxes and losses sustained during the year which have not been compensated by insurance or otherwise. Provided anyone owes you money and you can't collect it, and you keep a set of books, and you keep the books correctly, and enter this bad debt in said books for the year you considered the party who owed it not good pay, you can deduct the amount of said debt from your income. If we could only add up all of our past bad debts, and deduct them, we never would have to pay any income tax. (Income from poker and horse racing.)

3. Provided your house needs painting or the water pipe leaks or the girls' room needs papering. Such items can be classed under the term "depreciation" and can be deducted. (Betterments and additions, rooms added, etc.)

4. Now we come to a double barreled provision, one that shoots both ways, going and coming. Provided you are employed by some one else and your annual salary exceeds \$3,000, the other fellow makes your return for this income tax, which is called or classed as "withheld at source," and provided you have any other income outside of your salary, you must either make the return of this other income to your employer on or before January 29, 1914, or make return direct to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Just to keep people honest a small fine of \$300 is thrown in here for any fraudulent notice given to "withheld at source." (Your employer or corporation, etc.)

On the other hand, provided you employ any one whose salary is in excess of \$3,000 you, personally, must make the return and pay the tax for said party (of course holding the amount of said tax out of his salary.) The law holds you personally responsible for the amount of this tax. The same provisions of the law applies, should you be a guardian of a minor, or a trustee for anyone or the executor or agent of an estate or for an absent person.

REAL ESTATE AND LEASES.

5. Provided you have leased any of your property for a sum in excess of \$3,000 per year, or \$250 per month. Your tenant is required to make the return and pay the tax; you have nothing to do with the matter, that is, in so far as this particular amount of income is under consideration; also provided anyone pays you interest on a mortgage, you may hold on their property, they make this return for you and they pay the tax. For any other income you must file your own return with the collector, unless your income is over \$20,000, then "additional." Provided you purchased a piece of real estate this year and sold it the same year, it would appear that any profit realized is to be considered as income for that year. Provided the real estate had been acquired some year prior to the adoption of this measure, and sold this year, then the profit arising from said sale should be prorated in accordance with the number of years the land was held by you and the number of years the law has been in effect.

FAILURE TO RECEIVE BLANKS.

The enactment of this income tax law is a notice to all persons that the tax is due and payable at certain times. While, undoubtedly, the Collector of Internal Revenue will try and forward the necessary blanks and statements to every one, failure to receive such blanks is no excuse. Thus, provided you failed to make the proper returns within the legal time specified, the penalty imposed is a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$1,000.

Under the provisions of this measure, it would seem that the law contemplates that every one should make some kind of a return, and it is left to the discretion of the Collector to ascertain whether or not you are subject to a tax. So if you do not receive a blank, you will have to hunt one up yourself and file same within the prescribed time, if you have over a \$3,000 income.

The act provides that the income returned for this year shall embrace the period only from March 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913, both dates inclusive. Blanks will be mailed to you about January 1, 1914. You must file your return on or before March 1, 1914. On or before June 30, 1914, taxes must be paid.

In addition to the penalty imposed for failure to render a return, a further penalty for making a false or fraudulent return is imposed. Making such a return is classed as a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not over \$2,000 or not more than one year imprisonment or both, and the cost of prosecution.

RETURNS SECRET.

All tax statements and returns of all kinds relating in any way to this income tax are not open to inspection by the public except by direct permission of the President of the United States.

A fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both, and also dismissal from office is the penalty imposed for any Collector of Internal Revenue, Deputy Collector, or any other employee of the United States, who shall divulge or make known in any manner information of any kind contained in any report.

There is one very common thing about the income tax and that is its elasticity. Any tax measure that can be stretched to meet emergencies is always considered a practical measure. It must be flexible to provide for all emergencies. Provided enough income can not be obtained by taxing incomes at the rate of 1 per cent, then all that is necessary is to increase this rate to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or 2 per cent or we can take the other end of the proposition and do what they do in Germany, lower the exemption from \$3,000 to \$1,000.

During the year the German Emperor was celebrating his silver jubilee, the imperial parliament of Germany increased the expenditure for armament over the previous year \$250,000,000. This increase of \$250,000,000 was not secured by raising the percentage of taxation upon the incomes of Germany by increasing the rate a little higher. Instead it was raised by lowering the exemption from \$2,500 to \$1,250, thereby placing the increased burden of this \$250,000,000 almost entirely upon the moderately well-to-do people of Germany whose incomes range between \$1,250 and \$2,500 a year.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
Thirteenth Annual Convention County
Assessors' Association
HELD AT
Merced, Merced County, December 7, 8, 9, 1914

WHEREAS, An All Wise Providence has in His wisdom seen fit to remove from our midst our much esteemed associate and coworker John H. Hollister of San Luis Obispo County, and

WHEREAS, His sterling worth, true manhood and sincerity have made and left an everlasting impression on the members of this Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of John H. Hollister this Association has lost one of its most esteemed members; and that while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we are yet constrained to say—

“There was, there is, no greater, grander, manlier man.”

M. D. LACK,

CLIO L. LLOYD,

MONTGOMERY M. MOULTON,

Committee.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF COUNTY ASSESSORS' ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the County Assessors' Association of the State of California,
Thirteenth Annual Session.

The Association was called to order at the city of Merced, California, at 10 o'clock a.m., December 7, 1914, in the city hall.

President Ed W. Hopkins, assessor of Los Angeles County, in the chair.

The president introduced Mr. H. P. Spencer, cashier Farmers and Merchants Bank of Merced, who on behalf of the mayor and the civic bodies and the people of Merced, extended a hearty welcome to the assessors and their friends, and hoped that their visit to Merced would be a source of enjoyment and that the meeting would be a successful one.

Mr. Spencer said in part:

"Merced, if I may be pardoned for making reference to home matters for a moment, has some attainments that may well be mentioned, and as to her ambition, she is determined to foster and uphold the more rational and ethical aims of the booster spirit, and put behind it the energy and liberality of her people, until she shall stand in the very front rank among the inland cities of our great state.

"Referring specifically to some of the matters of which she may justly be proud, I may suggest in the first place that she is situated almost in the center of the great San Joaquin valley and that she sits like a jewel the thrifty husbandman that these, too, can be grown at splendid profit, upon the bosom of a former desert. She is well and substantially built. Her streets are broad and clean and she has more miles of asphalt pavement than any other city of the same size in the state. It is claimed, and I think without contradiction, that under normal conditions, our banks carry larger per capita deposits than those of any similar city in the Union.

"While we have not the latest, and perhaps most to be commended form of city government, we have an administration that is progressive and up to date, and one in which we have the utmost confidence.

"We are the natural gateway to one of the most stupendous of the many 'wonders of the world'—the Yosemite National Park. One has recently said that 'in this famous park there is grouped a greater galaxy of startling and charmingly beautiful scenic aggregations, within a radius of convenient accessibility, than in any place in the wide, wide world.' There stands in over-awing majesty that gigantic old rock El Capitan, the domes of Cathedral Spires, the peaks and towers of the Three Brothers, the Three Graces and Sentinel Rock, and when satiated with these and similar wonders, one can feast his eyes upon the graceful beauty of Bridal Veil Falls and the filmy grace of Yosemite Falls and the charming individuality of Nevada Falls, or dip his cup for a refreshing draught from the cool waters of Mirror Lake—one of the most strikingly beautiful lakes in the world. I felicitate you, gentlemen, upon the fact that you are to lighten convention routine by a visit to this wonderful park during this season.

“I will mention further what some of you may already know, that Merced is surrounded by a vast stretch of well tilled and fertile acres, yielding in abundance those products that are contributing to the wealth and happiness of our people. If you will but visit our chamber of commerce rooms and examine the specimens you shall find there of the products of our soil. I think I may have your confirmation of our claim as to land fertility. This is the natural home of the fig and olive. The almond and English walnut groves are demonstrating to the thrifty husbandman that these too can be grown at splendid profit. This, too, is the home of the Merced sweet potato—than which there is none better. It stands without a peer and readily commands the highest market price. The blue ribbons we have won on our luscious fruits, over all competitors, are carefully guarded in the archives at said chamber of commerce, and speak for themselves. I would like also to mention our dairy and hog interests, which are rapidly growing. The profits from the output of these branches of our industry are no longer inconsiderable.

“While all this is essentially true, we do not expect you to sharpen your pencils and begin to figure out how you can increase the assessed valuation of our county, but take these as passing rhetorical statements.

“I will tell you further that there are about us, now indifferently tilled, thousands upon thousands of acres of as good land as our genial sun shines upon, which must and will be brought under intensive cultivation because of the larger and more efficient system of irrigation which is easily within our reach, and which will doubtless soon—possibly very soon—be appropriated.

“We venture the opinion, gentlemen, that from the Sierras to the sea there is no place where nature has been more lavish in her gift of fertile acres, or in providing a more salubrious climate—no place where she has given stronger encouragement to thrifty men to wrest from her abundant storehouse the wealth of the soil, and build for themselves and their posterity prosperous and beautiful homes, than right here in Merced County.”

Assessor Clarence E. Jarvis responded, thanking Mr. Spencer for his kind words of welcome.

President Ed W. Hopkins addressed the Association, reviewing the work of the Association since the last session and of the many matters that should be taken up at this meeting and thoroughly discussed.

Secretary Thos. M. Robinson called the roll and the following named answered “present”:

Assessors—Amador County, Clarence E. Jarvis; Butte County, A. E. Morton and wife; Kern County, Edith F. Coons; Los Angeles County, Ed W. Hopkins and wife; Mariposa County, F. A. Bondshu; Mendocino County, W. S. Van Dyke; Merced County, A. G. Clough and wife; Napa County, Robert Corlett; Orange County, James Sleeper; Riverside County, C. B. Bayley; San Mateo County, C. D. Hayward; Santa Barbara County, Clio L. Lloyd; Shasta County, M. D. Lack; Siskiyou County, Stuart Taylor; Stanislaus County, Geo. A. Threlfall and wife; Ventura County, John A. Barry; Fresno County, Geo. P. Cummings and wife; Inyo County, W. W. Yandell; Kings County, Geo. W. Murray; Madera County, C. F. Bonner; Madera County, F. E. Briscoe (elect); Sacramento County, Ed. J. Kay and wife; San

Francisco County, John Ginty; Santa Clara County, Mrs. L. A. Spitzer and daughter; Solano County, Ed. E. Long and wife; San Diego County, M. M. Moulton; Tulare County, Thos. H. Blair.

Deputies—Alameda County, Thos. M. Robinson; Alameda County, J. C. Hedemark; Merced County, Fay Robinson; Kern County, Miss Bertha Brite.

State Board of Equalization—Richard E. Collins, Jeff McElvaine, John C. Corbett (elect), Thos. M. Eby, secretary, and wife; John S. Chambers, State Controller; Prof. Carl C. Plehn, State Tax Expert.

Associated Members—Harry J. Squires, assessor city of Berkeley; Chas. E. Jewett, A. O. Adams, W. V. Hill, F. A. Waters and wife, Los Angeles; L. E. W. Pioda, San Francisco; J. H. Ellis, Merced; Geo. E. Mitchell, San Francisco; A. W. Baker, Oakland; E. A. De Camp and wife, Los Angeles; H. P. Spencer, Merced; M. A. Grant, Redlands; J. W. Madrill, Los Angeles.

On motion, Mr. H. P. Spencer of Merced, M. A. Grant of Redlands and Bertha Brite, deputy assessor of Kern County, were elected associate members.

Communications.

The following communications were received, read and filed expressing regrets for not being able to attend the meeting of the Association: J. C. Hanna and Geo. O. Meese of Contra Costa County; John W. Moore of San Joaquin County; Washington Dodge of San Francisco; Edward Rolkin, member of State Board of Equalization; Adam F. Sutton of Colusa County; Alfred Sutro of San Francisco; C. E. McQuaid of Sutter County; W. M. Weaver of Imperial County, and J. R. Allen of San Francisco.

The following invitations were received, read, accepted and filed: Elks Club of Merced and Native Sons of the Golden West, inviting the Association to avail themselves freely of their halls, club rooms and facilities.

The committee on programme and order of business reported as follows:

December 7, 1914.
10 a.m.

Meeting to be called to order.

Address of welcome, H. P. Spencer, cashier Farmers & Merchants Bank of Merced.

Response, Clarence E. Jarvis, assessor Amador County.

Opening address, Ed W. Hopkins, president Assessors' Association.

Reading of minutes of last session, Thos. M. Robinson, secretary.

Reports of committees.

2 p.m.

Address, "Needed Legislation," Geo. P. Cummings, assessor of Fresno County.

Paper, "State Revenues," John S. Chambers, state controller.

Paper, "Corporation Assessments," Geo. E. Mitchell, tax expert of San Francisco.

2:30 p.m.

The Merced Improvement Club of Merced will entertain the ladies with a reception at Hotel El Capitan.

8:30 p.m.

Dance at Hotel El Capitan.

Tuesday, December 8.

10 a.m.

Address, "Somers's System of Equalizing Values," M. A. Grant, expert.

Paper, "Federal and State Income Tax," Prof. Carl C. Plehn, state tax expert.

2 p.m.

Paper, "Torrens Land Laws in Other Countries," John Ginty, assessor of San Francisco County.

Paper, "Exemptions," M. M. Moulton, assessor of San Diego County.

Paper, "Historical," E. A. De Camp, tax expert of Los Angeles.

2 p.m.

Visiting ladies tendered an automobile ride through the City of Merced and suburbs.

8 p.m.

Invitation extended by the Native Sons of the Golden West to members of Association and ladies to a reception in their hall.

Wednesday, December 9.

10 a.m.

Paper, "National Tax Association," John Mitchell, chairman State Board of Equalization.

2 p.m.

Election of officers, appointment of committees, selection of place of meeting of fourteenth annual session of Assessors' Association.

7 p.m.

Banquet at Hotel El Capitan under the auspices of Merced County Chamber of Commerce.

The Association was called to order at 2 p.m.

Assessor Geo. P. Cummings of Fresno County addressed the convention on "Needed Legislation." Discussion followed. Those taking part were Thos. M. Eby, Geo. A. Threlfall, John Ginty, C. E. Jarvis and M. D. Lack.

Paper presented and read by State Controller John S. Chambers, entitled "State Revenues."

Discussion, John Ginty, A. E. De Camp and Clarence E. Jarvis.

Paper presented and read by Geo. Mitchell, entitled "Corporation Assessments." (Not to be printed in the minutes.)

Discussion, Clio L. Lloyd, Prof. Carl C. Plehn, John Ginty, Thos. M. Eby, Clarence E. Jarvis, M. D. Lack and E. E. Long.

Assessor F. A. Bondshu announced that on Thursday morning, December 10, an excursion by special train will leave for Yosemite Valley and stops will be made at Merced Falls, Yosemite Lumber Company, several gold mines; returning, the assessors will leave the valley, arriving at Merced City at 1 p.m. Saturday, in time to connect with all trains north and south.

Adjournment until tomorrow morning 10 a.m.

Thursday, December 10.

Association called to order at 10 a.m., President Ed W. Hopkins presiding.

Mr. M. A. Grant of Redlands was introduced and entered into full explanations of the workings of the "Somers' system of equalizing property values."

Discussion, Geo. P. Cummings, M. D. Lack, James Sleeper, Thos. M. Eby, Ed. J. Kay and M. M. Moulton.

Paper, subject "Federal and State Income Tax," presented by Prof. Carl C. Plehn, state tax expert. The paper was fully illustrated by maps showing percentages of tax on incomes from lowest to highest.

Discussion, John Mitchell, Ed W. Hopkins, John Ginty, Geo. A. Threlfall, Thos. M. Eby.

Assessor Ed J. Kay requested that all assessors whose salaries were affected by the abolishment of all head tax, should remain a few moments after adjournment for recess. He also requested that Thos. M. Eby, John Ginty and Prof. Plehn remain and meet with the assessors.

The president, on motion, appointed Assessor M. D. Lack, Ed W. Hopkins and M. M. Moulton a committee to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of Assessor J. H. Hollister of San Luis Obispo County.

A motion, that when the convention adjourns for the day, that it does so out of respect for J. H. Hollister, deceased, was carried by a standing vote.

The ladies accompanying the assessors were at this time presented to the Association and were received by words of welcome by President Hopkins, who called upon Mrs. Thos. M. Eby, who thanked the Association for its kindness to the ladies and stated that they had organized an auxiliary association under the name of "Associated Assessors' Convention," and that the assessors would no doubt be proud of this new association, as it was the purpose of the ladies to work in full accord with the assessors.

On motion a recess was declared until 2 p.m.

At 2 p.m. the Association resumed its business.

The president announced that J. D. Burks was unavoidably detained and therefore could not present his paper, "New York City Assessment Plan." The president stated that he would endeavor to secure the paper so that it could be written in the minutes; that Mr. Burks was a graduate of the California State University and was thoroughly posted on methods of assessments.

The following resolution was presented by Assessor M. D. Lack and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The press of individual and personal business has caused the retirement from our counsels and revenue business of this state one of our most valued members in the person of the Hon. Edward Rolkin; and

WHEREAS, We appreciate that his truly straightforward and painstaking counsel has been of much value to ourselves as well as the State of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association extend to the Hon. Edward Rolkin its most sincere wish for his abundant success in private life and may he in the future as in the past, continue to be one of the state's most valued citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That as an expression of our appreciation, we make the Hon. Edward Rolkin a life member of this' Association and present him with a life membership suitably engraved.

M. D. LACK,
E. E. LONG,
ED J. KAY.

On motion, the committee was instructed to prepare the life membership card to be presented to the Hon. Edward Rolkin.

Paper, "Torrens Land Laws in Other Countries," presented and read by John Ginty, assessor of city and county of San Francisco.

Discussion, Geo. P. Cummings, Ed. J. Kay, M. M. Moulton, James Sleeper, Thos. M. Eby and President Hopkins.

Miss Edith F. Coons, assessor of Kern County, elected first woman county assessor in the State of California, was introduced and responded thanking the Association for its kindness to her and hoped that her tenure of office would be entirely satisfactory to the people of her county and that her membership in the Association would give her many new ideas which would be put to good purpose in Kern County.

Paper, subject "Exemptions," presented and read by Assessor Montgomery M. Moulton of San Diego County.

Discussion; F. A. Bondshu, E. E. Long, Ed W. Hopkins, Ed J. Kay, Thos. M. Eby, A. G. Clough, Robert Corlett, C. D. Hayward, Clio L. Lloyd and Geo. A. Threlfall.

Assessor M. D. Lack reported to the Association that the assessors present whose salaries were affected by the constitutional amendment carried at the last general election, abolishing the payment of poll tax and other head tax, the commission received from the collections of same now constituting a part of the compensation of assessors' salary, was discussed by said assessors and a plan agreed upon to be taken up with the Governor, and that said plan would be presented to him by Assessor Ed. J. Kay of Sacramento County and John S. Chambers, state controller.

Paper, subject "Historical," presented and read by E. A. De Camp.

The president called to the attention of the Association that at 8 p.m. the assessors and friends would attend a reception tendered by the Native Sons of the Golden West at I. O. O. F. Hall, and desired all to attend.

John Mitchell, chairman of the State Board of Equalization, was called upon and addressed the Association, explaining the methods followed in the meetings of the National Tax Association and read a paper, subject "Increase in Public Expenditures," by Dr. Thomas S. Adams, secretary of National Tax Association, which paper, in the way of a report, was presented at the eighth annual conference of said association.

President Hopkins addressed the Association and urged the enforcement of the revenue laws of the state by the assessors of the several counties; that every assessor should be compelled by law to attend the meeting of this Association, so that matters coming before it could be fully discussed, which would enable each assessor to arrive at some uniformity of the ways of assessing property uniformly in tax bills, and in fact, uniformity in all matters pertaining and relating to assessments. The matter of making up the military roll was also taken up by him and the same was discussed at some length by Assessors Geo. P. Cummings, Ed. J. Kay, Robert Corlett and F. A. Bondshu.

Mr. E. P. E. Troy of San Francisco was called upon and addressed the Association on the subject, "Single Tax."

On motion a recess was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Wednesday, December 9, 1914.

The Association was called to order at 10 o'clock a.m., President Hopkins presiding, and the regular order of business resumed.

Assessor F. A. Bondshu addressed the Association, subject, "Timber Lands;" that an equal assessment could not be made on timber lands without the same be cruised by one competent and qualified; that the cruising of all timber lands should be done by the state and that a constitutional amendment should be prepared, submitted to the people and carried, requiring the state to cruise all timber lands and file same as a public record, so that assessors could properly place an equitable assessment thereon. Discussion, Assessors M. D. Lack, C. F. Bonner, C. E. Jarvis, Stuart Taylor and W. S. Van Dyke.

State constitutional amendment No. 15, adding section 1a to the constitution, providing for exemption from taxation of educational institutions, buildings, grounds within which same are located, not exceeding 100 acres of land, equipment, securities and income used exclusively for educational purposes, of any educational institution of collegiate grade within the state not conducted for profit, was read in full by Assessor Clio L. Lloyd and discussed by Assessors John Ginty, Ed J. Kay and Thos. M. Eby, secretary of State Board of Equalization, and it was the consensus of opinion that the legislature should pass proper laws for carrying out its provisions and define its operation.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report shows receipts during the term-----	\$104 73
Disbursements -----	105 20
	\$ 47

On motion of Clio L. Lloyd, the annual dues were placed at \$2, payable at once.

On motion a recess was taken until 2 p.m.

At 2 p.m. the convention convened and resumed its business.

The following officers were nominated and elected for the ensuing term:

President, E. E. Long, assessor Solano County.

Vice President, Montgomery M. Moulton, assessor San Diego County.

Secretary, Thos. M. Robinson, assistant assessor Alameda County.

Treasurer, Geo. W. Murray, assessor Kings County.

Each of the officers elect addressed the Association.

The secretary read certain resolutions handed in by the Associate Assessors' Convention (the ladies' auxiliary) asking that the annual banquet of the County Assessors' Association in the future be held on the second day after opening of the convention.

On motion, same was unanimously adopted.

John Ginty, assessor of San Francisco County, presented letters from A. L. Cowell, assistant director of Congress of Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and from Chas. C. Moore, President of said Exposition, asking that the next annual meeting of the County Assessors' Association of the State of California be held in the city of San Francisco.

On motion of Assessor Ed W. Hopkins, it was unanimously carried that San Francisco be selected in which to hold the next annual meeting of this Association and that the date and time of meeting be left to the San Francisco assessor. John Ginty, to hereafter fix.

On motion the president was authorized to appoint a permanent committee to be known as the "Reference and Information Committee," said committee to be a clearing house of the Association for all matters affecting legislation where assessments and revenue laws are concerned; said committee to make an annual report; the president to name said committee within thirty days.

On motion it is the sense of this Association that, if possible, our next meeting should be held jointly with that of the National Tax Association.

On motion the secretary was instructed to take up the matter of railroad fares with the railroad companies.

Several eulogistic remarks were made by Secretary Robinson and E. A. De Camp commendatory of L. A. Spitzer, late assessor of Santa Clara County, and regrets that his good wife, now assessor of said county, should retire from said office. Mrs. Spitzer feelingly responded and thanked the Association for its kindness to both her husband and herself for the many courtesies extended to both.

On motion a vote of thanks was extended to Assessors F. A. Bondshu of Mariposa County, A. G. Clough of Merced, Chamber of Commerce of Merced County, the Elks Club, Native Sons of the Golden West of Merced, the Merced "Sun," and all the people of Merced for the entertainment and hospitality which has during this session of the Association been extended for the benefit and pleasure of its members.

On motion a vote of thanks was extended to Past President Ed. W. Hopkins for his faithful service during the past year and for the many courtesies he has extended to all the members of the Association.

On motion of Assessor Hopkins, the legislative committee was instructed to prepare an amendment to the constitution to be submitted to the people, changing the date of the commencement of the assessment from the first Monday in March to the first Monday in January, each year, and further, that a bill be prepared to be placed before the state legislature requiring all property owners to file their annual statement of their property within ten days after service of such statement.

Discussions, Assessors John Ginty, A. G. Clough, Ed J. Kay, T. M. Eby, Ed W. Hopkins, M. M. Moulton and others.

President E. E. Long announced the following committees:

LEGISLATIVE.

Assessor Ed. J. Kay, Sacramento County, chairman.

Clarence E. Jarvis, Amador County
P. H. Cochrane, Marin County
Robert Corlett, Napa County
George P. Cummings, Fresno
County

John Ginty, San Francisco County
M. D. Lack, Shasta County
Ed. W. Hopkins, Los Angeles
County

WAYS AND MEANS.

Assessor Montgomery M. Moulton. San Diego County, chairman.

A. E. Morton, Butte County
James Sleeper, Orange County
Geo. A. Threlfall, Stanislaus
County

F. A. Bondshu, Mariposa County
C. D. Hayward, San Mateo County
John A. Barry, Ventura County

EXECUTIVE.

Assessor A. G. Clough, Merced County, chairman.

Thos. H. Blair, Tulare County
C. B. Bayley, Riverside County
Geo. W. Murray, Kings County

Miss Edith F. Coons, Kern County
Stuart Taylor, Siskiyou County
Wm. A. Horton, Santa Cruz County

PROGRAM AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Assessor John Ginty, San Francisco County, chairman.

C. F. Horner, Alameda County
Geo. O. Meese, Contra Costa County
J. W. Moore, San Joaquin County

H. E. Harrison, Yolo County
J. C. Smith, Sonoma County
Clio L. Lloyd, Santa Barbara County

A recess taken until 7:30 p.m., at which time all were invited to attend a banquet tendered by the Merced County Chamber of Commerce to the assessors and their visiting friends in the spacious banquet hall at El Capitan Hotel.

Adjournment.

THE STATE BUDGET AND REVENUE.

By JOHN S. CHAMBERS, Controller.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:

It was suggested to me that I talk to you today on the subject of "State Revenue." The topic is a pretty broad one, as I think all of you will admit, and I hardly know what phase of it to take up.

But inasmuch as I have been working for a month past, in conjunction with the State Board of Control, on the budget which it is our duty to submit to the coming legislature, I think it may prove interesting to you if I tell you how the budget is prepared and go from that to the revenue situation, considering the probability of a deficit due to the loss of the corporation license tax and the poll tax, and the suggestions that have been made for meeting this condition.

I think if I take one of the state institutions, say the Napa Hospital, and explain how we arrived at our conclusions as to what to recommend for its support and salary roll and special appropriations for buildings and general development, it will answer for all the others.

DEPARTMENTS NOT DIFFICULT.

It is comparatively a simple matter to make recommendations for the various boards and departments. There are few complications as to them. The estimates as a rule merely call for so much for salaries, traveling expenses, if any, postage, telegraphing, expressage, printing and so on. Occasionally it is necessary to decide whether this person's salary or that should be raised, whether more clerical help is required or whether the amount allowed two years ago for this expense or that

should be increased this year. Once in a while, of course, something unexpected occurs, but the task of preparing a budget as to the departments, generally speaking, is not a difficult one.

INSTITUTIONS PRESENT HARD PROBLEM.

But with the state institutions the problem is far harder of solution. The element of uncertainty is very much greater, especially with the hospitals, prisons and reform schools. But there is one thing that is certain as to them—their population, unfortunately, never grows less. The main problem is to figure on how great the increase will be so as to provide sufficient funds to pay nurses, attendants and guards and to buy food and clothing.

PROCEDURE—BLANKS SENT OUT.

Suppose, now, we take up the procedure. About the first of October a printed form was sent out from Sacramento to all the institutions with a request that certain data be supplied, such as the new sums asked and exact amount of the appropriations granted by the last legislature for support, salaries and special purposes; other receipts, as from pay patients, the sale of manufactured or farm products and so on, which constitute what we call the Contingent Fund; housing capacity, present population, population for certain periods, estimated population for the next two fiscal years and the yearly per capita cost for both support and salaries. Other information is also requested but not as so directly bearing on the budget.

MEETINGS AT SACRAMENTO.

After these reports are received dates are set for the official representatives of the various institutions to meet in Sacramento with the Board of Control and the Controller to discuss in detail the estimates sent in, to designate among their specials what they deem the most important, to urge by argument, if they see fit, the recommendation of all or any one of the items of their estimates and to reply to such questions as the members of the Board or the Controller may ask. In short, such conferences are clearing houses where the requests of the institutions are carefully sifted that the needs may be ascertained and recommended insofar as the state's revenue will permit—and the real needs are cared for, I am glad to say. Other demands more or less necessary are approved or disapproved as the condition of the treasury suggests.

NAPA, AS AN ILLUSTRATION.

We will assume that the Board of Managers of the Napa Hospital ask so much for salaries and so much for support for the next two fiscal years, beginning July 1, 1915, the amounts being in excess of those appropriated two years ago. This they justify on the ground that the number of patients will increase by so many the first year and so many more the second, basing the figures upon the percentage of such growth in the past for a defined period, as ten years. This point settled, then must come an agreement as to how many more nurses, attendants and so on will be required properly to care for the enlarged population. Then the per capita cost for support and salaries is considered. The increase in dollars and cents should agree, or practically so, with the increase in the number of patients and the number of employees.

THE PER CAPITA.

It is not contended that this per capita is accurate. Of course, the cost of buildings and general development do not enter into it, but there are so many things to be reckoned with that we concede it to be approximate rather than exact. But it answers the purpose very well indeed.

It is not nearly so uncertain as the estimate as to the increase in population. It is much easier to tell what it has cost to feed, clothe and attend a man than to say how many men it will be necessary to care for during a two-year period that does not begin for seven months yet. But, nevertheless, the system is working out in a very satisfactory manner.

HOW THE SPECIALS ARE CONSIDERED.

When the decks have been cleared as to support and salaries, the special items are taken up one by one. A certain number of cottages are asked and also additions to this building or that for the housing of patients. Assuming there are sufficient accommodations for the present population and that the new construction is needed for the anticipated increase in the number of patients, the housing capacity of the proposed cottages and wings is estimated to see if it corresponds with the estimate as to the population increase. Also, the cost of building the new structures is supposed to be based upon figures furnished by the State Engineering Department.

You will see from this how carefully everything is done. The purpose is to get as near to bedrock facts as possible, to leave as little to chance as can be left, to stop guessing and log-rolling and proceed along systematic lines.

Even where it is necessary to enlarge the receiving hospital, where the patient's stay is temporary, the kitchen, dining rooms, or assembly hall and so on, or build new structures of the kind, it must be shown that the capacity is strained now or will be by an increase in population, sufficient to justify the appropriation sought.

If, as at Napa two years ago, \$10,000 is given to reclaim a rich tract of land along the river, the assumption is that when these acres come under cultivation it will not be necessary to purchase as much alfalfa or vegetables as in the past. And the records are supposed to prove it or explain why.

I think I probably have said enough along this line. I aimed merely to give you a general idea of how the institutions are handled and to show the pains taken to ascertain essential facts. The detail is vast, but when taken up along systematic lines, the task is not as burdensome as it would seem.

NOT BINDING ON LEGISLATURE.

All of you understand, of course, that the budget as prepared by the Board of Control and the Controller for submission to the Governor and the Legislature, is binding upon neither. It is for their guidance, and two years ago served its purpose well. And I think it always will. The Governor and the Legislature are given a vast amount of data not only carefully gathered, but put into shape to meet the financial requirements of the situation. Convinced of this, they are not likely to ignore the recommendations made or to exceed them greatly.

About the time the hearings are completed as to the institutions and the departments, the Board of Control, the Board of Equalization and the Controller begin to estimate the probable receipts of the next biennial period. This done as near as may be, the Board of Control and the Controller again meet carefully to go over the institution and department appropriation estimates that they may be cut, if necessary, to correspond with the probable revenue.

This is a very hard undertaking. It must be said that the officials and institution managers play fair. They ask either for what they think they need at the time or should have for the proper development of their charges. Unfortunately, their demands can not always be met. The requisite funds may not be available. And it is natural, too, that the officials of an institution, ambitious to develop it and interested in their work, should occasionally ask more than should be granted.

In short, the estimates are trimmed to meet the revenue in sight, after first being denuded of demands not important enough or too excessive to be carried over for the final pruning.

THE REVENUE OUTLOOK.

The budget now under way will not be completed until toward the close of the month. I could not if I so desired, and it was permissible, tell you what it will aggregate. But I would like to talk to you a while on the revenue outlook, basing what I may say as to expenditures upon general calculations and assuming the estimate as to receipts to be approximately correct.

As all of you know, the state has been deprived of the revenue it formerly derived from the corporation license tax, amounting to over \$800,000 a year, and now has lost the poll tax which brought in as much more. In other words, the approaching biennial period has been deprived of receipts that would have aggregated in the two years over three and a quarter million dollars. It would take an extremely elastic tax system to withstand such an attack as this.

THE DEFICIT.

As a result, a deficit, in my opinion, is certain. Just how much this will amount to no one, of course, can say now. Not only is the budget not completed, but the legislature and the Governor have had no opportunity yet to act, the one to grant appropriations with a free hand, perhaps, and the other to wield his veto power as seems wise to him. Moreover, even when all this has been done, it remains for time to prove the correctness or incorrectness of the estimates as to receipts.

But this uncertainty is not enough to obstruct a pretty clear view of the future. We know that two important sources of revenue have been taken away and that while this may be offset to some extent by gains in other receipts, there is still a considerable gap to close. Moreover, California is a rapidly growing state and her governmental expenses show decided increases year by year, aside from what may be appropriated for general development purposes. We are cutting off at one end, to put it concisely, and spending more at the other.

It may not be good business for me to hazard a statement—and I want to make it clear that what I say now is subject to correction as

additional data is secured—but I feel convinced the deficit for the coming fiscal year, which will begin July 1, 1915, will be not less than \$2,000,000. As the corporation license tax and the poll tax together were bringing over \$1,600,000 a year and growing, it is clear what has caused the trouble.

CUT TO NECESSITIES.

This means, of course, that many things the departments and institutions should have, but not necessities, will be denied. Buildings that could be used to advantage now, let us say, but which are not indispensable will have to wait two years at least. But there are other expenditures which not only can not be omitted or curtailed, but which, in fact may have to be increased. The state's position is very different from that of the individual. Sufficient money must be provided for the proper support of a growing government. The schools, hospitals and prisons must be cared for. This does not mean waste or extravagance, but simply that there is a plain limit to where curtailment can be applied. That the brakes will be put on is assured, but a certain amount of speed must be maintained. The state can not stop nor hold back too hard.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE.

In other words, the anticipated deficit must be overcome by securing a greater revenue. Numerous suggestions have been made, but I will refer only to those that are likely seriously to be considered. These suggestions are: to raise the rates on all or several of the public utility corporations and the banks; to levy an ad valorem tax; a liquor traffic tax; an income tax; a license tax upon all lines of business not conducted by corporations which are now taxed otherwise, and the restoration of the old corporation license tax.

CORPORATION RATES.

It is to be assumed that the corporation rates would not be raised without an investigation by the legislature. In 1913, the State Board of Equalization submitted to the legislature a report on "The Relative Burden of State and Local Taxes in 1912," which showed that the burden on the property taxed for other than state purposes was 1.15 per cent of the true value and for property on which the corporation rates had been based for state tax purposes, 1 per cent. There is no reason to assume that conditions materially have changed in two years. If the percentages worked out at that time were correct there is every reason to believe they still are.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX.

It was expressly provided in Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1, so called, as adopted in 1910, that should the revenue to be derived from the taxes levied on the corporations be deemed insufficient, the Board of Equalization then was empowered to levy a general property tax sufficient to meet the deficiency. In other words, it apparently was not the expectation of the framers of the amendment that the taxes on corporations plus other receipts of the state would prove sufficient at all times for the support of the state government.

A doubt certainly existed or the provision for an ad valorem levy would not have been made. The present situation justifies the doubt. The revenue from the tax on corporations plus other receipts will not prove sufficient to meet the expense of maintaining the state government during the next fiscal year.

Shall the legislature, then, let the law take its course, putting the issue up to the Board of Equalization, or shall it turn to other sources for relief?

The easiest way would be to follow the path suggested by the law, although there might be protests because of the assertions so frequently made that the corporations must support the state and the people should pay no state tax. That idea has been instilled into their minds. Yet a tax along any of the other lines suggested also is likely to create discussion, but as none of them would fall upon the people as a whole like an ad valorem, the protests probably would not be so vehement.

A general property tax of five cents per \$100 of assessed valuation would bring in almost enough to meet the requirements of the situation.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC TAX.

The suggestion that a state tax be placed upon the liquor traffic has met with a great deal of approval. In some quarters, however, it is believed the Prohibitionists would oppose such legislation on the ground that it would tend to anchor the business more firmly, to say nothing of the state giving approval to it by such a law.

But regarding it from the revenue point of view only, a tax of the kind easily would bring in sufficient money to overcome the deficit. In round numbers there are 16,000 dealers in liquor in California. A tax of \$100 per dealer would bring in \$1,600,000 a year and the rate could be made \$150 just as easily.

It is not proposed that the state shall interfere with the local control of liquor establishments. That point need not be involved at all. The matter of issuing licenses would still rest with the city and county authorities; all the state would do would be to tax such establishments after they are licensed and engage in business. I am of the opinion that the legislature will give serious thought to this plan.

AN INCOME TAX.

The fact that the federal government has levied an income tax, however light it may be found or incomplete, is likely to prove a serious obstacle in the path of the state, should it be desired to follow suit. A tax of the kind would have to be developed, too, and so would not give prompt relief. There are many, however, who have given deep thought to matters of taxation who favor such a course.

BUSINESS LICENSE TAX.

A suggestion that inasmuch as corporations are taxed on their franchises, individuals in business and copartnerships also should be taxed, has attracted attention. Despite the benefits that incorporation brings, complaint often is made that unincorporated competitors, who are not taxed, have the advantage to that extent. Should the individual and the copartnership be taxed it would be in the shape of a business license tax and unquestionably would bring in a large revenue.

RESTORATION OF OLD LICENSE TAX.

There is a possibility that the old corporation license tax may be restored. But if so, other revenue also would be needed since it was not bringing in when abolished much over \$800,000 a year.

It was not a popular tax, using the expression in a comparative sense, at any time. It was abolished following the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mulford case which appeared to exempt foreign corporations doing business in California from the tax. Under such circumstances, the tax was removed from local corporations because it would have been unconstitutional to place them on a more unfavorable footing than their foreign competitors.

MANY LETTERS RECEIVED.

Some time ago, I addressed a number of letters to men who have made a study of taxation, telling them that a deficit seemed certain, outlining the suggestions made for relief and asking for an expression of opinion.

Of the replies received the large majority favored an ad valorem tax, under the circumstances. Many favored the liquor tax. The income and business license taxes were not popular. A number made new suggestions, but none of great importance.

The decision, of course, rests with the legislature and the Governor. I have tried to outline the situation briefly as I see it. I hope, at any rate, what I have had to say proved interesting and I thank you for having been given an opportunity to appear before you.

THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

Address by CARL C. PLEHN, University of California.

The spectacle of a great nation establishing a new and far-reaching tax without pressing need of the revenues to be derived therefrom is most novel. Fiscal history presents no parallel.

It was freely admitted by administration officials that the revenue from this source was not needed at the time of its adoption. It was a very naive assumption that the reduction of the tariff would necessarily reduce the revenues from that source. It is, of course, too early to forecast the full effect on the revenues of the recent tariff revision. Especially is this true now that the war conditions conceal the real effect. But going on general principles we should expect an increase rather than a reduction of revenue from the tariff changes. Save for the graduated reduction on sugar, the free list has not been greatly extended on revenue yielding commodities. The rest of the reductions have been designed to increase importations. The simple principle is that the higher the "protection" afforded by the tariff, the lower the *revenue* received by the government. Complete "protection" yields no government revenue.

It is also too early and on account of the war now impossible to forecast the effect of the tariff on the cost of living. But if our Democratic friends have reduced the protective features enough to materially reduce the cost of living, it would follow logically that they have increased importations and increased the revenues.

It seems clear that the *raison d'être* of the income tax is to be found not in any fiscal needs, nor even in a desire for fiscal reform. It is to be found rather in the social psychology of our time. It is wanted whether necessary or not. The demand for it is an expression of class interest and class conflict. As such, of course, the tax is not without historical parallels; in fact, it has been duplicated in history untold times. Taxation is a favorite weapon in social warfare.

The income tax of 1894 had much the same origin. But at that time, due to the industrial depression, the reduction of the tariff and the extension of the free list did threaten a reduction of revenues, and the reduction did materialize. So there was a sound fiscal reason as well for the tax.

That tax was, however, held to be unconstitutional. The decision in this case was most unfortunate and ill-timed and has given stimulus to a popular revolt against all constitutional government, and more especially against representative government, the end of which has not yet come. It was a decision based on glaring historical errors, on the grossest misinterpretation of words, and on a total misconception of economic principles. It satisfied no broad minded scholar, lawyer or statesman, and outraged public sentiment. As Chief Justice White said, it deprived the government of "an inherent attribute of its being, a necessary power of taxation." The decision turned on two points. First, the meaning of the phrase "direct tax" as used in the Constitution and second, whether the exemption of incomes under \$4,000 constituted a breach of the guarantee of the equal protection of the law.

As a result we have now an income tax, and an unnecessary one. Moreover, that decision has much to do with the income tax being a federal income tax when logically this tax belongs to the states. In 1894, the states did not need that source of revenue, nor, had they needed it, did they have the administrative machinery for its enforcement. In the twenty years that have elapsed since then state activities have increased and the revenue is needed by them. Furthermore, in most advanced states the necessary machinery has been developed or owing to the increased purity and efficiency of government could readily be created.

Yet in all that time but one state, Wisconsin, established an income tax. *Per contra*, the states have almost unanimously installed inheritance taxes. Why did they let one go so meekly while they resented

so promptly the threatened usurpation by the federal government of the other? The explanation lies in the resentment kindled by the decision of the court in 1895 and the stubborn intent to have a federal income just because of that decision.

I take it, therefore, that the Democrats have correctly interpreted the will of the majority in giving us an income tax, necessary or not.

But it is nevertheless true that an income tax does not fit into a general system of taxation as a federal tax. Federal governments, except in time of special stress, depend on and should depend on indirect taxes. Such taxes, because of ease of collection, great revenue yielding power and universality of incidence have always been used and will be used. They can not be state taxes, because that means internecine fiscal warfare, but they can be federal taxes. Income taxes, and all other personal and property taxes belong to the states because the states deal with personal and property rights, while the federal government does not.

The loss of the income tax comes at a very unfortunate juncture. The states are just starting on a career of social and economic revolution, which—whether we approve or not—is advancing most rapidly. We have in our own state, increased educational activities, increased service in scientific research for the benefit of industry, agriculture and commerce, increased supervision and control of private enterprise, social and industrial insurance in various forms, and large increases in public industries. The old system of state and local taxation is strained already to the breaking point and new sources are imperative. If we are really cut off from the income tax, which is almost the only remaining untouched source, the states must either surrender these activities to the federal government or abandon them. It is a dilemma either horn of which is equally uncomfortable. There is, however, a third alternative. Years ago, before there was any hope that the states could administer such a tax, leading tax scholars advocated that the federal government collect the tax on behalf of the states. It may be that we can get some relief by a distribution to the states of the proceeds of the federal tax. But the political shoals in that direction look serious. Still another possibility is in sight. Wisconsin does not propose to abandon her income tax despite the federal tax, and the federal law contemplates that states may have an income tax and permits the opening of the federal income tax returns to state income tax officials.

The income tax as a substitute for the ineffective tax on personal property commends itself to a certain sense of justice in the American public.

In the evolution of taxation throughout the civilized world, underneath the turmoil of warring factions and the never ceasing efforts

of some one class to roll off the burden of taxation onto the other classes, we can discern more or less clearly the slow development of new ideals of justice in taxation. Equality, variously conceived and variously defined, is the constant aim. Justice appeals strongly to human nature, but what constitutes justice in taxation in one age does not often seem to be regarded as justice in another. At one time, with practical equality of wealth, of ability and of opportunity between taxpayers, the simple, uniform poll tax is regarded as equal. Varying "opportunities" then give rise to varying degrees of property and varying returns of differing abilities, and with consequently growing public needs, property and ability are both called upon as measures of taxation and new tests and new standards of equality arise. In general, the aim, often blindly seen, is that the members of the state shall contribute to the common end, each in proportion to its strength. Strength or ability, or faculty, to use our good old New England term now nearly obsolete, is variously measured. At one time property serves as a measure; at another, expenditure; at another—the pendulum swinging back to property—it is the yield or produce of property, but the ultimate and best test is, undoubtedly, income.

The weaknesses and necessities of fiscal administration, the fracturing of government into branches (such as federal, state, and local), all militate against any single test, and call for a combination, a system of taxes, and the use of co-related tests of faculty. For ease of collection and steadiness of revenue, excise and customs taxes are unsurpassed. These fall on consumption, and reach the man who does not know he is taxed. They can be federal taxes only—else we should have constant interstate warfare. Personal and property taxes on the other hand are best fitted for use where the taxpayer can see "where the money goes"—that is, if he has eyes to see with, and vision is not obscured by the closed curtains of the fiscal offices, which is not always the case. The fitting of many taxes together into a just system is the most difficult task which confronts fiscal legislation.

Hence it is that the income tax wherever found is usually a progressive tax with the exemption of the minimum of subsistence and other exemptions and differences intended to compensate for other taxes. Graduation or progression—the increase in the rate in proportion as the base or income increases—comes into being primarily through the effort to allow for other taxes. But once established, the continuation of the progression upwards requires another justification. This justification current economic theory provides in the so-called theory of marginal utility. This well-known theory runs as follows: Every human want is satiable. A single drink of water is pleasant, but the "water cure" as applied by our troops to recalcitrant Philip-

pinos was painful. Somewhere between the two, the utility of more water at any one time ceases and as that point is approached each addition to the store already in one's stomach yields less and less satisfaction. The utility attributed to the marginal dose is transferred back over all the rest. While we can multiply our wants unendingly, provided we can continue to find new means of satisfying the new wants, nevertheless, the satisfaction obtained even from a multiplication of wants lessens in a manner analogous to the decrease of satisfactions from the repeated doses of some one pleasure. Moreover, we call some wants necessary, while others we say are satisfied by comforts and still others by luxuries, a graduation which clearly implies a difference in the intensity of the want. To be deprived of luxuries is not to suffer as much as when deprived of necessities.

Hence the utility of a dollar when it is one in an income of ten thousand dollars per annum is far less than the utility of one in an income of one thousand dollars. This idea enters into the theory of taxation in this form. Equality of burden implies equality of sacrifice. It involves less sacrifice to pay ten per cent, or one thousand dollars, out of ten thousand dollars than to pay one hundred dollars out of one thousand dollars. Another way of stating the same idea has been called "the leave them as you find them theory." That is to say: Leave each taxpayer in the same position relative to his fellows after paying the tax as before.

Unfortunately no definite mathematical scale of progression is suggested by any of the theories, nor can any be possible that would fit all the varieties of human living. But the principle is generally accepted. While we never take exception to the existence of consumer's rent as resulting from price, and see nothing wrong in a rich man paying but ten cents for an apple when he would willingly pay a dollar rather than go without, yet we lament the absence of a rule in progressive taxation.

Bound up in the argument for progression is the argument for the recognition of different faculty for one sort of income from that of another sort. The income of a "remittance man" who spends his time in elegant leisure is not considered in the same class as that of the industrious mechanic, even though they be of the same amount each. Gladstone called the latter "industrious" income, the former "lazy."

From the idea that the minimum of subsistence should be exempt, it is an easy step to recognize differences in burdens on income. Exemptions are increased for additional members of the family, special expenses and the like.

While exemption—from all taxation—even for the minimum of subsistence is not economically justifiable, and progression in any chosen

rate is hard to sustain against attack, yet everywhere these two principles are accepted. They are an expression of the social philosophy now controlling, and, right or wrong, about all we can do with them is to observe what they are.

There are two different kinds of classes of direct income taxes.* The differences between the two lie in the point of view and in the administration. One of them starts out to find "incomes," as if they were *things* which could be treated without reference to their recipients. It has, of course, to take the recipients of the incomes into consideration in the end, but it does so as a sort of afterthought. In this kind "incomes" are taxed, so far as possible, "at their sources" and a declaration of the amount of each resident's income from each and every source is not universally required. The other starts with the several taxpayers and requires a statement from each as to his or her income. After that it may take cognizance of the source and character of the different incomes.

The best example of the first class is the British property and income tax. The best example of the second is the Prussian income tax. We shall see, in a moment, that the ultimate goal aimed at and reached is, or may be, the same in each case. Yet the differences are, as to point of view, starting point and route, very important, nevertheless. The British income tax is as nearly impersonal as possible, while the Prussian is just as personal as can be. The one is not particularly inquisitorial, the other is very inquisitorial. The one is suited to a people who do not especially love to be governed; the other to a people with a wholesome respect, inborn or acquired, for bureaucracy. The British tax is called "the property and income tax;" the Prussian, simply "the income tax." In Germany the British tax is properly designated as an *Ertragsteuer*, but the Prussian, they call an *Einkommensteuer*.

The British income tax originated in a medley of taxes on property, each different kind of property being subject to taxation more or less in proportion to its value as determined by its income producing power. These old British taxes transplanted to America reverted, like many a transplanted plant or animal, to their original type and became our general property tax. But on British soil they gradually grew into the income tax. In their very origin, they were, therefore, impersonal.

The Prussian income tax is a tax which evolved directly from a poll tax, step by step, in one uninterrupted growth. There was first a uniform poll tax. This next became a class tax ("stand-steuer"), under which the nobles were required to pay higher taxes than the other classes and the peasants the least. Then the class tax was

*There are, of course, many kinds of indirect income taxes; taxes, that is, which use some external signs like occupation, horses and equipages, windows and doors in one's house, as evidences of income. But with these we are not concerned.

graduated within each class according to the incomes. The next step was to drop out the reference to class or rank and to make the tax a classified income tax, in which the classification, or grouping, depended on the amount of income, and not on rank or class at all. Finally the groups, or grades, as to income were made so small that the effect was that of a continuously increasing tax rate according to income, and then later surtaxes were added to reach certain kinds of income supposed to be capable of paying proportionately more than other kinds.

Despite the fact that they are so different in origin, in point of view, and in methods, the two kinds of taxes accomplish, as has been said, very similar results.

We can make the explanation of these taxes shorter if we stop first to set forth certain definitions. Tax rates for any kind of taxes, but perforce for income taxes, may be "uniform," "proportional," "progressive" or "regressive." The meaning of these terms is most easily explained by starting with the "proportional." This form of tax rate aims to take the same proportion, or percentage, of the value or size of the income, property, or other base to which the rate applies. Thus for example, a tax of \$2.15 on every one hundred dollars of assessed valuation of property is a "proportional" tax; so is 10 per cent of the gross receipts; or 4 per cent of personal income. When the rate is a flat rate, or a fixed sum, regardless of quality, value, or any measure other than quantity, the rate is "uniform." A poll tax is a good example of this, so is a specific duty of, say, \$1.00 per yard of cloth imported.

When, however, the rate proportionally considered increases more rapidly than the base, it is called "progressive." Thus a tax of 1 per cent on incomes in excess of \$3,000 and not in excess of \$20,000, with additional rates on incomes in excess of \$20,000, is called "progressive." Inverted "progression," or a system of rates decreasing as the base increases is called "regressive." "Regressive," "proportional" and "progressive" are terms in series. "Uniform" is a term outside of this series. Tested by the same basis of comparison as is involved in "regressive" and "progressive," namely the way in which they depart from the "proportional," "uniform" rates are generally "regressive," inasmuch as they impose a heavier burden, in proportion, on the small than on the large. (If the reader will examine the charts at the end of this article the definitions will be found to be illustrated.)

We are interested here mainly in the idea of "progression." It takes but a moment's thought to see that "progression" may be of many different kinds and degrees. Thus you may have regular progression, where the rates advance away from the proportional by uniform additions (arithmetical) or multiplications (geometrical) or by some other uniform mathematical rule. Or you may have irregular

progression in an infinite number of ways. Most income taxes have irregular progressive rates, yet there is usually a very large element of intended regularity. The regularity most often aimed at, but rarely carried out consistently, is that form of "progression" for which the term "degressive" has been coined. A "degressive" rate is that form of a "progressive" rate in which the rate approaches, and may, by an arbitrary break in the application of the rule, actually reach a fixed proportional limit. Progression easily becomes confiscation if carried out logically under any of the rules commonly known. But as confiscation kills the goose, from which we wish to continue plucking feathers, it is always avoided. The simplest way of creating a degressive rate is to say that the maximum rate shall be, say, 5 per cent, but that the 5 per cent shall apply only to the excess over a fixed amount. Thus, for example, if in an income tax \$1,000 be exempt and the rate be 5 per cent on the excess over that, then a man having an annual income of \$2,000 will pay \$50 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his entire income; one having \$10,000 will pay \$450 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and by the time you reach \$100,000 the proportion of total income taken is $4\frac{95}{100}$ per cent or nearly 5 per cent.

Let us now return to the British and to the Prussian income taxes and to an examination of their similarities. Each, today, imposes a tax on all incomes over an assumed minimum for existence. People having the assumed minimum, however, are in both countries hard hit by excise taxes and customs duties, so this is an exemption from the income tax, not from all taxes.

Each, today, aims at a fairly uniform "degressive" tax. The British "degression" is nearly regular, having only three breaks, brought about by twice changing the amount of free income, or the deduction allowed, and finally by abolishing the deduction altogether. The Prussian does not allow any deduction from incomes over the exempt amount, but sets up a series of classes, or grades, of income and imposing a flat or uniform rate on all incomes in each class, or grade. Consequently, within each grade the rate is regressive. But taken in the large, the rates are "degressive," ending in "proportional."

Each, today, imposes a heavier tax on income regarded as "unearned," or "non-meritorious," than on earned or meritorious incomes. But in bringing this about the British plan makes an "abatement" of the tax on earned incomes, while the Prussian singles out the unearned incomes for an additional tax or surtax.

As our new federal tax is distinctly of the British type, a brief resume of the history of that tax may be of interest. This tax was the direct outcome of the great struggle between France and England. England's revenues in the eighteenth century were mostly from cus-

toms, duties and excises. The mediaeval system of taxes on property and produce had become nearly a mere tradition. The only live part of it was the old land tax. But the land owners were in control of parliament and in 1798 they made this tax a redeemable rent charge. That is, they provided that by paying into the treasury a capital sum, the interest on which was assumed to be sufficient to pay the tax in perpetuity, the land owner was to be free from the land tax forever thereafter. In the course of a few decades about half of the land owners of England bought this freedom, and, finally, nearly all redeemed their land from taxation.

At that time there was a passably good excuse for this procedure, as it gave England a lump sum which might have been used to reduce the enormous public debt, and which did enable that debt to be converted on better terms than could otherwise have been had. Today, under Lloyd George's leadership, the people of England have decided that the landlords drove a good bargain for themselves and a bad one for the people, and the public, therefore, repudiated the old contract for free land and have undertaken to tax, at least, the increment in the value of land that has come since 1798. Naturally, the landlords resent the "breach of contract."

The war with the colonies had necessitated new taxes, but they fell mostly on the excises. Again after 1793 new laws imposed new taxes, but they were inadequate. British credit fell and French victories increased. The poor could pay no more, the rich, although entrenched in parliament, were the only resource, and Pitt proposed "a general tax on persons possessed of property commensurate, as far as practicable, with their means." He outlined the scheme as follows: "That the plan should be diffused as extensively as possible; that it should be regulated fairly and equally as possible, without the necessity of such investigation of property as the customs, the manners, the pursuits of the people would render odious and vexatious. That it should exclude those who are least able to contribute or furnish means of relief; that it should distinguish the gradation of classes; that it should admit of those abatements, which, in particular instances, it might be prudent to make."

Pitt's speech in parliament on December 14, 1798, was a reply to the opposition of "wealth entrenched in power," and has been rightly extolled as the finest of its kind. The first bill enacted January 12, 1798, we must perforce pass over with but a word, for it was so bound up with the old taxes that it can not be set forth within the limits of this short paper. In substance it trebled the assessments of the old taxes and aimed at making the taxes very crudely proportional to *income spent*—income that is, which showed in the taxpayer's way of living. This pseudo income tax was shamefully evaded and bitterly opposed.

In 1799, Pitt became convinced that building on the foundation of the old taxes was impossible. The foundation was too rotten. He, therefore, proposed a true income tax; that is one on *income as received*. This tax was killed by the bitterness of the opposition as soon as the war was over, in 1802. But the war broke out again in 1803 and Addington, who had reluctantly consented to the repeal of the law, asked for its re-enactment, but as a war tax only. It is interesting to note that he called it a tax "on the lands and property" and again on "rents and funds." The law of 1803 established the principles of the present tax. Incomes were grouped in various "schedules" and, so far as possible, the tax was "stopped at the source." The reasons for this were drawn from the previous experience with evasions and false returns. The government explained: "Thus the charge is gradually diffused from the first possessor to the ultimate proprietor; and one of the greatest causes of defalcation, arising from the necessity of protecting private transactions from exposure, experienced under the Income Act, is avoided; at the same time protecting the private transactions of life from the public eye, whilst the revenue is more effectually guarded."

Incomes under sixty pounds were exempted, the rates between sixty pounds and one hundred fifty pounds were low, and the normal tax of five per cent began at one hundred and fifty pounds. Further abatements were allowed for persons with more than two children. Here, then, we have the exemption of the minimum of existence, digression, and abatements.

"Stoppage at the source" was also introduced and this at once doubled the efficiency of the tax, for, although the rate was reduced from ten per cent to five per cent, the yield was about the same.

But the tax was still bitterly opposed and when peace came in sight in 1814, the government announced its intention to keep its promise and let the tax go. But when Napoleon escaped from Elba, the government repented. However, a bill to continue the tax at half rates was beaten, as Taylor says, "amidst the greatest cheering and the loudest exultation ever witnessed within the halls of the English Senate." It was even ordered that all the records of the tax be destroyed.

Nearly 16,000,000 pounds of annual revenue being lost, the excise and other multifarious taxes had to be increased. Sydney Smith's brilliant characterization of the resulting situation is still worth quoting. It was in 1820 that he wrote: "We can inform Brother Jonathan what is the inevitable consequence of being too fond of glory. Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth or covers the back or is placed under the foot. Taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste. Taxes upon warmth, light and loco-

motion. Taxes on everything on earth or under the earth, on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home. Taxes on the raw material, taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man. Taxes on the sauces which pamper man's appetite and the drug which restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribbons of the bride; at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road, and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent, into a spoon which has paid fifteen per cent, flings himself back upon a chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of one hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent, besides the probate judge's fees demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he will then be gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more."

The income tax was not restored until 1842, but the time passed without some agitation for the re-enactment of the simpler tax. The true problem of taxation is ever how to secure simplicity and uniformity.

By 1842, however, England was confronted in fact with conditions very similar to those which we are falsely alleged to have been confronted with in 1913. The necessity for repealing the corn laws and the maturing of other inroads upon the revenues called for a new source of revenue. Sir Robert Peel, never a believer in the income tax, turned to it reluctantly as the only resource. It was introduced as a temporary measure, but it stayed on and on for the next twenty years, always "on trial," always regarded as a bad but a necessary tax. Thus Gladstone, advocating its renewal in 1853 for a period of seven years, said: "There are circumstances attending its operation which make it difficult, perhaps impossible, at any rate, in our opinion, not desirable, to maintain it as a portion of the permanent and ordinary finances of the country. The public feeling of its inequality is a fact most important in itself. The inquisition it entails is a most serious disadvantage, and the frauds to which it leads are an evil such as it is not possible to characterize in terms too strong." It is essential, he thought, to allay the feeling "that the country is about to be entrapped unawares into its perpetuation." He proceeded to unfold his plans "to lay the ground for placing parliament in such a position that at a given period it may, if it shall think fit, part with the tax." Here, however, he put fairly and squarely before the house the alternative:

“If you determine to renew the income tax, will you make its early extinction your first and sole object, or will you, in order to bring to completion the noble work of commercial reform which is so far advanced, once more associate the income tax with a remission of duties, extensive in itself and beneficial to the community? We have considered fully these two alternatives,” added Gladstone, “and we have decided deliberately in favour of the second.” In other words, Gladstone proposed that the tax be renewed for two years at 7d. in the pound, for two more years at 6d. in the pound, and for three more years at 5d. in the pound; so that at the end of seven years, or in 1860, the tax would expire. Before this seven year promise could be fulfilled, war again intervened, the tax was continued, and in 1860 Disraeli said of it, “Alas, at the end of seven years, the long suffering nation found itself in possession not of the much desired Rachel, but of the ill-favored Leah.”

Custom deadens pain and opposition slowly ceased, except in academic expressions. England has now had the income tax continuously for nearly three quarters of a century.

In 1907 and again in 1910 new principles were introduced. The first was that already referred to as an abatement for earned incomes. We may take the Chancellor's own statement on this point. “Comparing two individuals, one ‘who derives, we will say, £1,000 a year from a perfectly safe investment in the funds, perhaps accumulated and left to him by his father,’ and, on the other hand, ‘a man making the same nominal sum by personal labour in the pursuit of some arduous and perhaps precarious profession, or some form of business,’ he maintained that ‘to say that those two peoples are, from the point of view of the state, to be taxed in the same way is, to my mind, flying in the face of justice and common sense.’ . . . ‘What is an earned income?’ ‘It is not easy to draw a distinction, but we can but do our best.’ He declared that earned incomes included incomes of all officers and employees paid by salaries, including clergymen; of every class of professional men; and of all traders whose income is derived substantially from their own personal labor. He conceded that to distinguish in this third class between incomes which are either wholly earned or partly earned and partly unearned, ‘means a degree of logical precision where there will be the greatest possible difficulty in hindering overlapping in dubious cases.’ The most practical way of dealing with the problem, therefore, he held, was to confine the differential treatment to earned incomes which do not exceed £2,000—not, as the select committee had recommended, £3,000. That is to say, the lower rate on unearned incomes was to be limited to persons whose total income from all sources does not exceed £2,000. The Chancellor suggested for the coming year the full rate of one shilling in the pound

as the normal tax on unearned incomes, and the lower rate of 9d. for earned incomes. The benefit of the lower rate was to be granted by abatement, and the abatement in the case of mixed incomes was always to be made from the earned, and not from the unearned, portion.

Coming now to our new income tax, there are five points of general interest: (1) The two classes of persons liable to the tax; (2) The character of the taxable income, the exemptions, and the deductions; (3) The progression in the rates; (4) The stoppage at the source; (5) The "return."

I think it is safe to assume that you are all fairly familiar with the details of the bill so that I can confine myself to a rather general discussion.

In taxing both natural and legal, or artificial, persons, we have apparently taken a leaf out of the books of the continental states and not followed the mother country. But this arose accidentally from the fact that we happened to have a tax on artificial persons or corporations already and did not want to lose the revenues therefrom. The combination of these two taxes has not been made very perfectly, inasmuch as natural persons whose incomes are exempt are not allowed to claim a refund for the taxes on dividends from corporations received by them, while all others are allowed to deduct such dividends in computing the taxable income. In other words, this tax, like the excise and customs duties, continues to fall on those natural persons who are exempt from the income tax.

The definition of taxable income is more remarkable for the obvious effort to include everything possible, than for its clearness. The idea seems to be to reach net, realized, money income. The insistence on money income gives rise to several minor inequalities. Thus the rental value of a home in which the owner resides is not included, although a tenant may not deduct rent paid by him, and the farmer need not include the value of produce consumed by the family, he pays only on what he sells. Ease of administration seems to have over-ruled logic. The right granted to deduct taxes paid, including the income tax itself of the previous year, is relatively unimportant, although the logic of it makes one dizzy.

The exemptions are remarkably large—\$3,000 and \$4,000 are not the minimum of subsistence, even in a country rolling in wealth. Nor can it be contended that the excises, customs, duties and state and local taxes falling on incomes of three and four thousand are heavy enough to entitle such incomes to exemption from the income tax. If we assume that an income of from \$1,000 to \$1,200 is the average "small person's" earnings, which is about the truth, then allowing for other taxes, we should arrive at exemptions of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 as appropriate in

this country. In Prussia only incomes under nine hundred marks or \$214 are exempt. In Great Britain the exemption amounts to \$778 only.

The exemption of personal incomes derivable from state and other public funds, whether as salaries or as interest but especially as salaries, is wholly unjustifiable and is, moreover, based on a false interpretation of the constitution. To be sure, the federal government can not tax a state agency, as that involves the power to destroy the state. But a uniform tax on all persons, including state and local officers, is in no rational sense likely to impair the efficiency of state or local governments. By the same reasoning that lies back of this exemption, state employees might demand untaxed tobacco and free importation of any goods they needed for personal consumption.

The exemption of interest paid on public bonds rests upon somewhat different grounds from the exemption of state salaries. As a matter of public policy, it can be, perhaps, justified. It is a question of how the interest rate would be affected. It is, therefore, possibly just as well that the Supreme Court has held that Congress has no power to tax such income, although the reasoning by which that decision was reached is extremely faulty.

No abatements are allowed, except the one included in the exemption of a man and wife living together. That is, there are no allowances for children, for sickness, or other calamities, insurance or payments on the principal of debt, or any of the other things considered in Europe. This is, of course, justified in view of the large general exemption.

No difference is recognized between different kinds of income, unless the surtaxes, which go by amount only, may be construed as a rough attempt to tax unearned income more heavily. Of course, it is substantially true that a large part of incomes in excess of \$20,000 are "unearned" or "lazy."

The grading of incomes for the surtaxes is curiously irregular. The first grade is \$20,000, the second \$30,000, the third and fourth \$25,000 each, then follows one of \$150,000, and then one of \$250,000. The carrying of the underlying exemptions on through even to the highest incomes is mathematically very pretty but quite superfluous.

The progression in the rates is most interesting. The rates rise sharply from the exempted minimum to .8 of 1 per cent at \$20,000, using for illustration the income of a man and wife. At \$20,000 there is an elbow and the rate that was slowly approaching the proportional at 1 per cent takes a leap upward and reached 1 per cent at \$24,000. At \$50,000 there is another elbow, but much slighter than at \$20,000. Two per cent is reached at \$74,000 and a third elbow comes at \$75,000. The crook in this elbow is so slight that it can hardly be seen on the

chart. The same is true, only more so, as to the elbow at \$100,000. Three per cent is reached at \$124,500, and 4 per cent at \$249,000. The change at \$250,000 is wholly imperceptible, the line being nearly straight. At \$499,000, 5 per cent is reached. At \$500,000 it takes twelve decimal places to enable one to express in the last three of them the change in direction of the curve; 6 per cent is reached at \$999,000. An income of \$100,000,000 would pay a tax of 6.99001 per cent and for larger incomes the tax approaches, but never reaches, 7 per cent. It takes 6.9999+ to show the difference between seven per cent and the tax rate at \$1,000,000,000. This is the only important income tax in which the rates are always digressive, and never rise vertically hence we have elbows, not grades. It is a strictly progressive tax, not a graduated tax.

The high rates are, however, mostly ornamental, as they apply only to excessively large incomes. Rates which do not reach 2 per cent until the income reaches \$74,000 and are under 1 per cent up to \$24,000 look piddling beside the real income taxes of Europe. On the chart I have had to use a rather large vertical scale in order that you might see the American tax at all, and, consequently, the British and the Prussian are, perhaps, exaggerated. But the relative positions are correct. Note the rapid rise of the Prussian tax from a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at \$214 to 3 per cent at \$2,000. It reaches 4 per cent or nearly so by the time ours reaches 1 per cent. Note the soaring ambition of the British tax which goes in four great bounds from nothing at \$778 to 5 per cent at \$3,500. That is assuming a one shilling rate. But one shilling has often been exceeded. In other words, the maximum British rate is reached before our tax begins.

Taxed at the source, so far as the normal tax is concerned, are all payments in the sum of \$3,000 or over per annum, also all payments by corporations whether large or small, other than salaries under \$3,000.

To avoid the necessity of refunding to persons entitled to exemption, money collected at the source, the law permits the payee to file with the payer a certificate claiming exemption. This is a new device in income tax administration, and one, the practicability of which looks very doubtful. In Great Britain the tax is collected at the source in every instance, and the taxpayer is allowed to come forward and claim a refund, on presenting his declaration of total income. This has the obvious advantages of forcing a declaration and of simplicity. Our method seems to assume a lack of faith, on the taxpayer's part, in Uncle Sam. or a fear of red tape and delay, neither of which should be justifiable. Most of the friction and the outcry against complexity arises from this cause.

The "return," or sworn declaration, is required of all persons having taxable incomes. It is especially necessary as an administrative measure for all incomes where the tax can not be stopped at the source, such as personal or professional earnings, business profit, and for the surtaxes. With stoppage at the source, however, the tax is not one based on self-assessment.

Considered as a whole the income tax law is very much better than the law of 1894 and the Civil War income tax laws. Much real progress has been made. The defects as we have found are:

1. The failure to provide a proper union between the tax on persons and the tax on corporations.
2. The failure to include all net realized income, whether received in money or not.
3. The failure to recognize differing burdens on incomes of equal amount.
4. The failure to distinguish earned from unearned incomes.
5. Unwarranted exemptions, especially state and local government salaries, and too large abatements.
6. The tardiness of the progression and the irregular grading of incomes for the surtaxes. If the rates were regraded so as to reach a sub-maximum at, say, \$25,000 and the real maximum at, say, \$100,000, the demands of progression would be more accurately served. The numerous surtaxes are very complex. One rate with proper arrangement for rebates would be simpler and better.
7. Stoppage at the source should be universal and excess taxes refunded by the government. Allowing taxpayers to dicker with each other and certifiating between the taxpayer and a non-official collector is a great weakness. It is also undignified.

Stoppage at the source should also be extended where feasible to cover the higher rates.

Those of us who have watched the forces at work which gave us the income tax have long known that it was coming. It is an inevitable growth of democracy. The tax will work better from year to year as the law is amended and the administrative machinery perfected.

We can hardly agree with Justice Field when he said, in the decision on the income tax of '94, "The present assault upon capital is but the beginning. It will be the stepping stone to others larger and more sweeping till our political conditions will become a war of the poor against the rich; a war constantly growing in intensity and bitterness."

There is too much evidence in the bill of clear apprehension of a guiding principle of justice to admit of any such indictment. Yet trivial as the tax is compared with those of other nations, it is the beginning of a new era, it marks the coming of greater efficiency in American tax systems.

CHART I.

Showing the progression (degressive progression) in the rates of the Federal Income Tax for incomes up to \$500,000.

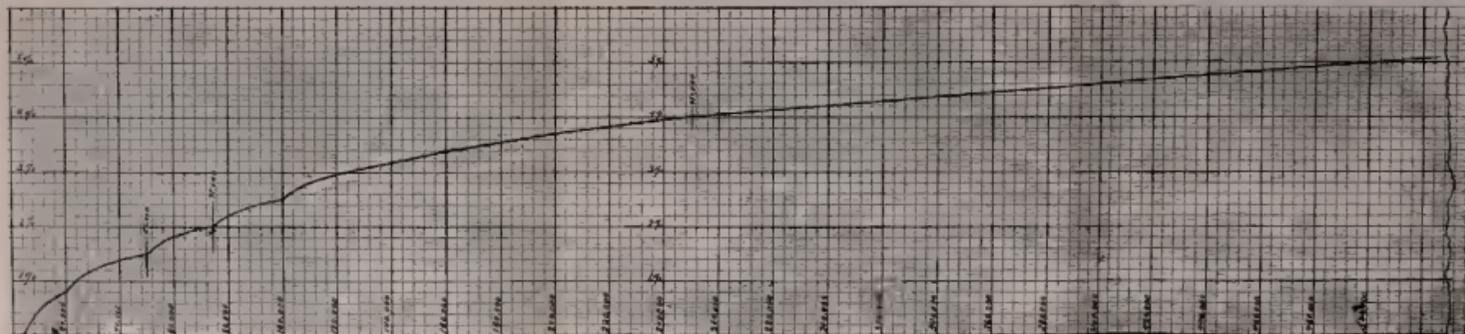
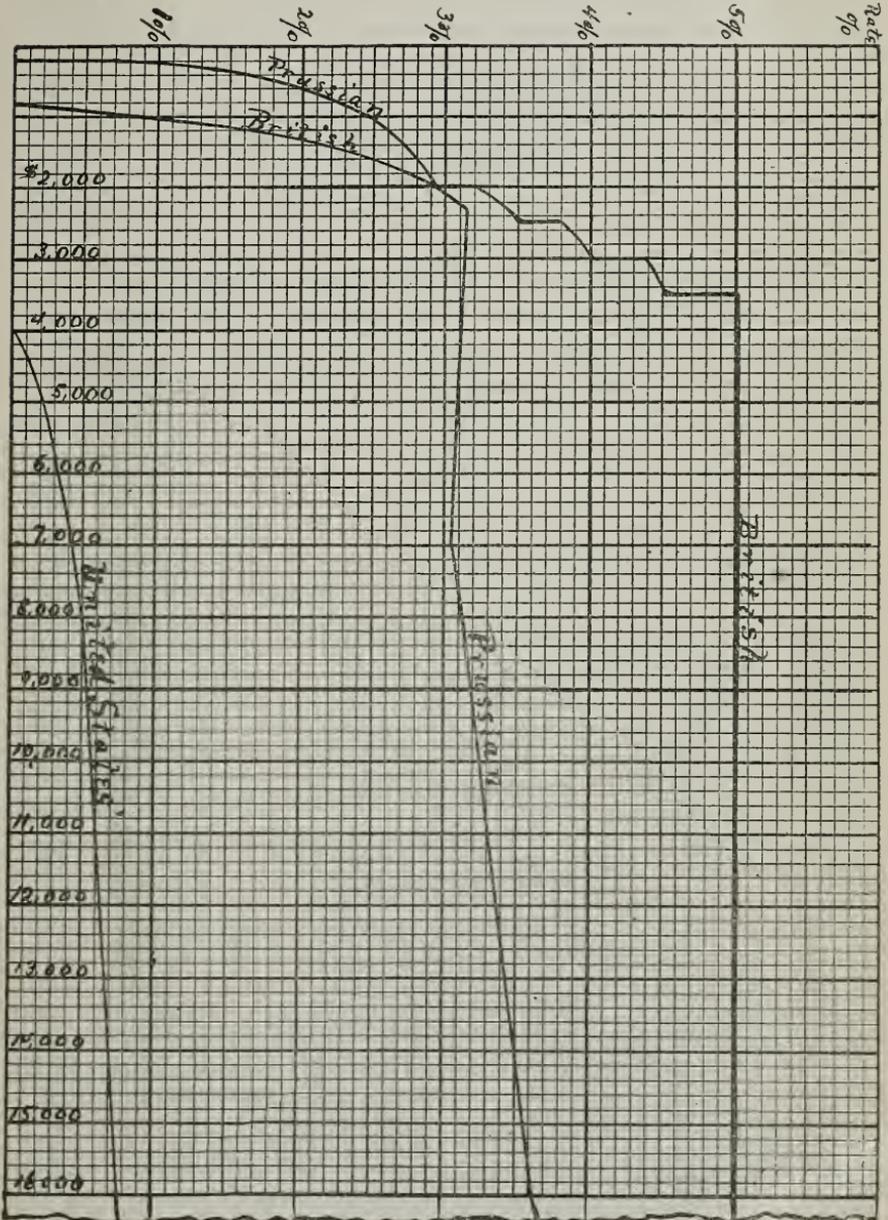


Chart II.

Showing the character of the "progression" in the rates of the British, Prussian, and United States income taxes as applied to incomes under \$16,000.

N. B. Both the Prussian and the British income tax rates are now much higher than shown here. The chart shows the old normal rates. On account of the small scale to which the chart is drawn only the main trend of the Prussian rates can be shown. The line should be a zigzag or saw-toothed one, because the rates are uniform for grades or groups and hence the percentage is lower for the upper limit of each grade than for the lower limit.



METHODS OF THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Illustrating a Scientific Basis for Taxation.

By JESSE D. BURKS, Director Efficiency Department, City of Los Angeles.

It may be assumed without hesitation, I suppose, that the fundamental purpose in the assessment of property values by a tax officer is to provide a uniform and equitable basis for distributing the cost of government.

There are many conceivable bases for a system of taxation. One of these is income, which has recently been adopted by the federal government as one means of supplementing its revenues. Similarly imports, exports, manufactured products, inheritances, and other standards may be adopted as the means for placing the cost of government at points where it should properly fall. For the purposes of municipal and county taxation, the usual method of raising revenue is to lay a uniform tax upon the values of real and personal property.

Most taxes are, of course, in a very important sense, income taxes; that is, the taxes are paid out of somebody's income. The purpose of an assessment or valuation of property of one kind or another is to determine the amount of the taxes which shall be levied upon the income of the property owner. The theory of a system of taxation based upon real estate values is that the amount of real property possessed by a taxpayer is the best available index of the amount that may be properly collected from each taxpayer to meet the cost of conducting the government.

Viewing the assessment as merely an index of the amount of the taxes to be paid from each property owner's income, it will be seen at once that the important consideration in making the assessment is not whether the property shall be assessed at its full value or at only a part of that value. The important thing is that the assessment should be fair and equitable so that it may serve as a true index of the amount of tax to be paid by each taxpayer. Obviously, if a certain amount of money is to be collected in the form of taxes, the amount to be paid by each individual will be the same whether property be assessed at one tenth, one half, 90 per cent, or double its "real" value—so long as each piece of property is assessed fairly and equitably. On the other hand, unfair or inequitable assessment of values means that one man is thereby forced to pay part of the cost of government which should properly be borne by another; and the taxpayer whose assessment is relatively low is automatically relieved of making his proper contribution to the cost of government.

A truly democratic standard must therefore, lay great emphasis upon the system of assessment which will insure the greatest possible degree of uniformity and fairness in the valuation of property for taxation. Any method or device which will tend to insure such results should be seized upon and developed to its highest efficiency.

Among the causes of unfair or inequitable taxation, lack of expertness on the part of assessment officers is, of course, common. This cause, however, is most readily detected and most easily remedied by the proper application of the merit system to the selection of assessment officers. It will be a simple matter to secure a higher and higher grade of ability in this branch of the public service.

A more subtle and less easily remedied cause of unfair and inequitable taxation is the defective methods so commonly followed in the making of assessments. The organization and administrative procedure of many assessments offices would make it impossible for an officer, however high his ability, to reach equitable and satisfactory results. It is with the idea of suggesting a few important features of a scientific procedure in making assessments that the following brief outline of the methods employed by the New York Department of Taxes and Assessments is presented.

1. The valuation of lands and improvements are separately determined. By breaking up the total valuation into its two main factors, an important step is thus taken in the direction of detail analysis and standardization of values in place of the confused guess-work valuation which must necessarily obtain where no such separation is systematically made.

2. Accurate block and lot maps are provided and currently corrected. Blocks are numbered consecutively and the separate parcels in each block are also numbered consecutively. The city is divided into sections; the maps for each section being bound in volumes of suitable size with a key map in front. The length of all boundary lines is shown on the maps in feet and inches. On valuable lots of irregular shape, the area is shown in square feet; on larger parcels the area is shown in acres.

Thus there are at all times available in the office of the tax department detail maps showing the exact boundaries of every separately assessed parcel of real estate in the city.

3. Land value maps are prepared and currently revised showing the valuation per front foot of an average "inside lot" on each of the four sides of every square in the city.

Such maps are the most useful aid toward the comparison and equalization of assessments. "Unit values" are carefully determined by taking into consideration all available evidences of value—such as previous assessment; sale price and amount loaned on mortgages; records of building department; court appraisals; rental values; appraisal of owners, sellers, real estate experts, and fire underwriters; location, situation, and use of property; and trend of improvements. Unit values so determined greatly facilitate the actual assessment of individual parcels and are an invaluable check upon the judgment of individual assessors.

4. A uniform and systematic allowance is made for corner influence, variations in depth and irregularity in shape, and the advantages of single ownership of several adjoining lots ("plottage").

5. Standard valuation units ("factors of value"), based upon a square foot of floor area, are adopted for each type of new building commonly found in the city. A definite rate of depreciation for each type of building is uniformly applied.

6. Property is uniformly assessed at one hundred per cent of its "true value" which is taken to mean the amount which a purchaser who wishes to buy, but is not compelled to buy, would give to a person who wishes to sell, but is not compelled to sell. By utilizing information that is readily available, such a true valuation is usually not difficult to ascertain.

The agreement of a willing buyer and a willing seller has been found to be a far more reasonable basis for appraisal than the "forced sale" basis or the "50 per cent" basis which are assumed by some tax offices. A full valuation in the sense just defined furnishes one of the most certain checks against unfair and inequitable assessment, because it brings into the open, more nearly than any other method, the facts upon which reasonable comparison and protest can be made.

7. Adequate provision is made for systematic publicity in all matters pertaining to the assessment of property. The land value maps for each section of the city are published in separate pamphlets for general distribution. A complete list of the assessed values of all real estate is also published for distribution; each pamphlet containing the assessments of a particular district. Taxpayers are thus enabled to judge intelligently as to the equity and efficiency with which assessments are being made.

An annual report is published for general distribution. This report not only describes the organization and personnel of the assessing body, but includes specific information regarding such subjects as the following—method of making assessments; analysis of values with statements regarding increases and decreases by districts; aggregate assessments and tax rates for a period of years in parallel columns; forms and amounts of taxable property and exemptions; number of assessments made and average cost; balance sheet of financial transactions; summary of new tax legislation and legal interpretation; constructive suggestions for improving the work of the department.

Only the main features of the New York assessment system can be mentioned in an outline so brief as this one must be. Readers who may be interested in a description of the entire system in greater detail will certainly meet with a cordial response if they will write for information to Mr. Lawson Purdy, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of the city of New York. One of the most convincing evidences of the efficiency with which assessments are made by this department is the fact that appraisals of 545,000 separate parcels of real estate, aggregating \$8,000,000,000 in value, on which taxes of \$150,000,000 are collected each year, are made to the satisfaction of the great majority of property owners in a city of 5,000,000 citizens.

THE TORRENS LAND ACT IN OTHER LANDS.

By JOHN GINTY, Assessor of the City and County of San Francisco.

Mr. President and Members of the County Assessors' Association of California:

Your committee on program has honored me by a request that I prepare a paper on the Torrens Land Act, especially as to its application in other localities.

Having prepared an address on this same subject which I delivered at the meeting of the California Bankers' Association in 1908, it was necessary at that time to secure a large amount of data regarding previous results and the application of the Torrens Land Act as well as similar laws in transferring titles to properties. Although that paper was prepared and written for bankers, financiers and millionaires, being in the banking business at the time, I assume

assessors to be in the same class, so am now quoting from that address some of the examples of the application and results, which show the benefits of the Torrens Land Act in different locations where it is now in use.

HISTORY.

The principle upon which the Torrens Land Act is founded is not as modern a development as many persons imagine. Similar laws requiring a registry of title and the government to assume the responsibility of correct titles through the recording office, were in force in Vienna as early as the year 1368, in Prague in 1377, in Munich in 1440, in Austria in 1811, in Saxony in 1843, in Hungary in 1849, and in 1857 a commission was appointed by the British Parliament to compare the Torrens system of registering land titles with the system of recording deeds, and the result was the passage of a bill enabling a land owner to register an indefeasible title. In 1897 this law was amended to compel every purchaser of land to register in the proper office at least a possessory title, which is a prima facie title, and does not destroy existing claims. It will prevent new claims from arising, and after a term of limitation, the possessory title becomes absolute and indefeasible.

The city of London was divided into eight parts, and the new law was made applicable to part one in January, 1899; part two, March, 1899; parts three and four, October, 1899; part five, January, 1900; part six, May, 1900; part seven, November, 1900, and part eight, the largest district, July 1, 1902.

Sir Robert Torrens, from whom the act takes its name, was the collector of customs in South Australia in 1858. He was familiar with shipping laws, among which was the Merchants' Shipping Act of 1854, which is similar to the United States shipping laws, regulating the mortgaging and sale of ships, and requires the owner to register his title to the vessel. It occurred to him that there was not so much difference between the titles to ships and the title of land, and there was no reason why an act providing for the registry of one could not be made to apply equally as well to the other. Realizing that the important thing with reference to any property, whether land or ships, real or personal, the two great divisions of property, is the right to have and to hold, and to dispose of it. He could see no reason why the government should furnish a certificate as evidence of one's ownership of a vessel and should not do the same thing with reference to land.

Ohio was the first state to adopt the Torrens Act. Because of numerous glaring defects in the law as framed in that state, the act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Next came Illinois with an act which was declared unconstitutional. The errors in the first act were avoided in the law, as enacted later, and sustained by the Supreme Court. Then came the Massachusetts act, which was virtually upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, by a dismissal of the writ of error. The acts of California, Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota, Philippine Islands and the Territory of Hawaii, followed in the order named. The Massachusetts, Minnesota and Illinois acts, like the Australian act, provides for an insurance of the title.

In California the subject was first introduced in the legislature of 1893, where it met with strong opposition. The question was referred to a commission of five persons, four of whom were lawyers, to investigate its application elsewhere, and to prepare a new system for the State of California. The commission's report was submitted at the session of 1897, when the legislature passed the act now in force. This law was upheld by the Supreme Court of California in 1907.

GENERAL METHOD.

Land titles are brought under the Torrens Act by an action, similar to a suit to quiet a title, thereby establishing a new foundation or basis of title that will resist attack. From that time on, the abstract and attorney's opinion are dispensed with. Future sales of the property are made by endorsement of the certificate of title and acknowledgment before a proper officer and surrender of the certificate to the recorder, who issues in its place a new certificate, making it as easy to transfer real property as to transfer certificates of stock in a corporation. The grantee, when receiving his certificate from the recorder, is compelled to send or leave a receipt bearing his signature, or, if unable to write, other evidence enabling the recorder to detect a subsequent forged conveyance. This is a safeguard that is not now fully covered by a notary's certificate.

The object of the law is to simplify the transfer of real property and give a perfect title without the present expense and delay of obtaining an abstract and having a lawyer pass on the title every time it is sold. It would seem, if our boastful civilization and universal education have any merit, it ought to be possible to devise a law by which a person of ordinary education would be able to sell and convey land as easily and as quickly as he could a horse or any other personal property. The present system of recording land titles is said to be a relic of common law feudalism, and yet for a variety of reasons, lawyers and laymen have clung to it as tenaciously as to an article in their confession of faith. Why the man who owns stock, bonds, merchandise, or a man who raises cattle, or agricultural products, should be able to sell or borrow money on them without delay and at no expense, while the owner of the land, on which these crops are grown, must be subject to expense and delay of an abstract or attorney's opinion, if he wishes to sell or borrow money on the land, is a condition of affairs, regarding which no one can give a satisfactory reason.

EXEMPLIFICATION.

The writer of this paper was fortunate enough to attend the World's Fair Real Estate Congress held in Chicago in 1893, when the subject presented was the Torrens Land Act. As there were representatives from the countries where the act had been in force, I will quote some of them—one by a president of a loan and trust company in Ontario. He stated that a friend dropped into the bank, and said: "I want to borrow ten thousand dollars on my farm; you know the place and know I have lived on it for twenty years. Here is my abstract, and on the last page is my attorney's opinion of the title when I bought it." The president said, "I know your place very well, having tramped all over it in my hunting trips, and I will not charge you the customary

appraisers' fees, but the rules of the bank require all abstracts to be made by our abstractor and passed on by our attorney. Your abstract and attorney's opinion may be all right, but it would never do for the bank to take everybody's opinion or abstract, for some day some one might perpetrate a fraud on us; besides, as we did not employ your abstractor or your attorney, we could have no recourse on them should an error be found. We paid them nothing, and they did not warrant the title to us."

Continuing, the speaker said:

"In order to obtain the loan, he had to conform to our rules and pay our abstractor, our attorney and interest on the ten thousand dollars from the day of the application, as we set aside the money from our loanable funds, and as we pay interest to our depositors, we can not hold the money and lose the interest accruing to our depositors, unless you pay us interest. The old abstract was sent to our abstractor, who said, 'I will continue the abstract from date of this abstract, but I will not warrant the old abstract to be correct. I can not warrant other abstractors' work. If you expect to hold me responsible, I shall make you a new abstract.' The president said, 'We shall hold you responsible, so go ahead and hurry up the abstract.' The abstractor pleaded a rush of work, and would not promise it inside of ten days or two weeks. In ten days we had the abstract, and sent it to the attorney with instructions to hurry up his opinion. Our attorney pleaded a rush of work—cases set for trial in various courts, etc.—and would not promise it inside of ten days or two weeks. In another ten days we received the abstract with a satisfactory opinion, accompanied by a bill of twenty-five dollars for attorney's fees. We remonstrated that the bill was large for reading a few pages of abstract sheets, as the title was perfect, and nothing had to be done. 'Yes,' the lawyer replied, 'it does seem high for a few minutes' work, but consider the risk, the insurance I give you. Now, if the title proves defective, and it should appear that I ought to have discovered it, you will want me to pay you the ten thousand dollars you loaned on the property.' As the borrower had agreed in his application to pay all abstract and attorneys' fees, and as it was not coming out of the bank's funds, we paid the bill, musing all the time how we would be able to collect a ten-thousand-dollar loss from an attorney, whose available assets were less than twenty-five hundred dollars. Next the abstractor's bill for twenty-five dollars was presented, and again we demurred to the price, as it only proved the old abstract to be correct. The abstractor smiled, and said, 'Of course, I got it out in less than a day, but if I had made a mistake, you would want me to pay for the loan you might lose on it; the twenty-five dollars is little enough for my insurance of a correct abstract.' The bill was paid, and I wondered what I would get in a suit, as the abstractor's assets were mostly his books, which were exempt from execution. It cost the borrower twenty-five dollars for the abstract, twenty-five dollars for the attorney's fee and twenty days' interest, before his hand touched any part of the ten thousand dollars loaned him.

Since that time we have the Torrens system of land registration, and the same borrower, having paid that loan, again made an application to borrow ten thousand dollars. I invited him into the office, while I called up the recorder on the 'phone and asked if there had

been any liens attached to certificate No. ——— since it was issued. The recorder said, 'Hold the line,' and in a few minutes replied, 'No further liens.' I sent our messenger boy on his wheel to the recorder's office to have the certificate transferred to the bank as trustee, the borrower having endorsed and acknowledged it before the notary in the bank. The messenger soon returned, and it took just twenty-five minutes from the time the borrower entered the front door of the bank until he went out the same door with the ten thousand dollars in his pocket, and all the expense he was obliged to pay was the notary's fee and the recorder's fee, which was about the same as recording an ordinary trust deed.

"It used to be when I read the evening paper at home, I came across the scare headlines, 'A lost heir found; the title to much valuable property will be affected,' and I can charge more than one troubled night's rest to the reading of such articles in the paper, for I would recollect we had some loans in that tract, and speculating on possible losses is not conducive to happy dreams."

Another gentleman, evidently a real estate boomer, said that in his city a tract of one hundred acres was sold to a party who intended to subdivide it into lots. The cost of the abstract was twenty-five dollars, the attorney's fees fifty dollars—total cost of the transfer expenses, seventy-five dollars. He subdivided the land into one thousand lots, of the usual twenty-five foot frontage, and sold them to one thousand different persons, each person getting a separate abstract and his attorney's opinion, so that he could hold the abstractor and attorney for damages, if any loss should arise. This second transfer, as you see, cost seventy-five thousand dollars in transfer charges. The next month these purchasers sold out at a profit to one thousand new purchasers—another seventy-five thousand dollars' cost for abstracts and opinions.

Evidently the gentleman referred to a genuine southern California boom in real estate, as the property was turned over sometimes once a week, sometimes once a month, *always at a profit*, but at the end of the year the total transfer charges exceeded the original cost of the property many times; and as the size of the abstract increased with each sale and the attorneys' fees climbed in the same proportion, I presume the President or Wall Street had to create a panic and stop that boom, or all the circulating medium of the United States would be required to pay the expenses of the transfers.

CALIFORNIA LAW.

The California law on the Torrens system is quite voluminous, and I will only briefly outline it. Under it county recorders are made registrars of titles. The law is not compulsory. The state or county does not insure the title, the framers of the law believing that the precaution taken to give everybody notice, the responsibility imposed on the abstractor, and the qualification of the examiner of the title, are so complete that an erroneous decree of the court would be practically impossible; and the simplicity of transfers after the first registration prevents errors.

The owner of land files with the county clerk a verified petition, addressed to the superior court of the county in which the land is located. The petition shall set forth the name, occupation, place of residence and post office address of the applicant, whether married or

single, the description of the land, applicant's interest in the land, and whether it is subject to homestead, occupied or vacant, the name and the interest of the occupant, whether the land is subject to easement, liens or incumbrances, and the name and address of each holder, and the nature and amount of his claim, whether any other person has any interest in the land, and if so, the name and address of each person, and the nature of his interest, and the names and post office addresses of all owners of adjoining lands. If application is made by a corporation, its name, when and where incorporated, its principal place of business, and the names and post office addresses of its president and secretary.

A plat, or survey, of the land, made by the county surveyor or licensed surveyor, must accompany the application, and if reference is made to recorded maps, the book and page of the records must be shown. An abstract of title must be filed with the application, verified by the affidavit of the searcher making it, or if made by a corporation, then by the certificate of such corporation under its seal. The abstractor must execute a bond to the people of the State of California for at least ten thousand dollars, which amount may be increased from time to time as the court may deem necessary. This bond must be conditioned for the payment of all damages and costs resulting from error or insufficiency in the abstracts.

The first step after filing the petition is the examination of the abstract, which may be done by the court itself, or by a referee appointed by the court, who must be an attorney in good standing, skilled in the examination of titles, and having not less than three years' practice before the court in which the proceeding is pending.

After examination of the abstract, if it appears that the title to the land described in the petition is substantially as alleged, the court must set a date for the hearing of the petition, and notice must be given to all parties interested and to the owners of adjoining land. This notice is served same as a summons in a civil action. Upon the hearing, the court examines into the applicant's title, and objections to his claim, if any. If it appears that the applicant is the owner of the land, the court shall make a decree to that effect. This decree must set forth all liens and encumbrances on the land, with the name of the holder and their nature, amount and order.

This decree is in effect a decree quieting the title, subject to appeal as in all cases, and is final and conclusive as against the right of all persons known or unknown.

A certified copy of the decree is then filed in the office of the registrar of titles, who immediately issues a certificate of title to the owner, as shown by the decree. This certificate contains the description of the property, and the nature, amount and order of the liens, if any. The registrar then makes an entry in a book kept by him for that purpose, showing the name of the person to whom the certificate was issued, its number, the day, hour and minute of its issuance, the name of the person to whom the duplicate was delivered, and the book and page where the original certificate is recorded.

The law expressly disclaims any intention to prescribe a particular form of certificate, but provides that it may be in substantially these words:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
 City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

John Smith, by occupation lawyer, residing at 203 Third Street in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, is the owner of an estate in fee simple in the following described land (describing it as in the decree), subject, however, to the estates, easements, liens, encumbrances, and charges hereon noted:

1. Mortgage to the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society for the sum of one thousand dollars, dated January 1st, 1906, payable one year after date with interest at six per cent (6%) per annum, interest payable quarterly.

2. Materialman's lien in favor of Sierra Lumber Co. for two hundred and fifty dollars, filed July 3d, 1906.

3. State and County taxes for the year 1906.

4. Lien for street grading, one hundred dollars, filed February 1st, 1906, etc.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused my official seal to be affixed this 3d day of August, 1906.

E. G.,

Registrar of Titles in and for the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.

The registrar must keep a book to be known as the register of titles, in which he shall enter all original certificates of title in the order of their number with blanks for the entry of subsequent encumbrances. Each certificate, with the blanks, shall constitute a separate page of this book, and subsequent notations, relating to the title, shall be entered in the blanks on this page. Each duplicate certificate of title shall be numbered the same as the page of the register, on which registration of title is entered.

When land is brought under the operation of this statute for the first time, it is deemed to be registered when the registrar shall have marked upon the certificate of title, in duplicate, the volume and folio of the register, in which the original is to be found. From that time on the registered owner, except in case of fraud to which he is a party, holds the land subject to such mortgages, liens, charges and interests as may be noted in the certificate in the registrar's office, and free from all other encumbrances, except of course, other matters which may arise from time to time.

A registered owner may transfer his whole interest, or a part of it, by the ordinary deed, or by endorsement and surrender of the certificate. The registrar then issues in duplicate, and registers, a new certificate, certifying the title to the land to be in the new purchaser. On the new certificate issued he notes the date of the transfer, name of transferee, the volume and page in which the new certificate is registered. Then he cancels the surrendered certificate, and issues one or more certificates, according to circumstances. In case of an assignment of a mortgage on land, the assignment is filed in the office of the registrar, who notes the transfer on the page in which the original certificate is contained and also upon the mortgage on file, which is intended to be transferred. A release, or satisfaction of mortgage, on all or any part of the land mortgaged, is effected in the same way as in the case of a transfer. If only a part of the land is to be released, the entry shall be made accordingly; if the release is for the whole tract mortgaged, the registrar must stamp across the mortgage on file the word "cancelled," and make a corresponding notation on the original certificate and on the duplicate or certified copy.

No document, affecting registered land, or any interest therein, is notice to any person dealing with such land until the same is filed with the registrar, and a memorial thereof entered upon the register of the last certificate issued.

When a suit is dismissed, or a judgment satisfied, released or modified, or any writ of execution or attachment has been released, it is the duty of the sheriff or clerk of the court, as the case may be, to certify to and file with the registrar, an instrument showing such discharge or release. The registrar then enters a memorial of the discharge or release on the register. A judgment can not be a lien on registered land until a certified copy of the judgment, under the hand and seal of the clerk of the court, is filed with the registrar and a memorial entered upon the register. The same is true of mechanics' liens. The act does not alter the existing mechanics' lien laws, but it requires a notice to be filed and registered before the lien can be enforced against the registered land. All notices of assessments for street improvements, sewers, etc., must be filed with the registrar by the city clerk before registered land can be charged with such assessment.

Section 35 provides: "After land has been registered, no title thereto adverse or in derogation to the title of the registered owner shall be acquired by adverse possession," and section 77 provides, that the purchaser of registered land sold for taxes, shall within one day after such purchase, file in the office of the registrar a written notice of his purchase. In such case the registrar enters a memorial of the notice upon the certificate of title, and mails a copy of the notice to each person named in the certificate or in the memorials. Unless such notice is given, the land shall be forever released from the effects of the sale.

Before the registrar can issue any certificate of title to a person presenting a tax deed to registered land, the purchaser must file with the clerk of the superior court an application for a decree showing the title to be vested in him. All persons appearing upon the register to have any interest in the land, and also the person shown by the tax collector's books to have paid the tax last paid before the sale on which the deed is issued, must be notified of the petition, and at the hearing, the person presenting the deed must show affirmatively that he has complied with all the requirements of the statute to entitle him to a deed. This feature of the law will not be relished by the tax title shark and land jumper, for the opportunity to acquire title by stealth or without the knowledge of all interested in the land is made virtually impossible.

The first certificate of title issued to the owner of land, in accordance with the terms of the decree of the court, is absolutely conclusive against all parties after the lapse of five years. That statute disregards the usual rule with reference to infants, insane persons, and others under disability, for it expressly provides that actions must be brought by such persons, or their guardians, within five years after the first registration, and also provides that before any action to establish a claim against registered lands can proceed, it must be shown to the court that the person bringing the action had no actual notice of the original proceeding to register the lands in time to appear and file his objections; and if he had notice, and did not appear, his default is subject to the same penalties and limitation of appeal as a default in any civil action.

The registrar is also required to keep the usual indexes of certificates issued by him.

As will be seen, the original registered certificate on file in the registrar's office contains a notation and reference to every lien, or claim, that is required under the present laws in any or all the city and county offices, and is open to inspection to contemplated purchasers, creditors or interested parties, and kept in such a simple form, that any one who can read may understand the title and what liens may exist against the property.

The original act was found to be cumbersome, and initiative amendment No. 22 on the ballot at the last election, which was carried by a substantial majority, provides for the following changes, to wit:

Section 5. Provides that several individual owners of several parcels of land may join in one petition, thereby largely reducing expenses.

Section 6. Dispenses with special surveys where the land may be identified by reference to an official map; dispenses with abstracts of title where adverse possession and payment of taxes for five years is alleged and proved.

Section 8. Removes the necessity of waiting five years for registering title acquired from the State of California after sale to the state for taxes and held by the state for five years.

Section 14. Provides for setting petition for trial and for entry of decree to accord with other amendments. Also for jury trial.

Section 17. Making it optional for all executors and administrators, while the property is in course of probate administration, to petition the court to register all land to be distributed in probate after giving the notice required by the Torrens Act and requiring the decree of distribution, in addition to distributing land to the heir or devisee, at the same time, to order such land registered.

Section 47. Providing that all papers affecting registered land have endorsed thereon certain facts necessary to enable the recorder to segregate such papers from others affecting unregistered land.

Section 57. Provides for both husband and wife signing the transfer of community property.

Section 100. Revising the fees of the registrar under the Torrens Act and providing for the accumulation of an assurance fund in the hands of the state treasurer.

Section 105. Providing for the creation of an assurance fund, for its investment by the state treasurer and for the method by which any person suffering loss by reason of the operation of the Torrens Act may recover his actual damages out of such fund.

Section 108. Giving registrars the power to maintain attorneys of good standing for the purpose of assisting in the proper conduct of proceedings and registration under the Torrens Act.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

The attacks against the California law, as well as that of other states, as disclosed by Supreme Court decisions, has been mainly on the grounds that it might deprive persons of their property without due process of law; that publication of notice is not due process of

law; that it imposes on the registrar judicial functions, and that the statute of limitation is too short. The courts, in sustaining the law, cite the following cases:

Arndt vs. Griggs, 134 U. S. 316:

What the tenure by which land within the bounds of a state is held, and the manner and form of its acquisition, transfer and descent, shall be determined by the state in which it lies.

The well being of every community requires that the title of real estate shall be secure, and that there be convenient and certain methods of determining any unsettled questions respecting it. The duty in accomplishing this is local in its nature; it is not a matter of national concern, or vested in the general government; it remains with the state, and as this duty is one of the state, the manner of discharging it must be determined by the state.

In *U. S. vs. Fox*, 94 U. S. 315, Justice Field said:

The titles and mode of disposition of real property within the state, whether *inter vivos* or testamentary, are not matters placed under the control of federal authority.

In *Hamilton vs. Brown*, 161 U. S. 247, the court held that the legislature may provide for determining and quieting the title of real estate within the limits of the state, and within the jurisdiction of the court, after actual notice to all known claimants, and notice by publication to all other persons. In brief, the United States Supreme Court has held that the state has jurisdiction over its lands, and a judgment affecting title to real property, when given in accordance with the laws of the state, is a decree *in rem*, or against the land; and hence the court's finding is valid in that jurisdiction, since it is the expression of the sovereign authority over the land.

The constitutional questions of the power to create the lands law has been decided in the affirmative by the highest courts in Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, California and Colorado. Hon. Wm. H. Taft recommended it, and had it embodied in the laws of the Philippine Islands, where titles were very badly complicated. The official organ of the California State Realty Federation, entitled "California Real Estate," in its issue of September, 1914, has a brief reference to twenty-two letters from registrars in Australia, New Zealand, Honolulu, and counties in the United States, stating the act in their communities is giving satisfaction, and with but slight claims for losses from defective certification; in fact, the interest alone on the amount paid into the reserve or insurance fund was more than enough to meet the losses. I have had the privilege of reading the original letters, and the quotations from the letters are correct.

There is an old adage, that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and with a view to learning if the Torrens system gave satisfaction, where it had been used, I addressed letters to banks in New Zealand, Australia, Manila, Honolulu, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Boston, Toronto, London, Vienna, Prague, Geneva, and Berlin, inquiring if it was their custom to accept registrars' certificates in lieu of abstracts: whether there was insurance; the cost of registry of real estate valued at five thousand dollars; the method of loaning on a certificate, and finally if the system was considered practical.

As it would take too long to read all their replies, and many answers are so similar, a few selections will suffice.

The Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, of Boston, Massachusetts, with assets exceeding thirty-nine million dollars, referred my letter to their attorney to answer, who replied as follows:

Question 1.—The banks as well as individuals, accept the registrar's certificate of title to land registered under the Torrens system with as much confidence as if it were an abstract approved by the best conveyancer. The system of registering requires a careful abstract by an examiner approved by the court. This is kept on file and notice is given to all possible parties whose title to nearby land is, or may be, affected by the registration of the title in question. This aids toward securing absolute correct abstract of title, and allows every opportunity for discovery of errors.

Question 2.—The state insures the title to land registered. A charge of one tenth of 1 per cent of the assessed value of the land is paid at the time of registration, which goes into an assurance fund. So far as I know there have been no losses.

Question 3.—In making a loan the original certificate may be kept by the trustee or pledgee. No transaction, other than attachment or liens, etc., can be made without the presentation of the original and duplicate certificates. Actual mortgage transactions are made by deeds in the usual form, and references of the deed and minutes about it are noted on the certificate.

Question 4.—The system has worked well and is practical. A part of our system is the creation of a special court, having powers practically the same as the superior court, which, however, concerns itself with nothing but the registration of land titles and the trials of technical points in cases of disputed titles. The result is that the judges of that court become highly specialized in the law of real property, and their opinions are regarded as high authority in supreme court of the state.

The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation of Toronto, having a paid up capital of six million dollars, answered as follows:

Question 1.—All persons loaning money on real estate under the Torrens system, accept the registrar's certificate of title, as it is absolute.

Question 2.—The government insures the title against all errors, and if the property has once been put under the Torrens system, the charge for the issuance of the registrar's certificate, which is the government's insurance of the title, is only a nominal sum of one dollar in addition to the registrar's usual charges, which are very moderate. The expense of putting the property under the Torrens system depends upon the number of transactions that have been in the property.

Question 3.—Our Torrens system provides a special form of mortgage, or as it is called here, "a charge" on the certificate of ownership, and one dollar is charged for the registration of the charge.

Question 4.—The system is eminently practical.

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company of Minneapolis, replies:

Question 1.—It is generally the rule that banks and others loaning money accept the certificate of title.

Question 2.—The state insures the title; the fee is one tenth of one per cent. In this county there have been registered more than 500 titles, and I understand the loss has been merely nominal.

Question 3.—In loaning money, a mortgage is given as usual.

The Duluth Savings Bank replies:

Banks or persons loaning money accept the Torrens certificate of title in lieu of abstract. The state and county insure the title. There have been no losses. From our own experience and that of others, we think it is the *only* system whereby the record of title to property is so easily ascertained, as all evidences of transfers are made upon the certificates and can be depended upon as absolute.

The First National Bank of Chicago, replies:

We have had a few pieces of property so registered and have had no difficulty in disposing of them. We have had little or no occasion to consider it. We enclose publication from the recorder's office.

The Chicago City Bank replies:

Question 1.—Some banks and persons loaning money accept the certificate, while others do not. The certificate is growing in favor.

Question 2.—Cook County insures the title—cost one tenth of one per cent. No losses have been made in the ten years it has been in operation.

Question 3.—The cost of registration of a piece of property, valued at \$5,000, is \$24, plus the insurance fee, \$5; total, \$29, providing no more than six instruments on the abstract; over six, seventy-five cents for each document.

Question 4.—Our experience with the workings of the different ways of showing title, convinces us that the Torrens system is the *only* system. We are sure that in time the Torrens system will crowd out all other systems now in vogue.

From the printed reports of the Registrar of Chicago, I quote the following:

Upon an ordinary sale or mortgage of registered lands, the entire transaction can be closed in an hour without the need of any abstract of title, and the cost will be but \$3. Registered titles are generally accepted in sale and mortgage transactions by leading real estate and mortgage firms. The statutory fees for registering titles are as follows: Clerk of court on filing application, \$5; registrar for examination of title, \$15; publication of notice, \$2; total, \$24. Sheriff's fee for serving on defendant, \$1 for each person. The owner must furnish abstract up to October 9, 1871, the day of the great fire. After that date the registrar will continue the abstract. After two years from date of registration, no person, whatever may be his claim, may question the validity of the title so registered.

REPORT OF THE TORRENS DEPARTMENT, DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1906.

Total number of certificates issued, 5,621; total value of land when registered, \$8,662,960; number of separate lots registered, 10,712; number of whole blocks not included in the foregoing, 88; number of acres registered, not included in the foregoing, 25,000. From a list of prominent parties who have had their property registered, I find the names of thirteen attorneys, twenty-one banks and bankers, twenty-four capitalists, the Catholic bishop, twenty-six wholesale merchants, the president of the Rock Island Railroad, and the president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Under the system a careful check is made upon the accuracy of all papers filed, and if any doubt is raised, it is settled at once; unlike the old system, where errors lay dormant for years.

The average transfer costs are \$3, whether the property is valued at \$100,000 or \$100. All abstract expense is thus eliminated. The responsibility of Cook County for errors of the registrar or his subordinates, is preferable to the guaranty of any private individual or corporation, however responsible.

The answers from foreign countries all stated that the principle of registry of title was practical and gave satisfaction, and I will close with a report from Austria and Prussia.

In Austria, where registry of title has been universal since 1811, seventy-five per cent of the sales and mortgages are for two hundred and fifty dollars, or under. The Prussian registry fee begins at ten cents for sales and six cents for mortgages of five dollars, or under, and there are nine gradations for values between five dollars and two hundred and fifty dollars—a simple and cheap system of transfer is evidently an absolute necessity there. Mortgages are mainly held

by real credit institutions or land banks. The debenture bonds of these banks appear among the highest forms of securities in great numbers, in the daily published list of the stock exchanges, often at a premium over the best government bonds.

That the registry system is adequate to meet any complication liable to arise in California, I quote from a registry certificate of a small estate in upper Austria, in which the land is charged with forty-nine entries relating to liens, among which are—

1. Right of way;
2. Obligation (dated 1817) to maintain and repair the banks of a brook;
6. Obligation to maintain A. B. (a former owner) for life, lodging, clothing, food (but no money specified);
11. Transfer of mortgage with raising of the interest;
18. Right to gather litter of cattle in the public forest, for a small payment, charge on the land;
- 19-20-21-22. Mortgage to four persons in unequal shares, the sum due to each being specified;
23. Right to put six sheep out to graze at two kreutzers (about one cent) a head, which payment is charged on the land;
26. Right to turn out a horse to graze, for a small payment charged on the land;
32. Obligation to give free lodging to one girl and two boys (named) till marriage;
35. Execution for arrears of interest (interest more than three years in arrears is not otherwise a charge on the land);
43. Agreement (of 1872) as to repair of a common drain with next house.

The remaining thirty-eight intermediate and succeeding numbers of liens against the land, are for mortgages, satisfaction, assignments and stipulations, raising the rate of interest, leases, etc.

In conclusion I quote from a paper delivered by Professor Heard before the State Bar Association of Illinois in which he states careful estimates place the cost of making abstracts and obtaining attorneys' opinions on the same in the state of Illinois amount to over ten million dollars annually. None but a rich country could stand this unnecessary waste due to an obsolete system of recording deeds.

EXEMPTIONS.

By MONTGOMERY M. MOULTON, County Assessor, San Diego County.

The theory that taxation should be on lines of equality, and that all property should bear its just proportion of the cost of government is not recognized in the spirit which prompts our legislators and our people to constantly provide tax exemptions for various classes of property and classes of citizens. It is true that the California constitution provides for fewer such exemptions than do many other states of the union, but it is noticeable that at every general election in this state one or more constitutional amendments are offered which have for their object the granting of additional tax exemptions. Plausible and apparently convincing arguments are presented in support of those amendments, and even our assessors are sometimes found to be in favor of them.

In various other states provisions are made for tax exemptions of a

hundred and one different classes of personal property, for fraternal societies, charitable institutions, churches (in addition to their houses of worship), hospitals and many other kinds of property, and for exemptions or partial exemptions in favor of war veterans, sons of veterans, physically disabled persons, widows, and unmarried females of certain ages. We are welcoming to this state as new citizens a constantly increasing number of people from other sections of the nation who bring with them the ideas of government with which they are familiar, and who insist that our constitution and our laws should be amended and made to resemble in some degree the constitution and statutes "back home." Especially do these new citizens bewail the absence of the various tax exemptions with which they have been favored elsewhere. Those who believe that all should contribute to the public revenues proportionately to their wealth should be on guard against this ever present desire to grant tax exemption favors.

In view of the tendency to extend the privileges of tax exemption to additional classes of citizens and to other classes of property, I recommend that legislation should be enacted to require counties to compile statistics which will show the effect of the various constitutional provisions which allow exemption. I do not refer here to the property which is publicly owned, but to all other property which is untaxed—owned by churches, veterans, steamship companies, and to educational institutions not publicly owned. The state board of equalization now requires the assessor of each county to report the valuation of property dropped from the county roll on account of the military service of citizens of the state and the valuation of the personal property not taxed because of the householders' exemption. I believe that this report should include the valuation of vessels hereafter untaxed and of property exempted because of its religious or educational use. The state board of equalization and the state controller should be able to report the total value of all property not taxed because of the various exemption provisions.

This tax exemption can be extended only by a vote of the people of the state, and should more classes of property and more classes of citizens be thus favored the assessors will probably not complain as it is our duty to administer the laws as we find them; but I believe that complete information concerning the effect of the existing exemption provisions would have its influence upon future constitutional amendment elections.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

By DR. THOMAS S. ADAMS, Secretary National Tax Association, and State Tax Commissioner of Wisconsin.

(Read by Hon. John Mitchell, Chairman, State Board of Equalization.)

The last fifteen years have witnessed a striking expansion in the functions and cost of government. Public expenditures have increased far more rapidly than population and in all probability more rapidly than wealth or income. Certain it is that taxes have become not only a source of irritation and inconvenience, but a serious handicap to industry and a noticeable deterrent to enterprise and investment.

The seriousness of this movement is enhanced by the fact that a large number, probably a majority, of electors pay little or no direct taxes. They probably contribute a fair share—possibly more than their share

—to the expense of government in the customs and internal revenue duties and other indirect taxes which they pay in the form of increased prices. But the fact that they pay is not brought home to them in any vital way and they accept the direct state and local taxes which our representatives vote unrestrained by the potent check involved in direct taxpaying.

A POLITICAL ANOMALY.

And the historical aspect of the question makes it doubly serious. Scarcely a decade has passed in the last century and a half unmarked by revolution or serious political protest against the increase in functions and cost of government; yet the protestants, when ushered into office and political control, found themselves unable to stem the tide. We pass no opinion upon the beneficence of this phenomenon. But in view of the unbroken historical expansion of government we can not consistently hold out the hope in this day and generation it can permanently be stopped.

This statement has no bearing in any direction upon current socialistic controversy. If subsequent history should prove emphatically that socialistic predictions have been ill-founded, we have no doubt, nevertheless, that it will witness a practically unbroken expansion in the activities of government. What can be fairly expected and resolutely required is that, for a considerable time at least and until private wealth and income have greatly increased, the future expansion of governmental activity shall be financed out of the savings which are so patently possible.

Upon this point also there is a practical unanimity of qualified opinion. Great opportunities for saving exist within the lines of present American government. In most city and state governments there are some departments which overlap, while others are engaged in work which is no longer necessary. Careful consolidation of departments would in many instances reduce general and overhead expense. Government employees as a rule work neither so long nor so earnestly as those in private employment. Supplies and equipment are not purchased to advantage, nor properly charged and checked when distributed; specifications for bids are loosely or carelessly drawn in many cases; labor-saving devices are slowly and sometimes reluctantly introduced; there is great waste in public printing.

NO INCENTIVE FOR ECONOMY.

Above all there is not the same incentive or reward for economy and consolidation and the elimination of waste in public as in private enterprise. The impulse to save is largely inhibited. Civil service reform has worked a marked improvement in the personnel of many governments, while graft and the misuse of public funds have ceased to be widespread and general evils. But civil service appointment has not and probably can not effect very large savings, and the simple elimination of graft frequently leaves mere inanition and inactivity. In brief, the machinery of government is marked by a maximum of internal friction and displays little of that innate capacity to overcome lassitude and throw off disease which marks high vitality and efficient organization. The elimination of waste usually comes from without after a political

upheaval. The innate power of adaptation to new conditions and the elimination of functions or members which have become useless is almost absent.

While great saving may be accomplished within the government organization which now exists, the elimination of this waste would be easier and the improvement more permanent if certain fundamental defects in our political system could be remedied.

EDUCATION OF ELECTORS AND OFFICE HOLDERS.

First.—The first of these is the lack of intimate knowledge of what the government is doing. The electorate is sovereign, the ultimate master. It must pass judgment upon the work which its servants do. The electorate does not have this knowledge; the legislature does not have it; frequently the elective executive officers do not have it in any comprehensive way. Electors vote and the legislature passes appropriation bills without authentic facts before them. Administrative officers are frequently condemned for the things they do well, and applauded—or at least not condemned—for the things they do poorly. The effect of this upon the ambition and initiative of administrative officials can scarcely be exaggerated. Their work is frequently of a regulative character. It naturally irritates those who are regulated, however tactfully and considerately performed. It makes enemies, but—although it may be manifestly in the public interest—it does not make friends of corresponding number and strength.

Ignorance of public work, its difficulties, its effect and its cost and indifference—the product of ignorance—are probably the most fundamental causes of inefficiency in the public service. They can be remedied only by developing an adequate agency to measure governmental performance, ascertain results and costs on a comprehensive scale and continuously bring the facts home to the public.

A CHECK AND BALANCE ON VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

At present there is in most places no such agency. The members of city councils and state legislatures change so frequently, serve for terms so short and work in an atmosphere which makes it practically impossible for them to ascertain accurately what the departments of government are doing. Elective executives of the higher type, such as mayors and governors, are usually elected for a term so short and are necessarily so preoccupied with matters purely political, that they can not find time to ascertain with certainty whether the work of each department is being conducted at a cost commensurate with the results achieved. We have no criticism to pass at this point. On the contrary, when we consider the conditions under which such officials usually work, the uncertainty of their tenure of office, the cost in time and money of securing nomination and election, we can only wonder that they find as much time and energy as they frequently do find to devote to the real work of their office and securing a real acquaintanceship with the efficiency of the various administrative departments.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS DOING SPLENDID WORK.

The main problem of ignorance and inertia is being attacked by efficiency bureaus and taxpayers' associations, formed for the most

part under private auspices. They have a great and a permanent work to do and it should receive every encouragement. But the public itself must develop similar agencies. Just how this should be constituted is a question upon which it is unnecessary to pronounce here. They may be developed as a subsidiary agency of the legislature, or the chief executive officer, or may be detached from both and allied with a quasi-independent civil service bureau. But the work of regularly testing governmental performances and publishing the results is an indispensable requisite of the introduction of real efficiency.

DISCUSSION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Second.—Another fundamental defect is found in the diffusion of power and responsibility. The people elect a legislature to carry out their will and then ordinarily split it into two parts in order that the one may check the other. Executive officers are then also elected, taking their mandate directly from the people to check and be checked by the legislative houses. Above all, the courts and a constitution often operate to further check others. This is organization for impotence, not for results. Government becomes under such conditions a farcical game of "passing the buck." Responsibility is shifted from the legislature to the executive, to the judiciary, to the constitution, back to the people and on again through the same vicious circle. Much time and the best brains of those in the public service are used in overcoming internal friction. If the people want little done, and that little done in an expensive way, we have developed a marvelously effective way of satisfying the people's desire. If the people want something done, and want it done economically, responsibility and power must be definitely localized.

This does not mean "more legislation" or "more government." It means only economical accomplishment of whatever the majority decides to undertake. Neither does it mean the sacrifice of local democracy and home rule. It means only the definite allocation of power and correlative responsibility. Concretely, it means the simplification of governmental machinery, reduction in the size of legislative bodies, shortening of the ballot, closer relationship between executive and legislative departments, introduction of the budget, and the development of the function of continuous examination and public display of administrative performance and efficiency.

PRESENT TAXATION METHODS FAULTY.

Third.—In this connection it should be pointed out that the burden imposed by increasing public expenditures is aggravated by the methods of taxation employed by the federal, state and local governments. The indirect taxes imposed by the federal government may be both a necessary and on the whole a desirable form of taxation. If this be true, however, the federal government should take pains to ascertain and make public how this burden affects the different sections of the country and different classes of the population. To impose hundreds of millions of taxes without knowing where they fall, at least in an approximate and general way, is to invite the errors that follow upon ignorance and misapprehension.

Secondly, our state and local taxes on business fall upon the successful and unsuccessful alike; weigh nearly as heavily upon the new

enterprise whose future is uncertain as upon the established business whose success is reasonably assured. All this arises from the American practice of taxing investment and realized wealth, rather than income. We do not assert that business enterprises, as distinguished from land and investment, are taxed either too much or too little. But there is strong reason to believe that whatever amounts should be raised from business enterprise should be raised by different methods, methods which will place a greater relative burden upon business concerns whose earnings are high and well assured, and a smaller relative burden upon new enterprises and those which have not reached the dividend-paying stage. Concretely, we recommend that this association arrange through committee for an investigation and report upon the methods of taxing business enterprise.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Testimony of qualified observers is practically unanimous to the effect that enormous savings may be accomplished within the limits of government as now organized. The burden of taxation has become a positive check to business enterprise. Under the circumstances it should be insisted that further extensions of governmental activity shall for a considerable period at least be financed out of savings.

2. To accomplish this result it is necessary to overcome the existing indifference of the electorate and then to ascertain where economies can be effected and how successfully introduced. To these ends we recommend:

First.—That this association adopt a resolution urging congress to direct the census bureau to publish annually for a selected group of states, counties, towns, villages and cities, statistics of expenditure, taxation, public debt and wealth, including in this group—similar to the registration area used in vital statistics—those states and political subdivisions whose financial accounts are published promptly and in such form as will permit of consolidated statement.

Second.—That a resolution be passed urging every state legislature which has not already done so to require all political subdivisions to publish annually a brief statement showing the increase or decrease in expenditures, receipts, taxes and public debt.

Third.—To measure governmental performance and ascertain where economies may be introduced, national and state governments should establish bureaus of efficiency properly manned and equipped.

Fourth.—To make such bureaus effective, modern government must be simplified and the existing diffusion of power and responsibility corrected. The short ballot, and those modifications which logically go along with it, should be introduced. A single legislative chamber, reduction in the number of elective executive officers, closer relationship between legislative and executive departments of government, a budget which emphasizes the spirit but wastes no time and effort on the form of this procedure—are probably all necessary accompaniments of any movement permanently to reduce public expenditures and increase public efficiency.

Fifth.—To get these movements under way and overcome existing indifference, a systematic propaganda should be undertaken for the betterment of existing conditions along the lines named. Such a movement can offend few persons or interests worth considering. Practically every one agrees that whatever functions government under-

takes should be performed as economically as possible. We recommend accordingly the organization of a national taxpayers' efficiency association—or the assumption of this work by the National Tax Association—designed to awaken the people to the menace involved in the growth of expenditures, secure the publication of simple understandable statistics on this point, point out where economies may be effected, inform minor civil divisions in particular of the bureaus or agencies from which they may secure expert help in reorganizing their accounts and reducing cost, and in short to spread and strengthen the work now being developed by the public and private efficiency bureaus already in existence.

HISTORY.

By E. A. DE CAMP, Tax Agent.

Usually a university has a class day, a part of the proceedings are enlivened by class history, edited by some incompetent, willing to do the bidding of the president.

As applied to this Association, representing fifty-eight counties, there should be as many classes.

Lest some libel suit be born about now I protect myself. Hopkins said, "De Camp, Barney Oldfield sure can run an auto; Bill Mulholland can run his aqueduct through Borland, and Jones, Inyo and Mono county, since the law lets them tax property of a city or county, but none of those fellows know how to run politics; they were all afraid of me. I just beat the Drys to a finish and then the Wets. You see, I scared Frank Meserve out of his job in San Berdoo; while Montague was entertaining the widows at Frank Miller's Free Show at the Glenwood, Riverside, I beat him out of his legitimate supporters. Nobody elected, so I will just send a man out and assess that county myself.

Now, history is all I want, remember none of those up country fellows, like Jarvis and Kay or Jim Sleeper get in on this program without they see me first. Now, don't put in too much of your stuff, because I get credit for it anyhow. Now here is copy of Sacramento Bee, Police Gazette and Bonshu's Woman's Home Disturber. Articles marked Ed. don't mean Ed Kay—those are my articles; pieces in Los Angeles Herald marked Ed. not Ed. Maier; they are mine, don't forget. He assured me that 'Virtue hath its own reward.' I get off right there. It used to be E. W. Hopkins before history attacked him. Now it's Ed. W. Sure some class. Elected both primary and regular. What show has Horner of Oakland to get in any book, when Alex Brown and John Mitchell have been spending a life time in trying to establish a place in the Hall of Fame, ex-assessor of Alameda County. Yes, John Mitchell goes over the state when he spots a would-be big man, he prevails on him to take the name of Mitchell. Puts his name on old machinery like the brands of Plumas County cattle. Attorneys, Hotel Men, Auto Promoters, all fall to the spell, but Geo. E., who disclaims any family prestige, but Alameda County can best be proud of our worthy secretary, Thomas M. Robinson. In corporate parlance the assistant is bigger than the president. Is the assistant to the assessor bigger than the boss himself? Perhaps in Alameda. Then look at the family, Hopkins; there was Mark on the cigar boxes; Mark, one of the Big 4 railroaders, Moses, his brother,

then Edward W., his son (Moses' son, not the assessor's) and notice Stephen Hopkins of the Declaration signers, little shaky like our subject. He is sure jealous of Montgomery Moulton; unlike Ginty he did not take Jules Verne's route to the bottom of the sea, with any seriousness; he dug up the Bon Homme Richard from the mud flats of San Diego, then made a dual personality of Neptune and Paul Jones and exhibited himself to the admiring ladies of Tecarte and Tia Juana at 50 cents per, but he finished up by descending the Eureka shaft at Amador by colliding with Jarvis. Was he a Fardown, a Tipperary man or from Sligo? Heaven only knows. Sure, such is Moulton's history; all he does is to make history await assaults of Mitchell.

John Barry goes down as a success; was reelected; is the original good fellow; discoverer of Topa-Topa Mountain, Ojai, Matilija and Oxnard, with a goodly following of old timers. He sure will live.

Joseph P. Berry was left on our list and sympathizes with Montague Class, but why so? The home of the white chicken and the red wine—good old Sonoma, far better than Long Beach.

T. E. Bevan has and has had the destinies of the old and new; has he made a cleanup of Yuba Dam?

Blair of Visalia of the class above the common, was a product of the regular and the primary; hats off to him.

F. A. Bondshu, assistant to our host, representing both sexes, single, physically perfect, a gem among the rough diamonds of the San Joaquin. No wonder we have to note the everlasting shadows cast on Assessor Bonner. How could it be otherwise? Clough and Bondshu, the Yosemite twins. Bondshu the only political independent in the Blue Book of 1911 at \$1650 per. Scenery thrown in.

Pat Cochran, owner of Mill Valley, Mount Tamalpais, San Rafael and San Quentin and anything else in Marin County, will you be good? If not, he will see that you are.

Let us welcome Edith F. Coons, first legitimate assessor furnished by her sex. Kern County acknowledges her as some class, but history might have been changed and combination of talent produced had Bill Nuner seen Kern County first, but would it not have disturbed the present chief deputy of Angels Camp? No apologies in future from Brother Nuner.

While Kern County preserves sex efficiency we have to note the loss of Mrs. Spitzer. All are proud of that name, because of the dean of the Association. A tribute to his memory—Lewis A. Spitzer.

Hurrah! Clio Lloyd was reelected, to what? To succeed himself or to be the assistant to Miss Rich of the Normal? Oh, well, what would the Press of Santa Barbara be with Clio left out? What would these meetings be without Santa Barbara, its climate and assessor?

Hopkins, looking over my shoulder, "Get rid of Kay." No chance to make history in Sacramento, with the State Board of Equalization on the job, with Tom Eby as the ever bright and shining diamond pointed center, ever dimming the hopes of the assessor. Flanked on both sides, he is a wonder. Black Ryan, his predecessor—1853, but halt! Ed Kay is a prophet in his own country. Eleventh report of the State Board, page 99: Kay in his Los Angeles speech says, "I sincerely believe the largest affirmative vote will be polled, abolishing the poll tax." How is it that the assessor of Sacramento County was a better guesser than the entire State Board, Chambers included?

Here is where the Board get theirs. First we bow to the fact we have lost our dear friend Nye, but we shall worry along with Chambers.

Loss No. 2—Edward Rolkins. Corbett may be a younger, possibly a handsomer man, but he will have to spend many sleepless nights in interpreting those wonderful after dinner speeches, to spend hours among Rolkins' friends to provide appropriate repartees to those toasts; if he don't, honest Jeff, Collins and Mitchell will swipe all the honors, woe be Moulton, Kay and Nuner, who may dispute their correctness.

The state has other duties. If ever there was an honest citizen and assessor just like your mother used to fix up for breakfast, it is Geo. Murray of Kings; he is in the select pre-re-elected class and the Board must see that he alone cares for the destinies of Tulare Lake and Mussel Slough, just because Tom Blair was in the especially pure primary-re-elected class at Visalia. Let Murray have Tulare Lake; it is not in Tulare County. Even if Tom Blair is of the unwashed, he can't have the lake. The ownership of the Nevada Death Valley riches must be cared for. How can Uncle Bill Dudley boost his \$300 salary? Poll tax gone. With Nevada, Borland was wont to slip down on the Carson Valley narrow gauge. Protect him.

The assessors have nothing on Jarvis. They tried him in 1913; he slipped down a shaft while they were helping the ladies at Electra and Sutter Creek. Jarvis is head of the class, but he must be satisfied if he was not served with an Ingersoll like Hopkins.

Care must be taken of Corlett; he is in the re-elected class, but he must remain in the Napa soda and sulphur water district and not bother Geo. Cummings, although the latter is prone to reach out even to Kern and name Cummings Valley and while boosting for Fresno, he points to Sonoma and San Bernardino vineyards and claims them all, in various stages of fermentation.

Mountains are fine, but don't pay state taxes. Something must be done to make good. Lack of Shasta, Siskiyou and Fairchild captured the mountain. Blair got Mount Whitney away from Jones of Inyo; it was needed to equalize Death Valley.

Enjoin McQuaid; he has Yuba Dam and should let Kay keep Fort Sutter, though it is not in county of that name. Pacify Wemple of Susanville. Mount Lassen was placed in charge of the Almighty and Louie Winter over in Tehama, but like many mountains and people is trying to get back to Lassen County. Mulkey must have his God given rights to Goose Lake and be kept free from star route poachers. Whoever wins in Placer, Keener or Broyers, will have Hangtown and should by right wash anybody in Lake Tahoe and throw him over into Nevada.

The Board knows that the surveyors beat Wemple and Lassen County out of the money; it is their duty to see that he keeps Honey Lake with all its sweetness. Yet Young of Quincy will get the next legislature to move it down to Squaw Valley.

It is expecting much of Del Norte and that sturdy Democrat, Malone, to startle the world's financiers far off the lines of travel, but go up in your car and see what they have at Klamath to make life worth the living. Of Capren and little Sierra County it is enough to say they have added their share in the yellow million of the Cali-

ifornia product. Santa Cruz and Horton, with Frank Mattison in the background, will always be a bright picture. Gibson from Ukiah and Hayward from San Mateo, unfortunate that searchlights from Ginty's stronghold should dim their lights, may have to await the world to come to be of the favored few. At Jackson that plaintive, hopeful letter from dear Jack Hollister that he had started on his last canvass, never to report to his dear San Luis; his field was broad, from Siskiyou to San Diego, from the Sierras to the Pacific, he was always welcome; Los Angeles or San Francisco.

There must be an end to bad things, but without a word of those stalwart financial twins, Jim Sleeper, the walnut baron of Orange County, and the Rev. Bill Weaver, the cotton king of Imperial, would be sad. The same of Geo. Meese and his Port Costa or Attelites. Hopkins says, "Just now you have overlooked Markham and his rice crop in Glenn; don't forget Merritt and Hudson that beat him in Lake, and Moore, the chief Apache of Stockton and his \$11,500 salary." Morton of Butte is reelected and we want the president to be on the job for life, barring good behavior, then you will be my assistant; get in something about Riebor and Ryon over in Tuolumne, Schroder in Nevada City and Smith at Salinas, the family Class 1, then Sutton of Colusa. Threlfall of Modesto (that's pretty close to our new camp).

Old man Tooby up at Eureka, some class, too, as he has a real railroad run through him. Then there is Daddy Tourtellotte of Trinity, whether he be the Son and—I don't know, but fine! Remember that watch is always out of order; we must look around for another somehow. Elections are very wearing on the pocket.

Now, Hop. says, "wind her up with all's well that ends well." Give a toast to the tax agents. There is so little good in the best of them, but not a bit on the worst of them. that it hardly becomes the assessors to tolerate any of them.

TWENTY-THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF

CALIFORNIA

FOR THE

Fiscal Years from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

MARTIN REGENSBURGER, M.D., <i>President</i>	San Francisco.
JAMES H. PARKINSON, M.D., <i>Vice-President</i>	Sacramento.
DONALD H. CURRIE, M.D., <i>Secretary and Executive Officer</i>	Sacramento.
WALLACE A. BRIGGS, M.D.....	Sacramento.
W. LEMOYNE WILLS, M.D.....	Los Angeles.
O. STANSBURY, M.D.....	Chico.
EDWARD F. GLASER, M.D.....	San Francisco.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

- Bureau of Administration.**
JOHN F. LEINEN, Director and Assistant to the Secretary.
Divisions: Correspondence and Accounts; Permits, Complaints, and Sanitary Reports; Legal Opinions and Prosecutions; Publications
- Bureau of Vital Statistics.**
GEORGE D. LESLIE, PH.B., Director and Statistician.
Divisions: Births, Marriages, Deaths; Morbidity Returns.
- Bureau of Foods and Drugs.**
MYER E. JAFFA, M.S., Director.
Divisions: Division of Inspections; Division of Laboratory Examinations; Division of Food and Drug Standards.
- Bureau of Hygienic Laboratory.**
WILBUR A. SAWYER, M.D., Director.
Divisions: Biological Examinations; Preventive Therapeutics; Epidemiological Investigations.
- Bureau of Tuberculosis.**
BURT F. HOWARD, M.D., Director.
Divisions: Inspection, Supervision and Rating of Institutions; Registration of Cases.
- Bureau of Registration of Nurses.**
ANNA C. JAMMÉ, R.N., Director.
Divisions: Examination and Registration of Nurses; Inspection of Hospitals and Training Schools.
- Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.**
CHARLES GILMAN HYDE, C.E., Acting Director.
Divisions: Sewage Disposal; Water Supplies; Camp Sanitation.

SPECIAL OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

	LOUIS H. ROSEBERRY, A.B.
Attorney for the Board.....	Security Savings Bank Building, Los Angeles
	CHARLES GILMAN HYDE, C.E.
Consulting Engineer for the Board.....	University of California
	F. F. GUNDRUM, M.D.
Division Bacteriologist.....	Inverness Building, Sacramento
	W. W. CROSS, M.D.
Division Bacteriologist.....	Patterson Block, Fresno, California
	WALTER V. BREM, M.D.
Division Bacteriologist.....	Brockman Building, Los Angeles

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SACRAMENTO, July 15, 1914.

To His Excellency, HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the state law, I herewith transmit to you the Twenty-third Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of California for the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years.

Respectfully submitted.

DONALD H. CURRIE,
Secretary of the State Board of Health.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.....	iii
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.....	1
Plague—Smallpox—Leprosy—Yellow Fever—Asiatic Cholera—Typhoid Fever—Rabies—Hookworm—Diphtheria.	
REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION.....	8
Report of Field Operations Under the Joint Supervision of the State Board of Health and the United State Public Health Service—Sanitary inspections—Financial Statement.	
REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.....	22
I. Summary of Statistics: 1913 and 1912.....	22
II. Statistics of Births: 1913 and 1912.....	51
III. Statistics of Deaths: 1913 and 1912.....	81
IV. Statistics of Marriages: 1913 and 1912.....	196
V. Morbidity Reports: 1913.....	240
REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF FOODS AND DRUGS.....	247
General Report—Laboratory Work—Tables of Samples Examined—Summary of Analytical Work—General Summary—Conclusions and Recommendations.	
REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY....	289
Development of the Laboratory—Division of Biologic Examinations—Branch Laboratories—Depositories for Mailing Outfits—Division of Preventive Therapeutics—Division of Epidemiological Investigations—Research—Instruction in Public Health—Laboratory Staff—Building and Equipment.	
REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS.....	319
Duties of the Director—County Hospitals—State Institutions—Private Charities—Registration—Tuberculosis Morbidity.	
REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES.....	334
Registration—Inspection of Training Schools—Accrediting of Training Schools—Examination—Development.	

OUTLINE OF VITAL STATISTICS REPORT.

NOTE—The vital statistics are presented for calendar, instead of fiscal years, to correspond with the annual mortality reports of the Federal Census Bureau.

	PAGE.
I. SUMMARY OF STATISTICS: 1913 AND 1912-----	22-50
Synopsis -----	22
Birth, death and marriage totals-----	22
Birth and death totals compared-----	23
Birth, death and marriage rates-----	23
Introduction -----	24
Sources of information-----	24
Indexing of records-----	24
Tabulation of statistics-----	25
Geographic divisions-----	26
Birth, Death and Marriage Totals-----	27
The State -----	27
Geographic divisions -----	28
Counties -----	30
Cities -----	32
Birth and Death Totals Compared-----	34
Geographic divisions-----	34
Cities -----	35
Birth, Death and Marriage Rates-----	37
Population estimates-----	37
Geographic divisions-----	38
Counties -----	41
Cities -----	45
II. STATISTICS OF BIRTHS: 1913 AND 1912-----	51-80
Synopsis -----	51
Births by sex, race and maternal nativity-----	51
Nativity of brides and mothers-----	51
Births by Sex, Race and Maternal Nativity-----	52
Sex -----	52
Race -----	53
Sex and race-----	55
Nativity of white mothers-----	56
Nativity of Brides and Mothers-----	60
Sex and nativity of white mothers-----	60
Nativity of white brides and mothers-----	61
Nativity of single white brides and white mothers-----	64
Conclusion -----	68
III. STATISTICS OF DEATHS: 1913 AND 1912-----	81-195
Synopsis -----	81
Causes of death-----	81
Geographic divisions-----	81
Tuberculosis -----	82
Sex -----	83
Race -----	83
Nativity -----	83
Age periods-----	84
Marital condition of decedents-----	85
Occupations and causes of death-----	86
Causes of Death-----	86
The State-----	86
Main geographic divisions -----	91
Minor geographic divisions-----	92
Urban and rural districts-----	97
Cities and rest of State-----	100

III. STATISTICS OF DEATHS: 1913 AND 1912—Continued.

	PAGE.
Individual counties.....	102
Individual cities.....	103
Tuberculosis in California.....	103
The State.....	103
Geographic divisions.....	104
Cities.....	105
Length of residence (geographic divisions).....	107
Length of residence (cities).....	110
Southern California.....	113
Month of death.....	114
Conclusion.....	114
Deaths by Sex, Race, Nativity and Age Periods.....	115
Sex.....	115
Sex and cause of death.....	116
Race.....	117
Race and cause of death.....	118
Nativity of white decedents.....	120
Nativity and cause of death.....	122
Age periods.....	124
Age and cause of death.....	129
Marital Condition of Decedents.....	134
Geographic divisions.....	134
Causes of death.....	137
Occupations and Causes of Death.....	138
Occupations.....	138
Main kinds of occupation.....	139
Causes of death and specific occupations.....	139
IV. STATISTICS OF MARRIAGES: 1913 AND 1912.....	196-239
Synopsis.....	196
General marriage statistics.....	196
Nativity of California brides.....	197
General Marriage Statistics.....	199
Number in order.....	199
Status of grooms.....	202
Status of brides.....	205
Nativity of California Brides.....	209
Race and nativity.....	209
Status of white brides.....	212
Status of white brides (by nativity).....	214
Nativity of white brides.....	217
Nativity of white brides (by status).....	220
Conclusion.....	223
V. MORBIDITY REPORTS: 1913.....	240-246
Smallpox.....	240
Typhoid fever.....	240
Tuberculosis.....	241
Whooping-cough.....	241
Diphtheria.....	241
Scarlet fever.....	241
Rabies.....	241
Poliomyelitis.....	241
Pellagra.....	241
Leprosy.....	241
Trachoma.....	241
Cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic).....	241
Chickenpox.....	241
Measles.....	241
Mumps.....	241

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES.

I. Summary.

TABLE No.	PAGE.
1. Main and minor geographic divisions of California, with counties included in each-----	26
2. Birth, death and marriage totals, with increase and rate per 1,000 population, for California: 1906 to 1913-----	27
3. Birth, death and marriage totals, with increase, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	29
4. Birth, death and marriage totals, with increase, for counties: 1913 and 1912-----	31
5. Birth and death totals, with increase, for individual cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912-----	33
6. Birth and death totals compared, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	35
7. Birth and death totals compared, for individual cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912-----	36
8. Estimated midyear population, births, deaths and marriages, and rates per 1,000 population, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	39
9. Estimated midyear population, births, deaths and marriages, and rates per 1,000 population, for counties: 1913 and 1912-----	42-43
10. Estimated midyear population, births and deaths, and rates per 1,000 population, for individual cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912-----	46-47
11. Deaths reported for registration districts (cities, towns and rural parts of counties): 1913 and 1912-----	49-50
 II. Births. 	
1. Births classified by sex, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	52
2. Births classified by sex, with per cents, for cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912-----	55
3. Births classified by race, with per cent white, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	54
4. Births classified by race, with per cent white, for cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912-----	55
5. Births classified by sex and race, with per cents by sex, for cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912-----	56
6. White mothers classified by nativity, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	57
7. White mothers classified by nativity, with per cents, for cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912-----	59
8. Per cent distribution, by sex, of white children with mothers classified by nativity, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	60
9. Per cent distribution, by sex, of white children with mothers classified by nativity, for cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912-----	61
10. Per cent distribution, by nativity, of white brides and white mothers, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	62
11. Comparison of per cent distribution, by nativity, of white brides and white mothers, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	63
12. Per cent distribution, by nativity, of single white brides and white mothers, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	65
13. Comparison of per cent distribution, by nativity, of single white brides and white mothers, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	67
14. Births classified by sex and race, and by sex and nativity of mothers, for counties: 1913-----	70-71
15. Births classified by sex and race, and by sex and nativity of mothers, for counties: 1912-----	72-73

TABLE

No.	PAGE.
16. Births classified by sex and race, and by sex and nativity of mothers, for cities: 1913.....	74-75
17. Births classified by sex and race, and by sex and nativity of mothers, for cities: 1912.....	76-77
18. Births classified by sex, race and nativity of mothers, with per cents by sex, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912.....	78-79
19. Births classified by sex, race and nativity of mothers, with per cents by sex, for cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912.....	80
III. Deaths.	
1. Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths and death rate per 100,000 population, for California: 1909 to 1913.....	88-89
2. Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for main geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912.....	93
3. Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for minor geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912.....	94-95
4. Deaths from certain principal causes with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for metropolitan area and rural counties of Northern and Central California: 1913 and 1912.....	98
5. Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for freeholders' charter cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912.....	101
6. Number and per cent of deaths from tuberculosis, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912.....	105
7. Number and per cent of deaths from tuberculosis, for individual cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912.....	106
8. Deaths from tuberculosis classified by length of residence in California, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912.....	108
9. Deaths from tuberculosis classified by length of residence in California, with per cents, for individual cities and rest of state: 1913 and 1912.....	111-112
10. Deaths from tuberculosis classified by length of residence (in months), with per cents, for Southern California: 1913 and 1912.....	113
11. Number and per cent of deaths occurring each month from tuberculosis, for California: 1913 and 1912.....	114
12. Deaths classified by sex, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912.....	115
13. Deaths from certain principal causes classified by sex, with per cents, for California: 1913 and 1912.....	116
14. Deaths classified by race, with per cent white, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912.....	117
15. Deaths from certain principal causes classified by race, with per cent white, for California: 1913 and 1912.....	119
16. White decedents classified by nativity, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912.....	121
17. White decedents dying from certain principal causes classified by nativity, with per cents, for California: 1913 and 1912.....	123
18. Deaths classified by age periods, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912.....	125
19. Per cent distribution of deaths, by age periods, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912.....	127
20. Deaths from certain principal causes classified by age periods, for California: 1913 and 1912.....	130-131
21. Per cent distribution, by age periods, of deaths from certain principal causes, for California: 1913 and 1912.....	132

TABLE
No.

PAGE.

22.	Deaths of males and females 15 years and over classified by marital condition, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913-----	135
23.	Deaths from selected causes of males and females 15 years and over classified by marital condition, with per cents, for California: 1913_	137
24.	Deaths 15 years and over classified by sex and occupation, with per cents by sex, for California: 1913 and 1912-----	138
25.	Deaths of males 15 years and over engaged in gainful occupations, classified by kind of occupation, with per cents, for California: 1913 and 1912-----	139
26.	Per cent distribution, by selected causes, of deaths of males and females 15 years and over classified by occupation, for California: 1913 and 1912-----	140-143
27.	Deaths from each specified disease and class of diseases, classified by sex, race, nativity, and age periods, for California: 1913-----	148-157
28.	Deaths from each specified disease and class of diseases, classified by sex, race, nativity, and age periods, for California: 1912-----	158-167
29.	Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for counties arranged geographically: 1913-----	168-173
30.	Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for counties arranged geographically: 1912-----	174-179
31.	Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for freeholders' charter cities arranged geographically: 1913-----	180-183
32.	Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for freeholders' charter cities arranged geographically: 1912-----	184-187
33.	Deaths of males and females 15 years and over from selected causes, classified by occupation, with per cents, for California: 1913----	188-191
34.	Deaths of males and females 15 years and over from selected causes, classified by occupation, with per cents, for California: 1912-----	192-195

IV. Marriages.

1.	Marriages classified by number in order, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	199
2.	Grooms classified by marital condition, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	202
3.	Brides classified by marital condition, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	205
4.	Brides classified by race, nativity, and marital condition, with per cent distribution by marital condition, for California: 1913 and 1912----	209
5.	White brides classified by marital condition, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	212
6.	Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of white brides classified by nativity, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	214
7.	White brides classified by nativity, with per cents, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	217
8.	Per cent distribution, by nativity, of white brides classified by marital condition, for geographic divisions: 1913 and 1912-----	220
9.	Marriages classified by number in order and marital condition of parties, with per cents, for counties: 1913-----	224-225
10.	Marriages classified by number in order and marital condition of parties, with per cents, for counties: 1912-----	226-227
11.	Brides classified by race, nativity, and marital condition, with per cent distribution by marital condition, for geographic divisions: 1913-----	228-229
12.	Brides classified by race, nativity, and marital condition, with per cent distribution by marital condition, for geographic divisions: 1912-----	230-231

TABLE No.	PAGE.
13. White brides classified by marital condition and nativity, with per cent distribution by nativity, for geographic divisions: 1913-----	232
14. White brides classified by marital condition and nativity, with per cent distribution by nativity, for geographic divisions: 1912-----	233
15. Brides classified by race and nativity, with per cent distribution of white brides by nativity, for counties: 1913 and 1912-----	234-235
16. Brides classified by race, nativity, and marital condition, for counties: 1913 -----	236-237
17. Brides classified by race, nativity, and marital condition, for counties: 1912 -----	238-239

V. Morbidity Reports.

GROUP I. Communicable Diseases. Seasonal prevalence and mortality during 1913, by months-----	243
GROUP II. Communicable Diseases. Seasonal prevalence during 1913, by months -----	243
Typhoid Fever. Number of cases reported in California during 1913, by months -----	244
Smallpox. Number of cases reported in California during 1913, by months---	244
Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis). Number of cases reported in California during 1913, by months-----	246
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis (Epidemic). Number of cases reported in California during 1913, by months-----	246

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The death rates in California during the past two years, and the morbidity reports during the same period of time, indicate that there has been a general decrease in the prevalence and distribution of most of the communicable diseases. The opening of the Panama Canal would lead to the supposition, however, that there may be an increase in the number of cases of communicable disease in the future. Since the morbidity and mortality reports for the past two years are presented in another portion of the Board's Twenty-second Biennial report, the Secretary desires to summarize the diseases that are most dangerous to California, and, therefore, those which have to be watched most carefully. I have, with this idea in view, passed in review the more dangerous communicable diseases, not only those that exist within the State, but those that exist in nearby countries, or at least in countries with which we have constant commercial intercourse, and it is the intention, in so far as space will permit, to consider each of these in a brief way, both from the standpoint of our apparent danger from them, as well as our best defense against them.

The list which I present below is not given in the order of their importance. In fact, their relative importance is a difficult matter to determine, but I have started out by considering five of the six diseases which the Federal Government protects us from through its quarantine stations and medical inspectors in foreign ports, and proceeded from this group to those diseases that, although preventable, are like the proverbial poor, "always with us."

PLAGUE.

A reference to the Public Health reports will show that from without we have Ecuador reporting cases of this disease, and from past history of that section and our knowledge of plague, it is safe to regard the whole west coast of South America as infected, and to also regard with considerable suspicion the west coast of Mexico, especially in the neighborhood of Mazatlan, which some ten years ago suffered from a severe outbreak. For reasons of safety we must consider that once plague is reported from a locality, unless it can be shown that considerable laboratory examination is being continually carried on with regular results, that locality must remain indefinitely under suspicion. In addition to these, the following foreign countries having traffic with America: the Philippines, Australia, Hawaii, Java, certain Chinese and Japanese ports, are either constantly reported as being infected, or have been so reported in recent times.

The Public Health Service, through its quarantine offices in San Francisco and other California ports, is keeping close watch of this disease from foreign countries, and, therefore, this danger of future infection of California is reduced to a minimum.

When we leave the subject of plague in foreign countries, we must next consider an outbreak among rats in Seattle, Washington. We there find that measures are being taken under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service for the protection of California ports; so, danger from that source is very slight. There are dangers, however, in the Northwest cities which had constant intercourse with

Seattle previous to the discovery of plague in that place. From last reports these places had not adopted systematic measures looking to the discovery of infected rats. These places must be regarded as real sources of danger, unfortunately; for until a city has examined its rats and reported some of them infected, the National Quarantine Stations are not permitted to adopt measures on vessels arriving in California from such places, and therefore, these other parts of the Northwest must be considered as possible sources of danger to us.

In our own State we find that there has been no infection among ground squirrels reported for some time past. This fact would not ordinarily have great significance, because at this season of the year only adult squirrels are in existence. Most of these adults have been immunized by an annual spring outbreak that has been occurring for some years past, but this particular year, it is believed by Surgeon John D. Long, U. S. Public Health Service, in charge of this work, will mark the disappearance of the disease. He hopes to destroy all squirrels in the known infected zones of Contra Costa, Alameda, and Santa Clara counties, and by the first of July to complete his work in the remaining infected counties of Stanislaus, Merced, San Joaquin, San Benito, Monterey, and Santa Cruz. This infection of ground squirrels, so far as we can believe circumstantial evidence, spread from an outbreak among rats at the Port Costa grain wharves in 1903 and swept from there to all the counties mentioned in the preceding list. While it remains it is a constant menace to the people of the infected districts, and it is to be hoped that its eradication will occur at an early date.

SMALLPOX.

The dangers of this disease from foreign countries and adjoining states is relatively prevalent compared to the dangers of the spread from foci that exist within the state. While no extensive outbreaks have occurred recently, the disease is widespread in this state, and that fact, together with apparently growing anti-vaccination sentiment in some sections, makes this disease one of the more serious dangers to the State's health. Fortunately, as in other parts of the United States, since late in the nineties, the type has been mild in character, and the mortality correspondingly low. It is not safe, however, to regard this mildness of type as a permanent feature of the disease. Vaccination is the only dependable measure against this danger, is simple to perform, and compared to the dangers of the mildest type of this disease, is harmless.

Anti-vaccination sentiment, for the most part, is based upon three fundamental mistakes:

1. Ignorance of or inability to weigh the evidence presented by history; that in the pre-vaccination period of our own race or the more recent history of uncivilized people, before vaccination was performed, practically all people born had smallpox and of these one in four died. While on the other hand, since this great discovery was made, well-vaccinated communities never experience a serious outbreak of the disease.

2. The belief that climate, mode of living or general sanitation can prevent the spread of this disease among the unvaccinated; there is no reason to believe that our better mode of life has any influence on the communicability of this disease.

3. That vaccination is dangerous; to this we may say that there is no potent drug used in medicine, no surgical procedure, that has not caused death, and so, if we search the literature of vaccination, we find death from it also; but, what is this mortality compared to the mortality of smallpox? It is difficult to answer this question, but it is certain that it is not more than as 1 is to 10,000, and yet, in spite of this, we find persons comparing the dangers of one to the dangers of the other!

To illustrate the peculiar fear that some have of this measure in comparison with other more serious procedures, the writer doubts that those who dread vaccination would have the least hesitation in allowing any one of the other three below mentioned measures performed, if their condition demanded it: the removal of tonsils, the administration of a hypodermic injection, or the placing of a hot water bottle at the feet; yet, the writer has observed one death from each of the above procedures—the first from infection, the second from shock, the last from scalding. During the same time that these were observed, although he has seen thousands vaccinated, he has never seen the loss of life or limb result. It is to be hoped that some day, some one will start a *pro-vaccination* society, and if such an organization employs one half the zeal in searching for proof that vaccination has done inestimable good and very little harm that the anti-vaccinationists have employed in unearthing the few fatal results in history, there would remain very few unvaccinated persons among the logical-minded members of a community.

Until some such movement is launched to offset this dangerous and foolish popular error, ours must continue to be the only civilized country of the world that does not uniformly vaccinate its children.

LEPROSY.

There has never been any great amount of this disease in California. At any given moment 30 or less cases are to be found in the isolation hospitals of the State, and most of these are imported cases, or, at least, those who have acquired their infection in other countries.

Undoubtedly, some cases have acquired their infection here. Without the literature available at this moment the writer recalls two cases of undoubted California origin, reported by Montgomery of San Francisco; but while few cases *have* originated here, there is no doubt that infection can be acquired anywhere, provided a sufficient number of persons come in intimate contact with lepers. The danger of this disease here is in the influx of persons from certain other countries; notably, China, Japan, Hawaii and Mexico. The incidence of this disease is high among all the people just mentioned and each of these nations sends frequent visitors to our shores. Such persons, of course, are inspected at our National Quarantine Stations, but often it is impossible to detect cases in their early stages. Physicians throughout the State should bear these facts in mind and keep a lookout for suspicious symptoms among those people from infected areas, who come to them for treatment. By this means, many cases will be detected that might otherwise escape and infect others.

At a meeting of the Board on February 7, 1914, a resolution was passed which made leprosy a quarantinable disease under the laws of the State.

YELLOW FEVER.

Cases of this disease are frequently reported from the west coast of Mexico and from the equatorial and subtropical portions of South America's west coast. We have direct traffic from both of these areas and several vessels have entered San Francisco in the last ten or fifteen years having had cases of this disease during their voyages. Owing to the length of the voyage from most parts of the areas mentioned, and the efficient quarantine inspections of California ports upon entering, the chances of cases of this disease reaching shore are very small. To further add to our security is the fact, according to Professor Herms of the University of California, that so far as the University has authoritative information, the yellow fever mosquito, *Stegomyia colopus*, does not exist in California. This is a most favorable circumstance, but it also points out the importance of keeping this mosquito from entering in the future. It is true that most of our maritime traffic from countries having this mosquito, notably Mexico and Hawaii, enters at the port of San Francisco. The weather at that port is usually too cold to be conducive to the mosquito flying ashore from its harbor on the vessel, but there are days that are warm enough to permit of such flight and there is little reason to doubt that in the interior of the State there are many localities where this mosquito would thrive in the same way that the *Anopheles* and *Culex* do.

In adopting precautions to prevent California from becoming infested with this species, we must also remember that Louisiana and Texas, only a few days removed from us, have this mosquito in great abundance and if once introduced on a western bound Pullman car, it would be likely to become established here. We believe this subject is important enough to be taken up with the Federal authorities to make it part of their new inspection of coaches.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

From our public health reports it will be seen at present that, with the exception of the extensive outbreak of this disease at the site of the recent Turko-Balkan war and nearby countries, no great prevalence of the disease is recorded.

The countries mentioned are too remote at present to be of importance to us, but inasmuch as cholera carriers have been demonstrated to disseminate this virulent micro-organism for a period of sixty days or more, the outbreak in southeastern Europe may become of importance to us with the opening of the Panama Canal.

At present our only source of danger is from Asiatic ports, where in certain countries, at least, the disease is epidemic.

Our quarantine stations do all in their power to protect us from this danger, including the systematic examination of the discharges of immigrants from cholera ports. But in spite of such precautions, owing to the difficulty of detecting some cholera carriers, it is possible for the disease to become introduced. "The jumps" this disease can make were shown in the Hawaiian outbreak of the spring of 1911, when cholera appeared in Honolulu, the nearest known cases being in Japan, ten or twelve days away by the fastest steamers.

The country which has, during ordinary times, made itself most secure against the spread of typhoid fever, is safest against the spread of cholera, should that disease once be introduced, and remote is our

danger from this disease at the present time. The extremely deadly nature of cholera makes an additional reason why we should do everything to prevent food and water supplies from being contaminated directly or indirectly by sewage.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Practically our only danger here is from the spread of the disease from existing foci; the imported cases are too rare to be of much relative importance. At this time of the year the chief danger lies in the contamination of streams from surface washing, incident to heavy rains, as well as the infection of ground waters by the same means. Later in the year the fly becomes an important factor, especially about insanitary camps, insanitary "health resorts" and other places where the fly is allowed to visit food supplies and cesspools, alternately, at such intervals as its fancy dictates.

Physicians, as well as the general public, should closely observe and report to their local health officers all pollution of streams. They should also report all insanitary stables where flies are bred (according to entomologists, 90 per cent of the common fly *musca domestica* breeds in such places) as well as cesspools and unprotected food supplies. Health officers are requested to report such conditions to this office, which will give its services freely in assisting them to abate such nuisances.

The Board has now employed Mr. E. T. Ross, of many years experience in the U. S. Public Health Service, as Sanitary Inspector. One of Mr. Ross' chief duties will be to cooperate with the health officers of the cities and counties in their efforts to abate nuisances which tend to spread typhoid fever. This office, working through its local health officers and Mr. Ross, intends to devote much attention to this important matter.

RABIES.

This subject has been too well covered by Dr. Sawyer's several reports for the Secretary to feel called upon to discuss it from any of its scientific aspects, but in passing this terrible, but at the same time preventable disease, the writer desires to make the following remarks:

This office regards the passage and enforcement of local ordinances requiring the muzzling of canines in infected districts of the utmost importance, and will support the efforts of the local health officers to the limit of its powers.

It is not intended here to enter into a discussion of the *need*; the evidence that the disease is prevalent among dogs in certain parts of California is sufficient to convince any tribunal within the borders of this State. Nor is it our intention to express an opinion as to whether it is better to legislate for the convenience of dogs or for the lives of children; we may feel called upon, if the occasion arise, to discuss this matter with the mother voters of infected districts at some later date—but not here. Nor, as a lover of dogs, will the writer here urge that it is better for the dogs to be inconvenienced than to die in horror. The Secretary *will* state, however, that if any county fails to protect its citizens from this disease, he will do all in his power to have the general laws of the State applied from the time the matter comes to his attention until the following meeting of the Board, and shall then recommend to

that body that such application be continued until the county has adopted a proper ordinance.

HOOKWORM.

A great deal has been said in recent years of the danger of this State becoming infested by the hookworm parasite. While this has not been borne out, probably, by data that we have at present, we must bear in mind that we possess a large area of sandy soil similar to that in which, in other countries, experience has demonstrated this disease is especially prone to spread. We also have a large mining population which is notably susceptible to this parasite.

With these conditions favoring its development and spread, once thoroughly introduced, we must also remember that we have at present immigrants from Asia, where the disease is very common, and Portuguese colonists showing a high percentage of infection, coming to us after a short stay in the Hawaiian Islands.

Later, when the canal opens, we will have an influx of immigrants from the Mediterranean countries, where the parasite is common. Besides these foreign sources of infection, we have constant railway communication with many areas of our Southern States, where the percentage of infected persons is very high.

Up to the present there has been no great influx of persons from these districts of the classes that are ordinarily infected (poorer members of farming communities), but we do have some, especially negroes, and they may play a part in the introduction of the parasite.

With these ideas in view, this office has requested that Professor C. W. Stiles visit the State at his earliest convenience, and make a special survey from a hookworm infection standpoint.

In connection with this subject, the foreign translation from the Italian is of interest to the health authorities of the State.

"The Measures Against Hookworm in Italy," by Pieraccini ('Il Levato, May 30, 1913), states that a commission appointed by Parliament for the study of the proposal and establishment in Italy of a monopoly of the State for the sale of phymol, makes the following observations: That hookworm infection is an occupational disease affecting almost exclusively those who have to work with the soil, such as gardeners, farmers, miners, etc. It is also a disease which affects chiefly the lower grades of society, not only lowering the resistance of the adult, but also stamping the children of infected adults, as is observed by the retarded or arrested development of the former. The tendency of this disease in Italy has been to spread. Not only is this true of the European varieties, but returning emigrants have brought back the American hookworm, *Necator Americanus*. The measures recommended are the manufacture, sale and administration by the State of phymol, which drug is prompt and efficient in its action against this disease, and is not dangerous when properly administered to children. The State sells this drug for ten centimes a dose, in the same manner that they distribute quinine at low cost in malarial districts. They may recommend that an intelligent search be made among those engaged in certain occupations, to learn if they are carriers of the disease, to recommend sanitary methods of sewage disposal, especially in mines and places where this disease is most often found.

DIPHtheria.

This disease is widespread throughout the State. During the year 1913, 1,659 cases were reported. From the numbers of population considered there has been no very large outbreak during the year. There exists a sufficient number of cases, however, to justify health officers to urge the physicians of their respective localities to promptly report all cases that come under their observation, also in order that cases may be recognized with greater accuracy to urge that these physicians send cultures from all suspected throats to the Hygienic Laboratory at Berkeley. Not only should such cultures be sent during the active stage of the disease, but also during convalescence period before the quarantine restrictions have been removed. Frequent swabs should also be made from the throats of other occupants of the house, such as parents, brothers, sisters, nurses, attendants, etc. It is only in comparatively recent times that we fully grasp the fact that this is one of the diseases that is carried by the non-ill bacilli carrier and the mild unrecognized cases of the disease. Until we have, by the means above indicated, discovered a great percentage of these dangerous cases and adopted proper quarantine measures against them, there is little hope of eradication, even in the restricted sense of the term.

Of all the many difficult problems that come up for public health administration, probably one of the least easy to solve satisfactorily is a case of bacilli carriers. It is apparent that upon theoretical grounds, at least, we should keep a person quarantined so long as he contains micro-organisms dangerous to his fellows. In the case of diphtheria this means we should keep him under surveillance as long as bacilli are found in his throat. The practical drawback to this plan is that it often requires restriction of the liberty of the carrier for weeks, months or even years. For this reason any measures that are claimed to succeed in removing the pathogenic micro-organisms from the throats of diphtheria patients are worthy of combined clinical and laboratory investigation.

DONALD H. CURRIE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION.

JOHN F. LEINEN, Director.

Report of Field Operations Under the Joint Supervision of the State Board of Health and the United States Public Health Service.

Senate Bill No. 160, passed by the California legislature and approved by the Governor of California June 7, 1913, became effective August 10, 1913. The State Board of Health passed the following resolution, under date of August 20, 1913:

Whereas, There has been found within the territory comprised in the counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, Merced, Stanislaus and San Joaquin, of the State of California, a total of one thousand eight hundred and forty-three (1,843) ground squirrels (*Citellus Beccheyi*) which have been proven by laboratory investigation to have been infected with a contagious and infectious disease, to wit, bubonic plague; and

Whereas, An act of the legislature of the State of California, approved June 7, 1913, provides: "Whenever any land, place, building, structure, wharf, pier, dock, vessel or water craft is infested with rodents, insects or other vermin which are liable to convey or spread contagious or infectious disease from an existing focus declared by the State Board of Health, it shall be the duty of said Board to at once notify the person, firm, copartnership, company or corporation, owning said land, place, building, structure, wharf, pier, dock, vessel or water craft, of the existence of said rodents, insects or other vermin and said notice shall direct said owner to proceed immediately to exterminate and destroy said rodents, insects or other vermin, and to continue in good faith such measures as may be necessary to prevent their return. In the event that said owner fails, refuses or neglects to proceed as above provided, within ten days from date of receipt of said notice, the State Board of Health may at once proceed to exterminate and destroy said rodents, insects or other vermin, and take such measures as may be necessary to prevent their return, and the cost of the above measures shall be repaid to the State Board of Health by the board of supervisors or other governing body of the county, city and county, city or town wherein the work is done at its next meeting after the bill is presented and the appropriation provided in section 1 of this act shall be reimbursed by the amount so paid, and may again be expended in a similar manner"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the territory comprised within the aforesaid counties is hereby declared to be an existing focus of contagious and infectious disease; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be directed to notify the supervisors of the above named counties of the passage of this resolution, and of the intention of the State Board of Health to proceed in accordance with the provisions of the act of the state legislature, approved June 7, 1913.

As soon as this resolution became effective, the following plan of operations was placed in effect:

1. All the counties mentioned in the resolution were divided into districts of approximately forty thousand acres each.

2. Each county was placed under the direction of a supervising inspector, responsible to headquarters; each forty-thousand-acre district was placed under the charge of a field inspector, responsible to the supervising inspector.

3. The field inspectors were directed to serve notices, as provided by law, upon the owners of infested lands.

4. At the expiration of ten days, the field inspector reinspected the property, to determine whether eradication measures had been instituted by the owner. If measures of eradication had not been instituted by the owner, as the law required, the field inspector requested the owner of the land to state a definite date, as early as possible, when he would begin work.

5. If the work of squirrel destruction had not been instituted on or before the date agreed upon, the field inspector reported the facts to

the supervising inspector. The supervising inspector then collected such data as were necessary for the information of the officer in charge, and forwarded the same to headquarters with a request for instructions.

6. When the report above mentioned was received at headquarters, the supervising inspector was either directed to go upon the land as soon as possible and destroy the squirrels that infested the same, or a force of State employees was directed by headquarters to proceed upon the land and do the work. When the work was completed, a statement of the expense incurred was submitted to the owner, and he was given an opportunity to pay the same, if he so desired. If the bill was not paid, as presented, the same was forwarded to the State Board of Health to be collected in the manner provided by the act of the California legislature, approved June 7, 1913.

It became necessary during the fiscal year to proceed upon the lands of fifty-three persons, comprising a total of 11,300 acres. An idea of the co-operation obtained from individuals in the destruction of squirrels may be gathered from the fact that out of a total of 33,350 inspections of ranches made during the fiscal year, only 53 ranches had to be proceeded upon in a summary manner, as provided by law.

Inspection Operations.

During the year inspection of land and serving of notices has been carried on as outlined earlier in this report. Operations have been conducted in the following counties: Contra Costa, San Benito, Santa Clara, Merced, Stanislaus, Alameda, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, and Monterey. A total of 33,350 inspections over an area of 5,722,438 acres has been made during the year. Reinspections have been made over 6,903,307 acres, and a total of 1,909,728 acres has been treated by landowners as a result of the inspections made and notices served.

Hunting Operations.

Total number of ranches on which plague infected squirrels have been found since August, 1908, 252; total number of ranches hunted over during fiscal year, 2,525.

Squirrels shot	18,012
Squirrels found dead.....	414
Total	18,426
Squirrels examined	18,322
Squirrels infected with plague.....	177

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, there were 135,146 acres of known infected land. During the fiscal year infection was found on 15,005 acres of land where infection had never before existed. The total area of infected land June 30, 1914, 150,151 acres. In addition to the 150,151 acres of infected land just mentioned, there were 90,405 acres of land which immediately surrounded or adjoined the infected land, which were subjected to the same intensive treatment that was given to the actually infected territory. The total area of infected and adjoining lands is therefore 240,556 acres.

All of the infected and adjoining land has been thoroughly treated, and so far as is possible to determine, it is believed that plague infection has been entirely eradicated, except on about 20,000 acres which require further treatment to complete the eradication of infection. This

land is now being worked and it is believed that squirrels will have been practically eradicated, and all known infection wiped out, by the first of August, nineteen fourteen.

Summary of Hunting Operations for the Period April 1 to July 1, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	1912	1913	1914
Ranches hunted over.....	723	990	1,464
Total number squirrels shot.....	19,335	16,186	13,162
Hunters engaged (average).....	9	17	21
Average days each man hunted.....	64.4	49.4	57.2
Squirrels per hunter per day.....	33.3	19.2	10.5
Squirrels shot per ranch.....	26.7	16.3	8.5
Infected squirrels shot during period.....	506	283	44
Per cent of squirrels infected.....	2.61	1.74	0.34

Hunting operations over infected and adjoining territory are practically completed.

The forty-four squirrels mentioned in the preceding tables were found as follows:

County	Ranch	Infected Squirrels	Completed or Working
San Benito	McCray	2	Completed
San Benito	Paieines	7	Working
Monterey	Kelley	1	Completed
Contra Costa	Vasco Grant	5	Working
Contra Costa	Crocker	1	Working
Contra Costa	Walnut Creek District (small lots— area 714 acres).....	17	Working
Alameda	Fredericks	11	Working

Of the forty-four infected squirrels shot during the hunting season of 1914, only two had the disease in the septicæmic form. These two squirrels were found as follows:

One on the McCray ranch in San Benito County.

One on the Vasco Grant in Contra Costa County.

As may be seen from the summary of hunting operations above given, there has been a reduction in the number of squirrels shot per hunter per day in 1914, as compared to the same period in 1912, of 68.5 per cent; as compared to 1913, there has been a reduction of 45.3 per cent. The reduction in the number of squirrels shot per ranch in 1914 as compared to 1912, is 68.2 per cent, and as compared to 1913 is 47.9 per cent. The reduction of infection in 1914 as compared to 1912 is 91.4 per cent; as compared to 1913, is 84.5 per cent.

Human Cases.

Two human cases of plague occurred during the fiscal year. One case was that of a cook in a railroad camp in Contra Costa County. The disease was bubonic in type and resulted fatally. The other case occurred at Walnut Creek, in Contra Costa County, was mild bubonic in type, atypical in course, and the patient made a prompt recovery.

Special Projects.

During the latter part of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, it developed that many landowners were more inclined to proceed with

the eradication of squirrels from their lands if expert supervision could be provided—as past experience had indicated to them that good and permanent results at a low cost, could not be obtained by the methods that had been followed out in the past. After a number of requests of this character had been received, the plan was adopted of providing an expert foreman to supervise the work on any tract of land where the owner would furnish adequate labor, and material sufficient to complete the work of squirrel destruction in a manner satisfactory to the service. During the fiscal year 107 requests for supervision were received and as a result 625,154 acres were freed from squirrels. In every instance complete satisfaction was expressed by the landowners with the results that had been obtained, and the statement was made that a sufficient number of men would be kept at the work of squirrel extermination to prevent reinfestation of the lands that had been cleaned, by squirrels that infested adjoining territory.

General Considerations.

The operations of Senate Bill No. 160, passed by the California legislature and approved by the Governor June 7, 1913, have been very satisfactory. But little opposition has been encountered, and in no instance have legal measures been resorted to by any individual to evade compliance with the law. In several instances intimations were received that a strong desire existed to test the constitutionality of the law, but by careful handling and the exercise of some patience, these landowners were finally induced to comply with the requirements of the law without resorting to legal measures. These individuals have since expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the work as carried out, and in several instances they have exerted themselves to induce others to comply promptly and consistently, with uniformly good results.

The belief that had heretofore existed throughout the State, that the problem of squirrel destruction was impossible of solution, is gradually losing ground, and representatives of counties in which plague infection has never been found have requested this office to lend assistance in the organization of a campaign of squirrel destruction within said counties. Inasmuch as plague infection had never been demonstrated within these counties, it was impossible to comply with the requests beyond giving such general advice as seemed appropriate. Landowners generally have begun to appreciate, as never before, the economic benefits that are accruing, and will accrue, to them as the result of the destruction of the squirrels which had heretofore infested their properties and caused them great losses each year, due to the destructive tendencies of these rodents; and numbers of individuals have expressed their determination to carry on the work of squirrel destruction to final completion in order to protect the investment that has already been made in work of this character.

As nearly as can be learned, about fifteen hundred squirrel destructors have been used by the various agencies engaged in squirrel destruction. A total of 402,280 acres of land have been treated by this means with, as nearly as can be determined, an average efficiency of from 95 per cent to 100 per cent for the first application.

During the year a new method of using waste balls in the destruction of ground squirrels has been devised. Heretofore the expense attached

to the use of the waste ball method has been between three and three quarters and five cents per hole, for labor and material. As a result of the system in use during the past rainy season the expense per hole has been reduced to about two cents for labor and material. The system in use is, briefly, as follows:

A unit gang of seven laborers was required. A live, active man was selected to place the balls in the holes. He was kept supplied with a bucket of saturated waste balls and a bundle of galvanized iron pins with a white flag attached, similar to the pins used by engineers. The "ball man" placed a ball in each hole encountered and placed a pin close to it. Two "torch men" followed, igniting the balls. Three men with mattocks followed the torch men, covered the holes, and removed the pins. A supply man was utilized to keep the ball man supplied with material, that no time be lost. Where sufficient labor was available, one supply man could keep two gangs of six moving constantly, thus obviating the necessity for the services of one supply man. By this means, in heavy infestation, four hundred to five hundred holes per man per day have been treated. The average for all infestation runs in the neighborhood of two hundred to three hundred holes per man per day, depending upon the topography of the ground. The efficiency of the method has run between 85 per cent and 95 per cent. The principal advantage of this method is that the ground can be rapidly covered and all burrows and colonies are filled with poisonous fumes in a very short space of time, thus insuring the destruction of the majority of the squirrels before they are able to dig out and escape. This method, however, is applicable only in the wet season when the ground is damp, and there is no danger of the dissipation of the gas through cracks in the ground or danger of starting grass or grain fires where dry vegetation exists. A total of 503,125 acres were treated by this method.

The following table will show the results of operations as reported by field inspectors and supervising inspectors from the various counties. This table was compiled from the daily report cards of the various inspectors and has been verified as nearly as possible by surveys made from time to time by representatives from headquarters. It is believed that the figure of 73.8 per cent eradicated is as nearly accurate as it is possible to obtain.

Table Showing Infestation in Plague Infected Counties in California, to June 30, 1914.

RECAPITULATION.

County	Total Area (Acres)	Area Eradicated (Acres)	Percentage Eradicated	Area Squirrels 1 to 5 (Acres)	Percentage Eradicated and 1 to 5	Area Squirrels 5 to 15 (Acres)	Area Squirrels 15 and over (Acres)
Alameda -----	537,600	425,253	79.1 %	103,405	98.3 %	7,306	1,636
Contra Costa -----	480,000	435,568	90.7 %	34,742	97.9 %	9,690	-----
Merced -----	1,120,000	507,768	45.3 %	606,896	99.5 %	5,336	-----
Monterey -----	2,208,000	1,999,512	90.5 %	181,379	98.7 %	26,214	865
San Benito -----	944,640	753,346	79.7 %	177,260	98.5 %	13,510	524
Santa Clara -----	867,200	769,709	88.7 %	72,980	97.1 %	5,140	19,371
Santa Cruz -----	272,000	255,236	93.8 %	16,414	99.8 %	350	-----
San Joaquin -----	876,800	771,272	87.9 %	102,428	99.6 %	3,200	-----
Stanislaus -----	951,040	183,861	19.3 %	438,000	65.3 %	184,539	144,640
Total -----	8,257,280	6,101,525	73.8 %	1,733,504	94.8 %	256,315	167,036
Average eradicated -----							73.8%
Average eradicated and 1 to 5 -----							94.8%

The following table summarizes the total amount of lands treated, the number of acres treated by the various methods, and indicates the cost of all operations, as closely as the same can be figured:

RECAPITULATION OF SQUIRREL ERADICATIVE WORK 1913-1914.
Number of Acres Worked.

	Grain	Waste balls	Destructors	Total
By individuals -----	1,251,836	398,569	251,323	1,901,728
Federal camp -----	3,521	-----	8,220	11,741
Special projects* -----	386,270	99,940	138,944	625,154
State camps -----	2,891	4,616	3,793	11,300
Grand total -----	-----	-----	-----	2,549,923

*Labor and material furnished by owners, supervision by service. Total number acres treated, waste ball and destructors, 905,405.

Number of Holes Treated.

Waste ball and destructors:		
By individuals -----		3,176,206
Federal camp -----		244,295
Special projects -----		1,894,174
State camps -----		241,653
Total -----		5,556,328
Average number of holes per acre -----		6.15
Total number of holes on 2,549,923 acres, at 6.15 holes per acre -----		15,650,000

Cost Data.
BY INDIVIDUALS.

	Number pounds used	Cost	Cost of labor	Total cost
Grain -----	472,123	\$35,409 22	\$145,694 25	\$181,103 47
CS ₂ -----	182,220	16,399 80	10,496 00	26,895 80
Kilmol -----	147,570	16,232 70	11,189 80	27,422 50
Total -----	-----	-----	-----	\$235,421 77

Squirrel Eradicative Work. Cost Data—Continued.

SPECIAL PROJECTS.

	Number pounds used	Cost	Cost of labor	Total cost
Grain-----	125,231	\$9,392 32	-----	-----
CS ₂ -----	117,740	10,596 60	-----	-----
Kilmol-----	81,060	8,916 60	-----	-----
Total-----		\$28,905 52	\$29,486 44	\$58,391 96

FEDERAL.

Headquarters:				
Salaries-----			\$9,929 49	
Rentals-----			1,325 78	
				\$11,255 27
Field:				
Salaries-----			\$79,449 69	
Livery-----			2,618 00	
Supplies-----			1,476 95	
Freight and travel-----			210 00	
				\$8,754 64
State-----				35,866 80
Counties-----				19,157 32
Oakland (one man)-----				1,640 00
Cost of material and labor (individuals)-----				235,421 77
Cost of material and labor (special projects)-----				58,391 96
Total cost-----				\$445,487 76
Average cost per acre-----				\$0.174
Average cost per hole-----				.0284

Summary of Hunting Operations for the Month of July, 1912, 1913, 1914.

		1913	1914
Ranches hunted over-----	344	244	399
Total number squirrels shot-----	4,544	2,811	4,761
Hunters engaged-----	12	11	17
Average days each man hunted-----	19	15.5	18
Squirrels per hunter per day-----	20-	16+	15.5
Squirrels shot per ranch-----	13+	11.5	11.9
Infected squirrels shot during month-----	357	115	16
Percentage of squirrels infected-----	7.8%	4%	0.33%

The sixteen infected squirrels shot in July, 1914, were found as follows:

County	Ranch	Number infected squirrels	Completed or working
Alameda-----	Fredericks-----	6	Completed
Alameda-----	Sullivan (immediately adjoins Fredericks ranch)-----	1	Working
Contra Costa-----	Walnut Creek district-----	8	Working
San Benito-----	Paicines-----	1	Completed

Sanitary Inspections.

A request from the State Board of Health for a sanitary inspector was approved on January 22, 1914, and Mr. Edward T. Ross, who served with the United States Public Health Service for eighteen years, was appointed to the position.

Since his appointment the following inspections have been made

Summer resorts	40	Ferryboats	4
Fair grounds	1	Sanitariums	1
Canneries	4	Slaughter houses	3
Trains	55	Packing houses	1
Ranches	2	Granite works	2
Schools	3	Water sheds	4
Jails	2	Labor camps	3
Septic tanks	2	Towns, general inspections.....	22
Sewer farms	1	Hospitals	1
Lodging houses	14	Miscellaneous	3

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Biennial Period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914—Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Fiscal Years.

Contagious Disease Appropriation.

To prevent the introduction, and provide for the investigation and suppression of contagious and infectious diseases.

1912—Receipts		1912—Expenditures	
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year	\$173 08	Ground squirrel extermination	\$6,430 72
Balance from emergency fund, sixty-third fiscal year	9,985 28	Automobile for use of the United States Public Health Service for plague campaign	1,600 00
		Poliomyelitis investigation	500 00
		Rabies investigation	194 36
		Balance	1,433 28
	\$10,158 36		\$10,158 36

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated ...	\$100,000 00	Squirrel extermination:	
Fees collected	458 52	Salaries	\$22,233 31
Refund on salaries.....	15 00	Office expense	1 00
		General expense	41 42
		Telephone and telegrams	24 76
		Travel expense	541 95
		Automobile expense ...	1,606 85
		Printing and stationery	304 82
		Miscellaneous	14,502 41
		Sanitary inspections, laboratory work, etc.:	
		Salaries	1,341 66
		Traveling expenses ...	466 63
		Supplies	194 70
		Miscellaneous	1,490 67
		Balance	57,723 34
	\$100,473 52		\$100,473 52

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Hygienic Laboratory Appropriation.

For support of State Hygienic Laboratory for bacteriological work.

1912—Receipts		1912—Expenditures	
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year -----	\$328 31	Salaries -----	\$8,453 05
Amount appropriated ---	10,000 00	Miscellaneous expenses ---	1,760 82
Services for Berkeley Health Department ---	150 00	Printing -----	28 10
	\$10,478 31	Travel expenses -----	122 05
		Sewage investigations ---	83 55
		Balance -----	30 74
			\$10,478 31

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated ---	\$10,000 00	Salaries -----	\$7,907 33
Oregon Board of Health, three anti-rabic treat- ments -----	30 00	Office expenses -----	48 29
Refund of salaries-----	10 00	General expenses -----	347 32
	\$10,040 00	Postage -----	161 00
		Telephone and tele- grams -----	47 27
		Travel expenses -----	135 75
		Chemicals -----	163 53
		Animals -----	167 25
		Printing and stationery ---	196 76
		Equipment -----	780 13
		Miscellaneous -----	85 37
			\$10,040 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Traveling and Contingent Appropriation.

For traveling and contingent expenses.

1912—Receipts		1912—Expenditures	
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year -----	\$136 39	Claims of sixty-third fiscal year -----	\$119 70
Amount appropriated -----	3,000 00	Salaries -----	1,512 25
Certified copies of vital statistic records -----	304 92	Office expense -----	258 78
United States Government—copies of death certificates -----	1,041 54	Postage -----	291 17
Collections under state stream pollution law-----	1,680 98	Telephone and telegrams -----	434 72
		Office equipment -----	186 40
		Expenses for enforcing stream pollution law-----	1,925 49
		Travel expense -----	1,403 94
		Balance -----	31 38
	\$6,163 83		\$6,163 83

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated ---	\$3,750 00	Office expense -----	\$106 21
Certified copies of vital statistic records -----	397 20	General expense -----	54 44
United States Government—copies of death certificates -----	845 85	Salaries -----	3,608 62
Collections under state stream pollution law-----	553 71	Postage -----	608 90
Return of revolving fund-----	250 00	Telephone and telegrams-----	352 80
Transferred from the contagious disease appropriation -----	1,490 67	Travel expenses -----	1,385 90
Return on scrip -----	4 19	Revolving fund -----	250 00
		Miscellaneous -----	46 39
		Investigation of streams-----	653 69
	\$7,291 62	Balance -----	224 67
			\$7,291 62

Occupational Disease Appropriation.

For payment of fees for reporting and investigating occupational diseases.

1912—Receipts		1912—Expenditures	
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year -----	\$196 00	Payments for reports---	\$5 00
Amount appropriated --	200 00	Balance -----	391 00
	\$396 00		\$396 00

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated ---	\$1,000 00	Fees -----	\$3 00
		Balance -----	997 00
	\$1,000 00		\$1,000 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Pure Food and Drug Appropriation.

For the support of the Pure Food and Drug Laboratory.

1912—Receipts		1912—Expenditures	
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year	\$1,300 77	Drayage	\$0 65
Amount appropriated	15,000 00	Stationery	144 51
Fines collected	85 00	Gas and water	70 77
		Salaries	11,053 00
		Extra help	325 19
		Travel expenses, inspectors	1,740 82
		Travel expenses, director	368 00
		Travel expenses, attorney	384 60
		Travel expenses, miscellaneous	57 25
		Apparatus	367 63
		Supplies	667 85
		Petty bills	315 70
		Subscriptions	10 00
		Books	42 20
		Telegrams	1 40
		Furniture	126 96
		Telephone	12 88
		Press clippings	110 00
		Expressage	19 77
		Postage	99 50
		Printing	87 85
		Rent of office, Los Angeles	162 00
		Miscellaneous	58 41
		Notary fees	77 00
		Balance	81 83
	\$16,385 77		\$16,385 77

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated	\$22,500 00	General expense	\$442 53
Fines collected	222 25	Postage	128 50
Refund on claims	35 71	Printing and stationery	442 83
Fees for water examinations	180 00	Notary fees	89 00
		Chemicals	642 96
		Apparatus	1,920 28
		Office rent, Los Angeles	162 00
		Miscellaneous	513 37
		Office expense:	
		Berkeley	441 62
		Sacramento	10 00
		Salaries:	
		Inspectors	6,598 31
		Office, Berkeley	5,469 89
		Office, Sacramento	1,235 34
		Traveling expenses:	
		Inspectors	2,039 05
		Director	158 10
		Attorney	301 70
		Miscellaneous	46 10
		Balance	2,296 38
	\$22,937 96		\$22,937 96

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Printing Appropriation.

For printing, binding, ruling and all other work performed and materials furnished by the State Printing Office.

1912—Receipts		1912—Expenditures	
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year -----	\$1,293 93	Bulletins, stationery, etc. Balance -----	\$2,665 63
Amount appropriated ---	3,000 00		1,628 30
	\$4,293 93		\$4,293 93

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated ---	\$4,000 00	Bulletins -----	\$1,693 22
		Stationery -----	1,074 09
		Binding -----	537 30
		Balance -----	695 39
	\$4,000 00		\$4,000 00

Statutory Salaries.

1912—Receipts		1912—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated ---	\$20,900 00	Central office:	
		Secretary -----	\$3,600 00
		Assistant to the secretary -----	2,400 00
		Statistician -----	2,400 00
		Deputy statistician ---	1,600 00
		Clerk -----	1,600 00
		Two copyists -----	1,800 00
		Pure food and drug laboratory:	
		Director -----	3,000 00
		Assistant director ---	1,500 00
		Attorney -----	3,000 00
	\$20,900 00		\$20,900 00

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated ---	\$22,100 00	Central office:	
		Secretary -----	\$3,280 00
		Assistant to the secretary -----	2,400 00
		Statistician -----	2,400 00
		Deputy statistician ---	1,600 00
		Clerk -----	1,600 00
		Two copyists -----	1,800 00
		Stenographer -----	1,135 37
		Pure food and drug laboratory:	
		Director -----	3,000 00
		Assistant director ---	1,200 00
		Attorney -----	3,000 00
		Balance -----	684 63
	\$22,100 00		\$22,100 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Tuberculosis Appropriation (Chapter 692, Statutes 1911.)

Providing for the dissemination of knowledge among the people of California as to the best means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis.

1912—Receipts		1912—Expenditures	
Balance from sixty-third fiscal year -----	\$2,057 32	Salaries -----	\$676 25
Refund on scrip -----	2 75	Postage -----	25 75
		Printing -----	7 10
		Extra clerical help -----	43 35
		Travel expenses -----	917 32
		Supplies -----	44 00
		Drayage -----	12 50
		Miscellaneous expense ---	36 00
		Balance -----	297 80
	\$2,060 07		\$2,060 07

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Balance from sixty-fourth fiscal year -----	\$297 80	Salaries -----	\$60 00
		Balance -----	237 80
	\$297 80		\$297 80

Tuberculosis Appropriation (Chapter 242, Statutes 1909.)

Providing for the dissemination of knowledge among the people of California as to the best means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis.

1912—Receipts		1912—Expenditures	
Balance from the sixty-third fiscal year -----	\$1 08	Postage -----	\$1 08

Tuberculosis Appropriation (Chapter 385, Statutes 1913.)

Providing for the establishment and maintenance of a department of tuberculosis under the direction of the State Board of Health.

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated ---	\$7,500 00	Office expenses -----	\$39 50
Refund on scrip -----	7 03	Salaries -----	2,700 00
		Postage -----	20 00
		Travel expenses -----	419 54
		Printing and stationery ---	19 67
		Balance -----	4,308 32
	\$7,507 03		\$7,507 03

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Nurses' Registration Fund.

Provided to promote the better education of nurses and the better care of the sick in the State of California, to provide for and regulate the examination and registration of graduate nurses, and to provide for the issuance of certificates of registration as registered nurses to qualified applicants.

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
License fees -----	\$48,582 00	Salaries -----	\$2,379 51
		Postage -----	668 00
		Printing and stationery -----	700 56
		Travel expenses -----	233 05
		Miscellaneous expenses -----	217 40
		Balance -----	44,883 48
	\$48,582 00		\$48,582 00

Anti-Rabic Virus Appropriation.

Authorizing the State Board of Health to purchase, or prepare, and distribute, free of cost, to certain persons, anti-rabic virus.

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated ---	\$5,000 00	General expenses -----	\$120 14
		Salaries -----	1,789 49
		Postage -----	104 00
		Printing and stationery -----	12 75
		Apparatus -----	161 69
		Miscellaneous -----	18 00
		Animals -----	284 85
		Balance -----	2,509 08
	\$5,000 00		\$5,600 00

Cold Storage Fund.

Provided for the regulation of refrigerating warehouses.

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
License fees -----	\$1,150 00	Salaries -----	\$41 69
		Postage -----	126 30
		Travel expenses -----	6 64
		Balance -----	975 37
	\$1,150 00		\$1,150 00

Office Equipment Appropriation.

Providing for the purchase of office equipment.

1913—Receipts		1913—Expenditures	
Amount appropriated ---	\$2,200 00	Equipment -----	\$2,031 70
		Balance -----	168 30
	\$2,200 00		\$2,200 00

REPORT OF BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

GEORGE D. LESLIE, STATISTICIAN.

I. SUMMARY OF STATISTICS: 1913 AND 1912.

SYNOPSIS.

Birth, Death and Marriage Totals.—The California birth total has more than doubled since the first year's registration of 20,974 for 1906, having risen steadily to 39,330 for 1912, and 43,852 for 1913.

The excess of births over deaths first shown in 1911 was as great as 5,253, or 13.6 per cent, in 1913.

The death total, exclusive of stillbirths, has oscillated slightly since the start at 29,303 in 1906, being 36,709 in 1912 and 38,599 in 1913.

The marriages have fluctuated greatly from the total of 21,317 for 1906, numbering 31,276 for 1912, but only 31,383 for 1913.

In 1912 to 1913 births increased by no less than 4,522, or 11.5 per cent; deaths by 1,890, or 5.1 per cent; and marriages by merely 107, or 0.3 per cent.

The birth rate has grown steadily ever since 1906, while the death and marriage rates each fell at times in the eight-year period.

The increase in 1912 to 1913 for both births and deaths was relatively greater for the territory south of Tehachapi than for that to the north, while the gain in marriages was confined among geographic divisions to Southern California.

Increases appeared for thirty-seven of the whole fifty-eight counties in births, for thirty-eight in deaths, and for twenty-seven in marriages.

The rates of gain in births surpassed the State average (11.5) in the following twenty-two counties: Alpine, Inyo, Mendocino, Sutter, San Diego, Placer, Imperial, Contra Costa, Sonoma, Madera, Yolo, Tehama, San Joaquin, Yuba, Sacramento, Tulare, Amador, Los Angeles, Kern, Alameda, Monterey and Orange.

The increases in deaths were over 10.0 per cent in sixteen counties, as follows: Lassen, Imperial, Madera, Modoc, Placer, Amador, Yuba, Plumas, Siskiyou, Mariposa, Contra Costa, Solano, Monterey, Sutter, Sierra, and Calaveras.

The gains in marriages exceeded 10.0 per cent in the following thirteen counties: Inyo, Trinity, Yolo, Imperial, Yuba, Sutter, San Diego, Napa, Shasta, Siskiyou, Del Norte, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin.

For freeholders' charter cities as a class the rate of gain in births was 11.8 against 5.4 in deaths, while for all the rest of the State the per cents of increase were 11.0 and 4.8 for births and deaths, respectively.

Increases in births were shown by eighteen of thirty-one chartered cities and in deaths by twenty cities.

The gains in births surpassed the city average, 11.8 per cent, in thirteen cities, as follows: Petaluma, San Diego, Santa Monica, Long Beach, San Bernardino, Richmond, Sacramento, Berkeley, Watsonville, Pasadena, Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Jose.

The increases in deaths exceeded the average for cities, 5.4 per cent, in the following thirteen cities: Long Beach, Modesto, Salinas, Napa, Vallejo, Eureka, Richmond, Grass Valley, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, and Sacramento.

Birth and Death Totals Compared.—The birth registration exceeded the death total in 1913 for all geographic divisions except only the coast counties of northern California, the total excess of births over deaths being as great as 5,253, or 13.6 per cent, in 1913 against merely 2,621, or 7.1 per cent, in 1912.

The excess of births over deaths for chartered cities was 18.0 per cent in 1913, and 11.2 per cent in 1912, as compared with only 6.7 and 0.8 per cent respectively for the rest of California.

More births than deaths were reported in both 1913 and 1912 for seventeen cities, as follows: Santa Rosa in Northern California; San Francisco, Alameda, Berkeley, Oakland, Richmond, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Palo Alto, San Jose, Watsonville, Fresno, Sacramento, and Vallejo in Central California; and Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Riverside in Southern California.

The thirty-two chartered cities in 1913 and the thirty-one in 1912 reported altogether 63.3 and 63.1 per cent of the birth registration for the whole State, as compared with only 60.9 and 60.8 per cent, respectively, of the California death total, birth registration being more complete within these cities than outside them.

Birth, Death and Marriage Rates.—For 1913 and 1912, respectively, the California birth rates per 1,000 population were 16.4 and 15.2, the death rates 14.4 and 14.2, and the marriage rates 11.7 and 12.1.

The latest birth rates are by far the highest since 1906, as are marriage rates also in less degree, though recent death rates are about the same as for 1906 to 1908.

The birth, death and marriage rates, especially births, are considerably higher for Southern California than for Central or Northern California.

The rates in each case are higher for the metropolitan area than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi as well as for San Francisco than for the other bay counties.

The individual counties with birth rates above the State averages in both 1913 and 1912 were: Sacramento, San Diego, Stanislaus, Los Angeles, Fresno, Orange, and San Francisco.

The counties with death rates above the general averages in both years were: Napa, San Diego, San Joaquin, Lake, Sacramento, Yuba, El Dorado, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Los Angeles, and Nevada.

Marin and Orange, near San Francisco and Los Angeles, invariably show by far the highest marriage rates. Other counties with marriage rates above the State averages in the last two years were: San Diego, Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Mateo.

The birth rates are much higher for chartered cities, 18.1 and 17.0 in 1913 and 1912, than for all the rest of the State, merely 14.1 and 13.0.

The death rates are also somewhat higher within cities, 15.3 and 15.2, than outside them, only 13.3 and 12.9.

The birth rates exceeded the city averages both years in Watsonville, Richmond, Modesto, Fresno, Santa Rosa, San Diego, Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, and San Jose.

The death rates surpassed the averages for cities each year in Modesto, San Diego, San Bernardino, Richmond, Long Beach, Eureka, Watsonville, Santa Monica, Stockton, Sacramento, Santa Rosa, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco.

On the other hand, there were relatively low death rates in both 1913 and 1912 for Palo Alto, Berkeley, Monterey, Alameda, Oakland, Pasadena, Pomona, Petaluma, Vallejo, Santa Cruz, and Fresno.

INTRODUCTION.

Sources of Information.—The California law of 1905 for the registration of vital statistics requires the prompt reporting of every birth, death or marriage occurring in the State by the immediate filing of a prescribed form of certificate for each such event with the proper local registrar for transmittal in monthly returns to the State Bureau of Vital Statistics. The local registrars are the health officers of cities having freeholders' charters, for both births and deaths, and the clerks in other cities and incorporated towns for deaths alone. Each county recorder, besides being local registrar for all marriages anywhere in the county, is also local registrar for births occurring outside freeholders' charter cities, as well as for deaths happening outside all cities and incorporated towns. County recorders as local registrars of deaths for the unincorporated portions of counties furthermore appoint subregistrars to receive death certificates and issue burial or removal permits at points remote from county seats.

The California law requires a physician or other person assisting at a birth to file a certificate, properly filled out, within five days thereafter with the health officer for a birth occurring in any freeholders' charter city or with the county recorder for a birth taking place outside cities of this class. In case of a birth occurring without the attendance of a physician, midwife or nurse, the parents or next of kin are required by law to file the birth certificate with the proper local registrar within ten days after the event.

As to deaths, the State law holds each undertaker responsible for obtaining and filing a satisfactory death certificate with the local registrar (or subregistrar) of the district where any death occurs prior to the interment or other disposition of the body, the statute forbidding any disposition of the remains except by authority of the local registrar's (or subregistrar's) permit obtainable only by the filing of a complete and satisfactory death certificate.

With reference to marriages, the California law requires all persons who perform the marriage ceremony in this State to file the prescribed form of marriage certificate, properly filled out, with the county recorder as local registrar within three days after the performance by them of any marriage ceremony.

Indexing of Records.—The original certificates of births, deaths and marriages thus filed with local registrars are required by law to be forwarded to the State Registrar on or before the fifth day of the following month. In the State Bureau of Vital Statistics the births, deaths and marriages throughout California are indexed separately

and systematically on appropriate cards sorted and arranged by names in alphabetical order carried to minute subdivisions. For the period from about July 1, 1905, when the law was put into operation, to the end of 1913 the index cards for California aggregate nearly 300,000 each for births as well as deaths, and over 400,000 for marriages, the marriage index cards being made in duplicate and then sorted separately to cover both grooms and brides. For eight and a half years there are thus altogether 1,000,000 index cards on file in the State bureau as references to the names of children born, persons dead, and couples married in California.

Tabulation of Statistics.—In the State Bureau of Vital Statistics the statistical information on the original birth certificates there filed has been tabulated to the present time merely by direct tallying of certain items from the original certificates. Likewise, statistical data have been compiled as yet from the original marriage certificates simply by sorting and counting the certificates in selected groups. The birth and marriage tabulations are thus necessarily limited within a somewhat restricted range permitting no further expansion.

For deaths, however, tabulation cards have been in use since the organization of the State bureau in 1905 which allow a wide range in the scope of statistical tabulations relating to mortality. In the California Bureau of Vital Statistics the statistical data on the death certificates are transferred to tabulation cards such as are used in the Federal Census Bureau by means of a punching machine. The tabulation cards are punched to show for each death the following particulars: Sex, color (or race), month of death, age, conjugal (or marital) condition, birthplace, birthplace of father, birthplace of mother (by countries for the foreign born), occupation, cause of death, and length of residence in California. Occupations and causes of death are necessarily designated by index numbers, the key for occupations being like that used in the Vital Statistics Division of the Federal Census Bureau, and the key for deaths agreeing with the International Classification of Causes of Death. Each tabulation card also shows, by certain holes punched according to a definite system, the registration district (the county and the freeholders' charter city or other city or town), as well as the local registered number of the certificate to which the card corresponds.

Although the tabulation cards are meant to be sorted and counted by electrical tabulating devices such as are used in the Federal Census Bureau and other statistical offices, the cards in the California Bureau of Vital Statistics have so far been sorted and tabulated only by hand. On this account the tabulations have necessarily been limited to causes of death, and, in addition, to only sex, race, nativity (of white decedents), age periods and occupations for both 1913 and 1912, together with marital or conjugal condition for 1913 alone. Because of the lack of clerical assistance it has also been impossible to make these detailed tabulations for leading cities or individual counties, but only for certain geographic divisions, data being published in some cases merely for the State as a whole. However, total deaths have been tabulated by causes for freeholders' charter cities as well as for all counties in both 1913 and 1912.

Geographic Divisions.—For convenience in tabulation the fifty-eight counties of California have been grouped in three main and eight minor geographic divisions. The three main divisions are Northern, Central, and Southern California. The line between Northern and Central California has been drawn at the southern boundary of Placer, Sutter, Colusa, Napa, and Sonoma counties, or the northern boundary of El Dorado, Sacramento, Yolo, and Marin counties. This dividing line extends irregularly from Lake Tahoe to the Pacific Ocean somewhat north of San Francisco Bay. The line between Central and Southern California has been drawn at the southern boundary of Inyo, Kern, and San Luis Obispo counties, or the northern boundary of San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties. This line is familiarly located by Tehachapi pass.

In both Northern and Central California, divisions have been made between the coast and the interior counties. In each case the coast counties include some counties not actually contiguous to the Pacific Ocean but yet on the westward side of the Coast Range. Moreover, in Central California, San Francisco and the other bay counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Mateo) have been made minor geographic divisions. Similarly, in Southern California, Los Angeles has been made a minor geographic division in contrast with the other seven counties south of Tehachapi.

The three main and eight minor geographic divisions are as follows, the counties in each group being arranged alphabetically for the sake of ready reference:

TABLE 1.—Main and Minor Geographic Divisions of California, with Counties Included in Each.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.			
<i>Coast Counties.</i>			
Del Norte	Lake	Napa	Trinity
Humboldt	Mendocino	Sonoma	
<i>Interior Counties.</i>			
Butte	Modoc	Shasta	Sutter
Colusa	Nevada	Sierra	Tehama
Glenn	Placer	Siskiyou	Yuba
Lassen	Plumas		
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.			
<i>San Francisco.</i>			
(City and County)			
<i>Other Bay Counties.</i>			
Alameda	Contra Costa	Marin	San Mateo
<i>Coast Counties.</i>			
Monterey	San Luis Obispo	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz
San Benito			
<i>Interior Counties.</i>			
Alpine	Inyo	Merced	Stanislaus
Amador	Kern	Mono	Tulare
Calaveras	Kings	Sacramento	Tuolumne
El Dorado	Madera	San Joaquin	Yolo
Fresno	Mariposa	Solano	
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.			
<i>Los Angeles.</i>			
<i>Other Counties.</i>			
Imperial	Riverside	San Diego	Ventura
Orange	San Bernardino	Santa Barbara	

BIRTH, DEATH AND MARRIAGE TOTALS.

The State.—Under the law of 1905 for the registration of vital statistics in California, returns are now available for the eight calendar years, 1906 to 1913, inclusive. Figures for the State as a whole are summarized in the table which follows, giving the birth, death and marriage totals, together with the increase and rate per 1,000 population, for the eight-year period covered by the operations of the present law.

TABLE 2.—Birth, Death and Marriage Totals, with Increase and Rate per 1,000 Population, for California: 1906 to 1913.

Year	Total	Increase		Rate per 1,000 population
		Number	Per cent	
Births.				
1913	43,852	4,522	11.5	16.4
1912	39,330	4,502	12.9	15.2
1911	34,828	2,690	8.4	14.0
1910	32,138	1,256	4.1	13.4
1909	30,828	2,805	10.0	13.4
1908	28,077	3,403	13.8	12.7
1907	24,674	3,700	17.6	11.6
1906	20,974			10.3
Deaths.				
1913	38,599	1,890	5.1	14.4
1912	36,709	2,697	7.9	14.2
1911	34,012	1,614	5.0	13.7
1910	32,398	1,413	4.6	13.5
1909	30,985	*302	*1.0	13.4
1908	31,287	192	0.6	14.1
1907	31,095	1,792	6.1	14.6
1906	29,303			14.4
Marriages.				
1913	31,883	107	0.3	11.7
1912	31,276	3,973	14.6	12.1
1911	27,303	2,366	9.5	11.0
1910	24,937	2,020	8.3	10.4
1909	22,917	1,178	5.4	9.9
1908	21,739	*1,266	*5.5	9.8
1907	28,005	1,688	7.9	10.8
1906	21,317			10.5

*Decrease.

While the death and marriage totals for California have fluctuated somewhat in the eight years, each having decreased once though increasing thereafter, the birth total has grown steadily in successive years, rising from 20,974 in 1906 to 24,674 in 1907, 28,077 in 1908, 30,882 in 1909, 32,138 in 1910, 34,828 in 1911, 39,330 in 1912, and 43,852 in 1913. Beginning with 1911, moreover, the aggregate birth registration in California has exceeded the annual death total in increasing degree, the excess of births over deaths rising from 816, or 2.4 per cent, in 1911 to 2,621, or 7.1 per cent, in 1912, and to no less than 5,253, or 13.6 per cent, in 1913. Stillbirths are excluded from birth and death tabulations in all cases throughout this report.

The death total, exclusive of stillbirths, rose from 29,303 for 1906 to 31,095 for 1907 and to only 31,287 for 1908, falling back to 30,985 for 1909 but then rising again to 32,398 for 1910, 34,012 for 1911, 36,709 for 1912, and 38,599 for 1913.

The increase of 1,792, or 6.1 per cent, for 1906 to 1907 was followed by a gain of only 192, or 0.6 per cent, for 1907 to 1908 and a loss of 302, or 1.0 per cent, for 1908 to 1909, the death total for 1909 being thus less by 110 than that for 1907. However, the increase of 1,413, or 4.6 per cent for 1909 to 1910, was succeeded by the still greater gains of 1,614, or 5.0 per cent, for 1910 to 1911, of 2,697, or 7.9 per cent, for 1911 to 1912, and of 1,890, or 5.1 per cent, for 1912 to 1913.

The marriage total, beginning with 21,317 for 1906, rose to an early maximum of 23,005 for 1907, dropping then to 21,739 for 1908, but rising thereafter to 22,917 for 1909, 24,937 for 1910, 27,303 for 1911, 31,276 for 1912, and 31,383 for 1913. The early increase of 1,688, or 7.9 per cent, for 1906 to 1907 was followed by a decrease of 1,266, or 5.5 per cent, for 1907 to 1908 offset in part by the succeeding gain of 1,178, or 5.4 per cent, for 1908 to 1909. The gains in marriages were then successively greater, both absolutely and relatively, in the whole period 1909 to 1912, the increase being 2,020, or 8.8 per cent, for 1909 to 1910, 2,366, or 9.5 per cent, for 1910 to 1911, and 3,973, or 14.6 per cent, for 1911 to 1912. In 1912 to 1913, however, the increase in marriages was only 107, or 0.3 per cent, this small gain, like the sharp drop in the marriage total for 1908, indicating that matrimony is avoided during periods of hard times.

With reference to successive increases in births shown in Table 2, it must be remembered that the number and per cent of increase necessarily grow less and less as registration becomes more and more complete, since the early gains were swollen by improved registration while recent gains include little except the natural growth of population. Thus, the greatest relative increase shown is that of 3,700, or 17.6 per cent, for 1906 to 1907, due mainly to improved registration, yet the greatest real gain, largely in births occurring, is that of 4,522, or 11.5 per cent, for 1912 to 1913 or the preceding increase, slightly greater in degree, of 4,502, or 12.9 per cent, for 1911 to 1912.

Moreover, the birth rate per 1,000 population was highest of all, 16.4, for 1913 and next highest, 15.2, for 1912, the birth rate having moved upward ever since 1906, while the death and marriage rates have each suffered some diminution in the course of the eight-year period. Thus the death rates of 14.4 and 14.2 for 1913 and 1912, respectively, though somewhat above the death rates for 1909 to 1911 are yet not far from the same as the higher death rates for the earlier years, 1906 to 1908. Furthermore, the marriage rate of 11.7 for 1913, while less than that of 12.1 for 1912, is much greater than the marriage rate for any year between 1906 and 1911.

Geographic Divisions.—The following table gives the birth, death and marriage totals for the several geographic divisions in the last two years, together with the number and per cent of increase for 1912 to 1913.

TABLE 3.—Birth, Death and Marriage Totals, with Increase, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Births				Deaths		Marriages		Increase: 1912 to 1913				
	1913		1912		1913	1912	1913	1912	Number		Per cent		
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Deaths	Marriages
THE STATE	43,852	39,330	38,569	36,709	31,383	31,276	4,522	1,890	107	11.5	5.1	0.3	
<i>Northern California</i>	3,918	3,596	4,267	4,029	2,287	2,328	822	238	*41	9.0	5.9	*1.8	
Coast counties	1,746	1,529	2,187	2,155	1,131	1,176	217	32	*45	14.2	1.5	*3.8	
Interior counties	2,172	2,067	2,080	1,874	1,156	1,152	105	206	4	5.1	11.0	0.3	
<i>Central California</i>	23,165	21,218	20,302	19,653	16,947	17,271	1,947	649	*324	9.2	3.8	*1.9	
San Francisco	7,532	6,954	7,002	6,766	5,940	6,102	598	236	*162	8.6	3.5	*2.7	
Other bay counties	5,736	5,058	4,602	4,470	4,583	4,710	678	132	*127	13.4	3.0	*2.7	
Coast counties	2,585	2,455	2,431	2,332	1,681	1,737	130	99	*56	5.3	4.2	*3.2	
Interior counties	7,292	6,751	6,267	6,085	4,743	4,722	541	182	21	8.0	3.0	0.4	
<i>Southern California</i>	16,709	14,516	14,030	13,027	12,149	11,677	2,553	1,008	472	15.5	7.7	4.0	
Los Angeles	11,957	10,408	9,705	8,890	7,584	7,490	1,559	815	94	15.0	9.2	1.3	
Other counties	4,802	4,108	4,325	4,137	4,565	4,187	694	188	378	16.9	4.5	9.0	
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	27,083	24,814	24,569	23,682	19,234	19,509	2,269	887	*365	9.1	3.7	*1.9	
Coast counties	17,619	15,996	16,292	15,723	13,335	13,725	1,623	469	*390	10.1	3.2	*2.8	
Interior counties	9,464	8,818	8,347	7,959	5,899	5,874	646	388	25	7.3	4.9	0.4	
Metropolitan area	13,288	12,012	11,604	11,236	10,523	10,812	1,276	308	*289	10.6	3.3	*2.7	
Rural counties	13,795	12,802	12,995	12,446	8,711	8,787	993	519	*76	7.8	4.2	*0.9	

*Decrease.

In 1912 to 1913 the increase shown for California as a whole was 4,522, or 11.5 per cent, in births against only 1,890, or 5.1 per cent, in deaths and merely 107, or 0.3 per cent, in marriages.

The rate of gain in births was 15.5 for Southern California (being 15.0 for Los Angeles alone and 16.9 for the remaining seven counties), as compared with 9.1 for Northern and Central California together. Similarly the per cent of increase in deaths was 7.7 for the counties south of Tehachapi (being 9.2 for Los Angeles and 4.5 for the other seven) against merely 3.7 for the territory north of Tehachapi. The increase in marriages in 1912 to 1913 was practically confined among geographic divisions to Southern California, the rate of gain being 1.3 for Los Angeles and no less than 9.0 for the other counties, or 4.0 for the whole territory south of Tehachapi, in contrast with a decrease of 1.9 per cent in marriages in Northern and Central California together.

Counties.—Table 4 shows the birth, death and marriage totals for counties as well as the numerical increase in 1912 to 1913.

TABLE 4.—Birth, Death and Marriage Totals, with Increase, for Counties: 1913 and 1912.

County	Births		Deaths		Marriages		Increase 1912 to 1913		
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	Births	Deaths	Marriages
CALIFORNIA -----	43,852	39,330	38,599	36,709	31,383	31,276	4,522	1,890	107
Alameda -----	4,406	3,893	3,613	3,581	2,874	2,821	513	32	53
Alpine -----	6	3	3	3		2	3	†	*
Amador -----	108	92	152	114	64	62	16	38	2
Butte -----	461	473	367	406	223	252	*	*	*
Calaveras -----	104	97	111	98	29	35	7	13	*
Colusa -----	93	97	87	97	34	32	*	*	2
Contra Costa -----	632	483	396	331	239	210	149	65	29
Del Norte -----	24	31	30	31	24	21	*	*	3
El Dorado -----	92	106	119	129	39	44	*	*	*
Fresno -----	1,623	1,678	1,106	1,044	954	973	*	62	*
Glenn -----	113	127	63	68	64	66	*	*	*
Humboldt -----	406	475	422	391	281	329	*	31	*
Imperial -----	257	184	266	156	205	154	73	110	51
Inyo -----	15	9	44	41	50	26	6	3	24
Kern -----	620	541	524	528	423	464	79	*	*
Kings -----	249	243	203	188	188	239	6	15	*
Lake -----	79	76	97	100	35	37	3	*	*
Lassen -----	45	46	74	37	36	37	*	37	*
Los Angeles -----	11,967	10,408	9,705	8,890	7,584	7,490	1,559	815	94
Madera -----	153	125	103	68	89	93	28	35	*
Marin -----	219	251	278	253	1,089	1,294	*	25	*
Mariposa -----	25	23	28	23	5	8	2	5	*
Mendocino -----	338	204	325	332	180	193	134	*	*
Merced -----	276	270	186	176	147	138	6	10	9
Modoc -----	88	79	46	32	53	58	9	14	*
Mono -----	2	8	5	11	2	6	*	*	*
Monterey -----	348	308	320	274	168	202	40	46	*
Napa -----	166	174	535	528	189	159	*	7	30
Nevada -----	133	160	235	222	76	91	*	13	*
Orange -----	721	638	541	515	1,359	1,290	83	26	69
Placer -----	320	228	301	214	89	111	92	87	*
Plumas -----	50	55	59	48	26	25	*	11	1
Riverside -----	575	553	460	510	415	448	22	*	*
Sacramento -----	1,554	1,338	1,301	1,212	1,142	1,142	246	89	†
San Benito -----	132	136	92	86	50	76	*	6	*
San Bernardino -----	999	927	1,048	1,042	680	650	72	6	30
San Diego -----	1,574	1,079	1,397	1,294	1,410	1,134	495	103	276
San Francisco -----	7,552	6,954	7,002	6,766	5,940	6,102	598	236	*
San Joaquin -----	715	601	954	1,088	692	620	114	*	72
San Luis Obispo -----	283	268	205	205	186	185	15	†	1
San Mateo -----	479	431	315	305	381	385	48	10	*
Santa Barbara -----	429	464	353	360	314	297	*	*	17
Santa Clara -----	1,427	1,355	1,444	1,389	1,024	1,004	72	55	20
Santa Cruz -----	395	388	370	378	253	270	7	*	*
Shasta -----	226	238	192	182	141	121	*	10	20
Sierra -----	30	33	46	40	11	11	*	6	†
Siskiyou -----	207	224	205	167	164	143	*	38	21
Solano -----	353	347	371	315	174	164	6	56	10
Sonoma -----	704	540	735	712	408	427	164	23	*
Stanislaus -----	529	553	330	331	230	239	*	*	*
Sutter -----	142	89	76	66	36	28	53	10	8
Tehama -----	136	113	143	146	109	106	23	*	3
Trinity -----	29	29	43	61	14	10	†	*	4
Tulare -----	613	521	415	393	340	324	92	22	16
Tuolumne -----	47	44	133	130	50	50	3	3	†
Ventura -----	247	263	260	260	182	214	*	†	*
Yolo -----	178	147	179	193	125	93	31	*	32
Yuba -----	125	105	186	149	94	71	20	37	23

*Decrease.

†No change.

It appears from this table that in 1912 to 1913 the birth registration increased in thirty-seven counties, remained stationary in one, and decreased in twenty. The death total rose in thirty-eight counties, stood still in three, and fell off in seventeen. The marriages increased in only twenty-seven counties, showed no change in three, and even decreased in twenty-eight.

For the thirty-seven counties showing increases in births the rates of gain ranged as follows: Alpine, 100.0; Inyo, 66.7; Mendocino, 65.7; Sutter, 59.6; San Diego, 45.9; Placer, 40.4; Imperial, 39.7; Contra Costa, 30.8; Sonoma, 30.4; Madera, 22.4; Yolo, 21.1; Tehama, 20.4; San Joaquin and Yuba, each 19.0; Sacramento, 18.4; Tulare, 17.7; Amador, 17.4; Los Angeles, 15.0; Kern, 14.6; Alameda, 13.2; Monterey and Orange, each 13.0; Modoc, 11.4; San Mateo, 11.1; Mariposa, 8.7; San Francisco, 8.6; San Bernardino, 7.8; Calaveras, 7.2; Tuolumne, 6.8; San Luis Obispo, 5.6; Santa Clara, 5.3; Riverside, 4.0; Lake, 3.9; Kings, 2.5; Merced, 2.2; Santa Cruz, 1.8; and Solano, 1.7.

For the thirty-eight counties reporting more deaths in 1913 than in 1912, the per cents of increase were as follows: Lassen, 100.0; Imperial, 70.5; Madera, 51.5; Modoc, 43.8; Placer, 40.7; Amador, 33.3; Yuba, 24.8; Plumas, 22.9; Siskiyou, 22.8; Mariposa, 21.7; Contra Costa, 19.6; Solano, 17.8; Monterey, 16.8; Sutter, 15.2; Sierra, 15.0; Calaveras, 13.3; Marin, 9.9; Los Angeles, 9.2; Kings and San Diego, each 8.0; Humboldt, 7.9; Inyo and Sacramento, each 7.3; San Benito, 7.0; Fresno and Nevada, each 5.9; Merced, 5.7; Tulare, 5.6; Shasta, 5.5; Orange, 5.0; Santa Clara, 4.0; San Francisco, 3.5; San Mateo, 3.3; Sonoma, 3.2; Tuolumne, 2.3; Napa, 1.3; Alameda, 0.9; and San Bernardino, 0.6.

The per cents of increase in marriages for the twenty-seven counties showing gains in 1912 to 1913 were as follows: Inyo, 92.3; Trinity, 40.0; Yolo, 34.4; Imperial, 33.1; Yuba, 32.4; Sutter, 28.6; San Diego, 24.3; Napa, 18.9; Shasta, 16.5; Siskiyou, 14.7; Del Norte, 14.3; Contra Costa, 13.8; San Joaquin, 11.6; Merced, 6.5; Colusa, 6.3; Solano, 6.1; Santa Barbara, 5.7; Orange, 5.3; Tulare, 4.9; San Bernardino, 4.6; Plumas, 4.0; Amador, 3.2; Tehama, 2.8; Santa Clara, 2.0; Alameda, 1.9; Los Angeles, 1.3; and San Luis Obispo, 0.5.

Cities.—Birth and death totals are available only for freeholders' charter cities of which there were thirty-two in 1913, thirty-one in 1912, twenty-nine in 1911, twenty-six in 1910 and 1909, and twenty-four in 1908 and 1907. The additional city, San Rafael, shown for 1913 but not for 1912, reported only 39 births and 92 deaths, so that the totals for thirty-two cities in 1913 and thirty-one in 1912 are quite closely comparable. The following table presents birth and death totals for the several chartered cities in 1913 and 1912, together with the number and per cent of increase in each case.

TABLE 5.—Birth and Death Totals, with increase, for Individual Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

City	Births		Deaths		Increase 1912 to 1913			
	1913	1912	1913	1912	Number		Per cent	
					Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
CALIFORNIA	43,852	39,330	38,590	36,709	4,522	1,890	11.5	5.1
Freeholders' charter cities	27,759	24,827	23,519	22,322	2,932	1,197	11.8	5.4
<i>Northern California</i>								
Eureka	218	262	256	217	*	39	*	18.0
Napa	80	84	117	92	*	25	*	27.2
Petaluma	130	79	85	90	51	*	64.6	*
Santa Rosa	184	173	146	140	11	6	6.4	4.3
Grass Valley	24	42	71	62	*	9	*	14.5
<i>Central California</i>								
San Francisco	7,552	6,954	7,002	6,766	598	236	8.6	3.5
Alameda	372	357	290	325	15	*	4.2	*
Berkeley	737	629	456	439	108	17	17.2	3.9
Oakland	2,954	2,605	2,197	2,139	349	58	13.4	2.7
Richmond	297	233	159	135	64	24	27.5	17.8
San Rafael	39		92		39			
Monterey	69	75	67	66	*	1	*	1.5
Salinas	58	71	74	57	*	17	*	29.8
San Luis Obispo	106	124	101	108	*	*	*	*
Palo Alto	34	49	31	43	*	*	*	*
San Jose	583	523	452	472	63	*	12.0	*
Santa Cruz	121	141	174	182	*	*	*	*
Watsonville	187	162	90	93	25	*	15.4	*
Fresno	656	660	420	383	*	37	*	9.7
Sacramento	1,283	1,080	1,108	1,032	203	76	18.8	7.4
Stockton	237	313	460	586	*	*	*	*
Vallejo	200	182	170	136	18	34	9.9	25.0
Modesto	120	131	165	127	*	38	*	29.9
<i>Southern California</i>								
Los Angeles	8,216	7,262	6,198	5,635	954	533	13.1	9.4
Long Beach	450	346	482	324	104	158	30.1	48.8
Pasadena	638	554	470	534	84	*	15.2	*
Pomona	150	172	155	152	*	3	*	2.0
Santa Monica	190	143	176	168	47	8	32.9	4.8
Riverside	282	279	231	270	3	*	1.1	*
San Bernardino	247	190	323	298	57	25	30.0	8.4
San Diego	1,171	762	1,073	937	409	86	53.7	8.7
Santa Barbara	171	190	228	234	*	*	*	*
Rest of State	16,093	14,503	15,080	14,387	1,590	693	11.0	4.8

*Decrease.

For chartered cities as a class the birth total was 27,759 in 1913 and 24,827 in 1912, the gain being 2,932, or 11.8 per cent. The death total for cities was 23,519 in 1913 and 22,322 in 1912, the increase being 1,197, or 5.4 per cent.

For all the rest of the State the birth total was 16,093 in 1913 and 14,503 in 1912 (a gain of 1,590, or 11.0 per cent), while the death total was 15,080 in 1913 and 14,387 in 1912 (an increase of 693, or 4.8 per cent). The absolute and relative gains in both birth and death totals, especially births, were greater for chartered cities as a class than for the rest of California as a population group.

Of the thirty-one chartered cities shown for both 1913 and 1912, eighteen reported increases in birth registration for 1913 over 1912, while thirteen indicated decreases. Altogether twenty of the thirty-one cities reported more deaths in 1913 than in 1912 while eleven showed fewer deaths in the later year.

For the eighteen freeholders' chartered cities showing increases in birth registration the rates of gain ranged as follows: Petaluma, 64.6; San Diego, 53.7; Santa Monica, 32.9; Long Beach, 30.1; San Bernardino, 30.0; Richmond, 27.5; Sacramento, 18.8; Berkeley, 17.2; Watsonville, 15.4; Pasadena, 15.2; Oakland, 13.4; Los Angeles, 13.1; San Jose, 12.0; Vallejo, 9.9; San Francisco, 8.6; Santa Rosa, 6.4; Alameda, 4.2; and Riverside, 1.1.

For the twenty chartered cities reporting increased death totals the per cents of increase were as follows: Long Beach, 48.8; Modesto, 29.9; Salinas, 29.8; Napa, 27.2; Vallejo, 25.0; Eureka, 18.0; Richmond, 17.8; Grass Valley, 14.5; Fresno, 9.7; Los Angeles, 9.4; San Diego, 8.7; San Bernardino, 8.4; Sacramento, 7.4; Santa Monica, 4.8; Santa Rosa, 4.3; Berkeley, 3.9; San Francisco, 3.5; Oakland, 2.7; Pomona, 2.0; and Monterey, 1.5.

BIRTH AND DEATH TOTALS COMPARED.

Geographic Divisions.—Comparison of the birth and death totals for geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912, given in Table 6, shows that the birth registration exceeded the death total each year for Los Angeles, for San Francisco and other divisions of Central California, and for the interior counties of Northern California, as well as in 1913 alone for the counties south of Tehachapi outside Los Angeles. The excess of deaths over births shown for the coast counties of Northern California both years was considerably less in 1913 than in 1912. Improvement in the completeness of birth registration is also indicated by the fact that for the many geographic divisions reporting each year more births than deaths, the excess of births over deaths was generally greater both absolutely and relatively in 1913 than in 1912. Hence the excess of births over deaths for California as a whole was no less than 5,253, or 13.6 per cent, in 1913 against only 2,621, or 7.1 per cent, in the preceding year. The detailed figures are as follows:

TABLE 6.—Birth and Death Totals Compared, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic Division	1913		1912		Excess of births over deaths			
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Number		Per cent	
					1913	1912	1913	1912
THE STATE	43,852	38,599	39,330	36,709	5,253	2,621	13.6	7.1
<i>Northern California</i>	3,918	4,267	3,596	4,029	*349	*433	*8.2	*10.7
Coast counties	1,746	2,187	1,529	2,155	*441	*626	*20.2	*29.0
Interior counties	2,172	2,080	2,067	1,874	92	193	4.4	10.3
<i>Central California</i>	23,165	20,302	21,218	19,653	2,863	1,565	14.1	8.0
San Francisco	7,552	7,002	6,954	6,766	550	188	7.9	2.8
Other bay counties	5,736	4,602	5,058	4,470	1,134	588	24.6	13.2
Coast counties	2,585	2,431	2,455	2,332	154	123	6.3	5.3
Interior counties	7,292	6,267	6,751	6,085	1,025	666	16.4	10.9
<i>Southern California</i>	16,769	14,030	14,516	13,027	2,739	1,489	19.5	11.4
Los Angeles	11,967	9,705	10,408	8,890	2,262	1,518	23.3	17.1
Other counties	4,802	4,325	4,108	4,137	477	*29	11.0	*0.7
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	27,083	24,569	24,814	23,682	2,514	1,132	10.2	4.8
Coast counties	17,619	16,222	15,963	15,723	1,397	273	8.6	1.7
Interior counties	9,464	8,347	8,851	7,959	1,117	859	13.4	10.8
Metropolitan area	13,288	11,604	12,012	11,236	1,684	776	14.5	6.9
Rural counties	13,795	12,965	12,802	12,446	830	356	6.4	2.9

*Excess of deaths over births.

Cities.—Table 7 presents similar figures for the chartered cities (numbering thirty-two in 1913 and thirty-one in 1912) and for the rest of California.

TABLE 7.—Birth and Death Totals Compared, for Individual Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

City	1913		1912		Excess of births over deaths			
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Number		Per cent	
					1913	1912	1913	1912
CALIFORNIA	43,852	38,599	39,330	36,709	5,233	2,621	13.6	7.1
Freeholders' charter cities	27,759	23,519	24,827	22,322	4,240	2,505	18.0	11.2
<i>Northern California</i>								
Eureka	218	256	262	217	*	45	*	20.7
Napa	80	117	84	92	*	*	*	*
Petaluma	130	85	79	90	45	*	52.9	*
Santa Rosa	184	146	173	140	38	33	26.0	23.6
Grass Valley	24	71	42	62	*	*	*	*
<i>Central California</i>								
San Francisco	7,552	7,002	6,954	6,766	550	188	7.9	2.8
Alameda	372	290	357	325	82	32	28.3	9.8
Berkeley	737	456	629	439	281	190	61.6	43.3
Oakland	2,954	2,197	2,605	2,139	737	466	34.5	21.8
Richmond	297	159	233	135	138	98	86.8	72.6
San Rafael	39	92			*		*	
Monterey	69	67	75	66	2	9	3.0	13.6
Salinas	58	74	71	57	*	14	*	24.6
San Luis Obispo	106	101	124	108	5	16	5.0	14.8
Palo Alto	34	31	49	43	3	6	9.7	14.0
San Jose	586	452	523	472	134	51	29.6	10.8
Santa Cruz	121	174	141	182	*	*	*	*
Watsonville	187	90	162	93	97	69	107.8	74.2
Fresno	656	420	660	383	236	277	56.2	72.3
Sacramento	1,283	1,108	1,080	1,032	175	48	15.8	4.7
Stockton	237	460	313	586	*	*	*	*
Vallejo	200	170	182	136	30	46	17.6	33.8
Modesto	120	165	131	127	*	4	*	3.1
<i>Southern California</i>								
Los Angeles	8,216	6,198	7,262	5,665	2,018	1,597	32.6	28.2
Long Beach	450	482	346	324	*	22	*	6.8
Pasadena	638	470	554	534	168	20	35.7	3.7
Pomona	150	155	172	152	*	20	*	13.2
Santa Monica	190	176	143	168	14	*	8.0	*
Riverside	282	231	279	270	51	9	22.1	3.3
San Bernardino	247	323	190	298	*	*	*	*
San Diego	1,171	1,073	762	987	98	*	9.1	*
Santa Barbara	171	228	190	234	*	*	*	*
Rest of State	16,093	15,080	14,503	14,387	1,013	116	6.7	0.8

*Excess of deaths over births.

For chartered cities as a class the excess of births over deaths was 4,240, or 18.0 per cent, in 1913 as compared with 2,505, or 11.2 per cent, in 1912. Similarly, for all the rest of the State the births exceeded the deaths by 1,013, or 6.7 per cent, in 1913 against merely 116, or 0.8 per cent, in 1912. The much greater excess of births over deaths shown each year for cities as a class than for the rest of the State taken together indicates that there is more complete registration of births within cities than outside them.

Of the thirty-two chartered cities shown for 1913, twenty reported more births than deaths, while of the thirty-one such cities in 1912 twenty-two showed an excess of births over deaths. Altogether seventeen cities reported more births than deaths in both 1913 and 1912. These seventeen cities were as follows: Santa Rosa in Northern California;

San Francisco, Alameda, Berkeley, Oakland, Richmond, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Palo Alto, San Jose, Watsonville, Fresno, Sacramento, and Vallejo in Central California; and Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Riverside in Southern California. The three additional cities showing an excess of births over deaths for 1913 alone were Petaluma, Santa Monica and San Diego.

Reference to Table 7 shows that the relative excess of births over deaths was notably great in certain cities with per cents as follows for 1913 and 1912, respectively: Watsonville, 107.8 and 74.2; Richmond, 86.8 and 72.6; Fresno, 56.2 and 72.3; Berkeley, 61.6 and 43.3; Oakland, 34.5 and 21.8; Los Angeles, 32.6 and 28.2; Santa Rosa, 26.0 and 23.6; San Jose, 29.6 and 10.8; Alameda, 28.3 and 9.8; Vallejo, 17.6 and 33.8; and Sacramento, 15.8 and 4.7. The relative excess of births over deaths was particularly great for other cities, also, for 1913 alone, as follows: Petaluma, 52.9; Pasadena, 35.7; and Riverside, 22.1.

It may be noted that of the total birth registration for all California altogether 63.3 per cent was reported by the thirty-two chartered cities in 1913 and 63.1 per cent by the thirty-one such cities in 1912. Similarly, of the total deaths in the State some 60.9 per cent occurred in the thirty-two chartered cities in 1913 and 60.8 per cent in the thirty-one cities of this class in 1912. It appears, therefore, from the greater per cent of total births than of total deaths shown for freeholders' charter cities, as well as from the much greater excess of births over deaths within cities than outside them, that birth registration is somewhat more complete within these leading cities than in the outside rural territory.

BIRTH, DEATH AND MARRIAGE RATES.

Population Estimates.—Since the publication of the Federal Census results for 1910, population estimates can be obtained with strict accuracy on the basis of county and city totals for June 1, 1900, and April 15, 1910, the estimates being made for the sake of uniformity as of July 1, or the middle of each year. The estimated midyear population for both 1910 and 1911 has been calculated on the assumption that the numerical increase has been the same each month since April 15, 1910, as it was each month between June 1, 1900, and April 15, 1910. The average monthly increase is obtained by dividing the increase for the whole decade by 118.5 (the number of months between June 1, 1900, and April 15, 1910), and the total increase to July 1, 1912, is then got by multiplying by 26.5 (the number of months between April 15, 1910, and July 1, 1912), the increase to July 1, 1913, being obtained similarly by multiplying by 38.5 (the number of months between April 15, 1910, and July 1, 1913). The estimated midyear population for 1912 and 1913 is found, finally, by adding to the population enumerated April 15, 1910, the estimated increase to July 1, 1912 or 1913, as the case may be.

For the ten counties with few inhabitants showing decreases between 1900 and 1910, the census population of April 15, 1910, has been taken as the midyear estimate for both 1912 and 1913. Moreover, special estimates have been obtained from the Federal Census Bureau for six

cities (Berkeley, Oakland, Fresno, Los Angeles, Pasadena and Sacramento) to cover corrections for territory annexed between 1900 and 1910 or since 1910.

The estimated midyear population for Alameda County, for instance, was obtained as follows:

Population enumerated April 15, 1910-----	246,131
Population enumerated June 1, 1900 -----	130,197
Increase, June 1, 1900, to April 15, 1910 (118.5 months) -----	115,934
Increase, April 15, 1910, to July 1, 1913 ($\times 38.5 \div 118.5$)-----	57,666
Increase, April 15, 1910, to July 1, 1912 ($\times 26.5 \div 118.5$)-----	25,926
Estimated midyear population, 1913-----	283,797
Estimated midyear population, 1912-----	272,057

Similarly, the estimated midyear population for Alameda city was obtained thus:

Population enumerated April 15, 1910-----	23,383
Population enumerated June 1, 1900-----	16,464
Increase, June 1, 1900, to April 15, 1910 (118.5 months)-----	6,919
Increase, April 15, 1910, to July 1, 1913 ($\times 38.5 \div 118.5$)-----	2,248
Increase, April 15, 1910, to July 1, 1912 ($\times 26.5 \div 118.5$)-----	1,547
Estimated midyear population, 1913-----	25,631
Estimated midyear population, 1912-----	24,930

Geographic Divisions.—The following table gives the estimated midyear population, births, deaths and marriages, and rates per 1,000 population for the several geographic divisions in both 1913 and 1912.

TABLE 8.—Estimated Midyear Population, Births, Deaths and Marriages, and Rates per 1,000 Population, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Estimated midyear population	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Rate per 1,000 population		
					Births	Deaths	Marriages
1913							
THE STATE-----	2,671,491	43,852	38,599	31,383	16.4	14.4	11.7
<i>Northern California</i> -----	313,510	3,918	4,267	2,287	12.5	13.6	7.3
Coast counties-----	144,855	1,746	2,187	1,131	12.1	15.1	7.8
Interior counties-----	168,655	2,172	2,080	1,156	12.9	12.3	6.9
<i>Central California</i> -----	1,461,411	23,165	20,302	16,947	15.9	13.9	11.6
San Francisco-----	440,996	7,552	7,002	5,940	17.1	15.9	13.5
Other bay counties-----	379,364	5,736	4,602	4,583	15.1	12.1	12.1
Coast counties-----	173,228	2,585	2,431	1,681	14.9	14.0	9.7
Interior counties-----	467,823	7,292	6,267	4,743	15.6	13.4	10.1
<i>Southern California</i> -----	896,570	16,769	14,030	12,149	18.7	15.6	13.6
Los Angeles-----	612,592	11,967	9,705	7,584	19.5	15.8	12.4
Other counties-----	283,978	4,802	4,325	4,565	16.9	15.2	16.1
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	1,774,921	27,083	24,569	19,234	15.3	13.8	10.8
Coast counties-----	1,138,443	17,619	16,222	13,335	15.5	14.2	11.7
Interior counties-----	636,478	9,464	8,347	5,899	14.9	13.1	9.3
Metropolitan area-----	820,360	13,288	11,604	10,523	16.2	14.1	12.8
Rural counties-----	954,561	13,795	12,965	8,711	14.5	13.6	9.1
1912							
THE STATE-----	2,579,874	39,330	36,709	31,276	15.2	14.2	12.1
<i>Northern California</i> -----	308,819	3,596	4,029	2,328	11.6	13.0	7.5
Coast counties-----	142,477	1,529	2,155	1,176	10.7	15.1	8.3
Interior counties-----	166,342	2,067	1,874	1,152	12.4	11.3	6.9
<i>Central California</i> -----	1,419,761	21,218	19,653	17,271	14.9	13.8	12.2
San Francisco-----	433,490	6,954	6,766	6,102	16.0	15.6	14.1
Other bay counties-----	363,824	5,058	4,470	4,710	13.9	12.3	12.9
Coast counties-----	169,495	2,455	2,332	1,737	14.5	13.8	10.2
Interior counties-----	452,952	6,751	6,085	4,722	14.9	13.4	10.4
<i>Southern California</i> -----	851,294	14,516	13,027	11,677	17.1	15.3	13.7
Los Angeles-----	578,786	10,408	8,890	7,490	18.0	15.4	12.9
Other counties-----	272,508	4,108	4,137	4,187	15.1	15.2	15.4
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	1,728,580	24,814	23,682	19,599	14.4	13.7	11.3
Coast counties-----	1,109,283	15,996	15,723	13,725	14.4	14.2	12.4
Interior counties-----	619,294	8,818	7,959	5,874	14.2	12.9	9.5
Metropolitan area-----	797,314	12,012	11,236	10,812	15.1	14.1	13.6
Rural counties-----	931,266	12,802	12,446	8,787	13.7	13.4	9.4

For California in 1913 and 1912 the estimated midyear population was 2,671,491 and 2,579,874, respectively, giving birth rates of 16.4 and 15.2, death rates of 14.4 and 14.2, and marriage rates of 11.7 and 12.1.

It may be added that for preceding years the estimated midyear population of California was as follows: 1911, 2,488,256; 1910, 2,396,639; 1909, 2,306,001; 1908, 2,215,615; 1907, 2,125,240; and 1906, 2,034,861. For populations thus estimated the birth rates were 14.0 for 1911, 13.4 for both 1910 and 1909, 12.7 for 1908, 11.6 for 1907, and 10.3 for 1906; the death rates were, respectively, 13.7, 13.5, 13.4, 14.1, 14.6, and 14.4; and the marriage rates were, respectively, 11.0, 10.4, 9.9, 9.8, 10.8, and 10.5.

The birth rates for 1913 and 1912 are thus by far the highest in the whole eight-year period, while the death rates for 1913 and 1912 are about the same as for 1906 to 1908, and the marriage rates for 1913 and 1912, like the birth rates, are above the rates for all preceding years from 1906 to 1911.

The birth rates for 1913 and 1912, as for previous years, are somewhat higher for the territory south of Tehachapi than for that to the north, being 18.7 and 17.1 for Southern California against 15.3 and 14.4 for Northern and Central California together. The birth rates for Central California alone were 15.9 in 1913 and 14.9 in 1912, but only 12.5 and 11.6 for Northern California alone. Each year the birth rate was somewhat higher for the coast counties than for the interior counties north of Tehachapi. The rates were also much higher both years for the metropolitan area, comprising San Francisco and the other bay counties, 16.2 and 15.1, than for the rural counties of Northern and Central California, 14.5 and 13.7. The rates were likewise higher for San Francisco, 17.1 in 1913 and 16.0 in 1912, than for the other bay counties, 15.1 and 13.9, respectively. The birth rates were also higher for Los Angeles, 19.5 and 18.0, than for the rest of Southern California, 16.9 and 15.1.

The death rates for 1913 and 1912 are slightly more for Southern California, 15.6 and 15.3, than for the territory north of Tehachapi, 13.8 and 13.7, being 13.9 and 13.8 for Central California alone and 13.6 and 13.0 for Northern California. Each year the death rate was somewhat higher for the coast than for the interior counties north of Tehachapi. In both years, moreover, the death rates were higher for the metropolitan area (14.1 each year) than for the rural counties of Northern and Central California (13.6 in 1913 and 13.4 in 1912); for San Francisco, the metropolis (15.9 and 15.6), than for the group of other bay counties (12.1 and 12.3); and for Los Angeles (15.8 and 15.4) than for the rest of Southern California (15.2 each year).

The marriage rates for 1913 and 1912 are somewhat higher for the territory south of Tehachapi than for that to the north, being 13.6 and 13.7 for Southern California against 10.8 and 11.3 for Northern and Central California together. The marriage rates were 11.6 in 1913 and 12.2 in 1912 for Central California as compared with only 7.3 and 7.5 for Northern California. Each year the rate was much higher for the coast counties than for the interior counties north of Tehachapi. The marriage rates were also higher both years for the

metropolitan area (12.8 and 13.6) than for the rural counties of Northern and Central California (9.1 and 9.4) and were likewise higher for San Francisco alone (13.5 and 14.1) than for the group of other bay counties (12.1 and 12.9). On the other hand, however, the rates were lower for Los Angeles (12.4 and 12.9) than for the rest of Southern California (16.1 and 15.4).

Counties.—Table 9 presents similar figures on birth, death and marriage rates per 1,000 estimated midyear population for counties arranged alphabetically for the sake of ready reference.

TABLE 9.—Estimated Midyear Population, Births, Deaths and Marriages, and Rates per 1,000 Population, for Counties: 1913 and 1912.

County	1913						1912							
	Estimated midyear population	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population		Marriages	Estimated midyear population	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population		Marriages		
				Births	Deaths					Births	Deaths			
CALIFORNIA	2,671,491	43,852	38,599	31,383	16.4	14.4	11.7	2,579,874	39,330	36,709	31,276	15.2	14.2	12.1
Alameda	283,797	4,406	3,613	2,874	15.5	12.7	10.1	272,057	3,868	3,581	2,821	14.3	13.2	10.4
Alpine	309	6	3	-----	19.4	9.7	-----	309	3	2	-----	9.7	9.7	6.5
Anaador	9,086	108	152	64	11.9	16.7	7.0	9,086	92	114	62	10.1	12.5	6.8
Butte	30,610	461	367	223	15.1	12.0	7.3	29,578	473	403	252	16.0	13.7	8.5
Calaveras	9,171	104	111	29	11.3	12.1	3.2	9,171	97	98	35	10.6	10.7	3.8
Colusa	7,832	96	87	34	12.2	11.1	4.3	7,814	97	97	32	12.4	12.4	4.1
Contra Costa	36,102	632	596	239	17.5	11.0	6.6	31,722	483	331	210	13.9	9.5	6.0
Del Norte	2,420	24	30	24	9.9	12.4	9.9	2,419	31	31	21	12.8	12.8	8.7
El Dorado	7,492	92	119	39	12.3	15.9	5.2	7,492	106	129	44	14.1	17.2	5.9
Fresno	87,936	1,623	1,106	954	18.5	12.6	10.8	84,109	1,678	1,044	973	20.0	12.4	11.6
Glenn	7,839	113	63	64	14.4	8.0	8.2	7,624	127	68	66	16.7	8.9	8.7
Humboldt	36,051	406	422	281	11.3	11.7	7.8	35,367	475	301	329	13.4	11.1	9.3
Imperial	15,988	257	266	205	16.1	16.6	12.8	15,247	184	156	154	12.1	10.2	10.1
Inyo	7,818	15	44	50	1.9	5.6	6.4	7,555	9	41	26	1.2	5.4	3.4
Kern	44,614	620	524	423	13.9	11.7	9.5	42,464	541	528	464	12.7	12.4	10.9
Kings	18,296	249	203	188	13.6	11.1	10.3	17,652	243	188	239	13.8	10.7	13.5
Lake	5,526	79	97	35	14.3	17.6	6.3	5,526	76	100	37	13.8	18.1	6.7
Lassen	4,897	45	74	36	9.2	15.1	7.4	4,807	46	37	37	9.5	7.6	7.6
Los Angeles	612,592	11,967	9,705	7,584	19.5	15.8	12.4	578,786	10,408	8,800	7,490	18.0	15.4	12.9
Madera	9,019	153	103	89	17.0	11.4	9.9	8,816	125	68	93	14.2	7.7	10.5
Marin	28,172	219	278	1,089	7.8	9.9	38.7	27,219	251	253	1,294	9.2	9.3	47.5
Mariposa	3,956	25	28	5	6.3	7.1	1.3	3,956	23	23	8	5.8	5.8	2.0
Mendocino	25,054	338	325	180	13.5	13.0	7.2	24,704	204	332	193	8.3	13.4	7.8
Merced	17,076	276	186	147	16.2	10.9	8.6	16,475	270	176	138	16.4	10.7	8.4
Modoc	6,553	88	46	53	13.4	7.0	8.1	6,440	79	32	58	12.3	5.0	9.0
Mono	2,042	2	5	-----	1.0	2.4	1.0	2,042	8	11	6	3.9	5.4	2.9
Monterey	25,694	348	320	168	13.5	12.5	6.5	25,212	308	274	202	12.2	10.9	8.0
Napa	20,888	166	535	189	7.9	25.6	9.0	20,549	174	538	159	8.5	25.7	7.7
Nevada	14,955	103	89	76	6.9	5.9	5.1	14,955	160	222	91	10.7	14.8	6.1
Orange	39,225	721	541	1,359	18.4	13.8	34.6	37,732	638	515	1,290	16.9	13.9	34.2

Placer	19,033	301	89	16.8	15.8	4.7	18,785	228	214	111	12.1	11.4	5.9
Plumas	5,455	59	26	9.2	10.8	4.8	5,394	55	48	25	10.2	8.9	4.6
Riverside	40,154	460	415	14.3	11.5	10.3	38,453	553	510	448	14.4	13.3	11.7
Sacramento	74,918	1,301	1,142	21.1	17.4	15.2	72,701	1,338	1,212	1,142	18.4	16.7	15.7
San Benito	8,498	132	50	15.5	10.8	5.9	8,356	136	86	76	16.3	10.3	9.1
San Bernardino	66,055	1,048	680	15.1	15.9	10.3	63,141	927	1,042	650	14.7	16.5	10.3
San Diego	72,323	1,397	1,410	21.8	19.3	19.5	68,991	1,079	1,294	1,134	15.6	18.8	16.4
San Francisco	440,996	7,002	5,902	17.1	15.9	13.5	433,490	6,954	6,766	6,102	16.0	15.6	14.1
San Joaquin	55,695	715	692	12.8	17.1	12.4	54,148	601	1,088	620	11.1	20.1	11.5
San Luis Obispo	20,275	295	186	14.0	10.1	9.2	19,997	208	205	185	13.4	10.3	9.3
San Mateo	31,293	479	381	15.3	10.1	12.2	29,826	431	305	385	14.5	10.2	12.9
Santa Barbara	30,598	429	314	14.0	11.5	10.3	29,707	461	300	297	15.6	12.1	10.0
Santa Clara	91,117	1,444	1,024	15.7	15.8	11.2	88,755	1,355	1,389	1,004	15.3	15.6	11.3
Santa Cruz	27,644	370	253	14.3	13.4	9.2	27,175	388	378	270	14.3	13.9	9.9
Shasta	19,440	192	141	11.6	9.9	7.3	19,278	238	182	121	12.3	9.4	6.3
Sierra	4,124	46	11	7.3	11.2	2.7	4,116	33	40	11	8.0	9.7	2.7
Siskiyou	19,388	207	164	10.7	10.6	8.5	19,212	294	167	143	11.7	8.7	7.4
Solano	28,669	353	371	12.3	12.9	6.1	28,323	347	315	164	12.3	11.1	5.8
Sonoma	51,615	704	408	13.6	14.2	7.9	50,611	540	712	427	10.7	14.1	8.4
Stanislaus	26,737	529	230	19.8	12.3	8.6	25,423	558	331	239	21.9	13.0	9.4
Sutter	6,472	142	36	21.9	11.7	5.6	6,427	89	66	28	13.8	10.3	4.4
Tehama	11,533	136	109	11.8	12.4	9.5	11,492	113	146	106	9.8	12.7	9.2
Trinity	3,301	29	14	8.8	13.0	4.2	3,301	29	61	10	8.8	18.5	3.0
Tulare	40,984	613	340	15.0	10.1	8.3	39,256	521	393	324	13.3	10.0	8.3
Tuolumne	9,979	47	50	4.7	13.3	5.0	9,979	44	130	50	4.4	13.0	5.0
Ventura	19,640	247	182	12.6	13.2	9.3	19,237	263	200	214	13.7	13.5	11.1
Yolo	14,025	178	125	12.7	12.8	8.9	13,995	147	193	93	10.5	13.8	6.6
Yuba	10,504	125	94	11.9	17.7	8.9	10,330	105	149	71	10.1	14.4	6.9

The individual counties with birth rates above the State averages of 16.4 and 15.2 in 1913 and 1912, respectively, are as follows: Sacramento, 21.1 and 18.4; San Diego, 21.8 and 15.6; Stanislaus, 19.8 and 21.9; Los Angeles, 19.5 and 18.0; Fresno, 18.5 and 20.0; Orange, 18.4 and 16.9; and San Francisco, 17.1 and 16.0. The birth rate was also above the general average only for 1913 (16.4) in the following counties: Sutter, 21.9; Alpine, 19.4; Contra Costa, 17.5; Madera, 17.0; and Placer, 16.8. Similarly, the birth rate was above the State average for 1912 alone (15.2) in the following counties: Glenn, 16.7; Merced, 16.4; San Benito, 16.3; Butte, 16.0; Santa Barbara, 16.6; and Santa Clara, 15.3.

Among the individual counties, Napa shows the highest death rates, 25.6 for 1913 and 25.7 for 1912, this unenviable prominence being explained, however, by the many deaths of aged persons occurring at the Napa State Hospital and the Veterans' Home of California located in this county of relatively small population. The death rates in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were next highest for the following counties: San Diego, 19.3 and 18.8; San Joaquin, 17.1 and 20.1; Lake, 17.6 and 18.1; Sacramento, 17.4 and 16.7; Yuba, 17.7 and 14.4; El Dorado, 15.9 and 17.2; San Bernardino, 15.9 and 16.5; San Francisco, 15.9 and 15.6; Santa Clara, 15.8 and 15.6; Los Angeles, 15.8 and 15.4; and Nevada, 15.7 and 14.8. These are the counties with death rates above the State averages of 14.4 for 1913 and 14.2 for 1912. The death rate also exceeded the general average only for 1913 (14.4) in each of the following additional counties: Amador, 16.7; Imperial, 16.6; Placer, 15.8; and Lassen, 15.1. The death rate was likewise above the State average of 14.2 for 1912 alone in Trinity, 18.5.

Among the individual counties, Marin, adjoining San Francisco, shows by far the highest marriage rates, 35.7 in 1913 and 47.5 in 1912, while Orange, adjoining Los Angeles, shows the second highest rates, 34.6 and 34.2 in 1913 and 1912, respectively. The marriage rates are also notably high for the following counties: San Diego, 19.5 and 16.4; Sacramento, 15.2 and 15.7; San Francisco, 13.5 and 14.1; Los Angeles, 12.4 and 12.9; and San Mateo, 12.2 and 12.9. These are the counties with marriage rates above both State averages, 11.7 for 1913 and 12.1 for 1912. The marriage rate was also above the State average of 11.7 for 1913 alone for Imperial (12.8) and San Joaquin (12.4) and was likewise above the general average of 12.1 only for Kings (13.5).

The counties mentioned as having high marriage rates will be recognized generally as counties having large cities. Moreover, the marriage rates are much higher for the metropolitan area than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi. It seems, therefore, that there is a strong tendency for marriageable persons living in the country to go to an urban center to be married; if not to the metropolis itself, then to the largest city accessible for a satisfactory celebration of the event. On the other hand, there is a counter movement by which couples living in metropolitan centers like San Francisco or Los Angeles select for their place of marriage not the metropolis proper, but instead a sub-urban city or town. This is shown by the very great proportion of

marriages to resident inhabitants for Marin and San Mateo counties in the suburbs of San Francisco and for Orange County, adjoining Los Angeles. In short, country swains like to celebrate marriage in large cities, while couples belonging to a metropolis are apt to prefer the suburbs.

Cities.—Table 10 gives the birth and death rates per 1,000 estimated midyear population for the thirty-two freeholders' charter cities in 1913 and the thirty-one such cities in 1912, in comparison with all the rest of the State as a whole.

TABLE 10.—Estimated Midyear Population, Births and Deaths, and Rates per 1,000 Population, for Individual Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

City	Estimated midyear population			Births			Deaths			Rate per 1,000 population					
										Births			Deaths		
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	
CALIFORNIA															
Freeholders' charter cities	2,671,491	2,579,874	49,852	39,330	38,599	56,709	16.4	15.2	14.4	14.2	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.2	
Northern California.															
Eureka	13,313	12,855	218	292	256	217	16.4	20.4	19.2	16.9	19.2	16.9	19.2	16.9	
Napa	6,361	6,183	80	84	117	92	12.6	13.6	18.4	14.9	18.4	14.9	18.4	14.9	
Petaluma	6,533	6,329	130	79	85	90	19.9	12.5	13.0	14.2	19.9	12.5	13.0	14.2	
Santa Rosa	8,189	8,073	184	173	146	140	22.5	21.4	17.8	17.3	22.5	21.4	17.8	17.3	
Grass Valley	4,520	4,550	24	42	71	62	5.3	9.3	15.7	13.7	5.3	9.3	15.7	13.7	
Central California.															
San Francisco	440,996	433,490	7,552	6,954	7,002	6,765	17.1	16.0	15.9	15.6	17.1	16.0	15.9	15.6	
Alameda	25,631	24,930	972	357	290	325	14.5	14.3	11.3	13.0	14.5	14.3	11.3	13.0	
Berkeley	49,331	46,538	737	629	456	439	14.9	13.5	9.2	9.4	14.9	13.5	9.2	9.4	
Oakland	175,201	167,401	2,954	2,605	2,197	2,139	16.9	15.6	12.5	12.8	16.9	15.6	12.5	12.8	
Richmond	7,762	7,465	297	233	159	135	38.3	31.2	20.5	18.1	38.3	31.2	20.5	18.1	
San Rafael	6,002		39		92		5.9		13.9		5.9		13.9		
Monterey	5,955	5,633	69	75	67	66	11.6	13.3	11.3	11.7	11.6	13.3	11.3	11.7	
Salinas	3,876	3,833	58	71	71	57	9.9	18.5	19.1	14.9	9.9	18.5	19.1	14.9	
San Luis Obispo	5,851	5,635	106	124	101	108	18.1	22.0	17.3	19.2	18.1	22.0	17.3	19.2	
Palo Alto	5,405	5,118	34	49	31	43	6.3	9.6	5.7	8.4	6.3	9.6	5.7	8.4	
San Jose	31,365	30,611	586	523	452	472	18.7	17.1	14.4	15.4	18.7	17.1	14.4	15.4	
Santa Cruz	12,920	12,373	121	141	174	182	9.4	11.4	13.5	14.7	9.4	11.4	13.5	14.7	
Watsonville	4,744	4,651	187	162	90	93	39.4	34.8	19.0	20.0	39.4	34.8	19.0	20.0	
Fresno	28,640	27,473	656	660	420	383	22.9	24.0	14.7	13.9	22.9	24.0	14.7	13.9	
Sacramento	60,628	58,539	1,080	1,080	1,108	1,032	21.2	18.4	18.3	17.6	21.2	18.4	18.3	17.6	
Stockton	25,120	24,538	237	313	469	586	9.4	12.8	18.3	23.9	9.4	12.8	18.3	23.9	
Vallejo	12,437	12,095	200	182	170	136	16.1	15.0	13.7	11.9	16.1	15.0	13.7	11.9	
Modesto	4,087	4,483	120	131	165	127	25.6	29.2	35.2	28.3	25.6	29.2	35.2	28.3	
Southern California.															
Los Angeles	412,465	386,014	8,216	7,262	6,198	5,665	19.9	18.8	15.0	14.7	19.9	18.8	15.0	14.7	
Long Beach	22,833	21,288	450	346	482	324	19.7	16.3	21.1	15.2	19.7	16.3	21.1	15.2	
Pasadena	38,364	35,848	638	534	470	534	16.6	15.5	12.3	14.9	16.6	15.5	12.3	14.9	
Pomona	11,728	11,254	150	172	155	152	12.8	15.3	13.2	13.5	12.8	15.3	13.2	13.5	

Santa Monica	9,403	8,918	190	143	176	168	20.2	16.0	18.7	18.8
Riverside	17,504	16,831	282	279	231	270	16.1	16.6	13.2	16.0
San Bernardino	14,933	14,261	247	190	323	298	16.5	13.3	21.6	20.9
San Diego	46,086	44,471	1,171	762	1,073	987	25.1	17.1	23.0	22.2
Santa Barbara	13,307	12,783	171	190	228	234	12.9	14.9	17.1	18.3
Rest of State	1,138,101	1,115,410	16,093	14,503	15,080	14,387	14.1	13.0	13.3	12.9

The birth rate per 1,000 population is much higher for chartered cities as a class, 18.1 in 1913 and 17.0 in 1912, than for all the rest of the State, merely 14.1 and 13.0 respectively. The death rate is also somewhat higher for chartered cities, 15.3 and 15.2 in 1913 and 1912, respectively, than for the rest of California, only 13.3 and 12.9.

The birth rates exceeded the city averages of 18.1 and 17.0 for 1913 and 1912, respectively, in the following cities: Watsonville, 39.4 and 34.8; Richmond, 38.3 and 31.2; Modesto, 25.6 and 29.2; Fresno, 22.9 and 24.0; Santa Rosa, 22.9 and 24.0; San Diego, 25.1 and 17.1; Sacramento, 21.2 and 18.4; Los Angeles, 19.9 and 18.8; San Luis Obispo, 18.1 and 22.0; and San Jose, 18.7 and 17.1. The birth rate was also above the city average for 1913 alone (18.1) for Santa Monica, 20.2; Petaluma, 19.9; and Long Beach, 19.7. Similarly, the birth rate surpassed the city average only for 1912 (17.1) for Eureka, 20.4, and for Salinas, 18.5.

The death rates surpassed the city averages of 15.3 in 1913 and 15.2 in 1912 for the following cities: Modesto, 35.2 and 28.2; San Diego, 23.0 and 22.2; San Bernardino, 21.6 and 20.9; Richmond, 20.5 and 18.1; Long Beach, 21.1 and 15.2; Eureka, 19.2 and 16.9; Watsonville, 19.0 and 20.0; Santa Monica, 18.7 and 18.8; Stockton, 18.3 and 23.9; Sacramento, 18.3 and 17.6; Santa Rosa, 17.8 and 17.3; San Luis Obispo, 17.3 and 19.2; Santa Barbara, 17.1 and 18.3; and San Francisco, 15.9 and 15.6. The death rate also exceeded the city average of 15.3 in 1913 alone for Salinas (19.1), Napa (18.4), and Grass Valley (15.7). Likewise the death rate was above the city average of 15.2 only in 1912 for Riverside, 16.0, and for San Jose, 15.4.

On the other hand, the death rates were remarkably low in both 1913 and 1912 for certain cities, as follows: Palo Alto, 5.7 and 8.4; Berkeley, 9.2 and 9.4; Monterey, 11.3 and 11.7; Alameda, 11.3 and 13.0; Oakland, 12.5 and 12.8; Pasadena, 12.3 and 14.9; Pomona, 13.2 and 13.5; Petaluma, 13.0 and 14.2; Vallejo, 13.7 and 11.2; Santa Cruz, 13.5 and 14.7; and Fresno, 14.7 and 13.9. The death rates were also notably low in 1913 alone for Riverside, 13.2; San Rafael, 13.9; and San Jose, 14.4.

TABLE 11.—Deaths Reported for Registration Districts (Cities, Towns, and Rural Parts of Counties): 1913 and 1912.

(Cities or incorporated towns not reporting deaths omitted from table.)

Registration district	Deaths		Registration district	Deaths	
	1913	1912		1913	1912
CALIFORNIA	38,599	36,709	Lassen County	74	37
Alameda County	3,613	3,581	Los Angeles County	9,705	8,890
Rural	481	465	Rural	1,217	1,175
Alameda	290	325	Alhambra	75	78
Albany	10	15	Areadia	1	-----
Berkeley	456	439	Avalon	3	-----
Emeryville	16	18	Azusa	23	30
Hayward	45	36	Burbank	23	14
Livermore	28	46	Claremont	17	12
Oakland	2,197	2,139	Compton	13	13
Piedmont	14	22	Covina	25	10
Pleasanton	19	15	El Monte	18	-----
San Leandro	57	66	Glendale	111	85
Alpine County	3	3	Glendora	16	13
Amador County	152	114	Hermosa Beach	17	9
Rural	88	72	Huntington Park	26	23
Jackson	51	42	Inglewood	22	19
Sutter Creek	13	-----	Long Beach	482	324
Butte County	367	406	Lordsburg	14	20
Rural	228	227	Los Angeles	6,198	5,665
Biggs	4	8	Manhattan Beach	4	-----
Chico	77	100	Monrovia	163	163
Gridley	6	21	Pasadena	470	534
Oroville	52	50	Pomona	155	152
Calaveras County	111	98	Redondo Beach	56	42
Rural	93	93	San Fernando	23	18
Angels	18	-----	San Gabriel	27	-----
Colusa County	87	97	Santa Monica	176	168
Rural	68	78	Sawtelle	49	41
Colusa	19	24	Sierra Madre	51	50
Contra Costa County	396	381	South Pasadena	82	60
Rural	96	92	Venice†	54	63
Antioch	42	8	Vernon	-----	2
Concord	7	7	Watts	28	25
Martinez	63	63	Whittier	65	82
Pittsburg*	29	23	Madera County	103	68
Richmond	159	135	Marin County	278	253
Del Norte County	30	31	Rural	139	137
El Dorado County	119	129	Larkspur	2	1
Rural	60	71	Mill Valley	23	23
Placerville	59	58	Ross	1	-----
Fresno County	1,106	1,044	San Anselmo	4	5
Rural	617	594	San Rafael	92	63
Coalinga	27	34	Sausalito	17	24
Fresno	420	383	Mariposa County	28	23
Kingsburg	3	3	Mendocino County	325	332
Selma	39	30	Rural	214	206
Glenn County	63	68	Fort Bragg	54	64
Rural	48	55	Point Arena	5	6
Orland	5	11	Potter Valley	6	5
Willows	10	2	Ukiah	32	39
Humboldt County	422	391	Willits	14	12
Rural	154	156	Merced County	186	176
Blue Lake	5	4	Rural	132	132
Eureka	256	217	Los Banos	12	9
Fortuna	7	14	Merced	42	35
Imperial County	266	156	Modoc County	46	32
Rural	213	135	Rural	35	23
Brawley	24	8	Alturas	11	9
Calexico	18	6	Mono County	5	11
Imperial	11	7	Monterey County	320	274
Inyo County	44	41	Rural	133	116
Rural	31	32	Monterey	67	66
Bishop	13	9	Pacific Grove	46	35
Kern County	524	528	Salinas	74	57
Rural	163	172	Napa County	535	528
Bakersfield	321	327	Rural	388	423
Maricopa	11	21	Callistoga	15	7
Taft	24	6	Napa	117	92
Tehachapi	5	2	St. Helena	15	6
Kings County	203	188	Nevada County	235	222
Rural	105	92	Rural	132	124
Hanford	83	81	Grass Valley	71	62
Lemoore	15	15	Nevada City	32	36
Lake County	97	100	Orange County	541	515
Rural	76	87	Rural	192	153
Lakeport	21	13			

*Formerly Black Diamond.

†Formerly Ocean Park.

TABLE 11.—Deaths Reported for Registration Districts (Cities, Towns, and Rural Parts of Counties): 1913 and 1912—Continued.
(Cities or incorporated towns not reporting deaths omitted from table.)

Registration district	Deaths		Registration district	Deaths	
	1913	1912		1913	1912
Orange County—Continued.					
Anaheim	73	99	Santa Clara County—Cont.		
Fullerton	49	50	Mountain View	8	14
Huntington Beach	25	12	Palo Alto	31	43
Newport Beach	7	5	San Jose	452	472
Orange	29	40	Santa Clara	46	59
Santa Ana	166	156	Santa Cruz County	370	378
Placer County	301	214	Rural	99	94
Rural	139	94	Boulder Creek	7	9
Auburn	78	71	Santa Cruz	174	182
Colfax	22	4	Watsonville	90	93
Lincoln	12	12	Shasta County	192	182
Rocklin	23	17	Rural	146	138
Roseville	27	16	Redding	46	44
Plumas County	59	48	Sierra County	45	40
Riverside County	460	510	Rural	38	34
Rural	125	163	Loyalton	8	6
Banning	27		Siskiyou County	205	167
Beaumont	13		Rural	137	96
Corona	43	58	Dorris	1	2
Elsinore	13	9	Dunsmuir	23	23
Riverside	231	270	Etna	6	3
San Jacinto	8	10	Montague	1	3
Sacramento County	1,901	1,212	Yreka	37	40
Rural	193	180	Solano County	371	315
Sacramento	1,108	1,032	Rural	106	106
San Benito County	92	86	Benicia	22	16
Rural	43	43	Dixon	14	6
Hollister	40	38	Fairfield	13	14
San Juan	9		Rio Vista	12	14
San Bernardino County	1,048	1,042	Suisun	5	8
Rural	409	385	Vacaville	29	15
Colton	80	75	Vallejo	170	136
Needles	4		Sonoma County	735	712
Ontario	63	68	Rural	393	397
Redlands	150	194	Cloverdale	25	12
San Bernardino	323	298	Healdsburg	52	35
Upland	19	22	Petaluma	85	90
San Diego County	1,397	1,294	Santa Rosa	146	140
Rural	131	194	Sebastopol	26	23
Chula Vista	26		Sonoma	8	15
Coronado	28	25	Stanislaus County	330	331
East San Diego	29		Rural	104	134
Escondido	18	25	Modesto	165	127
La Mesa	14		Newman	14	12
National City	65	43	Oakdale	25	21
Oceanside	13	20	Turlock	22	37
San Diego	1,073	987	Sutter County	76	66
San Francisco (city and county)	7,002	6,766	Rural	57	53
San Joaquin County	954	1,088	Yuba City	19	13
Rural	443	455	Tehama County	143	146
Lodi	47	41	Rural	78	65
Stockton	460	586	Corning	9	14
Traey	4	6	Red Bluff	45	63
San Luis Obispo County	205	205	Tehama	11	4
Rural	65	60	Trinity County	43	61
Arroyo Grande	8	9	Tulare County	415	393
Paso de Robles	31	28	Rural	204	235
San Luis Obispo	101	108	Dinuba	28	20
San Mateo County	315	305	Exeter	3	9
Rural	174	177	Lindsay	26	3
Burlingame	14	19	Porterville	31	31
Daly City	13	1	Tulare	31	34
Hillsborough		1	Visalia	92	61
Redwood City	30	38	Tuolumne County	133	130
San Mateo	68	52	Ventura County	260	260
South San Francisco	16	17	Rural	85	82
Santa Barbara County	353	360	Oxnard	62	51
Rural	79	83	San Buenaventura	72	75
Lompoc	14	17	Santa Paula	41	52
Santa Barbara	228	234	Yolo County	179	193
Santa Maria	32	26	Rural	138	120
Santa Clara County	1,444	1,389	Winters	6	23
Rural	821	722	Woodland	35	50
Gilroy	34	37	Yuba County	186	149
Los Gatos	52	37	Rural	36	33
Mayfield		5	Marysville	145	113
			Wheatland	5	3

II. STATISTICS OF BIRTHS: 1913 AND 1912.

SYNOPSIS.

Births By Sex, Race and Maternal Nativity.—The 43,852 babies in 1913 included 22,699 boys and 21,153 girls, while of the 39,330 in 1912 the males were 20,231 and the females 19,099. The per cent male was 51.8 in 1913 against 51.4 in 1912, the preponderance of males increasing somewhat.

For births in freeholders' charter cities, the per cents male were 51.4 and 51.2 in 1913 and 1912, respectively, against 52.3 and 51.8 for the rest of California. The per cent male increased both within cities and outside them.

The race distribution of births in 1913 was: White, 40,864; Japanese, 2,215; Chinese, 381; negro, 343, and Indian, 49. The figures for 1912 were: White, 37,194; Japanese, 1,467; Chinese, 321; negro, 319, and Indian, 29. The per cent white decreased steadily through the past eight years, thus: 98.4 (1906), 97.7, 96.8, 96.3, 96.1, 95.5, 94.6 and 93.2 (1913).

For chartered cities the per cent white was 93.9 in 1913 and 94.6 in 1912, while for the rest of the State the per cents were 91.9 and 94.5, respectively.

The preponderance of males is greater, both within cities and outside them, among the few non-Caucasian babies than among the many white infants.

The nativity of the white mothers in 1913 and 1912 was: Born in other states, 16,305 and 14,613; born in California, 12,864 and 11,864; and foreign born, 11,695 and 10,717.

The per cent distribution of white mothers was for 1913 and 1912, respectively: Other states, 39.9 and 39.3; California, 31.5 and 31.9; and foreign countries, 28.6 and 28.8. The annual average per cents for 1909 to 1913 were: Other American, 38.0; Californian, 33.4; and foreign, 28.6.

For cities the per cent of mothers born in other states was 38.5 in 1913 and 37.8 in 1912; the per cents foreign born were 31.4 and 31.9; and the per cents born in California were 30.1 and 30.3. For the rural districts the per cents in 1913 and 1912 were, respectively: Other states, 42.3 and 41.9; California, 33.9 and 34.6; and foreign, only 23.8 and 23.5.

Statistical tables have been prepared to show the proportion of the sexes among children born to white mothers classified by nativity. However, differences between geographic divisions and between urban and rural districts prevent the drawing of general conclusions about the effect of maternal nativity on the preponderance of male births.

Nativity of Brides and Mothers.—Comparison of the per cent distribution of white brides and mothers, by nativity, shows that throughout California a larger portion of the brides than of the mothers were born in this State. Similarly, but in less degree, a larger proportion of the brides than the mothers were natives of other states. On the other hand, a much larger proportion of the mothers than of the brides in California were foreign born.

There is likewise an excess in the per cent born in California among single brides over that among mothers, though there is relatively little

difference in the per cents born elsewhere in the United States for single brides and mothers. However there is a great excess in the per cent born abroad among mothers over that for single brides.

It seems, therefore, that in California, as elsewhere in the United States, the fecundity of foreign born women is greater than that of native women, whether born in California or other states.

BIRTHS BY SEX, RACE AND MATERNAL NATIVITY.

See.—The following table gives the classification of births by sex, with per cents, for the several geographic divisions in both 1913 and 1912:

TABLE 1.—Births Classified by Sex, with Per Cents, for Geographic Divisions*: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic Division	Births						Per cent male		Per cent female	
	Total		Male		Female		1913	1912	1913	1912
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912				
THE STATE-----	43,852	39,330	22,699	20,231	21,153	19,099	51.8	51.4	48.2	48.6
<i>Northern California</i> ---	3,918	3,596	2,025	1,862	1,893	1,734	51.7	51.8	48.3	48.2
Coast counties-----	1,746	1,529	879	769	867	760	50.3	50.3	49.7	49.7
Interior counties-----	2,172	2,067	1,146	1,093	1,026	974	52.8	52.9	47.2	47.1
<i>Central California</i> -----	23,165	21,218	11,993	10,943	11,172	10,275	51.8	51.6	48.2	48.4
San Francisco-----	7,552	6,954	3,897	3,576	3,655	3,378	51.6	51.4	48.4	48.6
Other bay counties-----	5,736	5,058	2,976	2,554	2,760	2,504	51.9	50.5	48.1	49.5
Coast counties-----	2,585	2,455	1,376	1,251	1,299	1,204	53.2	51.0	48.8	49.0
Interior counties-----	7,292	6,751	3,744	3,562	3,548	3,189	51.3	52.8	48.7	47.2
<i>Southern California</i> -----	16,769	14,516	8,651	7,426	8,088	7,090	51.8	51.2	48.2	48.8
Los Angeles-----	11,967	10,408	6,224	5,351	5,743	5,057	52.0	51.4	48.0	48.6
Other counties-----	4,802	4,108	2,427	2,075	2,345	2,033	51.2	50.5	48.8	49.5
<i>Northern and</i>										
<i>Central California</i> ---	27,033	24,814	14,018	12,805	13,065	12,009	51.8	51.6	48.2	48.4
Coast counties-----	17,619	15,996	9,128	8,150	8,491	7,846	51.8	51.0	48.2	49.0
Interior counties-----	9,464	8,818	4,890	4,655	4,574	4,163	51.7	52.8	48.3	47.2
Metropolitan area-----	13,288	12,012	6,873	6,180	6,415	5,852	51.7	51.0	48.3	49.0
Rural counties-----	13,795	12,802	7,145	6,675	6,650	6,127	51.8	52.1	48.2	47.9

*For list of counties included in geographic divisions, see page 26.

The proportion of the sexes among the 43,852 children born in California in 1913 was: Male, 22,699, or 51.8 per cent; and female, 21,153, or 48.2 per cent. Among the 39,330 born in 1912, the proportion of the sexes was: Male, 20,231, or 51.4 per cent; and female, 19,099, or 48.6 per cent. It may be added that for 1909 to 1913 the annual average per cent male was 51.8, and the per cent female was 48.2.

In 1913 the male births exceeded the female by 1,546 or 7.3 per cent, while in 1912 the excess of boys over girls was only 1,132 or 5.9 per cent. The male births exceeded the female in every main and minor geographic division in both 1913 and 1912. The per cent male was highest in 1913 for the coast counties of Central California (53.2) and in 1912 for the interior counties of Northern California (52.9). Each year the per cent was lowest (50.3) for the coast counties of Northern California.

The per cents male were somewhat lower for the metropolitan area each year (51.7 and 51.0) than for the rural counties north of

Tehachapi (51.8 and 52.1), but were generally higher for San Francisco alone (51.6 and 51.4) than for the adjoining bay counties (51.9 and 50.5). Similarly, the per cents male for Los Angeles (52.0 and 51.4) were somewhat higher than for the other counties south of Tehachapi (51.2 and 50.5).

The following table shows, for 1913 and 1912, the classification of births by sex, with per cent distributions, for the freeholders' charter cities in contrast with the rest of the State. There were thirty-two chartered cities in 1913 and thirty-one in 1912:

TABLE 2.—Births Classified by Sex, with Per Cents, for Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

Population Group	Births						Per cent male		Per cent female	
	Total		Male		Female		1913	1912	1913	1912
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1912	1913				
CALIFORNIA	43,852	39,330	22,699	20,231	21,153	19,099	51.8	51.4	48.2	48.6
Freeholders' charter cities	27,759	24,827	14,278	12,721	13,481	12,106	51.4	51.2	48.6	48.8
Rest of state.....	16,093	14,503	8,421	7,510	7,672	6,993	52.3	51.8	47.7	48.2

This table shows that among the 27,759 births in freeholders' charter cities in 1913 the proportion of the sexes was: Male, 14,278, or 51.4 per cent; and female, 13,481, or 48.6 per cent. The proportion of the sexes among the 24,827 births in chartered cities in 1912 was: Male, 12,721, or 51.2 per cent; and female, 12,106, or 48.8 per cent.

In California, outside chartered cities, there were 16,093 births, classified by sex, as follows: Male, 8,421, or 52.3 per cent; and female, 7,672, or 47.7 per cent. For the State outside cities in 1910 the 14,503 births were distributed by sex, as follows: Male, 7,510, or 51.8 per cent; and female, 6,993, or 48.2 per cent.

The per cents male were somewhat less each year for chartered cities as a class (51.4 and 51.2) than for all the rest of the State (52.3 and 51.8). However, the increase in the proportion of males for 1913, as compared with 1912, shown for California as a whole, appears also both within cities and outside them.

Race.—The following table gives the classification of births by race, as well as the per cent white, for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912.

TABLE 3.—Births Classified by Race, with Per Cent White, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Births						Per cent white
	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	
1913.							
THE STATE -----	43,852	40,864	343	49	381	2,215	93.2
<i>Northern California</i> -----	3,918	3,725	4	26	17	146	95.1
Coast counties -----	1,746	1,701	-----	15	4	26	97.4
Interior counties -----	2,172	2,024	4	11	13	120	93.2
<i>Central California</i> -----	23,165	21,316	115	11	337	1,386	92.0
San Francisco -----	7,552	7,132	26	-----	180	214	94.4
Other bay counties -----	5,736	5,391	49	-----	69	227	94.0
Coast counties -----	2,585	2,266	3	-----	15	301	37.7
Interior counties -----	7,292	6,527	37	11	73	644	89.5
<i>Southern California</i> -----	16,769	15,823	224	12	27	683	94.4
Los Angeles -----	11,967	11,207	199	7	22	532	93.6
Other counties -----	4,802	4,616	25	5	5	151	96.1
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	27,083	25,041	119	37	354	1,532	92.5
Coast counties -----	17,619	16,490	78	15	268	765	93.6
Interior counties -----	9,464	8,551	41	22	86	764	90.4
Metropolitan area -----	13,288	12,523	75	-----	249	441	94.2
Rural counties -----	13,795	12,518	44	37	105	1,091	90.7
1912.							
THE STATE -----	39,330	37,194	319	29	321	1,467	94.6
<i>Northern California</i> -----	3,593	3,481	2	20	15	78	96.8
Coast counties -----	1,529	1,495	-----	11	1	22	97.8
Interior counties -----	2,067	1,986	2	9	14	56	96.1
<i>Central California</i> -----	21,218	19,878	111	3	280	946	93.7
San Francisco -----	6,954	6,609	20	-----	163	162	95.0
Other bay counties -----	5,058	4,773	54	-----	49	182	94.4
Coast counties -----	2,455	2,251	3	-----	15	186	91.7
Interior counties -----	6,751	6,245	34	3	53	416	92.5
<i>Southern California</i> -----	14,516	13,835	206	6	26	443	95.3
Los Angeles -----	10,408	9,852	183	1	17	355	94.7
Other counties -----	4,108	3,983	23	5	9	88	97.0
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	24,814	23,359	113	23	295	1,024	94.1
Coast counties -----	15,996	15,128	77	11	228	552	94.6
Interior counties -----	8,818	8,231	36	12	67	472	93.3
Metropolitan area -----	12,012	11,382	74	-----	212	344	94.8
Rural counties -----	12,802	11,977	39	23	83	680	93.6

It appears from this table that the race distribution of the 43,852 births in California in 1913 was: White, 40,864, or 93.2 per cent; Japanese, 2,215; Chinese, 381; negro, 343; and Indian, 49. In 1912 the race distribution of the 39,330 births was: White, 37,194, or 94.6 per cent; Japanese, 1,467; Chinese, 321; negro, 319; and Indian, 29. Each year the Japanese were decidedly the leading non-Caucasian race represented in births, with the Chinese and negroes next in order but far behind, and with Indians barely shown at all. It may be added that for 1909 to 1913 the annual average per cent white was 95.1. Moreover, the per cent white decreased steadily in the whole eight years covered

by the present registration law, the successive per cents being as follows: 98.4 (1906), 97.7, 96.8, 96.3, 96.1, 95.5, 94.6, and 93.2 (1913).

In 1913 and 1912 the per cent white was highest for Northern California (95.1 and 96.8), next for Southern California (94.4 and 95.3), and lowest for Central California (92.0 and 93.7). Among the minor geographic divisions the per cent white ranged from 97.4 and 97.8 for the coast counties of Northern California in 1913 and 1912, respectively, to merely 87.7 and 91.7 for the coast counties of Central California.

Each year the per cents white were less for Los Angeles (93.6 and 94.7) than for the other counties of Southern California (96.1 and 97.0). However, the per cents white were somewhat greater for San Francisco than for the other bay counties, being 94.4 and 95.0 for the metropolis proper against 94.0 and 94.4 for the suburbs.

The following table gives the race distribution of births, with the per cent white, for the thirty-two chartered cities in 1913 and the thirty-one in 1912, in contrast with the rest of the State:

TABLE 4.—Births Classified by Race, with Per Cent White, for Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

Population group	Births						Per cent white
	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	
1913.							
CALIFORNIA.....	43,852	40,864	343	49	381	2,215	93.2
Freeholders' charter cities...	27,759	26,076	303	8	314	1,058	93.9
Rest of state.....	16,093	14,788	40	41	67	1,157	91.9
1912.							
CALIFORNIA.....	39,330	37,194	319	29	321	1,467	94.6
Freeholders' charter cities...	24,827	23,494	276	3	261	793	94.6
Rest of state.....	14,503	13,700	43	26	60	674	94.5

This table shows that among the 27,759 births in chartered cities in 1913, the race distribution was: White, 26,076, or 93.9 per cent; Japanese, 1,058; Chinese, 314; negro, 303; and Indian, 8. The race distribution of the 24,827 births in cities in 1912 was: White, 23,494, or 94.6 per cent; Japanese, 793; negro, 276; Chinese, 261; and Indian, 3.

For the State, exclusive of chartered cities, there were 16,093 births in 1913, distributed by race, as follows: White, 14,788, or 91.9 per cent; Japanese, 1,157; Chinese, 67; Indian, 41; and negro, 40. There were 14,503 births outside cities in 1912, distributed by race, as follows: White, 13,700, or 94.5 per cent; Japanese, 674; Chinese, 60; negro, 43; and Indian, 26.

In both 1913 and 1912 the per cent white was somewhat greater for births within cities (93.9 and 94.6) than for births outside them (91.9 and 94.5). The general decrease in the per cent white, for 1913 as compared with 1912, was common to both chartered cities and rural districts.

Sex and Race.—In the table below births of whites and non-Caucasians are classified by sex, with per cents, for both 1913 and 1912. There were so few births of non-Caucasians in some geographic divisions that figures are presented here only for the thirty-two chartered cities in 1913 and the thirty-one in 1912, as contrasted with the rest of the State.

TABLE 5.—Births Classified by Sex and Race, with Per Cents, by Sex, for Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

Population group.	Births						Per cent male		Per cent female	
	Total		Male		Female		1913	1912	1913	1912
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912				
White.										
CALIFORNIA.....	40,864	37,194	21,057	19,093	19,807	18,101	51.5	51.3	48.5	48.7
Freholders' charter cities	26,076	23,494	13,377	12,030	12,699	11,464	51.3	51.2	48.7	48.8
Rest of state.....	14,788	13,700	7,680	7,063	7,108	6,637	51.9	51.6	48.1	48.4
Non-Caucasian.										
CALIFORNIA.....	2,988	2,133	1,642	1,138	1,346	998	55.0	53.3	45.0	46.7
Freholders' charter cities	1,083	1,333	901	691	782	642	53.5	51.8	46.5	48.2
Rest of state.....	1,905	803	741	447	564	356	56.8	55.7	43.2	44.3

This table shows, in brief, that the preponderance of males was much greater, both within cities and outside them, among the few non-Caucasian births than among the many white births. Thus, in 1913 and 1912, respectively, the per cents male were 55.0 and 53.3 for non-Caucasians against only 51.5 and 51.3 for whites in the State as a whole; 53.5 and 51.8 for non-Caucasians against 51.3 and 51.2 for whites in chartered cities as a class; and no less than 56.8 and 55.7 for non-Caucasians against only 51.9 and 51.6 for whites in all the rest of California.

Nativity of White Mothers.—The analysis of births by race may be extended to a consideration of births according to the nativity of white mothers—classified as born in California, born in other states, or foreign born—as given in the following table, by numbers and per cents, for the several geographic divisions in both 1913 and 1912:

TABLE 6.—White Mothers Classified by Nativity, with Per Cents, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	White mothers				Per cent		
	Total	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born
1913.							
THE STATE-----	40,864	12,864	16,305	11,695	31.5	39.9	28.6
<i>Northern California</i> -----	3,725	1,879	1,036	780	50.5	28.6	20.9
Coast counties-----	1,701	857	389	455	50.4	22.9	26.7
Interior counties-----	2,024	1,022	677	325	50.5	33.4	16.1
<i>Central California</i> -----	21,316	8,371	6,037	6,908	39.3	28.3	32.4
San Francisco-----	7,132	2,836	1,314	2,982	39.8	18.4	41.8
Other bay counties-----	5,391	2,216	1,480	1,695	41.1	27.5	31.4
Coast counties-----	2,263	999	584	683	44.1	25.8	30.1
Interior counties-----	6,527	2,320	2,659	1,548	35.6	40.7	23.7
<i>Southern California</i> -----	15,823	2,614	9,202	4,007	16.5	58.2	25.3
Los Angeles-----	11,207	1,687	6,473	3,047	15.0	57.8	27.2
Other counties-----	4,616	927	2,729	960	20.1	59.1	20.8
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	25,041	10,250	7,103	7,688	40.9	28.4	30.7
Coast counties-----	16,490	6,908	3,767	5,815	41.9	22.8	35.3
Interior counties-----	8,551	3,342	3,336	1,873	39.1	39.0	21.9
Metropolitan area-----	12,523	5,052	2,794	4,677	40.3	22.3	37.4
Rural counties-----	12,518	5,198	4,309	3,011	41.5	34.4	24.1
1912.							
THE STATE-----	37,194	11,864	14,613	10,717	31.9	39.3	28.8
<i>Northern California</i> -----	3,481	1,704	1,050	727	48.9	30.2	20.9
Coast counties-----	1,495	691	371	433	46.2	24.8	29.0
Interior counties-----	1,986	1,013	679	294	51.0	34.2	14.8
<i>Central California</i> -----	19,878	7,777	5,628	6,473	39.1	28.3	32.6
San Francisco-----	6,609	2,601	1,166	2,842	39.4	17.6	43.0
Other bay counties-----	4,773	1,940	1,330	1,503	40.6	27.9	31.5
Coast counties-----	2,251	987	600	664	43.8	26.7	29.5
Interior counties-----	6,245	2,249	2,532	1,434	36.0	40.6	23.4
<i>Southern California</i> -----	13,835	2,383	7,935	3,517	17.2	57.4	25.4
Los Angeles-----	9,852	1,496	5,693	2,663	15.2	57.8	27.0
Other counties-----	3,983	887	2,242	854	22.3	56.3	21.4
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	23,359	9,481	6,678	7,200	40.6	28.6	30.8
Coast counties-----	15,128	6,219	3,467	5,442	41.1	22.9	36.0
Interior counties-----	8,231	3,262	3,211	1,758	39.6	39.0	21.4
Metropolitan area-----	11,382	4,541	2,493	4,345	39.9	21.9	38.2
Rural counties-----	11,977	4,940	4,182	2,855	41.3	34.9	23.8

It appears from this table that of the mothers of the white children born in this State totaling 40,864 and 37,194 in 1913 and 1912, respectively, those who were themselves born in other states numbered 16,305 and 14,613; those who were Californians like their children were 12,864 and 11,864; and the foreign born mothers were 11,695 and 10,717. The per cent distribution of white mothers was as follows for 1913 and 1912, respectively: Other states, 39.9 and 39.3; California, 31.5 and 31.9; and foreign countries, 28.6 and 28.8. It may be added that for 1909 to 1913 the annual average per cents were as follows: Other American, 38.0; Californian, 33.4; and foreign, 28.6.

The proportion of white mothers born in other states is very high for Southern California, but is quite low for Northern and Central California. The per cents born elsewhere in the United States were 58.2 and 57.4 for the counties south of Tehachapi in 1913 and 1912 as compared with 28.4 and 28.6 for those to the north, being 28.6 and 30.2 for Northern California and only 28.3 each year for Central California. The per cent was 57.8 each year for Los Angeles against 59.1 in 1913 and 56.3 in 1912 for the other counties south of Tehachapi. However, the per cents were only 22.3 and 21.9 for the metropolitan area as compared with 34.4 and 34.9 for the rural counties north of Tehachapi, and were merely 18.4 and 17.6 for San Francisco against 27.5 and 27.9 for the other bay counties.

The proportion of mothers who were themselves native daughters is very high for both Northern and Central California but very low for Southern California. The per cents of mothers born in the Golden State in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were 50.5 and 48.9 for Northern California and 39.3 and 39.1 for Central California, or 40.9 and 40.6 for both together as compared with merely 16.5 and 17.2 for the counties south of Tehachapi. The per cents were as little as 15.0 and 15.2 for Los Angeles against 20.1 and 22.3 for the other counties of Southern California. The per cents were likewise less for the metropolitan area than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi, being 40.3 and 39.9 for the former against 41.5 and 41.3 for the latter. The per cents were also somewhat less for San Francisco than for the other bay counties, being 39.8 and 39.4 for main city against 41.1 and 40.6 for the surrounding suburbs.

The proportion of foreign born mothers of the white race is notably high only for Central California, especially in San Francisco and the other bay counties. The per cents born abroad in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were 32.4 and 32.6 for Central California as compared with merely 25.3 and 25.4 for Southern California and 20.9 each year for Northern California. The per cents for the counties north of Tehachapi were 30.7 and 30.8, being no less than 37.4 and 38.2 for the metropolitan area against only 24.1 and 23.8 for the rural counties. The per cents born abroad were as great as 41.8 and 43.0 among mothers in the metropolis proper as compared with 31.4 and 31.5 for those in the suburban counties.

The next table gives numbers and per cents, showing the nativity of white mothers for the thirty-two chartered cities in 1913 and the thirty-one in 1912, as compared with all the rest of California:

TABLE 7.—White Mothers Classified by Nativity, with Per Cents, for Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

Population group	White mothers				Per cent		
	Total	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born
1913.							
CALIFORNIA.....	40,864	12,864	16,305	11,695	31.5	39.9	28.6
Freeholders' charter cities...	26,076	7,846	10,048	8,182	30.1	38.5	31.4
Rest of state.....	14,788	5,018	6,257	3,513	33.9	42.3	23.8
1912.							
CALIFORNIA.....	37,194	11,864	14,613	10,717	31.9	39.3	28.8
Freeholders' charter cities...	23,494	7,118	8,878	7,498	30.3	37.8	31.9
Rest of state.....	13,700	4,746	5,735	3,219	34.6	41.9	23.5

This table shows that of the 26,076 mothers of white children born in freeholders' charter cities in 1913 altogether 10,048, or 38.5 per cent, were natives of other states; 8,182, or 31.4 per cent, were foreign born; and 7,846, or 30.1 per cent, were natives of California. Of the 23,494 white mothers bearing children in chartered cities in 1912, those born in other states were 8,878, or 37.8 per cent; those born abroad were 7,498, or 31.9 per cent; and those born in California were 7,118, or 30.3 per cent.

In the State outside cities there were 14,788 births of white children in 1913, with mothers born as follows: Other states, 6,257, or 42.3 per cent; California, 5,018, or 33.9 per cent; and foreign countries, 3,513, or 23.8 per cent. In 1912 there were 13,700 white children born in the rural part of the State, with maternal nativity as follows: Other states, 5,735, or 41.9 per cent; California, 4,746, or 34.6 per cent; and foreign, 3,219, or 23.5 per cent.

The per cents American born, whether in California or other states, were less each year for chartered cities than for rural districts, while the per cent foreign born was much greater within cities than outside them. The excess in the per cent of mothers born in this State for rural districts over that for cities was 3.8 in 1912 (33.9 against 30.1), and 4.3 in 1912 (34.6 against 30.3). Similarly, the excess in the per cent born elsewhere in the United States for the rural over the urban districts was 3.8 in 1913 (42.3 against 38.5), and 4.1 in 1912 (41.9 against 37.8). On the other hand, the excess in the per cent foreign born among white mothers in cities over that among mothers in the country districts was no less than 7.6 in 1913 (31.4 against 23.8), and 8.4 in 1912 (31.9 against 23.5).

Both within cities and outside them the women bearing most children in California are those who were themselves born in other states. Foreign born mothers are second for births in chartered cities, but a poor third for births outside cities. California born mothers are a good second for births in the rural districts, and even a close third for births in urban territory.

Sex and Nativity of White Mothers.—In the study of sex and race, *ante*, it was found that the preponderance of male births was much greater among non-Caucasians than among whites. The following table has been prepared to show the proportion of the sexes among children born to white mothers classified by nativity. Only the per cent distribution, by sex, is given here, but the absolute figures are presented in Table 18, *post*.

TABLE 8.—Per Cent Distribution, by Sex, of White Children with Mothers Classified by Nativity, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	White children											
	Per cent male among those with mothers—						Per cent female among those with mothers—					
	Born in California		Born in other states		Foreign born		Born in California		Born in other states		Foreign born	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
THE STATE.....	51.9	51.0	51.3	51.9	51.4	50.9	48.1	49.0	48.7	48.1	48.6	49.1
<i>Northern California</i>	52.8	52.5	49.5	51.2	52.4	49.1	47.2	47.5	50.5	48.8	47.6	50.9
Coast counties.....	52.0	53.0	47.8	49.9	50.1	45.5	48.0	47.0	52.2	50.1	49.9	54.5
Interior counties.....	53.4	52.1	50.5	52.0	55.7	54.4	46.6	47.9	49.5	48.0	44.3	45.6
<i>Central California</i>	51.6	50.9	50.7	52.0	51.8	51.3	48.4	49.1	49.3	48.0	48.2	48.7
San Francisco.....	51.7	49.2	51.1	52.9	51.8	52.6	48.3	50.8	48.9	47.1	48.2	47.4
Other bay counties.....	52.3	52.4	50.5	50.1	52.3	49.0	47.7	47.6	49.5	49.9	47.7	51.0
Coast counties.....	52.0	50.8	50.7	50.3	51.7	48.6	48.0	49.2	49.3	49.7	48.3	51.4
Interior counties.....	50.5	51.8	50.7	52.9	51.4	52.5	49.5	48.2	49.3	47.1	48.6	47.5
<i>Southern California</i>	52.3	50.4	51.9	51.9	50.6	50.6	47.7	49.6	48.1	48.1	49.4	49.4
Los Angeles.....	52.6	50.0	52.2	52.4	50.8	50.4	47.4	50.0	47.8	47.6	49.2	49.6
Other counties.....	51.6	51.1	51.2	50.6	50.0	51.2	48.4	48.9	48.8	49.4	50.0	48.8
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	51.8	51.2	50.5	51.8	51.9	51.1	48.2	48.8	49.5	48.2	48.1	48.9
Coast counties.....	52.0	50.8	50.5	51.1	51.8	50.6	48.0	49.2	49.5	48.9	48.2	49.4
Interior counties.....	51.4	51.9	50.6	52.7	52.1	52.8	48.6	48.1	49.4	47.3	47.9	47.2
Metropolitan area.....	52.0	50.5	50.8	51.4	52.0	51.3	48.0	49.5	49.2	48.6	48.0	48.7
Rural counties.....	51.6	51.8	50.4	52.1	51.7	50.7	48.4	48.2	49.6	47.9	48.3	49.3

The per cents of male births in California in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were 51.9 and 51.0 for native daughters, 51.3 and 51.9 for mothers born in other states, and 51.4 and 50.9 for foreign born mothers. For 1909 to 1913 the annual average per cents were as follows: Californians, 51.6; other Americans, 51.7; and foreign born, also 51.7. The per cents for native daughters and foreign born mothers were substantially the same each year, while the per cent for other Americans was lower than both for 1913 though somewhat higher than both for 1912.

Differences like those here noted between the per cents for the State in 1913 and 1912 occur also among the per cents for the several geographic divisions each year, so that it is impossible to draw general conclusions from these figures about the effect of maternal nativity on the preponderance of male births.

The following table presents similar figures for freeholders' charter cities in contrast with the rest of California. The numbers on which the per cents are based appear in Table 19, *post*.

TABLE 9. Per Cent Distribution, by Sex, of White Children with Mothers Classified by Nativity, for Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

Population group	White children											
	Per cent male among those with mothers—						Per cent female among those with mothers—					
	Born in California		Born in other states		Foreign born		Born in California		Born in other states		Foreign born	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
CALIFORNIA	51.9	51.0	51.3	51.9	51.4	50.9	48.1	49.0	48.7	48.1	48.6	49.1
Freeholders' charter cities	51.6	50.4	51.3	51.9	51.0	51.1	48.4	49.6	48.7	48.1	49.0	48.9
Rest of state.....	52.3	52.0	51.3	51.8	52.6	50.5	47.7	48.0	48.7	48.2	47.4	49.5

In chartered cities the per cents of male births in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were 51.6 and 50.4 for Californian mothers and 51.3 and 51.9 for other Americans, as compared with 51.0 and 51.1 for mothers born abroad. For 1909 to 1913, the annual average per cents male were as follows, according to maternal nativity: California, 51.7; other states, also 51.7; and foreign countries, 51.5. That is, in cities where the three elements of the population are about equally represented, the preponderance of male births is somewhat greater, generally speaking, for Californian and other American mothers than for those born in foreign countries though, after all, not so very far from the same for each of the three classes.

In rural districts, where the foreign born element is least numerous, the per cents male in 1913 and 1912 were 52.3 and 52.0 among children of native daughters and 51.3 and 51.8 among children of other Americans, as compared with 52.6 and 50.5 among children of foreign born mothers. For 1909 to 1913 the annual average per cents male for mothers classified by nativity, were as follows: Californian, 51.7; other Americans, 51.6; and foreign, 52.3. The Californian and other American mothers outnumber by far the foreign born in rural districts, while the preponderance of male births is generally greater in country sections for mothers born abroad than for natives of California or other states.

NATIVITY OF BRIDES AND MOTHERS.

Nativity of White Brides and Mothers.—Some facts of interest are disclosed by a comparison of the nativity of white brides and mothers in California. Accordingly, the following table is presented giving, for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912, the per cent distribution of white brides and white mothers by nativity:

TABLE 10.—Per Cent Distribution, by Nativity, of White Brides and White Mothers, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Per cent born in California		Per cent born in other states		Per cent foreign born	
	White brides	White mothers	White brides	White mothers	White brides	White mothers
1913.						
THE STATE.....	35.9	31.5	44.1	39.9	20.0	28.6
<i>Northern California</i>	57.1	50.5	28.5	28.6	14.4	20.9
Coast counties	58.1	50.4	21.7	22.9	20.2	26.7
Interior counties	56.1	50.5	35.2	33.4	8.7	16.1
<i>Central California</i>	45.3	39.3	31.9	28.3	22.8	32.4
San Francisco	42.4	39.8	26.0	18.4	31.6	41.8
Other bay counties.....	47.9	41.1	31.9	27.5	20.2	31.4
Coast counties	50.9	44.1	30.8	25.8	18.3	30.1
Interior counties	44.1	35.6	38.9	40.7	17.0	23.7
<i>Southern California</i>	19.0	16.5	63.7	58.2	17.3	25.3
Los Angeles	16.9	15.0	64.6	57.8	18.5	27.2
Other counties	22.6	20.1	62.1	59.1	15.3	20.8
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	46.8	40.9	31.5	28.4	21.7	30.7
Coast counties	46.9	41.9	28.4	22.8	24.7	35.3
Interior counties	46.4	39.1	38.2	39.0	15.4	21.9
Metropolitan area	45.0	40.3	28.7	22.3	26.3	37.4
Rural counties	48.8	41.5	34.6	34.4	16.6	24.1
1912.						
THE STATE.....	37.6	31.9	42.6	39.3	19.8	28.8
<i>Northern California</i>	57.5	48.9	29.4	30.2	13.1	20.9
Coast counties	56.3	46.2	24.9	24.8	18.8	29.0
Interior counties	58.6	51.0	34.1	34.2	7.3	14.8
<i>Central California</i>	47.3	39.1	29.8	28.3	22.9	32.6
San Francisco	43.7	39.4	24.1	17.6	32.2	43.0
Other bay counties.....	50.2	40.6	29.4	27.9	20.4	31.5
Coast counties	54.5	43.8	26.7	26.7	18.8	29.5
Interior counties	45.8	36.0	37.8	40.6	16.4	23.4
<i>Southern California</i>	19.6	17.2	63.5	57.4	16.9	25.4
Los Angeles	17.7	15.2	63.8	57.8	18.5	27.0
Other counties	23.1	22.3	63.0	56.3	13.9	21.4
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	48.5	40.6	29.8	28.6	21.7	30.8
Coast counties	48.6	41.1	26.5	22.9	24.9	36.0
Interior counties	48.3	39.6	37.1	39.0	14.6	21.4
Metropolitan area	46.8	39.9	26.6	21.9	26.6	38.2
Rural counties	50.6	41.3	33.4	34.9	16.0	23.8

It appears from this table that the per cents of white brides born in California in 1913 and 1912 were 35.9 and 37.6 but that the per cents of native daughters among white mothers were only 31.5 and 31.9, respectively. The excess in the per cent born in California among brides over that among mothers was 4.4 in 1913 (35.9 against 31.5) and 5.7 in 1912 (37.6 against 31.9). In every main and minor geographic division in both 1913 and 1912 a larger per cent of white brides than of white mothers were natives of this State.

The per cents of white brides born in other states were 44.1 and 42.6 in 1913 and 1912, while the per cents born elsewhere in the United

States were considerably less among white mothers, 39.9 and 39.3, respectively. The excess in the per cent born in other states for brides over that for mothers was 4.2 in 1913 (44.1 against 39.9) and 3.3 in 1912 (42.6 against 39.3). For the interior counties of Central California in both 1913 and 1912, and for the coast counties of Northern California in 1913 alone and the interior counties of Northern California in 1912 alone, the per cents born elsewhere in the United States were greater among white mothers than among white brides. For the remaining geographic divisions, however, a larger per cent of the white brides than of the white mothers in California were born in other states.

The per cents foreign born were only 20.0 and 19.8 among white brides against no less than 28.6 and 28.8 in 1913 and 1912 among white mothers. The per cent born abroad among mothers exceeded that among brides by 8.6 in 1913 (28.6 against 20.0) and by 9.0 in 1912 (28.8 against 19.8). In every geographic division each year a much larger per cent of the white mothers than of the white brides were foreign born.

Comparison of the annual average per cents for the State as a whole in 1909 to 1913 shows that among native daughters the excess in the per cent for brides over that for mothers was 5.0 (38.4 against 33.4); among other Americans the excess in the per cent for brides over that for mothers was 4.1 (42.1 against 38.0); and among the foreign born the converse excess in the per cent for mothers over that for brides was as great as 9.1 (28.6 against 19.5).

The following table shows, for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912, the results of comparing the per cent distribution, by nativity, of white brides and mothers:

TABLE 11.—Comparison of Per Cent Distribution, by Nativity, of White Brides and White Mothers, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Excess in per cent born in California for white brides over that for white mothers		Excess in per cent born in other states for white brides over that for white mothers		Excess in per cent foreign born for white mothers over that for white brides	
	1912	1913	1913	1912	1913	1912
THE STATE-----	4.4	5.7	4.2	3.3	8.6	9.0
<i>Northern California</i> -----	6.6	8.6	-0.1	-0.8	6.5	7.8
Coast counties-----	7.7	10.1	-1.2	0.1	6.5	10.2
Interior counties-----	5.6	7.6	1.8	-0.1	7.4	7.5
<i>Central California</i> -----	6.0	8.2	3.6	1.5	9.6	9.7
San Francisco-----	2.6	4.3	7.6	6.5	10.2	10.8
Other bay counties-----	6.8	9.6	4.4	1.5	11.2	11.1
Coast counties-----	6.8	10.7	5.0	-----	11.8	10.7
Interior counties-----	8.5	9.8	-1.8	-2.8	6.7	7.0
<i>Southern California</i> -----	2.5	2.4	5.5	6.1	8.0	8.5
Los Angeles-----	1.9	2.5	6.8	6.0	8.7	8.5
Other counties-----	2.5	0.8	3.0	6.7	5.5	7.5
<i>Northern and Central California</i> ---	5.9	7.9	3.1	1.2	9.0	9.1
Coast counties-----	5.0	7.5	5.6	3.6	10.6	11.1
Interior counties-----	7.3	8.7	-0.8	-1.9	6.5	6.8
Metropolitan area-----	4.7	6.9	6.4	4.7	11.1	11.6
Rural counties-----	7.3	9.3	0.2	-1.5	7.5	7.8

The per cents born in California were considerably greater each year among brides than among mothers, and the per cents born in other states were likewise greater, though in less degree, among brides than among mothers. On the other hand, the per cents foreign born were much greater each year for white mothers than for white brides.

The excess in the per cent born in California for brides over that for mothers was much greater for the counties north of Tehachapi, 5.9 in 1913 and 7.9 in 1912, than for those to the south, 2.5 and 2.4 respectively. However, the proportion of native daughters among both brides and mothers is much greater anyway in Northern and Central California than in Southern California. The excess in the per cents for brides over those for mothers was somewhat less for the metropolitan area (4.7 in 1913 and 6.9 in 1912) than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi (7.3 and 9.3, respectively). The excess was likewise less for the metropolis proper (2.6 and 4.3) than for the suburban counties (6.8 and 9.6).

The excess in the per cent born in other states for brides over that for mothers was considerably greater for the counties south of Tehachapi (5.5 in 1913 and 6.1 in 1912) than for those to the north (3.1 and 1.2, respectively). It must be remembered, however, that the proportion of both brides and mothers born in other states is particularly great for Southern California, but relatively small for Northern as well as Central California. In the metropolitan area a much larger proportion of the brides than of the mothers were born elsewhere in the United States, the excess in the per cent for brides being 6.4 for 1913 and 4.7 in 1912; in the rural counties north of Tehachapi, however, the excess in the per cent for brides was only 0.2 for 1913, while for 1912 there was even an excess in the per cent for mothers of 1.5. The excess in the per cent born in other states among brides over that among mothers was considerably greater for San Francisco (7.6 and 6.5) than for the other bay counties (4.4 and 1.5).

The marked excess in the per cent foreign born among mothers over that among brides was greatest in Central California (9.6 in 1913 and 9.7 in 1912); next in Southern California (8.0 and 8.5); and least in Central California (6.5 and 7.8). It is in these geographic divisions that the proportions foreign born among both mothers and brides are likewise greatest in the same order as here stated for the excess of foreign mothers over foreign brides. For Northern and Central California together the excess in the per cent of foreign born mothers over that of foreign born brides was 9.0 in 1913 and 9.1 in 1912. In the metropolitan area, where the foreign born element mainly abounds, the excess in the per cent of foreign born mothers over that of foreign born brides was as great as 11.1 in 1913 and 11.6 in 1912 as compared with only 7.5 and 7.8, respectively, for the rural counties north of Tehachapi. However, while San Francisco has a much larger proportion of foreign born inhabitants than the other bay counties, yet the excess in the per cent of foreign born mothers over that of foreign brides was somewhat less for the metropolis proper (10.2 and 10.8) than for the suburban counties (11.2 and 11.1).

Nativity of Single White Brides and White Mothers.—Since the marriages in which the brides were single are more apt to be blessed with children than those in which the brides were widowed or divorced, it

may be even more instructive to compare the nativity of white mothers, not merely with that of all white brides, but rather with the nativity of the single white brides alone. The following table has, therefore, been prepared to show, for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912, the per cent distribution, by nativity, of single white brides and white mothers:

TABLE 12.—Per Cent Distribution, by Nativity, of Single White Brides and White Mothers, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Per cent born in California		Per cent born in other states		Per cent foreign born	
	Single white brides	White mothers	Single white brides	White mothers	Single white brides	White mothers
1913.						
THE STATE-----	38.6	31.5	41.3	39.9	20.1	28.6
<i>Northern California</i> -----	62.8	50.5	23.9	28.6	13.3	20.9
Coast counties-----	63.1	50.4	17.8	22.9	19.1	26.7
Interior counties-----	62.6	50.5	29.9	33.4	7.5	16.1
<i>Central California</i> -----	48.0	39.3	29.0	28.3	23.0	32.4
San Francisco-----	44.3	39.8	23.0	18.4	32.7	41.8
Other bay counties-----	51.7	41.1	29.1	27.5	19.2	31.4
Coast counties-----	54.7	44.1	27.3	25.8	18.0	30.1
Interior counties-----	46.2	35.6	36.2	40.7	17.6	23.7
<i>Southern California</i> -----	20.9	16.5	61.8	58.2	17.3	25.3
Los Angeles-----	18.5	15.0	63.0	57.8	18.5	27.2
Other counties-----	25.0	20.1	59.8	59.1	15.2	20.8
<i>Northern and Central California</i> ---	49.8	40.9	28.3	28.4	21.9	30.7
Coast counties-----	50.0	41.9	25.3	22.8	24.7	35.3
Interior counties-----	49.4	39.1	35.0	39.0	15.6	21.9
Metropolitan area-----	47.7	40.3	25.8	22.3	26.5	37.4
Rural counties-----	52.2	41.5	31.2	34.4	16.6	24.1
1912.						
THE STATE-----	40.2	31.9	39.8	39.3	20.0	28.8
<i>Northern California</i> -----	61.2	48.9	25.7	30.2	13.1	20.9
Coast counties-----	59.9	46.2	20.7	24.8	19.4	29.0
Interior counties-----	62.6	51.0	30.8	34.2	6.6	14.8
<i>Central California</i> -----	49.7	39.1	27.2	28.3	23.1	32.6
San Francisco-----	45.2	39.4	21.4	17.6	33.4	43.0
Other bay counties-----	53.4	40.6	27.0	27.9	19.6	31.5
Coast counties-----	58.1	43.8	23.6	26.7	18.3	29.5
Interior counties-----	48.2	36.0	35.2	40.6	16.6	23.4
<i>Southern California</i> -----	21.8	17.2	61.3	57.4	16.9	25.4
Los Angeles-----	19.4	15.2	62.2	57.8	18.4	27.0
Other counties-----	26.2	22.3	59.8	56.3	14.0	21.4
<i>Northern and Central California</i> ---	51.1	40.6	27.0	28.6	21.9	30.8
Coast counties-----	51.2	41.1	23.6	22.9	25.2	36.0
Interior counties-----	51.1	39.6	34.3	39.0	14.6	21.4
Metropolitan area-----	48.9	39.9	24.0	21.9	27.1	38.2
Rural counties-----	53.6	41.3	30.4	34.9	16.0	23.8

When the contrast is drawn between the nativity of single white brides and of white mothers, the excess heretofore noted in the per cents foreign born among mothers over brides is found also in the per cents for mothers over the single brides alone. However, while the per cents born in other states were considerably greater for all brides than for mothers in both 1913 and 1912, the per cents born elsewhere in the United States were notably greater for single white brides than for white mothers only in 1913, being also greater but only slightly so for single white brides than for white mothers in 1912. On the other hand, the excess in the per cent born in California among brides as compared with mothers remains very great when the widowed and divorced brides are eliminated and only the single brides are considered.

The table shows that the per cent of single white brides born in California was no less than 38.6 in 1913 and 40.2 in 1912, while the corresponding per cents for white mothers were only 31.5 and 31.9, respectively. The excess in the per cent of native daughters among single white brides over that among mothers was 7.1 in 1913 (38.6 as compared with 31.5) and was 8.3 in 1912 (40.2 as compared with 31.9). In all parts of the State both years a considerably larger proportion of the single white brides than of the mothers were born in California.

The per cent of single white brides born in other states was 41.3 in 1913 as compared with 39.9 for white mothers, an excess of 1.4 in the per cent for brides. In 1912, however, the per cent born elsewhere in the United States was only 39.8 for single white brides, against 39.3 for white mothers, an excess of only 0.5 in the per cent for brides. The excess in the per cent of single white brides born in other states over that for white mothers observed for 1913 was confined, moreover, to the metropolitan area and the adjacent coast counties as well as to Southern California as a whole, while in 1912 there was a similar excess in the per cent of single brides over that for mothers merely for San Francisco besides Southern California. In several of the geographic divisions, therefore, especially for 1912, the per cents born elsewhere in the United States were somewhat greater among mothers than among single brides.

The per cents foreign born in 1913 and 1912 were only 20.1 and 20.0 among single white brides in contrast with no less than 28.6 and 28.8 among white mothers. The per cent born abroad for mothers surpassed that for single brides by 8.5 in 1913 (28.6 against 20.1) and by 8.8 in 1912 (28.8 against 20.0). In every geographic division each year the per cent foreign born was decidedly higher for white mothers than for single white brides.

Comparison of the annual average per cents for California in 1909 to 1913 shows that among native daughters the excess in the per cent for single brides over that for mothers was as great as 7.8 (41.2 against 33.8); among other Americans the excess in the per cent for single brides over that of mothers was merely 1.3 (39.3 against 38.0); and among the foreign born the converse excess in the per cent for mothers over that for single brides was no less than 9.1 (28.6 against 19.5).

The following table gives a measure of the contrast between the per cent distribution, by nativity, of single white brides and white mothers for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912:

TABLE 13.—Comparison of Per Cent Distribution, by Nativity, of Single White Brides and White Mothers, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Excess in per cent born in California for single white brides over that for white mothers		Excess in per cent born in other states for single white brides over that for white mothers		Excess in per cent foreign born for white mothers over that for single white brides	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
THE STATE-----	7.1	8.3	1.4	0.5	8.5	8.8
<i>Northern California</i> -----	12.3	12.3	-4.7	-4.5	7.6	7.0
Coast counties-----	12.7	13.7	-5.1	-4.1	7.6	9.6
Interior counties-----	12.1	11.6	-3.5	-3.4	8.6	8.2
<i>Central California</i> -----	8.7	10.6	0.7	-1.1	9.4	9.5
San Francisco-----	4.5	5.8	4.6	3.8	9.1	9.6
Other bay counties-----	10.6	12.8	1.6	-0.9	12.2	11.9
Coast counties-----	10.6	14.3	1.5	-3.1	12.1	11.2
Interior counties-----	10.6	12.2	-4.5	-5.4	6.1	6.8
<i>Southern California</i> -----	4.4	4.6	3.6	3.9	8.0	8.5
Los Angeles-----	3.5	4.2	5.2	4.4	8.7	8.6
Other counties-----	4.9	3.9	0.7	3.5	5.6	7.4
<i>Northern and Central California</i> ---	8.9	10.5	-0.1	-1.6	8.8	8.9
Coast counties-----	8.1	10.1	2.5	0.7	10.6	10.8
Interior counties-----	10.3	11.5	-4.0	-4.7	6.3	6.8
Metropolitan area-----	7.4	9.0	3.5	2.1	10.9	11.1
Rural counties-----	10.7	12.3	-3.2	-4.5	7.5	7.8

The single white brides surpassed the white mothers in the per cents born in California and in other states, though in much greater degree for California than for other Americans, while the mothers surpassed greatly the single brides in the per cent foreign born each year. Generally speaking, there was a marked excess in the per cent born in California among single brides over that among mothers; relatively little difference in the per cents born elsewhere in the United States for single brides and mothers; and a very great excess in the per cent born abroad among mothers over that for single brides.

The excess in the per cent born in California among single brides over that among mothers was much greater for Northern and Central California, 8.9 in 1913 and 10.5 in 1912, than for Southern California, 4.4 and 4.6, respectively. In all cases, however, the proportions born in the Golden State are much greater for the counties north of Tehachapi than for those to the south. The excess in the per cents born in California for single brides over those for mothers was somewhat less for the metropolitan area (7.4 in 1913 and 9.0 in 1912), than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi (10.7 and 12.3), and was likewise less for

San Francisco (4.5 and 5.8) than for the other bay counties (10.6 and 12.8).

The relatively small excess in the per cent born in other states among single brides over that among mothers shown each year was limited to San Francisco besides Southern California as a whole for both 1913 and 1912, though appearing also for the other bay counties and the coast counties of Central California in 1913 alone. The excess in the per cent born elsewhere in the United States among single brides over that among mothers was thus practically confined to the metropolitan area north of Tehachapi (3.5 and 2.1), especially San Francisco alone (4.6 and 3.8), as well as Southern California as a whole (3.6 and 3.9), particularly Los Angeles alone (5.2 and 4.4). For the rural counties of Northern and Central California, on the other hand, there was a great excess in the per cents born elsewhere in the United States among mothers over the per cents among single brides (3.2 and 4.5), especially for Northern California alone (4.7 and 4.5).

The decided excess in the per cent foreign born among mothers over that among single brides was greatest in Central California (9.4 and 9.5); next in Southern California (8.0 and 8.5); and least in Northern California (7.6 and 7.8). It is in Central, Southern, and Northern California, in the order stated for the excess of mothers, that the per cents foreign born are likewise greatest among both mothers and brides. For Northern and Central California the per cent born abroad among mothers exceeded that among brides by 8.8 in 1913 and 8.9 in 1912. In the metropolitan area, where the foreign born element is especially prominent, the excess in the per cent foreign born for mothers over that for single brides was as great as 10.9 and 11.1 in 1913 and 1912, as compared with only 7.5 and 7.8 for the rural counties north of Tehachapi. Yet while the foreign born population is more massed in San Francisco than in the suburbs, the excess in the per cent born abroad among mothers over that among single brides was somewhat less for the main city (9.1 and 9.6) than for the suburban counties (12.2 and 11.9).

Conclusion.—The comparison of the nativity of white brides and mothers here made gives a rough measure of the relative fecundity of American and foreign born women in California. The figures indicate that in this State, as in the whole country, the foreign born women are more prone to bear children than are the American born, whether natives of California or of other states. For the proportion foreign born is much greater among mothers than among brides, whether the comparison is made for all brides or only the single ones. However, the proportion born elsewhere in the United States than California is considerably less among mothers than among all brides, though about the same for mothers as for single brides alone. The proportion born in the Golden State, moreover, is also considerably less among mothers than among either all or only the single brides.

However, these conclusions are only tentative, because the registration of births in California does not yet seem to be quite so complete as the registration of marriages. The deficiency in the registration of births is probably greatest for births in the families of Californians and other Americans, since foreign born families from training abroad appear to realize the importance of promptly registering the births of their children. This deficiency in the registration of the births of children born to American mothers may account in part for the fact that the figures for California in 1913 and 1912 indicate that the fecundity of foreign born women is greater than that of native women. However, the recent data for California agree with the results of earlier statistical investigations in other states, so that it is quite safe to conclude that foreign born women surpass the natives, whether born in California or elsewhere, in the proclivity to bear children.

TABLE 14.—Births Classified by Sex and Race, and

County	Total births	Male	Female	White			Negro	Indian
				Total	Male	Female		
CALIFORNIA	43,852	22,669	21,153	40,864	21,057	19,807	343	49
Alameda	4,406	2,261	2,145	4,107	2,102	2,005	45	-----
Alpine	6	4	2	6	4	2	-----	-----
Amador	108	47	61	106	47	59	-----	1
Butte	461	267	194	441	259	182	1	2
Calaveras	104	58	46	104	58	46	-----	-----
Colusa	96	52	44	88	46	42	-----	2
Contra Costa	632	340	292	610	327	283	1	-----
Del Norte	24	13	11	24	13	11	-----	-----
El Dorado	92	54	38	92	54	38	-----	-----
Fresno	1,623	831	792	1,474	760	714	10	-----
Glenn	113	53	60	111	51	60	-----	-----
Humboldt	406	207	199	400	205	195	-----	6
Imperial	257	123	129	242	120	122	4	-----
Inyo	15	6	9	15	6	9	-----	-----
Kern	620	302	318	589	282	307	5	1
Kings	249	129	120	223	111	112	2	-----
Lake	79	41	38	78	41	37	-----	1
Lassen	45	28	17	45	28	17	-----	-----
Los Angeles	11,937	6,224	5,743	11,207	5,812	5,395	199	7
Madera	153	80	73	149	78	71	1	3
Marin	219	125	94	213	121	92	2	-----
Mariposa	25	13	12	25	13	12	-----	-----
Mendocino	338	169	169	327	164	163	-----	6
Merced	276	130	146	267	126	141	2	-----
Modoc	88	46	42	88	46	42	-----	-----
Mono	2	-----	2	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Monterey	348	181	167	293	143	150	1	-----
Napa	166	87	79	163	87	76	-----	-----
Novada	133	62	71	131	60	71	-----	-----
Orange	721	370	351	679	347	332	-----	-----
Placer	320	160	160	240	117	123	-----	-----
Plumas	50	26	24	47	24	23	-----	2
Riverside	575	292	283	546	278	268	9	2
Sacramento	1,584	816	768	1,274	634	640	9	3
San Benito	132	55	77	118	48	70	1	-----
San Bernardino	969	479	520	980	469	511	2	1
San Diego	1,574	839	735	1,544	822	722	8	-----
San Francisco	7,552	3,897	3,655	7,132	3,683	3,449	23	-----
San Joaquin	715	384	331	570	301	269	1	-----
San Luis Obispo	283	144	139	277	138	139	-----	-----
San Mateo	479	250	229	461	245	216	1	-----
Santa Barbara	420	221	208	384	195	188	2	1
Santa Clara	1,427	781	649	1,268	680	588	1	-----
Santa Cruz	395	215	180	310	159	151	-----	-----
Sbasta	226	118	108	224	118	106	-----	2
Sierra	30	23	7	30	23	7	-----	-----
Siskiyou	207	104	103	203	102	101	-----	4
Solano	352	182	171	313	161	152	3	-----
Sonoma	704	343	361	681	332	349	-----	1
Stanislaus	529	286	243	522	282	240	2	-----
Sutter	142	78	64	135	73	62	-----	-----
Tehama	126	63	73	134	63	71	-----	-----
Trinity	29	19	10	28	18	10	-----	1
Tulare	613	303	310	592	290	302	1	2
Tuolumne	47	24	23	46	24	22	-----	1
Ventura	247	123	119	241	124	117	-----	1
Yolo	178	95	83	158	83	75	1	-----
Yuba	125	66	59	107	59	48	1	1

by Sex and Nativity of Mothers, for Counties: 1913.

Chinese	Japanese	White children with mothers—								
		Born in California			Born in other states			Foreign born		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
351	2,215	12,864	6,675	6,189	16,305	8,365	7,940	11,695	6,017	5,678
63	191	1,764	906	858	1,190	597	593	1,153	599	554
		3	1	2	2	2		1	1	
1		68	29	39	10	7	3	28	11	17
4	13	205	121	84	186	105	81	50	33	17
		68	41	27	16	9	7	20	8	12
		6	55	30	20	11	9	13	5	8
		21	224	123	101	164	85	79	222	119
		6	4	2	14	6	8	4	3	1
		59	37	22	21	12	9	12	5	7
14	125	340	174	166	665	337	328	469	249	220
1	1	42	20	22	49	21	28	20	10	10
		177	91	86	92	43	49	131	71	60
		11	24	14	10	171	84	87	47	25
		8	4	4	7	2	5			
11	14	132	70	62	350	164	186	107	48	59
6	18	79	37	42	98	49	49	46	25	21
		56	30	26	19	8	11	3	3	
		31	18	13	10	7	3	4	3	1
22	532	1,687	888	799	6,478	3,377	3,096	3,047	1,547	1,500
		55	23	32	67	38	29	27	17	10
1	3	77	43	34	43	27	16	93	51	42
		20	11	9	3	1	2	2	1	1
3	2	161	79	82	73	38	35	93	47	46
		7	82	35	47	80	38	42	105	53
		50	26	24	35	18	17	3	2	1
		1		1	1		1			
2	52	167	88	79	62	28	34	64	27	37
1	2	90	47	43	42	22	20	31	18	13
2		69	28	41	24	10	14	38	22	16
		42	153	80	73	430	217	213	93	50
2	78	117	57	60	80	36	44	43	24	19
1		33	19	14	9	2	7	5	3	2
		18	101	52	49	330	168	162	115	58
21	277	561	268	293	380	193	184	333	170	163
1	12	72	29	43	15	7	8	31	12	19
		16	171	78	93	546	260	286	263	131
2	20	235	130	105	993	537	459	313	155	158
180	214	2,836	1,466	1,370	1,314	671	643	2,982	1,546	1,436
18	126	273	151	122	199	94	105	98	56	42
1	5	155	77	78	71	37	34	51	24	27
5	12	151	88	63	83	39	44	227	118	109
3	39	156	83	73	144	71	73	84	42	42
8	150	461	248	213	340	177	163	467	255	212
3	82	144	77	67	96	47	49	70	35	35
		122	61	61	63	34	29	39	23	16
		21	17	4	4	2	2	5	4	1
		76	40	36	58	29	29	69	33	36
2	35	161	82	79	72	35	37	80	44	36
		22	346	181	165	143	66	77	192	85
		5	156	81	75	274	158	116	92	43
1	6	73	38	35	42	24	18	20	11	9
		2	59	31	28	67	27	40	8	3
		21	14	7	6	3	3	1	1	
		18	147	71	76	352	172	180	93	47
		25	12	13	11	6	5	10	6	4
		5	87	41	46	112	61	51	42	22
		19	82	45	37	51	27	24	25	11
2	14	69	40	29	30	16	14	8	3	5

: TABLE 15.—Births Classified by Sex and Race, and by

County	Total births	Male	Female	White			Negro	Indian
				Total	Male	Female		
CALIFORNIA	39,330	20,231	19,099	37,194	19,093	18,101	319	29
Alameda	3,803	1,976	1,917	3,635	1,855	1,780	53	-----
Alpine	3	3	-----	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Amador	92	54	38	92	54	38	-----	-----
Butte	473	254	219	461	245	216	1	2
Calaveras	97	43	54	96	42	54	-----	1
Colusa	97	49	48	97	49	48	-----	-----
Contra Costa	483	243	240	475	238	237	-----	-----
Del Norte	31	13	18	31	13	18	-----	-----
El Dorado	106	54	52	106	54	52	-----	-----
Fresno	1,678	895	783	1,561	832	729	12	-----
Glenn	127	60	67	126	60	66	-----	-----
Humboldt	475	237	238	468	231	237	-----	7
Imperial	184	91	93	180	90	90	2	-----
Inyo	9	8	1	8	7	1	1	-----
Kern	541	296	245	520	288	232	5	1
Kings	243	136	107	235	131	104	-----	-----
Lake	76	42	34	74	41	33	-----	1
Lassen	46	22	24	45	21	24	-----	-----
Los Angeles	10,408	5,351	5,057	9,852	5,074	4,778	183	1
Madera	125	66	59	123	65	58	1	1
Marin	251	122	129	245	119	126	-----	-----
Mariposa	23	16	7	21	16	5	-----	-----
Mendocino	204	108	93	199	107	92	-----	3
Merced	270	138	132	265	136	129	-----	-----
Modoc	79	35	44	79	35	44	-----	-----
Mono	8	7	1	7	6	1	-----	-----
Monterey	308	157	151	273	134	139	-----	-----
Napa	174	88	86	171	86	85	-----	-----
Nevada	160	84	76	156	81	75	-----	-----
Orange	688	303	335	611	294	317	1	-----
Placer	228	124	104	189	100	89	-----	-----
Plumas	55	29	26	55	29	26	-----	-----
Riverside	553	276	277	518	263	255	14	5
Sacramento	1,338	689	649	1,133	564	569	5	-----
San Benito	136	69	67	128	63	65	-----	-----
San Bernardino	927	459	468	912	455	457	2	-----
San Diego	1,079	554	525	1,066	548	518	3	-----
San Francisco	6,954	3,576	3,378	6,600	3,391	3,218	20	-----
San Joaquin	601	322	279	504	265	239	1	-----
San Luis Obispo	268	152	116	263	150	113	-----	-----
San Mateo	431	213	218	418	206	212	1	-----
Santa Barbara	464	252	212	444	241	203	1	-----
Santa Clara	1,355	677	678	1,263	619	644	3	-----
Santa Cruz	388	196	192	324	160	164	-----	-----
Shasta	238	126	112	237	125	112	-----	-----
Sierra	33	19	14	33	19	14	-----	-----
Siskiyou	224	126	98	216	120	96	-----	6
Solano	347	189	158	323	177	146	4	-----
Sonoma	540	266	274	523	255	268	-----	-----
Stanislaus	558	283	275	557	282	275	-----	-----
Sutter	89	47	42	85	44	41	-----	-----
Tehama	113	60	53	110	59	51	1	1
Trinity	29	15	14	29	15	14	-----	-----
Tulare	521	264	257	512	257	255	-----	-----
Tuolumne	44	19	25	44	19	25	-----	-----
Ventura	263	140	123	252	133	119	-----	-----
Yolo	147	80	67	135	73	62	5	-----
Yuba	105	58	47	97	54	43	-----	-----

Sex and Nativity of Mothers, for Counties: 1912.

Chinese	Japa- nese	White children with mothers—								
		Born in California			Born in other states			Foreign born		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
321	1,467	11,864	6,055	5,809	14,613	7,581	7,032	10,717	5,457	5,260
44	161	1,516	800	716	1,086	543	543	1,033	512	521
		1	1		1	1		1	1	
		55	30	25	8	4	4	29	20	9
3	6	218	121	97	202	100	102	41	24	17
		64	27	37	19	10	9	13	5	8
		63	31	32	25	13	12	9	5	4
	8	164	83	81	125	57	68	183	98	88
		8	3	5	17	8	9	6	2	4
		70	35	35	21	12	9	15	7	8
6	99	356	200	156	710	368	342	495	264	231
	1	53	24	29	55	30	25	18	6	12
		210	118	92	102	46	56	156	67	89
	2	15	5	10	137	70	67	28	15	13
		3	3		4	3	1	1	1	
8	7	112	85	57	274	151	123	104	52	52
2	6	74	42	32	109	64	45	52	25	27
	1	55	31	24	15	7	8	4	3	1
	1	22	13	19	9	5	4	4	3	1
17	355	1,496	748	748	5,693	2,985	2,708	2,663	1,341	1,322
		46	23	23	43	22	21	34	20	14
1	5	98	52	46	44	23	21	103	44	59
2		11	10	1	8	6	2	2		2
1	1	99	63	36	40	21	19	60	23	37
1	4	94	45	49	85	49	36	86	42	44
		41	15	26	35	18	17	3	2	1
	1	3	2	1	2	2		2	2	
2	33	150	73	77	38	21	17	85	40	45
	3	74	33	41	50	31	19	47	22	25
3	1	78	43	35	33	21	12	45	17	27
	26	138	61	77	386	187	199	87	46	41
3	36	94	52	42	65	33	32	30	15	15
		34	16	18	14	8	6	7	5	2
1	15	94	58	36	314	149	165	110	56	54
16	184	535	294	271	324	174	150	274	126	148
2	6	79	38	41	25	14	11	24	11	13
	13	154	70	84	523	272	251	235	113	122
5	5	205	105	100	632	324	308	229	119	110
163	162	2,661	1,279	1,322	1,166	617	549	2,842	1,495	1,347
12	84	242	118	124	170	98	72	92	49	43
2	3	135	82	53	87	46	41	41	22	19
4	8	162	81	81	75	43	32	181	82	99
1	18	191	111	80	132	67	65	121	63	58
6	83	476	237	239	346	171	175	441	211	230
3	61	147	71	76	104	50	54	73	39	34
	1	133	67	66	71	39	32	33	19	14
		27	15	12	4	2	2	2	2	
2		81	46	35	69	34	35	66	40	26
5	15	163	84	79	97	55	42	63	38	25
	17	219	106	113	145	70	75	159	79	80
	1	159	78	81	288	144	144	110	60	50
3	1	44	21	23	28	15	13	13	8	5
	1	50	30	20	45	21	24	15	8	7
		26	12	14	2	2		1	1	
1	8	131	65	66	313	147	166	68	45	23
		26	10	16	12	5	7	6	4	2
2	9	90	43	47	118	65	53	44	25	19
	7	74	42	32	44	24	20	17	7	10
	8	65	34	31	24	14	10	8	6	2

TABLE 16.—Births Classified by Sex and Race, and

City	Total births	Male	Female	White			Negro	Indian
				Total	Male	Female		
32 FREEHOLDERS' CHARTER CITIES	27,759	14,278	13,481	26,076	13,377	12,699	303	8
*Alameda County	343	183	160	314	165	149	1	
Alameda City	372	194	178	325	167	158	1	
Berkeley town	737	371	366	712	356	356	1	
Oakland City	2,954	1,513	1,441	2,756	1,414	1,342	42	
*Contra Costa County	335	183	152	319	173	146		
Richmond City	297	157	140	291	154	137	1	
*Fresno County	967	512	455	872	467	405	5	
Fresno City	656	319	337	602	293	309	5	
*Humboldt County	188	88	100	184	86	98		4
Eureka City	213	119	99	216	119	97		2
*Los Angeles County	2,323	1,248	1,075	2,104	1,128	976	6	4
Long Beach City	450	258	192	433	247	186		
Los Angeles City	8,216	4,242	3,974	7,719	3,976	3,743	174	3
Pasadena City	638	365	333	617	293	324	16	
Pomona City	150	70	80	149	69	80		
Santa Monica City	190	101	89	185	99	86	3	
Marin County	180	103	77	176	101	75		
San Rafael City	39	22	17	37	20	17	2	
*Monterey County	221	122	99	174	90	84		
Monterey City	69	26	43	61	20	41	1	
Salinas City	58	33	25	58	33	25		
*Napa County	86	45	41	83	45	38		
Napa City	80	42	38	80	42	38		
*Nevada County	109	52	57	108	51	57		
Grass Valley City	24	10	14	23	9	14		
*Riverside County	293	147	146	288	145	143	1	1
Riverside City	282	145	137	258	133	125	8	1
*Sacramento County	301	176	125	137	80	57		2
Sacramento City	1,283	640	643	1,137	554	583	9	1
*San Bernardino County	752	356	396	738	348	390	2	1
San Bernardino City	247	123	124	242	121	121		
*San Diego County	463	234	169	398	232	166		
San Diego City	1,171	605	566	1,146	500	556	8	
San Francisco (City and County)	7,552	3,897	3,655	7,132	3,683	3,449	26	
*San Joaquin County	478	260	218	374	194	180	1	
Stockton City	237	124	113	196	107	89		
*San Luis Obispo County	177	88	89	172	83	89		
San Luis Obispo City	106	56	50	105	55	50		
*Santa Barbara County	258	139	119	221	117	104	1	
Santa Barbara City	171	82	89	163	79	84	1	1
*Santa Clara County	807	453	354	681	372	309		
Palo Alto City	34	19	15	29	17	12		
San Jose City	586	309	277	558	291	267	1	
*Santa Cruz County	87	46	41	80	41	39		
Santa Cruz City	121	63	58	121	63	58		
Watsonville City	187	106	81	109	55	54		
*Solano County	153	72	81	124	57	67		
Vallejo City	200	110	90	189	104	85	3	
*Sonoma County	390	192	198	373	183	190		1
Petaluma City	130	63	67	129	63	66		
Santa Rosa City	184	88	96	179	86	93		
*Stanislaus County	469	220	189	463	217	186	1	
Modesto City	120	66	54	119	65	54	1	

by Sex and Nativity of Mothers, for Cities: 1913.

Chinese	Japa- nese	White children with mothers—								
		Born in California			Born in other states			Foreign born		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
314	1,058	7,846	4,052	3,794	10,048	5,156	4,892	8,182	4,169	4,013
1	27	151	78	73	55	27	28	108	60	48
3	43	155	84	71	100	50	50	70	33	37
4	20	274	147	127	257	120	137	181	89	92
55	101	1,184	597	587	778	400	378	794	417	377
-----	16	127	64	63	60	34	26	132	75	57
-----	5	97	59	38	104	51	53	90	44	46
2	88	183	102	81	429	219	210	260	146	114
12	37	157	72	85	236	118	118	209	103	106
-----	-----	86	40	46	35	14	21	63	32	31
-----	-----	91	51	40	57	29	28	68	39	29
-----	209	348	206	142	1,261	668	593	495	254	241
-----	17	45	23	22	323	191	132	65	33	32
22	298	1,159	587	572	4,229	2,199	2,030	2,331	1,190	1,141
-----	5	69	36	33	440	210	230	108	47	61
-----	1	24	10	14	111	52	59	14	7	7
-----	2	42	26	16	109	57	52	34	16	18
1	3	67	38	29	33	20	13	76	43	33
-----	-----	10	5	5	10	7	3	17	8	9
2	45	101	57	44	37	17	20	36	16	20
-----	7	31	9	22	14	6	8	16	5	11
-----	-----	35	22	13	11	5	6	12	6	6
1	2	47	24	23	16	10	6	20	11	9
-----	-----	43	23	20	26	12	14	11	7	4
1	-----	55	21	34	20	9	11	33	21	12
1	-----	14	7	7	4	1	3	5	1	4
-----	3	64	31	33	166	82	84	58	32	26
-----	15	37	21	16	164	86	78	57	26	31
12	150	64	37	27	44	25	19	29	18	11
9	127	497	231	266	336	171	165	304	152	152
-----	11	126	54	72	409	193	216	203	101	102
-----	5	45	24	21	137	67	70	60	30	30
-----	5	66	40	26	256	146	110	76	46	30
2	15	169	90	79	740	391	349	237	109	128
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
180	214	2,836	1,466	1,370	1,314	671	643	2,982	1,546	1,436
5	98	172	96	76	142	65	77	60	33	27
13	28	101	55	46	57	29	28	38	23	15
-----	5	97	46	51	37	20	17	38	17	21
1	-----	58	31	27	34	17	17	13	7	6
1	35	112	63	49	63	31	32	46	23	23
2	4	44	20	24	31	40	41	38	19	19
2	124	248	132	116	203	109	94	230	131	99
-----	5	11	7	4	11	6	5	7	4	3
6	21	202	109	93	126	62	64	230	120	110
-----	7	33	12	21	27	17	10	20	12	8
-----	-----	51	29	22	47	23	24	23	11	12
3	75	60	36	24	22	7	15	27	12	15
1	28	60	24	36	28	11	17	36	22	14
1	7	101	58	43	44	24	20	44	22	22
-----	16	193	94	99	69	39	30	111	50	61
-----	1	71	38	33	25	10	15	33	15	18
-----	5	82	49	33	49	17	32	48	20	28
-----	5	105	51	54	222	131	91	76	35	41
-----	-----	51	30	21	52	27	25	16	8	8

*Figures are for county exclusive of freeholders' charter city or cities.

TABLE 17.—Births Classified by Sex and Race, and

City	Total births	Male	Female	White			Negro	Indian
				Total	Male	Female		
31 FREEHOLDERS' CHAR- TER CITIES	24,827	12,721	12,106	23,494	12,080	11,414	276	3
Alameda County	392	140	162	278	134	144	4	-----
Alameda City	357	184	173	315	168	147	2	-----
Berkeley City	629	343	286	600	324	276	2	-----
Oakland City	2,605	1,309	1,296	2,442	1,229	1,213	45	-----
Contra Costa County.....	250	130	120	244	125	119	-----	-----
Richmond City	233	113	120	231	113	118	-----	-----
Fresno County	1,018	575	443	942	533	409	7	-----
Fresno City	600	320	349	619	299	320	5	-----
Humboldt County	213	103	110	208	99	109	-----	5
Eureka City	262	134	128	260	132	128	-----	2
Los Angeles County.....	1,931	976	955	1,805	905	900	6	-----
Long Beach City.....	346	180	166	336	174	162	2	-----
Los Angeles City.....	7,232	3,729	3,533	6,870	3,543	3,327	152	1
Pasadena City	554	305	249	533	294	239	17	-----
Pomona City	172	99	82	170	89	81	1	-----
San Monica City.....	143	71	72	138	69	69	5	-----
Monterey County	162	79	83	141	63	75	-----	-----
Monterey City	75	41	34	63	33	30	-----	-----
Salinas City	71	37	34	69	35	34	-----	-----
Napa County	90	48	42	88	46	42	-----	-----
Napa City	84	40	44	83	40	43	-----	-----
Nevada County	118	64	54	116	63	53	-----	-----
Grass Valley City.....	42	20	22	40	18	22	-----	-----
Riverside County	274	139	135	265	136	129	3	5
Riverside City	279	137	142	253	127	126	11	-----
Sacramento County	258	142	116	142	71	71	-----	-----
Sacramento City	1,080	547	533	991	493	498	5	-----
San Bernardino County.....	737	367	370	728	363	332	2	-----
San Bernardino City.....	190	92	98	184	89	95	-----	-----
San Diego County.....	317	160	157	317	160	157	-----	-----
San Diego City.....	762	394	368	749	388	361	3	-----
San Francisco (City and County)	6,954	3,576	3,378	6,600	3,391	3,218	20	-----
San Joaquin County.....	288	167	121	223	128	95	-----	-----
Stockton City	313	155	158	281	137	144	1	-----
San Luis Obispo County.....	144	79	65	141	78	63	-----	-----
San Luis Obispo City.....	124	73	51	122	72	50	-----	-----
Santa Barbara County.....	274	152	122	256	143	113	1	-----
Santa Barbara City.....	190	100	90	188	98	90	-----	-----
Santa Clara County.....	783	398	385	719	359	360	-----	-----
Palo Alto City.....	49	25	23	43	23	20	-----	-----
San Jose City.....	523	253	270	501	237	264	3	-----
Santa Cruz County.....	85	40	45	73	35	38	-----	-----
Santa Cruz City.....	141	76	65	136	72	64	-----	-----
Watsonville City	162	80	82	115	53	62	-----	-----
Solano County	165	87	78	148	80	68	2	-----
Vallejo City	182	102	80	175	97	78	2	-----
Sonoma County	288	136	152	275	125	150	-----	-----
Petaluma City	79	38	41	78	38	40	-----	-----
Santa Rosa City.....	173	92	81	170	92	78	-----	-----
Stanislaus County	427	219	208	427	219	208	-----	-----
Modesto City	131	64	67	130	63	67	-----	-----

by Sex and Nativity of Mothers, for Cities: 1912.

Chinese	Japanese	White children with mothers								
		Born in California			Born in other states			Foreign born		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
261	793	7,118	3,588	3,530	8,878	4,609	4,269	7,498	3,833	3,665
1	19	142	70	72	50	25	25	86	39	47
2	38	139	78	61	92	43	49	84	47	37
3	24	236	130	106	230	124	106	134	70	64
38	80	999	522	477	714	351	363	729	356	373
-----	6	101	53	48	43	19	24	100	53	47
-----	2	63	30	33	82	38	44	86	45	41
1	68	201	125	76	471	251	220	270	157	113
5	31	155	75	80	239	117	122	225	107	118
-----	-----	90	49	41	48	21	27	70	29	41
-----	-----	120	69	51	54	25	29	86	38	48
-----	120	321	150	171	1,033	540	493	451	215	236
-----	8	33	17	16	259	136	123	44	21	23
17	222	1,021	517	504	3,807	1,988	1,819	2,042	1,038	1,004
-----	4	58	32	26	385	212	173	90	50	40
-----	1	42	22	20	115	61	54	13	6	7
-----	-----	21	10	11	94	48	46	23	11	12
-----	21	81	39	42	11	8	3	49	19	30
2	10	34	17	17	13	7	6	16	9	7
-----	2	35	17	18	14	6	8	20	12	8
-----	2	48	25	23	18	11	7	22	10	12
-----	1	26	8	18	32	20	12	25	12	13
1	1	56	34	22	25	16	9	35	13	22
2	-----	22	9	13	8	5	3	10	4	6
-----	1	58	36	22	153	73	80	54	27	27
1	14	36	22	14	161	76	85	56	29	27
11	105	69	35	34	42	20	22	31	16	15
5	79	466	229	237	282	154	128	243	110	133
-----	7	112	52	60	426	221	205	190	93	97
-----	6	42	18	24	97	51	45	45	20	25
-----	-----	75	36	39	184	96	88	58	28	30
5	5	130	69	61	448	228	220	171	91	80
163	162	2,601	1,279	1,322	1,166	617	549	2,842	1,495	1,347
7	58	97	56	41	87	51	36	39	21	18
5	26	145	62	83	83	47	36	53	28	25
-----	3	68	39	29	44	22	22	29	17	12
2	-----	67	43	24	43	24	19	12	5	7
1	16	125	74	51	70	35	35	61	34	27
-----	2	66	37	29	62	32	30	60	29	31
-----	64	273	141	132	223	108	115	223	110	113
-----	6	13	5	8	19	11	8	11	7	4
6	13	190	91	99	104	52	52	207	94	113
-----	12	24	12	12	25	14	11	24	9	15
1	4	60	28	32	48	27	21	28	17	11
2	45	63	31	32	31	9	22	21	13	8
3	12	78	40	38	42	22	20	28	18	10
2	3	85	44	41	55	33	22	35	20	15
-----	13	116	52	64	72	35	37	87	38	49
-----	1	30	14	16	20	7	13	28	17	11
-----	3	73	40	33	53	28	25	44	24	20
-----	-----	112	55	57	220	112	108	95	52	43
-----	1	47	23	24	68	32	36	15	8	7

TABLE 18.—Births Classified by Sex, Race, and Nativity of Mothers, with Per Cent by Sex for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division and race or nativity of mother	Births						Per cent male		Per cent female	
	Total		Male		Female		1913	1912	1913	1912
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912				
THE STATE.....	43,852	39,330	22,099	20,231	21,153	19,099	51.8	51.4	48.2	48.6
White	40,864	37,194	21,057	19,093	19,807	18,101	51.5	51.3	48.5	48.7
Born in California.....	12,864	11,834	6,675	6,055	6,189	5,809	51.9	51.0	48.1	49.0
Born in other states....	16,305	14,613	8,365	7,581	7,940	7,032	51.3	51.9	48.7	48.1
Foreign born	11,695	10,717	6,017	5,437	5,678	5,263	51.4	50.9	48.6	49.1
Non-caucasian	2,988	2,136	1,642	1,138	1,346	998	55.0	53.3	45.0	46.7
Northern California.....	3,918	3,593	2,025	1,862	1,898	1,734	51.7	51.8	48.3	48.2
White	3,725	3,481	1,929	1,789	1,796	1,692	51.8	51.4	48.2	48.6
Born in California.....	1,879	1,704	992	894	887	810	52.8	52.5	47.2	47.5
Born in other states....	1,066	1,050	528	538	538	512	49.5	51.2	50.5	48.8
Foreign born	780	727	409	357	371	370	52.4	49.1	47.6	50.9
Non-caucasian	193	115	96	73	97	42	49.7	63.5	50.3	36.5
Coast counties	1,746	1,529	879	769	867	760	50.3	50.3	49.7	49.7
White	1,701	1,495	860	748	841	747	50.6	50.0	49.4	50.0
Born in California....	857	691	446	366	411	325	52.0	53.0	48.0	47.0
Born in other states....	389	371	185	185	203	186	47.8	49.9	52.2	50.1
Foreign born	455	433	228	197	227	236	50.1	45.5	49.9	54.5
Non-caucasian	45	34	19	21	26	13	42.2	61.8	57.8	38.2
Interior counties	2,172	2,067	1,143	1,093	1,026	974	52.8	52.9	47.2	47.1
White	2,024	1,986	1,039	1,041	955	945	52.8	52.4	47.2	47.6
Born in California....	1,022	1,013	546	528	476	485	53.4	52.1	46.6	47.9
Born in other states....	677	679	342	353	335	326	50.5	52.0	49.5	48.0
Foreign born	325	294	181	160	144	134	55.7	54.4	44.3	45.6
Non-caucasian	148	81	77	52	71	29	52.0	64.2	48.0	35.8
Central California.....	23,165	21,218	11,993	10,943	11,172	10,275	51.8	51.6	48.2	48.4
White	21,316	19,878	10,990	10,206	10,356	9,672	51.4	51.3	48.6	48.7
Born in California....	8,371	7,777	4,317	3,930	4,054	3,817	51.6	50.9	48.4	49.1
Born in other states....	6,037	5,628	3,062	2,924	2,975	2,704	50.7	52.0	49.3	48.0
Foreign born	6,908	6,473	3,581	3,322	3,327	3,151	51.8	51.3	48.2	48.7
Non-caucasian	1,849	1,340	1,033	737	816	603	55.9	55.0	44.1	45.0
San Francisco	7,552	6,954	3,897	3,576	3,655	3,378	51.6	51.4	48.4	48.6
White	7,132	6,609	3,683	3,391	3,449	3,218	51.6	51.3	48.4	48.7
Born in California....	2,836	2,601	1,466	1,279	1,370	1,322	51.7	49.2	48.3	50.8
Born in other states....	1,314	1,166	671	617	643	549	51.1	52.9	48.9	47.1
Foreign born	2,982	2,842	1,546	1,495	1,436	1,347	51.8	52.6	48.2	47.4
Non-caucasian	420	345	214	185	203	160	51.0	53.6	49.0	43.4
Other bay counties....	5,736	5,058	2,976	2,554	2,760	2,504	51.9	50.5	48.1	49.5
White	5,391	4,773	2,795	2,418	2,596	2,355	51.8	50.7	48.2	49.3
Born in California....	2,216	1,940	1,160	1,016	1,056	924	52.3	52.4	47.7	47.6
Born in other states....	1,480	1,330	748	666	732	664	59.5	50.1	49.5	49.9
Foreign born	1,695	1,503	887	735	808	767	52.3	49.0	47.7	51.0
Non-caucasian	345	285	181	135	164	149	52.5	47.7	47.5	52.3
Coast counties	2,585	2,455	1,376	1,251	1,209	1,204	53.2	51.0	46.8	49.0
White	2,266	2,251	1,168	1,126	1,098	1,125	51.5	50.0	48.5	50.0
Born in California....	999	987	519	501	480	486	52.0	50.8	48.0	49.2
Born in other states....	584	600	296	302	288	298	50.7	50.3	49.3	49.7
Foreign born	683	664	353	323	330	341	51.7	48.6	48.3	51.4
Non-caucasian	319	204	208	125	111	79	65.2	61.3	34.8	38.7
Interior counties	7,292	6,751	3,744	3,562	3,548	3,189	51.3	52.8	48.7	47.2
White	6,527	6,245	3,314	3,271	3,213	2,974	50.8	52.4	49.2	47.6
Born in California....	2,320	2,249	1,172	1,164	1,148	1,085	50.5	51.8	49.5	48.2
Born in other states....	2,659	2,532	1,347	1,339	1,312	1,198	50.7	52.9	49.3	47.1
Foreign born	1,548	1,464	795	768	753	696	51.4	52.5	48.6	47.5
Non-caucasian	765	506	430	291	335	215	56.2	57.5	43.8	42.5

TABLE 12—Continued.

Geographic division and race or nativity of mother	Births						Per cent male		Per cent female	
	Total		Male		Female		1913	1912	1913	1912
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912				
<i>Southern California</i> -----	16,769	14,516	8,681	7,426	8,088	7,000	51.8	51.2	48.2	48.8
White -----	15,823	13,835	8,168	7,098	7,655	6,737	51.6	51.3	48.4	48.7
Born in California -----	2,614	2,383	1,366	1,201	1,248	1,182	52.3	50.4	47.7	49.6
Born in other states -----	3,202	7,365	4,775	4,119	4,427	3,816	51.9	51.9	48.1	48.1
Foreign born -----	4,007	3,517	2,027	1,778	1,950	1,739	50.6	50.6	49.4	49.4
Non-caucasian -----	946	681	513	328	433	353	54.2	48.2	45.8	51.8
Los Angeles -----	11,967	10,408	6,224	5,351	5,743	5,057	52.0	51.4	48.0	48.6
White -----	11,207	9,852	5,812	5,074	5,395	4,778	51.9	51.5	48.1	48.5
Born in California -----	1,687	1,493	888	748	799	748	52.6	50.0	47.4	50.0
Born in other states -----	6,473	5,663	3,377	2,985	3,093	2,708	52.2	52.4	47.8	47.6
Foreign born -----	3,047	2,663	1,547	1,341	1,500	1,322	50.8	50.4	49.2	49.6
Non-caucasian -----	760	556	412	277	348	279	54.2	49.8	45.8	50.2
Other counties -----	4,802	4,108	2,457	2,075	2,345	2,033	51.2	50.5	48.8	49.5
White -----	4,616	3,983	2,356	2,024	2,290	1,959	51.0	50.8	49.0	49.2
Born in California -----	927	887	478	453	449	434	51.6	51.1	48.4	48.9
Born in other states -----	2,729	2,242	1,396	1,134	1,231	1,108	51.2	50.6	48.8	49.4
Foreign born -----	900	854	480	437	480	417	50.0	51.2	50.0	48.8
Non-caucasian -----	186	125	101	51	85	74	54.3	40.8	45.7	59.2
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	27,083	24,814	14,018	12,805	13,065	12,009	51.8	51.6	48.2	48.4
White -----	25,041	23,359	12,889	11,995	12,152	11,364	51.5	51.4	48.5	48.6
Born in California -----	10,250	9,481	5,309	4,854	4,941	4,627	51.8	51.2	48.2	48.3
Born in other states -----	7,103	6,678	3,590	3,462	3,513	3,216	50.5	51.8	49.5	48.2
Foreign born -----	7,688	7,200	3,990	3,679	3,698	3,521	51.9	51.1	48.1	48.9
Non-caucasian -----	2,042	1,455	1,129	810	913	645	55.3	55.7	44.7	44.3
Coast counties -----	17,619	15,996	9,128	8,150	8,491	7,846	51.8	51.0	48.2	49.0
White -----	16,490	15,128	8,506	7,683	7,984	7,445	51.6	50.8	48.4	49.2
Born in California -----	6,908	6,219	3,591	3,162	3,317	3,057	52.0	50.8	48.0	49.2
Born in other states -----	3,767	3,467	1,901	1,770	1,806	1,697	50.5	51.1	49.5	48.9
Foreign born -----	5,815	5,442	3,014	2,751	2,801	2,691	51.8	50.6	48.2	49.4
Non-caucasian -----	1,129	838	622	467	507	401	55.1	53.8	44.9	46.2
Interior counties -----	9,464	8,818	4,890	4,655	4,574	4,163	51.7	52.8	48.3	47.2
White -----	8,551	8,231	4,383	4,312	4,108	3,919	51.3	52.4	48.7	47.6
Born in California -----	3,342	3,262	1,718	1,692	1,624	1,570	51.4	51.9	48.6	48.1
Born in other states -----	3,326	3,211	1,689	1,692	1,647	1,519	50.6	52.7	49.4	47.3
Foreign born -----	1,873	1,758	976	928	897	890	52.1	52.8	47.9	47.2
Non-caucasian -----	913	587	507	343	406	244	55.5	58.4	44.5	41.6
Metropolitan area -----	13,288	12,012	6,873	6,190	6,415	5,882	51.7	51.0	48.3	49.0
White -----	12,523	11,282	6,478	5,809	6,045	5,573	51.7	51.0	48.3	49.0
Born in California -----	5,052	4,541	2,626	2,295	2,426	2,249	52.0	50.5	48.0	49.5
Born in other states -----	2,794	2,495	1,419	1,283	1,375	1,213	50.8	51.4	49.2	48.6
Foreign born -----	4,677	4,245	2,433	2,231	2,244	2,114	52.0	51.3	48.0	48.7
Non-caucasian -----	765	630	395	321	370	309	51.6	51.0	48.4	49.0
Rural counties -----	13,795	12,802	7,145	6,675	6,650	6,127	51.8	52.1	48.2	47.9
White -----	12,518	11,977	6,411	6,186	6,107	5,791	51.2	51.6	48.8	48.4
Born in California -----	5,198	4,940	2,683	2,559	2,515	2,381	51.6	51.8	48.4	48.2
Born in other states -----	4,309	4,182	2,171	2,179	2,138	2,003	50.4	52.1	49.6	47.9
Foreign born -----	3,011	2,855	1,557	1,448	1,454	1,407	51.7	50.7	48.3	49.3
Non-caucasian -----	1,277	825	734	489	543	336	57.5	59.3	42.5	40.7

TABLE 19.—Births Classified by Sex, Race, and Nativity of Mothers, with Per Cent by Sex, for Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

Population group and race or nativity of mother	Births						Per cent male		Per cent female	
	Total		Male		Female		1913	1912	1913	1912
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912				
CALIFORNIA -----	43,852	39,330	22,699	20,231	21,153	19,099	51.8	51.4	48.2	48.6
White -----	40,864	37,194	21,057	19,093	19,807	18,101	51.5	51.3	48.5	48.7
Born in California.....	12,864	11,834	6,675	6,055	6,189	5,809	51.9	51.0	48.1	49.0
Born in other states.....	16,305	14,613	8,365	7,581	7,940	7,032	51.3	51.9	48.7	48.1
Foreign born -----	11,695	10,717	6,017	5,457	5,678	5,260	51.4	50.9	48.6	49.1
Non-caucasian -----	2,988	2,136	1,642	1,138	1,346	998	55.0	53.3	45.0	46.7
FREEHOLDERS' CHARTER CITIES -----	27,759	24,827	14,278	12,721	13,481	12,106	51.4	51.2	48.0	48.8
White -----	26,076	23,494	13,377	12,030	12,699	11,464	51.3	51.2	48.7	48.8
Born in California.....	7,846	7,118	4,052	3,588	3,794	3,530	51.6	50.4	48.4	49.6
Born in other states.....	10,648	8,878	5,156	4,609	4,892	4,269	51.3	51.9	48.7	48.1
Foreign born -----	8,182	7,498	4,169	3,833	4,013	3,665	51.0	51.1	49.0	48.9
Non-caucasian -----	1,683	1,333	901	691	782	642	53.5	51.8	45.5	48.2
REST OF STATE -----	16,093	14,503	8,421	7,510	7,672	6,993	52.3	51.8	47.7	48.2
White -----	14,788	13,700	7,680	7,063	7,108	6,637	51.9	51.6	48.1	48.4
Born in California.....	5,018	4,746	2,623	2,467	2,395	2,279	52.3	52.0	47.7	48.0
Born in other states.....	6,257	5,735	3,209	2,972	3,048	2,763	51.3	51.8	48.7	48.2
Foreign born -----	3,513	3,219	1,848	1,624	1,665	1,595	52.6	50.5	47.4	49.5
Non-caucasian -----	1,305	803	741	447	564	356	53.8	55.7	43.2	44.3

III. STATISTICS OF DEATHS: 1913 AND 1912.

SYNOPSIS.

Causes of Death.—Diseases of the circulatory system (heart disease, etc.) constitute the principal group of causes of death in California. The per cent of total deaths for this group being 16.3 in 1913 and 17.4 in 1912 against the annual average of 16.3 for 1909 to 1913, and the death rates per 100,000 population being 235.1 and 247.2 as compared with the annual average of 226.3 for the last five years.

Tuberculosis, however, is the leading single cause of death in this State, causing about one seventh of all deaths (14.0 per cent for both 1913 and 1912 against the average of 14.6 for 1909 to 1913). The tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population was 202.2 in 1913 and 198.8 in 1912 against 202.4 for the five-year period.

The per cents of total deaths for diseases of the respiratory system (pneumonia, etc.) were 9.9 and 10.5 (against the average of 10.0), while the death rates per 100,000 population for this class of diseases were 142.5 and 148.9 (against the average of 138.4).

For diseases of the nervous system the per cents were 9.6 and 8.9 as compared with the average of 9.3, and the death rates were 139.2 in 1913 and 126.6 in 1912 as compared with the average of 128.7 for 1909 to 1913.

Other prominent causes of death in 1913 and 1912 were: Diseases of the digestive system, miscellaneous violence, cancer, and Bright's disease.

Typhoid fever, as usual, was the most fatal epidemic disease, causing 1.1 per cent of all deaths in 1913 and 1.2 per cent in 1912 against the average of 1.3 for the five-year period just ended. However, the deaths from typhoid fever decreased generally through the whole eight years last past, the successive totals being as follows: 657 (1906), 558, 540, 461, 477, 444, 454, and 436 (1913).

Other notable epidemic diseases present in 1913 and 1912 were: Whooping-cough, diphtheria and croup, measles, influenza, malarial fever, scarlet fever, smallpox (causing 15 deaths in 1913 and 16 in 1912), and plague (causing 2 deaths in 1913 against none in 1912).

Geographic Divisions.—Analysis of causes of death in different localities reveals marked contrasts between the several geographic divisions in the relative prevalence of various diseases.

In the coast counties of both Northern and Central California, as well as in Southern California outside Los Angeles, relatively high proportions of all deaths are due to diseases of the nervous system, the explanation being the presence of state hospitals in these three geographic divisions.

The interior counties of Northern California show high proportions for miscellaneous deaths from violence, as drowning, railroad injuries, other accidents, etc.

In the interior counties of both Central and Northern California, and also in the counties south of Tehachapi other than Los Angeles, the proportions are very high for typhoid fever.

Each year large proportions of all deaths in San Francisco and the other bay counties were from diseases of the circulatory system (heart disease, etc.) and also from pneumonia, San Francisco, furthermore, leading especially in the proportion of suicides among all decedents.

The proportion of deaths from tuberculosis was very high indeed each year in Los Angeles, as well as in the other counties of Southern California, on account of the many deaths occurring among newcomers from the East.

Contrast between mortality in the metropolitan area and in the rural counties north of Tehachapi shows that the urban territory excels in deaths from heart disease, Bright's disease, cancer, pneumonia, digestive ailments (except diarrhea), and suicide, as well as from diphtheria and croup, while the country districts excel in deaths from diseases of the nervous system, infantile diarrhea, accidental violence and "old age," as well as typhoid fever, malarial fever, scarlet fever, whooping-cough and measles.

Much the same contrast appears between mortality in chartered cities as a class and in all the rest of the State as a whole, the deaths from diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years) being notably less within-cities than outside them.

Tuberculosis.—The "great white plague" caused 5,402 deaths in 1913 and 5,128 in 1912, the per cent being 14.0 each year against the average of 14.6 for 1909 to 1913. The average per cent of total deaths from tuberculosis in the five years last past was no less than 18.6 for Southern California against only 12.6 for Northern and Central California together.

Among cities, the annual average per cent of tuberculosis deaths was highest for San Bernardino, Riverside, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Stockton, and San Diego, all except Stockton (with a state hospital) being in Southern California. The per cent was relatively low for Richmond, Long Beach, Berkeley, Santa Monica, Alameda, Palo Alto, Salinas, Vallejo, Santa Cruz, Oakland, and Fresno, all these cities except Long Beach and Santa Monica being north of Tehachapi.

Classification of deaths from tuberculosis by length of residence shows that north of Tehachapi many native Californians and old time residents succumb to this disease. The annual average per cent of native Californians among tuberculosis victims in 1909 to 1913 was 38.8 for Northern and Central California together against only 15.8 for Southern California, being 29.0 for the entire State. Similarly, the average per cent who had lived here at least 10 years was 28.4 for the territory north of Tehachapi as compared with only 20.2 for that to the south, being 24.9 for the State as a whole.

South of Tehachapi, on the other hand, deaths from tuberculosis occur largely among newly arrived consumptives. The annual average per cent of tuberculosis victims who had lived in the State less than 10 years was as great as 55.8 for Southern California against merely 18.1 for the territory north of Tehachapi and 34.2 for the whole State. Moreover, the length of residence in California was less than a year for an average of 16.8 per cent of the tuberculosis victims south of Tehachapi, the corresponding average per cent for the entire State being only 9.2. In fact, of all who died of tuberculosis in Southern California, an average of 1.8 per cent had been in the State less than

a month, 6.3 per cent less than three months, and altogether 11.1 per cent less than half a year.

Among tuberculosis victims in cities, the average per cents for residents of less than 10 years' standing in 1909 to 1913 were as follows: Pasadena, 66.4; Riverside, 59.9; San Diego, 58.6; San Bernardino, 57.4, and Los Angeles, 57.0. Moreover, the average per cents for residents of less than a single year's standing were thus: San Diego, 21.3; Pasadena, 19.1; Riverside, 18.0; Los Angeles, 15.9, and San Bernardino, 15.2.

Figures for 1910 to 1913 indicate that the months of greatest mortality from tuberculosis for California as a whole are February, March, April and May, while deaths from this disease are relatively least numerous in August, September, October and November.

In short, the death rate of California is evidently swollen considerably by deaths occurring here from disease contracted elsewhere. For where tuberculosis is most prevalent a large proportion of the victims are residents of very short standing. Moreover, infection from these newly arrived consumptives accounts for some of the deaths among native Californians and old-time residents.

Sex.—Of 38,599 decedents in 1913, the males were 23,807 and the females 14,792, while among the 36,709 in 1912 the males were 22,634 and the females 14,075. The per cent male was 61.7 for both 1913 and 1912 against the average of 62.0 for 1909 to 1913. Each year the per cent male was highest for Northern California and next for Central California.

The per cents male were above the general average for deaths from suicide, other violence, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, Bright's disease, and heart disease, etc. The female decedents outnumbered the males each year only for whooping-cough, cancer, scarlet fever, influenza, and measles.

Race.—In 1913 the white decedents numbered 36,501; the Chinese, 707; the Japanese, 613; the negroes, 595, and the Indians, 183. The figures for 1912 were: White, 34,732; Chinese, 741; negroes, 543; Japanese, 524, and Indian, 169. The per cent white in each case was 94.6, or the same as the average for the last five years. Each year the per cent white was highest for Southern California.

The per cents white were very high for deaths from diphtheria and croup, influenza, measles, cancer, Bright's disease, and diseases of the circulatory, nervous, and respiratory systems.

The proportion of Caucasians among all decedents was low each year for typhoid fever, which causes many deaths of Japanese, and for tuberculosis, which kills many Chinese and negroes.

Nativity.—Of the white decedents in 1913 and 1912 those born in other states were 14,297 and 13,617; the foreign born were 11,404 and 10,936; those born in California were 9,675 and 9,143; and the nativity was unknown for 1,125 and 1,036. The per cent distribution of white decedents in 1913 and 1912, respectively, was: Other states, 39.2 each year; foreign countries, 31.2 and 31.5; California, 26.5 and 26.3; and unknown, 3.1 and 3.0. For 1909 to 1913, moreover, the annual average per cents were: Other American, 38.1; foreign, 31.7; Californian, 27.2; and unknown, 3.0.

The proportion born elsewhere in the United States is very high for Southern California, especially Los Angeles. The proportion foreign

born is notably great only for Central California, especially for San Francisco and the other bay counties. The proportion of native Californians among decedents was greatest each year in Central California, and next in Northern California.

The proportion of native Californians is especially great for deaths from early infancy, diarrhea and enteritis, whooping-cough, measles diphtheria and croup, scarlet fever, meningitis, tuberculosis other than pulmonary, pneumonia, typhoid fever, malarial fever and childbirth.

The per cents born in other states were above the general averages for deaths from influenza, diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, Bright's disease, cancer, diseases of the circulatory system, diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), pulmonary tuberculosis, and general diseases other than tuberculosis and cancer (*i. e.*, diabetes, alcoholism, etc.).

The proportions foreign born were above the general averages for deaths from heart disease, etc., cancer, Bright's disease, suicide and other violence, and diseases of the respiratory, nervous and digestive systems except pneumonia, meningitis and diarrhea, respectively.

Age Periods.—The deaths in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were distributed by age periods as follows: Under 1 year, 4,336 and 3,942; 1 to 4 years, 1,631 and 1,616; 5 to 14 years, 1,048 and 977; 15 to 24 years, 2,273 and 2,252; 25 to 34 years, 3,762 and 3,636; 35 to 44 years, 4,215 and 4,062; 45 to 54 years, 4,670 and 4,489; 55 to 64 years, 5,037 and 4,747; and 65 years and over, 11,627 and 10,988.

The corresponding per cents for 1913 and 1912 were: Under 1 year, 11.2 and 10.8; 1 to 4 years, 4.2 and 4.4; 5 to 14 years, 2.7 each year; 15 to 24 years, 5.9 and 6.1; 25 to 34 years, 9.8 and 9.9; 35 to 44 years, 10.9 and 11.1; 45 to 54 years, 12.1 and 12.2; 55 to 64 years, 13.1 and 12.9; and 65 years and over, 30.1 and 29.9. Moreover, the annual average per cent distribution for 1911 to 1913 was: Under 1 year, 10.8; 1 to 4 years, 4.2; 5 to 14 years, 2.7; 15 to 24 years, 6.2; 25 to 35 years, 9.9; 35 to 44 years, 11.2; 45 to 54 years, 12.1; 55 to 64 years, 13.0; and 65 years and over, 29.9.

The median age of California decedents, half being younger and half older, was 49.36 years for 1913, and 49.16 years for 1912, as compared with 48.83 years for 1911.

The per cents of deaths under 15 years vary irregularly among geographic divisions. However, the per cents are relatively high at 15 to 44 years for Southern California, probably on account of deaths from tuberculosis; at 45 to 64 years for Central California, especially San Francisco; and at 65 years and over for Northern California.

Under 1 year occur large proportions of deaths from early infancy and infantile diarrhea, whooping-cough, measles, meningitis, and pneumonia.

At 1 to 4 years the diseases especially fatal are measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, whooping-cough, meningitis, diarrhea and enteritis, tuberculosis of other organs than the lungs, malarial fever, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory system, and miscellaneous violence (accidental injuries, etc.).

At 5 to 14 years the diseases causing exceptionally large proportions of deaths are diphtheria and croup, scarlet fever, meningitis, tuberculosis other than pulmonary, measles, typhoid fever, malarial fever, mis-

cellaneous violence, whooping-cough, diarrhea and other diseases of the digestive system, and general diseases other than tuberculosis and cancer.

The proportion of deaths is notably high for successive productive ages as follows: At 15 to 24 years for childbirth, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, suicide and other violence, and diseases of the digestive system other than diarrhea: at 25 to 34 years for childbirth, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, suicide and other violence: at 35 to 44 years for childbirth, suicide and other violence, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, general diseases (diabetes, alcoholism, etc.), and diseases of the digestive system except diarrhea: at 45 to 54 years for cancer, suicide and other violence, general diseases, diseases of the digestive system except diarrhea, pulmonary tuberculosis, Bright's disease, and diseases of the nervous system except meningitis; and at 55 to 64 years for cancer, Bright's disease, heart disease, etc., diseases of the nervous system except meningitis, general diseases, and diseases of the digestive system except diarrhea.

At 65 years and over the per cents are particularly high for deaths from influenza, miscellaneous causes (including "old age"), diseases of the circulatory system (heart disease, etc.), diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia, diseases of the nervous system except meningitis, Bright's disease, senile diarrhea, and cancer.

Marital Condition of Decedents.—Exclusive of children under 15, the classification of the 19,946 male decedents in 1913 was: Single, 6,448; married, 8,837; widowed, 2,966; divorced, 290; and unknown, 1,405. The marital condition of the 11,638 females aged 15 and over was: Single, 1,427; married, 5,579; widowed, 4,322; divorced, 150; and unknown, 160.

The per cent distribution was as follows for male and female decedents, respectively: Single, 32.3 and 12.3; married, 44.3 and 47.9; widowed, 14.9 and 37.1; divorced, 1.5 and 1.3; and unknown, 7.0 and 1.4. Male decedents exceed in the per cent single, and females in the per cent widowed, the proportion married being about the same for each sex.

Among men the per cent single was much greater, and the per cent married much less, for the territory north of Tehachapi than for that to the north, similar contrasts appearing among women but in only slight degree. Southern California excels in the proportion of widowers and Northern and Central California in the proportion of widows among decedents.

The per cents single, among both men and women, were above general averages for deaths from typhoid fever, tuberculosis, suicide and other violence.

The proportion married was high among men for cancer, nervous diseases, Bright's disease, digestive ailments, and heart disease, etc., and among women for typhoid fever, tuberculosis, suicide, miscellaneous causes, cancer, digestive ailments, and Bright's disease.

In general, the per cents for both widowers and widows were particularly great for heart disease, etc., Bright's disease, nervous diseases, and respiratory troubles.

Occupations and Causes of Death.—Of the decedents aged 15 years and over for whom occupations were reported, totaling 18,231 in 1913, and 17,415 in 1912, the males numbered 17,045 and 16,391 while the females were only 1,186 and 1,024, respectively, the per cents male being 93.5 and 94.1 and female merely 6.5 and 5.9.

The per cents of deaths from typhoid fever were notably high among men in the following specific occupations: Engineers and surveyors, sailors and pilots, barbers and hairdressers, lumbermen and raftsmen, common laborers, draymen, stock raisers, hotel and boarding-house keepers, iron and steel workers, steam railroad employees, farmers, and merchants. The proportions were also high among women workers for nurses, clerks, and school teachers.

Tuberculosis caused relatively more deaths among both men and women workers than among men without occupation or women with only home duties. The per cents of deaths from tuberculosis were particularly high for the following occupations of men: Plumbers, clerks, waiters, tailors, musicians, barbers, hucksters, common laborers, butchers, iron and steel workers, engineers and surveyors, bakers, draymen, saloonkeepers, painters, printers, machinists, and steam railroad employees. The proportions of deaths from tuberculosis were also relatively high for clerks, teachers and servants among women wage earners. On the other hand, the proportions of deaths from tuberculosis were very low indeed for policemen, bankers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, boot and shoemakers, hostlers, lumbermen, farmers, soldiers, and stock raisers.

Miscellaneous violence, like tuberculosis, caused relatively more deaths among both men and women reporting gainful occupations than among those without wage-earning employments. The per cents of deaths from accidents were especially high among men in the following occupations: Lumbermen, railroad employees, hucksters, engineers and surveyors, draymen, common laborers, machinists, stationary engineers, iron and steel workers, sailors, plumbers, and miners. The proportions of deaths from violence on the other hand, were remarkably small among lawyers, physicians, clergymen, merchants, pharmacists, tailors, hotel and boarding-house keepers, boot and shoe makers, brick masons, clerks, cabinetmakers, printers, and musicians.

The statistics show varying relations between occupations and causes of deaths for persons in different occupations dying from cancer, diseases of the circulatory system, Bright's disease, diseases of the nervous, respiratory and digestive systems, and from suicide.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The State.—Table 1, on pages 88–89, gives the number of deaths in California from certain principal causes, as well as the proportion per 1,000 total deaths and also the death rate per 100,000 estimated midyear population for each year in the five-year period just ended. The table also presents annual average proportions and rates for the five years, 1909 to 1913.

Table 1 shows that diseases of the circulatory system, heart disease, etc., constitute the principal group of causes of death in California. Diseases of the circulatory system caused 16.3 per cent of all deaths in 1913 and 17.4 per cent in 1912, against the annual average of 16.3 for 1909 to 1913. The death rates per 100,000 population for this class of diseases were 235.1 and 247.2 in 1913 and 1912, respectively, as compared with the annual average of 226.3 for the five years just ended.

TABLE 1.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000

Cause of death	Deaths					Annual average: 1909 to 1913
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	
ALL CAUSES.....	38,509	36,709	34,012	32,398	30,985	1,000.0
Typhoid fever.....	436	454	444	477	461	13.3
Malarial fever.....	77	101	121	113	112	3.1
Smallpox.....	15	16	9	1	6	0.3
Measles.....	154	134	84	199	119	4.0
Scarlet fever.....	85	34	81	69	69	2.0
Whooping cough.....	128	193	177	307	217	6.1
Diphtheria and croup.....	186	158	167	218	248	5.7
Influenza.....	220	146	125	73	82	3.7
Plague.....	2		1	1	1	*
Other epidemic diseases.....	180	186	169	204	108	4.9
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	4,536	4,316	4,353	4,161	4,061	124.5
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	866	812	761	711	612	21.7
Cancer.....	2,565	2,306	2,029	1,984	1,945	62.6
Other general diseases.....	1,733	1,621	1,538	1,357	1,177	42.8
Meningitis.....	405	308	381	369	398	10.9
Other diseases of nervous system.....	3,315	2,959	2,796	2,632	2,479	82.0
Diseases of circulatory system.....	6,281	6,376	5,516	5,087	4,966	163.2
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.....	2,988	2,968	2,672	2,438	2,081	75.6
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	868	872	802	775	842	24.2
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years.....	1,270	1,056	1,016	1,029	966	30.9
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over.....	369	359	307	283	270	9.1
Other diseases of digestive system.....	1,995	1,980	1,766	1,633	1,596	51.9
Bright's disease and nephritis.....	2,302	2,185	2,185	2,034	1,858	61.7
Childbirth.....	395	363	355	306	300	9.9
Diseases of early infancy.....	1,444	1,369	1,166	1,129	998	35.2
Suicide.....	837	803	752	706	702	22.0
Other violence.....	3,133	2,952	2,686	2,486	2,563	80.0
All other causes.....	1,774	1,682	1,553	1,616	1,748	48.7

Total Deaths and Death Rate per 100,000 Population, for California: 1909 to 1913.

Proportion per 1,000 total deaths					Death rate per 100,000 population					
1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	Annual average: 1909 to 1913	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,886.0	1,444.8	1,422.9	1,366.9	1,351.8	1,343.7
11.3	12.4	13.0	14.7	14.9	18.3	16.3	17.6	17.8	19.9	20.0
2.0	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	2.9	3.9	4.9	4.7	4.9
0.4	0.4	0.3	*	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
4.0	3.6	2.5	6.2	3.8	5.6	5.8	5.2	3.4	8.3	5.2
2.2	0.9	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	1.3	3.3	2.9	3.0
3.3	5.3	5.2	9.5	7.0	8.3	4.8	7.5	7.1	12.8	9.4
4.8	4.3	4.9	6.7	8.0	7.9	7.0	6.1	6.7	9.1	10.8
5.7	4.0	3.7	2.3	2.6	5.1	8.2	5.6	5.0	3.1	3.6
*		*	*	*	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
4.7	5.1	5.0	6.3	3.5	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.8	8.5	4.7
117.5	117.6	128.0	128.4	131.0	172.3	169.8	167.3	174.9	173.6	176.1
22.4	22.1	22.4	21.9	19.8	30.1	32.4	31.5	30.6	29.7	26.5
66.4	62.8	59.6	61.2	62.8	85.8	96.0	89.4	81.5	82.8	84.3
44.9	44.2	45.2	41.9	38.0	59.4	64.9	62.8	61.8	56.6	51.0
10.5	8.4	11.2	11.4	12.8	15.0	15.1	11.9	15.3	15.4	17.3
85.9	80.6	82.2	81.2	80.0	113.7	124.1	114.7	112.4	109.8	107.5
162.7	173.7	162.2	157.0	160.3	226.3	235.1	247.2	221.7	212.2	215.3
76.1	80.9	78.6	75.3	67.2	104.9	110.0	115.1	107.4	101.7	90.2
22.5	23.7	23.6	23.9	27.2	33.5	32.5	33.8	32.2	32.3	36.5
32.9	28.8	29.9	31.8	31.2	42.8	47.5	40.9	40.8	42.9	41.9
9.6	9.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	12.7	13.8	13.9	12.3	11.8	11.7
51.7	53.9	51.9	50.4	51.5	72.0	74.7	76.8	71.0	68.1	69.2
62.0	59.5	64.2	62.8	60.0	85.5	89.5	84.7	87.8	84.9	80.6
10.2	9.9	10.4	9.5	9.7	13.8	14.8	14.1	14.3	12.8	13.0
37.4	37.3	34.3	34.9	32.2	48.9	54.0	53.1	46.9	47.1	43.3
21.7	21.9	22.1	21.8	22.7	30.5	31.3	31.1	30.2	29.5	30.4
81.2	80.4	79.0	76.7	82.7	110.9	117.3	114.4	107.9	103.7	111.1
46.0	45.8	45.7	49.9	56.4	67.4	66.4	65.2	62.4	67.4	75.8

*Less than one tenth of 1 per thousand.

Tuberculosis, however, is the leading single cause of death in California. Each year about one seventh of all deaths in the State were due to this disease, the per cent being 14.0 for both 1913 and 1912 against the average of 14.6 for 1909 to 1913. In 1913, as in 1912 also, 11.8 per cent of all deaths in California were from tuberculosis of the lungs and 2.2 per cent from tuberculosis of other organs, the averages for 1909 to 1913 being 12.4 and 2.2. The death rate per 100,000 population for all forms of tuberculosis was 202.2 in 1913 and 198.8 in 1912 against the average of 202.4 for the last five years.

Next after diseases of the circulatory system and various forms of tuberculosis taken together come diseases of the respiratory system, pneumonia, etc. Diseases of this class caused 9.9 per cent of all deaths in 1913 and 10.5 per cent in 1912 as compared with the average of 10.0 for 1909 to 1913. Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia caused 7.6 per cent of all deaths in 1913 and 8.1 per cent in 1912, while other diseases of the respiratory system caused 2.3 and 2.4 per cent, respectively. The death rate per 100,000 population for all diseases of the respiratory system was 142.5 in 1913 and 148.9 in 1912 against the average of 138.4 for 1909 to 1913.

For meningitis and other diseases of the nervous system in 1913 and 1912, respectively, the per cents of all deaths were 9.6 and 8.9 against the five-year average of 9.3, while the death rates per 100,000 population were 139.2 and 126.6 against the average of 128.7. Meningitis alone caused 1.1 per cent of all deaths in 1913 and 0.8 per cent in 1912.

Diseases of the digestive system (diarrhea and enteritis, etc.) caused 9.4 per cent of all deaths in 1913 and 9.3 per cent in 1912 against the average of 9.2, and showed death rates of 136.0 and 131.6 in 1913 and 1912 as compared with the average of 127.5 for 1909 to 1913. The deaths from diarrhea and enteritis among children under 2 years of age were 3.3 per cent of the total deaths at all ages in 1913 and 2.9 per cent in 1912.

Violence other than suicide caused 8.1 per cent of all deaths in 1913 and 8.0 per cent in 1912 against the average of 8.0, while suicides alone caused 2.2 per cent of all deaths each year as well as for the whole five-year period.

Cancers of various kinds caused 6.6 per cent of all deaths in 1913 and 6.3 per cent in 1912 as compared with the average of 6.3, while Bright's disease and nephritis caused 6.2 per cent of all deaths in 1913 and 6.0 per cent in 1912 against the average of 6.2.

Of the epidemic diseases, typhoid fever was by far the most fatal each year, the deaths therefrom in 1913 and 1912 numbering 436 and 454 and the per cents being 1.1 and 1.2 against the average of 1.3 for 1909 to 1913. In 1913 and 1912, respectively, the deaths from whooping-cough numbered 128 and 193 with per cents of 0.3 and 0.5 against the five-year average of 0.6; the deaths from diphtheria and croup totaled 186 and 158 with per cents of 0.5 and 0.4 against the average of 0.6; and the deaths from measles numbered 154 and 134 with a per cent of 0.4

each year against the average of 0.4. Deaths reported from influenza numbered 220 in 1913 and 146 in 1912 (or considerably more for the last two than for earlier years), the per cents being 0.6 and 0.4, respectively, as compared with the average of only 0.4 for 1909 to 1913.

Fewer deaths were reported in 1913 than in 1912 both for typhoid fever and whooping-cough, though somewhat more were reported in 1913 than in 1912 for diphtheria and croup as well as measles.

For typhoid fever, in fact, the death total decreased quite steadily in general throughout the whole eight years last past as follows: 657 (1906), 558, 540, 461, 477, 444, 454, and 436 (1913). The per cent of total deaths from typhoid fever was only 1.1 in 1913 and 1.2 in 1912 against the annual average of 1.3 for 1909 to 1913. Similarly, the death rate per 100,000 population for typhoid fever was merely 16.3 in 1913 and 17.6 in 1912 as compared with 18.3 for the five-year period just ended.

Deaths from other epidemic diseases occurred as follows in 1913 and 1912, respectively: Malarial fever, 77 and 101; scarlet fever, 85 and 34; and smallpox, 15 and 16. Two deaths from plague were reported for 1913, but none for 1912.

Main Geographic Divisions.—Table 2, which follows, gives for the three main geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912 the number of deaths from certain principal causes, as well as the proportion from each cause per 1,000 total deaths. The death rates per 100,000 population are not shown for geographic divisions, because of the difficulty of estimating population for different localities with sufficiently equal accuracy to justify the comparison of detailed death rates for individual causes of death.

Table 2 shows that the proportions per 1,000 total deaths for typhoid fever were particularly high for Central California each year, 12.9 and 13.9 in 1913 and 1912 against State averages of 11.3 and 12.4. For 1913 alone, moreover, the proportion for Northern California was slightly above the State average, 12.0 against 11.3.

The proportions for whooping-cough were above the State averages of 3.3 in 1913 and 5.3 in 1912 for Southern California both years, 5.1 and 6.6.

The proportions for diphtheria and croup also exceeded the State averages of 4.8 and 5.3 for Southern California both years, 5.1 and 4.7, as well as for Central California in less degree, 4.9 and 4.5.

The proportions for measles surpassed the State averages of 4.0 and 3.6 only for Southern California in 1913 alone, 6.8, and for Central California in 1912 alone, 5.7.

For Northern California the proportions are particularly high for deaths from violence other than suicide, being no less than 108.5 and 102.3 for this main division against 81.2 and 80.4 for the whole State, as well as for diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, being 92.8 and 89.4 for this main division against 85.9 and 80.6 for the State in 1913 and 1912, respectively.

Central California excels in the proportions for diseases of the circulatory system (heart disease, etc.), 174.1 and 182.0 against State aver-

ages of 162.7 and 173.7; for cancer, 71.4 and 65.9 against 66.4 and 62.8; and for pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, 81.8 and 86.3 against 76.1 and 80.9.

Southern California leads decidedly in the proportions for tuberculosis. The proportions per 1,000 total deaths for tuberculosis of the lungs were no less than 147.9 and 150.2 for this main division against only 117.5 and 117.6 for the entire State, and for tuberculosis of other organs were 21.9 and 24.6 for this division against 22.4 and 22.1 for the State.

Minor Geographic Divisions.—Table 3 on the following pages presents similar figures for the eight minor geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths, for Main Geographic Divisions:* 1913 and 1912.

Cause of death	The State		Northern California		Central California		Southern California	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
DEATHS.								
ALL CAUSES -----	38,509	56,709	4,267	4,029	20,302	19,653	14,030	13,027
Typhoid fever -----	436	454	51	46	263	273	122	135
Malarial fever -----	77	101	22	30	50	58	5	13
Smallpox -----	15	16			5	2	10	14
Measles -----	154	134	10	13	49	112	95	9
Scarlet fever -----	85	34	5	6	61	11	19	17
Whooping-cough -----	128	193	13	9	43	98	72	83
Diphtheria and croup -----	183	158	15	8	99	89	72	61
Influenza -----	220	146	21	21	97	63	102	62
Plague -----	2				2			
Other epidemic diseases -----	180	186	36	30	81	89	63	67
Tuberculosis of lungs -----	4,536	4,316	409	387	2,052	1,972	2,075	1,957
Tuberculosis of other organs -----	896	812	56	75	503	416	307	321
Cancer -----	2,565	2,306	223	206	1,449	1,295	890	805
Other general diseases -----	1,733	1,621	199	207	935	884	599	530
Meningitis -----	405	308	40	25	175	166	190	114
Other diseases of nervous system -----	3,315	2,959	396	360	1,687	1,468	1,232	1,131
Diseases of circulatory system -----	6,281	6,376	741	733	3,534	3,576	2,006	2,037
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia -----	2,938	2,968	324	314	1,661	1,698	953	956
Other diseases of respiratory system -----	868	872	91	78	449	483	328	311
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years -----	1,270	1,056	84	72	661	612	525	372
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over -----	369	359	56	40	175	177	138	142
Other diseases of digestive system -----	1,995	1,980	230	192	1,137	1,163	628	625
Bright's disease and nephritis -----	2,392	2,185	261	216	1,196	1,088	935	881
Childbirth -----	395	363	42	35	216	198	137	130
Diseases of early infancy -----	1,444	1,369	142	132	767	717	535	520
Suicide -----	837	803	85	97	500	471	252	235
Other violence -----	3,123	2,952	463	412	1,595	1,607	1,075	933
All other causes -----	1,774	1,682	249	252	860	867	665	563
PROPORTION PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS.								
ALL CAUSES -----	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever -----	11.3	12.4	12.0	11.4	12.9	13.9	8.7	10.4
Malarial fever -----	2.0	2.7	5.2	7.4	2.5	2.9	0.4	1.0
Smallpox -----	0.4	0.4			0.2	0.1	0.7	1.1
Measles -----	4.0	3.6	2.3	3.2	2.4	5.7	6.8	0.7
Scarlet fever -----	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	3.0	0.6	1.4	1.3
Whooping-cough -----	3.3	5.3	3.0	2.2	2.1	5.0	5.1	6.6
Diphtheria and croup -----	4.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.7
Influenza -----	5.7	4.0	4.9	5.2	4.8	3.2	7.3	4.8
Plague -----	†				0.1			
Other epidemic diseases -----	4.7	5.1	8.4	7.4	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.1
Tuberculosis of lungs -----	117.5	117.6	95.9	96.1	101.1	100.3	147.9	150.2
Tuberculosis of other organs -----	22.4	22.1	13.1	18.6	24.8	21.2	21.9	24.6
Cancer -----	66.4	62.8	53.0	51.1	71.4	65.9	63.4	61.8
Other general diseases -----	44.9	44.2	46.6	51.4	46.0	45.0	42.7	40.7
Meningitis -----	10.5	8.4	9.4	6.9	8.6	8.4	13.5	8.7
Other diseases of nervous system -----	85.9	80.6	92.8	89.4	83.1	74.7	87.8	86.8
Diseases of circulatory system -----	162.7	173.7	173.7	189.4	174.1	182.0	143.0	156.4
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia -----	76.1	80.9	75.9	77.9	81.8	86.3	67.9	73.4
Other diseases of respiratory system -----	22.5	23.7	21.3	19.4	22.1	24.6	23.4	23.9
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years -----	32.9	28.8	19.7	17.9	32.6	31.1	37.4	28.6
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over -----	9.6	9.8	13.1	9.9	8.6	9.0	9.8	10.9
Other diseases of digestive system -----	51.7	53.9	53.9	47.7	56.0	59.2	44.8	48.0
Bright's disease and nephritis -----	62.0	59.5	61.2	53.6	58.9	55.4	66.6	67.6
Childbirth -----	10.2	9.9	9.8	8.7	10.6	10.1	9.8	10.0
Diseases of early infancy -----	37.4	37.3	33.3	32.8	37.8	33.5	38.1	39.9
Suicide -----	21.7	21.9	19.9	24.1	24.6	24.0	18.0	18.0
Other violence -----	81.2	80.4	108.5	102.3	78.6	81.8	76.6	71.6
All other causes -----	46.0	45.8	58.4	62.5	42.4	44.1	47.4	43.2

*For list of counties included in geographic divisions, see page 26.

†Less than one tenth of 1 per thousand.

TABLE 3.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion

Cause of death	Deaths						
	The State	Northern California		Central California			
		Coast counties	Interior counties	San Francisco	Other bay counties	Coast counties	Interior counties
1913.							
ALL CAUSES	38,599	2,187	2,080	7,002	4,602	2,431	6,267
Typhoid fever	436	21	30	71	49	23	120
Malarial fever	77	2	20	6	5	1	38
Smallpox	15				4		1
Measles	154		10	8	4	8	29
Scarlet fever	85	1	4	16	4		41
Whooping-cough	128	7	6	17	4	8	14
Diphtheria and croup	186	6	9	29	31	5	34
Influenza	220	9	12	11	14	21	51
Plague	2				1	1	
Other epidemic diseases	180	18	18	25	10	10	36
Tuberculosis of lungs	4,536	221	188	685	421	247	699
Tuberculosis of other organs	866	34	22	195	95	64	149
Cancer	2,565	128	98	573	365	164	347
Other general diseases	1,733	89	110	355	211	96	273
Meningitis	405	25	15	56	35	16	63
Other diseases of nervous system	3,315	230	166	484	411	296	496
Diseases of circulatory system	6,281	419	322	1,443	850	468	773
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	2,938	170	154	599	414	165	483
Other diseases of respiratory system	868	52	39	153	108	65	123
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	1,270	37	47	143	152	81	285
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	369	26	30	46	29	33	67
Other diseases of digestive system	1,995	125	105	436	230	108	363
Bright's disease and nephritis	2,392	133	128	423	285	136	349
Childbirth	395	17	25	74	44	23	75
Diseases of early infancy	1,444	62	80	195	189	75	308
Suicide	837	38	47	220	125	38	117
Other violence	3,133	204	259	454	343	156	639
All other causes	1,774	113	136	282	166	123	289
1912.							
ALL CAUSES	36,709	2,155	1,874	6,766	4,470	2,332	6,085
Typhoid fever	454	26	20	60	47	23	143
Malarial fever	101	2	28	12	3	2	41
Smallpox	16			1	1		
Measles	134	6	7	50	11	20	31
Scarlet fever	34	4	2	1	1	2	7
Whooping-cough	193	2	7	25	27	9	37
Diphtheria and croup	158	3	5	31	27	3	28
Influenza	146	5	16	8	6	10	39
Other epidemic diseases	183	20	10	22	13	9	45
Tuberculosis of lungs	4,316	221	166	678	455	210	629
Tuberculosis of other organs	812	40	35	174	84	54	104
Cancer	2,306	117	89	509	329	145	321
Other general diseases	1,621	98	109	335	187	100	262
Meningitis	308	14	14	52	43	13	58
Other diseases of nervous system	2,959	248	112	448	378	231	411
Diseases of circulatory system	6,376	421	342	1,384	845	461	883
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	2,968	168	146	543	413	198	544
Other diseases of respiratory system	872	37	41	174	104	68	137
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	1,056	30	42	192	121	62	237
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	359	18	22	37	39	21	80
Other diseases of digestive system	1,980	104	88	456	244	127	336
Bright's disease and nephritis	2,185	129	87	371	240	141	336
Childbirth	363	13	22	50	48	23	77
Diseases of early infancy	1,369	65	67	236	192	70	219
Suicide	803	45	52	203	108	45	115
Other violence	2,952	203	209	434	338	163	672
All other causes	1,682	116	136	289	166	122	290

per 1,000 Total Deaths, for Minor Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Southern California		Proportion per 1,000 total deaths								
Los Angeles	Other counties	The State	Northern California		Central California				Southern California	
			Coast counties	Interior counties	San Francisco	Other bay counties	Coast counties	Interior counties	Los Angeles	Other counties
9,705	4,325	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
67	55	11.3	9.6	14.4	10.1	10.6	9.5	19.2	6.9	12.7
5		2.0	0.9	9.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	6.1	0.5	
	10	0.4				0.9		0.2		2.3
73	22	4.0		4.8	1.1	0.9	3.3	4.6	7.5	5.1
18	1	2.2	0.5	1.9	2.3	0.9		6.5	1.9	0.2
47	25	3.3	3.2	2.0	2.4	0.9		3.3	2.2	5.8
57	15	4.8	2.7	4.3	4.1	6.7	2.1	5.4	5.9	3.5
71	31	5.7	4.1	5.8	1.6	3.0	8.6	8.1	7.3	7.2
		*				0.2	0.4			
44	19	4.7	8.2	8.7	3.6	2.2	4.1	5.7	4.5	4.4
1,446	629	117.5	101.0	90.4	97.8	91.5	101.6	111.5	149.0	145.4
190	117	22.4	15.5	10.6	27.9	20.6	26.3	23.8	19.6	27.0
647	243	66.4	58.5	47.1	81.8	79.3	67.5	55.4	66.7	56.2
427	172	44.9	40.7	52.9	50.7	45.8	39.5	43.6	44.0	39.8
146	44	10.5	11.4	7.2	8.0	7.6	6.6	10.9	15.0	10.2
808	424	85.9	105.2	79.8	69.1	89.3	121.8	79.1	83.3	98.0
1,472	534	162.7	191.6	154.8	203.1	184.7	192.5	123.3	151.7	123.5
674	279	76.1	77.7	74.0	85.6	89.9	67.9	77.1	69.4	64.5
223	105	22.5	23.8	18.8	21.9	23.5	26.7	19.6	23.0	24.3
301	224	32.9	16.9	22.6	20.4	33.0	33.3	45.5	31.0	51.8
82	56	9.6	11.9	14.4	6.6	6.3	13.6	10.7	8.4	12.9
452	176	51.7	57.2	50.5	62.3	50.0	44.4	57.9	46.6	40.7
688	247	62.0	60.8	61.5	60.8	61.9	55.9	55.7	70.9	57.1
99	38	10.2	7.8	12.0	10.6	9.6	9.5	12.0	10.2	8.8
357	178	37.4	28.4	38.5	27.8	41.1	30.8	49.1	36.8	41.1
176	76	21.7	17.4	22.6	31.4	27.2	15.6	18.7	18.1	17.6
655	420	81.2	93.3	124.5	64.8	75.2	64.2	102.0	67.5	97.1
480	185	46.0	51.7	65.4	40.3	36.1	50.6	46.1	49.5	42.8
8,890	4,137	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
76	59	12.4	12.1	10.7	8.9	10.5	9.8	23.5	8.5	14.3
7	6	2.7	0.9	14.9	1.8	0.7	0.9	6.7	0.8	1.4
13	1	0.4			0.1	0.2			1.5	0.2
4	5	3.6	2.8	3.7	7.4	2.5	8.6	5.1	0.4	1.2
13	4	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0
60	26	5.3	0.9	3.7	3.7	6.1	3.9	6.1	6.7	6.3
40	21	4.3	1.4	2.7	4.6	6.0	1.3	4.6	4.5	5.1
44	18	4.0	2.3	8.5	1.2	1.3	4.3	6.4	4.9	4.3
49	18	5.1	9.3	5.3	3.2	2.9	3.9	7.4	5.5	4.3
1,344	613	117.6	102.5	88.6	100.2	101.8	90.0	103.4	151.2	148.2
233	88	22.1	18.6	18.7	25.7	18.8	23.2	17.1	26.2	21.3
597	208	62.8	54.3	47.5	73.9	73.6	62.2	52.8	67.2	50.3
374	156	44.2	45.5	58.2	49.5	41.8	42.9	43.1	42.1	37.7
67	47	8.4	6.5	7.5	7.7	9.6	5.6	9.5	7.5	11.4
736	395	80.6	115.1	59.8	66.2	84.6	99.0	67.5	82.8	95.5
1,428	609	173.7	195.4	182.5	204.6	189.0	197.7	145.6	160.6	147.2
679	277	80.9	77.9	77.9	80.3	92.4	84.9	89.4	76.4	66.9
209	102	23.7	17.2	21.9	25.7	23.3	29.2	22.5	23.5	24.6
213	159	28.8	13.9	22.4	28.4	27.1	26.6	38.9	24.0	38.4
83	59	9.8	8.3	11.7	5.5	8.7	9.0	13.1	9.3	14.3
427	198	53.9	48.3	47.0	67.4	54.6	54.4	55.2	48.0	47.9
631	250	59.5	59.9	46.4	54.8	60.4	53.7	52.2	71.0	60.4
94	36	9.9	6.0	11.7	7.4	10.7	9.8	12.7	10.6	8.7
336	184	37.3	30.2	35.8	34.9	43.0	30.0	36.0	37.8	44.5
173	62	21.9	20.9	27.7	30.0	24.2	19.3	18.9	19.5	15.0
569	364	80.4	94.2	111.5	64.1	75.6	69.9	110.4	64.0	88.0
391	172	45.8	53.8	72.6	42.7	37.1	52.3	47.7	44.0	41.6

From the proportions per 1,000 total deaths shown for minor geographic divisions it appears that the high proportions for typhoid fever noted for Central California each year and for Northern California in 1913 were practically confined to the interior counties. The proportions for typhoid fever were relatively high each year for the interior counties of both Central and Northern California and for the counties of Southern California other than Los Angeles, as well as for the coast counties of Northern California in 1912 alone. As compared with State averages of 11.3 and 12.4 in 1913 and 1912, respectively, the proportions per 1,000 total deaths were no less than 19.2 and 23.5 for the interior counties of Central California; 14.4 and 10.7 for the interior counties of Northern California; 12.7 and 14.3 for Southern California except Los Angeles, and 12.1 for the coast counties of Northern California in 1912 alone.

The proportions of whooping-cough were above the State averages of 3.3 and 5.3 both years for Los Angeles, 4.8 and 6.7, and for the other counties of Southern California, 5.8 and 6.3, as well as in 1912 alone for the other bay counties and the interior counties of Central California, 6.1 in each case.

The proportion for diphtheria and croup was above the State average of 4.8 in 1913 for the bay counties other than San Francisco, 6.7; for the interior counties of Central California, 5.4; and for Los Angeles, 5.9. The proportion was above the average of 4.3 for 1912 for San Francisco, 4.6; the other bay counties, 6.0; the interior counties of Central California, 4.6; Los Angeles, 4.5; and the other counties of Southern California, 5.1.

The proportion for measles was above the general average of 4.0 in 1913 for the interior counties of Northern California, 4.8; the interior counties of Central California, 4.6; Los Angeles, 7.5; and the other counties of Southern California, 5.1. The proportion was above the average of 3.6 in 1912 for the interior counties of Northern California, 3.7; San Francisco, 7.4; the coast counties of Central California, 8.6; and the interior counties of Central California, 5.1.

The coast counties of Northern California have very high proportions for diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, 105.2 and 115.1 in 1913 and 1912 against State averages of only 85.9 and 80.6. This is accounted for by the fact that many of the deaths reported for this geographic division occurred at the Mendocino and Napa State Hospitals. The proportions for diseases of the nervous system are also quite high for the coast counties of Central California, 121.8 and 99.0, and for the counties south of Tehachapi except Los Angeles, 98.0 and 95.5, the former division including the Agnews State Hospital and the latter the Southern California State Hospital.

The interior counties of Northern California show proportions that are very high indeed, 124.5 and 111.5 against State averages of only 81.2 and 80.4, for miscellaneous deaths from violence, as drowning, railroad injuries, other accidents, etc.

The proportions for diseases of the circulatory system (162.7 and 173.7 for the State in 1913 and 1912) are particularly high for San Francisco (206.1 and 204.6), for the other bay counties (184.7 and 189.0), for the adjoining coast counties of Central California (192.5 and 197.7), and for the coast counties of Northern California (191.6 and 195.4).

The proportions for pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia (76.1 for the State in 1913 and 80.9 in 1912) are especially high for San Francisco (85.6 and 80.3) and the other bay counties (89.9 and 92.4), as well as for the interior counties of Central California (77.1 and 89.4).

The proportions of total deaths at all ages for diarrhea and enteritis among children under 2 years of age, 32.9 in 1913 and 28.8 in 1912 for the State, were notably high for the interior counties of Central California, 45.5 and 38.9, and for Southern California outside Los Angeles, 51.8 and 38.4.

In San Francisco the proportions per 1,000 total deaths for cancer were no less than 81.8 in 1913 and 73.9 in 1912 against State averages of 66.4 and 62.8. Similarly, the proportions for suicide were as great as 31.4 and 30.0 for San Francisco as compared with 21.7 and 21.9 for the State as a whole.

The proportions for tuberculosis of the lungs, 117.5 in 1913 and 117.6 in 1912 for the State, were no less than 149.0 and 151.2 for Los Angeles and as great as 145.4 and 148.2 for the other counties south of Tehachapi. Similarly, against State averages of 22.4 and 22.1 for tuberculosis of other organs, the proportions per 1,000 total deaths were 19.6 in 1913 and 26.2 in 1912 for Los Angeles and 27.0 and 21.3, respectively, for the rest of Southern California.

Urban and Rural Districts.—The table which follows has been prepared to bring out the contrast between mortality conditions in urban and rural districts, figures like those in preceding tables being given here for the metropolitan area, comprising San Francisco and the other bay counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Mateo), as compared with the rural counties of Northern and Central California:

TABLE 4.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths, for Metropolitan Area and Rural Counties of Northern and Central California: 1913 and 1912.

Cause of death	Northern and Central California		Metropolitan area		Rural counties	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
DEATHS.						
ALL CAUSES	24,569	23,682	11,604	11,236	12,965	12,446
Typhoid fever	314	319	120	107	194	212
Malarial fever	72	88	11	15	61	73
Smallpox	5	2	4	2	1	-----
Measles	59	125	12	61	47	64
Scarlet fever	66	17	20	2	45	15
Whooping-cough	56	107	21	52	35	55
Diphtheria and croup	114	97	60	58	54	39
Influenza	118	84	25	14	93	70
Plague	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----
Other epidemic diseases	117	119	35	35	82	84
Tuberculosis of lungs	2,461	2,359	1,106	1,133	1,355	1,226
Tuberculosis of other organs	559	491	290	258	269	233
Cancer	1,675	1,501	938	829	737	672
Other general diseases	1,134	1,091	566	522	568	569
Meningitis	215	194	91	95	124	99
Other diseases of nervous system	2,083	1,828	895	823	1,188	1,002
Diseases of circulatory system	4,275	4,339	2,293	2,229	1,982	2,110
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	1,985	2,012	1,013	956	972	1,056
Other diseases of respiratory system	540	561	261	278	279	283
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	745	684	295	313	450	371
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	231	217	75	76	156	141
Other diseases of digestive system	1,367	1,335	666	700	701	655
Bright's disease and nephritis	1,457	1,304	711	611	746	693
Childbirth	258	233	118	98	140	135
Diseases of early infancy	909	849	384	428	525	421
Suicide	585	568	345	311	240	257
Other violence	2,058	2,019	800	772	1,258	1,247
All other causes	1,109	1,119	448	455	661	664
PROPORTION PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS.						
ALL CAUSES	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever	12.8	13.5	10.3	9.5	15.0	17.0
Malarial fever	2.9	3.7	1.0	1.3	4.7	5.9
Smallpox	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	-----
Measles	2.4	5.3	1.0	5.4	3.6	5.2
Scarlet fever	2.7	0.7	1.7	0.2	3.5	1.2
Whooping-cough	2.3	4.5	1.8	4.6	2.7	4.4
Diphtheria and croup	4.6	4.1	5.2	5.2	4.2	3.1
Influenza	4.8	3.5	2.2	1.2	7.2	5.6
Plague	0.1	-----	0.1	-----	0.1	-----
Other epidemic diseases	4.8	5.0	3.0	3.1	6.3	6.8
Tuberculosis of lungs	100.2	99.6	95.3	100.8	104.5	98.5
Tuberculosis of other organs	22.7	20.7	25.0	23.0	20.8	18.7
Cancer	68.2	63.4	80.8	73.8	56.8	54.0
Other general diseases	45.2	46.1	48.8	46.5	43.8	45.7
Meningitis	8.7	8.2	7.8	8.4	9.6	8.0
Other diseases of nervous system	84.8	77.2	77.1	73.5	91.6	80.5
Diseases of circulatory system	174.0	183.2	197.6	198.4	152.9	169.5
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	80.8	85.0	87.3	85.1	75.0	84.9
Other diseases of respiratory system	22.0	23.7	22.5	24.7	21.5	22.8
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	30.3	28.9	25.4	27.9	34.7	29.8
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	9.4	9.2	6.5	6.8	12.0	11.3
Other diseases of digestive system	55.6	57.2	37.4	62.3	54.1	52.6
Bright's disease and nephritis	59.3	55.1	61.3	54.4	57.5	55.7
Childbirth	10.5	9.8	10.2	8.7	10.8	10.9
Diseases of early infancy	37.0	35.8	33.1	38.1	40.5	33.8
Suicide	23.8	24.0	29.7	27.7	18.5	20.7
Other violence	83.8	85.3	68.9	68.7	97.0	100.0
All other causes	45.1	47.2	38.6	40.5	51.0	53.4

There were not far from the same number of deaths each year in the metropolitan area as in all the other counties north of Tehachapi, the totals being respectively, 11,604 and 12,965 in 1913, and 11,236 and 12,446 in 1912. However, there are marked differences between the whole urban area and the rural districts in the distribution of deaths by main causes.

The proportion per 1,000 total deaths for typhoid fever was only 10.3 in 1913 and 9.5 in 1912 for the metropolitan area as compared with 15.0 and 17.0 for the rural counties. Similarly, the proportions for malarial fever were only 1.0 and 1.3 for the urban territory against 4.7 and 5.9 for the country districts. The proportions for scarlet fever were likewise only 1.7 and 0.2 for the urban territory as compared with 3.5 and 1.2 for the rural sections.

The proportions for whooping-cough were 1.8 and 4.6 for the metropolitan area against 2.7 and 4.4 for the rural counties, and the proportions for measles were 1.0 and 5.4 for the former against 3.6 and 5.2 for the latter. The proportions for both whooping-cough and measles were much less for the metropolitan area than for the rural counties in 1913, though about the same for each population group in 1912.

However, the proportion for diphtheria and croup was greater in both 1913 and 1912 for the urban territory, 5.2 each year, than for the rural territory, 4.2 and 3.1.

The proportion of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system (heart disease, etc.) is very much higher for the urban territory than for the country districts, the proportions per 1,000 total deaths for the former in 1913 and 1912 being as great as 197.6 and 198.4 against only 152.9 and 169.5 for the latter. The proportions for Bright's disease and nephritis, which often occur with heart disease, were also generally higher for the metropolitan area (61.3 and 54.4) than for the rural counties (57.5 and 55.7).

Other important cases in which the proportions per 1,000 total deaths were higher in both 1913 and 1912 for the urban territory than for the country districts are as follows: Cancer, 80.8 and 73.8 against 56.8 and 54.0; pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, 87.3 and 85.1 against 75.0 and 84.9; diseases of the digestive system other than diarrhea and enteritis, 57.4 and 62.3 against 54.1 and 52.6; and suicide, 29.7 and 27.7 against 18.5 and 20.7.

On the other hand, the proportions were higher in both 1913 and 1912 for the rural counties than for the metropolitan area in the following notable instances: Diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, 91.6 and 80.5 as compared with 77.1 and 73.5; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 34.7 and 29.8 as compared with 25.4 and 27.9; violence other than suicide (*i. e.*, sundry accidents), 97.0 and 100.0 as compared with 68.9 and 68.7; and miscellaneous causes (including "old age"), 51.0 and 53.4 as compared with 38.6 and 40.5.

In short, there are relatively more deaths in the metropolitan area than in the rural counties north of Tehachapi from heart disease, Bright's disease, cancer, pneumonia, digestive ailments (except diarrhea), and suicide, as well as from diphtheria and croup. However, there is a relatively greater mortality in country districts than in

the urban territory from diseases of the nervous system, infantile diarrhea, accidental violence, and "old age," as well as from typhoid fever, malarial fever, and scarlet fever, besides (generally) whooping-cough and measles.

Cities and Rest of State.—A further contrast between mortality conditions in city and country districts is available for 1913 and 1912 by comparing deaths in chartered cities as a class with deaths in all the rest of the State. There were thirty-two freeholders' charter cities in 1913 and thirty-one in 1912, the additional city being San Rafael. Table 5 on the following page shows for 1913 and 1912 the number of deaths from certain principal causes, as well as the proportion from each cause per 1,000 total deaths, for chartered cities as a class and for the rest of the State as a whole.

TABLE 5.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths, for Freeholders' Charter Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

Cause of death	California		Freeholders' charter cities		Rest of state	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
DEATHS.						
ALL CAUSES	38,599	36,709	23,519	22,322	15,080	14,387
Typhoid fever	436	454	262	242	174	212
Malarial fever	77	101	24	30	53	71
Smallpox	15	16	5	14	10	2
Measles	154	134	78	88	76	46
Scarlet fever	85	34	39	13	46	21
Whooping-cough	128	192	71	117	57	76
Diphtheria and croup	183	158	128	98	58	60
Influenza	220	146	103	61	117	85
Plague	2				2	
Other epidemic diseases.....	180	183	103	93	74	93
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	4,536	4,316	2,663	2,554	1,873	1,762
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	896	812	575	544	291	268
Cancer	2,563	2,303	1,772	1,590	793	716
Other general diseases.....	1,733	1,621	1,114	1,008	619	613
Meningitis	405	308	239	192	136	116
Other diseases of nervous system.....	3,315	2,959	1,953	1,715	1,359	1,244
Diseases of circulatory system.....	6,281	6,376	4,051	4,000	2,200	2,376
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.....	2,938	2,938	1,832	1,819	1,106	1,149
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	808	872	488	539	350	333
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years.....	1,270	1,056	670	588	600	478
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over.....	369	359	191	199	178	160
Other diseases of digestive system.....	1,995	1,980	1,307	1,332	688	648
Bright's disease and nephritis.....	2,392	2,185	1,510	1,329	882	856
Childbirth	395	363	253	228	142	135
Diseases of early infancy.....	1,444	1,339	853	858	588	511
Suicide	837	803	543	543	280	260
Other violence	3,133	2,952	1,598	1,537	1,535	1,415
All other causes.....	1,774	1,682	1,020	991	754	691
PROPORTION PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS.						
ALL CAUSES	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever	11.3	12.4	11.1	10.8	11.5	14.7
Malarial fever	2.0	2.7	1.0	1.4	3.5	4.9
Smallpox	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1
Measles	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.9	5.0	3.2
Scarlet fever	2.2	0.9	1.7	0.6	3.1	1.5
Whooping-cough	3.3	5.3	3.0	5.2	3.8	5.3
Diphtheria and croup.....	4.8	4.3	5.4	4.4	3.8	4.2
Influenza	5.7	4.0	4.4	2.7	7.8	5.9
Plague	*				0.1	
Other epidemic diseases.....	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.9	6.5
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	117.5	117.6	113.2	114.4	124.2	122.5
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	22.4	22.1	24.5	24.4	19.3	18.6
Cancer	66.4	62.8	75.3	71.2	52.6	49.8
Other general diseases.....	44.9	44.2	47.4	45.2	41.1	42.6
Meningitis	10.5	8.4	11.4	8.6	9.0	8.1
Other diseases of nervous system.....	85.0	80.6	83.2	76.8	90.1	83.5
Diseases of circulatory system.....	162.7	173.7	173.5	179.2	145.9	165.1
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.....	76.1	80.9	77.9	81.5	73.3	79.9
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	22.5	23.7	20.8	24.2	25.2	23.1
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years.....	32.9	28.8	28.5	26.4	39.8	32.5
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over.....	9.6	9.8	8.1	8.9	11.8	11.1
Other diseases of digestive system.....	51.7	53.9	55.6	59.7	45.6	45.0
Bright's disease and nephritis.....	62.0	59.5	64.2	59.5	58.5	59.5
Childbirth	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.2	9.4	9.4
Diseases of early infancy.....	37.4	37.3	36.4	38.4	39.0	35.5
Suicide	21.7	21.9	23.3	24.3	19.2	18.1
Other violence	81.2	80.4	67.9	68.9	101.8	98.4
All other causes.....	46.0	45.8	43.4	41.4	50.0	48.0

*Less than one tenth of 1 per thousand.

Of the 38,599 deaths in California in 1913, altogether 23,519, or 60.9 per cent, occurred in the thirty-two freeholders' charter cities and 15,080, or 39.1 per cent, occurred in all the rest of the State. Of the 36,709 deaths in 1912, the number within the thirty-one chartered cities was 22,322, or 60.8 per cent, and the number outside these cities was 14,387, or 39.2 per cent. Each year about three fifths of the deaths in California occurred within chartered cities and about two fifths outside them.

The proportion per 1,000 total deaths for typhoid fever was only 11.1 in 1913 and 10.8 in 1912 for chartered cities as a class against 11.5 and 14.7, respectively, for all the rest of the State as a whole. The proportions were also less for chartered cities than for the rest of California for malarial fever, 1.0 and 1.4 against 3.5 and 4.9; for scarlet fever, 1.7 and 0.6 against 3.1 and 1.5; for whooping-cough, 3.0 and 5.2 against 3.8 and 5.3; and (generally) for measles, 3.3 and 3.9 against 5.0 and 3.2.

Relatively more deaths occur within cities than outside them, however, from diseases of the circulatory system (heart disease, etc.). The proportions per 1,000 total deaths in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were 173.5 and 179.2 for chartered cities as compared with 145.9 and 165.1 for the rest of the State. For Bright's disease and nephritis, often reported with heart disease, the proportions were likewise generally higher within chartered cities, 64.2 and 59.5, than outside them, 58.4 and 59.5.

The proportions per 1,000 total deaths were also higher in 1913 as well as 1912 for chartered cities than for the rest of California in the following important cases: Cancer, 75.3 and 71.2 against 52.6 and 49.8; pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, 77.9 and 81.5 against 73.3 and 79.9; diseases of the digestive system other than diarrhea and enteritis, 55.6 and 59.7 against 45.6 and 45.0; suicide, 23.3 and 24.3 against 19.2 and 18.1; and diphtheria and croup, 5.4 and 4.4 against 3.8 and 4.2.

On the other hand, the proportions were higher in both 1913 and 1912 outside cities than within them in certain notable instances, as follows: Diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, 90.1 and 86.5 as compared with 83.2 and 76.8; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 39.8 and 32.5 as compared with 28.5 and 26.4; violence other than suicide (*i. e.*, various accidental injuries), 101.8 and 98.4 as compared with 67.9 and 68.9; and miscellaneous causes (including "old age"), 50.0 and 48.0 as compared with 43.4 and 44.4.

In other words, there are relatively more deaths within chartered cities than outside them from heart disease, Bright's disease, cancer, pneumonia, digestive ailments (except diarrhea), and suicide, besides diphtheria and croup among epidemic diseases. Mortality is relatively greater outside cities than within them, however, from diseases of the nervous system (except meningitis), diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), accidental injuries, and "old age," as well as from typhoid fever, malarial fever, scarlet fever, and whooping cough, besides (generally) measles of the epidemic diseases.

Individual Counties.—Preceding figures for deaths in main and minor geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912 are supplemented by extended tables giving similar figures for the fifty-eight counties in both years. The counties are arranged in geographic order, by minor geographic

divisions, but for the sake of ready reference the counties in each group are listed alphabetically. The grouping of the counties according to geographic location facilitates the analysis of mortality conditions in any minor geographic division by immediate reference to the counties included in the group.

These tables, because of their length, are placed with other general tables toward the end of the section on deaths, but for convenience in reference the titles are given here as follows:

TABLE 29.—Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for counties arranged geographically: 1913.

TABLE 30.—Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for counties arranged geographically: 1912.

Individual Cities.—Corresponding figures for individual chartered cities appear in Tables 31 and 32, *post*. In these tables the cities are arranged in rough geographic order to facilitate comparisons between neighboring cities or between cities in the same portion of the State.

The tables for individual chartered cities in 1913 and 1912, like similar tables for counties, appear with other general tables toward the close of the section on deaths. However, the titles of these city tables are here given as follows:

TABLE 31.—Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for freeholders' charter cities arranged geographically: 1913.

TABLE 32.—Deaths from certain principal causes, with proportion per 1,000 total deaths, for freeholders' charter cities arranged geographically: 1912.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CALIFORNIA.

The State.—Tuberculosis is the leading single cause of death in California, being the cause of about one seventh of all deaths. Of 38,599 deaths reported to the State Bureau of Vital Statistics for 1913, altogether 5,402 were from tuberculosis, and of 36,709 deaths reported for 1912, some 5,128 were also from the "great white plague," the per cent being 14.0 each year against the average of 14.6 for the five years last past.

For comparison it may be noted that in 1913 and 1912, respectively, the totals for all diseases of the circulatory system (heart disease, etc.) were 6,281 and 6,376; for diseases of the respiratory system (pneumonia, etc.) were only 3,806 and 3,840; for diseases of the nervous system were only 3,720 and 3,267; and for diseases of the digestive system were only 3,634 and 3,395.

From tuberculosis of the lungs there were 4,536 deaths in 1913 as compared with 4,316 in 1912, while from tuberculosis of other organs there were 866 deaths in 1913 against 812 in 1912. The distribution

of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs and other organs was as follows for California in 1913 and 1912, respectively:

	1913	1912
Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)-----	5,402	5,128
Tuberculosis of the lungs-----	4,536	4,316
Tuberculosis of other organs-----	866	812
Acute miliary tuberculosis-----	108	130
Tuberculous meningitis-----	323	291
Abdominal tuberculosis-----	234	222
Pott's disease-----	49	42
White swellings-----	21	11
Tuberculosis of other organs-----	70	64
Disseminated tuberculosis-----	61	52

The proportion per 1,000 total deaths in 1913 was 117.5 for tuberculosis of the lungs and 22.4 for tuberculosis of other organs, or 139.9 for all forms of this disease. Of each 1,000 deaths in California in 1912, there were 117.6 from tuberculosis of the lungs and 22.1 from tuberculosis of other organs, or 139.7 from tuberculosis of all forms. For 1909 to 1913, moreover, the annual average proportion per 1,000 total deaths was 124.5 for pulmonary tuberculosis and 21.7 for other forms, or altogether 146.2 for all forms.

For an estimated State population of 2,671,491 in 1913 the death rate per 100,000 population is 169.8 for tuberculosis of the lungs and 32.4 for tuberculosis of other organs, or altogether 202.2 for all forms of this disease. Similarly, for an estimated population of 2,579,874 in 1912 the death rate per 100,000 is 167.3 for pulmonary tuberculosis and 31.5 for other forms, or 198.8 for all kinds. In short, the tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population was no less than 202.2 in 1913 and 198.8 in 1912, the annual average being as great as 202.4 for the five year period, 1909 to 1913.

The general death rate per 1,000 population was 14.4 for California in 1913 and 14.2 in 1912, the rates being swollen greatly by deaths from tuberculosis. It will be shown that many deaths from tuberculosis in California occur among persons of short residence in the State, who evidently came here when too far gone with the disease to be cured. It is also quite likely that many other cases arising here are directly due to this imported infection.

Geographic Divisions.—Southern California is an especially popular resort for consumptives, and here nearly one fifth of all deaths are due to tuberculosis. The table which appears below shows the number and per cent of deaths from tuberculosis for the several geographic divisions of the State in both 1913 and 1912, together with the annual average per cents for 1909 to 1913 as additional data.

TABLE 6.—Number and Per Cent of Deaths from Tuberculosis, for Geographic Divisions:* 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Deaths		Tuberculosis				Annual average per cent: 1909 to 1913
	1913	1912	Number		Per cent		
			1913	1912	1913	1912	
THE STATE -----	38,599	36,709	5,402	5,128	14.0	14.0	14.6
<i>Northern California</i> -----	4,267	4,029	465	462	10.9	11.5	11.3
Coast counties -----	2,187	2,155	255	261	11.7	12.1	11.9
Interior counties -----	2,080	1,874	210	201	10.1	10.7	10.7
<i>Central California</i> -----	20,302	19,653	2,555	2,388	12.6	12.2	13.0
San Francisco -----	7,002	6,766	880	852	12.6	12.6	13.0
Other bay counties -----	4,602	4,470	516	539	11.2	12.1	12.2
Coast counties -----	2,431	2,332	311	264	12.8	11.3	13.5
Interior counties -----	6,267	6,085	848	738	13.5	12.0	13.3
<i>Southern California</i> -----	14,030	13,027	2,382	2,278	17.0	17.5	18.6
Los Angeles -----	9,705	8,800	1,636	1,577	16.9	17.7	18.6
Other counties -----	4,325	4,137	746	701	17.2	16.9	18.5
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	24,569	23,682	3,020	2,850	12.3	12.0	12.6
Coast counties -----	16,222	15,723	1,962	1,916	12.1	12.2	12.7
Interior counties -----	8,347	7,959	1,058	934	12.7	11.7	12.6
Metropolitan area -----	11,604	11,236	1,396	1,391	12.0	12.4	12.6
Rural counties -----	12,965	12,446	1,624	1,459	12.5	11.7	12.7

*For list of counties included in geographic divisions, see page 26.

Table 6 shows that for Southern California the per cent of total deaths from tuberculosis was 17.0 in 1913 and 17.5 in 1910 against the annual average of 18.6 for 1909 to 1913. Thus nearly one fifth of all deaths are due to tuberculosis in Los Angeles and the other counties south of Tehachapi, the annual average per cent for the five years last past being practically the same (18.6 against 18.5) for Los Angeles alone as for all the rest of Southern California.

North of Tehachapi, however, only about one eighth of all deaths are from tuberculosis, the per cents for Northern and Central California together being 12.3 in 1913 and 12.0 in 1912 against the average of 12.6 for 1909 to 1913. The annual average per cent in the five year period just ended was 13.0 for Central California and only 11.3 for Northern California, the prevalence of tuberculosis decreasing toward the north. The per cent was below the State figure for both 1913 and 1912, as well as below the average for all California in 1909 to 1913, for every main and minor geographic division north of Tehachapi, the interior counties of Northern California showing the minimum per cents, 10.1 in 1913 and 10.7 in 1912, as well as the lowest average, 10.7, for the five years last past.

The per cent of deaths from tuberculosis is virtually the same for the metropolitan area as for the rural counties north of Tehachapi, the annual average in 1909 to 1913 being 12.6 for the former against 12.7 for the latter. Within the metropolitan area, however, the annual average per cent is somewhat greater for San Francisco, 13.0, than for the other bay counties, 12.2.

Cities.—The following table gives the number and per cent of deaths from tuberculosis in 1913 and 1912, and in addition the annual average

per cents for 1909 to 1913, for chartered cities in contrast with the rest of the State, as well as for the individual cities:

TABLE 7.—Number and Per Cent of Deaths from Tuberculosis, for Individual Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

City	Deaths		Tuberculosis				Annual average per cent: 1909 to 1913
	1913	1912	Number		Per cent		
			1913	1912	1913	1912	
CALIFORNIA	38,599	36,709	5,402	5,128	14.0	14.0	14.6
Freeholders' charter cities.....	23,519	22,322	3,238	3,098	13.8	13.9	14.5
<i>Northern California</i>							
Eureka	256	217	25	32	9.8	14.7	12.3
Napa	117	92	17	13	14.5	14.1	12.0
Petaluma	85	90	6	10	7.1	11.1	\$7.9
Santa Rosa	146	140	13	12	8.9	8.6	12.2
Grass Valley	71	62	8	11	11.3	17.7	14.9
<i>Central California</i>							
San Francisco	7,002	6,766	880	852	12.6	12.6	13.0
Alameda	290	325	32	25	11.0	7.7	9.9
Berkeley	456	439	37	42	8.1	9.6	9.3
Oakland	2,197	2,139	228	232	10.4	10.8	11.2
Richmond	159	135	11	11	6.9	8.1	8.2
San Rafael	92	.....	13	.....	14.1	.....	*14.1
Monterey	67	66	9	9	13.4	13.6	\$14.6
Salinas	74	57	7	4	9.5	7.0	10.1
San Luis Obispo.....	101	108	16	17	15.8	15.7	†15.8
Palo Alto	31	43	2	2	6.5	4.7	10.0
San Jose	452	472	59	61	13.1	12.9	14.2
Santa Cruz	174	182	25	10	14.4	5.5	10.7
Watsonville	90	93	13	12	14.4	12.9	14.5
Fresno	420	383	43	34	10.2	8.9	11.3
Sacramento	1,108	1,032	164	130	14.8	12.6	13.5
Stockton	460	586	75	95	16.3	16.2	16.9
Vallejo	170	138	14	14	8.2	10.3	10.5
Modesto	165	127	16	13	9.7	10.2	†10.0
<i>Southern California</i>							
Los Angeles	6,198	5,665	1,061	979	17.1	17.3	18.1
Long Beach	482	324	29	29	6.0	9.0	8.8
Pasadena	470	534	65	105	13.8	19.7	20.4
Pomona	155	152	21	19	13.5	12.5	§12.8
Santa Monica	176	168	14	11	8.0	6.5	9.4
Riverside	231	270	42	53	18.2	19.6	21.1
San Bernardino	323	298	91	64	28.2	21.5	26.7
San Diego	1,073	987	174	158	16.2	16.0	16.3
Santa Barbara	228	234	28	39	12.3	16.7	14.6
Rest of State.....	15,080	14,387	2,164	2,030	14.4	14.1	14.9

*Per cent for single year, 1913. †Average for two years, 1912 and 1913. §Average for three years, 1911 to 1913.

In the thirty-two freeholders' charter cities in 1913 the deaths from tuberculosis numbered 3,238, or 13.8 per cent, and in the thirty-one chartered cities in 1912 the deaths from this disease totaled 3,098, or 13.9 per cent. In the State outside cities the deaths from tuberculosis were 2,164, or 14.4 per cent of all, in 1913 and 2,030, or 14.1 per cent, in 1912.

For chartered cities as a class the per cent of deaths from tuberculosis was slightly less in 1913 than in 1912, 13.8 against 13.9, while for the State outside these cities the per cent was slightly greater in 1913 than in 1912, 14.4 as compared with 14.1. Moreover, the annual average per cent of deaths from tuberculosis in 1909 to 1913 was slightly less for chartered cities, 14.5, than for all the rest of the State, 14.9.

From the annual average per cents for 1909 to 1913 it appears that the mortality from tuberculosis was relatively greatest in the following cities: San Bernardino, 26.7; Riverside, 21.1; Pasadena, 20.4; Los Angeles, 18.1; Stockton, 16.9; and San Diego, 16.3. On the other hand, the annual average per cent of deaths from tuberculosis in the five year period was only 8.2 for Richmond, 8.8 for Long Beach, 9.3 for Berkeley, 9.4 for Santa Monica, 9.9 for Alameda, 10.0 for Palo Alto, 10.1 for Salinas, 10.5 for Vallejo, 10.7 for Santa Cruz, 11.2 for Oakland, and 11.3 for Fresno.

Length of Residence (Geographic Divisions).—The heavy mortality from tuberculosis in California is due largely to the immigration of people so badly afflicted with this disease that they can not recover, even under the most favorable climatic conditions, though they may lengthen their lives somewhat by coming to this land of sunshine. For it appears that many who died of tuberculosis in California had been residents of the Golden State for only a short time. This is shown for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912 in the following table, giving numbers and per cents by length of residence:

TABLE 8.—Deaths from Tuberculosis Classified by Length of Residence in California, with Per Cents, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Total	Length of residence					Per cent				
		Under 1 year	1 to 9 years	10 years and over	Life	Unknown	Under 1 year	1 to 9 years	10 years and over	Life	Unknown
1913.											
THE STATE.....	5,402	540	1,458	1,385	1,515	504	10.0	27.0	25.6	28.1	9.3
<i>Northern California</i>	465	15	66	170	173	41	3.2	14.2	36.6	37.2	8.8
Coast counties.....	255	2	43	90	103	17	0.8	16.8	35.3	40.4	6.7
Interior counties.....	210	13	23	80	70	24	6.2	11.0	38.1	33.3	11.4
<i>Central California</i>	2,555	100	441	704	1,005	305	3.9	17.3	27.6	39.3	11.9
San Francisco.....	880	32	150	261	349	88	3.6	17.0	29.7	39.7	10.0
Other bay counties.....	516	22	90	152	220	32	4.3	17.4	29.5	42.6	6.2
Coast counties.....	311	8	38	92	143	30	2.6	12.2	29.6	46.0	9.6
Interior counties.....	848	38	163	199	293	155	4.5	19.2	23.5	34.5	18.3
<i>Southern California</i>	2,382	425	951	511	337	158	17.8	39.9	21.5	14.2	6.6
Los Angeles.....	1,636	277	677	363	226	93	16.9	41.4	22.2	13.8	5.7
Other counties.....	746	148	274	148	111	65	19.9	36.7	19.8	14.9	8.7
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	3,020	115	507	874	1,178	346	3.8	16.8	28.9	39.0	11.5
Coast counties.....	1,962	64	321	595	815	167	3.3	16.4	30.3	41.5	8.5
Interior counties.....	1,058	51	186	279	363	179	4.8	17.6	26.4	34.3	16.9
Metropolitan area.....	1,393	54	240	413	509	120	3.9	17.2	29.6	40.7	8.6
Rural counties.....	1,624	61	267	461	609	226	3.8	16.4	28.4	37.5	13.9
1912.											
THE STATE.....	5,128	501	1,383	1,317	1,429	548	9.8	26.0	25.7	27.8	10.7
<i>Northern California</i>	462	19	66	161	180	36	4.1	14.3	34.8	39.0	7.8
Coast counties.....	261	6	41	78	111	25	2.3	15.7	29.9	42.5	9.6
Interior counties.....	201	13	25	83	69	11	6.5	12.4	41.3	34.3	5.5
<i>Central California</i>	2,388	99	375	687	923	304	4.1	15.7	23.8	38.7	12.7
San Francisco.....	852	34	104	246	344	124	4.0	12.2	28.9	40.4	14.5
Other bay counties.....	539	20	90	164	227	38	3.7	16.7	30.4	42.1	7.1
Coast counties.....	264	5	37	65	133	23	1.9	14.0	25.0	50.4	8.7
Interior counties.....	733	40	144	211	219	119	5.5	19.6	28.8	29.9	16.2
<i>Southern California</i>	2,278	383	892	469	326	208	16.8	39.2	20.6	14.3	9.1
Los Angeles.....	1,577	270	641	320	198	148	17.1	40.6	20.3	12.6	9.4
Other counties.....	701	113	251	149	128	60	16.1	35.8	21.2	18.3	8.6
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	2,850	118	441	848	1,103	340	4.1	15.5	29.8	38.7	11.9
Coast counties.....	1,916	65	272	554	815	210	3.4	14.2	28.9	42.5	11.0
Interior counties.....	934	53	169	294	288	130	5.7	18.1	31.5	30.8	13.9
Metropolitan area.....	1,391	54	194	410	571	162	3.9	13.9	29.5	41.1	11.6
Rural counties.....	1,459	64	247	438	532	178	4.4	16.9	30.0	36.5	12.2

Analysis of the per cents in Table 8, for 1913 and 1912, is facilitated by the annual averages for 1909 to 1913 presented in the following tabular statement for selected geographic divisions:

Geographic division.	Annual average per cent of deaths from tuberculosis: 1909 to 1913				
	Under 1 year	1 to 9 years	10 years and over	Life	Unknown
THE STATE.....	9.2	25.0	24.9	29.0	11.9
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	3.5	14.6	28.4	38.8	14.7
Metropolitan area	3.1	13.0	26.7	41.5	15.7
San Francisco	3.0	10.7	24.9	40.7	20.7
Other bay counties.....	3.3	16.7	29.5	42.8	7.7
Rural counties	4.0	15.9	30.0	36.4	13.7
<i>Southern California</i>	16.8	39.0	20.2	15.8	8.2
Los Angeles	17.1	40.0	20.3	14.2	8.4
Other counties	16.4	37.0	19.8	19.2	7.6

It appears from Table 8 and the tabular statement presented herewith that the per cent of tuberculosis victims in California who were natives of the State, having been here for life, was only 28.1 in 1913 and 27.8 in 1912, against the average of 29.0 for 1909 to 1913. The per cents for those born elsewhere who were residents of 10 years' standing were 25.6 and 25.7 in 1913 and 1912 against the average of 24.9, while the per cents for those who had lived in California only from 1 to 9 years were 27.0 and 26.0 against the average of 25.0. The per cent of all deaths from tuberculosis occurring among persons who had been in the State less than a year was 10.0 in 1913 and 9.8 in 1912, as compared with the average of 9.2 for 1909 to 1913. The length of residence was unknown for 9.3 per cent of the tuberculosis victims in 1913 and for 10.7 per cent in 1912, against the annual average of 11.9 for the five year period.

Reference to the annual average per cents for 1909 to 1913 in the preceding tabular statement shows that the per cent of tuberculosis victims who were natives of the State was no less than 38.8 for Northern and Central California against merely 15.8 for the territory south of Tehachapi. The average per cent of tuberculosis victims born in the State was 41.5 for the metropolitan area as compared with 36.4 for the rural counties north of Tehachapi, but was only 40.7 for the metropolis proper against 42.8 for the suburban counties.

The average per cent of deaths from tuberculosis among residents of 10 years' standing was 28.4 for the territory north of Tehachapi against only 20.2 for that to the south. The average per cent was 26.7 for the metropolitan area against 30.0 for the rural counties of Northern and Central California, and was 24.9 for San Francisco against 29.5 for the other bay counties.

In 1909 to 1913, by the annual averages, altogether 34.2 of the deaths from tuberculosis in California as a whole occurred among residents of less than 10 years' standing, 25.0 per cent having lived here from 1 to 9 years and 9.2 per cent under 1 year.

The average per cent for residents of less than 10 years' standing is above the State figure, 34.2, only for Southern California, 55.8, the per cent being 57.1 for Los Angeles and 53.4 for the other counties south of Tehachapi. On the other hand, the corresponding average per cent was only 18.1 for the territory north of Tehachapi, being only 16.1 for the metropolitan area against 19.9 for the rural counties and merely 13.7 for San Francisco against 20.0 for the suburban counties.

It seems, therefore, that in Southern California, where nearly one fifth of all deaths are from tuberculosis, considerably more than half of these deaths occurred among persons who had been in the State less than 10 years when they died. In fact, about one sixth of all tuberculosis victims south of Tehachapi had resided in California less than a year, the annual average per cent in 1909 to 1913 being 17.1 for Los Angeles and 16.4 for the other counties, or 16.8 for Southern California as a whole.

Length of Residence (Cities).—The preceding figures on length of residence for geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912 are supplemented by those in the following table for the several chartered cities in contrast with the rest of the State, the cities being arranged according to geographic location. The absolute figures are shown for each of the thirty-two chartered cities in 1913 and the thirty-one in 1912, but the per cents have been calculated only for those cities reporting at least 25 deaths from tuberculosis in either year, respectively.

TABLE 9.—Deaths from Tuberculosis Classified by Length of Residence in California, with Per Cents, for Individual Cities and Rest of State: 1913 and 1912.

City	Total	Length of residence					Per cent				
		Under 1 year	1 to 9 years	10 years and over	Life	Unknown	Under 1 year	1 to 9 years	10 years and over	Life	Unknown
1913.											
CALIFORNIA.....	5,402	540	1,458	1,385	1,515	504	10.0	27.0	25.6	28.1	9.3
32 Freeholders' charter cities	3,238	334	904	861	884	255	10.3	27.9	26.6	27.3	7.9
<i>Northern California</i>											
Eureka	25	1	4	12	6	2	4.0	16.0	48.0	24.0	8.0
Napa	17		1	7	8	1	*	*	*	*	*
Petaluma	6			2	4		*	*	*	*	*
Santa Rosa	13		2	4	7		*	*	*	*	*
Grass Valley	8		1	3	4		*	*	*	*	*
<i>Central California</i>											
San Francisco	880	32	150	261	349	88	3.6	17.0	29.7	39.7	10.0
Alameda	32	1	6	11	13	1	3.1	18.8	34.4	40.6	3.1
Berkeley	37	6	7	10	14		16.2	18.9	27.0	37.9	
Oakland	228	6	46	68	96	12	2.6	20.2	29.8	42.1	5.3
Richmond	11	1		4	6		*	*	*	*	*
San Rafael	13			7	6		*	*	*	*	*
Monterey	9			5	4		*	*	*	*	*
Salinas	7			3	4		*	*	*	*	*
San Luis Obispo	16		2	5	9		*	*	*	*	*
Palo Alto	2			1		1	*	*	*	*	*
San Jose	59	1	8	19	30	1	1.7	13.6	32.2	50.8	1.7
Santa Cruz	25	3	1	8	10	3	12.0	4.0	32.0	40.0	12.0
Watsonville	13	1	3		8	1	*	*	*	*	*
Fresno	43	4	7	11	16	5	9.3	16.3	25.6	37.2	11.6
Sacramento	164	5	21	28	52	58	3.0	12.8	17.1	31.7	35.4
Stockton	75	1	11	27	31	5	1.3	14.7	36.0	41.3	6.7
Vallejo	14	1	1	1	11		*	*	*	*	*
Modesto	16		8	3	3	2	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Southern California</i>											
Los Angeles	1,061	171	452	252	184	52	16.1	42.6	28.8	12.6	4.9
Long Beach	29	6	15	5	2	1	20.7	51.7	17.2	6.9	3.5
Pasadena	65	14	24	19	8		21.6	36.9	29.2	12.3	
Pomona	21	2	9	6	4		*	*	*	*	*
Santa Monica	14	3	3	5	3		*	*	*	*	*
Riverside	42	13	11	10	6	2	30.9	26.2	23.8	14.3	4.8
San Bernardino	91	16	34	16	9	16	17.6	37.3	17.6	9.9	17.6
San Diego	174	44	69	41	17	3	25.3	39.6	23.6	9.8	1.7
Santa Barbara	28	2	8	7	10	1	7.1	28.6	25.0	35.7	3.6
Rest of State.....	2,164	206	554	524	681	249	9.5	25.6	24.2	29.2	11.5
1912.											
CALIFORNIA.....	5,128	501	1,333	1,317	1,429	548	9.8	26.0	25.7	27.8	10.7
31 Freeholders' charter cities	3,098	318	823	790	837	330	10.3	26.6	25.5	27.0	10.6
<i>Northern California</i>											
Eureka	32	1	5	8	14	4	3.1	15.6	25.0	43.8	12.5
Napa	13	2	1	3	6	1	*	*	*	*	*
Petaluma	10		2	2	6		*	*	*	*	*
Santa Rosa	12		4	3	4	1	*	*	*	*	*
Grass Valley	11		2	7	1	1	*	*	*	*	*

TABLE 9—Continued.

City	Total	Length of residence					Per cent				
		Under 1 year	1 to 9 years	10 years and over	Life	Unknown	Under 1 year	1 to 9 years	10 years and over	Life	Unknown
<i>Central California</i>											
San Francisco	852	34	104	246	344	124	4.0	12.2	28.9	40.4	14.5
Alameda	25	2	2	8	13		8.0	8.0	32.0	52.0	
Berkeley	42	1	6	12	23		2.4	14.3	28.6	54.7	
Oakland	222	11	46	72	87	16	4.8	19.8	31.0	37.5	6.9
Richmond	11		2	2	6	1	*	*	*	*	*
Monterey	9				9		*	*	*	*	*
Salinas	4			1	3		*	*	*	*	*
San Luis Obispo	17		2	6	9		*	*	*	*	*
Palo Alto	2			2			*	*	*	*	*
San Jose	61	4	8	19	28	2	6.6	13.1	31.1	45.9	3.3
Santa Cruz	10				7	1	*	*	*	*	*
Watsonville	12		2	3	7		*	*	*	*	*
Fresno	34	2	10	11	10	1	5.9	29.4	32.4	29.4	2.0
Sacramento	130	10	16	25	40	39	7.7	12.3	19.2	30.8	30.0
Stockton	95	2	20	38	27	8	2.1	21.1	40.0	28.4	8.4
Vallejo	14		2	5	7		*	*	*	*	*
Modesto	13	1	2	5	4	1	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Southern California</i>											
Los Angeles	979	157	403	207	113	99	16.0	41.2	21.2	11.5	10.1
Long Beach	29	11	10	3	5		37.9	34.5	10.4	17.2	
Pasadena	105	19	49	29	8		18.1	46.7	27.6	7.6	
Pomona	19	4	7	5	1	2	*	*	*	*	*
Santa Monica	11	4	5	1		1	*	*	*	*	*
Riverside	53	5	23	12	12	1	9.4	43.4	22.7	22.6	1.9
San Bernardino	64	7	28	9	5	15	10.9	43.8	14.1	7.8	23.4
San Diego	158	40	52	42	16	8	25.3	32.9	26.6	10.1	5.1
Santa Barbara	39	1	8	4	22	4	2.6	20.5	10.3	56.4	10.2
Rest of State	2,030	183	510	527	592	218	9.0	25.1	26.0	29.2	10.7

*Per cents not shown for totals less than 25.

As before, analysis of the per cents in this table, for 1913 and 1912, is aided by the annual averages for 1909 to 1913 presented herewith for chartered cities in contrast with the rest of the State as well as for selected individual cities, *i. e.*, all having at least 25 deaths from tuberculosis in each of the five years last past.

City	Annual average per cent of deaths from tuberculosis: 1909 to 1913				
	Under 1 year	1 to 9 years	10 years and over	Life	Unknown
CALIFORNIA	9.2	25.0	24.9	29.0	11.9
Freeholders' charter cities	9.4	26.1	24.9	28.1	11.5
Rest of State	8.9	23.3	24.9	30.3	12.6
Selected cities:					
<i>Northern and Central California.</i>					
San Francisco	3.0	10.7	24.9	40.7	20.7
Alameda	2.2	15.8	34.6	45.5	1.9
Berkeley	5.5	20.5	24.6	48.3	1.1
Oakland	3.1	18.0	30.0	41.1	7.8
San Jose	4.3	15.2	23.3	48.6	2.6
Fresno	8.2	23.2	28.8	31.1	8.7
Sacramento	3.9	16.7	25.5	34.8	19.1
Stockton	1.2	18.4	42.4	28.5	9.5
<i>Southern California.</i>					
Los Angeles	15.9	41.1	22.1	13.2	7.7
Pasadena	19.1	47.3	23.8	9.0	0.8
Riverside	18.0	41.9	18.5	18.4	3.2
San Bernardino	15.2	42.2	16.9	8.6	17.1
San Diego	21.3	37.3	24.6	12.9	3.9

It appears from this tabular statement that the distribution of tuberculosis deaths according to length of residence in California is not far from the same for chartered cities as for all the rest of the State. The annual average per cent in 1909 to 1913 for native Californians was 28.1 for chartered cities against 30.3 for the rest of the State. For residents of 10 years' standing and over the average per cent was exactly the same, 24.9, within cities as outside them, while for residents of less than 10 years' standing the per cent was altogether 35.5 for cities as a class against 32.2 for the rural territory as a whole. The average per cent of unknown length of residence was 11.5 for chartered cities as compared with 12.6 for the rest of the State.

Several of the cities in Southern California show a large proportion of deaths from tuberculosis among persons who had lived in California a comparatively short time. For residents of less than 10 years' standing the annual average per cent in 1909 to 1913 totaled as much as 66.4 for Pasadena, 59.9 for Riverside, 58.6 for San Diego, 57.4 for San Bernardino, and 57.0 for Los Angeles.

Moreover, the annual average per cent of tuberculosis victims who had lived in California less than a year was quite high in cities of Southern California, as follows: San Diego, 21.3; Pasadena, 19.1; Riverside, 18.0; Los Angeles, 15.9; and San Bernardino, 15.2.

Southern California.—In fact, many who died of tuberculosis in Southern California cities or in the whole territory south of Tehachapi had lived in the State only a few months. This appears clearly from the following table giving numbers and per cents by length of residence in months for Southern California in 1913 and 1912:

TABLE 10.—Deaths from Tuberculosis Classified by Length of Residence (in Months), with Per Cents, for Southern California: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Length of residence									
	Total under 1 year		Under 1 month		1 to 2 months		3 to 5 months		6 to 11 months	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Numbers.										
<i>Southern California</i> -----	425	383	51	42	105	94	118	107	151	140
Los Angeles -----	277	270	33	29	56	70	79	70	109	101
Other counties --	148	113	18	13	49	24	39	37	42	39
Per Cents.										
<i>Southern California</i> -----	17.8	16.8	2.1	1.8	4.4	4.1	5.0	4.7	6.3	6.2
Los Angeles -----	16.9	17.1	2.0	1.9	3.4	4.4	4.8	4.4	6.7	6.4
Other counties --	19.9	16.1	2.4	1.8	6.6	3.4	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.6

Table 10 for 1913 and 1912 may be supplemented by the annual average per cents for 1909 to 1913 presented in the following tabular statement:

Geographic division.	Annual average per cent of deaths from tuberculosis: 1909 to 1913				
	Total under 1 year	Under 1 month	1 to 2 months	3 to 5 months	6 to 11 months
<i>Southern California</i> -----	16.8	1.8	4.5	4.8	5.7
Los Angeles -----	17.1	1.8	4.3	4.9	6.1
Other counties -----	16.4	2.0	4.8	4.5	5.1

From the supplementary annual average per cents for 1909 to 1913 it appears that of all who died of tuberculosis in Southern California 1.8 per cent had been in the State less than a month, altogether 6.3 per cent less than three months, and altogether 11.1 per cent less than six months. Of all the tuberculosis victims in Los Angeles, an average of 11.0 per cent had resided in California less than half a year, the corresponding figure being 11.3 for the other counties south of Tehachapi.

Month of Death.—The following table gives the number and per cent of deaths occurring each month from tuberculosis for California as a whole in both 1913 and 1912, together with the corresponding per cents for 1911 and 1910 and annual average per cents for the four year period, 1910 to 1913:

TABLE 11.—Number and Per Cent of Deaths Occurring Each Month from Tuberculosis, for California: 1913 and 1912.

Month	Deaths		Tuberculosis				Corresponding per cent		Annual average per cent: 1910 to 1913
	1913	1912	Number		Per cent		1911	1910	
			1913	1912	1913	1912			
STATE TOTAL	38,599	36,709	5,402	5,128	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	14.5
January	4,146	3,437	525	474	12.7	13.8	15.0	16.0	14.4
February	3,165	3,104	468	489	14.8	15.8	14.7	17.2	15.6
March	3,408	3,409	532	502	15.6	14.7	17.2	16.6	16.0
April	3,238	3,046	494	474	15.3	15.6	16.9	16.5	16.1
May	3,258	3,044	445	497	13.7	16.3	17.9	16.2	16.0
June	3,089	2,788	456	372	14.8	13.3	15.2	15.0	14.6
July	3,075	2,992	414	385	13.5	12.9	15.4	13.3	13.8
August	2,948	2,697	378	373	12.8	13.8	14.0	14.7	13.8
September	2,809	2,656	405	316	14.4	11.9	14.9	12.9	13.5
October	3,026	2,971	434	344	14.3	11.6	12.8	12.3	12.8
November	2,988	3,019	407	409	13.6	13.5	12.6	15.2	13.7
December	3,449	3,546	444	493	12.9	13.9	13.6	14.2	13.7

It appears from Table 11 that the per cent of deaths from tuberculosis was highest for March (15.6) in 1913, for May (16.3 and 17.9) in both 1912 and 1911, and for February (17.2) in 1910. From the annual average per cents for the whole four years, 1910 to 1913, it seems that the period of greatest mortality from tuberculosis covers the months of February, March, April and May, while the time when deaths from this disease are relatively least numerous extends over the months of August, September, October, and November. The high mortality from tuberculosis in California in the spring months may be ascribed in part to deaths occurring at this season among consumptives who came from the east in earlier winter months only to succumb finally to their dread malady after a comparatively short residence here.

Conclusion.—These figures give only a minimum statement of the extent to which the general death rate of California is swollen by the deaths of persons who were stricken with tuberculosis elsewhere, and who simply came here in the hope of recovering, or with the expectation of at least lengthening their lives in the glorious climate of the Golden State. The statistics cover only the deaths that occur among these recent residents, in many cases quite soon after their arrival in this land of sunshine. No data are available to tell what proportion of deaths

from tuberculosis among native Californians and old-time residents are directly due to imported infection by the presence here of sick people from other places. It is quite evident, however, that the death rate of California is swollen somewhat by the unhealthfulness, not of this State, but of other states, being increased, in fact, by the wide fame of California as a curative health resort. For the leading single cause of death the State is one which finds most of its victims among newcomers seeking restored health and finding longer, happier life in the balmy atmosphere of California.

DEATHS BY SEX, RACE, NATIVITY AND AGE PERIODS.

Sex.—The proportion of the sexes among decedents is given in the following table for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912, both numbers and per cents being shown :

TABLE 12.—Deaths Classified by Sex, with Per Cents, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Deaths						Per cent male		Per cent female	
	Total		Male		Female		1913	1912	1913	1912
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912				
THE STATE -----	38,599	36,709	23,807	22,634	14,792	14,075	61.7	61.7	38.3	38.3
<i>Northern California</i> ----	4,267	4,029	2,871	2,741	1,396	1,288	67.3	68.0	32.7	32.0
Coast counties -----	2,187	2,155	1,446	1,451	741	704	66.1	67.3	33.9	32.7
Interior counties -----	2,080	1,874	1,425	1,290	655	584	68.5	68.8	31.5	31.2
<i>Central California</i> ----	20,302	19,653	12,619	12,184	7,683	7,469	62.2	62.0	37.8	38.0
San Francisco -----	7,002	6,766	4,350	4,180	2,652	2,586	62.1	61.8	37.9	38.2
Other bay counties -----	4,602	4,470	2,737	2,622	1,865	1,848	59.5	58.7	40.5	41.3
Coast counties -----	2,431	2,332	1,461	1,374	970	958	60.1	58.9	39.9	41.1
Interior counties -----	6,267	6,055	4,071	4,008	2,196	2,077	65.0	65.9	35.0	34.1
<i>Southern California</i> ----	14,030	13,027	8,317	7,709	5,713	5,318	59.3	59.2	40.7	40.8
Los Angeles -----	9,705	8,890	5,635	5,142	4,070	3,748	58.1	57.8	41.9	42.2
Other counties -----	4,325	4,137	2,682	2,567	1,643	1,570	62.0	62.0	38.0	38.0
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	24,569	23,682	15,490	14,925	9,079	8,757	63.0	63.0	37.0	37.0
Coast counties -----	16,222	15,723	9,994	9,627	6,228	6,096	61.6	61.2	38.4	38.8
Interior counties -----	8,347	7,959	5,496	5,298	2,851	2,661	65.8	66.6	34.2	33.4
Metropolitan area -----	11,604	11,236	7,087	6,802	4,517	4,434	61.1	60.5	38.9	39.5
Rural counties -----	12,965	12,446	8,403	8,123	4,562	4,323	64.8	65.3	35.2	34.7

Table 12 shows that of 38,599 persons who died in California in 1913, altogether 23,807 or 61.7 per cent were male, and 14,792 or 38.3 per cent were female. Similarly, among the 36,709 deaths in 1912, the males were 22,634 or 61.7 per cent, and the females were 14,075 or 38.3 per cent, the per cents by sex being the same for 1913 as for 1912. It may be added that for 1909 to 1913, the annual average per cent male was 62.0, and the per cent female was 38.0.

Each year the per cent male was highest for Northern California, 67.3 in 1913 and 68.0 in 1912, and next for Central California, 62.2 and 62.0, the per cent being 63.0 each year for Northern and Central California together against 59.3 in 1913 and 59.2 in 1912 for Southern California.

The per cents male were highest among minor geographic divisions for the interior counties of Northern California, 68.5 and 68.8; next

for the coast counties of Northern California, 66.1 and 67.3; and next for the interior counties of Central California, 65.0 and 65.9. The per cents male were lowest of all each year for Los Angeles, 58.1 and 57.8, and next for the bay counties other than San Francisco, 59.5 and 58.7.

The per cents male were much less for the metropolitan area (61.1 and 60.5) than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi (64.8 and 65.3), but were much greater for San Francisco (62.1 and 61.8) than for the group of other bay counties (59.5 and 58.7).

Sex and Cause of Death.—The following table shows for California as a whole in both 1913 and 1912, the deaths from certain principal causes classified by sex, with the per cents male and female:

TABLE 13.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes Classified by Sex, with Per Cents, for California: 1913 and 1912.

Cause of death	Deaths						Per cent male		Per cent female	
	Total		Male		Female		1913	1912	1913	1912
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912				
ALL CAUSES.....	38,599	33,709	23,807	22,634	14,792	14,075	61.7	61.7	38.3	38.3
Typhoid fever.....	433	454	294	309	142	145	67.4	68.1	32.6	31.9
Malarial fever.....	77	101	46	58	31	43	59.7	57.4	40.3	42.6
Smallpox.....	15	16	8	9	7	7	53.3	56.3	43.7	43.7
Measles.....	154	134	75	67	79	67	48.7	50.0	51.3	50.0
Scarlet fever.....	85	34	42	13	43	21	49.4	38.2	50.6	61.8
Whooping-cough.....	128	193	52	87	76	106	40.6	45.1	59.4	54.9
Diphtheria and croup.....	183	158	106	83	80	72	57.0	54.4	43.0	45.6
Influenza.....	220	146	108	70	112	76	49.1	47.9	50.9	52.1
Plague.....	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----	50.0	-----	50.0	-----
Other epidemic diseases.....	180	183	102	106	78	80	56.7	57.0	43.3	43.0
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	4,533	4,316	3,063	2,856	1,473	1,460	67.5	66.2	32.5	33.8
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	863	812	498	458	368	354	57.5	56.4	42.5	43.6
Cancer.....	2,565	2,306	1,241	1,095	1,324	1,211	48.4	47.5	51.6	52.5
Other general diseases.....	1,733	1,621	1,050	1,014	683	607	60.6	62.6	39.4	37.4
Meningitis.....	405	308	233	180	172	128	57.5	53.4	42.5	41.6
Other diseases of nervous system.....	3,315	2,959	1,927	1,771	1,388	1,188	58.1	59.9	41.9	40.1
Diseases of circulatory system.....	6,281	6,376	3,920	3,985	2,361	2,391	62.4	62.5	37.6	37.5
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.....	2,938	2,968	1,769	1,790	1,169	1,178	60.2	60.3	39.8	39.7
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	868	872	497	491	371	381	57.3	56.3	42.7	43.7
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years.....	1,270	1,056	708	592	562	464	55.7	56.1	44.3	43.9
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over.....	369	359	195	192	174	167	52.8	53.5	47.2	46.5
Other diseases of digestive system.....	1,995	1,980	1,223	1,205	772	775	61.3	60.9	38.7	39.1
Bright's disease and nephritis.....	2,392	2,185	1,538	1,407	854	778	64.3	64.4	35.7	35.6
Childbirth.....	395	393	-----	-----	395	393	-----	-----	100.0	100.0
Diseases of early infancy.....	1,444	1,369	836	771	608	598	57.9	56.3	42.1	43.7
Suicide.....	837	803	682	677	155	126	81.5	84.3	18.5	15.7
Other violence.....	3,133	2,952	2,572	2,395	561	557	82.1	81.1	17.9	18.9
All other causes.....	1,774	1,682	1,021	950	753	732	57.6	56.5	42.4	43.5

This table shows that in both 1913 and 1912 the per cents male were highest for deaths from the following important causes: Suicide, 81.5 and 84.3; other violence, 82.1 and 81.1; typhoid fever, 67.4 and 68.1; tuberculosis of the lungs, 67.5 and 66.2; Bright's disease and nephritis, 64.3 and 64.4; and diseases of the circulatory system, 62.4 and 62.5.

On the other hand, except of course for deaths from childbirth, the per cent female was notably high each year only for whooping-cough, 59.4 in 1913 and 54.9 in 1912; cancer, 51.6 and 52.5; scarlet fever, 50.6 and 61.8; influenza, 50.9 and 52.1; and measles, 51.3 and 50.0. In all other cases the male decedents outnumbered the female, for some diseases greatly.

Race.—The race distribution of persons dying in the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912 is given in the following table, together with the per cent white among decedents:

TABLE 14.—Deaths Classified by Race, with Per Cent White, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Deaths						Per cent white
	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	
1913.							
THE STATE.....	38,599	36,501	595	183	707	613	94.6
<i>Northern California</i>	4,267	4,017	26	110	83	31	94.1
Coast counties	2,187	2,088	4	59	19	17	95.5
Interior counties	2,080	1,929	22	51	64	14	92.7
<i>Central California</i>	20,302	19,091	227	48	547	389	94.0
San Francisco	7,002	6,666	49	1	230	56	95.2
Other bay counties	4,602	4,369	96	4	80	53	94.9
Coast counties	2,431	2,279	14	8	46	34	93.7
Interior counties	6,267	5,777	68	35	191	196	92.2
<i>Southern California</i>	14,030	13,393	342	25	77	193	95.5
Los Angeles	9,705	9,238	270	3	53	141	95.2
Other counties	4,325	4,155	72	22	24	52	96.1
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	24,569	23,108	253	153	630	420	94.1
Coast counties	16,222	15,402	163	72	375	210	94.9
Interior counties	8,347	7,706	90	86	255	210	92.3
Metropolitan area	11,604	11,035	145	5	310	109	95.1
Rural counties	12,965	12,073	108	153	320	311	93.1
1912.							
THE STATE.....	36,709	34,732	543	169	741	524	94.6
<i>Northern California</i>	4,029	3,819	18	100	75	17	94.8
Coast counties	2,155	2,066	6	60	18	5	95.9
Interior counties	1,874	1,753	12	40	57	12	93.5
<i>Central California</i>	19,653	18,430	244	39	592	348	93.8
San Francisco	6,766	6,387	53	1	273	52	94.4
Other bay counties	4,470	4,256	88	4	77	45	95.2
Coast counties	2,332	2,194	11	3	56	68	94.1
Interior counties	6,385	5,593	92	31	186	183	91.9
<i>Southern California</i>	13,027	12,483	281	30	74	159	95.8
Los Angeles	8,890	8,480	233	6	52	119	95.4
Other counties	4,137	4,003	48	24	22	40	96.8
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	23,682	22,249	262	139	667	365	93.9
Coast counties	15,723	14,903	153	63	424	170	94.8
Interior counties	7,959	7,346	104	71	243	195	92.3
Metropolitan area	11,236	10,643	141	5	350	97	94.7
Rural counties	12,446	11,606	121	134	317	268	93.3

It appears from Table 14 that in 1913 the white decedents numbered 36,501, or 94.6 per cent; the Chinese, 707; the Japanese, 613; the negroes, 595; and the Indians, 183. For 1912, the figures were as follows: White, 34,732, or 94.6 per cent; Chinese, 741; negro, 543. Japanese, 524; and Indian, 169.

The per cent white for California as a whole was exactly the same in both 1913 and 1912 as the annual average per cent of 94.6 for the five-year period, 1909 to 1913.

In 1913 and 1912, respectively, the per cents white were 95.5 and 95.8 for Southern California as compared with 94.1 and 93.9 for Northern and Central California together, the per cents for Northern California being 94.1 and 94.8 and for Central California being 94.0 and 93.8.

Among minor geographic divisions, the per cents white were above the State average of 94.6 each year in the following cases: Southern California outside Los Angeles, 96.1 and 96.8; coast counties of Northern California, 95.5 and 95.9; Los Angeles, 95.2 and 95.4; and bay counties other than San Francisco, 94.9 and 95.2. The per cent white was also above the average in 1913 alone for San Francisco, 95.2.

The per cent white was somewhat greater each year for the metropolitan area (95.1 and 94.7) than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi (93.1 and 93.3), but was not far from the same for the metropolis proper (95.2 and 94.4) as for the suburban counties (94.9 and 95.2).

Each year the deaths among Chinese occurred mainly in San Francisco and suburbs and in the interior counties of Central California. The deaths of Japanese occurred mainly in the interior counties of Central California and also in Los Angeles. The number of negro decedents was particularly great only for Los Angeles in both years. Almost two thirds of the Indian deaths each year were in Northern California.

Race and Cause of Death.—The following table shows for California in 1913 and 1912 the deaths from certain principal causes classified by race, as well as the per cent white in each case:

TABLE 15.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes Classified by Race, with Per Cent White, for California: 1913 and 1912.

Cause of death	Deaths						Per cent white
	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japa- nese	
1913.							
ALL CAUSES -----	28,599	36,501	595	183	707	613	94.6
Typhoid fever -----	436	399	5	1	6	25	91.5
Malarial fever -----	77	68	1	1	3	4	88.3
Smallpox -----	15	15					100.0
Measles -----	154	146	1	2		5	94.8
Scarlet fever -----	85	75			10		88.2
Whooping-cough -----	128	120	3	1		4	93.8
Diphtheria and croup -----	186	179		1	2	4	96.2
Influenza -----	220	216	1		3		98.2
Plague -----	2	1				1	50.0
Other epidemic diseases -----	180	173	2	3	1	1	96.1
Tuberculosis of lungs -----	4,536	4,113	130	44	180	69	90.7
Tuberculosis of other organs -----	866	796	26	7	8	29	91.9
Cancer -----	2,565	2,497	27	2	36	3	97.3
Other general diseases -----	1,733	1,662	24	7	23	17	95.9
Meningitis -----	405	377	8	1	1	18	93.1
Other diseases of nervous system -----	3,315	3,190	47	9	54	15	96.2
Diseases of circulatory system -----	6,281	6,071	86	9	98	17	96.7
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia -----	2,938	2,754	48	17	52	67	93.7
Other diseases of respiratory system -----	868	825	6	5	21	11	95.0
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years -----	1,270	1,162	11	13	8	76	91.5
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over -----	369	343	4	6	9	7	93.0
Other diseases of digestive system -----	1,995	1,889	23	6	40	37	94.7
Bright's disease and nephritis -----	2,392	2,288	36	4	46	18	95.7
Childbirth -----	395	367	4	2	3	19	92.9
Diseases of early infancy -----	1,444	1,334	25	10	12	63	92.4
Suicide -----	837	795	7	1	14	20	95.0
Other violence -----	3,133	2,942	44	23	51	73	93.9
All other causes -----	1,774	1,704	26	8	26	10	96.1
1912.							
ALL CAUSES -----	36,709	34,732	543	169	741	524	94.6
Typhoid fever -----	454	416	4	1	8	25	91.6
Malarial fever -----	101	89		1	8	3	88.1
Smallpox -----	16	15	1				93.8
Measles -----	134	130		1	2	1	97.0
Scarlet fever -----	34	34					100.0
Whooping-cough -----	193	178	5	2	2	6	92.2
Diphtheria and croup -----	158	157			1		99.4
Influenza -----	146	140	3		1	2	95.9
Other epidemic diseases -----	186	177		1	6	2	95.2
Tuberculosis of lungs -----	4,316	3,949	110	40	167	50	91.5
Tuberculosis of other organs -----	812	734	20	9	17	32	90.4
Cancer -----	2,306	2,245	21	2	27	11	97.4
Other general diseases -----	1,621	1,541	24	5	41	10	95.1
Meningitis -----	398	283	5	1	3	16	91.9
Other diseases of nervous system -----	2,959	2,857	45	4	42	11	96.6
Diseases of circulatory system -----	6,376	6,148	68	11	123	26	96.4
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia -----	2,968	2,768	52	22	64	62	93.3
Other diseases of respiratory system -----	872	833	13	3	8	15	95.5
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years -----	1,056	982	8	7	8	51	93.0
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over -----	359	333	6	2	10	8	92.8
Other diseases of digestive system -----	1,980	1,870	34	8	39	29	94.4
Bright's disease and nephritis -----	2,185	2,079	34	6	53	13	95.1
Childbirth -----	363	347	3	1		12	95.6
Diseases of early infancy -----	1,369	1,300	14	5	7	43	95.0
Suicide -----	803	758	9		16	20	94.4
Other violence -----	2,952	2,754	43	25	73	57	93.3
All other causes -----	1,682	1,615	21	12	15	19	96.0

The per cents white were above the general average of 94.6 in both 1913 and 1912 for deaths from the following important causes: Diphtheria and croup, 96.2 and 99.4; influenza, 98.2 and 95.9; measles, 94.8 and 97.0; cancer, 97.3 and 97.4; diseases of the circulatory system, 96.7 and 96.4; diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, 96.2 and 96.6; Bright's disease and nephritis, 95.7 and 95.1; and diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, 95.0 and 95.5.

The table shows, however, that the per cents white are very low indeed for typhoid fever, 91.5 and 91.6, as well as for tuberculosis, being 90.7 and 91.5 for the pulmonary form and 91.9 and 90.4 for all other kinds.

From further analysis of the figures in the table it appears that the proportion of Caucasians among all dying from typhoid fever is relatively small, because many deaths from this disease occur among the Japanese, and that the proportion of Caucasians among tuberculosis victims is relatively small, because the "great white plague" is especially fatal among Chinese and negroes.

Thus, the per cents Japanese among all dying from typhoid fever were no less than 5.7 in 1913 (25 among 436) and 5.5 in 1912 (25 among 454), while the per cent Japanese among all decedents was only 1.6 in 1913 and 1.4 in 1912.

Likewise, the Chinese and negroes are strongly represented among the victims of pulmonary tuberculosis in California, the Chinese who died from tuberculosis of the lungs numbering 180 in 1913 and 167 in 1912, and the negroes numbering, respectively, 130 and 110. While the per cent Chinese was only 1.8 in 1913 and 2.0 in 1912 among all decedents in California, the per cents Chinese were no less than 4.0 and 3.9 for deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs. Similarly, while the per cent negro was only 1.5 each year among all decedents, the per cent negro was as great as 2.8 in 1913 and 2.5 in 1912 among those dying from pulmonary tuberculosis alone. For tuberculosis of other organs than the lungs the per cents in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were notably high for Japanese, 3.4 and 3.9, as well as for negroes, 3.0 and 2.5.

Nativity of White Decedents.—In further analysis of deaths by race, the nativity of white decedents is worth considering. Accordingly, Table 16, which follows, has been prepared classifying white decedents as born in California, born in other states, foreign born, or nativity unknown.

TABLE 16.—White Decedents Classified by Nativity, with Per Cents, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic divisions	White decedents					Per cent			
	Total	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown
1913.									
THE STATE -----	36,501	9,675	14,297	11,404	1,125	26.5	39.2	31.2	3.1
<i>Northern California</i> ----	4,017	1,036	1,550	1,267	164	25.8	38.6	31.5	4.1
Coast counties -----	2,088	548	753	737	50	26.2	36.1	35.3	2.4
Interior counties -----	1,929	488	797	530	114	25.3	41.3	27.5	5.9
<i>Central California</i> ----	19,091	5,871	5,729	6,967	524	30.8	30.0	36.5	2.7
San Francisco -----	6,666	2,004	1,497	2,943	222	30.1	22.5	44.1	3.3
Other bay counties -----	4,369	1,332	1,330	1,635	72	30.5	30.4	37.4	1.7
Coast counties -----	2,279	657	813	785	24	28.8	35.7	34.4	1.1
Interior counties -----	5,777	1,878	2,089	1,604	206	32.5	36.1	27.8	3.6
<i>Southern California</i> ----	13,393	2,768	7,018	3,170	437	20.7	52.4	23.7	3.2
Los Angeles -----	9,238	1,749	5,008	2,213	268	18.9	54.2	24.0	2.9
Other counties -----	4,155	1,019	2,010	957	169	24.5	48.4	23.0	4.1
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	23,108	6,907	7,279	8,234	688	29.9	31.5	35.6	3.0
Coast counties -----	15,402	4,541	4,393	6,100	368	29.5	28.5	39.6	2.4
Interior counties -----	7,706	2,366	2,886	2,134	320	30.7	37.4	27.7	4.2
Metropolitan area -----	11,035	3,336	2,827	4,578	294	30.2	25.6	41.5	2.7
Rural counties -----	12,073	3,571	4,452	3,656	394	29.6	36.9	30.3	3.2
1912.									
THE STATE -----	34,732	9,143	13,617	10,936	1,036	26.3	39.2	31.5	3.0
<i>Northern California</i> ----	3,819	1,034	1,473	1,170	142	27.1	38.6	30.6	3.7
Coast counties -----	2,066	544	731	727	64	26.3	35.4	35.2	3.1
Interior counties -----	1,753	490	742	443	78	28.0	42.3	25.3	4.4
<i>Central California</i> ----	18,430	5,660	5,549	6,752	469	30.7	30.1	36.6	2.6
San Francisco -----	6,387	2,005	1,358	2,845	179	31.4	21.3	44.5	2.8
Other bay counties -----	4,256	1,294	1,295	1,601	66	30.4	30.4	37.6	1.6
Coast counties -----	2,194	676	817	672	29	30.8	37.3	30.6	1.3
Interior counties -----	5,593	1,685	2,079	1,634	195	30.1	37.2	29.2	3.5
<i>Southern California</i> ----	12,483	2,449	6,595	3,014	425	19.6	52.8	24.2	3.4
Los Angeles -----	8,480	1,515	4,614	2,087	264	17.9	54.4	24.6	3.1
Other counties -----	4,003	934	1,981	927	161	23.3	49.5	23.2	4.0
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	22,249	6,694	7,022	7,922	611	30.1	31.6	35.6	2.7
Coast counties -----	14,903	4,519	4,201	5,845	338	30.3	28.2	39.2	2.3
Interior counties -----	7,346	2,175	2,821	2,077	273	29.6	38.4	28.3	3.7
Metropolitan area -----	10,642	3,299	2,653	4,446	245	31.0	24.9	41.8	2.3
Rural counties -----	11,606	3,395	4,369	3,476	366	29.3	37.6	29.9	3.2

Table 16 shows that of the 36,501 white decedents in California in 1913 and the 34,732 in 1912, those who were born in other states totaled 14,297 and 13,617; the foreign born numbered 11,404 and 10,936; the native Californians were 9,675 and 9,143; and the nativity was unknown for 1,125 in 1913 and 1,036 in 1912. The per cent distribution of white decedents by nativity was as follows for 1913 and 1912, respectively: Other states, 39.2 each year; foreign countries, 31.2 and 31.5; California, 26.5 and 26.3; and unknown, 3.1 and 3.0. It may be added that for 1909 to 1913 the annual average per cents were as follows: Other American, 38.1; foreign, 31.7; Californian, 27.2; and unknown, 3.0.

The proportion of California decedents born in other states is very high for the counties south of Tehachapi, especially Los Angeles, the per cents being 52.4 and 52.8 for Southern California in 1913 and 1912, and no less than 54.2 and 54.4, respectively, for Los Angeles. On the other hand, the per cents born in other states were only 31.5 and 31.6 in 1913 and 1912 for the counties north of Tehachapi, being 38.6 each year for Northern California and merely 30.0 and 30.1 for Central California. The per cents born elsewhere in the United States than California were much less for the metropolitan area (25.6 and 24.9) than for the rural counties (36.9 and 37.6), and were also much less for San Francisco (22.5 and 21.3) than for the other bay counties (30.4 each year).

The proportion of foreign born decedents is particularly great only in Central California, where the per cent foreign born was 36.5 in 1913 and 36.6 in 1912, the corresponding per cents being only 31.5 and 30.6 for Northern California and merely 23.7 and 24.2 for Southern California. The per cent foreign born was 35.6 each year for Northern and Central California together, being 41.5 in 1913 and 41.8 in 1912 for the urban territory as compared with 30.3 and 29.9 for the rural districts. The per cent of foreign born decedents in San Francisco was as great as 44.1 in 1913 and 44.5 in 1912 against 37.4 and 37.6, respectively, for the group of suburban counties.

The per cent of native Californians among white decedents was greatest each year for Central California, 30.8 in 1913 and 30.7 in 1912, and next for Northern California, 25.8 and 27.1, the per cents being 29.9 and 30.1 for both of these main divisions together in contrast with only 20.7 and 19.6 for Southern California as a whole. The per cents born in California were somewhat higher for the metropolitan area, 30.2 and 31.0, than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi, 29.6 and 29.3 in 1913 and 1912, respectively.

Nativity and Cause of Death.—The following table gives numbers and per cent showing the nativity of Caucasians dying from certain principal causes in California in 1913 and 1912:

TABLE 17.—White Decedents Dying from Certain Principal Causes Classified by Nativity, with Per Cents, for California: 1913 and 1912.

Cause of death	White decedents					Per cent			
	Total	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown
1913.									
ALL CAUSES	36,501	9,675	14,297	11,404	1,125	26.5	39.2	31.2	3.1
Typhoid fever	399	128	149	115	7	32.1	37.3	28.8	1.8
Malarial fever	68	30	21	16	1	44.1	30.9	23.5	1.5
Smallpox	15	5	9	-----	1	33.3	60.0	-----	6.7
Measles	146	117	20	9	-----	80.1	13.7	6.2	-----
Scarlet fever	75	45	22	7	1	60.0	29.4	9.3	1.3
Whooping-cough	120	104	11	5	-----	86.7	9.2	4.1	-----
Diphtheria and croup	179	127	38	11	3	71.0	21.2	6.1	1.7
Influenza	216	34	124	56	2	15.8	57.4	25.9	0.9
Plague	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	100.0	-----	-----
Other epidemic diseases	173	50	73	49	1	28.9	42.2	28.3	0.6
Tuberculosis of lungs	4,113	1,004	1,708	1,304	97	24.4	41.5	31.7	2.4
Tuberculosis of other organs	796	390	240	155	11	49.0	30.1	19.5	1.4
Cancer	2,497	277	1,204	987	29	11.1	48.2	39.5	1.2
Other general diseases	1,662	432	663	516	51	26.0	39.9	31.0	3.1
Meningitis	377	209	115	47	6	55.4	30.5	12.5	1.6
Other diseases of nervous system	3,100	410	1,636	1,091	53	12.8	51.3	34.2	1.7
Diseases of circulatory system	6,071	486	2,911	2,480	194	8.0	47.9	40.9	3.2
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	2,754	983	839	860	69	35.8	30.5	31.2	2.5
Other diseases of respiratory system	825	175	333	300	17	21.2	40.4	36.4	2.0
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	1,162	1,112	30	17	3	95.7	2.6	1.5	0.2
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	343	104	140	93	6	30.3	40.8	27.1	1.8
Other diseases of digestive system	1,889	441	794	609	45	23.4	42.0	32.2	2.4
Bright's disease and nephritis	2,288	310	1,125	802	51	13.5	49.2	35.1	2.2
Childbirth	367	109	143	109	6	29.7	39.0	29.7	1.6
Diseases of early infancy	1,334	1,330	2	1	1	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Suicide	795	111	296	270	118	14.0	37.2	34.0	14.8
Other violence	2,942	691	947	977	327	23.5	32.2	33.2	11.1
All other causes	1,704	458	703	518	25	26.9	41.2	30.4	1.5
1912.									
ALL CAUSES	34,732	9,143	13,617	10,936	1,036	26.3	39.2	31.5	3.0
Typhoid fever	416	159	128	119	10	38.2	30.8	28.6	2.4
Malarial fever	89	28	37	20	4	31.4	41.6	22.5	4.5
Smallpox	15	4	7	1	3	26.7	46.7	6.6	20.0
Measles	130	109	15	6	-----	83.9	11.5	4.6	-----
Scarlet fever	34	18	13	3	-----	53.0	38.2	8.8	-----
Whooping-cough	178	158	15	5	-----	88.8	8.4	2.8	-----
Diphtheria and croup	157	116	36	5	-----	73.9	22.9	3.2	-----
Influenza	140	25	82	33	-----	17.8	58.6	23.6	-----
Other epidemic diseases	177	53	77	42	5	30.0	43.5	23.7	2.8
Tuberculosis of lungs	3,949	959	1,668	1,233	89	24.3	42.2	31.2	2.3
Tuberculosis of other organs	734	359	210	156	9	48.9	28.6	21.3	1.2
Cancer	2,245	239	1,087	891	28	10.6	48.4	39.7	1.3
Other general diseases	1,541	378	630	469	64	24.5	40.9	30.4	4.2
Meningitis	283	171	74	34	4	60.4	26.2	12.0	1.4
Other diseases of nervous system	2,857	430	1,387	980	60	15.1	48.5	34.3	2.1
Diseases of circulatory system	6,148	509	3,012	2,476	151	8.3	49.0	40.3	2.4
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	2,768	958	925	820	65	34.6	33.4	29.6	2.4
Other diseases of respiratory system	833	171	303	345	14	20.5	36.4	41.4	1.7
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	982	940	28	14	-----	95.7	2.9	1.4	-----
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	333	90	146	93	4	27.0	43.9	27.9	1.2
Other diseases of digestive system	1,870	437	719	678	36	23.4	38.4	36.3	1.9
Bright's disease and nephritis	2,079	248	1,081	705	45	11.9	52.0	33.9	2.2
Childbirth	347	94	145	104	4	27.1	41.8	30.0	1.1
Diseases of early infancy	1,300	1,297	3	-----	-----	99.8	0.2	-----	-----
Suicide	758	113	261	260	124	14.9	34.4	34.3	16.4
Other violence	2,754	667	860	926	301	24.2	31.2	33.6	11.0
All other causes	1,615	413	668	518	16	25.6	41.3	32.1	1.0

The per cents born in California were above the general averages of 26.5 in 1913 and 26.3 in 1912 for deaths from the following important causes: Early infancy, 99.7 and 99.8; diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years, 95.7 each year; whooping-cough, 86.7 and 88.8; measles, 80.1 and 83.9; diphtheria and croup, 71.0 and 73.9; scarlet fever, 60.0 and 53.0; meningitis, 55.4 and 60.4; tuberculosis other than pulmonary, 49.0 and 48.9; pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, 35.8 and 34.6; typhoid fever, 32.1 and 38.2; malarial fever, 44.1 and 31.4; diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over, 30.3 and 27.0; and childbirth, 29.7 and 27.1.

The per cents born in other states were above the general average of 39.2 in both 1913 and 1912 for deaths from the following notable causes: Influenza, 57.4 and 58.6; diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, 51.3 and 48.5; Bright's disease and nephritis, 49.2 and 52.0; cancer, 48.2 and 48.4; diseases of the circulatory system, 47.9 and 49.0; tuberculosis of the lungs, 41.5 and 42.2; diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over, 40.8 and 43.9; and general diseases other than tuberculosis and cancer, 39.9 and 40.9.

The per cents foreign born were above the general averages of 31.2 and 31.5 in 1913 and 1912, respectively, for deaths from the following causes: Diseases of the circulatory system, 40.9 and 40.3; cancer, 39.5 and 39.7; diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia, 36.4 and 41.4; Bright's disease and nephritis, 35.1 and 33.9; diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, 34.2 and 34.3; suicide, 34.0 and 34.3; other violence, 33.2 and 33.6; and diseases of the digestive system other than diarrhea, 32.2 and 36.3.

The per cents of unknown nativity, 3.1 in 1913 and 3.0 in 1912 for all causes, are very high indeed for suicides, 14.8 and 16.4, as well as for deaths from other violence (drowning, accidental injuries, etc.), 11.1 and 11.0, respectively.

Age Periods.—The following table gives for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912 the classification of decedents by nine selected age periods, representing in a rough way, infancy, childhood, youth, five productive ages, and old age:

TABLE 18.—Deaths Classified by Age Periods, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic divisions	Deaths									
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
1913.										
THE STATE	38,599	4,336	1,631	1,048	2,273	3,762	4,215	4,670	5,037	11,027
<i>Northern California</i>	4,267	363	123	119	232	363	389	460	571	1,642
Coast counties	2,187	158	63	66	131	183	208	243	275	860
Interior counties	2,080	210	60	53	101	180	181	217	293	782
<i>Central California</i>	20,302	2,258	839	530	1,139	1,981	2,313	2,642	2,693	5,877
San Francisco	7,062	630	279	151	349	748	964	1,090	1,007	1,784
Other bay counties	4,602	548	155	116	256	393	459	580	640	1,455
Coast counties	2,431	253	80	50	120	185	206	266	312	959
Interior counties	6,267	857	325	213	414	655	684	706	734	1,679
<i>Southern California</i>	14,030	1,680	669	399	902	1,418	1,513	1,568	1,773	4,108
Los Angeles	9,705	1,097	442	278	618	970	1,043	1,096	1,264	2,897
Other counties	4,325	583	227	121	284	448	470	472	509	1,211
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	24,569	2,653	962	649	1,371	2,344	2,702	3,102	3,264	7,519
Coast counties	16,222	1,589	577	383	856	1,509	1,837	2,179	2,234	5,058
Interior counties	8,347	1,067	385	266	515	835	865	923	1,030	2,461
Metropolitan area	11,604	1,178	434	267	605	1,141	1,423	1,670	1,647	3,239
Rural counties	12,965	1,478	528	382	766	1,203	1,279	1,432	1,617	4,280
1912.										
THE STATE	36,709	3,942	1,616	977	2,252	3,636	4,002	4,489	4,747	10,988
<i>Northern California</i>	4,029	368	140	127	269	341	412	430	494	1,508
Coast counties	2,155	141	65	76	149	194	215	233	260	822
Interior counties	1,874	167	75	51	120	147	197	197	234	686
<i>Central California</i>	19,653	2,218	894	491	1,137	1,904	2,170	2,542	2,598	5,699
San Francisco	6,766	699	319	129	337	672	837	1,047	969	1,727
Other bay counties	4,470	526	202	118	277	390	423	534	557	1,433
Coast counties	2,332	260	69	62	130	176	217	257	256	875
Interior counties	6,085	733	304	182	393	666	683	704	776	1,664
<i>Southern California</i>	13,027	1,416	582	359	846	1,391	1,480	1,517	1,655	3,781
Los Angeles	8,890	909	376	243	555	932	1,036	1,055	1,122	2,632
Other counties	4,137	507	206	116	291	429	444	462	533	1,149
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	23,682	2,526	1,034	618	1,406	2,245	2,582	2,972	3,092	7,207
Coast counties	15,723	1,626	655	385	893	1,432	1,722	2,071	2,082	4,857
Interior counties	7,959	900	379	233	513	813	860	901	1,010	2,350
Metropolitan area	11,236	1,225	521	247	614	1,062	1,290	1,581	1,536	3,160
Rural counties	12,446	1,301	513	371	792	1,183	1,292	1,391	1,556	4,047

Table 18 shows that of the 38,599 deaths in 1913 and the 36,709 in 1912, those occurring at the five productive age periods from 15 to 64 totaled altogether 19,957 and 19,186, respectively; those at the period of old age, 65 years and over, totaled 11,627 and 10,988; those in infancy or the first year of life numbered 4,336 and 3,942; those in childhood, 1 to 4 years, numbered 1,631 and 1,616; and those in youth, 5 to 14 years, numbered 1,048 and 977. The death totals at successive productive ages were as follows in 1913 and 1912, respectively: 15 to 24 years, 2,273 and 2,252; 25 to 34 years, 3,762 and 3,636; 35 to 44 years, 4,215 and 4,062; 45 to 54 years, 4,670 and 4,489; and 55 to 64 years, 5,037 and 4,747.

To facilitate comparisons between geographic divisions, the absolute numbers in the preceding table have been reduced to per cents, as given in Table 19.

TABLE 19.—Per Cent Distribution of Deaths, by Age Periods, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Per cent of deaths																	
	Under 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 to 64 years		65 years and over	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
THE STATE	11.2	10.8	4.2	4.4	2.7	2.7	5.9	6.1	9.8	9.9	10.9	11.1	12.1	12.2	13.1	12.9	30.1	29.9
<i>Northern California</i>	8.6	7.6	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.1	5.4	6.7	8.5	8.5	9.1	10.2	10.8	10.7	13.4	12.3	38.5	37.4
Coast counties	7.2	6.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.5	6.0	6.9	8.4	9.0	9.5	10.0	11.1	10.8	12.6	12.1	39.3	38.2
Interior counties	10.1	8.9	2.9	4.0	2.5	2.7	4.9	6.4	8.7	7.9	8.7	10.5	10.4	10.5	14.2	12.5	37.6	38.6
<i>Central California</i>	11.3	11.3	4.1	4.6	2.6	2.5	5.0	5.8	9.8	9.7	11.4	11.0	13.0	12.9	13.3	13.2	28.9	29.0
San Francisco	9.0	10.4	4.0	4.7	2.1	1.9	5.0	5.0	10.7	9.9	13.7	12.8	15.6	15.5	14.4	14.3	25.5	25.5
Other bay counties	11.9	11.8	3.4	4.5	2.5	2.6	5.6	6.2	8.5	8.7	10.0	9.5	12.6	11.9	13.9	12.7	31.6	32.1
Coast counties	10.4	11.1	3.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	4.9	5.6	7.6	7.5	8.5	9.3	10.9	11.0	12.8	12.3	39.5	37.5
Interior counties	13.7	12.0	5.2	5.0	3.4	3.0	6.6	6.5	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.7	12.8	26.8	27.3
<i>Southern California</i>	12.0	10.9	4.8	4.5	2.8	2.7	6.4	6.5	10.1	10.7	10.8	11.4	11.2	11.6	12.6	12.7	29.3	29.0
Los Angeles	11.3	10.2	4.6	4.2	2.9	2.7	6.4	6.3	10.0	10.8	10.7	11.7	11.3	11.9	13.0	12.6	29.8	29.6
Other counties	13.5	12.2	5.2	5.0	2.8	2.8	6.0	7.0	10.3	10.4	10.9	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.8	12.9	28.0	27.8
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	10.8	10.7	3.9	4.4	2.7	2.6	5.6	5.9	9.5	9.5	11.0	10.9	12.6	12.5	13.3	13.1	30.6	30.4
Coast counties	9.8	10.3	3.5	4.2	2.4	2.4	5.3	5.7	9.3	9.1	11.3	11.0	13.4	13.2	13.8	13.2	31.2	30.9
Interior counties	12.8	11.3	4.6	4.8	3.2	2.9	6.2	6.5	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.3	12.3	12.7	29.5	29.5
Metropolitan area	10.2	10.9	3.7	4.6	2.3	2.2	5.2	5.5	9.8	9.4	12.3	11.5	14.4	14.1	14.2	13.7	27.9	28.1
Rural counties	11.4	10.4	4.1	4.1	2.9	3.0	5.9	6.4	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.4	11.0	11.2	12.5	12.5	33.0	32.5

The per cent distribution given in Table 19 shows that the deaths at the five productive age periods from 15 to 64 years totaled 51.8 per cent of all in 1913 and 52.2 per cent in 1912; the deaths at the period of old age, 65 years and over, were 30.1 and 29.9, respectively; the deaths in infancy, or the first year of life, 11.2 and 10.8; the deaths in childhood, 1 to 4 years, 4.2 and 4.4; and the deaths in youth, 5 to 14 years, 2.7 each year. The per cent distribution of total deaths occurring at successive productive ages in 1913 and 1912, respectively, was as follows: 15 to 24 years, 5.9 and 6.1; 25 to 34 years, 9.8 and 9.9; 35 to 44 years, 10.9 and 11.1; 45 to 54 years, 12.1 and 12.2; and 55 to 64 years, 13.1 and 12.9.

The annual average per cents by five age periods covering the whole five years from 1909 to 1913, inclusive, were as follows: Productive ages, 52.4; old age, 29.5; infancy, 11.0; childhood, 4.3; and youth, 2.8.

Data on deaths by the whole nine age periods shown in Tables 18 and 19 are available only for the three years last past, the annual average per cents for 1911 to 1913 being as follows: Under 1 year, 10.8; 1 to 4 years, 4.2; 5 to 14 years, 2.7; 15 to 24 years, 6.2; 25 to 34 years, 9.9; 35 to 44 years, 11.2; 45 to 54 years, 12.1; 55 to 64 years, 13.0; and 65 years and over, 29.9.

It appears from Table 19, moreover, that 44.7 per cent of all deaths in 1913, and 45.0 per cent in 1912, occurred at under 45 years, so that 55.3 and 55.0 per cent of the deaths in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were at ages of 45 years and over.

Furthermore, the median age of California decedents, half the decedents being younger and half of them older than the age here given, was 49.36 years for 1913 and 49.16 years for 1912 as compared with 48.83 years for 1911.

Reference to Table 19 indicates, as to geographic divisions, that the per cent of deaths in infancy, or the first year of life, was very low in both 1913 and 1912 for Northern California, but was rather high for Central as well as Southern California, the per cents varying somewhat irregularly among the minor geographic divisions. The same observation may also be made as to the proportion of deaths in childhood, 1 to 4 years, while for deaths in youth, 5 to 14 years, no very marked variations appear between the several geographic divisions.

In regard to deaths at successive productive ages covering the whole period from 15 to 64 years it seems that at the ages of 15 to 24, as well as at 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 years, the per cent of deaths is relatively high for Southern California, probably on account of the great mortality from tuberculosis at these ages in this section. At 45 to 54 years as well as at 55 to 64 years, however, the per cent of deaths is particularly high for Central California, especially San Francisco. In fact, for the whole period from 35 to 64 years the per cents are much greater for the metropolitan area than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi.

The proportion of deaths at the period of old age, 65 years and over, is especially great only for Northern California among the main geographic divisions. However, among minor geographic divisions the per cent of deaths at 65 years and over was above the general average

each year not only for both the coast and interior counties of Northern California, but also for the coast counties of Central California and, in less degree, for the bay counties other than San Francisco.

Age and Cause of Death.—Tables 20 and 21 on the following pages show for California in 1913 and 1912 first, the number of deaths from certain principal causes classified by nine age periods, and second, the per cent distribution, by nine age periods, of the deaths from each of these causes.

TABLE 20.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes Classified by Age Periods, for California: 1913 and 1912.

Cause of death	Deaths.							55 to 64 years	65 years and over	
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years			45 to 54 years
1913										
ALL CAUSES	38,359	4,336	1,631	1,048	2,273	3,762	4,215	4,570	5,637	11,027
Typhoid fever	436	2	13	44	108	111	71	42	24	21
Malarial fever	77	10	9	7	4	12	5	4	9	17
Smallpox	15	1	2	1	3	5	1	2	2	2
Measles	154	44	82	17	6	1	1	1	1	2
Scarlet fever	85	3	44	32	3	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping-cough	128	66	35	6	2	5	2	2	1	1
Diphtheria and croup	185	8	94	71	7	5	10	13	30	136
Influenza	220	7	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	2									
Other epidemic diseases	180	23	8	5	5	11	17	23	22	65
Tuberculosis of lungs	4,536	35	48	78	722	1,189	990	688	486	319
Tuberculosis of other organs	836	102	179	100	111	133	103	66	37	35
Cancer	2,565	2	7	12	32	82	270	541	641	958
Other general diseases	1,733	116	54	74	94	173	262	306	305	349
Meningitis	405	82	99	64	48	23	35	22	21	11
Other diseases of nervous system	3,315	64	49	53	73	110	252	476	604	1,634
Diseases of circulatory system	6,281	12	7	54	95	263	442	700	1,157	3,490
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	2,938	574	264	77	96	171	272	293	328	863
Other diseases of respiratory system	868	90	41	20	20	29	52	62	94	430
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	1,270	1,076	194							
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	369		95	26	10	12	29	24	35	138
Other diseases of digestive system	1,995	118	65	77	117	169	249	324	294	552
Bright's disease and nephritis	2,392	25	18	23	65	148	240	352	450	1,071
Childbirth	395				106	189	100			
Diseases of early infancy	1,444	1,444								
Suicide	837				81	190	208	160	111	87
Other violence	3,133	72	166	193	429	634	514	426	304	395
All other causes	1,774	330	31	9	34	66	90	83	80	1,021
1912										
ALL CAUSES	36,709	3,942	1,616	977	2,252	3,636	4,062	4,489	4,747	10,988
Typhoid fever	454	1	35	53	122	106	61	39	19	18
Malarial fever	101	7	12	9	7	6	15	7	16	22
Smallpox	16		1	2	3	5	3	2		
Measles	134	20	75	16	7	4	2	1		
Scarlet fever	34	2	17	11	2	2				
Whooping-cough	193	110	72	8		1				2

	158	6	78	61	7	1	4	1	9	12	94
Diphtheria and croup.....	146	16	4	3	2	4	2	1	9	12	94
Influenza.....	186	23	17	8	2	4	20	17	92	68	68
Other epidemic diseases.....	4,316	32	41	81	699	1,135	949	683	401	401	255
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	812	81	194	94	115	147	103	53	40	40	25
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	2,306	3	8	7	19	82	251	470	616	616	850
Cancer.....	1,621	102	40	59	99	157	250	288	263	263	363
Other general diseases.....	308	71	86	37	32	22	20	19	10	10	11
Meningitis.....	2,959	82	90	70	75	113	254	392	522	522	1,361
Other diseases of nervous system.....	6,376	22	17	82	135	244	451	764	1,159	1,159	3,502
Diseases of circulatory system.....	2,938	543	286	67	95	181	245	305	339	339	997
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.....	872	100	50	15	12	30	39	68	92	92	466
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	1,056	883	173	11	15	10	23	36	39	39	140
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years.....	359	33	62	68	133	189	208	325	325	325	517
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over.....	1,980	16	16	22	55	133	220	354	437	437	932
Other diseases of digestive system.....	2,185	16	16	22	55	133	220	354	437	437	932
Bright's disease and nephritis.....	363	50	50	15	108	155	100	100	100	100	100
Childbirth.....	1,369	1,369									
Diseases of early infancy.....	808										
Suicide.....	2,952	57	162	1	66	196	197	170	99	99	74
Other violence.....	1,632	294	35	22	395	624	504	403	258	258	379
All other causes.....					47	81	80	83	78	78	902

TABLE 21.—Per Cent Distribution, by Age Periods, of Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, for California: 1913 and 1912.

Cause of death	Per cent of deaths																			
	1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 to 64 years		65 years and over			
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	
ALL CAUSES	11.2	10.8	4.2	4.4	2.7	2.7	5.9	6.1	9.8	9.9	10.9	11.1	12.1	12.2	13.1	12.9	30.1	29.9	4.0	4.0
Typhoid fever	0.4	0.2	3.0	7.7	10.1	11.7	24.8	26.9	25.5	23.3	16.3	13.4	9.6	8.6	5.5	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.0
Malarial fever	13.0	6.9	11.7	11.9	9.1	8.9	5.2	6.9	15.6	5.9	6.5	14.9	5.2	6.9	11.6	15.9	22.1	21.8	21.8	21.8
Smallpox	28.6	21.6	53.2	56.0	11.0	11.9	3.9	5.2	0.7	3.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Measles	3.5	5.9	51.8	50.0	37.6	32.3	4.7	4.2	1.2	5.9	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Scarlet fever	4.3	3.8	50.5	49.4	38.2	38.6	1.1	4.4	2.7	0.7	1.1	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
Diphtheria and croup	3.2	11.0	3.6	2.7	1.8	2.0	3.2	1.4	2.3	2.7	4.6	1.4	5.9	6.2	13.6	8.2	61.8	64.4	64.4	64.4
Influenza	12.8	12.4	4.4	9.1	2.8	4.3	2.8	1.1	6.1	4.8	9.4	10.8	12.8	9.1	12.2	11.8	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.6
Other epidemic diseases	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.9	15.9	16.2	26.2	26.3	21.8	22.0	15.2	15.8	10.3	9.3	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8
Tuberculosis of lungs	11.8	10.0	20.7	19.0	11.5	11.6	12.8	14.1	15.4	18.1	11.9	12.7	7.6	6.5	4.3	4.9	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Tuberculosis of other organs	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.8	3.2	3.6	10.5	10.9	21.1	20.4	25.8	26.7	37.3	36.9	36.9	36.9
Cancer	6.7	6.3	3.1	2.5	4.3	3.6	5.4	6.1	10.0	9.7	15.1	15.4	17.7	17.8	17.6	16.2	20.1	22.4	22.4	22.4
Other general diseases	20.3	23.1	24.4	27.9	15.8	12.0	11.9	10.4	5.7	7.1	8.6	6.5	5.4	6.2	5.2	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Meningitis	1.9	2.8	1.5	3.0	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.8	7.6	8.6	14.4	13.3	18.2	17.6	49.3	46.0	46.0	46.0
Diseases of circulatory system	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.1	4.2	3.8	7.0	7.1	12.0	12.0	18.4	18.2	55.5	54.9	54.9	54.9
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	19.5	18.3	9.0	9.6	2.6	2.3	3.3	3.2	5.8	6.1	9.2	8.2	10.0	10.3	11.2	11.4	29.4	30.6	30.6	30.6
Other diseases of respiratory system	10.4	11.5	4.7	5.7	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.4	3.3	3.4	6.0	4.5	7.2	7.8	10.8	10.6	53.0	53.4	53.4	53.4
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	84.7	83.6	15.3	16.4	7.0	8.1	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.8	7.9	6.4	6.5	10.0	9.5	10.8	37.4	39.0	39.0	39.0
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	5.9	4.7	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.4	5.9	6.7	10.0	9.6	12.5	13.6	16.2	16.4	14.7	16.2	27.7	26.1	26.1	26.1
Other diseases of digestive system	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.5	6.2	6.1	10.0	10.1	14.7	16.2	18.8	20.0	44.8	42.7	42.7	42.7
Bright's disease and nephritis	100.0	100.0					26.8	29.8	47.9	42.7	25.3	27.5								
Childbirth																				
Diseases of early infancy																				
Suicide																				
Other violence	2.3	1.9	5.3	5.5	6.2	5.8	13.7	13.4	20.2	21.1	16.4	17.1	13.6	13.7	9.7	8.7	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8
All other causes	20.3	17.5	1.7	2.1	0.5	1.3	1.9	2.8	3.7	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.6	57.6	57.2	57.2	57.2

From Table 21, giving the per cent distribution, it appears that the per cents of deaths in infancy, or the first year of life, were above the general averages of 11.2 and 10.8 in 1913 and 1912, respectively, for deaths from the following causes: Early infancy (premature birth, congenital debility, etc.), 100.0 per cent each year; diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years, 84.7 and 83.6; whooping cough, 51.5 and 57.0; measles, 28.6 and 21.6; meningitis, 20.3 and 23.1; and pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, 19.5 and 18.3.

The per cents of deaths in childhood, 1 to 4 years, were above the general averages of 4.2 and 4.4 in 1913 and 1912 for deaths from the following causes: Measles, 53.2 and 56.0; scarlet fever, 51.8 and 50.0; diphtheria and croup, 50.5 and 49.4; whooping-cough, 43.0 and 37.3; meningitis, 24.4 and 27.9; diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over, 25.7 and 23.7; tuberculosis of other organs than the lungs, 20.7 and 19.0; diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years, 15.3 and 16.4; malarial fever, 11.7 and 11.9; pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia, 9.0 and 9.6; other diseases of the respiratory system, 4.7 and 5.7; and miscellaneous violence, 5.3 and 5.5.

The per cent of deaths in youth, 5 to 14 years, was above the general average of 2.7 each year for deaths from the following causes: Diphtheria and croup, 38.2 in 1913 and 38.6 in 1912; scarlet fever, 37.6 and 32.3; meningitis, 15.8 and 12.0; tuberculosis other than pulmonary, 11.5 and 11.6; measles, 11.0 and 11.9; typhoid fever, 10.1 and 11.7; malarial fever, 9.1 and 8.9; miscellaneous violence (accidental injuries, etc.), 6.2 and 5.8; whooping-cough, 4.7 and 4.2; diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over, 7.0 and 3.1; other diseases of the digestive system, 3.8 and 3.4; and general diseases other than tuberculosis and cancer, 4.3 and 3.6.

The proportion of deaths occurring at 15 to 24 years exceeded the general averages of 5.9 and 6.1 for deaths from important causes as follows: Childbirth, 26.8 and 29.8; typhoid fever, 24.8 and 26.9; tuberculosis of the lungs, 15.9 and 16.2; tuberculosis of other organs, 12.8 and 14.1; miscellaneous violence, 13.7 and 13.4; suicide, 9.7 and 8.2; and diseases of the digestive system other than diarrhea, 5.9 and 6.7.

The proportion of deaths occurring at 25 to 34 years surpassed the general averages of 9.8 and 9.9 for deaths from the following important causes: Childbirth, 47.9 and 42.7; tuberculosis of the lungs, 26.2 and 26.3; typhoid fever, 25.5 and 23.3; suicide, 22.7 and 24.4; other violence, 20.2 and 21.1; and tuberculosis other than pulmonary, 15.4 and 18.1.

The proportion of deaths occurring at 35 to 44 years exceeded the general averages of 10.9 and 11.1 for deaths from the following causes: Childbirth, 25.3 and 27.5; suicide, 24.8 and 24.6; pulmonary tuberculosis, 21.8 and 22.0; miscellaneous violence, 16.4 and 17.1; typhoid fever, 16.3 and 13.4; general diseases other than tuberculosis and cancer (*i. e.*, diabetes, alcoholism, etc.), 15.1 and 15.4; diseases of the digestive system other than diarrhea, 12.5 and 13.6; and tuberculosis other than pulmonary, 11.9 and 12.7.

The proportion of deaths occurring at 45 to 54 years surpassed the general averages of 12.1 and 12.2 for deaths from the following important causes: Cancer, 21.1 and 20.4; suicide, 19.1 and 21.2; general diseases other than tuberculosis and cancer, 17.7 and 17.8; diseases of the digestive system other than diarrhea, 16.2 and 16.4; pulmonary tuberculosis, 15.2 and 15.8; Bright's disease and nephritis, 14.7 and

16.2; diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, 14.4 and 13.3; and miscellaneous violence, 13.6 and 13.7.

The proportion of deaths occurring at 55 to 64 years exceeded the general averages of 13.1 and 12.9 for deaths from the following causes: Cancer, 25.8 and 26.7; Bright's disease and nephritis, 18.8 and 20.0; diseases of the circulatory system, 18.4 and 18.2; diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, 18.2 and 17.6; general diseases other than tuberculosis and cancer, 17.6 and 16.2; and diseases of the digestive system other than diarrhea, 14.7 and 16.4.

The per cents of deaths at the period of old age, 65 years and over, were above the general averages of 30.1 and 29.9 in 1913 and 1912 for deaths from the following important causes: Influenza, 61.8 and 64.4; miscellaneous causes, including "old age" or senility, 57.6 and 57.2; diseases of the circulatory system, 55.6 and 54.9; diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia, 53.0 and 53.4; diseases of the nervous system other than meningitis, 49.3 and 46.0; Bright's disease and nephritis, 44.8 and 42.7; diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over, 37.4 and 39.0; and cancer, 37.3 and 36.9.

MARITAL CONDITION OF DECEDENTS.

Geographic Divisions.—Table 22 presents, by numbers and per cents, the marital condition of male and female decedents aged 15 years and over for the several geographic divisions in 1913 alone, children under 15 years of age being excluded from the analysis of decedents according to marital condition.

TABLE 22.—Deaths of Males and Females 15 Years and Over Classified by Marital Condition, with Per Cents, for Geographic Divisions: 1913.

Sex and geographic division	Deaths 15 years and over						Per cent				
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown
Males.											
THE STATE	19,946	6,448	8,837	2,966	290	1,405	32.3	44.3	14.9	1.5	7.0
Northern California	2,528	939	910	397	48	234	37.1	36.0	15.7	1.9	9.3
Coast counties	1,276	457	494	210	23	92	35.8	38.7	16.5	1.8	7.2
Interior counties	1,252	482	416	187	25	142	38.5	33.2	14.9	2.0	11.4
Central California	10,598	3,641	4,479	1,524	175	779	34.4	42.3	14.4	1.6	7.3
San Francisco	3,774	1,287	1,540	538	63	246	36.7	40.8	14.3	1.7	6.5
Other bay counties	2,264	633	1,114	385	30	101	28.0	49.2	17.0	1.3	4.5
Coast counties	1,249	401	566	203	22	57	32.1	45.3	16.2	1.8	4.6
Interior counties	3,311	1,220	1,259	397	60	375	36.9	38.0	12.0	1.8	11.3
Southern California	6,820	1,868	3,448	1,045	67	392	27.4	50.6	15.3	1.0	5.7
Los Angeles	4,638	1,227	2,400	751	47	213	26.5	51.7	16.2	1.0	4.6
Other counties	2,182	641	1,048	294	20	179	29.4	48.0	13.5	0.9	8.2
Northern and Central California	13,126	4,580	5,389	1,921	223	1,013	34.9	41.1	14.6	1.7	7.7
Coast counties	8,563	2,878	3,714	1,337	138	496	33.6	43.4	15.6	1.6	5.8
Interior counties	4,563	1,702	1,675	584	85	517	37.3	36.7	12.8	1.9	11.3
Metropolitan area	6,088	2,020	2,654	924	93	347	33.5	44.0	15.3	1.5	5.7
Rural counties	7,088	2,560	2,735	997	130	666	36.1	38.6	14.1	1.8	9.4
Females.											
THE STATE	11,638	1,427	5,579	4,322	150	160	12.3	47.9	37.1	1.3	1.4
Northern California	1,129	131	502	454	13	29	11.6	44.5	40.2	1.1	2.6
Coast counties	624	90	276	239	4	15	14.4	44.2	38.3	0.7	2.4
Interior counties	505	41	226	215	9	14	8.1	44.7	42.6	1.8	2.8
Central California	6,047	727	2,892	2,273	90	65	12.0	47.8	37.6	1.5	1.1
San Francisco	2,168	278	993	837	41	16	12.8	46.0	38.6	1.9	0.7
Other bay counties	1,519	168	660	654	25	12	11.1	43.4	43.1	1.6	0.8
Coast counties	799	110	392	278	9	10	13.8	49.1	34.8	1.1	1.2
Interior counties	1,561	171	844	504	15	27	10.9	54.1	32.3	1.0	1.7
Southern California	4,462	569	2,185	1,595	47	66	12.7	49.0	35.7	1.1	1.5
Los Angeles	3,250	418	1,596	1,153	38	45	12.8	49.1	35.5	1.2	1.4
Other counties	1,212	151	589	442	9	21	12.5	48.6	36.5	0.7	1.7
Northern and Central California	7,176	858	3,394	2,727	103	94	12.0	47.3	38.0	1.4	1.3
Coast counties	5,110	646	2,324	2,008	79	53	12.6	45.5	39.3	1.6	1.0
Interior counties	2,066	212	1,070	719	24	41	10.2	51.8	34.8	1.2	2.0
Metropolitan area	3,687	446	1,656	1,491	66	28	12.1	44.9	40.4	1.8	0.8
Rural counties	3,489	412	1,738	1,236	37	66	11.8	49.3	35.4	1.1	1.9

Exclusive of children under 15 years of age, the male decedents in California in 1913 totaled 19,946, and the females 11,638. The marital condition of the male decedents aged 15 years and over was: Single, 6,448; married, 8,837; widowed, 2,966; divorced, 290; and unknown, 1,405. For the female decedents 15 years and over the distribution was: Single, 1,427; married, 5,579; widowed, 4,322; divorced, 150; and unknown, 160. The per cent distribution by marital condition for male and female decedents, respectively, was as follows: Single, 32.3 and 12.3; married, 44.3 and 47.9; widowed, 14.9 and 37.1; divorced, 1.5 and 1.3; and unknown, 7.0 and 1.4. The proportion married was not far from the same among men as among women (44.3 against

47.9). However, the per cent single was much greater among men than among women (32.3 against 12.3) while, on the other hand, the per cent widowed was much less for men than for women (14.9 against 37.1).

The per cent single among men was much higher for the territory north of Tehachapi than for that to the south, being 37.1 for Northern California and 34.4 for Central California or 34.9 for both together, as compared with only 27.4 for Southern California. The per cent for single men was somewhat less for the metropolitan area (33.5) than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi (36.1), but was much greater for San Francisco (36.7) than for the other bay counties (28.0).

The per cent single among women varies comparatively little for various geographic divisions, being only slightly greater for Southern California (12.7) than for Northern and Central California together (12.0), for the metropolitan area (12.1) than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi (11.8), and for San Francisco (12.8) than for the adjacent suburban counties (11.1).

The proportion of married men among decedents was considerably greater for the territory south of Tehachapi than for that to the north, the per cent being 50.6 for Southern California against 42.3 for Central California and only 36.0 for Northern California, or 41.1 for all north of Tehachapi. The per cent of married men was 44.0 for the metropolitan area against only 38.6 for the rural counties of Northern and Central California. However, the per cent was merely 40.8 for San Francisco as compared with 49.2 for the adjoining bay counties.

The proportion of married women varies relatively little among geographic divisions, the per cent being slightly greater for Southern California (49.0) than for the territory north of Tehachapi (47.3), slightly less for the metropolitan area (44.9) than for the rural counties (49.8), and slightly greater for the metropolis proper (46.0) than for the adjoining suburbs (43.4).

The proportion of widowers among decedents was somewhat greater for the territory south of Tehachapi (15.3) than for that to the north (14.6) as well as for the metropolitan area (15.3) than for the rural counties (14.1), but was much less for San Francisco alone (14.3) than for the group of other bay counties (17.0).

The per cent of widows among decedents was 40.2 for Northern California and 37.6 for Central California, or 38.0 for both together as compared with 35.7 for Southern California. The per cent was 40.4 for the metropolitan area against 35.4 for the rural counties north of Tehachapi, but was only 38.6 for the metropolis proper against 43.1 for the suburban counties.

Causes of Death.—Table 23 presents numbers and per cents showing the deaths from twelve selected causes of males and females 15 years and over classified by marital condition for California as a whole in 1913.

TABLE 23.—Deaths from Selected Causes of Males and Females 15 Years and Over Classified by Marital Condition, with Per Cents, for California: 1913.

Sex and cause of death	Deaths 15 years and over						Per cent				
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown
Males.											
ALL CAUSES	19,946	6,448	8,837	2,966	290	1,405	32.3	44.3	14.9	1.5	7.0
Typhoid fever	266	119	118	9	3	17	44.7	44.4	3.4	1.1	6.4
Other epidemic diseases	235	68	111	39	1	16	29.0	47.2	16.6	0.4	6.8
Tuberculosis	3,299	1,634	1,225	199	38	203	49.5	37.1	6.0	1.2	6.2
Cancer	1,229	267	691	203	15	53	21.8	56.2	16.5	1.2	4.3
Diseases of—											
Nervous system	1,933	450	1,022	346	34	86	23.2	52.7	17.9	1.8	4.4
Circulatory system	3,887	926	1,807	868	64	222	23.8	46.5	22.3	1.7	5.7
Respiratory system	1,693	535	719	291	33	115	31.6	42.5	17.2	1.9	6.8
Digestive system	1,215	389	592	162	19	53	32.0	48.7	13.3	1.6	4.4
Bright's disease and nephritis	1,499	381	735	288	19	76	25.4	49.0	19.2	1.3	5.1
Suicide	682	233	267	48	17	114	34.6	39.2	7.0	2.5	16.7
Other violence	2,286	955	825	140	23	343	41.8	36.1	6.1	1.0	15.0
All other causes	1,717	488	725	373	24	107	28.4	42.2	21.7	1.4	6.3
Females.											
ALL CAUSES	11,638	1,427	5,579	4,322	150	160	12.3	47.9	37.1	1.3	1.4
Typhoid fever	111	32	65	11	1	2	28.8	58.6	9.9	0.9	1.8
Other epidemic diseases	206	26	83	85	9	3	12.6	40.3	41.3	4.4	1.4
Tuberculosis	1,560	412	910	193	23	17	26.4	58.3	12.7	1.5	1.1
Cancer	1,315	123	686	477	16	13	9.3	52.2	36.3	1.2	1.0
Diseases of—											
Nervous system	1,371	143	538	661	11	18	10.4	39.3	48.2	0.8	1.3
Circulatory system	2,321	182	926	1,160	25	28	7.8	39.9	50.0	1.1	1.2
Respiratory system	1,047	111	413	499	6	18	10.6	39.4	47.7	0.6	1.7
Digestive system	768	82	387	274	11	14	10.7	50.4	35.7	1.4	1.8
Bright's disease and nephritis	827	73	400	336	11	7	8.8	48.4	40.6	1.3	0.9
Suicide	155	27	89	21	10	8	17.4	57.4	13.5	6.5	5.2
Other violence	416	79	199	120	9	9	19.0	47.8	28.8	2.2	2.2
All other causes	1,541	137	883	480	18	23	8.9	57.3	31.1	1.2	1.5

It appears from Table 23 that the per cent of single men among decedents was above the general average of 32.3 for deaths from tuberculosis, 49.5; typhoid fever, 44.7; miscellaneous violence, 41.8; and suicide, 34.6.

The per cent single among women was likewise above the general average of 12.3 for these same causes as follows: Typhoid fever, 28.8; tuberculosis, 26.4; miscellaneous violence 19.0; and suicide, 17.4.

The per cent of married men among decedents, as compared with the average of 44.3, was particularly high for the following causes of death: Cancer, 56.2; diseases of the nervous system, 52.7; Bright's disease and nephritis, 49.0; diseases of the digestive system, 48.7; and diseases of the circulatory system, 46.5.

The per cent of married women among decedents, in comparison with the average of 47.9, was especially great for the following causes:

Typhoid fever, 58.6; tuberculosis, 58.3; suicide, 57.4; sundry miscellaneous causes, 57.3; cancer, 52.2; diseases of the digestive system, 50.4; and Bright's disease and nephritis, 48.4.

The per cent of widowers exceeded the average of 14.9 in the following important instances: Diseases of the circulatory system, 22.3; sundry miscellaneous causes, 21.7; Bright's disease and nephritis, 19.2; diseases of the nervous system, 17.9; diseases of the respiratory system, 17.2; and cancer, 16.5.

The per cent of widows surpassed the average of 37.1 in notable cases as follows: Diseases of the circulatory system, 50.0; diseases of the nervous system, 48.2; diseases of the respiratory system, 47.7; and Bright' disease and nephritis, 40.6.

OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

Occupations.—The table below gives, for deaths 15 years and over, the number of men and women for whom some occupation was reported in contrast with those for whom no gainful occupation was shown, the figures being for the whole State in both 1913 and 1912:

TABLE 24.—Deaths 15 Years and Over Classified by Sex and Occupation, with Per Cents by Sex, for California: 1913 and 1912.

	Deaths						Per cent male		Per cent female	
	Total		Male		Female		1913	1912	1913	1912
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912				
15 YEARS AND OVER	31,584	30,174	19,946	19,001	11,638	11,173	63.2	63.0	36.8	37.0
Occupation reported.....	18,231	17,415	17,045	16,391	1,186	1,024	93.5	94.1	6.5	5.9
No gainful occupation.....	13,353	12,759	2,901	2,610	10,452	10,149	21.7	20.5	78.3	79.5

Exclusive of children under 15 years of age, who would all be without gainful occupation in statistical terminology, the decedents aged 15 years and over totaled 31,584 in 1913 and 30,174 in 1912. The males numbered 19,946 and 19,001 in 1913 and 1912, and the females numbered 11,638 and 11,173, respectively. Among all decedents aged 15 years and over the per cents male were 63.2 in 1913 and 63.0 in 1912, while the per cents female were 36.8 and 37.0, respectively.

Of the decedents 15 years and over for whom occupations were reported (totaling 18,231 and 17,415 in 1913 and 1912, respectively), the males numbered 17,045 in 1913 and 16,391 in 1912 while the females numbered only 1,186 and 1,024, respectively. Among decedents reporting occupations the per cents male in 1913 and 1912 were no less than 93.5 and 94.1 while the per cents female were merely 6.5 and 5.9.

Of the decedents 15 years and over without gainful occupation (totaling 13,353 and 12,759 in 1913 and 1912, respectively), the men were merely 2,901 in 1913 and 2,610 in 1912, while the women (housewives and others not working for wages) were no less than 10,452 and 10,149, respectively. Among decedents without gainful occupation the per cents male in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were only 21.7 and 20.5, while the per cents female were as great as 78.3 and 79.5.

Main Kinds of Occupation.—The following table shows the distribution of male decedents 15 years and over, engaged in the main kinds of occupations, the data being for California in both 1913 and 1912 with additional per cents for 1911:

TABLE 25.—Deaths of Males 15 Years and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, Classified by Kind of Occupation, with Per Cents, for California: 1913 and 1912.

Kind of occupation	Males 15 years and over				
	Deaths		Per cent		
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1911
ALL OCCUPATIONS.....	17,045	16,391	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional	961	939	5.6	5.7	5.0
Clerical and official.....	1,334	1,212	7.8	7.4	6.9
Mercantile and trading.....	1,302	1,303	7.6	8.0	7.2
Public entertainment	407	372	2.4	2.3	2.2
Personal service, police and military.....	569	450	3.3	2.7	3.2
Laboring and servant.....	3,597	3,420	21.1	20.9	22.0
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	3,486	3,349	20.5	20.4	20.7
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	5,278	5,208	31.0	31.8	32.0
All other occupations.....	111	138	0.7	0.8	0.8

For 1913 and 1912, respectively, the male decedents for whom occupations were shown totaled 17,045 and 16,391 and were distributed by main kinds of occupations as follows: Agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits, 5,278 and 5,208 or 31.0 and 31.8 per cent; laboring and servant work, 3,597 and 3,420 or 21.1 and 20.9 per cent; manufacturing and mechanical industry, 3,486 and 3,349 or 20.5 and 20.4 per cent; mercantile and trading occupations, 1,302 and 1,303 or 7.6 and 8.0 per cent; clerical and official positions, 1,334 and 1,212 or 7.8 and 7.4 per cent; professional callings, 961 and 939 or 5.6 and 5.7 per cent; and various minor kinds of occupations, altogether 1,087 and 960 or 6.4 and 5.8 per cent.

Causes of Death and Specific Occupations.—Table 26 presents in detail the per cent distribution, by selected causes, of deaths of males and females 15 years and over classified by occupation for California in both 1913 and 1912. The per cent distribution thus shown is presented not only for the main kinds of occupations but also, under each main kind of occupation, for every specific occupation showing annually at least 50 deaths in the State as a whole. It may be noted that the absolute numbers on which are based the per cents summarized here in Table 26 may be found in Tables 33 and 34, *post*, which are presented for reference among detailed or general tables following this text discussion of deaths.

TABLE 26.—Per Cent Distribution, by Selected Causes, of Deaths of Males and

Occupation (Showing annually at least 50 deaths)	Deaths		Per cent of deaths							
	1913	1912	Typhoid fever		Other epi- demic dis- eases		Tubercu- losis		Cancer	
			1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
15 YEARS AND OVER -----	31,584	30,174	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	15.4	15.4	8.0	7.6
Males -----	19,946	19,001	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	16.6	16.1	6.2	5.7
All occupations -----	17,045	16,391	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	17.2	16.8	6.2	5.9
Professional -----	961	939	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	16.3	16.6	6.6	6.9
Architects, artists and teachers of art -----	51	59				1.7	25.5	15.2	3.9	11.8
Clergymen -----	148	109	0.7		2.0		17.6	10.1	6.8	7.3
Engineers and surveyors -----	224	250	3.6	2.8	0.9		21.0	18.4	6.7	4.8
Lawyers -----	144	133	2.1		0.7	0.7	7.6	14.3	6.9	7.5
Musicians and teachers of music Physicians and surgeons -----	64	81		1.2	1.6		20.3	40.7	6.3	7.4
Teachers (school) -----	155	147	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.0	12.3	7.5	3.9	6.8
Others of this class -----	58				1.7		20.7		8.6	
Clerical and official -----	117	160	0.9		1.7	1.3	13.7	16.9	9.4	7.5
Bookkeepers, clerks and copyists Bankers, brokers and officials of companies -----	1,334	1,212	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.0	21.8	20.9	6.2	5.4
Collectors, auctioneers and agents -----	648	570	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	29.5	31.4	5.1	3.9
Others of this class -----	230	193	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.1	8.7	8.3	9.1	5.7
Mercantile and trading -----	329	339	0.6	0.6		0.3	18.9	12.4	6.7	8.0
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc. Commercial travelers -----	127	110		0.9	0.8		14.2	15.5	5.5	4.6
Merchants and dealers -----	1,302	1,303	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	14.0	14.4	7.3	7.5
Hucksters and peddlers -----	60	67			3.0	1.5	18.2	13.4	7.6	4.5
Others of this class -----	66						21.7		6.7	
Public entertainment -----	803	819	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	8.8	10.1	8.6	8.4
Hotel and boarding-house keepers -----	50	52					24.0	19.2	2.0	
Saloonkeepers, liquor dealers, bartenders and restaurant keepers -----	323	365	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.3	23.2	23.6	4.9	7.1
Personal service, police, and military -----	407	372	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.8	18.7	15.6	9.6	4.0
Barbers and hairdressers -----	109	100	1.8	2.0			17.4	12.0	12.9	4.0
Janitors and sextons -----	298	272	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	19.1	16.9	8.4	4.0
Policemen, watchmen and detec- tives -----	569	450	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.6	15.5	16.0	5.6	5.1
Soldiers, sailors and marines (U. S.) -----	122	100	2.5	4.0	0.8	1.0	22.9	24.0	5.7	5.0
Others of this class -----	73		1.4		2.7		12.3		4.1	
Laboring and servant -----	124	94	0.8	1.1	0.8	2.1	8.1	6.4	8.1	7.4
Laborers (not agricultural) -----	140	128	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	12.1	11.7	5.7	3.9
Servants -----	110	128	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	21.8	21.1	3.6	4.7
Manufacturing and mechanical industry -----	3,597	3,420	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	22.8	21.2	4.9	4.2
Bakers -----	3,179	3,005	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	22.3	20.7	4.8	4.4
Blacksmiths -----	418	415	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.7	27.3	24.6	5.5	3.1
Boot and shoe makers -----	3,486	3,349	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	16.7	17.3	5.9	5.9
Butchers -----	92	89	1.1	4.5	1.1		20.7	18.0	5.4	2.2
Cabinetmakers and upholsterers Carpenters -----	194	177	2.1	0.6	2.1	2.3	14.9	12.4	7.7	6.8
Compositors, printers and press- men -----	105	96		2.1	1.0		10.5	9.4	9.5	6.2
Engineers and firemen (not loco- motive) -----	130	113	0.8	1.8	1.5		22.3	16.8	2.3	5.3
Iron and steel workers -----	63	59		1.7	3.2	1.7	12.7	11.9	3.2	16.9
Machinists -----	652	685	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.6	13.5	12.1	7.5	7.0
Masons (brick and stone) -----	109	98			1.8		18.3	28.6	6.4	6.1
Painters, glaziers and varnishers Plumbers and gas and steam fitters -----	208	201	1.4	0.5		1.5	15.4	17.4	4.8	5.0
Others of this class -----	140	168	1.4	2.4		1.2	22.2	17.9	5.0	4.8
Tailors -----	196	170		2.9		1.2	18.4	19.4	7.7	7.1
Others of this class -----	85	89	1.2		1.2	1.1	15.3	15.7	9.4	9.0
Others of this class -----	273	255	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	18.7	23.1	3.7	3.5
Others of this class -----	82	91		1.1			30.5	31.9		2.1
Others of this class -----	128	131			0.8		25.8	26.9	3.9	3.0
Others of this class -----	1,029	921	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	15.3	17.1	5.7	6.1

Females 15 Years and Over, Classified by Occupation, for California: 1913 and 1912.

Per cent of deaths															
Diseases of nervous system		Diseases of circulatory system		Diseases of respiratory system		Diseases of digestive system		Bright's disease and nephritis		Suicide		Other violence		All other causes	
1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
10.5	9.4	19.6	20.7	8.7	9.2	6.3	6.7	7.4	7.1	2.6	2.6	8.6	8.5	10.3	10.3
9.7	9.0	19.4	20.6	8.5	9.0	6.1	6.3	7.5	7.3	3.4	3.6	11.5	11.3	8.6	8.6
9.5	8.6	19.1	20.2	8.5	8.8	6.1	6.4	7.3	7.3	3.4	3.5	11.7	11.5	8.5	8.3
10.1	12.6	21.5	21.9	7.9	6.1	5.6	5.9	9.2	9.7	2.9	2.9	8.1	8.4	9.2	7.3
7.9	8.5	17.7	20.3	5.9	5.1	3.9	8.5	13.7	6.8	3.9	6.8	7.8	8.5	9.8	6.8
7.4	11.9	23.0	20.2	19.8	12.9	6.7	8.3	9.5	12.8	0.9	4.0	4.6	11.5	11.0	
8.0	11.2	12.9	22.0	7.1	3.6	4.9	3.2	4.5	7.6	3.6	4.0	18.8	17.2	8.0	5.2
17.4	14.3	23.6	27.1	6.9	6.8	4.9	4.5	11.8	15.0	4.9	1.5	2.8	3.0	10.4	5.3
6.2	6.2	25.0	9.9	7.8	8.6	1.6	9.9	9.4	3.7	4.7	3.7	6.2	6.2	10.9	2.5
9.7	18.4	29.7	25.9	10.3	5.4	6.5	7.5	12.9	12.2	1.3	0.7	4.5	2.7	7.7	10.2
15.5	25.9	25.9	1.7	5.2	10.3	10.3	8.1	5.1	3.7	3.5	7.7	8.1	8.5	10.0	
9.4	13.1	20.5	21.9	7.7	4.4	8.6	5.0	6.8	8.1	5.1	3.7	7.7	8.1	8.5	10.0
10.6	9.2	17.4	22.5	7.4	7.6	6.4	7.9	8.4	8.7	4.3	4.4	7.4	5.9	8.9	5.8
9.7	7.7	14.2	19.0	8.0	7.5	5.9	7.9	6.2	6.7	4.6	4.2	6.0	5.1	9.4	4.7
10.9	10.9	24.3	25.4	4.3	10.9	8.7	6.2	10.9	10.4	3.5	5.7	8.3	6.7	9.6	6.7
10.9	10.3	17.9	25.6	8.5	7.1	5.2	8.0	10.0	9.4	4.6	5.0	8.5	5.3	8.2	8.0
13.4	10.0	19.7	26.4	7.1	3.6	7.9	10.9	11.0	13.6	3.1	1.8	10.2	10.0	7.1	2.7
11.5	8.5	24.4	25.7	7.6	7.3	6.4	7.2	7.8	8.9	3.5	3.9	6.8	7.0	8.4	7.8
13.6	7.5	22.7	28.3	7.6	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.1	16.4	3.0	4.5	4.6	7.5	10.6	7.4
8.3	18.3	5.0	5.0	3.3	3.3	5.0	5.0	4.1	3.7	4.6	5.6	9.0	8.3		
13.3	9.0	25.9	29.1	7.3	8.1	6.9	7.7	9.0	7.9	4.1	3.7	4.6	5.6	9.0	8.3
2.0	3.9	22.0	19.2	8.0	7.7	5.8	2.0	11.6	4.0	1.9	20.0	19.2	16.0	11.5	
8.7	8.2	22.6	18.3	8.7	6.3	7.1	6.6	6.8	9.3	1.9	4.7	9.0	8.2	4.9	6.0
8.9	11.0	13.5	16.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	11.6	9.3	7.0	4.9	5.7	6.6	6.7	9.8	11.0
6.4	14.0	16.5	23.0	7.3	8.0	7.3	12.0	13.8	3.0	3.7	8.0	3.7	6.0	9.2	8.0
9.7	9.9	12.4	14.7	8.4	8.5	8.7	11.4	7.7	8.5	5.4	4.8	7.7	7.0	10.1	12.1
10.2	8.0	19.1	18.0	9.3	9.1	5.8	7.8	8.3	7.1	3.7	5.8	11.8	9.1	8.1	10.4
6.6	10.0	13.1	16.0	5.7	6.0	6.6	4.0	8.2	5.0	6.6	6.0	12.3	6.0	9.0	13.0
9.6	26.0	12.3	1.4	11.0	8.9	9.6	4.0	4.3	13.7	9.6	4.8	6.4			
16.1	9.6	21.8	19.1	10.5	13.8	2.4	10.6	8.9	9.6	4.0	4.3	13.7	9.6	4.8	6.4
7.9	8.6	21.4	16.4	12.9	6.2	7.9	10.1	7.9	4.7	2.9	8.6	11.4	13.3	7.8	13.3
10.9	4.7	15.5	20.3	5.5	10.9	9.1	6.2	6.4	9.4	3.6	3.9	10.0	7.0	10.9	8.6
6.8	6.5	15.7	15.6	9.6	9.6	5.7	5.7	4.9	5.5	4.1	4.1	15.6	17.1	7.1	7.6
7.0	6.4	15.0	15.4	9.9	9.7	5.6	5.7	4.8	5.3	4.0	3.8	16.5	18.0	7.0	7.5
5.0	7.2	20.3	17.1	7.7	8.4	6.7	5.3	5.0	6.8	5.0	6.5	8.6	10.6	7.7	8.2
10.6	9.4	21.0	21.1	7.6	7.7	6.0	6.6	7.6	7.9	3.3	3.8	10.8	9.2	8.6	8.9
8.7	13.5	17.4	24.7	4.3	3.4	5.4	9.0	8.7	5.6	6.5	4.5	10.9	6.7	9.8	7.9
12.9	10.7	22.7	23.7	5.1	12.4	4.6	6.8	5.7	6.8	3.4	8.8	4.5	13.4	9.6	
11.4	9.4	25.7	27.1	5.7	9.4	3.8	7.3	10.5	14.6	4.8	4.1	5.7	1.0	11.4	9.4
10.0	6.2	18.5	17.7	9.2	9.7	6.9	15.0	8.5	8.0	7.7	2.7	5.4	8.8	6.9	8.0
7.9	11.8	23.8	22.0	15.9	1.7	9.5	6.8	7.9	8.5	6.4	5.1	6.3	5.1	3.2	6.8
10.0	10.4	23.2	24.2	6.1	9.1	6.4	5.0	7.7	8.2	3.4	2.6	10.9	9.3	9.3	9.6
14.7	4.1	16.5	17.3	6.4	10.2	8.3	10.2	9.2	5.1	2.8	3.1	7.3	3.1	8.3	12.2
13.0	6.5	16.8	20.4	6.7	5.5	8.7	7.0	7.2	7.9	3.4	3.0	15.9	16.9	6.7	8.4
9.3	5.9	12.1	25.0	10.0	8.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	6.5	2.9	3.6	17.9	14.3	5.7	4.8
6.1	9.4	16.3	18.5	11.7	4.1	7.1	4.1	3.1	7.7	5.6	5.3	16.3	17.1	7.7	8.2
9.4	7.9	23.5	20.2	8.2	4.5	2.3	9.0	10.6	11.2	1.2	2.3	5.9	4.5	11.8	14.6
11.4	9.8	18.7	18.8	8.4	8.2	5.1	5.5	5.5	8.6	1.8	5.5	11.3	7.9	13.2	6.3
8.5	9.6	15.9	14.9	4.9	7.4	6.1	3.2	6.1	6.4	6.1	4.3	14.6	13.8	7.3	5.3
11.7	8.9	24.2	18.7	5.5	6.7	3.9	6.0	7.0	8.2	5.5	8.2	3.9	5.2	7.8	8.2
10.8	10.1	23.1	20.4	8.5	7.3	5.6	7.3	8.8	7.6	2.4	3.6	10.6	8.9	7.2	9.8

TABLE 26.—Per Cent Distribution, by Selected Causes, of Deaths of Males
1913 and 1912

Occupation (Showing annually at least 50 deaths)	Deaths		Per cent of deaths							
			Typhoid fever		Other epi- demic dis- eases		Tubercu- losis		Cancer	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
Agriculture, transportation and other outdoor.....	5,278	5,208	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	13.5	13.2	6.7	6.8
Draymen, hackmen and team- sters.....	445	408	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.0	19.6	20.1	4.1	3.9
Farmers, planters and farm laborers.....	2,275	2,570	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	11.1	9.8	8.0	7.8
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and vine growers.....	197	193	1.0	1.6	0.5	-----	12.7	15.5	7.6	8.8
Livery stable keepers and hostlers.....	63	56	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.8	7.9	10.7	1.6
Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	129	139	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.4	10.1	11.5	8.5	3.6
Miners and quarrymen.....	764	728	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	16.1	18.3	5.5	6.0
Sailors, pilots and oystermen.....	244	244	3.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	16.4	10.2	5.3	4.9
Steam railroad employees.....	379	363	1.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	17.9	17.6	4.5	5.8
Stock raisers, herders and drovers.....	452	216	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.5	12.0	12.0	7.1	10.6
Others of this class.....	230	291	2.1	2.4	0.6	1.4	13.9	17.9	6.1	4.5
All other occupations.....	111	138	1.8	0.7	4.5	2.2	21.7	21.7	6.3	4.4
No occupation.....	2,901	2,610	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.7	12.5	12.4	6.1	4.4
<i>Females</i>	11,638	11,173	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.5	13.4	14.1	11.3	10.8
All occupations.....	1,183	1,024	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.1	17.2	23.4	11.0	8.2
Teachers in schools.....	110	101	1.8	2.0	1.8	3.0	23.6	21.8	16.4	12.9
Bookkeepers, clerks and copyists	63	68	4.8	1.5	4.8	2.9	27.0	39.7	7.9	7.4
Nurses and midwives.....	82	85	2.5	5.9	-----	-----	8.5	20.0	13.3	14.1
Servants.....	279	240	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.4	17.6	22.1	7.9	4.6
Dressmakers and seamstresses..	95	84	-----	2.4	-----	1.2	8.4	29.8	19.0	10.7
All other occupations.....	557	446	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	17.4	21.5	9.5	7.6
No occupation.....	10,452	10,149	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.6	13.0	13.2	11.3	11.0

and Females 15 Years and Over, Classified by Occupation, for California:
—Continued.

Per cent of deaths															
Diseases of nervous system		Diseases of circulatory system		Diseases of respiratory system		Diseases of digestive system		Bright's disease and nephritis		Suicide		Other violence		All other causes	
1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
9.6	8.3	19.4	21.1	9.0	10.3	6.2	5.9	7.9	7.1	2.6	2.4	12.8	12.9	9.2	8.8
7.6	7.3	15.5	17.2	11.2	10.8	4.5	7.3	7.0	4.2	2.9	2.2	17.5	18.4	7.2	6.1
11.7	9.7	21.7	23.3	9.5	11.2	6.1	6.2	8.0	8.2	1.8	2.0	7.7	7.8	10.8	10.0
7.6	3.6	21.8	23.3	12.2	11.4	3.6	9.8	11.7	8.3	4.1	1.6	8.1	7.8	9.1	8.3
12.7	12.5	22.2	23.2	12.7	3.6	11.1	3.6	9.5	12.5	8.9	17.5	7.1	4.8	8.9	8.9
2.3	3.6	11.7	18.0	5.4	7.2	7.8	4.3	8.5	5.0	3.1	2.2	29.5	33.1	8.5	7.9
7.2	6.2	21.6	21.6	8.2	9.5	6.7	5.2	8.2	6.0	2.4	1.9	13.0	14.5	9.3	9.1
8.6	10.3	19.7	20.1	9.8	12.7	5.3	4.1	4.9	6.2	3.3	4.5	15.2	17.6	7.4	7.0
9.2	5.8	11.1	14.9	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.2	7.9	6.1	3.7	3.6	26.7	28.1	5.5	4.4
10.8	11.6	16.8	17.6	8.9	12.0	8.4	4.6	9.1	7.4	3.5	1.9	9.7	8.8	9.7	11.6
7.3	6.9	18.5	16.1	7.3	8.9	6.1	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.1	23.3	21.3	5.8	6.9
6.3	9.4	17.1	12.3	2.7	8.7	3.6	8.0	6.3	7.3	5.4	3.6	20.7	13.0	3.6	8.7
11.3	11.5	21.5	23.4	8.3	9.7	6.1	5.7	8.7	6.8	3.5	3.8	10.1	10.1	9.4	10.5
11.8	10.1	19.9	20.9	9.0	9.6	6.6	7.3	7.1	6.7	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.7	13.2	13.3
11.2	8.6	17.0	18.7	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.9	5.9	5.4	2.1	1.9	6.0	6.1	11.6	9.6
13.6	13.8	11.8	11.9	6.4	11.9	7.3	4.9	4.5	3.0	1.8	1.0	5.5	5.9	5.5	7.9
12.7	5.9	4.8	13.2	4.7	7.4	6.3	4.4	3.2	3.2	4.4	7.9	5.9	12.7	7.3	
4.9	4.7	19.5	22.3	7.3	4.7	8.5	11.8	8.5	2.4	6.1	15.9	14.1			
13.2	8.3	17.9	21.7	9.7	7.1	5.4	5.8	8.2	6.7	2.1	3.7	6.1	8.3	10.4	9.6
9.5	7.1	18.9	8.3	2.1	7.1	10.5	7.1	12.6	4.8	2.1	2.4	3.2	6.0	13.7	13.1
10.8	9.0	18.1	20.6	9.7	9.0	7.5	7.4	3.8	6.7	2.3	1.1	6.3	6.1	12.4	8.7
11.9	10.3	20.3	21.1	9.1	9.8	6.5	7.3	7.2	6.9	1.3	1.0	3.3	3.4	13.4	13.6

It appears from Table 26 that among all decedents 15 years and over the per cent of deaths from typhoid fever was 1.2 in both 1913 and 1912, the per cents being 1.3 and 1.4 among men but only 1.0 and 0.9 among women of the age stated. In 1913 and 1912, respectively, the per cents of deaths from typhoid fever were notably high for the following occupations of men: Engineers and surveyors, 3.6 and 2.8; sailors, pilots and oystermen, 3.3 and 1.6; barbers and hairdressers, 2.5 and 4.0; lumbermen and raftsmen, 2.3 and 2.2; laborers (not agricultural), 2.0 each year; draymen, hackmen and teamsters, 2.0 and 1.5; stock raisers, herders and drovers, 2.0 and 1.4; hotel and boarding-house keepers, 1.8 and 2.0; iron and steel workers, 1.4 and 2.4; steam railroad employees, 1.6 and 1.4; farmers, planters and farm laborers, 1.5 and 1.9; and merchants and dealers, 1.4 each year. Among women the per cents of deaths from typhoid fever were 2.5 and 5.9 for nurses and midwives, 4.8 and 1.5 for bookkeepers, clerks and copyists, and 1.8 and 2.0 for teachers in schools.

The "great white plague," tuberculosis, caused 15.4 per cent of all deaths at 15 years and over in both 1913 and 1912, the per cents being 16.6 and 16.1 for men and 13.4 and 14.1 for women of potential working age. The per cents were 17.2 and 16.8 among men reporting occupations as compared with only 12.5 and 12.4 for men without gainful occupation, and were likewise 17.2 and 23.4 among women wage earners against only 13.0 and 13.2 for housewives and other non-workers.

The per cents of deaths from tuberculosis equalled or exceeded the averages of 17.2 and 16.8 among men at work for several specific occupations in both 1913 and 1912 as follows: Plumbers and gas and steam fitters, 30.5 and 31.9; bookkeepers, clerks and copyists, 29.5 and 31.4; servants (waiters, cooks), 27.3 and 24.6; tailors, 25.8 and 26.9; musicians and teachers of music, 20.3 and 40.7; barbers and hairdressers, 22.9 and 24.0; hucksters and peddlers, 24.0 and 19.2; laborers (not agricultural), 22.3 and 20.7; butchers, 22.3 and 16.8; iron and steel workers, 22.2 and 17.9; engineers and surveyors, 21.0 and 18.4; bakers, 20.7 and 18.0; draymen, hackmen and teamsters, 19.6 and 20.1; saloon keepers and restaurant keepers, 19.1 and 16.9; painters, glaziers and varnishers, 18.7 and 23.1; compositors, printers and pressmen, 18.3 and 28.6; machinists, 18.4 and 19.4; and steam railroad employees, 17.9 and 17.6. For women workers the per cents of deaths from tuberculosis were 27.0 and 39.7 among bookkeepers, clerks and copyists, 23.6 and 21.8 among teachers in schools, and 17.6 and 22.1 among servants.

On the other hand, the per cents of deaths from tuberculosis were very low indeed in both 1913 and 1912 for men engaged in the following occupations: Policemen, watchmen and detectives, 8.1 and 6.4; bankers, brokers and officials of companies, 8.7 and 8.3; merchants and dealers, 8.8 and 10.1; lawyers, 7.6 and 14.3; physicians and surgeons, 12.3 and 7.5; boot and shoe makers, 10.5 and 9.4; livery stable keepers and hostlers, 7.9 and 10.7; lumbermen and raftsmen, 10.1 and 11.5; farmers, planters and farm laborers, 11.1 and 9.8; soldiers, sailors and marines (U. S.), 12.1 and 11.7; and stock raisers, herders and drovers, 12.0 each year.

The per cents of deaths produced by cancers were 8.0 and 7.6 in 1913 and 1912 for all decedents aged 15 years and over, being only 6.2 and 5.7 among men but no less than 11.3 and 10.8 among women. For men, the per cents of deaths from cancer were notably high among masons

(brick and stone), 9.4 and 9.0; stock raisers, herders and drovers, 7.1 and 10.6; merchants and dealers, 8.6 and 8.4; boot and shoe makers, 9.5 and 6.2; policemen, watchmen and detectives, 8.1 and 7.4; farmers, planters and farm laborers, 8.0 and 7.8; machinists, 7.7 and 7.1; blacksmiths, 7.7 and 6.8; gardeners, florists, nurserymen and vine growers, 7.6 and 8.8; carpenters, 7.5 and 7.0; lawyers, 6.9 and 7.5; clergymen, 6.8 and 7.3; collectors, auctioneers and agents, 6.7 and 8.0; and compositors, printers and pressmen, 6.4 and 6.1. For women, the per cents of deaths from cancer were 19.0 and 10.7 among dressmakers and seamstresses, 18.3 and 14.1 among nurses and midwives, and 16.4 and 12.9 among teachers in schools.

The per cents of diseases of the circulatory system (heart disease, etc.) were 19.6 and 20.7 in 1913 and 1912 among all decedents 15 years and over, being 19.4 and 20.6 among men and 19.9 and 20.9 among women. The per cents were particularly great for the following specific occupations of men: Physicians and surgeons, 29.7 and 25.9; merchants and dealers, 25.9 and 29.1; boot and shoe makers, 25.7 and 27.1; lawyers, 23.6 and 27.1; bankers and brokers, 24.3 and 25.4; cabinetmakers and upholsterers, 23.8 and 22.0; carpenters, 23.2 and 24.2; apothecaries, pharmacists, etc., 22.7 and 28.3; clergymen, 23.0 and 20.2; blacksmiths, 22.7 and 23.7; masons (brick and stone), 23.5 and 20.2; livery stable keepers and hostlers, 22.2 and 23.2; gardeners and nurserymen, 21.8 and 23.3; farmers and planters, 21.7 and 23.3; miners and quarrymen, 21.6 each year; and sailors and pilots, 19.7 and 20.1. Among women wage earners the per cents of deaths from heart disease were 19.5 and 22.3 for nurses and midwives and 17.9 and 21.7 for servants.

The per cents for Bright's disease and nephritis, which often occur with heart disease, were 7.4 and 7.1 in 1913 and 1912 for all decedents 15 years and over, being 7.5 and 7.3 among men and 7.1 and 6.7 among women. The per cents were notably high for men engaged in the following occupations: Physicians and surgeons, 12.9 and 12.2; lawyers, 11.8 and 15.0; boot and shoe makers, 10.5 and 14.6; masons (brick and stone), 10.6 and 11.2; bankers and brokers, 10.9 and 10.4; clergymen, 9.5 and 12.8; collectors and agents, 10.0 and 9.4; gardeners and nurserymen, 11.7 and 8.3; livery stable keepers and hostlers, 9.5 and 12.5; merchants and dealers, 9.0 and 7.9; policemen and detectives, 8.9 and 9.6; butchers, 8.5 and 8.0; farmers and planters, 8.0 and 8.2; cabinet makers and upholsterers, 7.9 and 8.5; saloon keepers and restaurant keepers, 7.7 and 8.5; carpenters, 7.7 and 8.2; and engineers and firemen (not locomotive), 7.2 and 7.9. For women workers, the per cents of deaths from Bright's disease and nephritis were 12.6 and 4.8 among dressmakers and seamstresses and 8.2 and 6.7 among servants.

For diseases of the nervous system the per cents in 1913 and 1912 were 10.5 and 9.4 for all decedents, 9.7 and 9.0 for males, and 11.8 and 10.1 for females. The per cents were particularly great among men in the following occupations: Lawyers, 17.4 and 14.3; physicians and surgeons, 9.7 and 18.4; livery stable keepers and hostlers, 12.7 and 12.5; policemen and detectives, 16.1 and 9.6; merchants and dealers, 13.3 and 9.0; blacksmiths, 12.9 and 10.7; farmers and planters, 11.7 and 9.7; tailors, 11.7 and 8.9; painters, glaziers and varnishers, 11.4 and 9.8; boot and shoe makers, 11.4 and 9.4; bankers and brokers, 10.9 each year; stock raisers, herders and drovers, 10.8 and 11.6; collectors and agents, 10.9

and 10.3; carpenters, 10.0 and 10.4; and saloon keepers and restaurant keepers, 9.7 and 9.9. The per cents were 13.6 and 13.8 for school teachers among women workers.

For diseases of the respiratory system, the per cents in 1913 and 1912 were 8.7 and 9.2 for all decedents, 8.5 and 9.0 for men, and 9.0 and 9.6 for women. The per cents were notably high for the following occupations of men: Gardeners and nurserymen, 12.2 and 11.4; draymen, hackmen and teamsters, 11.2 and 10.8; clergymen, 10.8 and 12.9; policemen and detectives, 10.5 and 13.8; sailors and pilots, 9.8 and 12.7; farmers and planters, 9.5 and 11.2; stockraisers, herders and drovers, 8.9 and 12.0; and butchers, 9.2 and 9.7.

For diseases of the digestive system, the per cents in 1913 and 1912 were 6.3 and 6.7 among all decedents, 6.1 and 6.3 among males, and 6.6 and 7.3 among females. The per cents were notably high for men in the following occupations: Saloon keepers and restaurant keepers, 8.7 and 11.4; compositors, printers and pressmen, 8.3 and 10.2; soldiers, sailors and marines (U. S.), 7.9 and 10.1; butchers, 6.9 and 15.0; hotel and boarding-house keepers, 7.3 and 12.0; cabinetmakers and upholsterers, 9.5 and 6.8; engineers and firemen (not locomotive), 8.7 and 7.0; merchants and dealers, 6.9 and 7.7; clergymen, 6.7 and 8.3; and physicians and surgeons, 6.5 and 7.5. The per cents were 8.5 and 11.8 for nurses and midwives and 10.5 and 7.1 for dressmakers and seamstresses among women wage earners.

Suicides formed 2.6 per cent of all deaths at 15 years and over in both 1913 and 1912, the per cents being 3.4 and 3.6 among men and 1.3 and 1.1 among women of potential working age. The per cents of suicides were 3.4 and 3.5 for men reporting occupations as compared with 3.5 and 3.8 for those not working or on the retired list. Among women, however, the per cents of suicides were greater for wage earners, 2.1 and 1.9, than for housewives and others without gainful occupation, 1.3 and 1.0.

The occupations of men surpassing the average per cents of 3.4 and 3.5 for suicides were as follows: Barbers and hair dressers, 6.6 and 6.0; bakers, 6.5 and 4.5; cabinetmakers and upholsterers, 6.4 and 5.1; plumbers and gas and steam fitters, 6.1 and 4.3; tailors, 5.5 and 8.2; machinists, 5.6 and 5.3; saloonkeepers and restaurant keepers, 5.4 and 4.8; servants (waiters, cooks), 5.0 and 6.5; boot and shoe makers, 4.8 and 4.1; collectors and agents, 4.6 and 5.0; bookkeepers, clerks and copyists, 4.6 and 4.2; musicians and teachers of music, 4.7 and 3.7; architects, artists and teachers of art, 3.9 and 6.8; engineers and surveyors, 3.6 and 4.0; merchants and dealers, 4.1 and 3.7; policemen and detectives, 4.0 and 4.3; laborers (not agricultural), 4.0 and 3.8; hotel and boarding-house keepers, 3.7 and 8.0; and steam railroad employees, 3.7 and 3.6. Among women reporting gainful occupations, the per cents of suicides were quite high for bookkeepers, clerks and copyists, 3.2 and 4.4; servants, 2.1 and 3.7; and dressmakers and seamstresses, 2.1 and 2.4.

For deaths from violence other than suicide, the per cents in 1913 and 1912 were 8.6 and 8.5 for all decedents 15 years and over, being as great as 11.5 and 11.3 among men but only 3.6 and 3.7 among women of this age. For each sex, especially females, the proportion dying from accidental injuries was greater among those reporting occupations than among those without gainful occupation. The per cents were

11.7 in 1913 and 11.5 in 1912 for men workers against 10.1 each year for men not employed, and were 6.0 and 6.1 for women wage earners as compared with 3.3 and 3.4 for housewives and other non-workers.

The occupations of men with more than the average per cents of 11.7 and 11.5 for deaths from miscellaneous violence were as follows: Lumbermen and raftsmen, 29.5 and 33.1; steam railroad employees, 26.7 and 28.1; hucksters and peddlers, 20.0 and 19.2; engineers and surveyors, 18.8 and 17.2; draymen, hackmen and teamsters, 17.5 and 18.4; laborers (not agricultural), 16.5 and 18.0; machinists, 16.3 and 17.1; engineers and firemen (not locomotive), 15.9 and 16.9; iron and steel workers, 17.9 and 14.3; sailors and pilots, 15.2 and 17.6; plumbers and gas and steam fitters, 14.6 and 13.8; and miners and quarrymen, 13.0 and 14.5.

On the other hand, the occupations of men with remarkably small per cents of deaths from accidents were the following: Lawyers, 2.8 and 3.0; physicians and surgeons, 4.5 and 2.7; clergymen, 4.0 and 4.6; merchants and dealers, 4.6 and 5.6; apothecaries, pharmacists, etc., 4.6 and 7.5; tailors, 3.9 and 5.2; hotel and boarding-house keepers, 3.7 and 6.0; boot and shoe makers, 5.7 and 1.0; masons (brick and stone), 5.9 and 4.5; bookkeepers, clerks and copyists, 6.0 and 5.1; cabinetmakers and upholsterers, 6.3 and 5.1; compositors, printers and pressmen, 7.3 and 3.1; and musicians and teachers of music, 6.2 in both 1913 and 1912.

TABLE 27.—Deaths from Each Specified Disease and Class of Diseases.

Cause of death	Total deaths	Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese
ALL CAUSES	38,599	23,807	14,792	36,501	595	183	707
I. GENERAL DISEASES	11,183	6,686	4,497	10,460	220	69	272
No.							
1. Typhoid fever	436	294	142	399	5	1	6
2. Typhus fever							
3. Relapsing fever							
4. Malaria	77	46	31	68	1	1	3
5. Smallpox	15	8	7	15			
6. Measles	154	75	79	146	1	2	
7. Scarlet fever	85	42	43	75			10
8. Whooping cough	128	52	76	120	3	1	
9. (a) Diphtheria	167	92	75	161		1	2
(b) Croup	19	14	5	18			
10. Influenza	220	108	112	216	1		3
11. Miliary fever							
12. Asiatic cholera							
13. Cholera nostras	4	4		4			
14. Dysentery	68	39	29	66	1		1
15. Plague	2	1	1	1			
16. Yellow fever							
17. Leprosy							
18. Erysipelas	99	54	45	94	1	3	
19. Other epidemic diseases	9	5	4	9			
20. Purulent infection and septicaemia	72	46	26	66	2	2	2
21. Glanders	1	1		1			
22. Anthrax	2	2		1			1
23. Rabies	7	4	3	5	1		
24. Tetanus	30	20	10	29			
25. Mycoses	1	1		1			
26. Pellagra	19	6	13	19			
27. Beriberi	4	2	2				1
<i>Tuberculosis.</i>							
28. Tuberculosis of the lungs	4,536	3,033	1,473	4,113	130	44	180
29. Acute miliary tuberculosis	108	63	45	99	4		2
30. Tuberculous meningitis	323	179	144	291	8	1	4
31. Abdominal tuberculosis	234	124	110	212	9	6	1
32. Pott's disease	49	29	20	46	2		1
33. White swellings	21	14	7	20	1		
34. Tuberculosis of other organs	70	52	18	67	2		
35. Disseminated tuberculosis	61	37	24	61			
36. Rickets	20	6	14	18			
37. Syphilis	212	157	55	196	6	1	4
38. Gonococcus infection	9	4	5	8	1		

Classified by Sex, Race, Nativity and Age Periods, for California: 1913.

Japanese	White				Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown									
613	9,675	14,297	11,404	1,125	4,336	1,631	1,048	2,273	3,762	4,215	4,670	5,037	11,627
162	2,743	4,283	3,230	204	419	602	452	1,008	1,728	1,732	1,688	1,559	1,905
25	128	149	115	7	2	13	44	108	111	71	42	24	21
4	30	21	16	1	10	9	7	4	12	5	4	9	17
	5	9		1		1	2	3	5		2	2	
5	117	20	9		44	82	17	6	1	1		1	2
	45	22	7	1	3	44	32	3	1	1	1		
4	104	11	5		66	55	6						1
3	110	37	11	3	5	80	66	2	5	2	2	1	1
1	17	1			3	14	2						
	34	124	56	2	7	8	4	7	5	10	13	30	136
	2	2								1		1	2
	16	27	23		4	6	1	1	3	6	9	6	32
1		1						1				1	
1	26	41	26	1	17		1	4	8	10	12	15	32
	6	3			2	2	3				2		
	30	24	10	2	3	5	7	9	9	8	12	7	12
1										1			
1	3	1	1			1	3	1	1	1			
1	17	6	5	1	8	2	8	3	2	1	4	2	
			1						1				
	1	11	6	1			1		2	5	4	4	3
3					2			1				1	
99	1,004	1,708	1,304	97	36	48	78	722	1,189	990	688	466	319
3	40	33	25	1	5	13	12	25	23	15	11	4	
19	185	67	37	2	66	119	49	30	27	19	8	2	3
6	90	70	46	6	22	29	18	33	40	40	27	10	15
	18	14	13	1		5	7	9	9	4	6	6	3
	6	8	6			1	3	5	3	2	2	3	2
1	26	27	13	1	2	8	3	7	18	12	6	5	9
	25	21	15		7	4	8	2	13	11	6	7	3
2	17		1		11	6	1		1			1	
5	105	47	40	4	77	11	3	6	20	32	32	19	12
	2	4	2		2				3	2	1		1

TABLE 27.—Deaths from Each Specified Disease and Class of Diseases, Classified

Cause of death		Total deaths	Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese
<i>Cancer.</i>								
No.								
39.	Cancer* of the buccal cavity.....	102	82	20	100	1		1
40.	Cancer* of the stomach, liver.....	1,007	599	408	979	5		21
41.	Cancer* of the peritonæum, intestines and rectum.....	351	186	165	344	6	1	
42.	Cancer* of the female genital organs.....	372		372	359	8	1	3
43.	Cancer* of the breast.....	198		198	196	1		1
44.	Cancer* of the skin.....	77	52	25	75	1		1
45.	Cancer* of other or unspecified organs.....	458	322	136	444	5		9
46.	Other tumors (except of female genital organs).....	9	2	7	9			
47.	Acute articular rheumatism.....	76	42	34	73	1	1	1
48.	Chronic rheumatism and gout.....	109	40	69	105	1		3
49.	Scurvy.....	3	1	2	3			
50.	Diabetes.....	440	216	224	433	3		4
51.	Exophthalmic goitre.....	44	7	37	42			2
52.	Addison's disease.....	16	12	4	15	1		
53.	Leucæmia.....	38	27	11	37			
54.	Anæmia, chlorosis.....	197	98	99	190	3	1	1
55.	Other general diseases.....	33	18	15	33			
56.	Alcoholism (acute or chronic).....	345	301	44	335	4	2	2
57.	Chronic lead poisoning.....	16	16		16			
58.	Other chronic occupation poisonings.....	2	2		2			
59.	Other chronic poisonings.....	28	19	9	25	1		2
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.....		3,720	2,160	1,560	3,567	55	10	55
60.	Encephalitis.....	62	44	18	58	1	1	
61.	(a) Simple meningitis.....	189	104	85	171	3	1	
	(b) Cerebrospinal meningitis (undefined)	167	102	65	159	4		1
	(c) Cerebrospinal fever.....	49	27	22	47	1		
62.	Locomotor ataxia.....	94	78	16	87	2		5
63.	(a) Acute anterior poliomyelitis.....	33	17	16	32		1	
	(b) Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	180	102	78	178	1		
64.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.....	1,965	1,112	853	1,894	28	3	38
65.	Softening of the brain.....	68	44	24	68			
66.	Paralysis without specified cause.....	294	154	140	285	5	1	3
67.	General paralysis of the insane.....	168	134	34	159	4		3
68.	Other forms of mental alienation.....	86	37	49	81	2		3
69.	Epilepsy.....	120	68	52	116		1	1
70.	Convulsions (nonpuerperal).....	3	2	1	3			
71.	Convulsions of infants.....	38	24	14	34	1		
72.	Chorea.....	6	2	4	5	1		
73.	Neuralgia and neuritis.....	23	10	13	21		1	
74.	Other diseases of the nervous system.....	122	69	53	117	1	1	1
75.	Diseases of the eyes and their adnexa.....	2	1	1	2			
76.	Diseases of the ears.....	51	29	22	50	1		
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULA- TORY SYSTEM.....		6,281	3,920	2,361	6,071	86	9	98
77.	Pericarditis.....	46	30	16	44			2
78.	Acute endocarditis.....	416	281	135	403	6		6
79.	Organic diseases of the heart.....	4,324	2,623	1,701	4,177	60	3	70
80.	Angina pectoris.....	172	127	45	164	1	3	2
81.	Diseases of arteries, atheroma, aneur- ism, etc.....	1,132	763	369	1,097	14	3	18
82.	Embolism and thrombosis.....	141	70	71	137	4		
83.	Diseases of veins (varices, hæmor- rhoids, phlebitis, etc.).....	23	11	12	23			
84.	Diseases of lymphatic system (lymph- angitis, etc.).....	15	8	7	14	1		
85.	Hæmorrhage; other diseases of circula- tory system.....	12	7	5	12			

*Cancer and other malignant tumors.

by Sex, Race, Nativity and Age Periods, for California: 1913—Continued.

Japanese	White				Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown									
2	9	44	45	2					2	10	10	28	52
	86	432	445	16	1	1	2	3	25	86	200	282	407
	32	171	134	7		1	3	5	11	32	68	91	140
1	52	196	111					2	19	69	107	88	87
	34	112	50					1	7	37	57	47	49
	7	41	27			1		1	1	6	10	17	41
	57	208	175	4	1	4	7	20	17	30	89	108	182
	2	5	2					1		2	1	2	3
	27	28	18		1	5	17	10	11	11	7	3	11
	8	49	46	2			2	5	7	10	8	23	54
	2		1			2						1	
	62	198	170	3		6	20	25	27	30	69	110	153
	10	24	8					1	7	9	17	8	2
	2	10	3					1	2	5	5	1	2
1	15	13	9			6	1	7	6	3	6	6	3
2	33	88	65	4	3	5	8	14	15	22	43	42	45
	16	9	7	1	9	4	3	1	1	2	2	5	6
2	71	125	108	31		1		6	49	112	83	59	35
	4	7	5					2	1	3	5	2	3
			2		2					1			1
	4	14	5	2				1	7	2	7	8	3
33	619	1,751	1,188	59	146	148	117	121	133	287	498	625	1,645
2	21	22	15		6	6	7	2	9	11	7	8	6
14	91	50	28	2	52	47	17	15	10	17	10	14	7
3	99	47	12	1	25	46	38	24	7	11	7	6	3
1	19	18	7	3	5	6	9	9	6	7	5	1	1
	6	52	29						1	12	23	29	29
	25	5	2		5	14	9	3	1			1	
1	22	102	52	2	1	3	2	5	9	15	25	36	84
2	131	1,014	715	34	8	2	2	10	24	89	247	392	1,191
	6	34	28						1	2	6	10	49
	22	168	92	3	3		1		2	12	27	53	196
2	19	73	61	6					16	48	66	15	23
	12	49	28	1	1		1	3	10	15	27	16	13
2	53	35	24	4	1		10	36	17	17	14	11	14
	1	2					3						
3	33	1			30	8							
	1	4				1	1	1		1	1		1
1	4	10	7			2	1	1	2	1	1	5	10
2	26	59	29	3	3	5	5	7	12	24	27	22	17
	2				1	1							
	26	15	9		6	7	10	5	6	5	5	6	1
17	486	2,911	2,480	194	12	7	54	96	263	442	760	1,157	3,490
	8	17	19			1	4	2	5	9	6	9	10
1	57	194	137	15	2	3	12	18	40	58	69	73	141
14	354	1,959	1,715	149	2	2	33	73	185	321	564	838	2,306
2	7	91	62	4					3	10	22	39	98
	32	557	488	20				1	12	24	69	166	800
	17	69	47	4	2		3	1	11	16	23	26	59
	2	11	8	2		1	1		2	2	6	4	7
	6	6	2		5		1	1	3	1			4
	3	7	2		1				2	1	1	2	5

TABLE 27.—Deaths from Each Specified Disease and Class of Diseases, Classified

Cause of death	Total deaths	Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM							
No.	3,806	2,266	1,540	3,579	54	22	73
83. Diseases of the nasal fossæ.....	2	1	1	2			
87. Diseases of the larynx.....	13	9	4	11			1
88. Diseases of the thyroid body.....	16	1	15	16			
89. Acute bronchitis.....	194	94	100	181	2	1	7
90. Chronic bronchitis.....	243	123	117	234		3	5
91. Broncho-pneumonia.....	953	511	442	901	14	3	10
92. (a) Lobar pneumonia.....	1,175	757	418	1,102	26	3	25
(b) Pneumonia (undefined).....	810	501	309	751	8	11	17
93. Pleurisy.....	105	68	37	97			3
94. Pulmonary congestion, pul. apoplexy..	153	103	50	145	3	1	4
95. Gangrene of the lung.....	9	7	2	9			
96. Asthma.....	107	67	40	105	1		1
97. Pulmonary emphysema.....	2	2		2			
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).....	24	19	5	23			
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM							
No.	3,634	2,126	1,508	3,394	38	25	57
99. Diseases of the mouth and adnexa....	19	12	7	17	1		
100. Diseases of the pharynx.....	29	15	14	28	1		
101. Diseases of the œsophagus.....	6	5	1	5	1		
102. Ulcer of the stomach.....	154	101	53	148	1		3
103. Other diseases of stomach (cancer excepted).....	262	147	115	249	2	3	3
104. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years)..	1,270	708	562	1,162	11	13	8
105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over).....	369	195	174	343	4	6	9
106. Ankylostomiasis.....							
107. Intestinal parasites.....	6	5	1	5			
108. Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	366	237	129	349	4		4
109. (a) Hernias.....	105	67	38	102	1		2
(b) Intestinal obstructions.....	282	157	125	252	6	1	13
110. Other diseases of the intestines.....	55	29	26	52			
111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....	13	8	5	12			
112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.....							
113. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	418	296	122	405	4	1	8
114. Biliary calculi.....	58	20	38	58			
115. Other diseases of the liver.....	159	89	70	151	1	1	4
116. Diseases of the spleen.....	3	2	1	3			
117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal).....	39	20	19	35			1
118. Other diseases of digestive system (except cancer and tuberculosis).....	21	13	8	18	1		2

by Sex, Race, Nativity and Age Periods, for California: 1913—Continued.

Japanese	White				Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown									
78	1,161	1,172	1,160	86	664	305	97	116	200	324	355	422	1,323
1	6	3	2		2	3		1		1	1	2	1
1	1	12	3				1	2	1	3	5	3	1
3	83	52	42	1	65	24	5	3	2	4	3	12	76
1	23	101	105	5	9	3	3	1	2	4	9	23	189
25	419	211	250	21	294	132	33	13	25	46	67	70	273
19	301	372	402	27	113	67	20	55	105	163	159	172	318
23	266	256	208	21	167	65	24	28	41	60	67	89	272
5	25	42	26	4	1	4	4	10	15	21	13	11	26
	19	65	60	1	12	5	3	1	2	2	6	14	108
	2	3	4					1	1	3	2	1	1
	10	42	50	3		2		1	2	11	18	25	48
		1	1							1			1
1	2	11	7	3	1		1		4	2	5	3	8
120	1,657	964	719	54	1,194	354	103	127	211	278	348	329	690
1	7	6	4		6	2	1	1	1	1		3	4
	14	8	4	2	1	9	5	4	3	3	2	1	1
	2	1	2			1			2			2	1
2	23	78	45	2		1		2	22	27	33	28	41
5	61	109	77	2	32	18	6	5	13	12	24	33	119
76	1,112	30	17	3	1,076	194							
7	104	140	93	6		95	26	10	12	29	24	35	138
1			5					2	3		1		
9	125	137	84	3	2	12	43	71	72	55	55	34	22
	20	42	38	2	8	2		2	6	10	16	15	46
10	80	108	61	3	50	16	11	8	21	34	44	25	73
3	18	19	14	1	5	2	4	3	5	10	4	10	12
1	6	4	1	1	3		1	3	2			1	3
	52	147	183	23	1		1	3	21	62	95	86	149
	6	32	17	3				1	3	10	6	17	21
2	19	71	59	2	6	1	2	7	14	13	31	32	53
		1	2					1			2		
3	7	17	10	1	3		3	3	10	6	6	5	3
	1	14	3		1	1		1	1	6	5	2	4

TABLE 27.—Deaths from Each Specified Disease and Class of Diseases. Classified

Cause of death	Total deaths	Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM							
No. VI. URINARY SYSTEM	2,969	1,872	1,088	2,831	52	5	52
119. Acute nephritis	183	118	65	166	4		5
120. Bright's disease	2,209	1,420	789	2,122	32	4	41
121. Chyluria							
122. Other diseases of kidneys and adnexa	55	38	17	54			1
123. Calculi of the urinary passages	16	13	3	16			
124. Diseases of the bladder	149	141	8	146		1	1
125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.	13	12	1	12	1		
126. Diseases of the prostate	125	125		121	2		2
127. Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs	78		78	73	5		
128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal)	1		1	1			
129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous)	71		71	65	6		
130. Other diseases of the uterus	19		19	19			
131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary	36		36	33	1		1
132. Salpingitis and other diseases of female genital organs	78		78	73	5		
133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)							
VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE							
134. Accidents of pregnancy	88		88	81	1	2	3
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage	37		37	37			1
136. Other accidents of labor	28		28	26			
137. Puerperal septicæmia	101		101	90	2	1	
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	168		168	104	1		1
139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death	11		11	11			
140. Following childbirth (not otherwise specified)	22		22	18		1	1
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast							
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN							
142. Gangrene	69	43	26	65	2		2
143. Furuncle	13	13		13			
144. Acute abscess	30	23	7	30			
145. Other diseases of the skin and adnexa	20	10	10	19	1		
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES							
146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted)	46	27	19	45		1	
147. Diseases of the joints (except tuberculosis and rheumatism)	42	26	16	41		1	
148. Amputations	3		3	3			
149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion	1	1		1			
X. MALFORMATIONS							
150. (a) Hydrocephalus	336	214	152	353	2		3
(b) Congenital malformation of heart	27	10	17	24			
(c) Other congenital malformations	266	160	106	261	1		1
	73	44	29	68	1		2
XI. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY							
151. (a) Premature birth	1,444	836	608	1,334	25	10	12
(b) Congenital debility (atrophy, marasmus, etc.)	801	468	333	743	13	4	6
152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	321	180	141	296	5	3	4
153. Lack of care	315	184	131	290	7	2	2
	7	4	3	5		1	
XII. OLD AGE							
154. Senility	652	351	301	628	5	6	13
	652	351	301	628	5	6	13

TABLE 27.—Deaths from Each Specified Disease and Class of Diseases, Classified

Cause of death	Total deaths	Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES	3,970	3,254	716	3,737	51	24	65
155. Suicide by poison	138	81	57	136	1		
156. Suicide by asphyxia	123	93	30	118	1		3
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	81	71	10	73	1		3
158. Suicide by drowning	32	24	8	29		1	
159. Suicide by firearms	304	336	34	346	4		5
160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	65	58	7	61			3
161. Suicide by jumping from a high place	10	4	6	10			
162. Suicide by crushing	15	15		13			
163. Other suicides	9	6	3	9			
164. Poisoning by food	64	35	29	60		1	1
165. Other acute poisonings	72	41	31	67		1	2
166. Conflagration	68	54	14	61	1		5
167. Burns (conflagration excepted)	163	88	75	152	4		1
168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)	125	104	21	116	2		4
169. Accidental drowning	329	307	22	308	5	5	2
170. Traumatism by firearms	84	76	8	81	1		
171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments	6	6		5			
172. Traumatism by fall	269	264	105	358	4	2	3
173. Traumatism in mines and quarries	70	70		69		1	
174. Traumatism by machines	69	67	2	66	1	1	1
175. (a) Railroad accidents and injuries	346	321	25	334	5	2	2
(b) Street car accidents and injuries	143	122	21	134	2	1	1
(c) Automobile accidents and injuries	306	237	69	294	1	2	3
(d) Injuries by other vehicles	159	140	19	151		1	2
(e) Landslide, other crushing	139	106	33	138			
176. Injuries by animals	46	42	4	44	1		
177. Starvation	6	3	3	6			
178. Excessive cold	14	13	1	12		1	1
179. Effects of heat	46	31	15	40			4
180. Lightning	1	1				1	
181. Electricity (lightning excepted)	66	66		65			
182. Homicide by firearms	216	183	33	176	12	3	12
183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	46	40	6	37	2		2
184. Homicide by other means	51	38	13	45	2		4
185. Fractures (cause not specified)	12	8	4	12			
186. Other injuries	117	109	8	111	1	1	1
XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES	10	6	4	8			2
187. Ill-defined organic disease	1	1					1
188. Sudden death							
189. (a) Cause of death ill-defined	8	5	3	7			1
(b) Cause of death not specified, or unknown	1		1	1			

by Sex, Race, Nativity and Age Periods, for California: 1913—Continued.

Japanese	White				Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown									
93	802	1,243	1,247	445	72	166	198	510	824	722	586	415	482
1	19	60	42	15				22	31	34	24	14	13
4	20	47	36	15				12	17	35	33	18	8
1	10	19	33	11				2	18	19	18	14	10
2	2	8	10	9				4	5	7	6	5	5
9	48	136	107	55				38	97	90	57	42	40
1	8	20	28	5				2	14	11	19	11	8
2	2	4	4	5						3	3	3	1
2		1	7	5				1	6	5		2	1
2	2	1	3	3					2	4		2	1
2	29	14	15	2	8	16	6	6	6	6		10	6
2	28	24	11	4	6	19	3	5	9	11	8	6	5
1	14	14	12	21	5	10	2	2	4	9	9	10	17
6	69	49	28	6	8	56	18	16	21	17	9	4	14
3	34	33	36	13	18	2	3	11	15	18	17	23	18
9	92	67	84	65	2	21	33	55	64	54	60	21	19
2	29	25	20	7			21	18	20	11	5	7	2
1	1	1	3		1				2	1	1	1	
2	45	145	141	27	2	8	15	24	42	50	50	44	134
	5	7	52	5				13	27	18	9	1	2
	16	20	28	2		1	6	10	21	11	12	5	3
3	38	98	116	82		7	6	44	96	72	57	32	32
5	21	54	46	13	1	4	8	18	21	26	26	17	22
6	87	129	66	12		6	38	65	64	37	36	28	32
5	35	57	49	10	1	3	9	17	37	17	27	24	24
1	15	48	63	12		1	5	16	37	29	21	13	17
1	13	14	14	3		2	7	5	3	9	8	6	6
	1	1	3	1	1					1		1	3
	4	6	1	1	1				1	1	4	4	3
2	14	10	10	6	9	3		3	3	8	2	8	10
									1				
1	14	35	12	4		1	2	18	22	15	5	3	
13	40	39	82	15			2	42	67	55	33	15	2
5	7	4	22	4	2			12	19	7	5		1
	14	10	18	3	2		3	8	10	12	9	2	5
	1	6	3	2				2	1	3		1	5
3	25	37	42	7	5	6	6	19	21	16	13	18	13
	5		3			3		1		2	1	2	1
													1
	4		3			3		1		2		2	
	1										1		

TABLE 28.—Deaths from Each Specified Disease and Class of Diseases.

Cause of death	Total deaths	Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese
ALL CAUSES	36,709	22,634	14,075	34,732	543	169	741
I. GENERAL DISEASES	10,477	6,228	4,249	9,805	188	62	280
No.							
1. Typhoid fever	454	309	145	416	4	1	8
2. Typhus fever							
3. Relapsing fever							
4. Malaria	101	58	43	89		1	8
5. Smallpox	16	9	7	15	1		
6. Measles	134	67	67	130		1	2
7. Scarlet fever	34	13	21	34			
8. Whooping-cough	193	87	106	178	5	2	2
9. (a) Diphtheria	138	74	64	137			1
(b) Croup	20	12	8	20			
10. Influenza	146	70	76	140	3		1
11. Miliary fever							
12. Asiatic cholera							
13. Cholera nostras	2	1	1	2			
14. Dysentery	85	47	38	81		1	3
15. Plague							
16. Yellow fever							
17. Leprosy	3	3		3			
18. Erysipelas	88	48	40	83			3
19. Other epidemic diseases	8	7	1	8			
20. Purulent infection and septicaemia	67	45	22	62	1		3
21. Glanders							
22. Anthrax							
23. Rabies	8	6	2	8			
24. Tetanus	18	13	5	18			
25. Myeoses	5	2	3	5			
26. Pellagra	10	3	7	10			
27. Beriberi	2	2					
<i>Tuberculosis.</i>							
28. Tuberculosis of the lungs	4,316	2,856	1,400	3,949	110	40	167
29. Acute miliary tuberculosis	130	81	49	117	5	1	
30. Tuberculous meningitis	291	159	132	258	4	4	10
31. Abdominal tuberculosis	222	111	111	202	5	3	4
32. Pott's disease	42	26	16	40		1	1
33. White swellings	11	11		10	1		
34. Tuberculosis of other organs	64	37	27	59	2		1
35. Disseminated tuberculosis	52	33	19	48	3		1
36. Ricketts	20	13	7	19			
37. Syphilis	196	136	60	170	4	2	15
38. Gonococcus infection	11	8	3	8	1	1	1

Classified by Sex, Race, Nativity, and Age Periods for California: 1912.

Japanese	White				Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown									
524	9,143	13,617	10,936	1,086	3,942	1,616	977	2,252	3,636	4,062	4,489	4,747	10,988
142	2,605	4,005	2,383	212	412	554	412	1,084	1,658	1,661	1,570	1,389	1,737
25	159	128	119	10	1	35	53	122	106	61	39	19	18
3	28	37	20	4	7	12	9	7	6	15	7	16	22
1	4	7	1	3	1	1	2	3	5	3	2		
6	109	15	6		29	75	16	7	4	2	1		
	18	13	3		2	17	11	2	2				
	158	15	5		110	72	8			1			2
	102	30	5		2	67	56	7	1	4	1		
	14	6			4	11	5						
2	25	82	33		16	4	3	2	4	2	9	12	94
	1	1			1								1
	15	45	20	1	4	12	2	1	2	4	7	8	45
			3							1		1	1
2	32	30	17	4	18	4	2	1	6	13	10	13	21
	5	1	2			1	4		1	2			
1	21	27	13	1	2	4	5	11	6	13	11	8	7
	3	2	3				2	2		1	1	1	1
	9	4	5		3		5	1	1		4	2	2
		4	1					1			2		2
	1	7	2					1	1	1	2	4	1
2										2			
50	959	1,668	1,233	89	32	41	81	699	1,135	949	683	401	295
7	42	35	37	3	3	5	10	28	42	22	10	7	3
15	172	46	38	2	53	105	54	20	37	14	3	3	2
8	87	69	44	2	21	32	13	38	38	30	20	18	12
	19	13	7	1		3	6	13	7	7	3	1	2
	5	4	1			1	3	3	2	1		1	
2	19	25	15		3	4	6	8	11	15	7	4	6
	15	18	14	1	1	4	2	5	10	14	10	6	
1	15	3	1		12	6					1		1
5	92	41	33	4	73	7	2	15	22	32	24	15	6
	4	1	3					2	3	3	2		1

TABLE 28.—Deaths from Each Specified Disease and Class of Diseases, Classified

Cause of death		Total deaths	Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese
<i>Cancer.</i>								
No.								
39.	Cancer* of the buccal cavity	84	72	12	82	1		1
40.	Cancer* of the stomach, liver	927	565	362	892	5	2	20
41.	Cancer* of the peritonæum, intestines, rectum	294	127	167	286	4		2
42.	Cancer* of the female genital organs	323		323	318	5		
43.	Cancer* of the breast	181		181	176	4		
44.	Cancer* of the skin	68	49	19	68			
45.	Cancer* of other or unspecified organs	429	282	147	423	2		4
46.	Other tumors (except of female genital organs)	5	2	3	5			
47.	Acute articular rheumatism	74	33	41	71	2		1
48.	Chronic rheumatism and gout	89	42	47	87			2
49.	Scurvy	3	3		3			
50.	Diabetes	418	213	205	404	6		8
51.	Exophthalmic goitre	36	4	32	34	1		1
52.	Addison's disease	15	7	8	15			
53.	Leucæmia	57	37	20	56	1		
54.	Anæmia, chlorosis	153	76	77	151	1		1
55.	Other general diseases	41	23	18	37	2		2
56.	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	364	319	45	355	4	2	2
57.	Chronic lead poisoning	8	8		8			
58.	Other chronic occupation poisonings	1	1		1			
59.	Other chronic poisonings	20	18	2	14	1		5
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM								
		3,267	1,951	1,316	3,140	50	5	45
60.	Encephalitis	59	42	17	59			
61.	(a) Simple meningitis	164	95	69	148	4		1
	(b) Cerebrospinal meningitis (undefined)	121	71	50	113	1	1	2
	(c) Cerebrospinal fever	23	14	9	22			
62.	Locomotor ataxia	77	66	11	74			1
63.	(a) Acute anterior poliomyelitis	123	70	53	120	2	1	
	(b) Other diseases of the spinal cord	136	83	53	133	1		2
64.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy	1,587	877	710	1,534	21	1	29
65.	Softening of the brain	83	53	30	80	1	1	1
66.	Paralysis without specified cause	247	146	101	237	6		4
67.	General paralysis of the insane	210	148	62	208	4	1	2
68.	Other forms of mental alienation	88	38	50	83	3		1
69.	Epilepsy	128	98	30	124	3		1
70.	Convulsions (nonpuerperal)	1	1		1			
71.	Convulsions of infants	47	36	11	43	1		
72.	Chorea	4	2	2	4			
73.	Neuralgia and neuritis	13	5	8	13			
74.	Other diseases of the nervous system	115	79	36	112	1		1
75.	Diseases of the eyes and their adnexa	4	3	1	4			
76.	Diseases of the ears	37	24	13	33	2		

*Cancer and other malignant tumors.

by Sex, Race, Nativity, and Age Periods for California: 1912—Continued.

Japanese	White				Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown									
8	10	34	36	2		2		1	7	9	19	46	
	75	410	395	12	1	2	3	24	77	179	282	359	
2	32	139	121	3		2	3	12	28	56	83	110	
	54	169	94	1			3	19	61	94	76	70	
1	19	106	49	2				4	37	47	39	54	
	4	27	27					1	4	8	19	36	
	45	201	169	8	2	6	3	10	21	37	98	175	
	1	2	2					1	1		1	2	
	18	28	25		2	2	14	13	8	7	10	7	11
	9	40	37	1			1	2	7	3	11	12	53
	3				1	2							
	58	204	140	2		3	18	29	22	35	68	87	153
	12	15	6	1			1	1	5	9	8	6	6
	4	9	2						3	4	2	3	3
	23	19	13	1	1	9	5	7	6	4	10	10	5
	24	77	49	1	3	3	2	8	6	20	29	35	47
	13	12	11	1	5	3	4	3	6	6	4	4	6
1	64	121	119	51		1		3	55	106	92	60	47
	1	4	3					1	2	2	1	1	2
			1								1		
	3	10		1				1	3	1	5	6	4
27	601	1,461	1,014	64	153	176	107	107	135	274	411	532	1,372
	23	23	11	2	5	6	6	9	8	4	9	6	6
11	83	43	20	2	41	43	18	12	13	12	12	6	7
4	76	25	10	2	28	37	18	15	7	5	5	3	3
1	12	6	4		2	6	1	5	2	3	2	1	1
2	13	56	25					1	1	12	22	20	21
	82	30	8		19	61	36	4		2			1
	16	73	41	3	1	3		6	4	15	21	26	60
2	95	816	597	26	7	2	4	8	23	73	190	332	948
	4	29	44	3			1	1		3	5	13	60
	20	130	81	6		1		1	8	17	22	38	160
	32	102	62	7				2	19	63	53	28	40
1	16	30	32	5				7	12	14	25	22	8
	36	51	33	4	2		6	22	24	23	18	13	20
1								1					
3	41	2			38	9							
	1	1	2				1					1	2
	2	7	4						2	2	1	2	6
1	32	49	29	2	6	3	7	10	8	20	19	15	27
	2	1	1			1			1	1			2
2	14	7	10	2	4	4	8	4	4	5	2	6	

TABLE 28.—Deaths from Each Specified Disease and Class of Diseases, Classified

	Total deaths	Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM							
No. 77. Pericarditis	60	40	20	54	1		5
78. Acute endocarditis	231	148	83	221	4		3
79. Organic diseases of the heart	4,628	2,857	1,771	4,451	56	11	89
80. Angina pectoris	173	108	65	173			
81. Diseases of arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.	1,107	743	364	1,077	7		23
82. Embolism and thrombosis	147	73	74	145			1
83. Diseases of veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)	11	5	6	10			1
84. Diseases of lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)	13	6	7	12			
85. Hæmorrhage; other diseases of circulatory system	6	5	1	5			1
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM							
	3,840	2,281	1,559	3,601	65	25	72
86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ	3	3		3			
87. Diseases of the larynx	21	12	9	20	1		
88. Diseases of the thyroid body	7	1	6	7			
89. Acute bronchitis	202	98	164	186	4	1	1
90. Chronic bronchitis	263	139	124	258	1	1	2
91. Bronchopneumonia	830	493	397	838	11	2	12
92. (a) Lobar pneumonia	1,092	685	407	1,027	19	5	32
(b) Pneumonia (undefined)	986	612	374	903	22	15	20
93. Pleurisy	91	65	26	85	2		2
94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy	118	71	47	112	3		2
95. Gangrene of the lung	2	1	1	2			
96. Asthma	131	79	52	128	1	1	1
97. Pulmonary emphysema	11	9	2	10			
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	23	13	10	22	1		
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM							
	3,395	1,989	1,406	3,185	48	17	57
99. Diseases of the mouth and adnexa	23	13	10	22	1		
100. Diseases of the pharynx	40	21	19	37	1		1
101. Diseases of the œsophagus	2	2		2			
102. Ulcer of the stomach	131	85	46	121	2		3
103. Other diseases of stomach (cancer excepted)	295	167	128	273	5	5	4
104. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years)	1,056	592	464	982	8	7	8
105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over)	359	192	167	333	6	2	10
106. Ankylostomiasis	2	1	1	2			
107. Intestinal parasites	9	6	3	9			
108. Appendicitis and typhlitis	319	189	130	308	2		3
109. (a) Hernias	108	59	49	96	4		6
(b) Intestinal obstructions	225	124	101	219	3	2	
110. Other diseases of the intestines	58	32	26	55	3		
111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	15	5	10	13	2		
112. Hydatid tumor of the liver	1		1	1			
113. Cirrhosis of the liver	452	331	121	422	8		17
114. Biliary calculi	60	20	40	60			
115. Other diseases of the liver	177	110	67	170	2		5
116. Diseases of the spleen	1		1	1			
117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal)	44	27	17	41	1	1	
118. Other diseases of digestive system (except cancer, tuberculosis)	18	13	5	18			

by Sex, Race, Nativity, and Age Periods for California: 1912—Continued.

Japanese	White				Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown									
26	509	3,012	2,476	151	22	17	82	135	244	451	764	1,159	3,502
	7	29	16	2			3	4	10	10	6	8	19
3	46	102	70	3	2	6	13	17	33	27	31	39	63
21	390	2,127	1,804	130	14	6	64	103	179	345	620	878	2,419
	10	114	48	1				1	2	18	15	36	101
	32	553	482	10	1			1	9	22	78	166	830
1	13	80	48	4	1	1		7	10	24	11	29	64
	3	3	3	1	1			1		2	3	2	2
1	8	2	2		3	3	2	1		3			1
		2	3			1			1			1	3
77	1,129	1,228	1,165	79	643	336	82	107	211	284	373	431	1,373
	1	1	1		1				1	1			
	14	3	2	1	2	8	4	1	5		1		
		4	3				1	1	1	1	2	1	
10	90	34	62		72	29	4	1	2	1	6	15	72
1	24	107	122	5	16	3	1	1		9	15	29	189
27	406	226	196	10	287	130	22	8	34	39	54	68	248
9	286	353	359	29	105	74	20	59	89	132	156	147	310
26	266	346	265	26	151	82	25	28	58	74	95	124	349
2	15	30	38	2	2	4	1	6	12	11	19	9	27
	12	50	49	1	6	3	2			3	10	9	85
		1	1							1	1		
	12	56	55	5		2	1	1	4	9	11	24	79
1	1	7	2		1	1	1					1	7
	2	10	10					1	5	3	3	4	7
88	1,467	893	785	40	976	320	79	148	199	291	361	364	657
	13	4	5		5	7	1		4			2	4
1	16	14	5	2	2	7	8	6	5	3	4	4	1
		1	1			1						1	
5	22	54	41	4		1		9	16	19	29	28	29
8	66	112	92	3	36	11	7	5	17	20	37	37	125
51	940	28	14		883	173							
8	90	146	93	4		85	11	15	10	23	36	39	140
	1	1								1			1
	2		5	1	1			4	2	1	1		
6	120	113	73	2	1	12	36	64	59	72	39	17	19
2	10	31	52	3	5	3		2	3	9	21	21	44
1	66	82	68	3	30	13	10	17	18	24	30	24	59
	8	20	24	3	3	1	1	3	8	6	12	12	12
	1	5	7		1			1	2	3	1	1	6
			1									1	
5	58	150	204	10	3		2	3	26	75	107	110	126
	5	34	20	1					4	7	8	17	24
	33	75	61	1	6	3	2	9	16	18	23	40	60
						1							
1	9	19	12	1		2	1	10	6	3	8	7	7
	5	4	7	2					3	7	5	3	

TABLE 28.—Deaths from Each Specified Disease and Class of Diseases, Classified

Cause of death	Total deaths	Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM							
No. 119. Acute nephritis	2,711	1,692	1,019	2,583	41	8	59
120. Bright's disease	130	80	50	121	2	1	2
121. Chyluria	2,055	1,327	728	1,958	32	5	51
122. Other diseases of the kidneys and adnexa	63	40	23	68			
123. Calculi of the urinary passages	9	7	2	8			1
124. Diseases of the bladder	132	121	11	129			2
125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.	8	7	1	8			
126. Diseases of the prostate	102	102		100		1	1
127. Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs	8	8		7			
128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal)							
129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous)	62		62	59	3		
130. Other diseases of the uterus	41		41	36	1	1	2
131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary	34		34	34			
132. Salpingitis and other diseases of female genital organs	67		67	60	3		
133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)							
VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE							
134. Accidents of pregnancy	363		363	347	3	1	
135. Puerperal hæmorrhage	74		74	69			
136. Other accidents of labor	46		46	43	2		
137. Puerperal septicæmia	24		24	22	1		
138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	93		93	92			
139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death	102		102	99		1	
140. Following childbirth (not otherwise specified)	1		1	1			
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast	23		23	21			
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN							
142. Gangrene	138	86	52	132	3	1	
143. Furuncle	63	44	19	62		1	
144. Acute abscess	17	10	7	16			
145. Other diseases of the skin and adnexa	32	20	12	29	2		
	26	12	14	25	1		
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES							
146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted)	55	31	24	55			
147. Diseases of the joints (exclusive of tuberculosis and rheumatism)	46	28	18	46			
148. Amputations	4	2	2	4			
149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion	2	1	1	2			
	3		3	3			
X. MALFORMATIONS							
150. (a) Hydrocephalus	293	192	101	280	2	2	1
(b) Congenital malformation of heart	34	24	10	33	1		
(c) Other congenital malformations	199	133	66	190		2	1
	60	35	25	57	1		
XI. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY							
151. (a) Premature birth	1,369	771	598	1,300	14	5	7
(b) Congenital debility, "atrophy," "marasmus," etc.	795	445	350	757	8	2	6
152. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	283	156	127	267	3	2	
153. Lack of care	283	164	119	268	3	1	1
	8	6	2	8			

TABLE 28.—Deaths from Each Specified Disease and Class of Diseases, Classified

Cause of death	Total deaths	Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese
XII. OLD AGE	651	342	309	629	8	7	7
No. 154. Senility	651	342	309	629	8	7	7
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES	3,755	3,072	683	3,512	52	25	89
155. Suicide by poison	145	110	35	141	1		2
156. Suicide by asphyxia	93	70	23	92	1		
157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	82	68	14	68			8
158. Suicide by drowning	34	24	10	33	1		
159. Suicide by firearms	349	318	31	332	5		3
160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	72	68	4	65	1		2
161. Suicide by jumping from a high place	13	8	5	12			1
162. Suicide by crushing	9	8	1	9			
163. Other suicides	6	3	3	6			
164. Poisoning by food	79	46	33	73	3		
165. Other acute poisonings	70	30	40	67			1
166. Conflagration	69	50	19	57	3	3	6
167. Burns (conflagration excepted)	154	83	71	146	3	1	2
168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)	117	95	22	112	4		1
169. Accidental drowning	318	290	28	300	3	1	3
170. Traumatism by firearms	92	83	9	87		4	
171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments	16	13	3	14			2
172. Traumatism by fall	374	252	122	366	4	1	2
173. Traumatism in mines and quarries	56	56		55		1	
174. Traumatism by machines	78	78		71	1	1	2
175. (a) Railroad accidents and injuries	355	325	30	340	1	5	4
(b) Street car accidents and injuries	110	81	29	102	3		2
(c) Automobile accidents and injuries	194	143	51	189	1		3
(d) Injuries by other vehicles	152	139	13	137	2	1	3
(e) Landslide, other crushing	69	69		67	1	1	
176. Injuries by animals	67	64	3	62	1		1
177. Starvation	11	9	2	9	1	1	
178. Excessive cold	10	9	1	10			
179. Effects of heat	17	14	3	17			
180. Lightning	2	2		2			
181. Electricity (lightning excepted)	50	49	1	50			
182. Homicide by firearms	243	209	34	190	8	1	35
183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	47	41	6	45	1		
184. Homicide by other means	53	36	17	50	1		1
185. Fractures (cause not specified)	9	5	4	9			
186. Other injuries	140	124	16	127	2	4	5
XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES	19	14	5	15	1		1
187. Ill-defined organic disease	3	1	2	3			
188. Sudden death							
189. (a) Cause of death ill-defined	9	6	3	8			
(b) Cause of death not specified, or unknown	7	7		4	1		1

by Sex, Race, Nativity, and Age Periods for California: 1912—Continued.

Japanese	White				Under 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Unknown									
	3	327	290	9								10	641
	3	327	290	9								10	641
77	780	1,121	1,186	425	57	162	171	461	820	701	573	357	453
1	29	42	41	29				19	36	33	30	12	15
	9	33	32	18				5	15	26	31	8	8
6	8	17	34	9				7	12	22	18	13	10
	8	8	12	5				3	5	9	5	12	
9	49	129	108	46			1	29	105	75	65	42	32
	4	7	25	24	9			3	11	26	17	9	6
	1	4	7						6	3	1	1	2
		2	1	6					5	1	3		
	2	1	1	2					1	2		2	1
3	29	20	13	1	12	18	10	4	5	11	7	5	7
	2	31	21	11	4	3	17	1	8	18	11	7	2
		11	11	26	9		8	2	3	9	12	7	16
2	63	43	32	8	6	49	19	9	18	15	15	8	15
	25	24	50	13	10			8	30	13	15	19	22
11	83	63	90	64	2	18	24	61	68	55	58	19	13
1	37	33	15	2		4	20	34	17	8	5	2	2
	3	4	4	3			1	1	2	1	5	4	1
1	69	153	123	16	6	17	20	23	34	41	37	43	153
	12	8	31	4				8	18	15	9	3	3
3	17	20	32	2			1	19	26	21	8	2	1
5	45	104	104	87	2	4	12	46	95	80	50	29	37
3	15	39	41	7		3	9	10	16	19	17	17	19
1	51	88	37	13		5	17	42	36	26	27	21	20
9	32	45	50	10		10	13	17	21	25	35	11	20
	15	15	34	3		1	2	11	16	22	8	9	
3	16	19	22	5	1	1	5	7	13	8	11	14	7
	3	1	3	2	2				1	1	1	3	3
	2	1	3	4					1	3	3	1	2
	6	3	7	1	3			2	2	3	2	2	3
			2						1	1			
	10	25	12	3				10	24	8	6	2	
9	38	46	86	20	1		3	32	88	64	25	21	9
	1	7	11	22	5			1	12	17	10	5	2
1	11	16	16	7	5		1	5	16	9	11	2	4
		2	6	1		1			1	2			5
2	26	40	54	7	4	5	9	22	32	20	24	9	15
	2	4	2	5	4		1		3	4	5	5	1
	1	2								1		1	1
1	3		4	1		1			2	1	3	2	
1			1	3					1	2	2	2	

TABLE 29.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion

Cause of death	The State	Northern					
		Coast counties					
		Del Norte	Humboldt	Lake	Mendocino	Napa	Sonoma
Deaths.							
ALL CAUSES	38,599	30	422	97	325	535	785
Typhoid fever	436		5		3	7	6
Malarial fever	77						2
Smallpox	15						
Measles	154						
Scarlet fever	85		1				
Whooping-cough	128	1	1			1	4
Diphtheria and croup	186	1			1	1	3
Influenza	220		2	1			6
Plague	2						
Other epidemic diseases	180		4	2	1	4	7
Tuberculosis of lungs	4,536	4	30	12	40	71	61
Tuberculosis of other organs	863		8	1	7	9	9
Cancer	2,565	1	34	5	13	23	50
Other general diseases	1,733	2	19	3	11	23	30
Meningitis	405	3	5	1	3	3	10
Other diseases of nervous system	3,313	3	34	6	32	84	69
Diseases of circulatory system	6,281	4	81	17	47	128	133
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	2,938	2	27	9	20	31	77
Other diseases of respiratory system	868		8	7	3	9	17
Diarrhoea and enteritis, under 2 years	1,270		8	3	10	1	15
Diarrhoea and enteritis, 2 years and over	369		7	2	2	7	8
Other diseases of digestive system	1,995	1	21	8	25	24	43
Bright's disease and nephritis	2,392	5	19	4	21	34	46
Childbirth	395		4	1	4	4	3
Diseases of early infancy	1,444		13	3	13	3	29
Suicide	837	1	12	2	2	9	12
Other violence	3,133	2	58	3	46	22	67
All other causes	1,774	1	20	7	16	37	28
Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.							
ALL CAUSES	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
Typhoid fever	11.3		11.8		9.2	13.1	8.2
Malarial fever	2.0						2.7
Smallpox	0.4						
Measles	4.0						
Scarlet fever	2.2		2.4				
Whooping-cough	3.3	33.4	2.4			1.9	5.4
Diphtheria and croup	4.8		2.4		3.1	1.9	4.1
Influenza	5.7		4.7	10.3			8.2
Plague	*						
Other epidemic diseases	4.7		9.5	20.6	3.1	7.5	9.5
Tuberculosis of lungs	117.5	133.3	71.1	123.7	123.1	132.7	83.0
Tuberculosis of other organs	22.4		19.0	10.3	21.5	16.8	12.2
Cancer	66.4	33.3	80.6	51.6	40.0	43.0	68.0
Other general diseases	44.9	66.7	45.0	30.9	33.9	43.0	40.8
Meningitis	10.5	100.0	11.8	10.3	9.2	5.6	13.6
Other diseases of nervous system	85.9	100.0	80.6	61.9	98.5	157.0	93.9
Diseases of circulatory system	162.7	133.3	191.9	175.3	144.6	239.2	181.0
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	76.1	66.7	64.0	92.8	61.5	57.9	104.7
Other diseases of respiratory system	22.5		19.0	72.2	24.6	16.8	23.1
Diarrhoea and enteritis, under 2 years	32.9		18.9	30.9	30.8	1.9	20.4
Diarrhoea and enteritis, 2 years and over	9.6		16.6	20.6	6.2	13.1	10.9
Other diseases of digestive system	51.7	33.3	49.8	82.5	76.9	44.9	58.5
Bright's disease and nephritis	62.0	166.7	45.0	41.2	64.6	63.5	62.6
Childbirth	10.2		9.5	10.3	12.3	7.5	4.1
Diseases of early infancy	37.4		30.8	30.9	40.0	5.6	39.5
Suicide	21.7	33.3	28.4	20.6	6.2	16.8	16.3
Other violence	81.2	66.7	137.4	30.9	141.5	41.1	91.2
All other causes	46.0	33.3	47.4	72.2	49.2	69.2	38.1

*Less than one tenth of 1 per thousand.

per 1,000 Total Deaths, for Counties Arranged Geographically: 1913.

California

Interior counties												
Trinity	Butte	Colusa	Glenn	Lassen	Modoc	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Sutter
43	367	87	63	74	46	235	301	59	192	46	205	76
	8	3		3	3	3	3	1	1		1	1
	6		1				3		4			1
	1						1				9	
				1					1		1	
	3	2				1	1				1	1
	6					1					2	
	2	1	1	2		1	5	1	2			1
3	32	4	2	6	2	24	43	2	20	2	20	6
	8		1	1		2	4		2		2	
	2	8	5	1	1	11	15	4	5		12	3
1	21	4	6	5	5	16	18	2	2	2	9	3
	2					2	3		3			1
2	24	8	8	6	3	30	16	6	11	3	21	2
9	54	14	11	7	9	37	34	10	34	7	31	11
4	27	4	5	12	2	10	32	3	18	3	8	6
3	4	1	2			4	7	2	5	2	2	4
	10	4	1	3	1	3	5		6		5	5
	7	2				2	7		1		2	2
3	24	3	4	2	5	15	8	2	6	6	14	2
4	30	9	3	3	2	7	19	1	11	4	12	6
1	2	2	2		2	4	4		2	1	5	
1	18	2	2	1	4	14	10	3	8	2	4	1
	10	3	2	5	2	2	4	5	2	1	4	2
6	34	6	6	11	2	31	42	9	36	7	21	9
4	20	7	1	5	3	15	15	8	12	6	17	9
1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
	21.8	34.5		40.6	65.2	12.8	10.0	17.0	5.2		4.9	13.2
	16.3		15.9				10.0		20.8			13.2
							3.3				43.9	
	2.7										9.8	
				13.5			6.6		5.2		4.9	
	8.2	23.0				4.3	3.3				4.9	13.2
	16.3					4.3					9.8	
	5.5	11.5	15.9	27.0		4.3	16.6	17.0	10.4			13.2
69.8	87.2	46.0	31.8	31.1	43.5	102.1	142.8	33.9	104.2	43.5	97.6	78.9
	21.8		15.9	13.5		8.5	13.3		10.4		9.8	
46.5	38.1	91.9	79.4	13.5	21.7	46.8	49.8	67.8	26.0		58.5	39.5
23.3	57.2	43.0	95.2	67.6	108.7	68.1	59.8	33.9	10.4	43.5	43.9	39.5
	5.5					8.5	10.0		15.6			13.2
46.5	65.4	91.9	127.0	81.1	65.2	127.6	53.2	101.7	57.3	65.2	102.4	26.3
209.3	147.1	160.9	174.6	94.6	195.6	157.4	113.0	169.5	177.1	152.2	151.2	144.7
93.0	73.6	46.0	79.4	162.2	43.5	42.6	106.3	50.8	93.8	65.2	39.0	78.9
69.8	10.9	11.5	31.7			17.0	23.3	33.9	26.0	43.5	9.8	52.6
	27.3	46.0	15.9	40.5	21.7	12.8	16.6		31.3		24.4	65.8
	19.1	23.0				8.5	23.3		5.2		9.7	26.3
69.8	65.4	34.5	63.5	27.0	108.7	63.8	26.6	33.9	31.3	130.4	68.3	26.3
93.0	31.7	103.4	47.6	40.5	43.5	29.8	63.1	17.0	57.3	87.0	58.5	78.9
23.3	5.5	23.0	31.7		43.5	17.0	13.3		10.4	21.7	24.4	
23.2	49.0	23.0	31.7	13.5	31.7	59.6	33.2	50.8	41.7	43.5	19.5	13.2
	27.3	34.5	31.7	67.6	43.5	8.5	13.3	84.7	10.4	21.7	19.5	26.3
139.5	92.6	69.0	95.2	148.6	43.5	131.9	139.5	152.5	187.5	152.2	102.4	118.4
93.0	54.5	80.4	15.9	67.6	65.2	63.8	49.8	135.6	62.5	130.4	82.9	118.4

TABLE 29.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per

Cause of death	Northern California—Cont.			Central			
	Interior counties—Continued		San Francisco	Other bay counties			
	Yuba	Yuba		Alameda	Contra Costa	Marin	San Mateo
Deaths.							
ALL CAUSES -----	143	186	7,002	3,613	396	278	315
Typhoid fever -----	2	1	71	34	13		2
Malarial fever -----	4	1	6	3	2		
Smallpox -----				4			
Measles -----			8	3		1	
Scarlet fever -----		1	16	3		1	
Whooping-cough -----	1		17	3		1	
Diphtheria and croup -----			29	28	1	1	1
Influenza -----	1	2	11	12	1		1
Plague -----					1		
Other epidemic diseases -----		2	25	9			1
Tuberculosis of lungs -----	14	11	685	319	27	39	36
Tuberculosis of other organs -----	1	1	195	81	4	3	7
Cancer -----	7	12	573	310	13	23	19
Other general diseases -----	6	11	355	172	13	11	15
Meningitis -----		4	56	26	2		7
Other diseases of nervous system -----	20	8	484	325	31	20	35
Diseases of circulatory system -----	35	28	1,443	689	65	56	40
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia -----	10	14	599	339	32	14	29
Other diseases of respiratory system -----	1	5	153	92	4	5	7
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years -----	1	3	143	109	18	11	14
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over -----	4	3	46	24	3	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system -----	5	9	436	180	19	17	14
Bright's disease and nephritis -----	5	16	426	232	22	19	12
Childbirth -----	1		74	33	5	2	4
Diseases of early infancy -----	4	7	195	137	25	12	15
Suicide -----	2	3	220	91	15	8	11
Other violence -----	11	34	454	214	76	27	29
All other causes -----	8	10	282	141	4	6	15
Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.							
ALL CAUSES -----	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
Typhoid fever -----	14.0	5.4	10.1	9.4	32.8		6.4
Malarial fever -----	28.0	5.4	0.9	0.8	5.1		
Smallpox -----				1.1			
Measles -----			1.1	0.8		3.6	
Scarlet fever -----		5.4	2.3	0.8		3.6	
Whooping-cough -----	7.0		2.4	0.8		3.6	
Diphtheria and croup -----			4.1	7.8	2.5	3.6	3.2
Influenza -----	7.0	10.8	1.6	3.3	2.5		3.2
Plague -----					2.5		
Other epidemic diseases -----		10.8	3.6	2.5			3.2
Tuberculosis of lungs -----	97.9	59.1	97.8	88.3	68.2	140.3	114.3
Tuberculosis of other organs -----	7.0	5.4	27.9	22.4	10.1	10.8	22.2
Cancer -----	48.9	64.5	81.8	85.8	32.8	82.7	60.3
Other general diseases -----	42.0	59.1	50.7	47.6	32.8	39.6	47.6
Meningitis -----		21.5	8.0	7.2	5.1		22.2
Other diseases of nervous system -----	139.8	43.0	69.1	93.0	78.3	71.9	111.1
Diseases of circulatory system -----	244.7	150.5	203.1	197.7	164.1	201.4	127.0
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia -----	69.9	75.3	85.6	93.8	80.8	50.4	92.1
Other diseases of respiratory system -----	7.0	26.9	21.9	25.5	10.1	18.0	22.2
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years -----	7.0	16.1	20.4	30.2	45.5	39.6	44.4
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over -----	28.0	16.1	6.6	6.7	7.6	3.6	3.2
Other diseases of digestive system -----	35.0	48.4	62.3	49.8	48.0	61.1	44.4
Bright's disease and nephritis -----	35.0	85.0	60.8	64.2	55.6	68.3	38.1
Childbirth -----	7.0		10.6	9.2	12.6	7.2	12.7
Diseases of early infancy -----	28.0	37.6	27.8	37.9	63.1	43.2	47.6
Suicide -----	14.0	16.1	31.4	25.2	37.9	28.8	34.9
Other violence -----	76.9	182.8	64.8	59.2	191.9	97.1	92.1
All other causes -----	55.9	53.8	40.3	39.0	10.1	21.6	47.6

1,000 Total Deaths, for Counties Arranged Geographically: 1913—Continued.

Coast counties					Interior counties							
Monterey	San Benito	San Luis Obispo	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	El Dorado	Fresno	Inyo	Kern	Kings
320	92	205	1,444	370	3	152	111	119	1,106	44	524	203
5	1	3	13	1	1	2	1	1	23	1	14	4
			1			3	4		5		2	3
2		1	3	2					10		3	2
1		1	5	1					23		9	
	1		4			2			1		1	1
6	2		10	3		1	1	3	11		5	
	1								6	1	3	5
2		1	7			1			9		2	
24	11	27	142	43		21	7	9	128	2	66	20
10	1	4	41	8		4			31		10	5
16	6	11	108	23		9	8	4	66	2	17	9
16	2	10	59	9		4	9	2	39	2	28	3
2		1	10	3		2			18		1	3
48	9	18	186	35		12	11	10	67	6	33	18
49	23	48	270	78		8	15	21	121	5	50	19
26	5	14	93	27	1	6	9	9	66	7	43	21
10	1	4	40	10		7	7	4	13		10	
13	2	6	47	13		6			93	1	24	11
5		2	19	7		1	2	1	12	1	8	
13	4	15	60	16	1	12	10	5	78	2	32	11
25	5	3	80	23		13	8	13	56	5	20	9
1		2	16	4		1		2	24		4	4
9	3	4	45	14		8	6	5	64	2	31	21
4	3	2	22	7		4	1	5	10	2	17	3
23	7	20	81	25		18	6	11	86	2	77	19
10	5	8	82	18		7	6	14	46	3	14	12
1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
15.6	10.9	14.6	9.0	2.7	333.4	13.2	9.0	8.4	20.8	22.7	26.7	19.7
			0.7			19.7	36.0		4.5		3.8	14.8
6.3		4.9	2.1	5.4					9.0		5.7	9.9
									20.8		17.2	
3.1		4.9	3.5	2.7					0.9		1.9	4.9
	10.9		2.8			13.2			9.9		9.5	
18.8	21.7		6.9	8.1		6.6	9.0	25.2	5.4	22.7	5.7	24.6
	10.9											
6.3		4.9	4.8			6.6			8.1		3.8	
75.0	119.6	131.7	98.3	116.2		138.1	63.1	75.6	115.7	45.5	125.9	98.5
31.3	10.9	19.5	28.4	21.6		26.3			28.0		19.1	24.6
50.0	65.2	53.7	74.8	62.2		59.2	72.1	33.6	59.7	45.5	32.5	44.3
50.0	21.7	48.8	40.9	24.3		26.3	81.1	16.8	33.3	45.5	53.4	14.8
6.3		4.9	6.9	8.1		13.2			16.3		1.9	14.8
150.0	97.8	87.8	128.8	94.6		78.9	99.1	84.0	60.6	136.4	63.0	88.7
153.1	250.0	234.1	187.0	210.8		52.6	135.1	176.5	109.4	113.6	95.4	93.6
81.3	54.4	68.3	64.4	73.0	333.3	39.5	81.1	75.6	59.7	159.1	82.1	103.5
31.2	10.9	19.5	27.7	27.0		46.1	63.1	33.6	11.8		19.1	
40.6	21.7	29.3	32.5	35.1		39.5			84.1	22.7	45.8	54.2
15.6		9.8	13.2	18.9		6.6	18.0	8.4	10.9	22.7	15.3	
40.6	43.5	73.2	41.5	43.3	333.3	78.9	90.1	42.0	70.5	45.5	61.1	54.2
78.1	54.3	14.6	53.4	62.2		85.5	72.1	109.3	50.6	113.6	38.2	44.3
3.1		9.7	11.1	10.8		6.6			16.8	21.7	7.6	19.7
28.1	32.6	19.5	31.2	37.8		52.6	54.1	42.0	57.9	45.5	59.2	103.4
12.5	32.6	9.7	15.2	18.9		26.3	9.0	42.0	9.0	45.4	32.5	14.8
71.9	76.1	97.6	56.1	67.6		118.4	54.0	92.5	77.8	45.4	146.9	93.6
31.2	54.3	39.0	56.8	48.7		46.1	54.0	117.7	41.6	68.2	26.7	59.1

TABLE 29.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per

Cause of death	Central California					
	Interior counties					
	Madera	Mariposa	Merced	Mono	Sacramento	San Joaquin
Deaths.						
ALL CAUSES	103	28	183	5	1,301	954
Typhoid fever	1		2		35	14
Malarial fever			2		10	1
Smallpox						1
Measles	1		1		1	1
Scarlet fever					5	1
Whooping-cough					3	4
Diphtheria and croup			1		6	2
Influenza	1		1		4	4
Plague						
Other epidemic diseases					9	8
Tuberculosis of lungs	11	1	18		155	138
Tuberculosis of other organs	1		8		31	30
Cancer	12	4	7		80	51
Other general diseases	2	1	6		73	38
Meningitis			4		17	14
Other diseases of nervous system	7	1	6		89	128
Diseases of circulatory system	16	4	25	3	162	103
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	6	2	24	1	108	63
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	4		23	18
Diarrhoea and enteritis, under 2 years	3		16		58	12
Diarrhoea and enteritis, 2 years and over	1	2	2		10	10
Other diseases of digestive system	4	3	10		76	43
Bright's disease and nephritis	4	1	1		77	73
Childbirth	1		2		18	6
Diseases of early infancy	8		7	1	58	26
Suicide	1		7		21	20
Other violence	17	6	22		125	88
All other causes	5	2	10		47	57
Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.						
ALL CAUSES	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
Typhoid fever	9.7		10.8		26.9	14.7
Malarial fever			10.7		7.7	1.0
Smallpox						1.0
Measles	9.7		5.4		0.8	1.0
Scarlet fever					3.8	1.0
Whooping-cough					2.3	4.2
Diphtheria and croup			5.4		4.6	2.1
Influenza	9.7		5.4		3.1	4.2
Plague						
Other epidemic diseases					6.9	8.4
Tuberculosis of lungs	106.8	35.7	96.8		119.1	144.7
Tuberculosis of other organs	9.7		43.0		23.8	31.4
Cancer	116.5	142.9	37.6		61.5	53.5
Other general diseases	19.4	35.7	32.3		56.1	39.8
Meningitis			21.5		13.1	14.7
Other diseases of nervous system	68.0	35.7	32.3		68.4	134.2
Diseases of circulatory system	155.3	142.9	134.4	600.0	124.5	108.0
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	58.3	71.4	129.0	200.0	83.0	66.0
Other diseases of respiratory system	9.7	35.7	21.5		17.7	18.9
Diarrhoea and enteritis, under 2 years	29.1		86.0		44.6	12.6
Diarrhoea and enteritis, 2 years and over	9.7	71.4	10.7		7.7	10.5
Other diseases of digestive system	38.8	107.2	53.8		58.4	45.1
Bright's disease and nephritis	38.8	35.7	5.4		59.2	76.5
Childbirth	9.7		10.7		13.8	6.3
Diseases of early infancy	77.7		37.6	200.0	44.6	27.3
Suicide	9.7		37.6		16.2	21.0
Other violence	165.1	214.3	118.3		96.1	92.2
All other causes	48.6	71.4	53.8		36.1	59.7

1,000 Total Deaths, for Counties Arranged Geographically: 1913—Concluded.

Continued					Southern California							
Continued					Los Angeles	Other counties						
Solano	Stanislaus	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo		Imperial	Orange	Riverside	San Bernardino	San Diego	Santa Barbara	Ventura
371	330	415	133	179	9,705	266	541	460	1,048	1,397	353	260
3	10	5	1	2	67	12	10	7	9	16	1	
		4		4	5							
3	2	5			73	6	5	1	5	3	1	1
		3			18			1				
	2	1	1		47	1	11	2	7	1	3	
2	1	3	1		57	1		3	6	4		1
3	3	2	7	6	71	1	6	5	4	11	2	2
2	2	2	1		44		3	1	9	6		
26	30	46	9	12	1,446	39	56	86	210	186	33	16
4	12	8	2	3	190	13	8	16	29	42	4	5
25	17	17	8	11	647	2	42	28	42	85	29	15
11	17	19	7	12	427	5	26	13	39	66	11	12
2	5	1		1	146	1	11	6	9	11	3	3
29	22	37	8	12	808	14	52	32	137	118	49	22
76	48	55	15	27	1,472	19	60	47	126	198	54	30
27	25	33	16	16	674	9	30	23	69	92	24	32
7	8	11	5	4	223	6	10	10	21	40	14	4
22	13	23		3	301	27	39	26	48	52	13	19
3	3	6	4	1	82	1	5	6	14	20	7	3
19	17	25	5	10	452	11	22	19	28	68	17	11
16	15	18	14	6	688	9	34	29	42	103	17	13
2	3	4	1	3	99	2	10		6	13	2	5
15	23	25	2	6	357	8	18	17	38	60	21	16
8	3	9	2	4	176	4	11	9	18	27	4	3
57	26	36	19	24	655	55	50	51	88	110	28	38
9	23	17	5	12	480	10	22	22	44	65	13	9
1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
8.1	30.3	12.1	7.5	11.2	6.9	45.1	18.5	15.2	8.6	11.5	2.8	
		9.6		22.4	0.5							
8.1	6.1	12.1			7.5	37.6	9.2	2.2	4.8	2.2	2.8	3.9
		7.2			1.9			2.2				
	6.1	2.4	7.5		4.8	3.8	20.3	4.3	6.7	0.7	8.5	
5.4	3.0	7.2	7.5		5.9	3.8		6.5	5.7	2.9		3.9
8.1	9.1	4.8	52.6	33.5	7.3	3.8	11.1	10.9	3.8	7.9	5.7	7.7
5.4	6.1	4.8	7.5		4.5		5.5	2.2	8.6	4.3		
70.1	90.9	110.8	67.7	67.0	149.0	146.6	103.5	183.9	200.4	133.1	102.0	61.5
10.8	36.4	19.3	15.0	16.8	19.6	48.9	14.8	34.8	27.7	30.1	11.3	19.2
67.4	51.5	41.0	60.2	61.5	66.7	7.5	77.6	60.9	40.1	60.9	82.1	57.7
29.6	51.5	45.8	52.6	67.0	44.0	18.8	48.1	28.3	37.2	47.3	31.2	43.2
5.4	15.1	2.4		5.6	15.0	3.8	20.3	13.0	8.6	7.9	8.5	11.5
78.1	66.7	89.2	60.2	67.0	83.3	52.6	93.1	69.6	130.7	84.5	138.8	84.6
204.8	145.4	132.5	112.8	150.8	151.7	71.4	110.9	102.2	120.2	141.7	153.0	115.4
72.8	75.8	79.5	120.3	89.4	69.4	33.8	55.5	50.0	65.8	65.9	68.0	123.1
18.9	24.2	26.5	37.6	22.3	23.0	22.6	18.5	21.7	20.0	28.6	39.7	15.4
59.3	39.4	55.4		16.8	31.0	101.5	72.1	56.5	45.8	37.2	36.8	73.1
8.1	9.1	14.5	30.1	5.6	8.4	3.8	9.2	13.0	13.3	14.3	19.8	11.5
51.2	51.5	60.2	37.6	55.9	46.6	41.3	40.7	41.3	26.7	48.7	48.2	42.3
43.1	45.4	43.4	105.3	33.5	70.9	33.8	62.9	63.0	40.1	73.7	48.2	50.0
5.4	9.1	9.6	7.5	16.8	10.2	7.5	18.5		5.7	9.1	5.7	19.2
40.4	69.7	60.2	15.0	33.5	36.8	30.1	33.3	37.0	36.3	43.0	59.5	61.5
21.6	9.1	21.7	15.0	22.3	18.1	15.0	20.3	19.6	17.2	19.3	11.3	11.5
153.6	78.8	86.8	142.9	134.1	67.5	206.7	92.4	110.9	84.0	78.7	79.3	146.2
24.3	69.7	41.0	37.6	67.0	49.5	37.6	40.7	47.8	42.0	46.5	36.8	34.6

TABLE 30.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion

Cause of death	The State	Northern					
		Coast counties					
		Del Norte	Humboldt	Lake	Mendocino	Napa	Sonoma
Deaths.							
ALL CAUSES	36,709	31	391	100	332	528	712
Typhoid fever	454		8	3	3	3	8
Malarial fever	101						2
Smallpox	16						
Measles	134						6
Scarlet fever	34		1			3	
Whooping-cough	193						2
Diphtheria and croup	158						1
Influenza	146				1		4
Other epidemic diseases	186		1	1	1	6	10
Tuberculosis of lungs	4,316	2	35	8	32	65	77
Tuberculosis of other organs	812	1	7	1	6	8	17
Cancer	2,306		26	6	13	28	43
Other general diseases	1,621	1	22	7	17	17	33
Meningitis	308		3		3	1	7
Other diseases of nervous system	2,959	3	24	4	41	103	71
Diseases of circulatory system	6,376	8	76	24	52	106	137
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	2,968	2	29	9	25	43	60
Other diseases of respiratory system	872		6	3	4	8	15
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	1,056		9	3	6	8	4
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	359	1	1	2	3	3	6
Other diseases of digestive system	1,980		16	7	21	20	37
Bright's disease and nephritis	2,185	1	18	7	32	28	37
Childbirth	363		5		4		4
Diseases of early infancy	1,309	2	15		10	4	33
Suicide	803	2	5	3	10	10	12
Other violence	2,952	6	61	9	41	21	52
All other causes	1,682	2	23	3	6	43	34
Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.							
ALL CAUSES	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
Typhoid fever	12.4		20.5	30.0	9.0	5.7	11.2
Malarial fever	2.7						2.8
Smallpox	0.4						
Measles	3.6						8.4
Scarlet fever	0.9		2.6			5.7	
Whooping-cough	5.3						2.8
Diphtheria and croup	4.3				3.0		1.4
Influenza	4.0				3.0		5.6
Other epidemic diseases	5.1		2.5	10.0	3.0	11.4	14.0
Tuberculosis of lungs	117.6	64.5	89.5	80.0	96.4	123.1	108.1
Tuberculosis of other organs	22.1	32.3	17.9	10.0	18.1	15.2	23.9
Cancer	62.8		66.5	60.0	39.2	53.0	60.4
Other general diseases	44.2	32.3	56.3	70.0	51.2	32.2	43.4
Meningitis	8.4		7.7		9.0	1.9	9.8
Other diseases of nervous system	80.6	93.8	61.4	40.0	123.5	195.1	99.7
Diseases of circulatory system	173.7	258.0	194.4	240.0	156.6	200.8	192.4
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	80.9	64.5	74.2	90.0	75.3	81.4	84.3
Other diseases of respiratory system	23.7		15.3	30.0	12.1	15.1	21.1
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	28.8		23.0	30.0	18.1	15.1	5.6
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	9.8	32.3	2.5	20.0	9.0	5.7	8.4
Other diseases of digestive system	53.9		40.9	70.0	63.3	37.9	52.0
Bright's disease and nephritis	59.5	32.3	46.0	70.0	96.4	53.0	52.0
Childbirth	9.9		12.8		12.0		5.6
Diseases of early infancy	37.3	64.5	38.4		30.1	7.6	46.4
Suicide	21.9	64.5	12.8	30.0	30.1	18.9	16.9
Other violence	80.4	193.5	156.0	90.0	123.5	39.8	73.0
All other causes	45.8	64.5	58.8	30.0	18.1	81.4	47.8

per 1,000 Total Deaths, for Counties Arranged Geographically: 1912.

California

Totals	Interior counties											
	Butte	Colusa	Glenn	Lassen	Modoc	Nevada	Placer	Plumas	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Sutter
61	406	97	68	37	32	222	214	48	182	40	167	66
1	3	1	2		3	1	3		1		3	2
	8	1				2	1		6	1	1	3
	5					1	1					
	5										1	
1	1										1	
	3	1			1			1	1	2	3	2
1	4		1				1		2			
2	40	12	7	2	1	25	21	4	17	1	8	2
	10				1	2	2	1	4	3	3	
1	18	5		2	2	14	13	3	2	4	9	7
1	26	3	10	2		7	20	1	7	1	14	4
	1	1	1		1	3	1	1	1		2	
2	22	5	3	3	2	19	14	1	12	2	6	6
18	66	15	14	9	6	50	34	7	32	11	38	7
	26	10	5	6	4	13	14	7	8	2	12	4
1	10	3				6	6	1	2	2	3	1
	13	5	2			5	2	1	2	1	4	3
2	5	1	2	1			2		3		3	1
3	17	5	3	2	3	12	7	1	10	2	10	4
6	21	4	1	1	4	7	16	4	8		3	3
	6		2		1	2	1		7		1	
1	22	5	5	2		7	4	1	7	1	6	
3	11	3	4			10	8	1	4	1	3	2
13	30	14	4	7		20	26	11	33	1	22	11
5	33	3	2		3	16	17	2	13	5	11	4
1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
16.4	7.4	10.3	29.4		93.8	4.5	14.0		5.5		18.0	30.3
	19.7	10.3				9.0	4.7		33.0	25.0	6.0	45.5
	12.3					4.5	4.7					
	12.3										6.0	
16.4	2.5										6.0	
	7.4	10.3			31.3			20.9	5.5	50.0	18.0	30.3
16.4	9.9		14.7				4.7		11.0			
32.8	98.5	123.7	102.9	54.1	31.3	112.6	98.1	83.4	93.4	25.0	47.9	30.3
	24.6				31.3	9.0	9.3	20.9	22.0	75.0	18.0	
16.4	44.3	51.6		54.1	62.5	63.1	60.8	62.5	11.0	100.0	53.9	106.1
16.4	64.0	30.9	147.1	54.1		31.5	93.5	20.9	38.5	25.0	83.8	60.6
	2.5	10.3	14.7		31.2	13.5	4.7	20.8	5.5		12.0	
32.8	54.2	51.6	44.1	81.1	62.5	85.6	65.4	20.8	65.9	50.0	35.9	90.9
295.1	162.6	154.6	205.9	243.2	187.5	225.2	158.9	145.8	175.8	275.0	227.5	166.1
	64.0	103.1	73.6	162.1	125.0	58.6	65.4	145.8	43.9	50.0	71.8	60.6
16.4	24.6	30.9				27.0	28.0	20.8	11.0	50.0	18.0	15.1
	32.0	51.6	29.4			22.5	9.3	20.8	11.0	25.0	23.9	45.5
32.8	12.3	10.3	29.4	27.0			9.3		16.5		18.0	15.1
49.2	41.9	51.6	44.1	54.1	93.7	54.1	32.7	20.8	54.9	50.0	59.9	60.6
98.3	51.7	41.2	14.7	27.0	125.0	31.5	74.8	83.3	43.9		18.0	45.4
	14.8		29.4		31.2	9.0	4.7		38.5		6.0	
16.4	54.2	51.6	73.6	54.0		31.5	18.7	20.8	38.5	25.0	35.9	
49.2	27.1	30.9	58.8			45.1	37.4	20.8	22.0	25.0	18.0	30.3
213.1	73.9	144.3	58.8	189.2		90.1	121.5	229.2	181.3	25.0	131.7	166.7
81.9	81.3	30.9	29.4		93.7	72.1	79.4	41.7	71.4	125.0	65.8	60.6

TABLE 30.—Death from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per

Cause of death	Northern California—Cont.		San Francisco	Central			
	Interior counties—Continued			Alameda	Contra Costa	Marin	San Mateo
	Tehama	Yuba					
Deaths.							
ALL CAUSES	146	149	6,766	3,581	331	253	305
Typhoid fever	1		60	34	6	5	2
Malarial fever	2	3	12	1			2
Smallpox			1	1			
Measles			50	7	4		
Scarlet fever		1	1	1			
Whooping-cough		1	25	21	4		2
Diphtheria and croup	4		31	21	1		5
Influenza	2		8	5	1		
Other epidemic diseases	2		22	11	1		1
Tuberculosis of lungs	15	11	678	364	27	31	33
Tuberculosis of other organs	6	3	174	64	7	3	10
Cancer	5	5	500	268	17	27	17
Other general diseases	7	7	335	154	9	9	15
Meningitis	1	1	52	34	3	3	3
Other diseases of nervous system	13	4	448	317	20	16	25
Diseases of circulatory system	25	27	1,384	685	54	41	65
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	23	12	543	334	35	20	24
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	6	174	91	6	4	3
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years		4	192	95	14	4	8
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over	1	3	37	31	3	3	2
Other diseases of digestive system	5	7	456	204	13	16	11
Bright's disease and nephritis	7	8	371	196	15	15	14
Childbirth		2	50	42	2	1	3
Diseases of early infancy	4	3	236	150	18	11	13
Suicide	2	3	203	91	3	5	9
Other violence	13	17	434	225	59	25	29
All other causes	6	21	289	134	9	14	9
Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.							
ALL CAUSES	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
Typhoid fever	6.9		8.9	9.5	18.1	19.8	6.6
Malarial fever	13.7	20.1	1.8	0.3			6.6
Smallpox			0.1	0.3			
Measles			7.4	1.9	12.1		
Scarlet fever		6.7	0.1	0.3			
Whooping-cough		6.7	3.7	5.9	12.1		6.6
Diphtheria and croup	27.4		4.6	5.9	3.0		16.4
Influenza	13.7		1.2	1.4	3.0		
Other epidemic diseases	13.7		3.2	3.1	3.0		3.3
Tuberculosis of lungs	102.7	73.8	100.2	101.6	81.6	122.5	108.2
Tuberculosis of other organs	41.1	20.1	25.7	17.9	21.2	11.9	32.8
Cancer	34.3	33.6	73.9	74.8	51.4	106.7	55.7
Other general diseases	47.9	47.0	49.5	43.0	27.2	35.6	49.2
Meningitis	6.9	6.7	7.7	9.5	9.1	11.9	9.8
Other diseases of nervous system	89.0	26.9	66.2	88.5	60.4	63.2	82.0
Diseases of circulatory system	178.1	181.2	204.6	191.3	163.1	162.0	213.1
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	157.5	80.6	80.3	93.3	105.7	79.0	78.7
Other diseases of respiratory system	6.9	40.3	25.7	25.4	18.1	15.8	9.8
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years		26.9	28.4	26.5	42.3	15.8	26.2
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over	6.9	20.1	5.5	8.7	9.1	11.9	6.5
Other diseases of digestive system	34.2	47.0	67.4	57.0	39.3	63.2	33.1
Bright's disease and nephritis	47.9	53.7	54.8	54.7	45.3	59.3	45.9
Childbirth		13.4	7.4	11.7	6.0	4.0	9.8
Diseases of early infancy	27.4	20.1	34.9	41.9	54.4	43.5	42.6
Suicide	13.7	20.1	30.0	25.4	9.1	19.8	29.5
Other violence	89.0	114.1	64.1	62.8	178.2	98.8	95.1
All other causes	41.1	140.9	42.7	37.4	27.2	55.3	29.5

1,000 Total Deaths, for Counties Arranged Geographically: 1912—Continued.

California

Coast counties					Interior counties							
Monterey	San Benito	San Luis Obispo	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Alpine	Amador	Calaveras	El Dorado	Fresno	Inyo	Kern	Kings
274	86	205	1,889	378	3	114	98	129	1,044	41	528	188
4	2	1	12	4		2		1	36		12	6
		1		1		2		1	5		1	5
		1	18	1				1	10		1	
			1	1				1	2		2	
1		2	6				1	1	12	2	5	1
			2			1			9		4	
	1	4	4	1		2	1	1	5	2	1	2
1			6					1	3		2	1
22	8	24	130	26	1	24	12	13	96	4	57	22
10	2	3	30	9		2	1	1	16	1	13	2
16	5	11	86	27		5	2	4	62	1	21	9
18	3	4	59	16		5	5	5	32	1	29	11
1		2	6	4					8		6	3
25	7	11	160	28		5	6	8	61	2	27	8
44	14	35	294	74	1	10	23	32	143	4	57	20
26	10	11	119	32		4	10	6	92	4	51	14
5	2	2	47	12		3	3	4	21	1	7	2
4	2	4	40	12			1	2	83		25	9
2	3	4	11	1		2	1	1	11		4	2
11	4	25	67	20		6	5	10	54	2	36	11
29	6	8	75	23	1	17	6	11	53		29	11
5		1	14	3		2	1		10	1	7	7
4	4	8	36	18			2	1	56	2	19	14
9		7	19	10		1	1	2	20	2	14	3
25	11	21	78	28		15	11	13	112	10	82	16
12	2	12	69	27		6	6	9	32	2	16	9
1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
14.6	23.3	4.9	8.7	10.6		17.6		7.8	34.5		22.7	31.9
		4.9		2.6		17.6		7.8	4.8		1.9	26.6
		4.9	13.0	2.6				7.8	9.6		1.9	
			0.7	2.6				7.8	1.9		3.8	
3.7		9.8	4.3				10.2	7.7	11.5	48.8	9.5	5.3
		4.9	1.4			8.8			8.6		7.6	
	11.6	19.5	2.9	2.6		17.5	10.2	7.7	4.8	48.8	1.9	10.6
3.7		9.8	4.3					7.7	2.9		3.8	5.3
80.3	98.0	117.1	98.6	68.8	333.4	210.5	122.5	100.8	91.9	97.5	107.9	117.0
36.5	23.3	14.6	21.6	23.8		17.5	10.2	7.7	15.3	24.4	24.6	10.6
58.4	58.1	53.7	61.9	71.4		43.9	20.4	31.0	59.4	24.4	39.8	47.9
65.7	34.9	19.5	42.5	42.3		43.9	51.0	38.8	30.7	24.4	54.9	58.5
3.7		9.8	4.3	10.6					7.7		11.4	16.0
91.2	81.4	53.7	115.2	74.1		43.9	61.2	62.0	58.4	48.8	51.1	42.6
160.6	162.8	170.7	211.6	195.8	333.3	87.7	234.7	248.1	137.0	97.5	107.9	106.4
94.9	116.3	53.7	85.7	84.7		35.1	102.1	46.5	88.1	97.5	93.6	74.5
18.3	23.3	9.7	33.8	31.8		26.3	30.6	31.0	20.1	24.4	13.3	10.6
14.6	23.2	19.5	28.8	31.8			10.2	15.5	79.5		47.3	47.9
7.3	34.9	19.5	7.9	2.6		17.5	10.2	7.7	10.5		7.6	10.6
40.1	46.5	121.9	48.2	52.9		52.6	51.0	77.5	51.7	48.8	68.2	58.5
105.8	69.8	39.0	54.0	60.9	333.3	149.1	61.2	85.3	50.8		54.9	58.5
18.2		4.9	10.1	7.9		17.5	10.2		9.6	24.4	13.3	37.2
14.6	46.5	39.0	25.9	47.6			20.4	7.7	53.6	48.8	33.0	74.5
32.8		34.1	13.7	26.5		8.8	10.2	15.5	19.2	48.8	26.5	16.0
91.2	127.9	102.4	56.2	74.1		131.6	112.3	100.8	107.3	243.9	155.3	85.1
43.8	23.2	58.5	49.7	71.4		52.6	61.2	69.8	30.6	48.8	30.3	47.9

TABLE 30.—Death from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per

Cause of death	Central California					
	Interior counties					
	Madera	Mariposa	Mered	Mono	Sacramento	San Joaquin
Deaths.						
ALL CAUSES	68	23	176	11	1,212	1,088
Typhoid fever			7		28	14
Malarial fever			3		11	4
Smallpox						
Measles					11	3
Scarlet fever			1			
Whooping-cough					2	1
Diphtheria and croup			2		5	3
Influenza			2		6	5
Other epidemic diseases			4		16	3
Tuberculosis of lungs	7	2	12		126	134
Tuberculosis of other organs			2	1	25	17
Cancer	5	1	4	1	72	57
Other general diseases	6		7	1	75	45
Meningitis	1		4		7	9
Other diseases of nervous system	7	1	7		52	118
Diseases of circulatory system	12	3	28		161	173
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	7	1	11	1	112	114
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	6		31	20
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years	2	1	12		38	17
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over		1	5		14	21
Other diseases of digestive system	1	6	8		75	36
Bright's disease and nephritis	6	2	5	1	59	72
Childbirth	1		3		19	10
Diseases of early infancy	1		7		34	23
Suicide	2		3	1	26	14
Other violence	8	4	19	4	135	118
All other causes	1		14	1	72	54
Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.						
ALL CAUSES	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
Typhoid fever			39.8		23.1	12.9
Malarial fever			17.0		9.1	3.7
Smallpox						
Measles					9.1	2.7
Scarlet fever			5.7			
Whooping-cough					1.6	0.9
Diphtheria and croup			11.4		4.1	2.7
Influenza			11.4		4.9	4.6
Other epidemic diseases			22.7		13.2	2.7
Tuberculosis of lungs	102.9	86.9	68.2		104.0	123.2
Tuberculosis of other organs			11.4	90.9	20.6	15.6
Cancer	73.5	43.5	22.7	90.9	59.4	52.4
Other general diseases	88.3		39.8	90.9	61.0	41.3
Meningitis	14.7		22.7		5.8	8.3
Other diseases of nervous system	102.9	43.5	39.8		42.9	108.5
Diseases of circulatory system	176.5	130.4	159.1		132.8	159.0
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	102.9	43.5	62.5	90.9	92.4	104.8
Other diseases of respiratory system	14.7	43.5	34.1		25.6	18.4
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years	29.4	43.5	68.2		31.3	15.6
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over		43.5	28.4		11.5	19.3
Other diseases of digestive system	14.7	260.9	45.5		61.9	33.1
Bright's disease and nephritis	88.3	86.9	28.4	90.9	48.7	66.2
Childbirth	14.7		17.0		15.7	9.2
Diseases of early infancy	14.7		39.8		28.1	23.9
Suicide	29.4		17.0	90.9	21.5	12.9
Other violence	117.7	173.9	107.9	333.7	111.4	108.5
All other causes	14.7		79.5	90.9	59.4	49.6

1,000 Total Deaths, for Counties Arranged Geographically: 1912—Concluded.

—Continued					Southern California							
—Continued					Los Angeles	Other counties						
Solano	Stanislaus	Tulare	Tuolumne	Yolo		Imperial	Orange	Riverside	San Bernardino	San Diego	Santa Barbara	Ventura
315	331	393	130	193	8,890	156	515	510	1,042	1,294	360	260
4	9	11	10	3	76	10	10	8	11	15	3	2
1	1	4		3	7	1	2		1	1		1
					13				1			
2	2	1			4		2	1		2		
	1				13		1		2	1		
3	2	7			60	2	7	3	4	10		
	1	3			40	2	4	3	7	5		
	2	3	2	5	44	1	1	1	2	9	2	2
5	5	3	1	1	49		1	2	7	8		
29	23	40	18	9	1,344	25	48	100	178	193	46	20
3	7	11		2	233	2	7	14	29	20	10	6
16	14	23	5	19	597	3	36	23	47	68	16	15
8	9	13	6	4	374	3	27	17	34	51	18	6
4	3	9	1	3	67	1	5	7	11	14	1	8
25	27	31	11	15	736	12	35	43	142	101	41	21
65	49	55	17	33	1,428	15	63	60	155	223	53	40
24	24	37	22	10	679	13	24	33	68	94	22	23
5	13	8	5	6	209	2	18	14	18	28	11	11
13	18	11	1	4	213	9	35	26	28	37	15	9
2	4	5	2	5	83	1	7	6	15	21	5	4
12	34	18	6	16	427	2	27	24	36	65	37	7
22	14	15	3	9	631	10	33	33	63	86	11	14
1	5	7	1	2	94	1	7	4	7	13	3	1
16	14	24	1	2	336	6	23	26	38	49	18	19
5	10	6		5	173	6	3	2	19	21	5	6
35	22	29	11	28	569	22	60	39	84	96	31	32
15	18	19	7	9	391	7	24	21	35	60	12	13
1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
12.7	27.2	23.0	76.9	15.6	8.5	64.1	19.4	15.7	10.6	11.6	8.3	7.7
3.2	3.0	10.2		15.5	0.8	6.4	3.9		1.0	0.8		3.8
					1.5				1.0			
6.3	6.0	2.5			0.4		3.9	2.0		1.5		
	3.0				1.5		1.9		1.9	0.8		
9.5	6.0	17.8			6.7	12.8	13.6	5.9	3.8	7.7		
	3.0	7.6			4.5	12.8	7.8	5.9	6.7	3.9		
	6.0	7.6	15.4	25.9	4.9	6.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	7.0	5.5	7.7
15.9	15.1	7.6	7.7	5.2	5.5		1.9	3.9	6.7	6.2		
92.1	69.5	101.8	138.5	46.6	151.2	160.3	93.2	193.1	170.3	151.5	127.8	76.9
9.5	21.2	23.0		10.4	26.2	12.8	13.6	27.4	27.8	15.5	27.8	23.1
50.8	42.3	58.5	38.5	98.5	67.2	19.2	69.9	45.1	45.1	52.5	44.4	57.7
25.4	27.2	33.1	46.1	20.7	42.1	19.2	52.4	33.3	32.6	39.4	50.0	23.1
12.7	9.1	22.9	7.7	15.5	7.5	6.4	9.7	13.7	10.6	10.8	2.8	30.8
79.4	81.6	73.9	84.6	77.7	82.8	76.9	68.0	84.3	135.3	78.1	113.9	80.8
206.3	143.0	139.9	130.8	171.0	160.6	93.2	122.3	117.6	143.7	172.3	147.2	153.8
76.2	72.5	94.1	169.2	51.8	76.4	83.4	46.6	64.7	65.3	72.6	61.1	83.5
15.9	39.3	20.4	38.5	31.1	23.5	12.8	35.0	27.4	17.3	21.6	30.6	42.3
41.3	54.4	28.0	7.7	20.7	24.0	57.7	68.0	51.0	26.9	28.6	41.7	34.6
6.3	12.1	12.7	15.4	25.9	9.3	6.4	13.6	11.8	14.4	16.2	13.9	15.4
38.1	102.7	45.8	46.1	82.9	48.0	12.8	52.4	47.1	34.5	50.2	102.8	26.9
69.8	42.3	38.2	23.1	46.6	71.0	64.1	64.1	64.7	60.5	66.5	30.6	53.8
3.2	15.1	17.8	7.7	10.4	10.6	6.4	13.6	7.8	6.7	10.0	8.3	3.8
50.8	42.3	61.1	7.7	10.4	37.8	38.5	54.4	51.0	36.5	37.9	50.0	73.1
15.9	30.2	15.3		25.9	19.5	38.5	5.8	3.9	18.2	16.2	13.9	23.1
111.1	66.5	73.8	84.6	145.1	64.0	141.0	116.5	76.5	80.6	74.2	86.1	123.1
47.6	54.4	48.4	53.8	46.6	44.0	44.9	46.6	41.2	33.6	46.4	33.3	50.0

TABLE 31.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000

Cause of death	Preholders charter cities	Northern California				
		Eureka	Napa	Petaluma	Santa Rosa	Grass Valley
Deaths.						
ALL CAUSES	23,519	256	117	85	146	71
Typhoid fever	262	5	3		3	1
Malarial fever	24			1	1	
Smallpox	5					
Measles	78					
Scarlet fever	39					
Whooping-cough	71		1		1	
Diphtheria and eroup	128			1	2	1
Influenza	103	1			2	
Other epidemic diseases	106	2		1	2	
Tuberculosis of lungs	2,063	19	13	4	10	7
Tuberculosis of other organs	575	6	4	2	3	1
Cancer	1,772	24	6	8	7	3
Other general diseases	1,114	13	5	4	6	4
Meningitis	269	4	1	2	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system	1,956	25	11	5	14	11
Diseases of circulatory system	4,681	46	25	10	30	14
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	1,832	12	10	12	8	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	488	6	3	4	1	2
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years	670	4	1		2	2
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over	191	4	2	1	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system	1,307	11	11	8	12	3
Bright's disease and nephritis	1,510	10	7	4	8	2
Childbirth	253	3	2		1	3
Diseases of early infancy	856	6	2	3	8	5
Suicide	548	9	1	2	3	1
Other violence	1,598	31	5	5	15	4
All other causes	1,020	15	4	8	5	3
Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.						
ALL CAUSES	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever	11.1	19.5	25.6		20.5	14.1
Malarial fever	1.0			11.8	6.9	
Smallpox	0.2					
Measles	3.3					
Scarlet fever	1.7					
Whooping-cough	3.0		8.6		6.9	
Diphtheria and eroup	5.4			11.8	13.7	14.1
Influenza	4.4	3.9			13.7	
Other epidemic diseases	4.5	7.8		11.8	13.7	
Tuberculosis of lungs	113.2	74.2	111.1	47.1	68.5	98.6
Tuberculosis of other organs	24.5	23.4	34.2	23.5	20.5	14.1
Cancer	75.3	93.8	51.3	94.1	47.9	42.3
Other general diseases	47.4	50.8	42.7	47.1	41.1	56.3
Meningitis	11.4	15.6	8.6	23.5	6.9	14.1
Other diseases of nervous system	83.2	97.7	94.0	58.8	95.9	154.9
Diseases of circulatory system	173.5	179.7	213.7	117.6	205.5	197.2
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	77.9	46.9	85.5	141.2	54.8	28.2
Other diseases of respiratory system	20.8	23.4	25.6	47.1	6.9	28.2
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years	28.5	15.6	8.6		13.7	28.2
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over	8.1	15.6	17.1	11.8	6.9	14.1
Other diseases of digestive system	55.6	43.0	94.0	94.1	82.2	42.2
Bright's disease and nephritis	64.2	39.1	59.8	47.0	54.8	28.2
Childbirth	10.8	11.7	17.1		6.8	42.2
Diseases of early infancy	36.4	23.4	17.1	35.3	54.8	70.4
Suicide	23.3	35.2	8.5	23.5	20.5	14.1
Other violence	67.9	121.1	42.7	58.8	102.7	56.3
All other causes	43.4	58.6	34.2	94.1	34.2	42.2

Total Deaths, for Freeholders' Charter Cities Arranged Geographically: 1913.

Central California										
San Francisco	Alameda	Berkeley	Oakland	Richmond	San Rafael	Monterey	Salt Lake	San Luis Obispo	Palo Alto	San Jose
7,002	290	456	2,197	159	92	67	74	101	31	452
71	1	4	22	5			2	1		6
6			2	1						
		4								
8								1		
16	1		2							
17			3			1				3
29		1	24	1	1					
11	2		8			1	1			3
25	3	1	4			1				1
685	25	29	177	8	13	6	4	13	1	42
195	7	8	51	3		3	3	3	1	17
373	28	42	198	3	10	6	4	9	3	37
355	18	23	88	5	6	3	7	6	1	14
56	2	1	16	2		1				3
484	31	45	198	10	7	10	7	8	5	38
1,443	50	112	405	24	20	8	15	24	6	96
599	22	34	218	18	3	2	5	6	2	38
153	4	5	39	1	1		4		3	12
143	10	12	63	8	5	3	3	3	1	13
46	1	1	20			2	1			3
436	19	20	118	7	6	3	1	7	1	17
426	22	28	149	10	5	7	7	3	5	33
74	2	3	26	2	1		1	1		9
195	6	20	87	14	4		4	3	1	15
220	9	12	57	7	1	1		2		11
454	21	26	128	29	6	7	4	7	1	22
282	6	24	94	1	3	2	1	3		19
1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
10.1	3.5	8.8	10.0	31.5			27.0	9.9		13.3
0.9			0.9	6.3						
		8.8								
1.1								9.9		
2.3										
2.4	3.4		0.9							6.6
4.1		2.2	10.9	6.3	10.9					
1.6	6.9	2.2	3.6			14.9	13.5			6.6
3.6	10.3	2.2	1.8			14.9		9.9		2.2
97.8	86.2	63.6	80.6	50.3	141.3	89.6	54.1	128.7	32.3	92.9
27.9	24.1	17.5	23.2	18.9		44.8	40.5	29.7	32.3	37.6
81.8	96.6	92.1	90.1	18.9	108.7	89.6	54.1	89.1	96.8	81.9
50.7	62.1	50.4	40.1	31.4	65.2	44.8	94.6	59.4	32.3	31.0
8.0	6.9	2.2	7.3	12.6		14.9				6.6
69.1	106.9	98.7	90.1	62.9	76.1	149.2	94.6	79.2	161.3	84.1
206.1	172.4	245.6	184.3	150.9	217.4	119.4	202.7	237.7	193.5	212.4
85.6	75.9	74.6	99.2	113.2	32.6	29.9	67.6	59.4	64.5	84.1
21.9	13.8	11.0	17.8	6.3	10.9		54.1		96.8	26.6
20.4	34.5	26.3	28.7	50.3	54.3	44.8	40.5	29.7	32.3	28.8
6.6	3.4	2.2	9.1			29.8	13.5			6.6
62.3	65.5	43.8	53.7	44.0	65.2	44.8	13.5	69.3	32.2	37.6
60.8	75.9	61.4	67.8	62.9	54.3	104.5	94.6	29.7	161.3	73.0
10.6	6.9	6.6	11.8	12.6	10.9		13.5	9.9		19.9
27.8	20.7	43.9	39.6	88.0	43.5		54.1	29.7	32.2	33.2
31.4	31.0	26.3	26.0	44.0	10.9	14.9		19.8		24.3
64.8	72.4	57.0	58.3	182.4	65.2	104.5	54.0	69.3	32.2	48.7
40.3	20.7	52.6	42.8	6.3	32.6	29.8	13.5	29.7		42.0

TABLE 31.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000 Total

Cause of death	Central California—				
	Santa Cruz	Watsonville	Presno	Sacramento	Stockton
Deaths.					
ALL CAUSES	174	90	420	1,108	460
Typhoid fever		1	7	34	5
Malarial fever				9	
Smallpox					1
Measles	2		3	1	
Scarlet fever			3	5	
Whooping-cough		1		3	3
Diphtheria and croup			6	6	2
Influenza	2		2	4	
Other epidemic diseases			3	6	5
Tuberculosis of lungs	22	10	32	135	62
Tuberculosis of other organs	3	3	11	29	13
Cancer	18	2	28	74	18
Other general diseases	3	4	17	70	12
Meningitis	2	1	5	16	8
Other diseases of nervous system	21	8	31	74	80
Diseases of circulatory system	44	13	59	142	52
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	11	6	30	93	32
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	5	5	18	11
Diarrhoea and enteritis, under 2 years	2	5	41	49	5
Diarrhoea and enteritis, 2 years and over	3	3	2	5	6
Other diseases of digestive system	5	6	39	68	25
Bright's disease and nephritis	12	8	14	64	35
Childbirth		3	8	16	1
Diseases of early infancy	5	3	30	48	13
Suicide	2	1	5	16	9
Other violence	7	5	25	82	30
All other causes	7	2	14	41	32
Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.					
ALL CAUSES	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever		11.1	16.7	30.7	10.9
Malarial fever				8.1	
Smallpox					2.2
Measles	11.5		7.1	0.9	
Scarlet fever			7.1	4.5	
Whooping-cough		11.1		2.7	6.5
Diphtheria and croup			14.3	5.4	4.3
Influenza	11.5		4.8	3.6	
Other epidemic diseases			7.1	5.4	10.9
Tuberculosis of lungs	126.4	111.1	76.2	121.8	134.8
Tuberculosis of other organs	17.3	33.3	26.2	26.2	28.3
Cancer	103.4	22.2	66.7	66.8	30.1
Other general diseases	17.3	44.5	40.5	63.2	26.1
Meningitis	11.5	11.1	11.9	14.5	17.4
Other diseases of nervous system	120.7	88.9	73.8	66.8	173.9
Diseases of circulatory system	252.9	144.4	140.5	128.2	113.0
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	63.2	66.7	71.4	83.9	69.6
Other diseases of respiratory system	17.3	55.6	11.9	16.3	23.9
Diarrhoea and enteritis, under 2 years	11.5	55.6	97.6	44.2	10.9
Diarrhoea and enteritis, 2 years and over	17.2	33.3	4.8	4.5	13.0
Other diseases of digestive system	28.7	66.7	92.9	61.4	51.3
Bright's disease and nephritis	69.0	88.9	33.3	57.8	76.1
Childbirth		33.3	19.1	14.4	2.2
Diseases of early infancy	28.7	33.3	71.4	43.3	28.2
Suicide	11.5	11.1	11.9	14.4	19.6
Other violence	40.2	55.6	50.5	74.0	65.2
All other causes	40.2	22.2	33.3	37.0	69.6

Deaths, for Freeholders' Charter Cities Arranged Geographically: 1913—Concluded.

Southern California										
Vallejo	Modesto	Los Angeles	Long Beach	Pasadena	Pomona	Santa Monica	Riverside	San Bernardino	San Diego	Santa Barbara
170	165	6,198	482	470	155	176	231	323	1,073	228
2	4	52	4	2	2	1	4	5	14	1
		1	1	1	1					
1	1	56		1					3	1
		12								
	1	31	1		1		1	1	1	1
		43	2	1			3	1	4	
1	2	34	4	4	2	1	4	3	9	1
2	1	29	4	2	2	1	1	4	5	
13	11	930	24	58	20	11	33	79	141	26
1	5	131	5	7	1	3	9	12	33	2
14	10	415	42	50	10	10	16	17	69	18
6	8	294	26	19	6	7	10	13	53	8
2	2	120	2	4	1	2	4	2	6	2
13	15	492	57	56	16	16	20	19	93	36
30	27	922	67	85	28	36	31	38	148	31
13	15	449	19	36	10	16	11	16	71	13
5	4	116	11	11	6	2	5	5	33	10
8	1	188	11	2	2	3	13	22	38	7
2	2	44	1	8	2	2	4	5	14	5
7	5	318	26	22	6	13	12	12	49	14
5	9	431	43	35	15	1	13	6	77	11
1	3	66	6	4	3	1		1	10	2
6	9	234	23	11	8	8	7	13	53	12
6	2	117	5	9	3	5	3	4	21	4
29	16	389	63	20	5	25	14	29	79	15
3	12	284	30	22	5	12	13	16	49	8
1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
11.8	24.2	8.4	8.3	4.3	12.9	5.7	17.3	15.5	13.0	4.4
		0.2	2.1	2.1	6.5					
5.9	6.1	9.0		2.1					2.8	4.4
		1.9								
	6.1	5.0	2.1		6.5		4.3	3.1	0.9	4.4
		6.9	4.2	2.1			13.0	3.1	3.7	
5.9	12.1	5.5	8.3	8.5	12.9	5.7	17.3	9.3	8.4	4.4
11.8	6.1	4.7	8.3	4.3	12.9	5.7	4.3	12.4	4.7	
76.5	66.7	150.0	49.8	123.4	129.0	62.5	142.9	244.6	131.4	114.0
5.9	30.3	21.1	10.4	14.9	6.4	17.0	39.0	37.2	30.8	8.8
82.3	60.6	67.0	87.1	103.4	64.5	56.8	60.3	52.6	64.3	78.9
35.3	48.5	47.4	53.9	40.4	38.7	39.8	43.3	40.2	49.4	35.1
11.7	12.1	19.4	4.2	8.5	6.4	11.4	17.3	6.2	5.6	8.8
76.5	90.9	79.4	118.2	119.1	103.2	90.9	86.6	58.8	86.7	157.9
176.5	163.6	148.8	139.0	180.8	180.6	204.5	134.2	117.6	137.9	136.0
76.5	90.9	72.4	39.4	76.6	64.5	90.9	47.6	49.5	66.2	57.0
29.4	24.2	18.7	22.8	23.4	38.7	11.4	21.6	15.5	30.7	43.9
47.0	6.1	30.3	22.8	4.3	12.9	17.0	56.3	68.1	35.4	30.7
11.7	12.1	7.1	2.1	17.0	12.9	11.4	17.3	15.5	13.0	21.9
41.2	30.3	51.3	53.9	46.8	38.7	73.9	51.9	37.2	45.7	61.4
29.4	54.6	69.5	99.6	74.5	93.8	5.7	56.3	18.6	71.8	48.2
5.9	18.2	10.7	12.5	8.5	19.4	5.7		3.1	9.3	8.8
35.3	54.5	37.8	47.7	23.4	51.6	45.4	30.3	40.2	49.4	52.6
35.3	12.1	18.9	10.4	19.2	19.4	28.4	13.0	12.4	19.6	17.5
170.6	97.0	62.8	130.7	42.6	32.3	142.0	60.6	89.8	73.6	65.8
17.6	72.7	45.8	62.2	46.8	32.3	68.2	56.3	49.5	45.7	35.1

TABLE 32.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000

Cause of death	31 Preholders charter cities.	Northern			
		Burke	Napa	Petaluma	Santa Rosa
Deaths.					
ALL CAUSES	22,322	217	92	90	140
Typhoid fever	242	2	2		1
Malarial fever	30				
Smallpox	14				
Measles	88				1
Scarlet fever	13	1	1		
Whooping-cough	117			1	
Diphtheria and croup	98				1
Influenza	61				
Other epidemic diseases	93	1		1	1
Tuberculosis of lungs	2,554	26	12	10	10
Tuberculosis of other organs	544	6	1		2
Cancer	1,590	15	4	11	11
Other general diseases	1,008	14	4	1	8
Meningitis	192	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system	1,715	12	5	6	8
Diseases of circulatory system	4,000	43	16	19	39
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	1,819	17	8	3	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	539	4	4	1	3
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years	588	4	5		3
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over	199	1	1	2	2
Other diseases of digestive system	1,332	7	8	5	5
Bright's disease and nephritis	1,329	12	4	5	7
Childbirth	228	3			2
Diseases of early infancy	858	8	1	7	9
Suicide	543	4	6	2	3
Other violence	1,537	22	6	6	8
All other causes	901	14	3	9	3
Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.					
ALL CAUSES	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever	10.8	9.2	21.7		7.2
Malarial fever	1.4				
Smallpox	0.6				
Measles	3.9				7.1
Scarlet fever	0.6	4.6	10.9		
Whooping-cough	5.2			11.1	
Diphtheria and croup	4.4				7.1
Influenza	2.7				
Other epidemic diseases	4.2	4.6		11.1	7.1
Tuberculosis of lungs	114.4	119.8	130.4	111.1	71.4
Tuberculosis of other organs	24.4	27.7	10.9		14.3
Cancer	71.2	69.1	43.5	122.2	78.6
Other general diseases	45.2	64.5	43.5	11.1	57.2
Meningitis	8.6	4.6	10.9	11.1	7.1
Other diseases of nervous system	76.8	55.3	54.3	66.7	57.2
Diseases of circulatory system	179.2	198.2	173.9	211.1	278.6
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	81.5	78.4	87.0	33.3	85.7
Other diseases of respiratory system	24.2	18.4	43.5	11.1	21.4
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years	26.4	18.4	54.3		21.4
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over	8.9	4.6	10.9	22.2	14.3
Other diseases of digestive system	59.7	32.3	86.9	55.6	35.7
Bright's disease and nephritis	59.5	55.3	43.5	55.6	50.0
Childbirth	10.2	13.8			14.3
Diseases of early infancy	38.4	36.9	10.9	77.8	64.3
Suicide	24.3	18.4	65.2	22.2	21.4
Other violence	68.9	101.4	65.2	66.7	57.2
All other causes	44.4	64.5	32.6	100.0	21.4

Total Deaths, for Freeholders' Charter Cities Arranged Geographically: 1912.

California	Central California									
Grass Valley	San Francisco	Alameda	Berkeley	Oakland	Richmond	Monterey	Salinas	San Luis Obispo	Palo Alto	San Jose
62	6,766	325	439	2,139	135	66	57	108	43	472
	60	3	6	22	1		2			3
	12			1						
	1		1							
	50		1	5	3					8
	1									
	25		1	19	1			1	1	1
	31		4	14	1					
	8	3		2				1		
	22			9		1				1
10	678	22	33	191	8	4	2	15	2	46
1	174	3	9	41	3	5	2	2		15
5	500	28	34	164	8	7		6	5	24
1	335	15	25	73	1	4	5	2	4	14
1	52	2	2	27			1	1		3
4	448	25	38	185	4	7	9	5	3	44
15	1,384	75	89	408	16	13	1	21	10	106
5	543	26	39	196	20	7		5	2	44
2	174	5	4	60	2		1	2		21
1	192	8	11	54	5			2	1	13
	37	3	7	15			1	3	1	3
3	456	24	26	135	8	2	2	16	1	19
2	371	24	22	114	6	4	8	1	7	30
1	50	6	6	24	2	2	2	1		3
2	233	6	17	110	10	1		4	2	15
3	203	10	10	57	3	2	4	3		7
2	434	25	37	129	29	3	9	9	2	25
4	289	12	17	84	4	4	2	8	2	17
1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
	8.9	9.2	13.7	10.3	7.4		35.1			6.4
	1.8			0.5						
	0.1		2.3							
	7.4		2.3	2.3	22.2					16.9
	0.1									
	3.7		2.3	8.9	7.4			9.3	23.3	2.1
	4.6		9.1	6.6	7.4					
	1.2	9.2		0.9				9.3		
	3.2			4.2		15.1				2.1
161.3	100.2	67.7	75.2	89.3	59.3	60.6	35.1	188.9	46.5	97.5
16.1	25.7	9.2	20.5	19.2	22.2	75.8	35.1	18.5		31.8
80.7	73.9	86.2	77.4	76.7	59.3	106.1		55.5	116.3	72.0
16.1	49.5	46.2	56.9	34.1	7.4	60.6	87.7	18.5	93.0	29.7
16.1	7.7	6.2	4.6	12.6			17.5	9.3		6.4
64.5	66.2	73.9	86.6	86.5	29.6	106.1	157.9	46.3	69.8	93.2
241.9	204.6	230.8	202.7	190.6	118.5	197.0	17.5	194.4	232.6	224.6
89.6	80.3	80.0	88.8	91.6	148.1	106.1	105.3	46.3	46.5	93.2
32.3	25.7	15.4	9.1	28.1	14.8		17.5	18.5		44.5
16.1	28.4	24.6	25.1	25.3	37.1			18.5	23.3	27.5
	5.5	9.2	15.9	7.0			17.5	27.8	23.2	6.4
48.4	67.4	73.8	59.2	63.1	59.3	30.3	35.1	148.1	23.2	40.2
32.3	54.8	73.8	50.1	53.3	44.5	60.6	140.4	9.3	102.8	63.6
16.1	7.4	18.5	13.7	11.2	14.8	30.3	35.1	9.3		6.3
32.3	34.9	18.5	38.7	51.4	74.1	15.1		37.0	46.5	31.8
48.4	30.0	30.8	22.8	26.7	22.2	30.3	70.2	27.8		14.8
32.3	64.1	76.9	84.3	60.3	214.8	45.4	157.9	83.3	46.5	53.0
64.5	42.7	36.9	38.7	39.3	29.6	60.6	35.1	74.1	46.5	36.0

TABLE 32.—Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000 Total

Cause of death	Central				
	Santa Cruz	Watsonville	Fresno	Sacramento	Stockton
Deaths.					
ALL CAUSES	182	93	383	1,032	585
Typhoid fever	1	2	13	27	4
Malarial fever	1		1	8	1
Smallpox					
Measles		1	3	9	2
Scarlet fever		1			
Whooping-cough			5	2	1
Diphtheria and croup			3	5	3
Influenza	1		1	6	2
Other epidemic diseases			1	12	
Tuberculosis of lungs	7	8	27	106	83
Tuberculosis of other organs	3	4	7	24	12
Cancer	15	4	35	68	28
Other general diseases	11	3	10	64	18
Meningitis	1		4	6	6
Other diseases of nervous system	18	4	18	44	85
Diseases of circulatory system	47	12	45	145	86
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	10	13	36	95	58
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1	7	29	10
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years	3	6	34	31	8
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years and over	1		3	12	16
Other diseases of digestive system	12	2	31	66	20
Bright's disease and nephritis	12	8	21	50	27
Childbirth	1	1	3	17	4
Diseases of early infancy	6	5	24	31	12
Suicide	8	1	6	17	10
Other violence	11	10	32	93	55
All other causes	9	7	13	65	35
Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths.					
ALL CAUSES	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever	5.5	21.5	34.0	26.2	6.8
Malarial fever	5.5		2.6	7.8	1.7
Smallpox					
Measles		10.8	7.8	8.7	3.4
Scarlet fever		10.8			
Whooping-cough			13.1	1.9	1.7
Diphtheria and croup			7.8	4.8	5.1
Influenza	5.5		2.6	5.8	3.4
Other epidemic diseases			2.6	11.6	
Tuberculosis of lungs	38.5	86.0	70.5	102.8	141.6
Tuberculosis of other organs	16.5	43.0	18.3	23.3	20.5
Cancer	82.4	43.0	91.4	65.9	47.8
Other general diseases	60.4	32.3	26.1	62.0	30.7
Meningitis	5.5		10.4	5.8	10.2
Other diseases of nervous system	98.9	43.0	47.0	42.6	145.0
Diseases of circulatory system	258.2	129.0	117.5	140.5	146.8
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	54.9	139.8	94.0	92.0	99.0
Other diseases of respiratory system	22.0	10.8	18.3	28.1	17.1
Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years	16.5	64.5	88.8	30.0	13.7
Diarrhœa and enteritis, 2 years old and over	5.5		7.8	11.6	27.3
Other diseases of digestive system	65.9	21.5	80.9	64.0	34.1
Bright's disease and nephritis	65.9	86.0	54.8	48.5	46.1
Childbirth	5.5	10.7	7.8	16.5	6.8
Diseases of early infancy	33.0	53.8	62.7	30.0	20.5
Suicide	44.0	10.7	15.7	16.5	17.1
Other violence	60.4	107.5	83.6	90.1	93.9
All other causes	49.5	75.3	33.9	63.0	59.7

Deaths, for Freeholders' Charter Cities Arranged Geographically: 1912—Concluded.

California		Southern California								
Vallejo-----	Modesto-----	Los Angeles-----	Long Beach-----	Pasadena-----	Pomona-----	Santa Monica---	Riverside-----	San Bernardino--	San Diego-----	Santa Barbara--
136	127	5,665	324	534	152	168	270	298	987	234
	1	59	4	2	2	1	5	3	13	3
		5							1	
		10		2						
		4							1	
		8							1	
	1	41	2	7				1	7	
		25		4	1		1	2	3	
		20	1	2	2	1		1	8	1
1	3	25	4	1		2		1	7	
13	8	818	25	91	16	10	45	58	142	33
1	5	166	4	14	3	1	3	6	16	6
7	9	414	26	31	13	9	15	13	59	12
2	3	270	9	22	4	10	13	14	39	10
2	3	45	2	5	1		5	7	11	1
11	10	453	31	58	12	16	22	23	82	25
29	21	848	74	90	27	36	37	44	164	40
9	11	441	24	39	17	12	17	19	72	13
3	6	180	4	16	3	5	9	4	19	6
5	6	115	8	4	5	3	12	10	30	9
1	2	52	1	5	1	2	2	4	18	3
6	14	304	21	31	8	6	12	9	48	25
18	6	371	30	38	7	15	18	19	62	10
1	2	72	2	7		1	2	1	10	2
7	2	226	8	14	14	11	11	12	40	7
1		185	2	10		5	2	10	17	2
15	7	361	27	23	5	13	21	25	73	20
4	7	252	15	17	11	9	13	12	44	6
1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
	7.9	10.4	12.3	3.7	13.2	6.0	18.5	10.1	13.2	12.8
		0.9							1.0	
		1.8		3.7						
		0.7							1.0	
	7.9	1.4							1.0	
		7.2	6.2	13.1				3.4	7.1	
		4.4		7.5	6.6		3.7	6.7	3.0	
		3.5	3.1	5.6	13.2	5.9		3.3	8.1	4.3
7.4	23.6	4.4	12.3	1.9		11.9		3.3	7.1	
95.6	63.0	143.5	77.2	170.4	105.3	59.5	166.7	194.6	143.9	141.0
7.4	39.4	29.3	12.3	26.2	19.7	5.9	29.6	20.1	16.2	25.7
51.5	70.9	73.1	80.2	58.1	85.5	53.6	55.6	43.6	59.8	51.3
14.7	23.6	47.7	27.8	41.2	26.3	59.5	43.2	47.0	39.5	42.7
14.7	23.6	7.9	6.2	9.4	6.6		18.5	23.5	11.1	4.3
80.9	78.7	80.0	95.7	108.6	79.0	95.2	81.5	77.2	83.1	106.8
213.2	105.4	149.7	228.4	168.5	177.6	214.3	137.0	147.6	166.2	170.9
63.2	86.6	77.8	74.1	73.0	111.8	71.4	63.0	63.8	73.0	55.6
22.1	47.2	23.0	12.3	30.0	19.7	29.8	33.3	13.4	19.3	25.6
36.8	47.2	20.3	24.7	7.5	32.9	17.9	44.4	33.6	30.4	38.5
7.3	15.8	9.2	3.1	9.4	6.6	11.9	7.4	13.4	18.2	12.8
44.1	110.2	53.7	64.8	58.1	52.6	35.7	44.4	30.2	43.6	106.8
132.3	47.2	65.5	92.6	71.2	46.0	89.3	66.7	63.8	62.8	42.7
7.3	15.8	12.7	6.2	13.1		5.9	7.4	3.3	10.1	8.6
51.5	15.8	39.9	24.7	26.2	92.1	65.5	40.7	40.3	40.5	29.9
7.3		23.8	6.2	18.7		29.8	7.4	33.6	17.2	8.6
110.3	55.1	63.7	33.3	43.1	32.9	77.4	77.3	83.9	74.0	85.5
29.4	55.1	44.5	46.3	31.8	72.4	53.6	48.2	40.3	44.6	25.6

TABLE 33.—Deaths of Males and Females 15 Years and Over from

Occupation (Showing annually at least 50 deaths)	Deaths: 1913									
	All causes	Typhoid fever	Other epidemic diseases	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diseases of nervous system	Diseases of circulatory system	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of digestive system	Diseases of other
15 YEARS AND OVER	31,584	377	441	4,859	2,544	3,300	6,208	2,740	1,983	
<i>Males</i>	19,946	266	235	3,299	1,229	1,938	3,887	1,603	1,215	
All occupations	17,045	244	187	2,936	1,051	1,609	3,262	1,453	1,038	
Professional	961	14	11	157	63	97	207	76	54	
Architects, artists and teachers of art	51			13	2	4	9	3	2	
Clergymen	148	1	3	26	10	11	34	16	10	
Engineers and surveyors	224	8	2	47	15	18	29	16	11	
Lawyers	144	3	1	11	10	25	34	10	7	
Musicians and teachers of music	64		1	13	4	4	16	5	1	
Physicians and surgeons	155	1	1	19	6	15	46	16	10	
Teachers (school)	58		1	12	5	9	15	1	3	
Others of this class	117	1	2	16	11	11	24	9	10	
Clerical and official	1,334	11	5	291	83	141	232	99	85	
Bookkeepers, clerks and copyists	648	6	3	191	33	63	92	52	38	
Bankers, brokers and officials of companies	230	3	1	20	21	25	53	10	20	
Collectors, auctioneers, agents	329	2		62	22	36	59	28	17	
Others of this class	127		1	18	7	17	25	9	10	
Mercantile and trading	1,302	19	10	183	95	150	318	99	83	
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc.	66		2	12	5	9	15	5	2	
Commercial travelers	60			13	4	5	11	3	3	
Merchants and dealers	803	11	9	71	69	107	208	59	55	
Hucksters and peddlers	50			12	1	1	11	4		
Others of this class	323	6	1	75	16	28	73	28	23	
Public entertainment	407	7	2	76	39	36	55	33	34	
Hotel and boardinghouse keepers	109	2		19	14	7	18	8	8	
Saloon keepers, liquor dealers, bartenders and restaurant keepers	298	5	2	57	25	29	37	25	26	
Personal service, police and military	569	7	8	88	32	58	109	53	33	
Barbers and hairdressers	122	3	1	28	7	8	16	7	8	
Janitors and sextons	73	1	2	9	3	7	19	9	1	
Policemen, watchmen and detectives	124	1	1	10	10	20	27	13	3	
Soldiers, sailors and marines (U. S.)	140	1	2	17	8	11	30	18	11	
Others of this class	110	1	2	24	4	12	17	6	10	
Laboring and servant	3,597	66	36	822	175	243	564	347	207	
Laborers (not agricultural)	3,179	63	34	708	152	222	479	315	179	
Servants	418	3	2	114	23	21	85	32	28	
Manufacturing and mechanical industry	3,483	34	31	582	205	368	732	268	210	
Bakers	92	1	1	19	5	8	16	4	5	
Blacksmiths	194	4	4	29	15	25	44	10	9	
Boot and shoe makers	105		1	11	10	12	27	6	4	
Butchers	130	1	2	29	3	13	24	12	9	
Cabinetmakers and upholsters	63		2	8	2	5	15	10	6	
Carpenters	652	7	6	88	49	65	151	40	42	
Compositors, printers and pressmen	109		2	20	7	16	18	7	9	
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	208	3		32	10	27	35	14	18	
Iron and steel workers	140	2		31	7	13	17	14	10	
Machinists	196			36	15	12	32	23	14	
Masons (brick and stone)	85	1	1	13	8	8	20	7	2	
Painters, glaziers, varnishers	273	3	3	51	10	31	51	23	14	
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	82			25		7	13	4	5	
Tailors	128		1	33	5	15	31	7	5	
Others of this class	1,029	12	8	157	59	111	238	87	58	

Selected Causes, Classified by Occupation, with Per Cents, for California: 1913.

Per cent															
Bright's disease and nephritis.	Stroke.	Other violence.	All other causes.	Typhoid fever.	Other epidemic diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Cancer.	Diseases of nervous system.	Diseases of circulatory system.	Diseases of respiratory system.	Diseases of digestive system.	Bright's disease and nephritis.	Stroke.	Other violence.	All other causes.
2,326	857	2,702	3,258	1.2	1.4	15.4	8.0	10.5	19.6	8.7	6.3	7.4	2.6	8.6	10.3
1,499	682	2,286	1,717	1.3	1.2	16.6	6.2	9.7	19.4	8.5	6.1	7.5	3.4	11.5	8.6
1,247	580	1,993	1,445	1.4	1.1	17.2	6.2	9.5	19.1	8.5	6.1	7.3	3.4	11.7	8.5
88	28	78	88	1.5	1.1	16.3	6.6	10.1	21.5	7.9	5.6	9.2	2.9	8.1	9.2
7	2	4	5	-----	-----	25.5	3.9	7.9	17.7	5.9	3.9	13.7	3.9	7.8	9.8
14	-----	6	17	0.7	2.0	17.6	6.8	7.4	23.0	10.8	6.7	9.5	-----	4.0	11.5
10	8	42	18	3.6	0.9	21.0	6.7	8.0	12.9	7.1	4.9	4.5	3.6	18.8	8.0
17	7	4	15	2.1	0.7	7.6	6.9	17.4	23.6	6.9	4.9	11.8	4.9	2.8	10.4
6	3	4	7	-----	1.6	20.3	6.3	6.2	25.0	7.8	1.6	9.4	4.7	6.2	10.9
20	2	7	12	0.6	0.6	12.3	3.9	9.7	29.7	10.3	6.5	12.9	1.3	4.5	7.7
6	-----	2	4	-----	1.7	20.7	8.6	15.5	25.9	1.7	5.2	10.3	-----	3.5	6.9
8	6	9	10	0.9	1.7	13.7	9.4	9.4	20.5	7.7	6.6	6.8	5.1	7.7	8.5
112	57	99	119	0.8	0.4	21.8	6.2	10.6	17.4	7.4	6.4	8.4	4.3	7.4	8.9
40	30	39	61	0.9	0.5	29.5	5.1	9.7	14.2	8.0	5.9	6.2	4.6	6.0	9.4
25	8	19	22	1.3	0.4	8.7	9.1	10.9	24.3	4.3	8.7	10.9	3.5	8.3	9.6
33	15	28	27	0.6	-----	18.9	6.7	10.9	17.9	8.5	5.2	10.0	4.6	8.5	8.2
14	4	18	9	-----	0.8	14.2	5.5	13.4	19.7	7.1	7.9	11.0	3.1	10.2	7.1
101	46	88	110	1.5	0.8	14.0	7.3	11.5	24.4	7.6	6.4	7.8	3.5	6.8	8.4
4	2	3	7	-----	3.0	18.2	7.6	13.6	22.7	7.6	3.0	6.1	3.0	4.6	10.6
2	3	9	7	-----	-----	21.7	6.7	8.3	18.3	5.0	5.0	3.3	5.0	15.0	11.7
72	33	37	72	1.4	1.1	8.8	8.6	13.3	25.9	7.3	6.9	9.0	4.1	4.6	9.0
1	2	10	8	-----	-----	24.0	2.0	2.0	22.0	8.0	-----	2.0	4.0	20.0	16.0
22	6	29	16	1.9	0.3	23.2	4.9	8.7	22.6	8.7	7.1	6.8	1.9	9.0	4.9
38	20	27	40	1.7	0.5	18.7	9.6	8.9	13.5	8.1	8.4	9.3	4.9	6.6	9.8
15	4	4	10	1.8	-----	17.4	12.9	6.4	16.5	7.3	7.3	13.8	3.7	3.7	9.2
23	16	23	30	1.7	0.7	19.1	8.4	9.7	12.4	8.4	8.7	7.7	5.4	7.7	10.1
47	21	67	46	1.2	1.4	15.5	5.6	10.2	19.1	9.3	5.8	8.3	3.7	11.8	8.1
10	8	15	11	2.5	0.8	22.9	5.7	6.6	13.1	5.7	6.6	8.2	6.6	12.3	9.0
8	-----	8	6	1.4	2.7	12.3	4.1	9.6	26.0	12.3	1.4	11.0	-----	11.0	8.2
11	5	17	6	0.8	0.8	8.1	8.1	16.1	21.8	10.5	2.4	8.9	4.0	13.7	4.8
11	4	16	11	0.7	1.4	12.1	5.7	7.9	21.4	12.9	7.9	7.9	2.9	11.4	7.8
7	4	11	12	0.9	1.8	21.8	3.6	10.9	15.5	5.5	9.1	6.4	3.6	10.0	10.9
175	148	560	254	1.8	1.0	22.8	4.9	6.8	15.7	9.6	5.7	4.9	4.1	15.6	7.1
154	127	524	222	2.0	1.1	22.3	4.8	7.0	15.0	9.9	5.6	4.8	4.0	16.5	7.0
21	21	36	32	0.7	0.5	27.3	5.5	5.0	20.3	7.7	6.7	5.0	5.0	8.6	7.7
265	115	375	301	1.0	0.9	16.7	5.9	10.6	21.0	7.6	6.0	7.6	3.3	10.8	8.6
8	6	10	9	1.1	1.1	20.7	5.4	8.7	17.4	4.3	5.4	8.7	6.5	10.9	9.8
11	-----	17	26	2.1	2.1	14.9	7.7	12.9	22.7	5.1	4.6	5.7	-----	8.8	13.4
11	5	6	12	-----	1.0	10.5	9.5	11.4	25.7	5.7	3.8	10.5	4.8	5.7	11.4
11	10	7	9	0.8	1.5	22.3	2.3	10.0	18.5	9.2	6.9	8.5	7.7	5.4	6.9
5	4	4	2	-----	3.2	12.7	3.2	7.9	23.8	15.9	9.5	7.9	6.4	6.3	3.2
50	22	71	61	1.1	0.9	13.5	7.5	10.0	23.2	6.1	6.4	7.7	3.4	10.9	9.3
10	3	8	9	-----	1.5	18.3	6.4	14.7	16.5	6.4	8.3	9.2	2.8	7.3	8.3
15	7	33	14	1.4	-----	15.4	4.8	13.0	16.8	6.7	8.7	7.2	3.4	15.9	6.7
9	4	25	8	1.4	-----	22.2	5.0	9.3	12.1	10.0	7.1	6.4	2.9	17.9	5.7
6	11	32	15	-----	-----	18.4	7.7	6.1	16.3	11.7	7.1	3.1	5.6	16.3	7.7
9	1	5	10	1.2	1.2	15.3	9.4	9.4	23.5	8.2	2.3	10.6	1.2	5.9	11.8
15	5	31	36	1.1	1.1	18.7	3.7	11.4	18.7	8.4	5.1	5.5	1.8	11.3	13.2
5	5	12	6	-----	-----	30.5	-----	8.5	15.9	4.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	14.6	7.3
9	7	5	10	-----	0.8	25.8	3.9	11.7	24.2	5.5	3.9	7.0	5.5	3.9	7.8
91	25	109	74	1.2	0.8	15.3	5.7	10.8	23.1	8.5	5.6	8.8	2.4	10.6	7.2

TABLE 33.—Deaths of Males and Females 15 Years and Over from Selected

Occupation (Showing annually at least 50 deaths)	Deaths: 1913								
	All causes	Typhoid fever	Other epidemic diseases	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diseases of nervous system	Diseases of circulatory system	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of digestive system
Agriculture, transportation and other outdoor	5,278	84	79	713	352	509	1,026	475	328
Draymen, hackmen and teamsters	445	9	4	87	18	34	69	50	20
Farmers, planters and farm laborers	2,275	35	48	252	183	265	493	215	138
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and vine growers	197	2	1	25	15	15	43	24	7
Livery stable keepers and hostlers	63	3	3	5	1	8	14	8	7
Lumbermen and raftsmen	129	3	3	13	11	3	15	7	10
Miners and quarrymen	764	5	9	123	42	55	165	63	51
Sailors, pilots and oystermen	244	8	2	40	13	21	48	24	13
Steam railroad employees	379	6	1	68	17	35	42	20	24
Stockraisers, herders and drovers	452	9	9	54	32	49	76	40	38
Others of this class	330	7	2	46	20	24	61	24	20
All other occupations	111	2	5	24	7	7	19	3	4
No occupation	2,901	22	48	363	178	329	625	240	177
<i>Females</i>	11,638	111	206	1,560	1,315	1,371	2,321	1,047	768
All occupations	1,186	13	15	204	131	133	201	99	86
Teachers in schools	110	2	2	26	18	15	13	7	8
Bookkeepers, clerks and copyists	63	3	3	17	5	8	3	3	4
Nurses and midwives	82	2	2	7	15	4	16	6	7
Servants	279	1	3	49	22	37	50	27	15
Dressmakers and seamstresses	95	5	7	8	18	9	18	2	10
All other occupations	557	5	7	97	53	60	101	54	42
No occupation	10,452	98	191	1,356	1,184	1,238	2,120	948	682

Causes, Classified by Occupation, with Per Cents, for California: 1913—Concluded.

	Per cent														
	Bright's disease and nephritis	Suicide	Other violence	All other causes	Typhoid fever	Other epidemic diseases	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diseases of nervous system	Diseases of circulatory system	Diseases of veno-spiratory system	Diseases of digestive system	Bright's disease and nephritis	Suicide	Other violence	All other causes
414	139	676	483	1.6	1.5	13.5	6.7	9.6	19.4	9.0	6.2	7.9	2.6	12.8	9.2
31	13	78	32	2.0	0.9	19.6	4.1	7.6	15.5	11.2	4.5	7.0	2.9	17.5	7.2
183	42	175	246	1.5	2.1	11.1	8.0	11.7	21.7	9.5	6.1	8.0	1.8	7.7	10.8
23	8	16	18	1.0	0.5	12.7	7.6	7.6	21.8	12.2	3.6	11.7	4.1	8.1	9.1
6		11	3			7.9	1.6	12.7	22.2	12.7	11.1	9.5		17.5	4.8
11	4	38	11	2.3	2.3	10.1	8.5	2.3	11.7	5.4	7.8	8.5	3.1	29.5	8.5
63	18	99	71	0.6	1.2	16.1	5.5	7.2	21.6	8.2	6.7	8.2	2.4	13.0	9.3
12	8	37	18	3.3	0.8	16.4	5.3	8.6	19.7	9.8	5.3	4.9	3.3	15.2	7.4
30	14	101	21	1.6	0.3	17.9	4.5	9.2	11.1	5.3	6.3	7.9	3.7	26.7	5.5
41	16	44	44	2.0	2.0	12.0	7.1	10.8	16.8	8.9	8.4	9.1	3.5	9.7	9.7
14	16	77	19	2.1	0.6	13.9	6.1	7.3	18.5	7.3	6.1	4.2	4.8	23.3	5.8
7	6	23	4	1.8	4.5	21.7	6.3	6.3	17.1	2.7	3.6	6.3	5.4	20.7	3.6
252	102	293	272	0.8	1.7	12.5	6.1	11.3	21.5	8.3	6.1	8.7	3.5	10.1	9.4
827	155	416	1,541	1.0	1.8	13.4	11.3	11.8	19.9	9.0	6.6	7.1	1.3	3.6	13.2
70	25	71	138	1.1	1.3	17.2	11.0	11.2	17.0	8.3	7.3	5.9	2.1	6.0	11.6
5	2	6	6	1.8	1.8	23.6	16.4	13.6	11.8	6.4	7.3	4.5	1.8	5.5	5.5
2	2	5	8	4.8	4.8	27.0	7.9	12.7	4.8	4.7	6.3	3.2	3.2	7.9	12.7
7		5	13	2.5		8.5	18.3	4.9	19.5	7.3	8.5	8.5		6.1	15.9
23	6	17	29	0.4	1.1	17.6	7.9	13.2	17.9	9.7	5.4	8.2	2.1	6.1	10.4
12	2	3	13			8.4	19.0	9.5	18.9	2.1	10.5	12.6	2.1	3.2	13.7
21	13	35	69	0.9	1.3	17.4	9.5	10.8	18.1	9.7	7.5	3.8	2.3	6.3	12.4
757	130	345	1,403	0.9	1.8	13.0	11.3	11.9	20.3	9.1	6.5	7.2	1.3	3.3	13.4

TABLE 34.—Deaths of Males and Females 15 Years and Over from Selected

Occupation (Showing annually at least 50 deaths)	Deaths: 1912								
	All causes	Typhoid fever	Other epidemic diseases	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diseases of nervous system	Diseases of circulatory system	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of digestive system
15 YEARS AND OVER	30,174	365	381	4,645	2,288	2,831	6,255	2,779	2,020
<i>Males</i>	19,001	264	210	3,069	1,084	1,702	3,921	1,703	1,205
All occupations	16,391	239	191	2,746	970	1,401	3,310	1,450	1,056
Professional	939	9	7	156	65	118	206	57	55
Architects, artists and teachers of art	59		1	9	7	5	12	3	5
Clergymen	109			11	8	13	22	14	9
Engineers and surveyors	250	7		46	12	28	55	9	8
Lawyers	133		1	19	10	19	36	9	6
Musicians and teachers of music	81	1		33	6	5	8	7	8
Physicians and surgeons	147	1	3	11	10	27	38	8	11
Others of this class	160			2	12	21	35	7	8
Clerical and official	1,212	9	12	254	65	111	273	92	93
Bookkeepers, clerks and copyists	570	4	7	179	22	44	108	43	45
Bankers, brokers and officials of companies	193	2	4	16	11	21	49	21	12
Collectors, auctioneers and agents	339	2	1	42	27	35	87	24	27
Others of this class	110	1		17	5	11	29	4	12
Mercantile and trading	1,303	16	8	188	98	111	334	95	94
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc.	67		1	9	3	5	19	2	4
Merchants and dealers	819	11	6	83	69	74	238	66	63
Hucksters and peddlers	52			10		2	10	4	3
Others of this class	305	5	1	86	26	30	67	23	24
Public entertainment	372	5	3	58	15	41	63	31	43
Hotel and boarding-house keepers	100	2		12	4	14	23	8	12
Saloon keepers, liquor dealers, bartenders, restaurant keepers	272	3	3	46	11	27	40	23	31
Personal service, police, military	450	9	7	72	23	36	51	41	35
Barbers and hairdressers	100	4	1	24	5	10	16	6	4
Policemen, watchmen, detectives	94	1	2	6	7	9	18	13	10
Soldiers, sailors, marines (U. S.)	128	2	2	15	5	11	21	8	13
Others of this class	128	2	2	27	6	6	23	14	8
Laboring and servant	3,420	65	35	724	144	222	534	326	194
Laborers (not agricultural)	3,005	59	32	622	131	192	463	291	172
Servants	415	6	3	102	13	30	71	35	22
Manufacturing and mechanical industry	3,349	41	34	579	199	314	705	258	222
Bakers	89	4		16	2	12	22	3	8
Blacksmiths	177	1	4	22	12	19	42	22	12
Boot and shoe makers	96	2		9	6	9	26	9	7
Butchers	113	2		19	6	7	20	11	17
Cabinet makers and upholsters	59	1	1	7	10	7	13	1	4
Carpenters	685	6	11	83	48	71	166	62	34
Compositors, printers and pressmen	98			28	6	4	17	10	10
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	201	1	3	35	10	13	41	11	14
Iron and steel workers	168	4	2	30	8	10	42	14	9
Machinists	170	5	2	33	12	16	23	7	7
Masons (brick and stone)	89		1	14	8	7	18	4	8
Painters, glaziers, varnishers	255	4	3	59	9	25	48	21	14
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	94	1		30	2	9	14	7	3
Tailors	134			36	4	12	25	9	8
Others of this class	921	10	7	158	56	93	188	67	67

Causes, Classified by Occupation, with Per Cents, for California: 1912.

				Per cent												
Bright's disease and nephritis	Suicide	Other violence	All other causes	Typhoid fever	Other epidemic diseases	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diseases of nervous system	Diseases of alimentary system	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of circulatory system	Bright's disease and nephritis	Suicide	Other violence	All other causes	
2,131	802	2,563	3,114	1.2	1.3	15.4	7.6	9.4	20.7	9.2	6.7	7.1	2.6	8.5	10.3	
1,381	676	2,155	1,631	1.4	1.1	16.1	5.7	9.0	20.6	9.0	6.3	7.3	3.6	11.3	8.6	
1,203	576	1,891	1,358	1.5	1.2	16.8	5.9	8.6	20.2	8.8	6.4	7.3	3.5	11.5	8.3	
91	27	79	69	1.0	0.7	16.6	6.9	12.6	21.9	6.1	5.9	9.7	2.9	8.4	7.3	
4	4	5	4		1.7	15.2	11.8	8.5	20.3	5.1	8.5	6.8	6.8	8.5	6.8	
14	1	5	12		10.1	7.3	11.9	20.2	12.9	8.3	12.8	0.9	4.6	11.0		
19	10	43	13	2.8		18.4	4.8	11.2	22.0	3.6	3.2	7.6	4.0	17.2	5.2	
20	2	4	7		0.7	14.3	7.5	14.3	27.1	6.8	4.5	15.0	1.5	3.0	5.3	
3	3	5	2	1.2		40.7	7.4	6.2	9.9	8.6	9.9	3.7	3.7	6.2	2.5	
18	1	4	15	0.7		2.0	7.5	6.8	18.4	25.9	5.4	7.5	12.2	0.7	10.2	
13	6	13	16		1.3	16.9	7.5	13.1	21.9	4.4	5.0	8.1	3.7	8.1	10.0	
105	54	71	70	0.7	1.0	20.9	5.4	9.2	22.5	7.6	7.9	8.7	4.4	5.9	5.8	
38	24	29	27	0.7	1.2	31.4	3.9	7.7	19.0	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	5.1	4.7	
20	11	13	13	1.0	2.1	8.3	5.7	10.9	25.4	10.9	6.2	10.4	5.7	6.7	6.7	
32	17	18	27	0.6	0.3	12.4	8.0	10.3	25.6	7.1	8.0	9.4	5.0	5.3	8.0	
15	2	11	3	0.9		15.5	4.6	10.0	26.4	3.6	10.9	13.6	1.8	10.0	2.7	
116	51	91	101	1.2	0.6	14.4	7.5	8.5	25.7	7.3	7.2	8.9	3.9	7.0	7.8	
11	3	5	5		1.5	13.4	4.5	7.5	28.3	3.0	6.0	16.4	4.5	7.5	7.4	
65	30	46	68	1.4	0.7	10.1	8.4	9.0	29.1	8.1	7.7	7.9	3.7	5.6	8.3	
6	1	10	6			19.2		3.9	19.2	7.7	5.8	11.6	1.9	19.2	11.5	
34	17	30	22	1.4	0.3	23.6	7.1	8.2	18.3	6.3	6.6	9.3	4.7	8.2	6.0	
26	21	25	41	1.4	0.8	15.6	4.0	11.0	16.9	8.3	11.6	7.0	5.7	6.7	11.0	
3	8	6	8	2.0		12.0	4.0	14.0	23.0	8.0	12.0	3.0	8.0	6.0	8.0	
23	13	19	33	1.1	1.1	16.9	4.0	9.9	14.7	8.5	11.4	8.5	4.8	7.0	12.1	
32	26	41	47	2.0	1.6	16.0	5.1	8.0	18.0	9.1	7.8	7.1	5.8	9.1	10.4	
5	6	6	13	4.0	1.0	24.0	5.0	10.0	16.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	13.0	
9	4	9	6	1.1	2.1	6.4	7.4	9.6	19.1	13.8	10.6	9.6	4.3	9.6	6.4	
6	11	17	17	1.6	1.6	11.7	3.9	8.6	16.4	6.2	10.1	4.7	8.6	13.3	13.3	
12	5	9	11	1.6	1.6	21.1	4.7	4.7	20.3	10.9	6.2	9.4	3.9	7.0	8.6	
189	141	585	261	1.9	1.0	21.2	4.2	6.5	15.6	9.6	5.7	5.5	4.1	17.1	7.6	
161	114	541	297	2.0	1.1	20.7	4.4	6.4	15.4	9.7	5.7	5.3	3.8	18.0	7.5	
28	27	44	34	1.5	0.7	24.6	3.1	7.2	17.1	8.4	5.3	6.8	6.5	10.6	8.2	
265	126	308	298	1.2	1.0	17.3	5.9	9.4	21.1	7.7	6.6	7.9	3.8	9.2	8.9	
5	4	6	7	4.5		18.0	2.2	13.5	24.7	3.4	9.0	5.6	4.5	6.7	7.9	
12	6	8	17	0.6	2.3	12.4	6.8	10.7	23.7	12.4	6.8	6.8	3.4	4.5	9.6	
14	4	1	9	2.1		9.4	6.2	9.4	27.1	9.4	7.3	14.6	4.1	1.0	9.4	
9	3	10	9	1.8		16.8	5.3	6.2	17.7	9.7	15.0	8.0	2.7	8.8	8.0	
5	3	3	4	1.7	1.7	11.9	16.9	11.8	22.0	1.7	6.8	8.5	5.1	5.1	6.8	
56	18	64	66	0.9	1.6	12.1	7.0	10.4	24.2	9.1	5.0	8.2	2.6	9.3	9.6	
5	3	3	12			28.6	6.1	4.1	17.3	10.2	10.2	5.1	3.1	3.1	12.2	
16	6	34	17	0.5	1.5	17.4	5.0	6.5	20.4	5.5	7.0	7.9	3.0	16.9	8.4	
11	6	24	8	2.4	1.2	17.9	4.8	5.9	25.0	8.3	5.3	6.5	3.6	14.3	4.8	
13	9	29	14	2.9	1.2	19.4	7.1	9.4	13.5	4.1	4.1	7.7	5.3	17.1	8.2	
10	2	4	13		1.1	15.7	9.0	7.9	20.2	4.5	9.0	11.2	2.3	4.5	14.6	
22	14	20	16	1.6	1.2	23.1	3.5	9.8	18.8	8.2	5.5	8.6	5.5	7.9	6.3	
6	4	13	5	1.1		31.9	2.1	9.6	14.9	7.4	3.2	6.4	4.3	13.8	5.3	
11	11	7	11			26.9	3.0	8.9	18.7	6.7	6.0	8.2	8.2	5.2	8.2	
70	33	82	90	1.1	0.7	17.1	6.1	10.1	20.4	7.3	7.3	7.6	3.6	8.9	9.8	

TABLE 34.—Deaths of Males and Females 15 Years and Over from Selected

Occupation (Showing annually at least 50 deaths)	Deaths: 1912								
	All causes	Typhoid fever	Other epidemic diseases	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diseases of nervous system	Diseases of circulatory system	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of digestive system
Agricultural, transportation and other outdoor	5,208	84	82	685	355	435	1,097	538	396
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters	408	6	4	82	16	30	70	44	30
Farmers, planters and farm laborers	2,570	48	55	251	200	250	599	288	158
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and vine growers	193	3		30	17	7	45	22	19
Livery stable keepers and hostlers	56		1	6	4	7	13	2	2
Lumbermen and raftsmen	139	3	2	16	5	5	25	10	6
Miners and quarrymen	728	5	7	133	44	45	157	69	38
Sailors, pilots and oystermen	244	4	2	25	12	25	49	31	10
Steam railroad employees	363	5	6	64	21	21	54	20	19
Stock raisers, herders and drovers	216	3	1	26	23	25	38	26	10
Others of this class	291	7	4	52	13	20	47	26	14
All other occupations	138	1	3	30	6	13	17	12	11
No occupation	2,610	25	19	323	114	301	611	253	149
<i>Females</i>	11,173	101	171	1,576	1,204	1,120	2,334	1,076	815
All occupations	1,024	20	11	240	84	88	191	84	71
Teachers in schools	101	2	3	22	13	14	12	12	5
Bookkeepers, clerks, copyists	68	1	2	27	5	4	9	5	3
Nurses and midwives	85	5		17	12	4	19	4	10
Servants	240	4	1	53	11	20	52	17	14
Dressmakers and seamstresses	84	2	1	25	9	6	7	6	6
All other occupations	446	6	4	96	34	40	92	40	33
No occupation	10,149	81	160	1,336	1,120	1,041	2,143	992	744

Causes, Classified by Occupation, with Per Cents, for California: 1912—Continued.

				Per cent											
Bright's disease and nephritis	Suicide	Other violence	All other causes	Typhoid fever	Other epidemic diseases	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Diseases of nervous system	Diseases of circulatory system	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of digestive system	Priety's disease and nephritis	Suicide	Other violence	All other causes
369	125	673	459	1.6	1.6	13.2	6.8	8.3	21.1	10.3	5.9	7.1	2.4	12.9	8.8
17	9	75	25	1.5	1.0	20.1	3.9	7.3	17.2	10.8	7.3	4.2	2.2	18.4	6.1
211	51	201	258	1.9	2.1	9.8	7.8	9.7	23.3	11.2	6.2	8.2	2.0	7.8	10.0
16	3	15	16	1.6		15.5	8.8	3.6	23.3	11.4	9.8	8.3	1.6	7.8	8.3
7	5	4	5		1.8	10.7	7.2	12.5	23.2	3.6	3.6	12.5	8.9	7.1	8.9
7	3	46	11	2.2	1.4	11.5	3.6	3.6	18.0	7.2	4.3	5.0	2.2	33.1	7.9
44	14	106	66	0.7	1.0	18.3	6.0	6.2	21.6	9.5	5.2	6.0	1.9	14.5	9.1
15	11	43	17	1.6	0.8	10.2	4.9	10.3	20.1	12.7	4.1	6.2	4.5	17.6	7.0
22	13	102	16	1.4	1.6	17.6	5.8	5.8	14.9	5.5	5.2	6.1	3.6	28.1	4.4
16	4	19	25	1.4	0.5	12.0	10.6	11.6	17.6	12.0	4.6	7.4	1.9	8.8	11.6
14	12	62	20	2.4	1.4	17.9	4.5	6.9	16.1	8.9	4.8	4.8	4.1	21.3	6.9
10	5	18	22	0.7	2.2	21.7	4.4	9.4	12.3	8.7	8.0	7.3	3.6	13.0	8.7
178	100	264	273	1.0	0.7	12.4	4.4	11.5	23.4	9.7	5.7	6.8	3.8	10.1	10.5
750	126	408	1,483	0.9	1.5	14.1	10.8	10.1	20.9	9.6	7.3	6.7	1.1	3.7	13.3
55	20	62	98	1.9	1.1	23.4	8.2	8.6	18.7	8.2	6.9	5.4	1.9	6.1	9.6
3	1	6	8	2.0	3.0	21.8	12.9	13.8	11.9	11.9	4.9	3.0	1.0	5.9	7.9
	3	4	5	1.5	2.9	39.7	7.4	5.9	13.2	7.4	4.4		4.4	5.9	7.3
2			12	5.9		20.0	14.1	4.7	22.3	4.7	11.8	2.4			14.1
16	9	20	23	1.7	0.4	22.1	4.6	8.3	21.7	7.1	5.8	6.7	3.7	8.3	9.6
4	2	5	11	2.4	1.2	29.8	10.7	7.1	8.3	7.1	7.1	4.8	2.4	6.0	13.1
30	5	27	39	1.4	0.9	21.5	7.6	9.0	20.6	9.0	7.4	6.7	1.1	6.1	8.7
695	106	346	1,385	0.8	1.6	13.2	11.0	10.3	21.1	9.8	7.3	6.9	1.0	3.4	13.6

IV. STATISTICS OF MARRIAGES: 1913 AND 1912.

SYNOPSIS.

General Marriage Statistics.—Of the 31,383 marriages in 1913 and the 31,276 in 1912, those which were the first for both parties numbered 22,494 and 22,811, respectively, the per cents being 71.7 and 72.9 against the annual average of 72.8 for 1909 to 1913. The per cent distribution of marriages by number in order was about the same for 1912 as for the five year period, while 1913 shows comparatively few first marriages for both parties but relatively many where one or both parties had been married before.

The proportion of first marriages was considerably higher each year for San Francisco than for any other geographic division, though not as high as for certain small counties in the interior. The proportion of marriages where both parties were single is very low indeed, however, for Marin and San Mateo counties adjoining San Francisco, as well as for Orange adjoining Los Angeles.

In 1913 there were 3,606 marriages of single men with widows or divorcees, but only 2,469 marriages of single women with widowers or divorced men, the corresponding figures for 1912 being 3,422 and 2,387. Each year only six counties showed exceptions to the rule that there are more unions of bachelors with widows than of maids with widowers.

In 2,814 cases, or 8.9 per cent of all, in 1913 and in 2,656, or 8.5 per cent, in 1912, the marriages were the second or over for both grooms and brides. Marriages where both parties were widowed or divorced occur less in the metropolis than in the suburbs, and less in the whole urban area than in sparsely settled rural counties.

In 1913 and 1912, respectively, the single grooms numbered 26,100 and 26,233; the widowed 2,739 and 2,602; and the divorced 2,544 and 2,441. The per cents single were 83.2 and 83.9 as compared with the annual average of 83.8 for 1909 to 1913.

The single brides totaled 24,963 and 25,198 in 1913 and 1912, respectively; the widowed 3,181 and 3,014; and the divorced 3,239 and 3,064. The per cents single were 79.6 and 80.6 against the annual average of 80.6 for the last five years.

The per cents divorced, among both grooms and brides, were somewhat greater in 1913 and 1912 than the respective averages for 1909 to 1913. Through the past seven years, in fact, the per cent of divorcees among brides increased steadily, thus; 7.4 (1907), 7.7, 8.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.8, and 10.3 (1913).

The years 1912 and 1913 are the first since the beginning of registration in 1905 to show divorcees ahead of widows in the number remarrying.

The widows outnumbered the widowers by 442, or 16.1 per cent, in 1913 and by 412, or 15.8 per cent, in 1912. Similarly, the divorcees outnumbered the divorced men by 695, or 27.3 per cent, in 1913 and by 623, or 25.5 per cent, in 1912.

The per cents widowed and divorced, both among grooms and brides, generally speaking, were greater each year for the counties south of Tehachapi than for those to the north.

More widowers, as well as widows, remarry in the country districts than in urban centers and, in the latter, more remarry in the suburbs than in the metropolis proper.

Divorced men and women likewise marry again considerably more in the surrounding suburbs than within the main city.

The high marriage-rates for suburban counties are largely due to the fact that these places are preferred by city couples, especially by divorced persons marrying once more.

Nativity of California Brides.—Of the 31,383 brides in 1913 only 1,294, or 4.1 per cent, were non-Caucasians, and of 31,276 in 1912 only 1,444, or 4.6 per cent, belonged to other than the white race. The Japanese, Chinese and Indian brides were nearly all single, while the negro brides included many widows and divorcees.

The white brides totaled 30,089 in 1913 and 29,832 in 1912, and among them the single were 23,853 and 23,931, respectively; the widowed, 3,070 and 2,916; and the divorced, 3,166 and 2,985.

The white brides were classified by nativity as follows: California, 10,804 and 11,203 in 1913 and 1912, respectively; other states, 13,271 and 12,713; and foreign born, 6,014 and 5,916.

The per cents single among all white brides were only 79.3 and 80.2 in 1913 and 1912 against the annual average of 80.4 for 1909 to 1913. On the other hand, the per cents divorced were no less than 10.5 and 10.0 as compared with the average of 9.6 for the last five years. In fact, the per cent of divorcees among white brides increased steadily ever since 1907, thus: 7.4 (1907), 7.7, 8.4, 9.6, 9.7, 10.0, and 10.5 (1913).

For Californian, other American, and foreign born white brides alike, the per cents single in 1913 and 1912 were generally below the average for 1909 to 1913; the per cents widowed substantially the same as the average; and the per cents divorced, almost without exception, considerably above the average. Each class of brides also shows a steady increase in the per cent divorced between 1907 and 1913.

The proportion of widows among all white brides was greater in 1913 and 1912 for Southern California than for Northern or Central California, while the proportion of divorcees was somewhat less each year for the counties south of Tehachapi than for those to the north.

Widows remarry more in country districts than in urban centers, but divorcees remarry more in the metropolitan area than in the rural counties. However, both widows and divorcees remarry more in suburban counties, like Marin and San Mateo, than in San Francisco, the metropolis proper.

In substantially each element of the population—Californian, other American, or foreign—more divorcees, as well as widows, remarry in the suburban territory than within the metropolis itself.

The per cent distribution of white brides by nativity was as follows for 1913 and 1912: California, 35.9 and 37.6; other states, 44.1 and 42.6; and foreign, 20.0 and 19.8. The annual average per cents for 1909 to 1913 were: California, 38.4; other states, 42.1; and foreign, 19.5.

Over half the white brides in both 1913 and 1912 were native daughters in as many as thirty counties, all north of Tehachapi. On the other hand, over half the brides both years were born in other states in only seven counties in or near Southern California, while at least one fourth

of the brides each year were foreign born merely in San Francisco and two other counties.

In 1913 and 1912, respectively, the per cents born in California among the single white brides were 38.6 and 40.2 against the average of 41.2 for 1909 to 1913; among the divorced were 30.2 and 31.3 against the average of 31.7; and among the widowed were 20.8 and 22.4 against the average of 22.4. In all parts of the State the native daughters form the bulk of the single brides and a large proportion of the divorced, but a small proportion of the widowed.

In 1913 and 1912 the per cents born elsewhere in the United States than here, among the divorced were 56.3 and 55.9 against the average of 55.2 for the past five years; among the widowed were 53.2 and 51.9 against the average of 52.1; and among the single were only 41.3 and 39.8 against the average of 39.3. In general, a larger proportion of the divorcees than of the widows remarrying in California were born elsewhere in the United States, while relatively few of the single brides here were born in other states.

The per cents foreign born in 1913 and 1912, respectively, among the widowed were 26.0 and 25.7 as compared with the average for 1909 to 1913 of 25.5; among the single were 20.1 and 20.0 as compared with the average of 19.5; and among the divorced, were only 13.5 and 12.8 as compared with the average of 13.1. Throughout California, as a rule, the proportion of foreign born brides is highest among the widowed, and next among the single, being very low indeed among the divorced.

While the bulk of the single brides were born in California or other states, the great bulk of the divorcees were born elsewhere in the United States, and most of the widows were likewise born outside of California, either in other states or abroad. The proportion foreign born, though relatively great among widows, is especially small among divorcees, nearly all the divorced brides being natives of California or other states.

GENERAL MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

Number in Order.—Table 1, which follows, shows the number in order of marriages, with per cents, for the three main and eight minor geographic divisions, as well as certain other groups of counties, in both 1913 and 1912. Similar figures for individual counties, arranged alphabetically, may be found in Tables 9 and 10, *post*.

TABLE 1.—Marriages Classified by Number in Order, with Per Cents, for Geographic Divisions:* 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Total marriages	Number of marriage				Per cent of marriages			
		First of both parties	First of groom only	First of bride only	Second or over of both	First of both parties	First of groom only	First of bride only	Second or over of both
1913									
THE STATE -----	31,383	22,494	3,606	2,469	2,814	71.7	11.5	7.9	8.9
<i>Northern California</i> ----	2,287	1,676	260	155	196	73.3	11.3	6.8	8.6
Coast counties -----	1,131	837	122	80	92	74.0	10.8	7.1	8.1
Interior counties -----	1,156	839	138	75	104	72.6	11.9	6.5	9.0
<i>Central California</i> ----	16,947	12,366	1,975	1,262	1,344	73.0	11.7	7.4	7.9
San Francisco -----	5,940	4,520	634	399	387	76.1	10.7	6.7	6.5
Other bay counties-----	4,583	3,188	575	409	411	69.6	12.5	8.9	9.0
Coast counties -----	1,681	1,208	189	143	141	71.9	11.2	8.5	8.4
Interior counties -----	4,743	3,450	577	311	405	72.7	12.2	6.6	8.5
<i>Southern California</i> ----	12,149	8,452	1,371	1,052	1,274	69.6	11.3	8.6	10.5
Los Angeles -----	7,584	5,365	826	638	755	70.7	10.9	8.4	10.0
Other counties -----	4,565	3,087	545	414	519	67.6	11.9	9.1	11.4
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	19,234	14,042	2,235	1,417	1,540	73.0	11.6	7.4	8.0
Coast counties -----	13,335	9,753	1,520	1,031	1,031	73.2	11.4	7.7	7.7
Interior counties -----	5,899	4,289	715	386	509	72.7	12.1	6.6	8.6
Metropolitan area ----	10,523	7,708	1,209	808	798	73.2	11.5	7.7	7.6
Rural counties -----	8,711	6,334	1,026	609	742	72.7	11.8	7.0	8.5
1912									
THE STATE -----	31,276	22,811	3,422	2,387	2,656	72.9	11.0	7.6	8.5
<i>Northern California</i> ----	2,328	1,780	211	151	186	76.4	9.1	6.5	8.0
Coast counties -----	1,176	909	103	70	94	77.3	8.8	5.9	8.0
Interior counties -----	1,152	871	108	81	92	75.6	9.4	7.0	8.0
<i>Central California</i> ----	17,271	12,840	1,901	1,262	1,268	74.4	11.0	7.3	7.3
San Francisco -----	6,102	4,810	572	388	332	78.8	9.4	6.4	5.4
Other bay counties-----	4,710	3,305	610	393	402	70.2	13.0	8.3	8.5
Coast counties -----	1,737	1,257	183	126	171	72.4	10.5	7.3	9.8
Interior counties -----	4,722	3,468	536	355	363	73.4	11.4	7.5	7.7
<i>Southern California</i> ----	11,677	8,191	1,310	974	1,202	70.2	11.2	8.3	10.3
Los Angeles -----	7,490	5,352	794	602	742	71.5	10.6	8.0	9.9
Other counties -----	4,187	2,839	516	372	490	67.8	12.3	8.9	11.0
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	19,599	14,620	2,112	1,413	1,454	74.6	10.8	7.2	7.4
Coast counties -----	13,725	10,281	1,468	977	999	74.9	10.7	7.1	7.3
Interior counties -----	5,874	4,339	644	436	455	73.9	11.0	7.4	7.7
Metropolitan area ----	10,812	8,115	1,182	781	734	75.1	10.9	7.2	6.8
Rural counties -----	8,787	6,505	930	632	720	74.0	10.6	7.2	8.2

*For list of counties included in geographic divisions, see page 26.

It appears from Table 1 that of 31,383 marriages in California in 1913, altogether 22,494 were first marriages for both parties; 3,606 were first marriages for the grooms only; 2,469 were first marriages for the brides only; and 2,814 were second marriages or over for both grooms and brides. Of the 31,276 marriages in 1912, there were 22,811 in which neither party had been married before; 3,422 where only the grooms were single; 2,387 where only the brides were single; and 2,656 where both grooms and brides were widowed or divorced.

Analysis of the per cents for the State is facilitated by a calculation of annual averages for 1909 to 1913, the five-year period just ended, as given in the following tabular statement:

Number in order	Per cent of marriages					
	Annual average: 1909 to 1913	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
STATE TOTAL -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
First of both parties-----	72.8	71.7	72.9	73.0	72.5	73.6
First of groom only-----	11.0	11.5	11.0	11.2	11.0	10.5
First of bride only-----	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.0
Second or over of both-----	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.5	7.9

The per cent distribution of marriages by number in order for 1912 alone was about the same as the respective annual average per cents for 1909 to 1913. In 1913, however, the per cent of marriages which were the first for both parties, 71.7, falls much below the average of 72.8 for the five-year period. On the other hand, the per cents of marriages which were the first for the groom or the bride only, and also which were the second or over for both parties, stand somewhat higher for 1913 alone than the corresponding averages for 1909 to 1913.

Reference to Table 1, *ante*, indicates that the per cent of first marriages for both parties was much higher in both 1913 and 1912 for the territory north of Tehachapi, 73.0 and 74.6, respectively, than for Southern California, 69.6 and 70.2. The per cents for Northern California were 73.3 and 76.4, and for Central California were 73.0 and 74.4.

The per cent of first marriages was somewhat greater each year for the metropolitan area, 73.2 and 75.1, than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi, 72.7 and 74.0. Within the metropolitan area, however, there are wide differences between the per cents for San Francisco and for the other bay counties, the per cents for the metropolis proper being no less than 76.1 in 1913 and 78.8 in 1912 (or the highest among geographic divisions), but only 69.6 and 70.2, respectively, for the group of suburban counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin and San Mateo). Similarly, the per cents of first marriages were 70.7 and 71.5 for Los Angeles, but as low as 67.6 and 67.8 for the other counties south of Tehachapi.

Examination of Tables 9 and 10, *post*, shows that the proportion of marriages which were the first for both parties is very high for certain small counties. Thus, all of the 5 marriages in Mariposa in 1913 were first marriages for both parties, while the per cent of first mar-

riages was also very high in 1912 for Sierra (90.9), Sutter (89.3), and Mariposa (87.5).

On the other hand the per cents of first marriages are very low indeed for individual counties adjoining San Francisco and Los Angeles. Thus, for counties adjoining San Francisco the per cents were only 65.9 and 65.5 for San Mateo in 1913 and 1912, and as low as 63.3 and 63.2, respectively, for Marin. Likewise, the per cents of first marriages for Orange County, adjoining Los Angeles, were only 62.9 in 1913 and 63.4 in 1912. There are only a few other counties in the State where in 1913 or 1912 less than 70.0 per cent of the marriages were first marriages for both parties, the additional counties in 1913 being Amador, Calaveras, Kern, Mono, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba, and in 1912 Alpine, Del Norte, Inyo, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Yuba.

In 1913 there were 3,606 marriages, which were the first for only the grooms, as compared with only 2,469, which were the first for only the brides. Similarly in 1912, the first marriages for only the grooms numbered 3,422 against only 2,387 for the first marriages of the brides alone. The excess of first marriages of grooms over first marriages of brides was 1,137, or 46.1 per cent, in 1913, and 1,035, or 43.4 per cent, in 1910. In other words, the number of single men marrying widowed or divorced women is greater by over two fifths than the number of single women marrying widowed or divorced men. No main or minor geographic division of California shows any departure from this rule, that there are more unions of bachelors with widows than of maids with widowers. In fact, there are exceptions to the rule, and only slight exceptions at that, for only six of the whole fifty-eight counties in either 1913 or 1912, the six for 1913 being Colusa, El Dorado, Humboldt, Imperial, Solano, and Tulare, and the six for 1912 being Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Placer, Sutter, and Tulare. In Trinity and Tuolumne in 1913, and in Calaveras, Colusa, Inyo, and Shasta in 1912 there were exactly the same number of marriages where only the grooms were single as where only the brides were single. But in all the remaining counties of the State the rule holds good that there are more marriages between bachelors and widows than between maidens and widowers.

Further reference to Table 1, *ante*, shows that the per cent of marriages which were the second or over for both grooms and brides (8.9 per cent for the State in 1913 and 8.5 per cent for 1912) is higher for Southern California than for Northern and Central California. The per cents in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were 10.5 and 10.3 for the counties south of Tehachapi as compared with 8.0 and 7.4 for those to the north, being 8.6 and 8.0 for Northern California and 7.9 and 7.3 for Central California. The per cent of marriages where both parties were widowed or divorced was highest of all each year for the counties of Southern California other than Los Angeles, 11.4 in 1913 and 11.0 in 1912 against 10.0 and 9.9, respectively, for Los Angeles alone. In Northern and Central California the per cents for the rural counties were 8.5 and 8.2 in 1913 and 1912 as compared with 7.6 and 6.8, respectively, for the metropolitan area. Within the metropolitan area, moreover, the per cents were no less than 9.0 in 1913 and 8.5 in 1912 for the suburban counties against only 6.5 and

5.4, respectively, or the lowest of all each year, for San Francisco alone. Marriages between widowed or divorced men and women occur less in San Francisco than in the suburbs and less in an urban center like San Francisco or Los Angeles than in sparsely settled rural districts. Thus, it appears from Tables 9 and 10, *post*, that the counties in which over one tenth of the marriages were between widowers and widows were suburban or rural counties, as follows: Lassen, Madera, Marin, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama, and Trinity in 1913; and Butte, El Dorado, Inyo, Lake, Marin, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Yuba in 1912.

Status of Grooms.—The table which follows gives for each geographic division in 1913 and 1912 the civil status or marital condition of the grooms—whether single, widowed, or divorced—at the time of marriage. Similar figures for individual counties, arranged alphabetically, appear in Tables 9 and 10, *post*.

TABLE 2.—Grooms Classified by Marital Condition, with Per Cents, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Grooms				Per cent		
	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Widowed	Divorced
1913							
THE STATE	31,383	26,100	2,739	2,544	83.2	8.7	8.1
<i>Northern California</i>	2,287	1,933	189	171	84.6	7.9	7.5
Coast counties	1,131	959	83	86	84.8	7.6	7.6
Interior counties	1,156	977	94	85	84.5	8.1	7.4
<i>Central California</i>	16,947	14,341	1,293	1,308	84.6	7.7	7.7
San Francisco	5,940	5,154	397	389	86.8	6.7	6.5
Other bay counties	4,583	3,763	375	445	82.1	8.2	9.7
Coast counties	1,681	1,397	148	136	83.1	8.8	8.1
Interior counties	4,743	4,027	378	338	84.9	8.0	7.1
<i>Southern California</i>	12,149	9,823	1,261	1,035	80.8	10.4	8.8
Los Angeles	7,584	6,191	765	628	81.6	10.1	8.3
Other counties	4,565	3,632	496	437	79.5	10.9	9.6
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	19,234	16,277	1,478	1,479	84.6	7.7	7.7
Coast counties	13,335	11,273	1,003	1,056	84.5	7.6	7.9
Interior counties	5,899	5,004	472	423	84.8	8.0	7.2
Metropolitan area	10,523	8,917	772	834	84.8	7.3	7.9
Rural counties	8,711	7,360	706	645	84.5	8.1	7.4
1912							
THE STATE	31,276	26,233	2,602	2,441	83.9	8.3	7.8
<i>Northern California</i>	2,328	1,991	179	158	85.5	7.7	6.8
Coast counties	1,176	1,012	85	78	86.1	7.3	6.6
Interior counties	1,152	979	93	80	85.0	8.1	6.9
<i>Central California</i>	17,271	14,741	1,222	1,308	85.3	7.1	7.6
San Francisco	6,102	5,382	357	363	88.2	5.9	5.9
Other bay counties	4,710	3,915	370	425	83.1	7.9	9.0
Coast counties	1,737	1,440	135	151	82.9	7.8	9.3
Interior counties	4,722	4,004	359	359	84.8	7.6	7.6
<i>Southern California</i>	11,677	9,501	1,201	975	81.4	10.3	8.3
Los Angeles	7,490	6,146	765	579	82.1	10.2	7.7
Other counties	4,187	3,355	436	393	80.1	10.4	9.5
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	19,599	16,732	1,401	1,466	85.4	7.1	7.5
Coast counties	13,725	11,749	949	1,027	85.6	6.9	7.5
Interior counties	5,874	4,983	452	439	84.8	7.7	7.5
Metropolitan area	10,812	9,297	727	788	86.0	6.7	7.3
Rural counties	8,787	7,435	674	678	84.6	7.7	7.7

Table 2 shows that of 31,383 grooms in 1913, some 26,100, or 83.2 per cent, were single; 2,739, or 8.7 per cent, widowed; and 2,544, or 8.1 per cent, divorced. Of the 31,276 grooms in 1912, the single were 26,233, or 83.9 per cent; the widowed 2,602, or 8.3 per cent; and the divorced 2,441, or 7.8 per cent.

The following tabular statement summarizes the per cents for the State for the five years, 1909 to 1913:

Marital condition	Per cent of grooms					
	Annual average: 1909 to 1913	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
STATE TOTAL -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single -----	83.8	83.2	83.9	84.2	83.5	84.1
Widowed -----	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.0
Divorced -----	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.7	6.9

The per cent for single grooms in 1913 (83.2) falls below the average of 83.8 for 1909 to 1913, while the per cent in 1912 (83.9) was virtually the same as the five-year average. The per cent for widowed grooms was exactly the same in 1913 as for the five-year period (8.7), though in 1912 (8.3) it stood below the average. The per cents divorced in both 1913 and 1912 (8.1 and 7.8, respectively) were somewhat above the five-year average of only 7.5.

It appears from Table 2, *ante*, that in 1913 and 1912 relatively more grooms were single in Northern and Central California than in Southern California. The per cent single for the counties north of Tehachapi was 84.6 in 1913 and 85.4 in 1912, while for the counties to the south the per cents were only 80.8 and 81.4, respectively.

There is relatively little difference between the per cents for the metropolitan area (84.8 and 86.0) and for the rural counties (84.5 and 84.6) of Northern and Central California. However, there are wide differences in the metropolitan area between the per cents for San Francisco and the other bay counties. The per cent of single grooms in the metropolis proper was 86.8 in 1913 and 88.2 in 1912, these being the maximum per cents among geographic divisions, while for the suburban counties the per cents were, respectively, 82.1 and 83.1, or about the lowest outside Southern California. The per cents single were 81.6 and 82.1 for Los Angeles in 1913 and 1912, but only 79.5 and 80.1, respectively, for the other counties south of Tehachapi.

Examination of Tables 9 and 10, *post*, shows that the individual counties in which at least 90.0 per cent of the grooms were single were (in 1913) Calaveras, Del Norte, Lake, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, San Benito, Sierra, and Tuolumne, and (in 1912) Alpine, Del Norte, Mariposa, Mono, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, and Trinity. On the other hand, those in which only 80.0 per cent or less of the grooms were single were Marin, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and Trinity in 1913, and Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Orange, San Diego, and Yuba in 1912.

Reference to Table 2, *ante*, shows that the proportion of widowers among the grooms is much greater for Southern California than for Northern or Central California. The per cent widowed for the coun-

ties south of Tehachapi was 10.4 in 1913 and 10.3 in 1912 as compared with 7.7 and 7.1, respectively, for the counties to the north. The per cents were 10.1 and 10.2 for Los Angeles, and 10.9 and 10.4 for the other counties south of Tehachapi in 1913 and 1912, respectively. North of Tehachapi, the per cents were only 7.3 and 6.7 for the metropolitan area against 8.1 and 7.7 for the rural counties. Within the metropolitan area, moreover, the per cents were only 6.7 in 1913 and 5.9 in 1912 for the metropolis proper as compared with 8.2 and 7.9 for the suburban counties. Generally speaking, more widowers remarry in the rural counties than in metropolitan centers, and in the metropolitan district more remarry in the suburbs than in the main city.

The individual counties (shown in Tables 9 and 10, *post*) in which widowers formed at least one tenth (10.0 per cent) of all grooms in 1913 were: El Dorado, Santa Clara, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, and Tulare north of Tehachapi; and Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, and Santa Barbara, in Southern California. In 1912 the counties in which 10.0 per cent or more of all grooms were widowers were: Butte, Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Merced, Modoc, Yolo, and Yuba, in Northern and Central California; and Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Santa Barbara, south of Tehachapi.

Further reference to Table 2, *ante*, shows that the proportion of divorced grooms, as of the widowed, is greater for the counties south of Tehachapi than for those to the north. The per cents divorced in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were 8.8 and 8.3 for Southern California as compared with 7.7 and 7.6 for Central California and 7.5 and 6.8 for Northern California, or 7.7 and 7.5 for both together. The per cents were 8.3 and 7.7 for Los Angeles in 1913 and 1912 against 9.6 and 9.5, respectively, for the other counties of Southern California. North of Tehachapi, however, the per cents divorced are not far from the same for the metropolitan area (7.9 and 7.3) as for the rural counties (7.4 and 7.7). Within the metropolitan area the per cents divorced are much less for San Francisco than for the suburbs, being only 6.5 and 5.9 for the metropolis proper as compared with 9.7 and 9.0 for the other bay counties. Thus, not nearly so many divorced men remarry in the main city itself as in the adjoining suburban counties.

The counties (given in Tables 9 and 10, *post*), having at least 7.5 per cent of the grooms in 1913 divorced were: Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Glenn, Kern, Lassen, Madera, Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Tuolumne, and Yuba, north of Tehachapi; and Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego, in Southern California. The counties with 7.5 per cent or more divorced grooms in 1912 were: Alameda, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Marin, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Shasta, Sierra, Tuolumne, and Yuba, in Northern and Central California; and Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and Santa Barbara, south of Tehachapi. The per cent of divorced grooms was notably high each year for Marin (12.0 and 11.2) and for San Mateo (11.5 and 10.9), adjoining San Francisco, as well as for Orange (13.1 and 11.4), adjoining Los Angeles.

Status of Brides.—The following table shows for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912 the civil status or marital condition of the brides—whether single, widowed, or divorced—on the wedding day. Similar figures for individual counties, in alphabetical order, appear in Tables 9 and 10, *post*.

TABLE 3.—Brides Classified by Marital Condition, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	Brides				Per cent		
	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Widowed	Divorced
1913							
THE STATE-----	31,383	24,963	3,181	3,239	79.6	10.1	10.3
<i>Northern California</i> -----	2,287	1,831	231	225	80.1	10.1	9.8
Coast counties-----	1,131	917	112	102	81.1	9.9	9.0
Interior counties-----	1,156	914	119	123	79.1	10.2	10.6
<i>Central California</i> -----	16,947	13,628	1,504	1,815	80.4	8.9	10.7
San Francisco-----	5,940	4,919	450	571	82.8	7.6	9.6
Other bay counties-----	4,583	3,597	437	549	78.5	9.5	12.0
Coast counties-----	1,681	1,351	150	180	80.4	8.9	10.7
Interior counties-----	4,748	3,761	467	515	79.3	9.8	10.9
<i>Southern California</i> -----	12,149	9,504	1,446	1,199	78.2	11.9	9.9
Los Angeles-----	7,584	6,003	870	711	79.1	11.5	9.4
Other counties-----	4,565	3,501	576	488	76.7	12.6	10.7
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	19,234	15,459	1,735	2,040	80.4	9.0	10.4
Coast counties-----	13,335	10,784	1,149	1,402	80.9	8.6	10.5
Interior counties-----	5,899	4,675	583	638	79.3	9.9	10.8
Metropolitan area-----	10,523	8,516	887	1,120	80.9	8.4	10.7
Rural counties-----	8,711	6,943	848	920	79.7	9.7	10.6
1912							
THE STATE-----	31,276	25,198	3,014	3,064	80.6	9.6	9.8
<i>Northern California</i> -----	2,328	1,931	198	199	83.0	8.5	8.5
Coast counties-----	1,176	979	110	87	83.2	9.4	7.4
Interior counties-----	1,152	952	88	112	82.7	7.6	9.7
<i>Central California</i> -----	17,271	14,102	1,464	1,705	81.6	8.5	9.9
San Francisco-----	6,102	5,198	402	502	85.2	6.6	8.2
Other bay counties-----	4,710	3,698	438	574	78.5	9.3	12.2
Coast counties-----	1,737	1,383	183	171	79.6	10.5	9.9
Interior counties-----	4,722	3,823	441	458	81.0	9.3	9.7
<i>Southern California</i> -----	11,677	9,165	1,352	1,160	78.5	11.6	9.9
Los Angeles-----	7,490	5,954	855	681	79.5	11.4	9.1
Other counties-----	4,187	3,211	497	479	76.7	11.9	11.4
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	19,599	16,033	1,662	1,904	81.8	8.5	9.7
Coast counties-----	13,725	11,258	1,133	1,334	82.0	8.3	9.7
Interior counties-----	5,874	4,775	529	570	81.3	9.0	9.7
Metropolitan area-----	10,812	8,893	840	1,076	82.3	7.8	9.9
Rural counties-----	8,787	7,137	822	828	81.2	9.4	9.4

It appears from this table that of 31,383 brides in 1913, the single numbered 24,963, or 79.6 per cent; the widowed 3,181, or 10.1 per cent; and the divorced 3,239, or 10.3 per cent. Of the 31,276 brides in 1912, altogether 25,198, or 80.6 per cent, were single, 3,014, or 9.6 per cent, were widowed; and 3,064, or 9.8 per cent, were divorced.

The tabular statement which follows gives a summary of the per cents for the State for the five year period just ended:

Marital condition	Per cent of brides					
	Annual average: 1909 to 1913	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
STATE TOTAL -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single -----	80.6	79.6	80.6	80.7	80.5	81.6
Widowed -----	9.9	10.1	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.0
Divorced -----	9.5	10.3	9.8	9.6	9.5	8.4

The per cent for single brides in 1913 (79.6) falls considerably below the five year average but in 1912 (80.6) was exactly the same as the average. The per cent widowed was somewhat more in 1913 (10.1) while somewhat less in 1912 (9.6) than the average of 9.9 for 1909 to 1913. The per cents for divorced brides, however, in both 1913 and 1912 (10.3 and 9.8, respectively) stand above the annual average of 9.5 for the five year period just ended. It may be added, furthermore, that the per cent divorced among brides has risen steadily ever since 1907, as follows: 1907, 7.4; 1908, 7.7; 1909, 8.4; 1910, 9.5; 1911, 9.6; 1912, 9.8; and 1913, 10.3.

Moreover, from the beginning of registration under the law of 1905, there were more widows than divorcees among brides each year until 1912, when divorcees outnumbered widows by 50 (3,064 against 3,014), divorcees likewise surpassing widows among brides in 1913 by 58 (3,239 against 3,181).

It may be noted that in 1913 the widowed grooms numbered only 2,739 against 3,181 for the brides, and that in 1912 the widowers totaled 2,602 and the widows 3,014. That is, the widows outnumbered the widowers by 442, or 16.1 per cent, in 1913, and by 412, or 15.8 per cent, in 1912. In 1913 the divorced grooms numbered only 2,544 and the brides 3,239, while in 1912, similarly, the divorced men remarrying totaled 2,441 and the women 3,064. In other words, the number of divorced women remarrying exceeded that of divorced men by 695, or 27.3 per cent, in 1913, and by 623, or 25.5 per cent, in 1912.

It appears from Table 3, *ante*, that in 1913 and 1912 relatively more brides were single in the counties north of Tehachapi than in those to the south. The per cent single among brides was 80.4 in 1913 and 81.8 in 1912 for Northern and Central California together against only 78.2 and 78.5 for Southern California. The per cents for the metropolitan area were 80.9 and 82.3 in 1913 and 1912, as compared with 79.7 and 81.2, respectively, for the rural counties north of Tehachapi. The per cent of single brides for San Francisco was 82.8 in 1913 and 85.2 in 1912, these being the maximum per cents among geographic divisions. At the same time, however, the per cent for the other bay counties was merely 78.5 each year, or the lowest outside Southern California. The per cents single were 79.1 and 79.5 for Los Angeles in 1913 and 1912, against only 76.7 each year for the other counties south of Tehachapi.

Examination of Tables 9 and 10, *post*, shows that the individual counties in which at least 90.0 per cent of the brides were single were Colusa, Mariposa, and Tuolumne in 1913, and Sierra and Sutter in

1912. On the other hand, the counties in which only 80.0 per cent or less of the brides were single were as follows: In 1913, Amador, Calaveras, Kern, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Orange, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba; and in 1912, Alpine, Butte, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Lake, Los Angeles, Marin, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Trinity, Tuolumne, and Yuba.

Reference to Table 3, *ante*, shows that the proportion of widows among brides, as of widowers among grooms, is much higher in Southern California than for Northern or Central California. The per cent of widowed brides for the counties south of Tehachapi was 11.9 in 1913 and 11.6 in 1912 as compared with 9.0 and 8.5, respectively, for the counties to the north, the per cents being 10.1 and 8.5 for Northern California and 8.9 and 8.5 for Central California. The per cents were 11.5 and 11.4 for Los Angeles in 1913 and 1912 against 12.6 and 11.9 for the other counties of Southern California. The per cents for the metropolitan area were 8.4 and 7.8 as compared with 9.7 and 9.4 for the rural counties north of Tehachapi. The per cents for San Francisco were only 7.6 and 6.6 in 1913 and 1912 against 9.5 and 9.3, respectively, for the other bay counties. As with widowers, so with widows, somewhat more remarry in the country districts than in urban centers, and, in the latter, more remarry in the suburbs than in the metropolis proper.

The individual counties (shown in Tables 9 and 10, *post*) in which widows formed at least one tenth (10.0 per cent) of all brides in 1913 were: Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba, in Northern and Central California; and Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego, in Southern California. In 1912 the counties in which 10.0 per cent or more of the brides were widows were: North of Tehachapi—Amador, Butte, Del Norte, El Dorado, Inyo, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Stanislaus, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba; and south of Tehachapi—Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Santa Barbara.

Further reference to Table 3, *ante*, shows that the proportion of divorced brides, unlike that of grooms, is slightly less for Southern California than for Northern or Central California, generally speaking. The per cent divorced among brides was 9.9 each year for the counties south of Tehachapi against 10.4 in 1913 and 9.7 in 1912 for those to the north, being 9.8 and 8.5 for Northern California and 10.7 and 9.9 for Central California. The per cents were 9.4 and 9.1 for Los Angeles in 1913 and 1912 as compared with no less than 10.7 and 11.4 for the other counties of Southern California. North of Tehachapi, however, the per cents divorced among brides are practically the same for the metropolitan area as for the rural counties, being 10.7 and 10.6, respectively, in 1913 and, similarly, 9.9 and 9.4 in 1912. Within the metropolitan area, on the contrary, the per cent of divorced brides (as of

grooms) is much less for San Francisco than for the other bay counties, the per cents divorced among brides being only 9.6 and 8.2 for the metropolis proper against as much as 12.0 and 12.2 for the suburban territory. While there is no very marked difference between the metropolitan area and the rural districts in the per cent divorced, whether among grooms or brides, yet there is a sharp contrast between the metropolis proper and the surrounding suburbs in the proportion of divorced persons among those remarrying, since both divorcees and divorced men remarry less in the main city than in the adjacent suburbs.

The individual counties (given in Tables 9 and 10, *post*) in which at least 7.5 per cent of all brides in 1913 were divorced were: Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Kern, Lassen, Madera, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba, in Northern and Central California; and Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Santa Barbara, in Southern California. The counties with 7.5 per cent or more divorced brides in 1912 were: North of Tehachapi—Alameda, Alpine, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, and Yuba; and south of Tehachapi—the whole eight counties, viz.: Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura. The per cent of divorced brides was especially high each year for Marin (16.6 in 1913 and 16.7 in 1912) and for San Mateo (17.6 and 17.7), adjacent to San Francisco, as well as for Orange (13.3 and 15.0), adjacent to Los Angeles.

In general, the proportion widowed and divorced, both among grooms and brides, is notably high for counties like Marin and San Mateo in the north and Orange in the south, adjacent to the great cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Analysis of marriage rates showed that there is a tendency on the part of many couples belonging to these cities to go to the suburbs to be married. This preference for a suburban town rather than the city proper as a place of marriage is most marked on the part of widowed and divorced persons marrying again, especially on the part of the divorced. The secretive divorcee even more than the romantic maiden enjoys the seclusion of a suburban Gretna Green.

NATIVITY OF CALIFORNIA BRIDES.

Race and Nativity.—The table below gives for California in 1913 and 1912 a classification of brides by race, nativity, and marital condition, as well as the per cent distribution by marital condition. The table also shows, for both years, the racial distinction of the non-Caucasian brides.

TABLE 4.—Brides Classified by Race, Nativity, and Marital Condition, with Per Cent Distribution by Marital Condition, for California: 1913 and 1912.

Race or nativity	Brides				Per cent		
	Total	Single	Wid-owed	Di-vorced	Single	Wid-owed	Di-vorced
1913							
THE STATE -----	31,383	24,963	3,181	3,239	79.6	10.1	10.3
White -----	30,089	23,853	3,070	3,166	79.3	10.2	10.5
Born in California -----	10,804	9,209	638	957	85.2	5.9	8.9
Born in other states -----	13,271	9,856	1,634	1,781	74.3	12.3	13.4
Foreign born -----	6,014	4,788	798	428	79.6	13.3	7.1
Non-Caucasian -----	1,294	1,110	111	73	85.8	8.6	5.6
Negro -----	464	322	83	59	69.4	17.9	12.7
Indian -----	70	52	11	7	74.3	15.7	10.0
Chinese -----	42	35	6	1	83.3	14.3	2.4
Japanese -----	718	701	11	6	97.7	1.5	0.8
1912							
THE STATE -----	31,276	25,198	3,014	3,064	80.6	9.6	9.8
White -----	29,832	23,931	2,916	2,985	80.2	9.8	10.0
Born in California -----	11,203	9,617	652	934	85.9	5.8	8.3
Born in other states -----	12,713	9,529	1,514	1,670	75.0	11.9	13.1
Foreign born -----	5,916	4,785	750	381	80.9	12.7	6.4
Non-Caucasian -----	1,444	1,267	98	79	87.7	6.8	5.5
Negro -----	433	283	83	67	65.3	19.2	15.5
Indian -----	67	57	5	5	85.1	7.5	7.4
Chinese -----	38	34	2	2	89.5	5.3	5.2
Japanese -----	906	893	8	5	98.6	0.9	0.5

Considering first the non-Caucasian brides, one will observe that among them the per cents single were 85.8 in 1913 and 87.7 in 1912; the widowed 8.6 and 6.8; and the divorced 5.6 and 5.5. The per cents single were 97.7 and 98.6 among Japanese brides; 83.3 and 89.5 among the Chinese; 74.3 and 85.1 among Indians; and only 69.4 and 65.3 among negro brides. The per cents widowed were 17.9 and 19.2 for negro brides but only 15.7 and 7.5 for Indians and 14.3 and 5.3 for Chinese, being merely 1.5 and 0.9 for Japanese. Similarly, the per cents divorced were 12.7 and 15.5 for negro brides but only 10.0 and 7.4 for Indians and 2.4 and 5.2 for Chinese, being merely 0.8 and 0.5 for Japanese brides.

The per cents for non-Caucasians differ greatly from the per cents for white brides, the proportion of single brides among the non-Caucasians being relatively large on account of the preponderance of single brides among the Japanese, now the most numerous non-Caucasian element in the population of California. Incidentally, it may be noted that over nine tenths of all marriages of Japanese in California take place at San Francisco, the per cent of all Japanese marriages in the State occurring at this port being 93.3 for 1913 and 95.7 for 1912.

It seems that expectant Japanese bridegrooms from various points in the interior come to San Francisco to await the arrival of trans-Pacific steamships bringing groups of "picture brides" direct from the Flowery Kingdom.

However, the 1,294 non-Caucasian brides in 1913 form merely 4.1 per cent of the State total, while the 1,444 in 1912 form only 4.6 per cent. The Japanese brides in 1913 and 1912, numbered 718 and 906, representing per cents of 2.3 and 2.9 of State aggregates; the negro brides numbered 464 and 433 (or 1.5 and 1.4 per cent); the Indian brides 70 and 67 (or 0.2 per cent each year); and the Chinese brides 42 and 38 (or 0.1 per cent each year). On account of the relatively small (though increasing) proportion of non-Caucasians among California brides, and also because of the wide divergence between the non-Caucasian races in this State (with Japanese and Chinese from the Orient out-numbering somewhat American born negroes and Indians), attention will be directed in the following discussion only to the facts for the whites.

Of the 30,089 white brides in 1913 and the 29,832 in 1912, the single were 23,853 and 23,931, respectively; the widowed 3,070 and 2,916; and the divorced 3,166 and 2,985.

The white brides born in California numbered 10,804 and 11,203 in 1913 and 1912, and among them there were, respectively, 9,209 and 9,617 single; 638 and 652 widowed; and 957 and 934 divorced.

The brides born in other states totaled 13,271 and 12,713 in 1913 and 1912, of whom the single were, respectively, 9,856 and 9,529; the widowed 1,634 and 1,514; and the divorced 1,781 and 1,670.

The foreign born white brides were 6,014 in 1913 and 5,916 in 1912, among whom there were, respectively, 4,788 and 4,785 single; 798 and 750 widowed; and 428 and 381 divorced.

Analysis of the per cents in Table 4 for various classes of white brides is aided by the presentation in the following tabular statement of the annual averages for the five year period just ended:

Nativity	Annual average per cent of white brides: 1909 to 1913			
	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced
STATE TOTAL.....	100.0	80.4	10.0	9.6
Born in California.....	100.0	86.3	5.7	8.0
Born in other states.....	100.0	75.1	12.3	12.6
Foreign born.....	100.0	80.5	13.0	6.5

The per cents for single white brides in 1913 especially, and for 1912 in less degree, 79.3 and 80.2, respectively, fall below the annual average of 80.4 for 1909 to 1913. The per cents for widowed brides, 10.2 and 9.8, are not far from the same as the average of 10.0, while the per cents for the divorced, 10.5 and 10.0, stand somewhat above the average of 9.6 for the five year period. It may be added that the per cent divorced among all white brides rose steadily throughout the past seven years, as follows: 7.4 (1907), 7.7, 8.4, 9.6, 9.7, 10.0, and 10.5 (1913).

Among white brides born in California, the per cents single in 1913 and 1912, respectively, 85.2 and 85.9, are considerably below the average of 86.3; the per cents widowed, 5.9 and 5.8, are about the same as the

average of 5.7; and the per cents divorced, 8.9 and 8.3, are somewhat above the average of 8.0. The per cent divorced among native California brides increased successively through the whole seven year period thus: 6.0 (1907), 6.3, 7.0, 7.7, 8.0, 8.3, and 8.9 (1913).

Among white brides born in other states the per cents single in the last two years, 74.3 and 75.0, are somewhat below the average of 75.1 for 1909 to 1913; the per cents widowed, 12.3 and 11.9, are about the same as the five year average of 12.3; and the per cents divorced, 13.4 and 13.1, are much above the average of 12.6. For brides born in other states the per cents divorced were successively 10.0, 10.4, 11.1, 12.8, 12.8 again, 13.1, and 13.4 in 1907 to 1913, increasing generally through the seven years.

Among foreign born white brides, the per cents single in 1913 and 1912, 79.6 and 80.9, were one below and one above the annual average of 80.5; the per cents widowed, 13.3 and 12.7, were one above and one below the average of 13.0; and the per cents divorced, 7.1 and 6.4, were likewise one above and one below the average of 6.5. The per cents divorced among foreign born brides were successively 4.8, 5.3, 6.0, 6.6, 6.3, 6.4, and 7.1 in 1907 to 1913, having fluctuated somewhat through the seven years. Moreover, the per cent divorced among foreign born white brides, 6.5 as an average for the last five year period, is much less than among brides born in California, 8.0, or than among those born in other states, 12.6.

Status of White Brides.—Table 5 below, shows, by numbers and per cents, the civil status or marital condition of the white brides at the time of marriage—whether single, widowed, or divorced—for the several geographic divisions of the State in both 1913 and 1912.

TABLE 5.—White Brides Classified by Marital Condition, with Per Cents, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	White brides				Per cent		
	Total	Single	Wid- owed	Di- vorced	Single	Wid- owed	Di- vorced
1913							
THE STATE -----	30,089	23,853	3,070	3,166	79.3	10.2	10.5
<i>Northern California</i> -----	2,244	1,800	224	220	80.2	10.0	9.8
Coast counties -----	1,113	904	108	101	81.2	9.7	9.1
Interior counties -----	1,131	896	116	119	79.2	10.3	10.5
<i>Central California</i> -----	16,049	12,801	1,465	1,783	79.8	9.1	11.1
San Francisco -----	5,215	4,217	434	564	80.9	8.3	10.8
Other bay counties -----	4,490	3,528	428	534	78.6	9.5	11.9
Coast counties -----	1,666	1,338	149	179	80.3	8.9	10.8
Interior counties -----	4,678	3,718	454	506	79.5	9.7	10.8
<i>Southern California</i> -----	11,796	9,252	1,381	1,163	78.4	11.7	9.9
Los Angeles -----	7,352	5,837	826	689	79.4	11.2	9.4
Other counties -----	4,444	3,415	555	474	76.8	12.5	10.7
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	18,293	14,601	1,689	2,003	79.8	9.2	11.0
Coast counties -----	12,484	9,987	1,119	1,378	80.0	9.0	11.0
Interior counties -----	5,809	4,614	570	625	79.4	9.8	10.8
Metropolitan area -----	9,705	7,745	862	1,098	79.8	8.9	11.3
Rural counties -----	8,588	6,856	827	905	79.8	9.6	10.6
1912							
THE STATE -----	29,832	23,931	2,916	2,985	80.2	9.8	10.0
<i>Northern California</i> -----	2,277	1,888	194	195	82.9	8.5	8.6
Coast counties -----	1,153	930	107	86	83.3	9.3	7.4
Interior counties -----	1,124	928	87	109	82.6	7.7	9.7
<i>Central California</i> -----	16,215	13,098	1,435	1,682	80.8	8.8	10.4
San Francisco -----	5,195	4,309	390	496	82.9	7.5	9.6
Other bay counties -----	4,633	3,640	429	564	78.6	9.2	12.2
Coast counties -----	1,721	1,371	180	170	79.7	10.4	9.9
Interior counties -----	4,666	3,778	436	452	81.0	9.3	9.7
<i>Southern California</i> -----	11,340	8,945	1,287	1,108	78.9	11.3	9.8
Los Angeles -----	7,249	5,707	805	647	80.0	11.1	8.9
Other counties -----	4,091	3,148	482	461	76.9	11.8	11.3
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	18,492	14,986	1,629	1,877	81.0	8.8	10.2
Coast counties -----	12,702	10,280	1,106	1,316	80.9	8.7	10.4
Interior counties -----	5,790	4,706	523	561	81.3	9.0	9.7
Metropolitan area -----	9,828	7,949	819	1,060	80.9	8.3	10.8
Rural counties -----	8,664	7,037	810	817	81.2	9.4	9.4

This table shows that the per cent single among white brides was higher each year for the counties north of Tehachapi than for those to the south. The per cents single in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were 79.8 and 81.0 for the counties north of Tehachapi against 78.4 and 78.9 for those to the south, being 80.2 and 82.9 for Northern California alone and 79.8 and 80.8 for Central California alone. The per cent single

in 1913 was exactly the same for the metropolitan area as for the rural counties north of Tehachapi, but in 1912 was 80.9 for the former against 81.2 for the latter. The per cent of single white brides was relatively high for San Francisco in both 1913 and 1912, 80.9 and 82.9, respectively, while comparatively low in both instances for the group of other bay counties, 78.6 each year. The per cents single were 79.4 and 80.0 for Los Angeles, as compared with 76.8 and 76.9 for the other counties south of Tehachapi.

The proportion of widows among white brides is higher for Southern California than for Northern or Central California. The per cents widowed for the counties south of Tehachapi were 11.7 and 11.3 in 1913 and 1912, respectively, against 9.2 and 8.8 for those to the north, being 10.0 and 8.5 for Northern California and 9.1 and 8.8 for Central California. The per cents for Los Angeles were 11.2 and 11.1, and for the rest of Southern California were 12.5 and 11.8 in 1913 and 1912, respectively. The per cents were 8.9 and 8.3 for the metropolitan area as compared with 9.6 and 9.4 for the rural counties of Northern and Central California. For San Francisco the per cents widowed were only 8.3 and 7.5, or the minimum each year; but for the other bay counties the per cents were considerably higher, 9.5 and 9.2. Of white widows it may therefore be said, as of widowers and widows of all races taken together, that more remarry in rural districts than in urban centers, but that in the metropolitan area more remarry in the suburbs than in the main city.

The proportion of divorcees among white brides, unlike that of widows, is somewhat less for the counties south of Tehachapi than for those to the north. The per cents divorced in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were 9.9 and 9.8 for Southern California against 11.0 and 10.2 for Northern and Central California together, being 9.8 and 8.6 for Northern California and 11.1 and 10.4 for Central California. The per cents were 9.4 and 8.9 for Los Angeles in 1913 and 1912 against no less than 10.7 and 11.3 for the other counties of Southern California. North of Tehachapi, on the other hand, the proportion of divorcees is somewhat greater for the metropolitan area than for the rural counties, the per cents for the former being 11.3 and 10.8 against 10.6 and 9.4 for the latter. Within the urban district, however, the proportion of divorcees among white brides is much less for San Francisco than for the other bay counties, the per cents being only 10.8 and 9.6 for the metropolis proper, but as much as 11.9 and 12.2 for the surrounding suburbs. Divorcees, unlike widows, remarry more in the metropolitan area than in the rural counties, while both divorcees and widows, like divorced men and widowers, remarry more in the suburbs of a great city than within the metropolis itself.

Status of White Brides (by Nativity).—The following table shows, for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912, the civil status or marital condition—as single, widowed, or divorced—of the white brides classified by nativity—as born in California, born in other states, or foreign born. For convenience in presentation, the absolute numbers are omitted and only the per cent distributions are given here. The absolute numbers may be found, however, in Tables 11 and 12, *post*.

TABLE 6.—Per Cent Distribution, by Marital Condition, of White Brides Classified by Nativity, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	White brides								
	Per cent single among those—			Per cent widowed among those—			Per cent divorced among those—		
	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born
1913									
THE STATE -----	85.2	74.3	79.6	5.9	12.3	13.3	8.9	13.4	7.1
<i>Northern California</i> -----	88.2	67.1	74.3	5.3	16.0	16.7	6.5	16.9	9.0
Coast counties -----	88.1	66.8	76.9	5.7	14.5	16.0	6.2	18.7	7.1
Interior counties -----	88.3	67.4	68.4	4.9	16.8	18.4	6.8	15.8	13.2
<i>Central California</i> -----	84.4	72.4	80.8	6.0	11.8	11.7	9.6	15.8	7.5
San Francisco -----	84.4	71.5	83.7	5.5	10.9	10.1	10.1	17.6	6.2
Other bay counties -----	84.8	71.8	74.6	6.2	11.4	14.5	9.0	16.8	10.9
Coast counties -----	86.3	71.1	79.0	4.8	13.3	13.1	8.9	15.6	7.9
Interior counties -----	83.3	73.9	82.3	6.6	12.5	11.4	10.1	13.6	6.3
<i>Southern California</i> -----	86.1	76.2	78.4	6.2	12.3	15.5	7.7	11.5	6.1
Los Angeles -----	86.9	77.4	79.5	5.0	11.8	14.8	8.1	10.8	5.7
Other counties -----	85.1	74.0	76.3	7.6	13.2	16.8	7.3	12.8	6.9
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	85.0	71.8	80.2	5.8	12.3	12.1	9.2	15.9	7.7
Coast counties -----	85.2	71.2	80.1	5.7	11.7	12.1	9.1	17.1	7.8
Interior counties -----	84.5	72.7	80.7	6.2	13.3	12.2	9.3	14.0	7.1
Metropolitan area -----	84.6	71.7	80.5	5.8	11.1	11.6	9.6	17.2	7.9
Rural counties -----	85.4	72.0	79.8	5.8	13.4	13.0	8.8	14.6	7.2
1912									
THE STATE -----	85.9	75.0	80.9	5.8	11.9	12.7	8.3	13.1	6.4
<i>Northern California</i> -----	88.4	72.4	82.6	5.0	13.7	12.4	6.6	13.9	5.0
Coast counties -----	88.6	69.3	85.7	5.2	17.8	10.1	6.2	12.9	4.2
Interior counties -----	88.2	74.7	74.4	4.7	10.7	18.3	7.1	14.6	7.3
<i>Central California</i> -----	84.9	73.5	81.8	6.0	11.2	11.6	9.1	15.3	6.6
San Francisco -----	85.9	73.5	86.1	5.5	9.7	8.5	8.6	16.8	5.4
Other bay counties -----	83.5	72.2	75.6	5.7	11.1	15.4	10.8	16.7	9.0
Coast counties -----	85.1	70.4	77.2	6.6	14.8	15.4	8.3	14.8	7.4
Interior counties -----	85.3	75.3	82.0	6.7	11.4	12.0	8.0	13.3	6.0
<i>Southern California</i> -----	87.7	76.2	78.9	5.6	12.2	14.8	6.7	11.6	6.3
Los Angeles -----	88.1	77.9	79.4	5.0	11.7	14.7	6.9	10.4	5.9
Other counties -----	87.3	73.0	77.7	6.4	13.1	14.9	6.3	13.9	7.4
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	85.4	73.4	81.8	5.9	11.5	11.7	8.7	15.1	6.5
Coast counties -----	85.1	72.2	82.0	5.7	11.7	11.4	9.2	16.1	6.6
Interior counties -----	86.0	75.2	81.2	6.2	11.3	12.6	7.8	13.5	6.2
Metropolitan area -----	84.6	72.9	82.3	5.6	10.4	11.0	9.8	16.7	6.7
Rural counties -----	86.1	73.9	81.0	6.2	12.5	12.9	7.7	13.6	6.1

Table 6 shows that the per cents single were no less than 85.2 in 1913 and 85.9 in 1912 among white brides born in California as compared with 79.6 and 80.9 among foreign born white brides and only 74.3 and 75.0 among those born in other states, the average per cents single for 1909 to 1913 being 86.3 for California born brides, 80.5 for the foreign, and merely 75.1 for brides born in other states. For every part of the State in both 1913 and 1912, except San Francisco in 1912 with the foreign born excelling, the per cent single is highest of all among brides born in California. As a rule, too, the per cent single is next highest among foreign born brides and lowest of all among those born elsewhere in the United States than here, a slight exception appearing for only one minor geographic division in 1912 alone.

In both 1913 and 1912 the per cent single was much higher for each class of brides in Los Angeles than for those in the other counties of Southern California. However, for the metropolitan area, as compared with the rural counties north of Tehachapi, the per cent single was notably higher each year for the former than for the latter only in the case of foreign born brides. Yet for San Francisco, in contrast with its suburbs, the per cent single was higher for the main city than for the suburban counties, not only among brides born abroad each year, but also among those born in California and in other states as well, in 1912, the per cents for Californian and other American brides in 1913 being about the same for San Francisco as for the other bay counties.

The per cents widowed were no less than 13.3 and 12.7 in 1913 and 1912 among foreign born brides and 12.3 and 11.9 among those born in other states against merely 5.9 and 5.8 among white brides born in California, the average per cents for the last five years being 13.0 for the foreign born and 12.3 for other Americans but merely 5.7 for native Californians. In general, the per cent widowed in 1913 and 1912 is highest of all among foreign born white brides, slight exceptions appearing for only San Francisco and one or two other minor geographic divisions in either year. Without exception, the per cent widowed is decidedly lowest among white brides born in the Golden State.

Generally speaking, the per cent widowed was less among each class by nativity for Los Angeles than for the other counties south of Tehachapi; for the metropolitan area than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi; and for San Francisco than for the other bay counties. No marked exceptions appear in either 1913 or 1912 to the general rule that in each element of the population more widows remarry in rural districts than in urban centers, and in the latter more remarry in the suburbs than in the main city.

The per cents divorced were as great as 13.4 and 13.1 in 1913 and 1912 among white brides born in other states, but only 8.9 and 8.3 among those born in California and 7.1 and 6.4 among the foreign born, the average per cents for 1909 to 1913 being 12.6 for other Americans but merely 8.0 for Californians and 6.5 for the foreign born. Everywhere in California in both 1913 and 1912, generally speaking, the per cent divorced was greatest among brides born in other states, next among those born in this State, and lowest of all among the foreign born. Slight exceptions to the rule, due to unusually high per cents divorced among foreign born brides, appear in the interior counties of Northern California both years as well as in one or two other minor geographic divisions each year.

The per cent divorced was much less in both 1913 and 1912 among all classes of brides except native Californians in Los Angeles than in the other counties of Southern California, and was likewise generally less for each element except other Americans in San Francisco than in the adjoining bay counties. However, the per cents divorced were greater each year for the metropolitan area than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi for each class of brides without any exception whatever. The rule that widows remarry more in rural districts than in urban centers has been found to hold good for each class of white brides, whether born in California, in other states, or in foreign countries. Similarly, the rule that divorcees, unlike widows, remarry more in the metropolitan area than in the rural counties holds true for each of the three elements of the population. Divorcees and widows are alike, however, in that for substantially each element of the population—Californian, other American, or foreign—many more remarry in the suburban territory than within the metropolis proper.

Nativity of White Brides.—The following table shows, by numbers and per cents, the nativity of white brides—as born in California, born in other states, or foreign born—for the several geographic divisions in 1913 and 1912. Corresponding figures, with others, may be found for individual counties, arranged alphabetically, in Table 15, *post*.

TABLE 7.—White Brides Classified by Nativity, with Per Cents, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	White brides				Per cent		
	Total	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born
1913							
THE STATE.....	30,089	10,804	13,271	6,014	35.9	44.1	20.0
<i>Northern California</i>	2,244	1,282	639	323	57.1	28.5	14.4
Coast counties.....	1,113	647	241	225	58.1	21.7	20.2
Interior counties.....	1,131	635	398	98	56.1	35.2	8.7
<i>Central California</i>	16,049	7,278	5,118	3,653	45.3	31.9	22.8
San Francisco.....	5,215	2,214	1,355	1,646	42.4	26.0	31.6
Other bay counties.....	4,490	2,152	1,431	907	47.9	31.9	20.2
Coast counties.....	1,666	843	513	305	50.9	30.8	18.3
Interior counties.....	4,678	2,064	1,819	795	44.1	38.9	17.0
<i>Southern California</i>	11,796	2,244	7,514	2,038	19.0	63.7	17.3
Los Angeles.....	7,352	1,240	4,753	1,359	16.9	64.6	18.5
Other counties.....	4,444	1,004	2,761	679	22.6	62.1	15.3
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	18,293	8,560	5,756	3,976	46.8	31.5	21.7
Coast counties.....	12,484	5,861	3,540	3,083	46.9	28.4	24.7
Interior counties.....	5,809	2,699	2,217	893	46.4	38.2	15.4
Metropolitan area.....	9,705	4,366	2,786	2,553	45.0	28.7	26.3
Rural counties.....	8,588	4,194	2,971	1,422	48.8	34.6	16.6
1912							
THE STATE.....	29,832	11,203	12,713	5,916	37.6	42.6	19.8
<i>Northern California</i>	2,277	1,308	670	299	57.5	29.4	13.1
Coast counties.....	1,153	649	287	217	56.3	24.9	18.8
Interior counties.....	1,124	659	383	82	58.6	34.1	7.3
<i>Central California</i>	16,215	7,669	4,840	3,706	47.3	29.8	22.9
San Francisco.....	5,195	2,268	1,254	1,673	43.7	24.1	32.2
Other bay counties.....	4,633	2,327	1,362	944	50.2	29.4	20.4
Coast counties.....	1,721	937	490	324	54.5	26.7	18.8
Interior counties.....	4,666	2,137	1,764	765	45.8	37.8	16.4
<i>Southern California</i>	11,340	2,226	7,203	1,911	19.6	63.5	16.9
Los Angeles.....	7,249	1,281	4,626	1,342	17.7	63.8	18.5
Other counties.....	4,091	945	2,577	569	23.1	63.0	13.9
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	18,492	8,977	5,510	4,005	48.5	29.8	21.7
Coast counties.....	12,702	6,181	3,363	3,158	48.6	26.5	24.9
Interior counties.....	5,790	2,796	2,147	847	48.3	37.1	14.6
Metropolitan area.....	9,828	4,595	2,616	2,617	46.8	26.6	26.6
Rural counties.....	8,664	4,382	2,894	1,388	50.6	33.4	16.0

It appears from this table that of 30,089 white brides in 1913 and 29,832 in 1912, those born in California were 10,804 and 11,203; those born in other states were 13,271 and 12,713; and the foreign born were 6,014 and 5,916. The per cents born in California were, respectively, 35.9 and 37.6; in other states, 44.1 and 42.6; and abroad, 20.0 and 19.8. It may be added that for 1909 to 1913 the annual average per cents were as follows: California, 38.4; other states, 42.1; and foreign born, 19.5.

The proportion of native daughters among the brides is very high indeed for Northern as well as Central California, but very low indeed for Southern California. The per cents born in California in 1913 and 1912 were 57.1 and 57.5 for Northern California and 45.3 and 47.3 for Central California, or 46.8 and 48.5 for both together, against as little as 19.0 and 19.6 for Southern California. The per cents were only 16.9 and 17.7 for Los Angeles and 22.6 and 23.1 for the other counties south of Tehachapi. North of Tehachapi, likewise, the per cents were less for the metropolitan area (45.0 and 46.8) than for the rural counties (48.8 and 50.6), and also less for San Francisco (42.4 and 43.7) than for the other bay counties (47.9 and 50.2).

The proportion of white brides born elsewhere in the United States than California is very high indeed for the counties south of Tehachapi, but is quite low for those to the north. The per cent of brides born in other states was 63.7 in 1913 and 63.5 in 1912 for Southern California, being no less than 64.6 and 63.8 for Los Angeles and 62.1 and 63.0 for the other counties. On the other hand, the corresponding per cents for the counties north of Tehachapi were only 31.5 and 29.8, being 31.9 and 29.8 for Central California and 28.5 and 29.4 for Northern California. The per cents born in other states were 28.7 and 26.6 for the metropolitan area as compared with 34.6 and 33.4 for the rural counties. For San Francisco the per cents were only 26.0 and 24.1 against 31.9 and 29.4 for the other bay counties.

The proportion of foreign born brides is notably high only for Central California, especially in San Francisco and its suburbs. The per cents foreign born among white brides in 1913 and 1912, respectively, were 22.8 and 22.9 for Central California as compared with only 17.3 and 16.9 for Southern California and 14.4 and 13.1 for Northern California. The per cent for the counties north of Tehachapi was 21.7 each year, being no less than 26.3 in 1913 and 26.6 in 1912 for the metropolitan area, but merely 16.6 and 16.0 for the rural counties. The per cents foreign born were as great as 31.6 and 32.2 for San Francisco as compared with 20.2 and 20.4 for the other counties on the bay. Similarly, the per cents were greater for Los Angeles (18.5 each year) than for the other counties south of Tehachapi (15.3 in 1913 and 13.9 in 1912).

Inspection of Table 15, *post*, shows that one half or more of the white brides in both 1913 and 1912 were native daughters, the per cent being far above 50.0 in most cases, in the following thirty counties: Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Shasta,

Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba. The per cent was also over 50.0 for Glenn and Sierra in 1913 alone, as well as for Alpine, Inyo, Madera, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Tehama in 1912 alone.

In contrast with the long list of counties, all north of Tehachapi, with half the brides born in California, the counties with at least this proportion of white brides born in other states include only Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego for both 1913 and 1912, as well as Inyo, Mono, and Tulare in 1913 and Del Norte (by chance) in 1912, these few counties being mainly in or near Southern California.

Moreover, at least one fourth (25.0 per cent) of the white brides were foreign born in both 1913 and 1912 only in Contra Costa and Kings besides San Francisco, with the highest per cents foreign born each year, though at least 25.0 per cent of the brides were born abroad also in Amador and Humboldt in 1912 alone.

Nativity of White Brides (by Status).—Table 8, below, shows for the several geographic divisions in 1911 and 1910, the nativity (as born in California, born in other states, or foreign born) of white brides classified by civil status or marital condition—as single, widowed, or divorced. For convenience in presentation, only the per cent distributions are given here, though the absolute numbers appear in Tables 13 and 14, *post*.

TABLE 8.—Per Cent Distribution, by Nativity, of White Brides Classified by Marital Condition, for Geographic Divisions: 1913 and 1912.

Geographic division	White brides								
	Per cent born in California among the—			Per cent born in other states among the—			Per cent foreign born among the—		
	Single	Wid-owed	Di-ivorced	Single	Wid-owed	Di-ivorced	Single	Wid-owed	Di-ivorced
1913									
THE STATE	38.6	20.8	30.2	41.3	53.2	56.3	20.1	26.0	13.5
<i>Northern California</i>	62.8	30.4	37.7	23.9	45.5	49.1	13.3	24.1	13.2
Coast counties	63.1	34.3	39.6	17.8	32.4	44.6	19.1	33.3	15.8
Interior counties	62.6	26.7	36.1	29.9	57.8	53.0	7.5	15.5	10.9
<i>Central California</i>	48.0	29.5	39.3	29.0	41.3	45.3	23.0	29.2	15.4
San Francisco	44.3	27.9	39.5	23.0	33.9	42.4	32.7	38.2	18.1
Other bay counties	51.7	31.3	36.3	29.1	38.1	45.1	19.2	30.6	18.6
Coast counties	54.7	27.5	41.9	27.3	45.6	44.7	18.0	26.9	13.4
Interior counties	46.2	30.0	41.3	36.2	50.0	48.8	17.6	20.0	9.9
<i>Southern California</i>	20.9	10.0	14.9	61.8	67.1	74.6	17.3	22.9	10.7
Los Angeles	18.5	7.5	14.5	63.0	68.0	74.3	18.5	24.5	11.2
Other counties	25.0	13.7	15.4	59.8	65.8	74.7	15.2	20.5	9.9
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	49.8	29.6	39.1	28.3	41.9	45.7	21.9	28.5	15.2
Coast counties	50.0	29.8	38.6	25.3	36.9	43.9	24.7	33.3	17.5
Interior counties	49.4	29.3	40.3	35.0	51.6	49.6	15.6	19.1	10.1
Metropolitan area	47.7	29.6	38.0	25.8	36.0	43.7	26.5	34.4	18.3
Rural counties	52.2	29.6	40.5	31.2	48.0	48.1	16.6	22.4	11.4
1912									
THE STATE	40.2	22.4	31.3	39.8	51.9	55.9	20.0	25.7	12.8
<i>Northern California</i>	61.2	33.5	44.6	25.7	47.4	47.7	13.1	19.1	7.7
Coast counties	59.9	31.8	46.5	20.7	47.7	43.0	19.4	20.5	10.5
Interior counties	62.6	35.6	43.1	30.8	47.1	51.4	6.6	17.3	5.5
<i>Central California</i>	49.7	32.3	41.5	27.2	37.8	43.9	23.1	29.9	14.6
San Francisco	45.2	32.0	39.5	21.4	31.3	42.3	33.4	36.7	18.2
Other bay counties	53.4	31.0	44.7	27.0	35.2	40.2	19.6	33.8	15.1
Coast counties	58.1	34.4	45.9	23.6	37.8	40.0	18.3	27.8	14.1
Interior counties	48.2	32.8	38.0	35.2	46.1	51.8	16.6	21.1	10.2
<i>Southern California</i>	21.8	9.6	13.5	61.3	68.4	75.6	16.9	22.0	10.9
Los Angeles	19.4	7.9	13.8	62.2	67.5	74.0	18.4	24.6	12.2
Other counties	26.2	12.5	13.0	59.8	69.9	77.9	14.0	17.6	9.1
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	51.1	32.4	41.8	27.0	38.9	44.3	21.9	28.7	13.9
Coast Counties	51.2	32.0	43.0	23.6	35.4	41.2	25.2	36.0	15.8
Interior counties	51.1	33.3	39.0	34.3	46.3	51.7	14.6	20.4	9.3
Metropolitan area	48.9	31.5	42.3	24.0	33.3	41.2	27.1	35.2	16.5
Rural counties	53.6	33.3	41.3	30.4	44.6	48.3	16.0	22.1	10.4

Analysis of the per cents for the State in Table 8, as well as for Table 7, preceding it, is facilitated by the annual averages for 1909 to 1913 presented in the following tabular statement:

Marital condition	Annual average per cent of white brides: 1909 to 1913			
	Total	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born
STATE TOTAL.....	100.0	38.4	42.1	19.5
Single.....	100.0	41.2	39.3	19.5
Widowed.....	100.0	22.4	52.1	25.5
Divorced.....	100.0	31.7	55.2	13.1

It appears from Table 8 that in 1913 and 1912, respectively, the per cents born in California among the single brides were 38.6 and 40.2 against the average of 41.2 shown in the tabular statement; among the divorced were 30.2 and 31.3 against the average of 31.7; and among the widowed were 20.8 and 22.4 against the average of 22.4. In all parts of the State both years the native daughters formed the bulk of the single brides and a large proportion of the divorced, but a small proportion of the widowed brides.

The per cents born in the Golden State among the single, widowed, and divorced brides were very much less for Southern California each year than for Northern or Central California. Generally speaking, the per cents born in California were also less for Los Angeles in all cases than for the other counties south of Tehachapi, the only exception being for divorced brides in 1912. With the same exception, the per cents born in this State were likewise less for the metropolitan area than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi. Except for divorced brides in 1913 and the widowed in 1912, each only slightly, the rule is also that within the metropolitan area the proportion of native daughters among each class of brides is less for the metropolis proper than for the surrounding suburbs.

In 1913 and 1912, respectively, the per cents born in other states than California among the divorced were 56.3 and 55.9 against the average for 1909 to 1913 of 55.2; among the widowed were 53.2 and 51.9 against the average of 52.1; and among the single were only 41.3 and 39.8 against the average of 39.3. Except for three minor geographic divisions in 1913 and one in 1912, a larger proportion each year of the divorcees than of the widows remarrying were born elsewhere in the United States than California. In Los Angeles the per cents born in other states were no less than 74.3 and 74.0 among the divorced brides in 1913 and 1912, and 68.0 and 67.5 among the widowed; for the other counties south of Tehachapi the per cents for divorcees were as great as 74.7 and 77.9, and for widows were 65.8 and 69.9.

The per cents born in other states among single, widowed, and divorced brides were much greater each year for Southern California than for Northern or Central California. North of Tehachapi the per cents born in other states were less among brides of each class in the

metropolitan area than in the rural counties, and were also less in San Francisco than in the other bay counties in all cases except the divorced for 1912 alone. The per cents born elsewhere in the United States were generally greater for Los Angeles, however, than for the rest of Southern California, especially in 1913.

The per cents foreign born in 1913 and 1912, respectively, among the widowed were 26.0 and 25.7 as compared with the average for the last five years of 25.5; among the single were 20.1 and 20.0 as compared with the average of 19.5; and among the divorced were only 13.5 and 12.8 as compared with the average of 13.1. Except for two minor geographic divisions in 1913 alone, the per cent of foreign born brides was highest in every instance each year among the widowed, next highest among the single, and lowest of all among the divorced.

The per cents foreign born were higher for San Francisco than for the other bay counties in all cases except the divorced for 1913 alone, and were likewise higher without exception for the metropolitan area than for the rural counties north of Tehachapi. The per cent foreign born was also higher among all classes of brides in Los Angeles than in the rest of Southern California.

Of all the single brides in 1913 and 1912, the per cents born in California were 38.6 and 40.2; the per cents born in other states were 41.3 and 39.8; and the per cents foreign born were 20.1 and 20.0. For 1909 to 1913, moreover, the annual average per cents were: California, 41.2; other states, 39.3; and foreign, 19.5. That is, California girls and other Americans each form about two fifths of the single brides in this State, while only about one fifth of the single brides here were born abroad.

Of the widows remarrying in 1913 and 1912, the per cents born elsewhere in the United States than California were 53.2 and 51.9; the per cents foreign born were 26.0 and 25.7; and the per cents born in California were 20.8 and 22.4. Moreover, the annual average per cents for the last five years were: Other states, 52.1; foreign countries, 25.5; and California, 22.4. As compared with the per cent distributions of all white brides taken together, the per cents for the widowed are very high for those born outside California, whether in other states or foreign countries, while the per cents are relatively very low for the widowed brides born in the Golden State.

Of all the divorcees remarrying in 1913 and 1912, the per cents born in other states were as great as 56.3 and 55.9; the per cents born in California were 30.2 and 31.3; and the per cents foreign born were only 13.5 and 12.8. Furthermore, the annual average per cents for 1909 to 1913 were: Other American, 55.2; Californian, 31.7; and foreign, only 13.1. In short, American women born in other states comprise the great bulk of the divorced brides in California, and while the native daughters form a considerable proportion of the divorcees remarrying, the foreign born constitute a very small proportion indeed.

Conclusion.—That the native daughters should constitute the bulk of the single brides necessarily follows from the fact that most of the marriageable young women in California were born and reared in the glorious climate of this Golden State. That the great bulk of the widowed brides were born outside California, and only a comparatively small proportion were born within the Golden State, would naturally be expected from the fact that very few women born in California are old enough to have been married and become widows, so that most of the widows remarrying here must necessarily have come from other states or foreign countries. The very great disparity between the proportions for the American born and the foreign born among divorced brides is evidently due to a difference in the attitude toward divorce and remarriage between the American and foreign elements of the white population.

Marital Condition of Parties, with Per Cents, for Counties: 1913.

Bride		Per cent of marriages				Per cent of grooms			Per cent of brides		
Wid- owed	Di- vorced	First of both parties	First of groom only	First of bride only	Second or over of both	Single	Wid- owed	Di- vorced	Single	Wid- owed	Di- vorced
3,181	3,239	71.7	11.5	7.9	8.9	83.2	8.7	8.1	79.6	10.1	10.3
269	275	72.2	10.7	8.9	8.2	82.8	8.6	8.6	81.1	9.3	9.6
8	6	68.8	15.6	9.4	6.2	84.4	9.4	6.2	78.1	12.5	9.4
20	26	72.3	10.9	7.9	8.4	83.7	6.3	10.0	80.7	8.4	10.9
4	5	69.0	24.1		6.9	93.1	3.5	3.4	69.0	13.8	17.2
1	2	82.4	5.9	8.8	2.9	88.2	5.9	5.9	91.2	2.9	5.9
20	26	72.3	10.9	7.9	8.4	83.7	6.3	10.0	80.7	8.4	10.9
1	2	83.3	12.5	4.2		95.8	4.2		87.5	4.2	8.3
4	2	74.4	7.7	10.2	7.7	82.0	10.3	7.7	84.6	10.3	5.1
94	70	75.7	8.9	7.1	8.3	84.6	9.1	6.3	82.8	9.9	7.3
6	3	81.3	7.8	4.7	6.2	89.1	3.1	7.8	85.9	9.4	4.7
17	13	81.9	5.3	7.5	5.3	87.2	7.5	5.3	89.3	6.1	4.6
13	18	75.1	8.8	9.8	6.3	83.9	9.8	6.3	84.9	6.3	8.8
6	3	78.0	10.0	4.0	8.0	88.0	8.0	4.0	82.0	12.0	6.0
47	45	69.0	13.3	9.2	8.5	82.3	7.5	10.2	78.3	11.1	10.6
15	11	80.3	6.4	5.9	7.4	86.7	5.9	7.4	86.2	8.0	5.8
4	2	80.0	11.4	2.9	5.7	91.4	5.7	2.9	82.9	11.4	5.7
3	5	77.8	11.1		11.1	88.9		11.1	77.8	8.3	13.9
870	711	70.7	10.9	8.4	10.0	81.6	10.1	8.3	79.1	11.5	9.4
7	13	71.9	11.3	5.6	11.2	83.1	7.9	9.0	77.5	7.9	14.6
117	181	63.3	16.5	9.4	10.8	79.8	8.2	12.0	72.6	10.8	16.6
		100.0				100.0			100.0		
22	18	70.0	14.4	7.8	7.8	84.5	8.3	7.2	77.8	12.2	10.0
14	11	78.2	10.9	4.8	6.1	89.1	4.8	6.1	83.0	9.5	7.5
8	3	73.6	11.3	5.7	9.4	84.9	9.4	5.7	79.2	15.1	5.7
1		50.0	50.0			100.0			50.0	50.0	
13	19	70.8	11.9	10.1	7.2	82.7	7.2	10.1	81.0	7.7	11.3
19	17	72.0	9.5	9.0	9.5	81.5	6.3	12.2	80.9	10.1	9.0
5	4	85.5	7.9	2.6	4.0	93.4	6.6		88.1	6.6	5.3
181	181	62.9	14.1	10.4	12.6	77.0	9.9	13.1	73.4	13.3	13.3
5	8	80.9	6.7	4.5	7.9	87.6	7.9	4.5	85.4	5.6	9.0
3	6	65.4	26.9		7.7	92.3	3.9	3.8	65.4	11.5	23.1
56	42	67.2	10.4	9.2	13.2	77.6	13.0	9.4	76.4	13.5	10.1
123	186	67.5	16.7	5.4	10.4	84.2	8.5	7.3	72.9	10.8	16.3
5	3	80.0	10.0	4.0	6.0	90.0	4.0	6.0	84.0	10.0	6.0
87	51	72.4	10.9	7.3	9.4	83.2	9.6	7.2	79.7	12.8	7.5
192	152	66.4	12.3	9.2	12.1	78.7	12.4	8.9	75.6	13.6	10.8
450	571	76.1	10.7	6.7	6.5	86.8	6.7	6.5	82.8	7.6	9.6
71	86	70.5	14.5	6.8	8.2	85.0	6.8	8.2	77.3	10.3	12.4
17	16	77.4	9.7	4.8	8.1	87.1	7.5	5.4	82.3	9.1	8.6
31	67	65.9	16.3	8.4	9.4	82.2	6.3	11.5	74.3	8.1	17.6
31	32	72.3	9.9	7.6	10.2	82.2	11.1	6.7	79.9	9.9	10.2
88	108	71.4	10.6	9.5	8.5	82.0	10.0	8.0	80.9	8.6	10.5
27	34	68.8	14.6	7.1	9.5	83.4	7.1	9.5	75.9	10.7	13.4
18	18	66.0	14.9	8.5	10.6	80.9	9.2	9.9	74.4	12.8	12.8
1	2	63.6	27.3	9.1		90.9	9.1		72.7	9.1	18.2
14	29	66.5	15.2	7.3	11.0	81.7	7.3	11.0	73.8	8.5	17.7
13	12	76.4	7.5	9.2	6.9	83.9	7.5	8.6	85.6	7.5	6.9
46	50	70.3	13.5	6.1	10.1	83.8	7.9	8.3	76.5	11.3	12.2
14	20	81.7	7.0	3.5	7.8	88.7	6.1	5.2	85.2	6.1	8.7
4	4	69.5	13.9	8.3	8.3	83.3	16.7		77.8	11.1	11.1
18	9	70.6	11.9	4.6	12.9	82.6	11.9	5.5	75.2	16.5	8.3
3		71.4	7.2	7.1	14.3	78.6	21.4		78.6	21.4	
25	28	76.8	7.1	7.6	8.5	83.8	11.5	4.7	84.4	7.4	8.2
5		86.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	90.0	2.0	8.0	90.0	10.0	
16	12	79.1	7.7	5.5	7.7	86.8	7.1	6.1	84.6	8.8	6.6
16	17	67.2	20.8	6.4	5.6	88.0	6.4	5.6	73.6	12.8	13.6
13	7	68.1	13.8	10.6	7.5	81.9	6.4	11.7	78.7	13.8	7.5

TABLE 10.—Marriages Classified by Number in Order and

County	Total marriages	Number of marriage				Groom			Single
		First of both parties	First of groom only	First of bride only	Second or over of both	Single	Wid-owed	Di-vorced	
CALIFORNIA	31,276	22,811	3,422	2,387	2,656	26,233	2,602	2,441	25,195
Alameda	2,821	2,074	304	234	209	2,378	217	226	2,308
Alpine	2	1	1			2			1
Amador	62	44	10	7	1	54	3	5	51
Butte	252	177	29	17	29	203	26	20	194
Calaveras	35	29	2	2	2	31	3	1	31
Colusa	32	25	2	2	3	27	2	3	27
Contra Costa	210	161	21	13	15	182	16	12	174
Del Norte	21	14	5		2	19	1	1	14
El Dorado	44	32	5	2	5	37	4	3	34
Fresno	973	763	79	67	64	842	69	62	830
Glenn	63	52	7	5	2	59	3	4	57
Humboldt	329	279	16	14	20	295	14	20	293
Imperial	154	116	19	12	7	135	11	8	128
Inyo	26	12	5	5	4	17	6	3	17
Kern	464	344	56	37	27	400	31	33	381
Kings	239	188	22	12	17	210	13	16	200
Lake	37	26	2	3	6	28	4	5	29
Lassen	37	26	3	5	3	29	5	3	31
Los Angeles	7,490	5,352	794	602	742	6,146	765	579	5,954
Madera	93	66	11	10	6	77	7	9	76
Marin	1,294	818	224	116	136	1,042	107	145	934
Mariposa	8	7	1			8			7
Mendocino	193	149	15	13	16	164	19	10	162
Merced	138	101	18	7	12	119	16	3	108
Modoc	58	46	2	6	4	48	6	4	52
Mono	6	5	1			6			5
Monterey	202	149	22	12	19	171	17	14	161
Napa	159	115	19	10	15	134	13	12	125
Nevada	91	64	14	5	8	78	8	5	69
Orange	1,290	817	190	106	177	1,007	136	147	923
Placer	111	84	8	11	8	92	11	8	95
Plumas	25	20	3	1	1	23	1	1	21
Riverside	448	320	45	35	48	335	42	41	355
Sacramento	1,142	765	162	107	108	927	98	117	872
San Benito	76	62	6	1	7	68	5	3	63
San Bernardino	650	445	83	58	64	528	79	43	503
San Diego	1,134	775	121	117	121	896	124	114	892
San Francisco	6,102	4,810	572	388	332	5,382	357	363	5,198
San Joaquin	620	443	76	40	61	519	47	54	483
San Luis Obispo	185	137	16	15	17	153	16	16	152
San Mateo	385	252	61	30	42	313	30	42	282
Santa Barbara	297	204	35	29	29	239	30	28	233
Santa Clara	1,604	714	108	79	103	822	74	108	732
Santa Cruz	270	195	31	19	25	226	24	20	214
Shasta	121	95	9	9	8	104	7	10	104
Sierra	11	10			1	10		1	10
Siskiyou	143	110	19	10	4	129	6	8	120
Solano	164	123	24	7	10	147	8	9	130
Sonoma	427	318	44	30	35	362	35	30	348
Stanislaus	239	185	27	13	14	212	14	13	198
Sutter	28	25		1	2	25	2	1	26
Tehama	106	88	6	4	8	94	8	4	92
Trinity	10	8	2			10			8
Tulare	324	252	23	29	20	275	27	22	281
Tuolumne	50	36	6	4	4	42	3	5	40
Ventura	214	162	23	15	14	185	14	15	177
Yolo	93	72	7	6	8	79	10	4	78
Yuba	71	49	6	5	11	55	8	8	54

Marital Condition of Parties, with Per Cents, for Counties: 1912.

Bride		Per cent of marriages				Per cent of grooms			Per cent of brides		
Wid- owed	Di- vorced	First of both parties	First of groom only	First of bride only	Second or over of both	Single	Wid- owed	Di- vorced	Single	Wid- owed	Di- vorced
3,014	3,064	72.9	11.0	7.6	8.5	83.9	8.3	7.8	80.6	9.6	9.8
247	266	73.5	10.8	8.3	7.4	84.3	7.7	8.0	81.8	8.8	9.4
9	1	50.0	50.0			100.0			50.0		50.0
26	2	71.0	16.1	11.3	1.6	87.1	4.8	8.1	82.3	14.5	3.2
2	32	70.2	11.5	6.8	11.5	81.8	10.3	7.9	77.0	10.3	12.7
1	2	82.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	88.6	8.6	2.8	88.6	5.7	5.7
12	4	78.1	6.3	6.2	9.4	84.4	6.2	9.4	84.4	3.1	12.5
5	24	76.7	10.0	6.2	7.1	86.7	7.6	5.7	82.9	5.7	11.4
7	2	66.7	23.8		9.5	90.5	4.8	4.7	66.7	23.8	9.5
77	3	72.7	11.4	4.5	11.4	84.1	9.1	6.8	77.3	15.9	6.8
5	66	78.4	8.1	6.9	6.6	86.5	7.1	6.4	85.3	7.9	6.8
18	4	78.8	10.6	7.6	3.0	89.4	4.5	6.1	83.4	7.6	6.0
14	18	84.8	4.9	4.2	6.1	89.7	4.2	6.1	89.0	5.5	5.5
3	12	75.3	12.3	7.8	4.6	87.7	7.1	5.2	83.1	9.1	7.8
37	6	46.2	19.2	19.2	15.4	65.4	23.1	11.5	65.4	11.5	23.1
14	46	74.1	12.1	8.0	5.8	86.2	6.7	7.1	82.1	8.0	9.9
3	25	78.7	9.2	5.0	7.1	87.9	5.4	6.7	83.7	5.8	10.5
2	5	70.3	5.4	8.1	16.2	75.7	10.8	13.5	78.4	8.1	13.5
855	4	70.3	8.1	13.5	8.1	78.4	13.5	8.1	83.8	5.4	10.8
5	681	71.5	10.6	8.0	9.9	82.1	10.2	7.7	79.5	11.4	9.1
144	12	71.0	11.8	10.8	6.4	82.8	7.5	9.7	81.7	5.4	12.9
20	1	87.5	12.5		10.5	80.5	8.3	11.2	72.2	11.1	16.7
16	11	77.2	7.8	6.7	8.3	85.0	9.8	5.2	83.9	10.4	5.7
2	14	73.2	13.0	5.1	8.7	86.2	11.6	2.2	78.3	11.6	10.1
26	4	79.3	3.5	10.3	6.9	82.8	10.3	6.9	89.7	3.4	6.9
22	1	83.3	16.7			100.0			83.3		16.7
11	15	73.8	10.9	5.9	9.4	84.7	8.4	6.9	79.7	12.9	7.4
174	12	72.3	12.0	6.3	9.4	84.3	8.2	7.5	78.6	13.8	7.6
8	11	70.3	15.4	5.5	8.8	85.7	8.8	5.5	75.8	12.1	12.1
3	193	63.4	14.7	8.2	13.7	78.1	10.5	11.4	71.5	13.5	15.0
47	8	75.7	7.2	9.9	7.2	82.9	9.9	7.2	85.6	7.2	7.2
126	1	80.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	92.0	4.0	4.0	84.0	12.0	4.0
9	46	71.4	10.1	7.8	10.7	81.5	9.4	9.1	79.2	10.5	10.3
87	144	67.0	14.2	9.4	9.4	81.2	8.6	10.2	76.4	11.0	12.6
121	4	81.6	7.9	1.3	9.2	89.5	6.6	3.9	82.9	11.8	5.3
402	60	68.5	12.8	8.9	9.8	81.2	12.2	6.6	77.4	13.4	9.2
63	121	68.3	10.7	10.3	10.7	79.0	10.9	10.1	73.6	10.7	10.7
16	502	78.8	9.4	6.4	5.4	88.2	5.9	5.9	85.2	6.6	8.2
35	74	71.5	12.3	6.4	9.8	83.7	7.6	8.7	77.9	10.2	11.9
34	17	74.1	8.6	8.1	9.2	82.7	8.7	8.6	82.2	8.6	9.2
103	68	65.5	15.8	7.8	10.9	81.3	7.8	10.9	73.2	9.1	17.7
29	30	68.7	11.8	9.8	9.7	80.5	10.1	9.4	78.5	11.4	10.1
7	108	71.1	10.7	7.9	10.3	81.9	7.4	10.7	79.0	10.3	10.7
27	27	72.2	11.5	7.0	9.3	83.7	8.9	7.4	79.3	10.7	10.0
8	10	78.5	7.5	7.4	6.6	85.9	5.8	8.3	85.9	5.8	8.3
17	1	90.9			9.1	90.9		9.1	90.9		9.1
41	15	76.9	13.3	7.0	2.8	90.2	4.2	5.6	83.9	5.6	10.5
25	17	75.0	14.6	4.3	6.1	89.6	4.9	5.5	79.3	10.4	10.3
2	41	74.5	10.3	7.0	8.2	84.8	8.2	7.0	81.5	9.6	8.9
5	25	77.4	11.3	5.4	5.9	83.7	5.9	5.4	82.8	10.5	6.7
1	2	89.3		3.6	7.1	89.3	7.1	3.6	92.9	7.1	
27	9	83.0	5.7	3.8	7.5	88.7	7.5	3.8	86.8	4.7	8.5
3	1	80.0	20.0			100.0			80.0	10.0	10.0
20	16	77.8	7.1	8.9	6.2	84.9	8.3	6.8	86.7	8.3	5.0
10	7	72.0	12.0	8.0	8.0	84.0	6.0	10.0	80.0	6.0	14.0
8	17	75.7	10.8	7.0	6.5	86.5	6.5	7.0	82.7	9.3	8.0
	5	77.4	7.5	6.5	8.6	84.9	10.8	4.3	83.9	10.7	5.4
	9	69.0	8.5	7.0	15.5	77.5	11.3	11.2	76.0	11.3	12.7

TABLE 11.—Brides Classified by Race, Nativity, and Marital Condition, with Per Cent Distribution by Marital Condition, for Geographic Divisions: 1913.

Geographic division and race or nativity of bride	Brides				Per cent		
	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Widowed	Divorced
THE STATE	31,383	24,903	3,181	3,239	79.6	10.1	10.3
White	30,089	23,853	3,070	3,163	79.3	10.2	10.5
Born in California.....	10,804	9,209	638	957	85.2	5.9	8.9
Born in other states.....	13,271	9,856	1,634	1,781	74.3	12.3	13.4
Foreign born	6,014	4,788	798	428	79.6	13.3	7.1
Non-caucasian	1,294	1,110	111	73	85.8	8.6	5.6
Northern California	2,287	1,831	231	225	80.1	10.1	9.8
White	2,244	1,800	224	220	80.2	10.0	9.8
Born in California.....	1,282	1,131	68	83	88.2	5.3	6.5
Born in other states.....	639	429	102	108	67.1	16.0	16.9
Foreign born	323	240	54	29	74.3	16.7	9.0
Non-caucasian	43	31	7	5	72.1	16.3	11.6
Coast counties	1,131	917	112	102	81.1	9.9	9.0
White	1,113	904	108	101	81.2	9.7	9.1
Born in California.....	647	570	37	40	88.1	5.7	6.2
Born in other states.....	241	161	35	45	66.8	14.5	18.7
Foreign born	225	173	36	16	76.9	16.0	7.1
Non-caucasian	18	13	4	1	72.2	22.2	5.6
Interior counties	1,156	914	119	123	79.1	10.3	10.6
White	1,131	896	116	119	79.2	10.3	10.5
Born in California.....	635	561	31	43	88.3	4.9	6.8
Born in other states.....	308	268	67	63	67.4	16.8	15.8
Foreign born	98	67	18	13	68.4	18.4	13.2
Non-caucasian	25	18	3	4	72.0	12.0	16.0
Central California	16,947	13,628	1,504	1,815	80.4	8.9	10.7
White	16,049	12,801	1,465	1,783	79.8	9.1	11.1
Born in California.....	7,278	6,145	432	701	84.4	6.0	9.6
Born in other states.....	5,118	3,706	605	807	72.4	11.8	15.8
Foreign born	3,653	2,950	428	275	80.8	11.7	7.5
Non-caucasian	898	827	39	32	92.1	4.3	3.6
San Francisco	5,940	4,919	450	571	82.8	7.6	9.6
White	5,215	4,217	434	534	80.9	8.3	10.8
Born in California.....	2,214	1,870	121	223	84.4	5.5	10.1
Born in other states.....	1,355	939	147	239	71.5	10.9	17.6
Foreign born	1,646	1,378	166	102	83.7	10.1	6.2
Non-caucasian	725	702	16	7	96.8	2.2	1.0
Other bay counties.....	4,583	3,597	437	549	78.5	9.5	12.0
White	4,490	3,528	428	534	78.6	9.5	11.9
Born in California.....	2,152	1,824	134	194	84.8	6.2	9.0
Born in other states.....	1,431	1,027	163	241	71.8	11.4	16.8
Foreign born	907	677	131	99	74.6	14.5	10.9
Non-caucasian	93	69	9	15	74.2	9.7	16.1
Coast counties	1,681	1,351	150	180	80.4	8.9	10.7
White	1,666	1,338	149	179	80.3	8.9	10.8
Born in California.....	848	732	41	75	86.3	4.8	8.9
Born in other states.....	513	365	68	80	71.1	13.3	15.6
Foreign born	305	241	40	24	79.0	13.1	7.9
Non-caucasian	15	13	1	1	86.7	6.7	6.6
Interior counties	4,743	3,761	467	515	79.3	9.8	10.9
White	4,678	3,718	454	503	79.5	9.7	10.8
Born in California.....	2,064	1,719	136	209	83.3	6.6	10.1
Born in other states.....	1,819	1,345	227	247	73.9	12.5	13.6
Foreign born	795	654	91	50	82.3	11.4	6.3
Non-caucasian	65	43	13	9	66.2	20.0	13.8

TABLE 11—Continued.

Geographic division and race or nativity of bride	Brides				Per cent		
	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Widowed	Divorced
<i>Southern California</i> -----	12,149	9,504	1,446	1,199	78.2	11.9	9.9
White -----	11,796	9,252	1,381	1,163	78.4	11.7	9.9
Born in California-----	2,244	1,933	138	173	83.1	6.2	7.7
Born in other states-----	7,514	5,721	927	863	76.2	12.3	11.5
Foreign born -----	2,058	1,598	316	124	78.4	15.5	6.1
Non-caucasian -----	353	252	65	36	71.4	18.4	10.2
Los Angeles -----	7,584	6,003	870	711	79.1	11.5	9.4
White -----	7,352	5,837	826	689	79.4	11.2	9.4
Born in California-----	1,240	1,078	62	100	89.9	5.0	8.1
Born in other states-----	4,753	3,679	562	512	77.4	11.8	10.8
Foreign born -----	1,359	1,080	202	77	79.5	14.8	5.7
Non-caucasian -----	232	166	44	22	71.5	19.0	9.5
Other counties -----	4,565	3,501	576	488	76.7	12.6	10.7
White -----	4,444	3,415	555	474	76.8	12.5	10.7
Born in California-----	1,004	855	76	73	85.1	7.6	7.3
Born in other states-----	2,761	2,042	365	354	74.0	13.2	12.8
Foreign born -----	679	518	114	47	76.3	16.8	6.9
Non-caucasian -----	121	83	21	14	71.1	17.3	11.6
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	19,234	15,459	1,735	2,040	80.4	9.0	10.4
White -----	18,293	14,601	1,689	2,003	79.8	9.2	11.0
Born in California-----	8,560	7,276	500	784	85.0	5.8	9.2
Born in other states-----	5,756	4,135	707	915	71.8	12.3	15.9
Foreign born -----	3,976	3,190	482	304	80.2	12.1	7.7
Non-caucasian -----	941	858	46	37	91.2	4.9	3.9
Coast counties -----	13,335	10,784	1,149	1,402	80.9	8.6	10.5
White -----	12,484	9,987	1,119	1,378	80.0	9.0	11.0
Born in California-----	5,861	4,993	333	532	85.2	5.7	9.1
Born in other states-----	3,540	2,522	413	605	71.2	11.7	17.1
Foreign born -----	3,083	2,469	373	241	80.1	12.1	7.8
Non-caucasian -----	851	797	30	24	93.7	3.5	2.8
Interior counties -----	5,899	4,675	586	638	79.3	9.9	10.8
White -----	5,809	4,614	570	625	79.4	9.8	10.8
Born in California-----	2,699	2,280	167	252	84.5	6.2	9.3
Born in other states-----	2,217	1,613	294	310	72.7	13.3	14.0
Foreign born -----	893	721	109	63	80.7	12.2	7.1
Non-caucasian -----	90	61	16	13	67.8	17.8	14.4
Metropolitan area -----	10,523	8,516	887	1,120	80.9	8.4	10.7
White -----	9,705	7,745	892	1,098	79.8	8.9	11.3
Born in California-----	4,366	3,694	255	417	84.6	5.8	9.6
Born in other states-----	2,786	1,996	310	480	71.7	11.1	17.2
Foreign born -----	2,553	2,055	297	201	80.5	11.6	7.9
Non-caucasian -----	818	771	25	22	94.2	3.1	2.7
Rural counties -----	8,711	6,943	848	920	79.7	9.7	10.6
White -----	8,588	6,856	827	905	79.8	9.6	10.6
Born in California-----	4,194	3,582	245	367	85.4	5.8	8.8
Born in other states-----	2,971	2,139	397	485	72.0	13.4	14.6
Foreign born -----	1,423	1,135	185	163	79.8	13.0	7.2
Non-caucasian -----	133	87	21	15	70.7	17.1	12.2

TABLE 12.—Brides Classified by Race, Nativity, and Marital Condition, with Per Cent Distribution by Marital Condition, for Geographic Divisions: 1912.

Geographic division and race or nativity of bride	Brides				Per cent		
	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Widowed	Divorced
THE STATE -----	31,276	25,198	3,014	3,064	80.6	9.6	9.8
White -----	29,832	23,931	2,916	2,985	80.2	9.8	10.0
Born in California -----	11,203	9,617	652	934	85.9	5.8	8.3
Born in other states -----	12,713	9,529	1,514	1,670	75.0	11.9	13.1
Foreign born -----	5,916	4,785	750	381	80.9	12.7	6.4
Non-caucasian -----	1,444	1,267	98	79	87.7	6.8	5.5
Northern California -----	2,328	1,931	198	199	83.0	8.5	8.5
White -----	2,277	1,888	194	195	82.9	8.5	8.6
Born in California -----	1,308	1,156	65	87	88.4	5.0	6.6
Born in other states -----	670	485	92	93	72.4	13.7	13.9
Foreign born -----	299	247	37	15	82.6	12.4	5.0
Non-caucasian -----	51	43	4	4	84.3	7.9	7.8
Coast counties -----	1,176	979	110	87	83.2	9.4	7.4
White -----	1,153	960	107	86	83.3	9.3	7.4
Born in California -----	649	575	34	40	88.6	5.2	6.2
Born in other states -----	287	199	51	37	69.3	17.8	12.9
Foreign born -----	217	186	22	9	85.7	10.1	4.2
Non-caucasian -----	23	19	3	1	82.6	18.0	4.4
Interior counties -----	1,152	952	88	112	82.7	7.6	9.7
White -----	1,124	928	87	109	82.6	7.7	9.7
Born in California -----	659	581	31	47	88.2	4.7	7.1
Born in other states -----	383	286	41	56	74.7	10.7	14.6
Foreign born -----	82	61	15	6	74.4	18.3	7.3
Non-caucasian -----	28	24	1	3	85.7	3.6	10.7
Central California -----	17,271	14,102	1,464	1,705	81.6	8.5	9.9
White -----	16,215	13,098	1,435	1,682	80.8	8.8	10.4
Born in California -----	7,669	6,508	463	698	84.9	6.0	9.1
Born in other states -----	4,840	3,559	542	789	73.5	11.2	15.3
Foreign born -----	3,706	3,081	430	245	81.8	11.6	6.6
Non-caucasian -----	1,056	1,004	29	23	95.1	2.7	2.2
San Francisco -----	6,102	5,198	402	502	85.2	6.6	8.2
White -----	5,195	4,309	390	496	82.9	7.5	9.6
Born in California -----	2,268	1,947	125	196	85.9	5.5	8.6
Born in other states -----	1,254	922	122	210	73.5	9.7	16.8
Foreign born -----	1,673	1,440	143	90	86.1	8.5	5.4
Non-caucasian -----	907	889	12	6	98.0	1.3	0.7
Other bay counties -----	4,710	3,698	438	574	78.5	9.3	12.2
White -----	4,633	3,640	429	564	78.6	9.2	12.2
Born in California -----	2,327	1,942	133	252	83.5	5.7	10.8
Born in other states -----	1,362	984	151	227	72.2	11.1	16.7
Foreign born -----	944	714	145	85	75.6	15.4	9.0
Non-caucasian -----	77	58	9	10	75.3	11.7	13.0
Coast counties -----	1,737	1,383	183	171	79.6	10.5	9.9
White -----	1,721	1,371	180	170	79.7	10.4	9.9
Born in California -----	937	797	62	78	85.1	6.6	8.3
Born in other states -----	460	324	68	68	70.4	14.8	14.8
Foreign born -----	324	250	50	24	77.2	15.4	7.4
Non-caucasian -----	16	12	3	1	75.0	18.8	6.2
Interior counties -----	4,722	3,823	441	458	81.0	9.3	9.7
White -----	4,666	3,778	436	452	81.0	9.3	9.7
Born in California -----	2,137	1,822	143	172	85.3	6.7	8.0
Born in other states -----	1,764	1,329	201	234	75.3	11.4	13.3
Foreign born -----	765	627	92	46	82.0	12.0	6.0
Non-caucasian -----	56	45	5	6	80.4	8.9	10.7

TABLE 12—Continued.

Geographic division and race or nativity of bride	Brides				Per cent		
	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Widowed	Divorced
<i>Southern California</i> -----	11,677	9,165	1,352	1,160	78.5	11.6	9.9
White -----	11,340	8,945	1,287	1,108	78.9	11.3	9.8
Born in California.....	2,226	1,953	124	149	87.7	5.6	6.7
Born in other states.....	7,203	5,485	880	898	76.2	12.2	11.6
Foreign born -----	1,911	1,507	283	121	78.9	14.8	6.3
Non-caucasian -----	337	220	65	52	65.3	19.3	15.4
Los Angeles -----	7,490	5,954	855	681	79.5	11.4	9.1
White -----	7,249	5,797	805	647	80.0	11.1	8.9
Born in California.....	1,281	1,128	64	89	88.1	5.0	6.9
Born in other states.....	4,626	3,604	543	479	77.9	11.7	10.4
Foreign born -----	1,342	1,035	198	79	79.4	14.7	5.9
Non-caucasian -----	241	157	50	34	65.1	20.8	14.1
Other counties -----	4,187	3,211	497	479	76.7	11.9	11.4
White -----	4,091	3,148	482	461	76.9	11.8	11.3
Born in California.....	945	825	60	60	87.3	6.4	6.3
Born in other states.....	2,577	1,881	337	359	73.0	13.1	13.9
Foreign born -----	599	442	85	42	77.7	14.9	7.4
Non-caucasian -----	93	63	15	18	65.6	15.6	18.8
<i>Northern and Central California</i> -----	19,599	16,033	1,662	1,904	81.8	8.5	9.7
White -----	18,492	14,986	1,629	1,877	81.0	8.8	10.2
Born in California.....	8,977	7,664	528	785	85.4	5.9	8.7
Born in other states.....	5,510	4,044	634	832	73.4	11.5	15.1
Foreign born -----	4,005	3,278	467	269	81.8	11.7	6.5
Non-caucasian -----	1,107	1,047	33	27	94.6	3.0	2.4
Coast counties -----	13,725	11,258	1,133	1,334	82.0	8.3	9.7
White -----	12,702	10,280	1,106	1,316	80.9	8.7	10.4
Born in California.....	6,181	5,261	354	566	85.1	5.7	9.2
Born in other states.....	3,363	2,429	392	542	72.2	11.7	16.1
Foreign born -----	3,158	2,590	360	208	82.0	11.4	6.6
Non-caucasian -----	1,023	978	27	18	95.6	2.6	1.8
Interior counties -----	5,874	4,775	529	570	81.3	9.0	9.7
White -----	5,790	4,706	523	561	81.3	9.0	9.7
Born in California.....	2,793	2,403	174	219	86.0	6.2	7.8
Born in other states.....	2,147	1,615	242	260	75.2	11.3	13.5
Foreign born -----	847	688	107	52	81.2	12.6	6.2
Non-caucasian -----	84	69	6	9	82.2	7.1	10.7
Metropolitan area -----	10,812	8,893	840	1,076	82.3	7.8	9.9
White -----	9,828	7,949	819	1,030	80.9	8.3	10.8
Born in California.....	4,595	3,889	258	448	84.6	5.6	9.8
Born in other states.....	2,616	1,906	273	437	72.9	10.4	16.7
Foreign born -----	2,617	2,154	288	175	82.3	11.0	6.7
Non-caucasian -----	984	947	21	16	96.3	2.1	1.6
Rural counties -----	8,787	7,137	822	828	81.2	9.4	9.4
White -----	8,664	7,037	810	817	81.2	9.4	9.4
Born in California.....	4,382	3,775	270	337	83.1	6.2	7.7
Born in other states.....	2,894	2,188	361	395	73.9	12.5	13.6
Foreign born -----	1,388	1,124	179	85	81.0	12.9	6.1
Non-caucasian -----	123	109	12	11	81.3	9.8	8.9

TABLE 13.—White Brides Classified by Marital Condition and Nativity, with Per Cent Distribution by Nativity, for Geographic Divisions: 1913.

Geographic division and marital condition of bride	White brides				Per cent		
	Total	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born
THE STATE	30,089	10,804	13,271	6,014	35.9	44.1	20.0
Single	23,853	9,200	9,856	4,788	38.6	41.3	20.1
Widowed	3,070	638	1,634	798	20.8	53.2	25.0
Divorced	3,166	957	1,781	428	30.2	56.3	13.5
Northern California	2,244	1,282	639	323	57.1	28.5	14.4
Single	1,800	1,131	429	240	62.8	23.9	13.3
Widowed	224	68	102	54	30.4	45.5	24.1
Divorced	220	83	108	29	37.7	49.1	13.2
Coast counties	1,113	647	241	225	58.1	21.7	20.2
Single	904	570	161	173	63.1	17.8	19.1
Widowed	108	37	35	36	34.3	32.4	33.3
Divorced	101	40	45	16	39.6	44.6	15.8
Interior counties	1,131	635	398	98	56.1	35.2	8.7
Single	896	561	268	67	62.6	29.9	7.5
Widowed	116	31	67	18	26.7	57.8	15.5
Divorced	119	43	63	13	36.1	53.0	10.9
Central California	16,049	7,278	5,118	3,653	45.3	31.9	22.8
Single	12,801	6,145	3,706	2,950	48.0	29.0	23.0
Widowed	1,465	432	605	428	29.5	41.3	29.2
Divorced	1,783	701	807	275	39.3	45.3	15.4
San Francisco	5,215	2,214	1,355	1,646	42.4	26.0	31.6
Single	4,217	1,870	969	1,378	44.3	23.0	32.7
Widowed	434	121	147	166	27.9	33.9	38.2
Divorced	564	223	239	102	39.5	42.4	18.1
Other bay counties.....	4,490	2,152	1,431	907	47.9	31.9	20.2
Single	3,528	1,824	1,027	677	51.7	29.1	19.2
Widowed	428	134	163	131	31.3	38.1	30.6
Divorced	534	194	241	99	36.3	45.1	18.6
Coast counties	1,666	848	513	305	50.9	30.8	18.3
Single	1,338	732	365	241	54.7	27.3	18.0
Widowed	149	41	68	40	27.5	45.6	26.9
Divorced	179	75	80	24	41.9	44.7	13.4
Interior counties	4,678	2,064	1,819	795	44.1	38.9	17.0
Single	3,718	1,719	1,345	654	46.2	36.2	17.6
Widowed	454	136	227	91	30.0	50.0	20.0
Divorced	506	209	247	50	41.3	48.8	9.9
Southern California	11,796	2,244	7,514	2,038	19.0	63.7	17.3
Single	9,252	1,933	5,721	1,598	20.9	61.8	17.3
Widowed	1,381	138	927	316	10.0	67.1	22.9
Divorced	1,163	173	866	124	14.9	74.6	10.7
Los Angeles	7,352	1,240	4,753	1,359	16.9	64.6	18.5
Single	5,837	1,078	3,679	1,080	18.5	63.0	18.5
Widowed	826	62	562	202	7.5	68.0	24.5
Divorced	689	100	512	77	14.5	74.3	11.2
Other counties	4,444	1,004	2,761	679	22.6	62.1	15.3
Single	3,415	855	2,042	518	25.0	59.8	15.2
Widowed	555	76	365	114	13.7	65.8	20.5
Divorced	474	73	354	47	15.4	74.7	9.9
Northern and Central California	18,293	8,560	5,756	3,976	46.8	31.5	21.7
Single	14,601	7,276	4,135	3,190	49.8	28.3	21.9
Widowed	1,689	500	707	482	29.6	41.9	28.5
Divorced	2,003	784	915	304	39.1	45.7	15.2
Coast counties	12,484	5,861	3,540	3,083	46.9	28.4	24.7
Single	9,987	4,936	2,522	2,499	50.0	25.3	24.7
Widowed	1,119	323	413	373	29.8	35.9	33.3
Divorced	1,378	532	605	241	38.6	43.9	17.5
Interior counties	5,809	2,699	2,217	893	46.4	38.2	15.4
Single	4,614	2,280	1,613	721	49.4	35.0	15.6
Widowed	570	167	294	109	29.3	51.6	19.1
Divorced	625	252	310	63	40.3	49.6	10.1
Metropolitan area.....	9,705	4,366	2,786	2,533	45.0	28.7	26.3
Single	7,745	3,694	1,996	2,055	47.7	25.8	26.5
Widowed	862	255	310	297	29.6	36.0	34.4
Divorced	1,098	417	480	201	38.0	43.7	18.3
Rural counties	8,588	4,194	2,971	1,423	48.8	34.6	16.6
Single	6,856	3,582	2,139	1,135	52.2	31.2	16.6
Widowed	827	245	397	185	29.6	48.0	22.4
Divorced	905	397	435	103	40.5	48.1	11.4

TABLE 14.—White Brides Classified by Marital Condition and Nativity, with Per Cent Distribution by Nativity, for Geographic Divisions: 1912.

Geographic division and marital condition of bride	White brides				Per cent		
	Total	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born
THE STATE	29,832	11,203	12,713	5,916	37.6	42.6	19.8
Single	23,981	9,617	9,529	4,755	40.2	39.8	20.0
Widowed	2,916	652	1,514	750	22.4	51.9	25.7
Divorced	2,985	934	1,670	381	31.3	55.9	12.8
Northern California	2,277	1,308	670	299	57.5	29.4	13.1
Single	1,888	1,156	485	247	61.2	25.7	13.1
Widowed	194	65	92	37	33.5	47.4	19.1
Divorced	195	87	93	15	44.6	47.7	7.7
Coast counties	1,153	649	287	217	56.3	24.9	18.8
Single	930	575	199	186	59.9	20.7	19.4
Widowed	107	34	51	22	31.8	47.7	20.5
Divorced	86	40	37	9	46.5	43.0	10.5
Interior counties	1,124	659	383	82	58.6	34.1	7.3
Single	928	581	286	61	62.6	30.8	6.6
Widowed	87	31	41	15	35.6	47.1	17.3
Divorced	109	47	56	6	43.1	51.4	5.5
Central California	16,215	7,669	4,840	3,706	47.3	29.8	22.9
Single	13,098	6,508	3,559	3,031	49.7	27.2	23.1
Widowed	1,435	493	542	430	32.3	37.8	29.9
Divorced	1,682	698	739	245	41.5	43.9	14.6
San Francisco	5,135	2,268	1,254	1,673	43.7	24.1	32.2
Single	4,369	1,947	922	1,440	45.2	21.4	33.4
Widowed	390	125	122	143	32.0	31.3	36.7
Divorced	496	196	210	90	39.5	42.3	18.2
Other bay counties	4,683	2,327	1,362	944	50.2	29.4	20.4
Single	3,640	1,942	984	714	53.4	27.0	19.6
Widowed	429	133	151	145	31.0	35.2	33.8
Divorced	564	252	227	85	44.7	49.2	15.1
Coast counties	1,721	987	490	324	54.5	26.7	18.8
Single	1,371	797	324	250	58.1	23.6	18.3
Widowed	180	62	68	50	34.4	37.8	27.8
Divorced	170	78	68	24	45.9	40.0	14.1
Interior counties	4,666	2,137	1,764	765	45.8	37.8	16.4
Single	3,778	1,822	1,329	627	48.2	35.2	16.6
Widowed	436	143	201	92	32.8	46.1	21.1
Divorced	452	172	234	46	38.0	51.8	10.2
Southern California	11,340	2,226	7,203	1,911	19.6	63.5	16.9
Single	8,945	1,953	5,455	1,507	21.8	61.3	16.9
Widowed	1,287	124	880	283	9.6	68.4	22.0
Divorced	1,108	149	838	121	13.5	75.6	10.9
Los Angeles	7,249	1,281	4,626	1,342	17.7	63.8	18.5
Single	5,797	1,128	3,604	1,065	19.4	62.2	18.4
Widowed	805	64	543	198	7.9	67.5	24.6
Divorced	647	89	479	79	13.8	74.0	12.2
Other counties	4,091	945	2,577	569	23.1	63.0	13.9
Single	3,148	825	1,881	412	26.2	59.8	14.0
Widowed	482	60	337	85	12.5	69.9	17.6
Divorced	461	60	359	42	13.0	77.9	9.1
Northern and Central California	18,492	8,977	5,510	4,005	48.5	29.8	21.7
Single	14,983	7,664	4,044	3,278	51.1	27.0	21.9
Widowed	1,629	523	634	467	32.4	38.9	28.7
Divorced	1,877	785	832	260	41.8	44.3	13.9
Coast counties	12,762	6,181	3,363	3,158	48.6	23.5	24.9
Single	10,280	5,261	2,420	2,590	51.2	23.6	25.2
Widowed	1,106	354	392	360	32.0	35.4	36.0
Divorced	1,316	566	542	208	43.0	41.2	15.8
Interior counties	5,790	2,796	2,147	847	48.3	37.1	14.6
Single	4,706	2,403	1,615	688	51.1	34.3	14.6
Widowed	523	174	242	107	33.3	46.3	20.4
Divorced	561	219	290	52	39.0	51.7	9.3
Metropolitan area	9,828	4,595	2,616	2,617	46.8	26.6	26.6
Single	7,949	3,889	1,906	2,154	48.9	24.0	27.1
Widowed	819	258	273	288	31.5	33.3	35.2
Divorced	1,060	448	437	175	42.3	41.2	16.5
Rural counties	8,664	4,382	2,894	1,388	50.6	33.4	16.0
Single	7,037	3,775	2,138	1,124	53.6	30.4	16.0
Widowed	810	270	361	179	33.3	44.6	22.1
Divorced	817	337	395	85	41.3	48.3	10.4

TABLE 15.—Brides Classified by Race and Nativity, with Per Cent

County	Total brides, 1913						Total
	Total	White			Non-Caucasian		
		Total	Born in California	Born in other states		Foreign born	
CALIFORNIA-----	31,383	30,089	10,804	13,271	6,014	1,294	31,276
Alameda-----	2,874	2,795	1,280	938	577	79	2,821
Alpine-----							2
Amador-----	64	64	41	8	15		62
Butte-----	223	220	110	97	13	3	252
Calaveras-----	29	29	18	5	6		35
Colusa-----	34	34	20	12	2		32
Contra Costa-----	239	239	100	67	72		210
Del Norte-----	24	18	7	8	3	6	21
El Dorado-----	39	37	27	8	2	2	44
Fresno-----	954	938	277	433	228	16	973
Glenn-----	64	64	38	21	5		66
Humboldt-----	281	276	161	51	64	5	329
Imperial-----	205	190	24	137	29	15	154
Inyo-----	50	48	23	24	1	2	23
Kern-----	423	417	141	237	39	6	464
Kings-----	188	184	55	79	50	4	239
Lake-----	35	35	22	10	3		37
Lassen-----	36	35	23	12		1	37
Los Angeles-----	7,584	7,352	1,240	4,753	1,359	232	7,490
Madera-----	89	89	43	35	11		93
Marin-----	1,089	1,079	592	305	182	10	1,294
Mariposa-----	5	5	3	2			8
Mendocino-----	180	175	105	34	36	5	193
Merced-----	147	146	60	50	36	1	138
Modoc-----	53	50	31	16	3	3	58
Mono-----	2	2	1	1			6
Monterey-----	168	167	97	51	19	1	202
Napa-----	189	188	106	44	38	1	159
Nevada-----	76	76	51	13	12		91
Orange-----	1,359	1,343	264	916	163	16	1,299
Placer-----	89	88	52	21	15	1	111
Plumas-----	26	24	12	11	1	2	25
Riverside-----	415	402	87	252	63	13	448
Sacramento-----	1,142	1,125	588	361	176	17	1,142
San Benito-----	50	50	33	11	6		76
San Bernardino-----	680	651	150	401	100	29	650
San Diego-----	1,410	1,371	270	876	225	39	1,434
San Francisco-----	5,940	5,215	2,214	1,355	1,646	725	6,102
San Joaquin-----	692	685	373	214	98	7	620
San Luis Obispo-----	186	185	109	50	26	1	185
San Mateo-----	381	377	180	121	76	4	385
Santa Barbara-----	314	307	128	116	63	7	297
Santa Clara-----	1,024	1,014	485	335	194	10	1,064
Santa Cruz-----	253	250	124	66	60	3	270
Shasta-----	141	137	81	46	10	4	121
Sierra-----	11	11	7	4			11
Siskiyou-----	164	158	77	61	20	6	143
Solano-----	174	171	102	45	24	3	164
Sonoma-----	408	408	235	94	79		427
Stanislaus-----	230	226	82	99	45	4	239
Sutter-----	36	35	25	10		1	28
Tehama-----	109	108	52	51	5	1	106
Trinity-----	14	13	11		2	1	10
Tulare-----	340	339	121	172	46	1	324
Tuolumne-----	50	50	31	11	8		50
Ventura-----	182	180	81	63	36	2	214
Yolo-----	125	123	78	35	10	2	93
Yuba-----	94	91	56	23	12	3	71

Distribution of White Brides by Nativity, for Counties: 1913 and 1912.

Total brides, 1912					Per cent of white brides					
Total	White			Non-Caucasian	Born in California		Born in other states		Foreign born	
	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born		1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912
					29,832	11,208	12,713	5,916	1,444	35.9	37.6	44.1	42.6	20.0	19.8
2,753	1,324	847	582	68	45.8	48.1	33.6	30.8	20.6	21.1
2	2					100.0				
61	40	4	17	1	64.1	65.6	12.5	6.5	23.4	27.9
244	134	97	13	8	50.0	54.9	44.1	39.8	5.9	5.3
35	26	2	7		62.1	74.3	17.2	5.7	20.7	20.0
31	24	6	1	1	58.8	77.4	35.3	19.4	5.9	3.2
210	99	54	57		41.9	47.2	28.0	25.7	30.1	27.1
16	3	11	2	5	38.9	18.8	44.4	68.7	16.7	12.5
44	27	14	3		73.0	61.4	21.6	31.8	5.4	6.8
961	341	422	198	12	29.5	35.5	46.2	43.9	24.3	20.6
66	30	29	7		59.4	45.5	32.8	43.9	7.8	10.6
320	170	70	80	9	58.3	53.1	18.5	21.9	23.2	25.0
144	23	93	28	10	12.6	16.0	72.1	64.6	15.3	19.4
26	14	9	3		47.9	53.9	50.0	34.6	2.1	11.5
459	153	258	48	5	33.8	33.3	56.8	56.2	9.4	10.5
238	81	89	68	1	29.9	34.0	42.9	37.4	27.2	28.6
37	24	13			62.8	64.9	28.6	35.1	8.6	
37	26	8	3		65.7	70.3	34.3	21.6		8.1
7,249	1,281	4,626	1,342	241	16.9	17.7	64.6	63.8	18.5	18.5
93	48	30	15		48.3	51.6	39.3	32.3	12.4	16.1
1,288	708	352	228	6	54.8	55.0	28.3	27.3	16.9	17.7
8	5	3			60.0	62.5	40.0	37.5		
185	120	40	25	8	60.0	64.9	19.4	21.6	20.6	13.5
136	58	53	25	2	41.1	42.6	34.2	39.0	24.7	18.4
55	35	20		3	62.0	63.6	32.0	36.4	6.0	
6	5	1			50.0	33.3	50.0	16.7		
198	126	46	26	4	58.1	63.7	30.5	23.2	11.4	13.1
159	86	51	22		56.4	54.1	23.4	32.1	20.2	13.8
90	69	13	8	1	67.1	76.7	17.1	14.4	15.8	8.9
1,270	257	873	140	20	19.7	20.2	68.2	68.8	12.1	11.0
111	64	34	13		59.1	57.7	23.9	30.6	17.0	11.7
25	16	8	1		50.0	64.0	45.8	32.0	4.2	4.0
433	108	271	54	15	21.6	24.9	62.7	62.6	15.7	12.5
1,129	606	354	169	13	52.3	53.7	32.1	31.3	15.6	15.0
75	52	10	13	1	66.0	69.4	22.0	13.3	12.0	17.3
629	125	406	98	21	23.0	19.9	61.6	64.5	15.4	15.6
1,107	213	723	171	27	19.7	19.2	63.9	65.3	16.4	15.5
5,195	2,268	1,254	1,673	907	42.4	43.7	26.0	24.1	31.6	32.2
609	343	181	85	11	54.5	56.3	31.2	29.7	14.3	14.0
183	116	45	22	2	58.9	63.4	27.0	24.6	14.1	12.0
382	196	109	77	3	47.7	51.3	32.1	28.5	20.2	20.2
294	125	124	45	3	41.7	42.5	37.8	42.2	20.5	15.3
907	504	284	209	7	47.8	50.5	33.1	28.5	19.1	21.0
268	139	75	54	2	49.6	51.9	26.4	28.0	24.0	20.1
121	76	35	10		59.1	62.8	33.6	28.9	7.3	8.3
11	5	3	3		63.6	45.4	36.4	27.3		27.3
133	57	62	14	10	48.7	42.9	38.6	46.6	12.7	10.5
158	93	39	26	6	59.7	58.9	26.3	24.7	14.0	16.4
426	237	101	88	1	57.6	55.6	23.0	23.7	19.4	20.7
237	83	110	44	2	36.3	35.0	43.8	46.4	19.9	18.6
27	14	11	2	1	71.4	51.9	28.6	40.7		7.4
105	65	37	3	1	45.2	61.9	47.2	35.2	4.6	2.9
10	9	1			84.6	90.0		10.0	15.4	
324	124	161	39		35.7	38.3	50.7	49.7	13.6	12.0
50	29	9	12		62.0	58.0	22.0	18.0	16.8	24.0
214	94	87	33		45.0	43.9	35.0	40.7	20.0	15.4
90	59	25	6	3	63.4	65.5	28.5	27.8	8.1	6.7
68	44	20	4	3	61.5	64.7	25.3	29.4	13.2	5.9

Table 16.—Brides Classified by Race, Nativity

County	Single brides									Total	Total
	Total	White				Non-Caucasian					
		Total	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese		
CALIFORNIA	24,063	23,853	9,209	9,856	4,788	322	52	35	701	3,181	3,070
Alameda	2,330	2,272	1,116	708	448	45		6	7	269	250
Alpine											
Amador	50	50	33	5	12					8	8
Butte	180	179	98	70	11	1				20	20
Calaveras	20	20	15	2	3					4	4
Colusa	31	31	20	10	1					1	1
Contra Costa	193	193	84	49	60					20	20
Del Norte	21	16	7	6	3		5			1	
El Dorado	33	32	24	6	2		1			4	3
Fresno	790	778	238	347	193	7	2	1	2	94	92
Glenn	55	55	36	18	1					6	6
Humboldt	251	246	148	39	59		5			17	17
Imperial	174	164	22	116	26	10				13	12
Inyo	41	39	19	19	1	1	1			6	6
Kern	331	328	119	176	33	1		1	1	47	45
Kings	162	159	46	65	48			1	2	15	15
Lake	29	29	20	8	1					4	4
Lassen	28	27	21	6			1			3	3
Los Angeles	6,003	5,837	1,078	3,679	1,080	155		2	9	870	826
Madera	69	69	35	26	8					7	7
Marin	791	784	476	192	116	7				117	117
Mariposa	5	5	3	2							
Mendocino	140	138	89	22	27		2			22	20
Merced	122	122	52	37	33					14	14
Modoc	42	40	27	11	2		2			8	8
Mono	1	1	1							1	1
Monterey	136	135	84	38	13				1	13	13
Napa	153	152	93	29	30	1				19	19
Nevada	67	67	45	11	11					5	5
Orange	997	966	218	653	115	11				181	179
Placer	76	75	47	18	10				1	5	5
Plumas	17	16	8	8					1	3	2
Riverside	317	307	71	188	48	3	7			56	53
Sacramento	833	820	453	229	138	6	2		5	123	120
San Benito	42	42	31	7	4					5	5
San Bernardino	542	522	135	305	82	10	9	1		87	80
San Diego	1,066	1,040	225	644	171	20	5	1		192	184
San Francisco	4,919	4,217	1,870	969	1,378	21	1	17	663	450	434
San Joaquin	535	532	308	149	75	3				71	68
San Luis Obispo	153	152	96	33	23			1		17	17
San Mateo	283	279	148	78	53	3		1		31	31
Santa Barbara	251	244	109	90	45	5	1		1	31	31
Santa Clara	828	820	418	244	158	3		2	3	88	87
Santa Cruz	192	189	103	43	43				3	27	27
Shasta	105	101	69	23	9	1	3			18	18
Sierra	8	8	5	3						1	1
Siskiyou	121	116	65	36	15		5			14	14
Solano	149	146	96	32	18	3				13	13
Sonoma	312	312	203	57	52					46	46
Stanislaus	196	195	73	87	35	1				14	12
Sutter	28	23	22	6						4	3
Tehama	82	81	47	32		2		1		18	18
Trinity	11	11	10			1				3	2
Tulare	287	286	111	132	43	1				25	25
Tuolumne	45	45	29	10	6					5	5
Ventura	154	152	75	46	31				2	16	16
Yolo	92	91	64	21	6	1				16	16
Yuba	74	72	51	16	5	2				13	12

and Marital Condition, for Counties: 1913.

Widowed brides							Divorced brides								
White			Non-Caucasian				Total	White				Non-Caucasian			
Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japan-ese		Total	Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japan-ese
638	1,634	798	83	11	6	11	3,239	3,166	957	1,781	428	59	7	1	6
75	99	86	7	1	1		275	263	89	131	43	12			
4	1	3					6	6	4	2					
7	13						23	21	5	14	2	2			
2		2					5	5	1	3	1				
	1						2	2		1	1				
6	9	5					26	26	10	9	7				
				1			2	2		2					
2	1		1				2	2	1	1					
17	45	30		1		1	70	68	22	41	5	1			1
1	2	3					3	3	1	1	1				
7	7	3					13	13	6	5	2				
1	8	3	1				18	14	1	13		4			
2	4						3	3	2	1					
8	34	3	2				45	44	14	27	3	1			
3	10	2					11	10	6	4		1			
2	1	1					2	2		1	1				
	3						5	5	2	3					
62	562	202	42			2	711	689	100	512	77	19			3
4	2	1					13	13	4	7	2				
42	45	30					181	178	74	68	36	3			
5	8	7		2			18	17	11	4	2		1		
3	8	3					11	10	5	5		1			
3	4	1					3	2	1	1			1		
	1														
4	5	4					19	19	9	8	2				
7	5	7					17	17	6	10	1				
3	1	1					4	4	3	1					
26	117	36	2				181	178	20	146	12	2	1		
1	1	3					8	8	4	2	2				
1	1			1			6	6	3	2	1				
9	35	9	3				42	42	7	29	6				
47	54	19	2			1	186	185	88	78	19	1			
	3	2					3	3	2	1					
8	57	15	6	1			51	49	7	39	3		2		
19	130	35	5	3			152	147	26	102	19	5			
121	147	166	5		5	6	571	564	223	239	102	5		1	1
26	30	12	2			1	86	85	39	35	11	1			
6	10	1					16	16	7	7	2				
11	10	10					67	67	21	33	13				
10	10	11					32	32	9	16	7				
24	42	21	1				108	107	43	49	15				1
7	8	12					34	34	14	15	5				
6	11	1					18	18	6	12					
	1						2	2	2						
3	8	3					29	28	9	17	2		1		
4	8	1					12	12	2	5	5				
15	14	17					50	50	17	23	10				
3	1	8	2				20	19	6	11	2	1			
	3		1				4	4	3	1					
3	12	3					9	9	2	7					
1		1		1											
3	20	2					28	28	7	20	1				
2	1	2													
3	8	5					12	12	3	9					
6	7	3					17	16	8	7	1		1		
3	6	3	1				7	7	2	1	4				

TABLE 17.—Brides Classified by Race, Nativity

County	Single brides										
	Total	White				Non-Caucasian				Total	Total
		Total	Born in California	Born in other	Foreign born	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese		
CALIFORNIA	25,198	23,931	9,617	9,529	4,785	283	57	34	893	3,014	2,916
Alameda	2,308	2,257	1,149	649	459	40		6	5	247	238
Alpine	1	1	1								
Amador	51	50	36	1	13		1			9	9
Butte	194	188	116	65	7	2	3		1	26	25
Calaveras	31	31	24	1	6					2	2
Colusa	27	26	19	6	1		1			1	1
Contra Costa	174	174	85	40	49					12	12
Del Norte	14	10	3	5	2		4			5	4
El Dorado	34	34	23	9	2					7	7
Fresno	830	820	306	344	170	4	2	1	3	77	76
Glenn	57	57	28	24	5					5	5
Humboldt	293	285	160	51	74		8			18	18
Imperial	128	123	21	79	23	5				14	13
Inyo	17	17	9	6	2					3	3
Kern	381	376	126	212	38	5				37	37
Kings	200	200	72	64	64					14	13
Lake	29	29	22	7						3	3
Lassen	31	31	25	4	2					2	2
Los Angeles	5,954	5,797	1,128	3,604	1,065	141	1	4	11	855	805
Madera	76	76	46	17	13					5	5
Marin	934	930	557	222	151	4				144	144
Mariposa	7	7	5	2							
Mendocino	162	156	103	31	22		6			20	18
Mered	108	107	51	33	23	1				16	16
Modoc	52	49	31	18			3			2	2
Mono	5	5	4	1							
Monterey	161	158	107	31	20	2		1		26	25
Napa	125	125	71	38	16					22	22
Nevada	69	68	56	9	3			1		11	11
Orange	923	912	219	593	97	10			1	174	171
Placer	95	95	58	27	10					8	8
Plumas	21	21	12	8	1					3	3
Riverside	355	344	97	200	47	1	8		2	47	45
Sacramento	872	859	485	244	130	7			6	126	126
San Benito	63	62	44	7	11	1				9	9
San Bernardino	503	490	109	312	69	8	5			87	83
San Diego	892	871	192	539	140	19	2			121	117
San Francisco	5,198	4,309	1,947	922	1,440	12	1	16	800	402	390
San Joaquin	483	475	290	121	64	4		3	1	63	62
San Luis Obispo	152	150	105	29	16	1		1		16	16
San Mateo	282	279	151	73	55	3				35	35
Santa Barbara	233	231	106	89	36	1	1			34	33
Santa Clara	793	788	424	200	164	3		1	1	103	101
Santa Cruz	214	213	117	57	29				1	29	28
Shasta	104	104	70	26	8					7	7
Sierra	10	10	4	3	3						
Siskiyou	120	111	53	44	14		9			8	8
Solano	130	127	82	25	20	3				17	15
Sonoma	348	347	208	67	72		1			41	41
Stanislaus	198	196	67	93	36	2				25	25
Sutter	26	25	13	10	2	1				2	2
Tehama	92	91	59	30	2				1	5	5
Trinity	8	8	8							1	1
Tulare	281	281	116	132	33					27	27
Tuolumne	40	40	25	7	8					3	3
Ventura	177	177	81	66	30					20	20
Yolo	78	76	54	17	5	1	1			10	10
Yuba	54	52	37	12	3	2				8	8

and Marital Condition, for Counties: 1912.

Widowed brides								Divorced brides								
White			Non-Caucasian					Total	White				Non-Caucasian			
Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Total		Born in California	Born in other states	Foreign born	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	
652	1,514	750	82	5	2	8	3,064	2,985	934	1,070	381	67	5	2	5	
67	86	85	8			1	266	258	108	112	38	8				
3	3	3					1	1	1							
8	13	4		1			32	31	10	19	2			1		
1		1					2	2	1	1						
3	4	5					4	4	4							
4	4			1			24	24	11	10	3					
4	2	1					2	2								
17	36	23	1				3	3		3						
1	3	1					66	65	18	42	5	1				
3	11	4					4	4	1	2	1					
	10	3	1				18	17	7	8	2		1			
1	2						12	8	2	4	2	4				
12	18	7					6	6	4	1	1					
2	7	4	1				46	46	15	23	3					
1	2						25	25	7	18						
1	2						5	5	1	4						
1	1						4	4		3	1					
64	543	198	50				681	647	39	479	79	29	1		4	
2	3						12	12		10	2					
48	50	46					216	214	103	80	31	2				
							1	1								
10	5	3		2			11	11	7	4						
2	12	2					14	13	5	8		1				
1	1						4	4	3	1						
							1	1	1							
12	11	3					15	14	7	4	3	1				
7	11	4					12	12	8	2	2					
6	1	4					11	11	7	3	1					
21	122	28	3				193	187	17	155	15	6				
1	4	3					8	8	5	3						
3							1	1	1							
4	35	6	2				46	44	7	36	1	2				
56	48	22					144	144	65	62	17					
6	1	2					4	4	2	2						
8	51	24	4				60	56	8	43	5	2	2			
11	89	17	3	1			121	119	10	95	14	2				
125	122	143	5		1	6	502	496	196	210	90	4		1	1	
19	31	12				1	74	72	34	29	9	2				
5	7	4					17	17	6	9	2					
15	11	9					68	68	30	25	13					
9	18	6	1				30	30	10	17	3					
32	38	31	1		1		108	108	48	46	14					
7	11	10	1				27	27	15	7	5					
2	3	2					10	10	4	6						
							1	1	1							
3	5						15	14	1	13			1			
7	4	4	2				17	16	4	10	2	1				
13	17	11					38	38	16	17	5					
9	11	5					16	16	7	6	3					
1	1															
	5						9	9	6	2	1					
1	1						1	1	1							
5	17	5					16	16	3	12	1					
		3					7	7	4	2	1					
7	12	1					17	17	6	9	2					
3	7						5	4	2	1	1	1				
3	4	1					9	8	4	4		1				

V. MORBIDITY REPORTS.

Smallpox.

During 1913, 803 cases of smallpox were reported in California. But 15 of these cases proved fatal, showing that the disease, generally, was of a mild character. The virulent form, however, appeared in Alameda and Imperial counties. The counties reporting the largest number of cases were Los Angeles 105, San Joaquin 83, Alameda 66, Sacramento 61, Butte 55, Nevada 52, and Imperial 42. The disease was endemic in San Joaquin and Nevada counties for many months. A considerable number of cases also appeared in Santa Clara and Kern counties; there was no outbreak of widespread extent, however. Nearly all of the cases were very mild, appearing suddenly, but no great numbers of people were affected at any one time. Most of the epidemics covered periods of three and four months, but no more than 23 cases were reported during any one month in the same place. The fact that the disease has been of such a mild form, throughout the year, however, does not indicate that there should be any cessation in the practice of vaccination, as the virulent cases appeared very suddenly, along with other cases that were mild in character.

Typhoid Fever.

During 1913, 1,474 cases of typhoid fever were reported. It is interesting to note that this disease, which has always been rated as a rural disease, is more prevalent in the large centers of population, according to reports, than it is in the rural districts. Alameda, Los Angeles and San Francisco counties, combined, reported 828 cases, more than half of the total number reported, while Sacramento reported 206 cases. Of course the use of polluted river water for domestic purposes in Sacramento is responsible for this large number of cases; although it is true that a large proportion of these cases were in persons who came into Sacramento from outside points. This is also true of Oakland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. While typhoid fever must still be rated as a rural disease in California, it is significant that but 440 cases were reported from the counties outside of Alameda, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento. Investigations conducted in San Francisco and Sacramento would tend to show that at least 50 per cent of urban cases are in persons who have returned from trips into the country; and it is safe to assume that for about one half of all cases occurring in cities, the disease was contracted in the rural districts. More cases of this disease are reported during the summer months than at any other time of the year, the climax coming generally in October when the number is almost invariably highest. During October, 1913, no less than 284 cases were reported. Of this number, 70 were in Los Angeles County, 56 in Alameda County, 54 in San Francisco and 23 in Sacramento. During July of the same year, however, Sacramento reported 57 cases. There were no outbreaks of sudden, widespread importance in any section of the State, although during July of 1913, 15 cases were reported from Stanislaus County, and a considerable number of cases were reported from Fresno County during the summer, as well as from Monterey, Tehama and Humboldt counties. In none of these places, however, was there any epidemic of grave importance. About 25 per cent of all cases reported, resulted fatally. The highest rate of mortality was

during November. The end of the vacation season brings the largest number of cases and the greatest number of deaths from the disease. The rate of mortality is higher in the winter months than it is in the summer months, although there were twice as many cases reported during the summer months as the winter months.

Tuberculosis.

In actual numbers, more cases of this disease were reported in 1913, than for any of the communicable diseases. The total for the year was 2,571, but some idea of how neglectfully this disease is reported may be gained, when it is stated, that there were 5,402 deaths during the same period. The disease was much more satisfactorily reported during the latter part of the year, when active steps were taken to secure reports from health officers and physicians. The division of communicable disease and the department of tuberculosis doubled their efforts to secure such reports with results that are fairly satisfactory, although there is still great room for improvement.

It is very difficult to secure reports from physicians, of cases of malaria and tuberculosis. This is due to the long chronic nature of the diseases and also to the reticence of both physician and patient to having the case reported. The reports by months for 1913 have no bearing upon the seasonal prevalence of the disease, for the reason that comparatively few reports were received early in the year. It is a well known fact, of course, that more cases of the disease make their appearance during the winter months than during the summer months, and the figures as submitted in this report must not be considered of any value as regards seasonal prevalence.

Whooping-cough.

The total number of cases for the year 1913 was 628. Most of these occurred during the spring and fall months, the maximum number being reported during October, 134, and the minimum number during February, when there were only three cases.

Diphtheria.

Six hundred and fifty-nine cases, with 184 deaths were reported during the year. In contrast with measles and mumps, this disease was more prevalent during the fall months of October, November and December, than during the spring and summer. There were no epidemics of importance, the cases having been well scattered throughout the entire State, the greatest number of cases, of course, having been reported from the large centers of population.

Scarlet Fever.

Like diphtheria, this disease was more prevalent during the fall months, the minimum number having been reported during August and September. There were 1,695 cases, with 85 deaths, reported. Most of these cases were in the large centers of population although, like diphtheria, the disease was widespread throughout all sections of the State.

Rabies.

Five cases of human rabies were reported during the year, making a total of 26 deaths from this disease since it first appeared in California.

Poliomyelitis.

There were 90 cases of poliomyelitis reported during 1913. Thirty-three of these cases were fatal. This is a much better record than for previous years, when there have been epidemics of grave importance. Most of these cases were reported during the fall months, October and November, although a considerable number were reported during July and August. The disease, however, was not nearly so widespread as during 1911 and 1912, when several hundred cases were reported. During those years, epidemics of serious import occurred.

Pellagra.

Eight cases of pellagra were reported during the year. With but one or two exceptions, these cases were all imported from other states, most of the patients concerned having come from the southern states. This disease has not yet made its appearance in California to such an extent as to cause the alarm which it has caused in many of the southern states. It is believed that not a single case of local origin has appeared in California.

Leprosy.

Ten cases of leprosy were reported during 1913. Most of these were discovered in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and in all cases the lepers were confined, in accordance with the provisions of the code. This makes the total number of lepers in California about 30, the greater part of whom are Mexicans in southern California.

Trachoma.

Fourteen cases of trachoma were reported. These cases were discovered in the schools for Indians and in the larger cities of the State. Ten of these cases were reported during November, but this indicated no particular outbreak of the disease.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Epidemic).

Sixty-seven cases of this disease were reported during the year, 49 of which proved fatal. Fifteen of these cases were in San Francisco, 14 in Los Angeles, 8 in Sacramento and 5 in San Bernardino counties. The largest number of cases to be reported during any one month was during March, when 8 cases were reported from Los Angeles. The disease appeared in 16 counties of the State, the mountain counties and most of the coast counties having reported no cases.

Chickenpox.

Chickenpox, like measles and mumps, was more prevalent during the spring months; 1,394 cases, in all, were reported; 290 cases were reported during January and but 26 during August.

Measles.

Out of 1,796 cases of measles reported during 1913, 154 proved fatal. Most of the fatal cases were in children under five years of age. The disease was more prevalent during the late winter and early spring months, very few cases having been reported during the late summer and early fall.

Mumps.

In numbers, mumps was next of importance after tuberculosis; 2,218 cases of the disease were reported, most of which occurred during March, April and May. The disease was widespread in the large centers of population throughout the State, but was of comparatively short duration, more than one half of the entire number having occurred during March and April.

GROUP I. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.
Seasonal Prevalence and Mortality During 1913, by Months.

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
	Cases--	Deaths--	Cases--	Deaths--	Cases--	Deaths--	Cases--	Deaths--	Cases--	Deaths--	Cases--	Deaths--	Cases--	Deaths--
Diphtheria -----	154	12	71	7	154	17	107	22	112	15	110	15	99	5
Measles -----	229	4	200	8	206	8	315	29	315	37	215	28	89	13
Cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic) -----	7	2	4	4	18	6	8	5	6	2	2	6	3	3
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) -----	6	4	-----	3	2	3	6	4	4	2	2	1	16	6
Scarlet fever -----	154	4	85	5	195	1	104	8	132	14	85	14	100	5
Smallpox -----	85	8	51	1	105	-----	101	1	115	1	55	3	41	-----
Tuberculosis -----	192	485	33	478	203	500	200	493	141	474	120	446	182	418
Typhoid fever -----	81	22	23	23	53	24	46	23	83	23	95	34	213	47
Totals -----	908	541	467	529	996	559	887	585	908	568	684	547	743	497

GROUP I. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—Continued.

	August		September		October		November		December		Total cases, 1913	Total deaths, 1913
	Cases--	Deaths--	Cases--	Deaths--	Cases--	Deaths--	Cases--	Deaths--	Cases--	Deaths--		
Diphtheria -----	102	6	118	17	199	19	245	23	188	26	1,659	184
Measles -----	39	12	23	1	42	7	19	2	44	5	1,796	154
Cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic) -----	3	5	-----	3	7	8	4	4	5	1	67	49
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) -----	10	3	3	-----	19	1	14	5	8	1	90	33
Scarlet fever -----	78	4	84	7	244	1	228	14	206	8	1,695	85
Smallpox -----	35	-----	35	-----	35	-----	64	1	81	-----	803	15
Tuberculosis -----	163	383	204	391	410	442	386	415	339	445	2,573	5,402
Typhoid fever -----	183	49	165	47	284	52	124	56	134	35	1,484	435
Totals -----	613	462	632	466	1240	530	1084	520	1005	521	10,162	6,325

GROUP II. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.
Seasonal Prevalence, by Months, During 1913.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Beri-berri -----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	3
Chickenpox -----	290	65	250	187	162	53	60	26	47	133	-----	121	1,394
Dengue -----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Dysentery -----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	3	2	13	25
Erysipelas -----	22	2	-----	18	20	15	21	4	10	9	11	15	147
German measles -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	4	5	8	4	24
Glanders -----	5	2	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	5	1	17
Gonococcus infection -----	3	10	4	8	9	37	11	11	-----	12	4	8	117
Hookworm -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	2
Leprosy -----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	1	1	-----	2	1	2	10
Malaria -----	15	1	-----	-----	-----	4	4	7	12	22	8	4	77
Mumps -----	284	33	626	546	390	28	40	45	45	61	70	40	2,218
Pellagra -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	8
Plague -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Pneumonia -----	126	16	92	67	44	45	38	27	40	24	22	57	598
Rabies -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	2	-----	5
Syphilis -----	-----	1	3	2	2	-----	5	1	5	9	2	2	32
Tetanus -----	-----	-----	3	2	-----	-----	-----	2	3	3	-----	2	15
Trachoma -----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	10	-----	14
Whooping-cough -----	58	3	-----	58	78	22	21	62	52	134	65	75	628
Totals -----	808	135	987	890	711	207	203	196	223	422	211	344	5,337

TYPHOID FEVER.
Number of Cases Reported in California During 1913, by Months.

County	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total cases 1913
Alameda	20	7	6	10	16	16	29	18	19	56	22	14	233
Butte					3			2	2		4	5	16
Colusa				2	5	2	2	3	4	4		6	28
Contra Costa		1		2	1		2	1	1	1			9
El Dorado										1		1	2
Fresno						1	6	12	5	10		1	35
Glenn		1											1
Humboldt								8	2	4			14
Imperial	1								5	8		2	16
Kern				2			1		1		1		5
Kings		1	2					2					5
Lake	5							4					9
Lassen						3		6	3	3			15
Los Angeles	10	7	12	6	12	19	29	44	31	70	41	21	302
Madera			1		1	1			1				4
Mariposa							1		3	1			5
Mendocino			2						8	4			14
Merced			2								1		3
Modoc								1				2	3
Monterey									2	12	2	2	18
Napa										1			1
Nevada							7	7					14
Orange						1		1	3	3			7
Placer	2				1		1	2	1	1			8
Plumas									1	1			2
Riverside			2	1		1		1	2	2	1	2	12
Sacramento	18	2	8	3	12	20	57	12	15	23	2	34	206
San Benito								1		5	1		7
San Bernardino								5		2	6	4	17
San Diego					1		5	12	4	3	5		30
San Francisco	24		15	12	26	24	45	25	18	54	28	22	293
San Joaquin						1	1		1	1			4
San Luis Obispo						1							1
San Mateo						1	1		2			1	5
Santa Barbara					2			1				2	5
Santa Clara				2	1		2	5	5	2	1		18
Shasta								1	1				2
Sierra									2			1	3
Siskiyou				1					1	1			3
Solano				3			1	6	2	2		2	16
Sonoma			1				4		4	3			12
Stanislaus		1	2		1	2	15	1	7	4	3		36
Sutter							1				2		3
Tehama	1	1				2	2					11	17
Tulare				2				2			1		5
Yolo		2			1	1	1		1	1			7
Yuba									1	1	1		3
Totals	81	23	53	46	83	95	213	183	158	284	122	133	1,474

SMALLPOX.
Number of Cases Reported in California During 1913, by Months.

County	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total cases.
Alameda	22	11	8	4	4	2	3	1		1	5	5	63
Butte		1	17	18	17							2	55
Calaveras					7	3							10
Colusa											1		1
Contra Costa	3				15	2	3				2	1	26
El Dorado				1				1					2
Fresno		1	3								1	4	9
Glenn					1								1
Humboldt			1	1	1	3	1		1				8
Imperial	16	2		6	8	3					3	4	42
Kern			3	6	4		1		1	5	5	12	37
Lake						6	3		1				10
Lassen	1		1										2
Los Angeles	4	4	13	15	17	14	3	1	3	6	9	16	105
Marin			3	3	5								11
Mendocino					5	1		11				2	19
Merced									1				1
Nevada	1	1			5	11	6	8	8	8	3	1	52
Orange		2	6				1						9
Placer	2	1	1	1				1	2			2	10
Riverside				2								1	3
Sacramento	6	17	14	16	1	1	3	1		1		1	61
San Bernardino		1	10										11
San Diego	6	2		6		2							22
San Francisco	7		2	5	6	3	3		2	1	3	2	34
San Joaquin	1	1	13	9	2			2	4	9	23	19	83
San Mateo							1						1
Santa Barbara												1	1
Santa Clara				1	3	3		8	10	2	5	2	34
Santa Cruz	1										1	1	3
Shasta	13	4	2										19
Sierra									1				1
Siskiyou					3								3
Solano			3		7	3	7						20
Sonoma							4	1					5
Stanislaus			2			1	1			2	2	1	9
Sutter												2	2
Tehama		2	3		1								6
Tulare	1				3						1		5
Yolo	1	1					1		1				4
Totals	85	51	105	101	115	55	41	35	35	35	64	81	803

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).
 Number of Cases Reported in California During 1913, by Months.

County	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total cases
Alameda	3									2			5
Fresno					2	1	2						5
Glenn												1	1
Humboldt										8	7	1	16
Kern				1									1
Kings				1				1					2
Los Angeles	2	2		1	1		2	4	2	5	4	4	27
Madera					1				1				2
Monterey				1									1
Placer				1									1
Riverside										1			1
Sacramento										1			1
San Bernardino	1						1			2			4
San Diego			1								3		4
San Francisco				1		1		1					3
San Luis Obispo			1										1
Santa Clara								1				2	3
Siskiyou							8						8
Stanislaus							1	2					3
Ventura							1	1					1
Totals	6	2	2	6	4	2	14	10	3	19	14	8	90

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC).
 Number of Cases Reported in California During 1913, by Months.

County	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total cases
Alameda		1	1	3	2					1	1	1	10
Contra Costa	1												1
Fresno	1												1
Humboldt								1					1
Imperial			1										1
Los Angeles	2	2	8							1	1		14
Merced	1							1					2
Monterey										1			1
Placer				1									1
Sacramento		1		4	1	1					1		8
San Bernardino			5										5
San Francisco	2		3		1	1	3			2	2	1	15
Stanislaus					1			1		1			3
Tulare					1							1	1
Yolo										1		1	3
Totals	7	4	18	8	6	2	3	3		7	5	4	67

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

By M. E. JAFFA, M.A., Director.

The report herewith submitted is the fourth biennial report of the activity of the State Food and Drug Laboratory for the period from July, 1912, to July, 1914. The data indicates the examination of 2,687 samples. This number is slightly lower than the corresponding figure for the previous biennial period. This is due to the fact that the last biennial report contained the results of work up to the first of August, while this report, herewith presented, covers the period ending June 30, 1914. If we add to the above figure the number of samples examined during the month of July, 1914, the total figure represents practically the same number of samples as was examined during the previous biennial period. It must, however, be understood that the number of samples examined is no criterion of the amount or the kind of work which is done at the laboratory.

The State Food and Drug Laboratory does not examine samples of milk and dairy products, except in a very few instances. The main bulk of this work is conducted under the supervision of the State Dairy Bureau. The samples of food products and drugs submitted to the State Laboratory require considerable work, far more than is necessary for the examination of milk or dairy products.

The cooperative work of the State Laboratory in the matter of the examination of supplies furnished state institutions has formed an important part of the work during the past two years. The supplies referred to consist, not only of all forms of food, food products, and drugs, but miscellaneous articles, such as blankets, coal, cutlery, oils, soaps, etc. Excellent results have followed such cooperation, in that the supplies furnished state institutions have greatly improved in quality, so that there is practically no waste with reference to the matter of food and drugs, and the financial saving has been very appreciable.

The laboratory has further been engaged in the matter of the examination of samples of sewage, sewage wastes, and factory wastes submitted by the State Fish and Game Commission and different cities.

As stated in the last report, the personnel of the Bureau of Food and Drugs should be increased. The force of inspectors has been added to so that there are now five inspectors working in connection with the Food and Drug Laboratory, three of these being food and drug inspectors, and two food inspectors only. It is the policy of the board, however, to hereafter appoint only those inspectors who can qualify for both food and drug inspection. The personnel of the laboratory will, we are glad to say, be increased, in that one more chemist is to be appointed very shortly. Even with this increase the force is far too small to adequately cope with the conditions that now exist in this State. The number of inspectors should be doubled and more chemists should be at work in the laboratory.

The State Laboratory has also been active in connection with educational enterprises. Too much importance cannot be placed on this branch of the activity of the laboratory. Lectures have been given before different associations, clubs, etc., and these were accompanied by exhibits which have been the means of interesting a very large number of con-

sumers. It is toward this class that educational work can be best directed.

The inspectors, as they travel over the State, are still meeting with the same cooperative spirit among dealers and manufacturers that was referred to in the last report. There are very few instances where the inspectors are not cordially received and the advice and suggestions in connection with the enforcement of the law gratefully accepted.

No reference is made here to the law, amendments, etc., as such data is published in detail elsewhere and can be obtained upon application to the Director of the State Laboratory, Berkeley, California.

Laboratory Work.

The data here reported represents the summary of chemical and microscopical examination of food and drugs and miscellaneous supplies furnished by state institutions. In addition, however, to the analytical work, as has been stated, much time is consumed with correspondence and interviews.

The data represented by the tables following are arranged alphabetically for the sake of convenient reference.

Baking Powders.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Baking powders -----		1		17	18
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Baking powders -----		2		23	25
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Baking powders -----		1		7	8
Totals, 1912-1914 -----		3		30	33

It was stated in the last biennial report that no government standards for baking powders had been adopted. We regret to say that the same condition still obtains, and until the United States Department of Agriculture does adopt some standard with reference to this product and issues rules and regulations concerning the labeling, etc., no detailed studies will be profitable. All that is necessary under present conditions is that a baking powder be composed of materials ordinarily used, and that no injurious or deleterious substances be incorporated in the powder, and that the label must be a truthful one. Any false or misleading statement on the label would constitute a violation of the food law. As shown by the table, thirty-three samples have been examined, with the result that thirty were found to be unobjectionable in the eyes of the law.

Baking Sodas.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Baking sodas -----				4	4
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Baking sodas -----				2	2
Totals, 1912-1914 -----				6	6

As will be seen by the table, six samples of baking soda were submitted to the laboratory. These were samples from state institutions and were found to comply in all respects with the law.

Beers.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Beers -----			3	48	51
August 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914— Beers -----		2		2	4

In view of the fact that the United States Department of Agriculture has not published any standards for beers, no extensive investigations were carried on in connection with this product. A decision with reference to beers is expected in the very near future. As soon as such decision is issued the laboratory will take up this question in detail. Under present conditions it would not be a profitable source of investigation.

Beverages.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Beverages -----	23	40	94	155	312
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Beverages -----		6	9	20	35
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Beverages -----	1	1	4	5	11
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	1	7	13	25	46

For the period covered by this report forty-six samples of beverages were examined. Many different varieties of soft drinks were included. Fifty per cent of those tested were found to conform in every respect to the provisions of the California Food Act. The mislabeling consists in the main of the dealers and manufacturers not stating on the label the presence of artificial colors and flavors as required by law.

Breads.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Breads -----	5		5	6	16
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Breads -----			7	3	10
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Breads -----		1	3	1	5
Totals, 1912-1914 -----		1	10	4	15

Eighteen samples of breads were tested at the laboratory. Of these, thirteen were labeled gluten bread, but only four were entitled to such label. The remainder were mislabeled, in that the nitrogen content was far below that called for by a gluten bread, which should contain not less than four per cent of nitrogen.

Butter.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Butter -----	2	10	19	11	42
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Butter -----		2		5	7
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Butter -----	1	3		2	6
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	1	5		7	13

As stated before, the State Dairy Bureau has special charge of the enforcement of the Dairy Act, and, therefore, conducts examinations of milk, butter and cheese. At the same time, samples of butter and dairy products have been submitted to the State Laboratory by inspectors and state institutions. Thirteen samples have been thus submitted. No adulterations, as such, were found. It is true that the percentage of fat in two samples was low, being less than 82 per cent, but this figure is still in excess of that called for by the state law—namely, 80 per cent. Several samples were found to be short weight, with the result that successful court prosecutions were conducted. In this connection, it is very encouraging to be able to state that very little short-weight butter is to be found on the California markets today.

Cereals and Cereal Products.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Cereals -----	8	1	-----	27	36
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Cereals -----	-----	-----	-----	7	7
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Cereals -----	-----	-----	-----	14	14
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	-----	-----	-----	21	21

As indicated by the above, twenty-one samples of different cereals were examined, with the result that they were all found to be in conformity with the state law. Owing to the result of state inspection and the cooperation of the manufacturers, very few cereals of poor quality are to be found throughout the State. There are, however, a few stores in small places where the stock of cereals is kept too long, with the result that they become contaminated with weevils or other insects, and are thus rendered unfit for human consumption.

Cheese.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Cheese -----	-----	1	-----	-----	1
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Cheese -----	-----	1	-----	1	2
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	-----	2	-----	1	3

Only three samples of cheese were submitted, again due to the fact that the State Dairy Bureau has this matter under its jurisdiction. There was nothing objectionable with the samples, except that in one case the label was incomplete because the guaranty legend did not indicate a serial number, as the law requires, and in another the word "type" did not appear on the label.

Chocolate and Cocoa.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Chocolate and cocoa-----			5	10	15
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Chocolate and cocoa-----		1	15	3	19
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Chocolate and cocoa-----	1		11	6	18
Totals, 1912-1914-----	1	1	26	9	37

It will be noted from an inspection of the foregoing table that thirty-seven samples of chocolate and cocoa were examined during the period covered by this report. Of these, twenty-eight were found to be in violation of the law, the main infringement being that the substance was labeled "chocolate" when analysis indicated that the label should have been cocoa, or in some cases, a mixture of chocolate and cocoa. The same condition of affairs exists now with reference to this product, as indicated in the last report. It must be thoroughly understood, as stated previously, that there is nothing objectionable in any way to cocoa as a beverage. For many it is far more suitable than chocolate, in that the cocoa contains less fat than does the chocolate. At the same time, the cocoa is cheaper than the chocolate, and for that reason continued inspection and analysis is necessary to protect both the honest manufacturer and the consumer.

Coffee.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Coffee-----	8		1	24	33
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Coffee-----			3	116	119
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Coffee-----			1	41	42
Totals, 1912-1914-----			4	157	161

One hundred and sixty-one samples of coffee have been tested at the laboratory during the past biennial period. Of these by far the larger portion consisted of samples submitted by state institutions to ascertain whether or not they met the required specifications. In very few instances were any infringements found, and these were due mainly to the presence of chicory in the coffee, such not being indicated on the label.

Six samples of coffee extracts, so called, were submitted to the laboratory by inspectors for examination. These, in the main, represent very old goods, which were manufactured previous to the passage of the food law. They are illustrations of the practice of a good many country grocers, who still retain on their shelves goods which should have been removed years ago. The examination of these extracts show that they are both adulterated and mislabeled, in that they contain no caffeine. Extract of coffee should contain more caffeine than is found in coffee itself.

Coffee Substitutes.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914— Coffee substitutes -----	-----	4	-----	27	31

The infringements of the food law in connection with coffee substitutes lies mainly in the exaggerated statements concerning the nutritive value of these products. For those who find coffee injurious, coffee substitutes are to be recommended, but those using such should be familiar with the fact that there is very little nutriment in the decoctions made from the cereal compounds. Very little nutriment originally contained in any of the cereals is dissolved by treatment with water. If, however, the coffee substitutes contain fruits, sugars, etc., naturally these will appear in the preparations when made. It can be safely said though that the main nourishment in these coffee substitutes lies in the cream or milk and sugar used. The hygienic value of a hot drink is not here discussed; it is merely a question of nutritive value of these coffee substitutes. In this connection it should also be said that coffee or tea, as such, carry no nutriment, but possess the stimulating effect which for some may be injurious, and for others not.

Mixtures, Coffee, Etc.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914— Coffee, mixtures, etc.-----	-----	-----	1	1	2

There is no objection to the manufacture and sale of such mixtures, provided they are properly labeled, and in this connection it should be said that the labels should plainly and prominently indicate the mixture contained in the package. When such is done there is no infringement whatever, and for many a mixture of coffee and chicory is preferred to plain coffee; but the chicory being much cheaper than coffee, emphasizes from a pecuniary standpoint the necessity of proper labeling.

Colors.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Colors -----	27	14		49	90
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Colors -----	2			2	4
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Colors -----				1	1
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	2			3	5

The United States Department of Agriculture still allows the use of artificial colors in food and food products, provided the use of such colors is indicated on the label, in accordance with the Food Inspection Decisions of the Department. The colors which are allowed are indicated in Food Inspection Decisions 76 and 77. These colors are expensive, and in consequence thereof there are on the market many cheaper colors which are sold to dealers. The dealer, however, has protection if he will be careful to require of the manufacturer or jobber a guaranty properly worded.

Condiments.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Catsup -----		43		22	65
Condiments, miscellaneous -----	4	53	1	50	108
Pickles -----	3	38		37	78
Prepared mustard -----	61	5	1	27	94
Salad dressing -----		4		4	8
Sauce, miscellaneous -----	1	7	1	17	26
Sauce, Worcestershire -----	1	2		13	16
Totals -----	70	152	3	170	395
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Catsup -----		5		9	14
Condiments, miscellaneous -----				3	3
Mustard, prepared -----		1		1	2
Pickles -----		1		1	2
Sauce, Grau's -----		2		1	3
Sauce, Worcestershire -----		1		1	2
Totals -----		10		16	26
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Catsup -----		2		13	15
Chow chow -----				1	1
Horseradish -----				2	2
Mayonnaise -----				2	2
Mustard -----		2		2	4
Pickles -----	1	1		4	6
Relishes -----				2	2
Sauces -----	1	1		5	7
Tomato puree -----				2	2
Apple butter -----				1	1
Totals -----	2	6		31	42
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	2	16		50	68

It is very encouraging to report that the number of adulterated and misbranded sauces and condiments is far less than was the case two years ago. Each year the percentage of sauces conforming to the law is greater. For the period covered from January, 1908, to August, 1912, upwards of 50 per cent of the samples examined were found to be in violation of the law. During the past year less than 20 per cent of the samples tested were found to be objectionable, and of these the main infringement was mislabeling; the percentage of actual adulteration being less than 5 per cent.

Confectionery.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Confectionery -----	11	35	2	122	170
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Confectionery -----		5		19	24
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Confectionery -----	2			7	9
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	2	5		26	33

Of the thirty-three samples of candy examined only seven infringements were noted. Of these but two could be placed in the adulterated class. Many of the colors and flavors which are used in candy are artificial, but are allowed by law, and it should be said to the credit of the candy manufacturers that they are, as a class, cooperating with the Board of Health in the matter of properly labeling candies containing artificial colors and flavors.

Crackers.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Crackers -----				2	2
August 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914— Crackers* -----					

*None received.

Cream.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Cream -----	2	1		6	9
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Cream -----				4	4
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Cream -----				2	2
Totals, 1912-1914 -----				6	6

Very few samples of cream were analyzed, such examinations as were made being incidental to the inspection of restaurants. There was nothing objectionable found with the samples submitted.

Eggs.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Eggs -----	1	89	2	30	122
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Eggs -----	6	21	-----	28	55
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Eggs -----	2	8	-----	18	28
Totals, 1912 to 1914-----	8	29	-----	46	83

The tabulated data published in the previous report showed that practically 75 per cent of the eggs examined were mislabeled, in that they were labeled "fresh" when they were either old or cold storage. The figures submitted for this report would indicate a considerable improvement in this direction, as less than one third of the samples examined were found to be misbranded. It is to be hoped that this improvement will continue. Since the publication of the last report, the cold storage law has gone into effect, regulating the sale of foods under cold storage, including eggs and butter. The wording with reference to these two articles of food is as follows:

The term "cold stored" as used in this act shall be construed to mean the keeping of "articles of food," excepting eggs and butter, in "cold storage" for a period exceeding thirty days; *provided, however,* that when the term "cold stored" is used in connection with eggs and butter, it shall mean the keeping of these "articles of food" in "cold storage" for any length of time whatever. The term "articles of food" as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include fresh meat, and fresh meat products (except in process of manufacture), fresh fruit and vegetables, fish, shellfish, game, poultry, eggs, butter and cheese.

Egg Substitutes.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Egg substitutes -----	-----	-----	1	3	4

Seven samples of egg substitutes were received at the laboratory, the examination of which resulted as above indicated.

It may be said in discussing this article that if a material is to be used as a substitute for egg it should have to some extent the food value of the egg. It is well known that eggs are one of the best foods for man, and from the standpoint of nutrition an ordinary baking powder, with a little extra starch or flour and with one tenth per cent or so of albumen cannot be called, under any circumstances, a substitute for eggs. Such substitutes, it would seem, are nothing more or less than baking powders, and it will be noticed that the label generally states, "No baking powder required when this is used." Naturally not, because two doses of baking powder are not required for one cake.

It may be said, from the legal standpoint, in view of the fact that such labels often state, "the powder is not made from eggs," that there is no objection, but it would appear that the word "substitute" implies and involves a material, in the case of eggs, having the food value equal to that of eggs, or approximating that of eggs—otherwise, how is it a sub-

stitute? Eggs are used in baking for the purpose of increasing the food value and palatability, as much as for the mechanical effect. Again, when eggs are used, baking powder is also used in nine cases out of ten, and in ten cases out of ten by the best class of housewives and housekeepers.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that the Department of Agriculture has issued a circular of information with reference to this subject, as follows:

The Department of Agriculture has recently received letters from a number of persons who desire to place a product on the market under the name "Egg Powder" or "Egg Substitute." These designations would undoubtedly lead the ordinary purchaser to believe the product either to be made from eggs or to have the effect of eggs in baking. In reality, the product is nothing but a baking powder containing a considerable excess of ground rice as a filler and colored yellow with powdered tumeric.

The Food and Drugs Act prohibits the sale of food products under false or misleading names and as it is evident that a product of this kind cannot be regarded in any way as a substitute for eggs in baking, its sale as an egg powder or egg substitute is not sanctioned by the department.

Extracts.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912—					
Lemon	6	31	107	126	270
Vanilla	5	23	32	123	183
Strawberry	1	7	3	9	20
Orange			2		2
Pineapple			2	1	3
Cherry			2		2
Banana			1		1
Raspberry		16	3	8	27
Peppermint		1	4		5
Miscellaneous	4	20	2	28	54
Totals	16	98	158	295	567
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913—					
Lemon	2	6	9	28	45
Vanilla		1	3	14	18
Jamaica ginger			2	1	3
Essence of peppermint			1		1
Coffee extract			1		1
Orange extract			3		3
Pineapple extract		1	1		2
Strawberry extract				1	1
Miscellaneous		1		4	5
Totals	2	9	20	48	79
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914—					
Lemon		7	4	17	28
Vanilla		2	2	9	13
Jamaica ginger	1		6	1	8
Essence of peppermint		2	1	4	7
Coffee extract			3	1	4
Orange extract			2		2
Pineapple extract			2		2
Raspberry extract			1	1	2
Strawberry extract			2		2
Miscellaneous			1	2	3
Totals	1	11	24	35	71
Totals, 1912-1914	3	20	44	83	150

An examination of the foregoing table would convey the impression that during the past biennial period little improvement had been made

in the quality of the extracts which are placed on the California market. This is not in accordance with the facts of the case. There is a decided improvement with reference to the output of these products. The data represents the examination of samples submitted, but does not cover the inspection of samples on the market. There has been great advance in the matter of labeling extracts, which advance is not apparent in the above table. The inspectors, in taking up samples of these extracts, exercise a certain amount of discretion in collecting samples which they really suspect require examination. Therefore, while the per cent of nonconformity with the law is practically as great as is shown by figures for previous years, there is, however, in accordance with the foregoing, actual improvement in these matters. It is very encouraging to note that the sale of dilute extracts is prohibited in this State, unless such dilute extracts are properly labeled. This action is taken in accordance with the advice received from the Bureau of Chemistry, as indicated by the statement quoted below.

The infringements are similar to those reported previously: For lemon extracts, low content of oil and artificial color; for vanilla extracts, the presence of coumarin and vanillin not reported on label; for essence of peppermint, low content of oil; for Jamaica ginger, dilute in every respect, the label not indicating such dilution; for pineapple and banana extracts, artificial colors and flavors not indicated on the label.

The board is of the opinion that sub-standard extracts should bear a plain statement on the label to show their actual strength, some such phrase as one half strength, or one fourth strength, etc. This statement of strength should so appear on the package in color and background that it will be as clearly legible as the main portion of the label.

Fish, Shellfish, Etc.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Fish -----	7	9	-----	61	77
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Fish -----	-----	3	-----	15	18
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Fish -----	1	-----	-----	2	3
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	1	3	-----	17	21

The main infringements found in the examination of the samples of fish here recorded were due to the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative, such use not being indicated on the label. In one case, however, the fish was found to be decomposed, putrid, and unfit for human consumption. More extensive investigation of samples of dried fish is hardly called for, in view of the fact that these enter very largely into interstate commerce, and, therefore, the federal laboratories control the inspection and examination of all such foods and food products.

Flour.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Flour -----	3	11	1	85	100
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Flour -----				72	72
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Flour -----				56	56
Totals, 1912-1914 -----				128	128

One hundred and twenty-eight samples of flour were submitted to the laboratory. By far the larger number of these samples were sent from state institutions, representing their deliveries for consumption at the respective institutions.

The specifications for flour to be delivered to the state institutions call for a gluten (protein) content of not less than 10 per cent. Nineteen samples were found to be below the requirements in this respect, in that the content of gluten was less than 10 per cent, the minimum being 7.86 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that such flours, while not meeting the specifications of the state institutions, still cannot be considered as adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of the California Pure Food Act. The standard for flour under this act is as follows:

Flour is the fine, clean, sound product made by bolting wheat meal, and contains not more than thirteen and one half (13.5) per cent of moisture, not less than one and twenty-five hundredths (1.25) per cent of nitrogen, not more than one (1) per cent of ash, and not more than fifty hundredths (0.50) per cent of fiber.

It is, therefore, seen that even the flour which rated the lowest in protein (7.86) is still above the state standard, as indicated.

Fruit.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Fruit -----		7	2	25	34
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Fruit -----	2	3		11	16
August 1, 1913, to August 1, 1914— Fruit -----	1			12	13
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	3	3		23	29

The samples of fruits examined consist of frozen lemons, frozen oranges, and dried fruits. The only infringements found were in the cases of the lemons and oranges, which were badly frozen and should not have been exposed or offered for sale. It should be stated, to the credit of the lemon and orange growers, that they use their best effort to prevent the use of frozen fruit by the consumer, and in this matter cooperated very heartily with the State Board of Health.

Honey.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Honey -----		4	10	34	48
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Honey -----				5	5
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Honey -----				4	4
Totals, 1912-1914 -----				9	9

While only a few samples of honey were examined during the past two years a very large number were inspected, with the result that only those which were suspected of being adulterated or misbranded were submitted to the laboratory by the inspectors. The analytical data shows that even in these cases the inspector was mistaken, in that none of the samples tested evidenced any infringements of the law.

Ice Cream.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Ice cream -----	18	8	18	170	214
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Ice cream -----		5	10	84	99
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Ice cream -----		2		18	20
Totals, 1912-1914 -----		7	10	102	119

One hundred and seventeen samples of ice cream were examined, with the result that only ten were found to be adulterated, in that the percentage of fat was below the standard of 12 per cent. two samples examined showing less than 6 per cent of butter fat.

Ice.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914— Ice -----				7	7

The examination of ice above reported was made at the request of the President of the State Board of Health, with the object of detecting any pollution which might be present. It was feared that the pollution of ice was more or less responsible for some of the typhoid fever cases existing in the bay region.

Official samples were secured by an inspector of the State Food and Drug Laboratory. Each sample of ice was brought to the laboratory as a

large cake. A portion of the inner part was taken. The pieces were rinsed with sterile water and were allowed to melt in a sterile container. The sample thus procured was examined according to the standard methods of water analysis of the American Public Health Association. The bacterial count of organisms which developed on agar plates incubated at 37 degrees was determined in each instance and tests were made in all cases for the presence of colon bacilli. It is encouraging to state that in all cases the test for colon bacilli was negative.

The chemical examinations of the different samples showed no pollution.

Jams and Jellies.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Jams and jellies-----	19	27	1	78	125
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Jams and jellies-----		1	2	12	15
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Jams and jellies-----		3	1	27	31
Totals, 1912-1914-----		4	3	39	46

It will be noticed that of the forty-six samples tested but seven were found to be in any way objectionable in the eyes of the law, the infringements consisting of the substitution of a cheaper jelly or jam than the one stated on the label, in most cases the cheaper jelly being apple.

Lard.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Lard-----	5	1		9	15
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Lard-----			1	2	3
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Lard-----				2	2
Totals, 1912-1914-----			1	4	5

A comprehensive examination of lards, meat, and meat food products in general is undertaken by the Bureau of Animal Industry, which maintain a well equipped laboratory in San Francisco. Nearly all the lards that are sold in this State are manufactured by establishments which are under federal inspection. It is therefore not necessary that the State Food and Drug Laboratory devote much attention to this food product. Five samples only were submitted, with the result that one was found adulterated, in that it contained 4 per cent of foreign fats.

Liquors.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Liquors -----	5	7	5	30	47
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Liquors -----		2	6	13	21
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Liquors -----	1	4	8	10	23
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	1	6	14	23	44

The infringements in connection with liquors consist in the main of brandies and whiskies being sold or offered for sale containing less than the required amount of alcohol, the standard for whisky being 40 per cent by volume of alcohol. Samples of whisky have been examined showing but 32 per cent of this ingredient. Another infringement is the substitution of port wine for cordials. Another form of infringement of the law is in the matter of labeling, in that the label would seem to indicate that the article is of foreign production, whereas in truth and in fact it is made within the state limits. This fact should be indicated on the label.

Meats.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912—					
Meats, frankfurter sausage-----	13	7	5	15	40
Meats, bologna sausage-----	11	6	1	12	30
Meats, pork sausage-----	29	7	33	49	118
Meats, chopped-----	154	1	1	203	359
Meats, canned-----	8	1		74	83
Meats, sausage salami-----	3			8	11
Meats, chicken, cold storage-----		5		1	6
Beef extract-----				1	1
Meats, miscellaneous-----	4	3	3	8	18
Totals-----	222	30	43	371	666
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913—					
Meats, chopped-----	17			46	63
Meats, pork sausage-----	2	1	50	36	89
Meats, canned-----				2	2
Meats, bologna sausage-----		7		8	15
Meats, frankfurter sausage-----	1	15	1	14	31
Meats, miscellaneous-----		4		5	9
Totals-----	20	27	51	111	209
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914—					
Meats, chopped-----	17	1		46	64
Meats, pork sausage-----	3	2	4	26	35
Meats, bologna sausage-----				3	3
Meats, frankfurter sausage-----		1		2	3
Meats, chicken tamale-----				4	4
Meats, miscellaneous-----	1	1		3	5
Totals-----	21	5	4	84	114
Totals, 1912-1914-----	41	32	55	195	323

The above table indicates very markedly the necessity of continued and stringent inspection of meat and meat food products. Out of 323

samples examined about one third were found to be either adulterated or mislabeled. Unfortunately the adulterations still consist in the addition to the meat of sulfites, the use of which is prohibited by the State Board of Health in meat and meat food products.

As stated previously, benzoate of soda may be used, provided the amount used and the use of the same is properly stated on the label or on a placard or sign properly worded and prominently displayed in the store where such prepared meat is offered for sale. In a previous report reference was made to the use by butchers of certain compounds containing benzoate of soda and bearing a guaranty legend and serial number. It must be again emphasized that if a butcher uses such a compound, containing benzoate of soda, he must so indicate such use by the sign just referred to. The preparation sold to the butcher merely acts as a carrier for the benzoate of soda, and because the label on a package of such a preparation contains a guaranty legend the butcher is not relieved of the responsibility of displaying the proper label or sign.

There still appears to be a misunderstanding in the minds of some butchers regarding the use of cereals in sausage or chopped meat. As has been stated in previous reports, the law fully countenances such admixture, but the label or placard must plainly and properly inform the purchaser that such meat or meat food product contains cereal. The name of the cereal need not be given.

Milk (Fresh).

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Milk -----	18	3	19	76	116
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Milk -----		4	5	18	27
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Milk -----			3	5	8
Totals, 1912-1914 -----		4	8	23	35

The extensive inspection and examination of milk by the State Dairy Bureau makes it unnecessary for the State Food and Drug Laboratory to devote much time and attention to this food, important as it is. About thirteen samples only were submitted in connection with the inspection of restaurants, hotels, etc. Of these, eight were found to be below standard, in that the fat content was less than 3 per cent.

Four samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory labeled as certified milk. These, upon examination, were found not to be certified milk, in that the milk was not produced in accordance with the state law covering certified milks. Those in question were ordinary milks improperly labeled.

Buttermilk, Dry.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Dry buttermilk -----				1	1

A sample of dry buttermilk was examined, with the result that it was found to be true to name and fully met the standards for such a food product.

Milk, Evaporated.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Evaporated milk -----	15		1	65	81
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Evaporated milk -----	2	1	2	37	43
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Evaporated milk -----			12	8	20
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	2	1	14	45	63

With reference to the examination of evaporated milk—that is, unsweetened condensed milk—it must be said that there is still sold on the California markets samples of this food product which do not meet the requirements of Food Inspection Decision 131, which requires that the total solids shall not be less than 26.5 per cent, or the fat not less than 7.8 per cent, or the sum of the total solids and of fat, not less than 34.3 per cent. The infringement in a very few of the samples examined was the fat content being below the legal requirements. The total solids in some cases did not reach 24.5 per cent. In those with a fat content of above 8 per cent the total solids, plus the fat content, did not amount to more than 32.5 per cent, whereas the standard is 34.3 per cent. It may also be said in this connection that a large number of samples showed that the requirement 34.3 per cent for the sum of the total solids, plus the fat, was not an excessive figure, in that the figures for such samples in some cases reached as high as 38.6 per cent, others 36.7 per cent, and others 37.3 per cent, etc.

Miscellaneous Materials.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912—					
Parafo -----				3	3
Pork and beans -----				1	1
Rusk, Holland -----		1			1
Totals -----		1		4	5
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914—					
Pumpkin seed -----				1	1
Bird seed -----				1	1
Totals -----				2	2

Two samples of pumpkin and bird seed were submitted respectively to the laboratory. Upon examination, neither of these showed any violation.

Oils, Edible.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912—					
Oils, edible -----			6	23	29
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913—					
Oils, edible -----		1		22	23
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914—					
Oils, edible -----				7	7
Totals, 1912-1914 -----		1		29	30

The data submitted for olive oils in the last report shows that there was no adulteration of olive oil found. During the period covered by this report thirty samples of olive oil were tested, with the result that no adulteration was found. There was only one case of misbranding, and that was as to locality, etc. There have been complaints made to the laboratory to the effect that olive oil on the market is adulterated, but upon careful investigation of each complaint and an examination of a sample of oil collected as result of such complaint no evidences of violations were found. It may be truly said that the olive oils as found on the market are pure. It is true there are a large number of different varieties of olive oil, no two being alike with reference to taste, color, or general appearance. If a consumer has been accustomed to one brand of oil made from one variety of olives and then changes to another brand, which is decidedly different in color and taste, there is a natural inference on the part of the consumer that such oil is not pure.

There is also a great difference in color and taste between the imported olive oil and the California olive oil, but, so far as examinations have been made, the imported is as pure as is the California.

Pastes.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Pastes -----	1	10	5	34	50
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Pastes -----		5	4	10	19
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Pastes -----		2	9	13	24
Totals, 1912-1914 -----		7	13	23	43

Forty-three samples of pastes, which include macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, etc., were submitted by inspectors and state institutions to the laboratory for examination and analysis. The result of the tests indicates that a little less than 50 per cent were in violation of the law. These violations are, in the main, of two classes: (1) the coloring of macaroni, vermicelli, etc., and the label on the package not indicating such additional color, (2) the selling of pastes labeled egg noodles, which in fact contain very little, if any, egg, whereas genuine egg noodles contain as much as or more than one and one half eggs per pound of flour. It is to be regretted that the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, has not yet issued any standards in this respect. What is needed for the best work is a standard indicating the number of eggs per pound of flour which should be used in the manufacture of egg noodles. The number of eggs incorporated in the noodles should correspond very closely to that customarily used by the housewife when making this product.

Pastry Fillers and Cake Icings.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Cake icings, etc.-----	3				3
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Cake icings, etc.-----	1	2		1	4
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	4	2		1	7

Seven samples of pastry fillers and cake icings have been examined, the main infringements being misleading statements on the labels concerning the value of these pastry fillers and cake icings as compared with egg.

Preservatives.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Preservatives -----		1		5	6
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Preservatives -----				5	5
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Preservatives -----				2	2
Totals, 1912-1914 -----				7	7

Under this heading it must not be inferred from the data here submitted that preservatives are allowed in food and food products. The data merely indicates that the preserving compounds examined were permissible under the law, in that they contain either sodium benzoate, saltpeter, or harmless compounds not prohibited by the food law.

Rice.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Rice -----		11	6	30	47
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Rice -----		2		3	5
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Rice -----				11	11
Totals, 1912-1914 -----		2		14	16

The inspection of the rice, as sold or offered for sale by the dealers throughout the State, shows, with the exception of a very few cases, this product to be properly labeled—that is, if the rice is coated or polished the label so indicates. The polished rice has not the same nutritive value as the unpolished, but, like the golden yellow dried fruit, presents a better appearance to the consumer, and therefore has a ready sale.

Sago and Tapioca.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Sago and tapioca.....	9			4	13
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Sago and tapioca.....				4	4
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Sago and tapioca.....				2	2
Totals, 1912-1914				6	6

During the biennial period, 1912 to 1914, but six samples of sago and tapioca were examined. These showed no evidences whatever of adulteration, mislabeling, or misbranding. As these articles enter largely into interstate commerce in original packages, the federal government is also inspecting and examining such products periodically.

Salt.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Salt				2	2
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Salt		3		15	18
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Salt				3	3
Totals, 1912-1914		3		18	21

Of the twenty-one samples of table salt which were tested at the laboratory, a large number were collected officially by the inspectors, the remainder being submitted by state institutions representing the supplies furnished them. Misbranding was found to occur in three cases due to incorrect declaration of place of manufacture and extravagant claims as to the quality of the products. As far as the purity is concerned, they all proved to be of very high grade and thoroughly satisfactory for either table purposes or dairy use.

Soapbark Preparations and Foam Producers.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Soapbark -----	4	-----	-----	1	5

Five samples of foam producers were examined with the result that only one was found not to contain saponin. The use of saponin is to be discouraged in the foam preparations. There are other compounds which are equally as good and do not contain this injurious ingredient.

Soups, Canned.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Soups, canned -----	-----	-----	-----	6	6
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Soups, canned* -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Soups, canned -----	-----	-----	-----	1	1

*None received.

The State Laboratory has not examined canned soups or canned meats to any extent, due to the fact that these food products are manufactured by establishments which carry on interstate business. These establishments, therefore, are under federal inspection and are governed by its strict rules and regulations. Under these conditions it would be more or less a waste of time to duplicate the work carried on by the federal laboratories. More particularly is this true when it is remembered that the California law and the national law are practically identical.

Spices.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912—					
Allspice -----	7		10	32	49
Cayenne pepper -----	5		1	56	62
Cinnamon -----	7		2	30	39
Cloves -----	11		9	44	64
Curry powder -----				2	2
Ginger -----	3		3	26	32
Mace -----	5		8	23	36
Marjoram -----	6		2	3	11
Mustard -----	11	1	8	36	56
Nutmeg -----	1		2	31	34
Pepper, black -----	16		10	74	100
Pepper, white -----	5		4	47	56
Sage -----	1			12	13
Savory -----				7	7
Thyme -----	3		1	7	11
Miscellaneous -----	2		3	15	20
Totals -----	83	1	63	445	592
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913—					
Allspice -----			1	3	4
Cayenne pepper -----		2		4	6
Cinnamon -----				4	4
Cloves -----		1	1	8	10
Ginger -----				6	6
Mace -----		2		1	3
Meat seasoning -----				1	1
Mustard -----			1	14	15
Nutmeg -----				2	2
Paprika -----				1	1
Pepper, black -----			1	13	14
Pepper, white -----				4	4
Sage -----				3	3
Totals -----		5	4	64	73
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914—					
Allspice -----				5	5
Cayenne pepper -----	1		2	5	8
Cinnamon -----	1			3	4
Cloves -----	1		1	7	9
Ginger -----				5	5
Mace -----		1		4	5
Miscellaneous seasoning -----				2	2
Mustard -----				10	10
Nutmeg -----				2	2
Paprika -----	2			2	4
Black pepper -----				9	9
White pepper -----				3	3
Totals -----	5	1	3	57	66

An inspection of the figures in the above table will indicate a marked improvement in the quality and purity of the spices. It will be noticed that there are very few violations recorded for the past two years. It may be said that practically all of the old spices are off the market and that the stock found in the stores of the country merchants are of good quality and properly labeled. An exception, perhaps, to this may be found in mace. Bombay mace, a variety having very little value as a spice, is frequently substituted for true mace or mixed with true mace. This substitution should not be practiced unless the label clearly indicates this fact.

Starch.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Starches -----				4	4
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Starches -----				6	6
Totals, 1912-1914 -----				10	10

The data here recorded for starch was obtained by testing ten samples of this product as submitted by the different State Hospitals. Specifications were in some cases for wheat starch, in other cases, potato starch, etc. The samples submitted corresponded to the labels and met the specifications required. It might be said in this connection that probably in the future there will be a much more extended use of starch than at present. This is emphasized by the following extract from a publication by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Potato, arrowroot, and probably tapioca and sago starch pastes are not made more easily digestible by long continued cooking. On the other hand, the cereal starches are made more easily digestible by long cooking, though the change occurs very slowly and perhaps the increased digestibility is not sufficiently great to justify the trouble, under ordinary circumstances at least, for separated starch such as is used in cookery. However, in the case of starch still inclosed in cellulose cells, as in many starchy foods, the long continued cooking may be necessary. The commercial preparations of corn starch require 30 to 40 minutes' cooking because of the improvement in flavor which results.

Skin formation as well as lumps should be avoided in cooking starch—the latter contain raw starch, the former reverted amyloextrin, and both are very slow of digestion.

The selection of potato starch instead of corn or wheat starch for thickening sauces, in accordance with the custom of French cooks, is rational, since it contains no rose amylose and so forms a clearer and more digestible sauce, and since it does not require 40 minutes' boiling for improvement in flavor, as is the case with corn starch.

Sugars.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Sugars -----	3	3	8	23	37
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Sugars -----	1		1	9	11
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Sugars -----			1	14	15
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	1		2	23	26

The examination of sugars did not reveal any adulteration in the sugars as such. The infringements noted were in connection with compounds containing sugar and acid prepared for making lemonade. In one instance, the label indicated lemon and citric acid, whereas tartaric acid was found. In two other samples, the sugar was artificially colored without such fact being indicated on the label.

Syrups.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912—					
Syrups, table -----	8	16	29	76	129
Syrups, flavoring -----	3	89	21	60	173
Totals -----	11	105	50	136	302
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913—					
Syrups, table -----	2	4	2	16	24
Syrups, flavoring -----		8	2	9	19
Totals -----	2	12	4	25	43
Sugars -----			1	14	15
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914—					
Syrups, table -----		1	4	9	14
Syrups, flavoring -----		4	4	2	10
Totals -----		5	8	11	24
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	2	17	12	36	67

Sixty-seven samples of syrups were examined during the biennial period covered by this report. The data shows that there is still a very large percentage of mislabeling in connection with these foods, the chief infringement being that the syrups were of a lower grade than that indicated by the label. There were some cases of misbranding with reference to name and address of manufacture.

Tea.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913—					
Tea -----	1			90	91
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914—					
Tea -----				45	45
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	1			135	136

The examinations of tea were undertaken as part of the cooperative work between the State Board of Health and the Board of Control, which has been previously referred to. The one sample which was adulterated, as indicated by the table, was not submitted from a state institution but was collected by an inspector. The tea was found to be colored with Prussian blue, which is in violation of the law.

Canned Vegetables.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912— Vegetables, canned -----		3	2	6	11
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913— Vegetables, canned -----	2	1		19	22
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914— Vegetables, canned -----	33	1		18	52
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	35	2		37	74

It will be noticed that seventy-four samples of canned vegetables have been examined in the past two years. The majority of these samples were canned peas colored with copper sulfate. The sale of peas and other vegetables colored with copper sulfate was prohibited by the issuance from the United States Department of Agriculture, of Food Inspection Decisions 148 and 149. These decisions were issued as a result of the work of the referee board, the conclusions of this board being as follows:

(a) Copper salts used in the coloring of vegetables as in commercial practice can not be said to reduce or lower or injuriously affect the quality or strength of such vegetables as far as the food value is concerned;

(b) Copper salts used in the greening of vegetables may have the effect of concealing inferiority, inasmuch as the bright green color imparted to the vegetables simulates a state of freshness they may not have possessed before treatment;

(c) In attempting to define a large daily quantity of copper regard must be had to the maximum amount of greened vegetables which might be consumed daily. A daily dose of 100 grams of coppered peas or beans, which are the most highly colored vegetables in the market, would not ordinarily contain more than 100 to 150 milligrams of copper. Such a bulk of greened vegetables is so large, however, that it would hardly be chosen as a part of a diet for many days in succession. Any amount of copper above 150 milligrams daily may, therefore, be considered excessive in practice. A small quantity is that amount which in the ordinary use of vegetables may be consumed over longer periods. From this point of view 10 to 12 milligrams of copper may be regarded as the upper limit of a small quantity.

It appears from our investigations that, in certain directions, even such small quantities of copper may have a deleterious action and must be considered injurious to health.

The Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, provides that a food is adulterated "if it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health." The act also provides that a food is adulterated "if it be . . . colored . . . in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed." It is apparent from the findings of the referee board that all foods greened with copper salts are positively adulterated under the first above quoted provision of the law, and that in certain cases foods may be adulterated under the second above quoted provision.

Food Inspection Decision 149 reads:

Paragraph 4 of Food Inspection Decision 148 is hereby modified to read as follows: "The secretary of agriculture, therefore, will regard as adulterated, under the Food and Drugs Act, foods greened with copper salts which, on and after January 1, 1913, are offered for entry into the United States or are manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or the territories, or which, on and after May 1, 1913, are shipped in interstate commerce."

This decision became automatically part of the California law, in accordance with section 3 of the state law. The inspectors of the State Board of Health warned the retailers concerning this matter carefully, but in many instances such warnings were not heeded. There followed, therefore, a collection of official samples and the dealers in question were

cited to appear before the State Board. The figures indicating the work of the last year proves that this activity was necessary, in that out of fifty-one samples collected thirty-three were found adulterated, that is, the peas were colored with copper sulfate. It is to be hoped that the next report will show that no more peas colored with copper sulfate are being sold.

Vinegars.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912—					
Vinegars, cider -----	1	14	58	245	318
Vinegars, malt -----		6	3	3	12
Vinegars, wine -----	1	3	15	23	42
Vinegars, distilled -----	4	12	3	42	61
Vinegars, sugar -----				2	2
Vinegars, miscellaneous -----	3	1	1	15	20
Totals -----	9	36	80	330	455
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913—					
Vinegars, cider -----		2	3	41	46
Vinegars, wine -----			1	4	5
Totals -----		2	4	45	51
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914—					
Vinegars, cider -----	1		13	37	51
Vinegars, wine -----			4	5	9
Totals -----	1		17	42	60
Totals, 1912-1914 -----	1	2	21	87	111

The necessity for continued inspection and examination of vinegars is well emphasized by the table here presented. During the past two years, sixty samples of vinegar were examined, with the result that seventeen were found to be adulterated and misbranded, the adulterations in the main being due to the substitution of some other vinegar for cider vinegar, the label not indicating such substitution.

Water.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912—					
Water -----		53		10	63
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913—					
Water -----			2	2	4
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914—					
Water -----		3		25	28
Totals, 1912-1914 -----		3	2	27	32

Twenty-eight samples of waters were tested at the State Laboratory from August, 1912, to July, 1914. The samples submitted included those from city water supplies, mineral waters, well waters, etc. The infringements noted, three in number, were due to false statements, on the labels, concerning either the origin or the character of the water.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS.

Blankets.

The examination of blankets was undertaken as part of the cooperative work between the State Board of Health and the State Board of Control in the matter of examining supplies furnished to state institutions. Seventy-one samples of blankets were submitted during the biennial period covered by this report. Of these, twenty-one failed to meet the specifications in that they contained upwards of thirty per cent of cotton, such percentages ranging from thirty-four to seventy-two. It is understood that for certain purposes, a cotton blanket is to be preferred to a woolen blanket, but when specifications call for a blanket containing not more than thirty per cent of cotton, the blankets submitted should be in accordance with such data.

Coal.

Seven samples of coal were submitted from state institutions with the result that all were found to meet specifications. The samples represented first class articles.

Cutlery.

The laboratory has received eleven samples of cutlery—knives, forks, and spoons—from state institutions. The examinations indicated that only one was deficient in the amount of nickel called for in the specifications, in that the sample contained six per cent, whereas the specifications call for not less than ten.

Lubricating Oils.

Forty samples of oil were submitted by different state institutions to the laboratory for examination, the results of the chemical tests showing thirty to meet the specifications, while ten were deficient in that the flash point was lower than it should have been, indicating a poorer quality of oil.

Soaps.

The laboratory has examined eight different samples of soaps, soft and hard, including washing and toilet soaps, with the result that all were found to fully meet the requirements specified by the State Board of Control.

Factory Wastes.

Eighteen samples of factory wastes were examined during the past two years. Of these thirteen were submitted by the State Fish and Game Commission. The analyses were made to determine the presence or absence of appreciable amounts of crude oil, lampblack, and tar. These wastes were discharged into San Francisco Bay and therefore it was necessary to conduct the examinations just referred to in order to determine whether or not the state law, which prohibits the depositing of certain materials injurious to fish into the bay, was being violated. All samples examined were found to contain either lampblack or crude petroleum or both.

Sewage.

During the first year of the biennial period, nine samples of sewage were examined, representing cooperative work between the city of Stockton and the State Board of Control. This was to determine the chemical composition of the sewage of the city of Stockton in connection with a comprehensive examination of such sewage by the American Engineering Corporation of San Francisco, C. E. Grunsky, president.

Reagents.

Another small piece of cooperative work in connection with chemical analyses, was the testing of seven samples of reagents used in water analysis for the department of health of the city of Stockton. Four of these were found to meet the requirements, while three did not.

SUMMARY OF MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS.
1912-13.

Material	Number not complying with specifications	Number complying with specifications	Total
Blankets -----	10	27	37
Coal -----		7	7
Cutlery -----	1	10	11
Oils, mineral and lubricating -----	10	13	23
Reagents -----	*4	3	7
Soaps -----		8	8
Totals -----	25	68	93

*Below standard.

1913-14.

Blankets -----	11	23	34
Oils, mineral and lubricating -----			17
Totals -----	11	23	51

Wastes and Sewages.
1912-13.

Sewages -----			9
Wastes -----			15

1913-14.

Wastes -----			3
--------------	--	--	---

GENERAL SUMMARY MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS.
1912-14.

Totals -----	36	135	171
Per cent -----	21.06	78.94	100

Drugs.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Drugs Act	Total
January 1, 1908, to August 1, 1912—					
Alcohol -----				9	9
Alum -----	1			2	3
Arnica -----		11		2	13
Asafoetida -----		1	1		2
Benzoin, tincture -----		4			4
Bay rum -----		1		2	3
Camphorated oil -----	12			15	27
Camphor, spirits of -----		18		2	20
Citrate of magnesia -----				7	7
Colic remedies, etc. -----		13		1	14
Consumption cures -----		3			3
Corn remedies -----		2		2	4
Cough remedies, cold cures -----		69		9	78
Cream of tartar -----				4	4
Epsom salt, etc. -----				11	11
Fluid extracts, etc. -----		3		5	8
Ginger, Jamaica -----		15	1	2	18
Green soap, tincture -----		2		1	3
Headache remedies -----		105		14	119
Hydrochloric acid -----				3	3
Hydrogen, peroxide -----				3	3
Iodine, tincture -----		11		2	13
Kidney cures -----		9			9
Licorice root -----				5	5
Lime water -----	2				2
Liniments -----		3		2	5
Lung remedies -----		8			8
Medicinal herbs -----	38			78	116
Miscellaneous -----	8	115	4	72	199
Nux vomica -----				3	3
Paregoric -----		18		4	22
Peppermint -----	1	7	1		9
Sulfur -----	7			7	14
Sweet spirits of nitre -----		12			12
Tinctures, miscellaneous -----		10	4	9	23
Witch hazel -----		12		5	17
Total drugs -----	69	452	11	281	813
Per cent -----	8.5	55.6	1.3	34.6	100
August 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913—					
Aconite tincture -----				2	2
Alcohol -----				2	2
Borax -----				1	1
Castoria -----				1	1
Cough remedies -----				2	2
Cream tartar -----				1	1
Essence of Jamaica ginger -----			1		1
Headache remedies -----		1		2	3
Liniment -----				1	1
Eucalyptus oil -----				3	3
Malt tonic -----		1		1	2
Turpentine -----	1			3	4
Witch hazel -----	1				1
Miscellaneous -----			1	2	3
Totals -----	2	2	2	21	27
Per cent -----	7.41	7.41	7.41	77.77	100

Drugs—Continued.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Drugs Act	Total
August 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914—					
Aloes, Soc., U. S. P.-----				2	2
Ammonia, aromatic spirits of-----			27	3	30
Arnica, tincture of-----				1	1
Asafoetida-----			2		2
Asperin tablets-----				1	1
Benzoin-----				2	2
Calisaya, elixir-----				1	1
Camphor, spirits of-----	3		8	8	19
Camphorated oil-----			4	4	8
Cardamon compound, tincture-----				1	1
Cinchona, tincture of-----				3	3
Corn remedies-----		4		6	10
Cough remedies-----				1	1
Ginger, essence of Jamaica-----			6		6
Hair tonics-----	1	1			2
Horehound drops-----				1	1
Iodine, tincture of-----			2	1	3
Iron, tincture of-----				1	1
Laxative bitters-----		1			1
Leaves, buchu-----			2	2	4
Lime water-----			1	8	9
Linseed meal-----				1	1
Magnesia, solution citrate of-----				10	10
Miscellaneous-----		3		9	12
Nitre, sweet spirits of-----			26	7	33
Nux vomica, tincture-----				3	3
Rubbing oil-----				1	1
Paregoric-----		1		2	3
Peppermint, essence of-----			1		1
Pepsin-----				14	14
Peroxide of hydrogen-----				1	1
Potash, chlorate of-----				2	2
Rheumatic powder-----				1	1
Salts, epsom-----			6	24	30
Tonics-----		1	2	1	4
Wart solvents-----		2			2
Zinc oxide-----				1	1
Totals-----	4	13	87	123	227
Per cent-----	1.8	5.7	38.2	54.3	100

The reports of the visits of drug inspectors during the last year would indicate that the conditions are greatly improved. The improvement may be noted along several different lines.

(1) With reference to labeling: The labels for nearly all the drugs are now in accordance with the provisions of the California Drugs Act. It is true there are exceptions.

(2) The crude drugs, such as herbs, etc., are in far better condition at present writing than was instanced two years ago. Statements have been published to the effect that a large proportion of the herbs now on sale in the drug stores are wormy and unfit for use. The reports of the drug inspectors made to the State Laboratory would certainly appear to refute absolutely such statements.

(3) Old proprietary remedies and new, are labeled in accordance with the provisions of the drugs acts, both state and federal.

The tables here presented, while indicating the numbers of drugs analyzed and those which conform to the law, do not represent the total amount of work which has been accomplished along this line. A con-

siderable number of alkaloidal drugs have been tested, but the examinations were not completed in time to be included in this report. It may be said, though, in advance, that the results of such examinations indicate that these important drugs conform to the usually accepted standards for such remedies. It has been stated by some that these drugs, now sold in California, are not up to standard, but considerably below. Examinations made at the State Laboratory do not confirm such statements. The data in connection with the examination of drugs included in the last report and summarized in the above tables, indicate that over one hundred samples of headache remedies were examined, with the result that nearly all were found to be mislabeled. As a result of this activity shown by the laboratory in the examination of these remedies, it is a difficult matter for the inspector to find any of these remedies now mislabeled. The mislabeling consisted in the failure of the manufacturer to indicate on the label the use of certain drugs, in the preparation of the remedy, such as phenacetin, acetanilide, etc.

An inspection of the figures, showing the percentages of infringements, etc., for the last biennial period and those heretofore recorded, indicates that the percentage of drugs conforming to the law is increased 100 per cent. The data for the previous report shows that only about 25 per cent of the drugs examined conformed in all respects to the law. The corresponding figure for the last biennial period is in excess of 50 per cent. The improvement, however, is really greater than that indicated by the figures in the table, for the reason that the inspectors exercise a certain amount of discretion in the collection of samples and submit to the laboratory only those which are suspected of being adulterated or misbranded. In former years samples were submitted without the use of such discretion in order to ascertain the exact condition of the different remedies and drugs as sold.

A large number of samples of spiritus ætheris nitrosi and spiritus ammoniæ have been collected and examined. The results are not ready for presentation at this time. There has been considerable criticism made in connection with this investigation on the ground that both sweet spirit of nitre and aromatic spirit ammonia were of such volatile nature that it was impossible to have them retain their strength, in accordance with the standard, for any length of time. The answer to such criticisms is that these are two very important drugs, and, while they are of a volatile nature, the loss will not be as great as is claimed by any means, if the drug is prepared and kept in accordance with the directions given in the United States Pharmacopœia. Such preparations should not be kept for any length of time. New batches should be made up periodically.

The report of the Food and Drug Commissioner of Michigan for 1913, contains results of an investigation on the deterioration of spirits of nitrous ether. The details of this report are exceedingly interesting and important and it therefore appears that it would not be out of order to reprint the data here.

Spirits of nitrous ether or commonly called spirits of nitre, is defined by the 5th revision of the United States Pharmacopœia as "An alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite yielding, when freshly prepared and tested by the method given in the U.S.P., not less than 4 per cent of the ethyl nitrite.

That this 4 per cent of ethyl nitrite is easily lost under improper conditions is a matter of common knowledge among those who have anything to do with this preparation. Reports of various state departments charged with the enforcement of the

drug laws show that this preparation has caused more or less trouble. It appears that the fault lies mainly in the manner in which it is stored. In the state of Michigan the records of the laboratory show that during the year of 1912 over 75 per cent of the samples examined were found to fall below the required standard of the U.S.P. When some of the manufacturers of these preparations were asked to explain why their spirits of nitrous ether did not conform to the U.S.P. their reply was that it is impossible to keep such a volatile preparation for any length of time and have it of standard strength. However, investigation into the manner in which such pharmacists stored their preparations generally disclosed the fact that they were not keeping it in strict accordance with the U.S.P. directions; only making a half-hearted attempt, if making any at all, to store it as their pharmacopœia told them to.

In order that we might enlighten these people, this laboratory started an experiment some time ago, to determine the keeping qualities, so to speak, of spirits of nitrous ether. The plan of the experiment was to duplicate as nearly as possible conditions as may be found in any medium class drug store, by selecting bottles of various sizes and colors, by storing in a semi-dark place and at a temperature that could not be called cool. Thus it will be seen that the directions of the U.S.P. were not followed to the letter but were only attempted and carried out in an incomplete manner.

The experiment was conducted as follows: On March 5, 1911, a quantity of spirits of nitrous ether was made up and placed in seven bottles. The bottles used were ordinary half pound and one pound bottles, two of which were of amber glass, one green glass, and four flint glass bottles, such as may be found in any drug store. Each bottle when filled was securely fitted with an ordinary cork stopper. The bottle was then thoroughly shaken and an assay made of its contents.

The bottles were again securely stoppered and placed in a semi-dark place in a room adjoining the working laboratory, the temperature of which is about the same as that in the laboratory, viz., 65 degrees—75 degrees F. At the end of three months the bottles were removed and the contents assayed. This procedure was continued for a period of fifteen months, assaying the contents of the bottles at intervals of three months each, except the time between the fourth and fifth assays, when a period of four months elapsed, and the results tabulated in the following table:

TABLE I.

Size of bottle	Kind number	First assay, March 5, 1911. Time of filling	Second assay, June 5, 1911	Third assay, Sept. 5, 1911	Fourth assay, Nov. 5, 1911	Fifth assay, March 5, 1912	Sixth assay, June 5, 1912
1. 12 ounce -----	Amber	3.98	3.95	3.83	3.73	3.70	3.56
2. 12 ounce -----	Amber	3.99	3.86	3.73	3.61	3.53	3.45
3. 16 ounce -----	Green	3.95	3.88	3.81	3.71	3.66	3.60
4. 8 ounce -----	Flint	3.57	3.68	3.52	2.14	2.14	1.88
5. 8 ounce -----	Flint	3.94	3.77	3.42	3.41	1.25	-----
6. 16 ounce -----	Flint	3.95	3.72	3.42	3.42	3.20	2.94
7. 8 ounce -----	Flint	3.92	3.39	3.39	3.10	3.10	2.89

TABLE II.

Loss at end of—	2 months. 7 samples	6 months. 7 samples	9 months. 7 samples	12 months. 7 samples	15 months. 6 samples
Maximum -----	0.53	0.53	1.83	2.69	2.09
Minimum -----	0.03	0.14	0.25	0.28	0.35
Average -----	0.207	0.37	0.65	1.01	0.90

TABLE III.

Loss of samples stored in colored bottles at the end of—	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	15 months
Maximum -----	0.13	0.26	0.38	0.46	0.54
Minimum -----	0.03	0.14	0.25	0.28	0.35
Average -----	0.07	0.18	0.29	0.34	0.44

A study of the table will show that for the first six months the samples retained their strength very well, the maximum loss under these conditions being only .53 per cent with an average for the whole of only .37 per cent. The greatest loss during the entire time seems to be in the samples stored in the flint glass bottles, although with the exception of sample 4 the remainder kept fairly well for the first nine months. During the latter part of the experiment, however, the samples in the flint glass bottles decreased considerably, while those in the amber and green colored bottles decreased in strength only a small amount in the whole fifteen months and the decrease was quite regular; the maximum being but .54 per cent with an average of .44 per cent. It would therefore appear that spirits of nitrous ether, when manufactured properly so that it will contain 4 per cent ethyl nitrite when freshly prepared and stored in small dark colored bottles in a cool place will remain standard strength for a long period of time. The pharmacist should make up this preparation in such quantity that the whole can be disposed of in a period of six months. He then should have no fear that he is not dispensing a U.S.P. article all the time.

This laboratory is conducting a similar set of experiments which we confidently expect will confirm the results of the Michigan laboratory. This laboratory is also studying the deterioration of aromatic spirits of ammonia. The full details of this investigation will be published in the next report and also in The Monthly Bulletin of the State Board of Health as soon as the investigation is completed. As far as the experiment has progressed, seven weeks, it would appear that during the first ten days there was a loss of less than one per cent, and during the last five weeks there has been practically no loss whatever. In other words, the strength has remained constant and the loss for the seven weeks of the experiment has therefore been less than one per cent. This is greatly in contrast with the results of the examination of samples collected by inspectors, the majority of which show a loss of from 25 to 75 per cent. Such deficiencies are due to carelessness in the manufacture and keeping of the drug, in other words, not following out the directions of the United States Pharmacopœia.

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL WORK.

August 1, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

The results of the chemical and microscopical work of the State Laboratory for 1912-1914 are summarized in the subjoined tables:

A. FOODS AND FOOD PRODUCTS.
1912-1913.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
Baking powder		2		23	25
Baking soda				4	4
Beer		2		2	4
Beverages		6	9	20	35
Breads			7	3	10
Butter		2	2	3	7
Cereals				7	7
Cheese		1			1
Chocolate and cocoa		1	15	3	19
Coffee			3	116	119
Coffee compounds			1	1	2
Coffee substitutes		4		27	31
Colors	2			2	4
Condiments—					
Catsup		5		9	14
Worcestershire sauce		1		1	2
Pickles		1		1	2
Mustard preparation		1		1	2
Grau's sauces		2		1	3
Miscellaneous				3	3
Confectionery		5		19	24
Corn				2	2
Cream				4	4
Eggs	6	21		28	55
Egg substitutes	3				3
Extracts—flavoring	2	9	20	48	79
Fish		3		15	18
Flour				72	72
Fruit	2	3		11	16
Honey				5	5
Ice cream		5	10	82	97
Ice				7	7
Jams and jellies		1	2	12	15
Lard			1	2	3
Liquors		2	6	13	21
Meats—					
Chopped	17			46	63
Pork sausage	2	1	50	36	89
Canned				2	2
Bologna sausage		7		8	15
Frankfurter sausage	1	15	1	14	31
Miscellaneous		4		5	9
Milk			5	18	23
Milk, certified		4			4
Buttermilk, dry				1	1
Milk, evaporated	2	1	2	38	43
Oils, edible		1		22	23
Pastes		5	4	10	19
Preservatives				5	5
Rice		2		3	5
Sago and tapioca				4	4
Salt		3		15	18
Spices		5	4	64	73
Starch				4	4
Sugars	1		1	9	11
Syrups, table	2	4	2	16	24
Syrups, flavoring		8	2	9	19
Tea	1			90	91
Vegetables	2	1		17	20
Vinegars—					
Cider		2	3	41	46
Wine			1	4	5
Water			2	2	4
Total foods	43	140	153	1,030	1,366
Per cent	3.1	10.2	11.2	75.5	100

B. DRUGS.
1912-1913.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Drugs Act	Total
Aconite tincture				2	2
Alcohol				2	2
Borax				1	1
Castoria				1	1
Cough remedies				2	2
Cream tartar				1	1
Essence of Jamaica ginger			1		1
Headache remedies		1		2	3
Liniment				1	1
Eucalyptus oil				3	3
Malt tonic		1		1	2
Turpentine	1			3	4
Witch hazel	1				1
Miscellaneous			1	2	3
Total drugs	2	2	2	21	27
Per cent	7.41	7.41	7.41	77.77	100

C. GENERAL SUMMARY.
1912-1913.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food and Drugs Act	Total
Total food samples	43	140	153	1,030	1,366
Total drug samples	2	2	2	21	27
Grand total	45	142	155	1,051	1,393
Per cent	3.2	10.2	11.1	75.5	100

D. FOODS AND FOOD PRODUCTS.
1913-1914.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
Baking powder		1		7	8
Baking soda				2	2
Beverages	1	1	4	5	11
Breads		1	3	1	5
Butter	1	3		2	6
Cereals and cereal products				14	14
Cheese		1		1	2
Chocolate and cocoa	1		11	6	18
Coffee			1	41	42
Colors				1	1
Condiments—					
Catsup		2		13	15
Chow chow				1	1
Horseradish				2	2
Mayonnaise				2	2
Mustard		2		2	4
Pickles	1	1		4	6
Relishes				2	2
Sauces	1	1		5	7
Tomato puree				2	2
Apple butter				1	1

D. FOODS AND FOOD PRODUCTS—Continued.
1913-1914.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food Act	Total
Confectionery -----	2			7	9
Corn -----				1	1
Cream -----				2	2
Eggs -----	2	8		18	28
Egg substitutes -----			1	3	4
Extracts—flavoring -----	1	11	24	35	71
Fish, shellfish, etc. -----	1			2	3
Flour -----		3		53	56
Fruit -----	1			12	13
Honey -----				4	4
Ice cream -----		2		18	20
Jams and jellies -----		3	1	27	31
Lard -----				2	2
Liquors -----	1	4	8	10	23
Meats—					
Chopped -----	17	1		46	64
Pork sausage -----	3	2	4	26	35
Bologna sausage -----				3	3
Frankfurter sausage -----		1		2	3
Chicken tamale -----				4	4
Miscellaneous -----	1	1		3	5
Milk -----			3	5	8
Milk, evaporated -----			12	8	20
Miscellaneous materials -----				2	2
Oils, edible -----				7	7
Pastes -----		2	9	13	24
Pastry filler -----	1	2		1	4
Preservatives -----				2	2
Rice -----				11	11
Sago and tapioca -----				2	2
Salt -----				3	3
Soapbark -----	4			1	5
Soups, canned -----				1	1
Spices -----	5	1	3	57	66
Starch -----				6	6
Sugars -----			1	14	15
Syrups—					
Table -----		1	4	9	14
Flavoring -----		4	4	2	10
Tea -----				45	45
Vegetables -----	33	1		17	51
Vinegars—					
Cider -----	1		13	37	51
Wine -----			4	5	9
Water -----		3		5	8
Total foods -----	78	63	110	645	896
Per cent -----	8.7	7.0	12.3	72.0	100

E. DRUGS.
1913-1914.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Drugs Act	Total
Aloes, Soc., U. S. P.				2	2
Aromatic spirits of ammonia			27	3	30
Arnica, tincture of				1	1
Asafœtida			2		2
Asperin tablets				1	1
Benzoin				2	2
Calisaya, elixir				1	1
Camphor, spirits of	3		8	8	19
Camphorated oil			4	4	8
Cardamon compound, tincture				1	1
Cinchona, tincture of				3	3
Corn remedies		4		6	10
Cough remedies				1	1
Ginger, essence of Jamaica			6		6
Hair tonics	1	1			2
Horehound drops				1	1
Iodine, tincture of			2	1	3
Iron, tincture of				1	1
Laxative bitters		1			1
Leaves, buchu			2	2	4
Lime water			1	8	9
Linseed meal				1	1
Magnesia, solution citrate of				10	10
Miscellaneous		3		9	12
Nitre, sweet spirits of			26	7	33
Nux vomica, tincture				3	3
Rubbing oil				1	1
Paregoric		1		2	3
Peppermint, essence of			1		1
Pepsin				14	14
Peroxide of hydrogen				1	1
Potash, chlorate of				2	2
Rheumatic powder				1	1
Salts, Epsom			6	24	30
Tonics		1	2	1	4
Wart solvents		2			2
Zinc oxide				1	1
Totals	4	13	87	123	227
Per cent	1.8	5.7	38.2	54.3	100

F. SUMMARY.
1913-1914.

Material	Number adulterated	Number misbranded	Number adulterated and misbranded	Number not in violation of California Pure Food and Drugs Act	Total
Total food samples.....	78	63	110	645	896
Total drug samples.....	4	13	87	123	227
Grand total	82	76	197	768	1,123
Per cent	7.3	6.8	17.5	68.4	100

G. SUMMARY.
1912-1914.

Total food samples.....	121	203	263	1,675	2,262
Total drug samples.....	6	15	89	144	254
Grand total	127	218	352	1,819	2,516
Per cent	5.0	8.7	14.0	72.3	100

H. SUMMARY MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS.
1912-1914.

Material	Number not complying with specifications	Number complying with specifications	Total
Totals, miscellaneous materials.....	36	135	171
Per cent	21.06	78.94	100

It is encouraging to note in connection with the general summary for 1912 to 1914, above indicated, that the percentage of samples complying with the law is 72.3, which is far higher than any corresponding figure reported since the establishment of the laboratory (see Table I). The percentage of adulteration is low and similarly, with reference to the percentage of misbranding. It is true that the percentage of adulteration and misbranding is slightly higher than that noted for the previous year. One of the main food products which has caused this increase is pork sausage, the infringement consisting of a substitution of other meats for pork and the presence of cereals not stated on the label. This was the condition of affairs in 1912 and 1913. During the following year, 1913-1914, very few cases of misbranding were noted, indicating a marked improvement in this respect. The improvement just referred to is emphasized when we repeat statements that have been made in the foregoing data to the effect that inspectors, both food and drug, exercise far greater discretion in the submitting of samples than was possible in former years.

The following table shows the percentage of adulteration and misbranding for the seven years, 1908 to 1914. It will be noted by an inspection of the figures that with the exception of the year from 1910-1911, there has been a steady decrease in the percentage of adulteration and misbranding, and therefore, an increase in the percentage of samples complying in all respects with the Food and Drugs Act.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY, 1908-1914.
Food and Drugs.

	Per cent adulterated	Per cent mis-branded	Per cent adulterated and mis-branded	Per cent complying with the law	Total
To August, 1908	20.9	9.0	13.0	57.1	100
To August, 1909	9.7	22.8	9.9	57.6	100
To August, 1910	5.9	21.1	14.6	58.2	100
To August, 1911	14.3	36.1	2.4	47.2	100
To August, 1912	4.8	15.6	12.2	67.4	100
To July, 1914	5.0	8.7	14.0	72.3	100

It might not be out of place to repeat here a paragraph mentioned in the last report.

“While it is now generally understood that the names of certain definite substances must appear on the label, there are still many other instances in which some manufacturers and dealers think that a substance that is *allowed* need not be mentioned. This is especially true of such things as benzoate of soda, permissible artificial colors and flavors, and the addition of cereal to meat food products, etc.

“It is becoming more evident every year that the cases of wilful violation of the law are very few, and that there is very little tendency to backsliding on the part of those who have once succeeded in bringing their products up to standard.”

Conclusions and Recommendations.

While, as has been stated in previous reports and also in this report, that the quality and standard of food and drugs is increasing, it is only possible to keep on improving in this direction by constant and continued field and laboratory work. Without doubt, if the laboratory was discontinued we would have on the markets in a very short time, the same kind and quality of foods and drugs which were to be found galore previous to January, 1907, and for some time later. The necessary activity, however, can not be carried on without proper funds for the employment of inspectors, chemists, etc., and for properly maintaining a laboratory. The necessary work may therefore be divided into three heads—field work, laboratory work, and office work. The following itemized statement indicates the minimum which should be allowed, not, by any means, the maximum:

	Estimate 1915- 1917
Field work—	
Eight food and drug inspectors, salary	\$23,000.
Expenses of inspectors for traveling, purchasing samples, etc.	15,000
Laboratory work—	
Three analytical chemists, salary	10,600
Chemical apparatus and supplies	4,000
Laboratory help, janitor work, etc.	1,200
Office work—	
Stenographers, two	5,600
Clerk	1,200
Stationery, stamps, expressage, telephone service, etc.	1,500
Total	\$62,100

This amount, \$62,100, does not include the salary of the director or assistant to the director, as these salaries are not included in the special appropriation but are paid for as are other state salaries.

A state like California should have at the command of the State Food and Drug Laboratory at least twelve inspectors, not eight as asked for. There should be at least six chemists working in the laboratory and the office force should also be increased.

The above estimate, however, does not include any item for building. The present quarters of the State Food and Drug Laboratory are far too limited for proper or extensive work. There should be at the disposal of the bureau at least twice the laboratory space now available.

It must be repeated, and with enforced emphasis, the necessity for the carrying on of research work in a food and drug laboratory in addition to the necessary routine work incidental to the examination and analysis of samples officially submitted. There are a very large number of problems in food and drug chemistry and nutrition which should be solved by the personnel of a food laboratory, particularly when operated under the auspices of the State Board of Health. Until such work is carried on, it would not appear that the laboratory is fulfilling its best purpose.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

By W. A. SAWYER, M. D., Director.

The Development of the Laboratory.

During the two years ending June 30, 1914, the number of routine bacteriological examinations performed at the State Hygienic Laboratory in the interest of the public health was 75 per cent greater than during the previous biennial period. The more expensive and time-consuming examinations increased in number at a still faster rate. For instance, the number of examinations of drinking water for pollution was doubled, and over three times as many heads of animals were examined for evidence of rabies.

The increase in the quantity of the work, while it shows a greater appreciation of the services of the laboratory by local health officials and physicians, does not represent the progress in the adaptation of the laboratory to the needs of the state so much as do the new functions. During the biennial period, by the performance of free Wassermann tests at the State Hygienic Laboratory, syphilis has at last been recognized as a very important preventable disease. Recognizing that the provisions for the control of typhoid fever are at present inadequate to give reasonable protection to a large part of the citizens of the state, the manufacture and free distribution of antityphoid vaccine was instituted, so that the individual can to a certain extent make up for the failure of protection by the public.

Although the work of the bureau has developed, it still falls far short of its proper variety and amount. The lack of workers in the field along lines of epidemiology and sanitary engineering greatly hampers the laboratory work in communicable diseases and water pollution, and renders much of the work unsatisfactory. The majority of the local health officials have insufficient time and not enough special training in public health to act helpfully as our local representatives. This is due principally to the ridiculously small salaries offered. Until health officers are full-time public servants with special training we can not expect a marked decrease in preventable disease, but the state can do a great deal through maintaining marked efficiency and high scientific standards in the laboratories and field forces of this bureau. The most urgent lines of development will be outlined under the separate headings of this report.

Division of Biological Examinations.

In the Division of Biological Examinations is done the greater part of the present work of the bureau. At the main laboratory in Berkeley and its three branches in Los Angeles, Fresno, and Sacramento, various diagnostic examinations are made which are of importance in the control of communicable disease. The work is strictly limited to examinations of public health interest, and tests of value only to individuals are not performed, not even in response to the plea of charity. The laboratory has only one purpose, the protection of the public health.

The work of the division includes the examination of tissue for anthrax, of swabs and cultures for diphtheria, of smears of pus for gonococcus infection, of feces for hookworm disease, of blood for ma-

laria, of tissue for plague, of brain tissue for rabies, of blood serum for syphilis (Wassermann test), of sputum for tuberculosis, of blood for typhoid fever (Widal test), and occasionally of other specimens which have a distinct bearing on public health. The staff of the laboratory are not permitted to work privately for fees, and all the examinations at the laboratory are made without charge.

In addition to the diagnostic tests, many bacteriological examinations of public water supplies for pollution are performed with the purpose of protecting against water-borne diseases, especially typhoid fever.

The laboratory is increasing its usefulness to our state institutions. It performs tests of their water supplies on request. A considerable number of the routine diagnostic tests are performed for state institutions, especially the infirmary of the University of California. Wassermann tests for syphilis have been performed for many of the prisoners in the state prisons at Folsom and San Quentin. Examinations for anthrax and rabies are performed for the State Veterinarian and his deputies. These very necessary examinations would involve considerable expense if performed by private bacteriologists.

Comparison with the Work of Preceding Biennial Periods.

In Table I there has been brought together the statistics for the several biennial periods since the beginning of the laboratory on July 1, 1905. Special attention is called to the growth of the work of the last biennial period over that of the preceding one. There was an increase of 75 per cent in the total number of tests in the Division of Biological Examinations. Every kind of examination shared in the increase.

Results of Examinations by Months and Diseases.

In Table II are brought together the numbers of examinations made in the division during the various months of the biennial period ending June 30, 1914. The number of examinations giving positive results are shown as well as the total numbers.

TABLE I.
Increase in Number of Examinations, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1914.

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Gonococcus infection	Hook-worm	Malaria	Plague	Rabies	Syphilis	Tuberculosis	Typhoid	Water pollution	Miscellaneous	Total
First year of the laboratory, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1909	-----	330	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	54	32	67	96	1,580
Biennial period, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908	-----	1,231	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	255	185	57	504	2,245
Biennial period, July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910	-----	4,793	-----	-----	58	-----	37	-----	497	330	95	145	3,955
Biennial period, July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1912	27	2,267	46	9	88	5	243	-----	716	667	136	69	4,273
Biennial period, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914	85	3,337	353	15	194	7	770	142	908	1,242	309	150	7,512
Totals	112	9,953	399	24	340	26	1,050	142	2,430	2,456	664	964	18,565

¹One year only.

²Exclusive of 5,009 diphtheria examinations made in special examinations of school children in Berkeley, Oroville, Hayward and Colfax.

³Exclusive of 1,844 examinations of rats from Berkeley. The expense was borne by Berkeley.

⁴Exclusive of 6,325 diphtheria examinations made in special examinations at the Southern California State Hospital.

TABLE II.
Number of Examinations and Results by Months and Diseases, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

	Anthrax		Diphtheria		Gonococcus Infection		Hookworm		Malaria		Plague		Rabies		Syphilis		Tuber- culosis		Typhoid		Water pollution		Miscel- laneous		Total		
	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	
1912																											
July	1	4	29	63	4	10	1	17	5	17			12	29			11	33	6	44	2	8	1	4	71	201	
August	1	5	50	175	7	17		9	19	29			19	29			5	38	10	100	6	6	1	5	91	384	
September	3	4	51	241	5	10		14	3	14	1		15	19			7	34	11	47	17	21	7	9	116	400	
October	1	1	42	129	6	13	2	13	19	24	1		19	34			12	43	16	57	8	21	2	5	107	360	
November	3	5	43	149	7	11		6	3	6			30	33			14	42	12	46	2	6	2	4	114	392	
December	1	1	110	239	4	12		6	1	6			33	37			7	34	2	29	7	18	1	9	167	385	
1913																											
January	4	4	121	246	4	8	2	3		3			22	23			6	32	7	23	2	2		2	160	345	
February	3	2	75	173	2	8	1	2		2			28	28			10	24	3	21	3	8		4	125	283	
March	2	2	56	127	6	20	1	5	1	5			33	36			9	30	4	22	3	11		1	5	114	260
April	1	1	39	92	5	14		9	3	9			27	28			10	36	10	35		3			10	93	238
May	3	3	24	92	11	16		8	1	8			22	29			24	47	10	42	1	3		2	2	96	243
June	1	1	3	29	90	13	23	1	12	1	1		23	30			5	28	6	37	6	13		5	85	242	
July	1	1	6	18	67	13	30	2	11	2			23	27			11	36	10	54		6		1	1	78	237
August	1	1	4	5	28	22	29		8	24			24	29			6	31	12	83		7			1	72	221
September	6	8	18	45	10	26		8	2	8	1		21	22			9	35	7	62	5	9		1	5	80	221
October	2	4	62	130	9	23		12	39	43			39	43			4	29	15	52	6	18		6	12	142	324
November	8	8	73	172	12	20	2	9		9	2		21	25			8	30	8	42	5	8		3	6	131	324
December	7	7	50	162	19	21	1	3		3			44	51			12	39	6	26	1	7		1	4	132	320
1914																											
January	1	1	50	153	11	19		3		3			48	60			9	37	4	23	1	2			9	128	367
February	5	5	68	129	4	5		4	1	4			33	50			7	46	4	16	11	14		4	12	135	276
March	3	3	77	180	3	6	2	8	3	11			31	39			16	57	4	22	1	12			3	135	335
April	3	3	56	154	1	6		11	3	11			14	35			15	54	45	192	15	34		4	4	169	527
May	2	2	42	112	2	6	2	6	7	23			7	23			7	49	19	66	12	31		3	10	100	348
June	1	1	58	189		1		7	2	7	1		12	30			14	44	15	101	19	41		5	8	149	492
Totals	20	85	1255	3337	180	333	15	194	35	194	3	7	606	770	48	142	238	908	246	1242	128	369	48	150	2790	7512	

Anthrax.

Examinations are frequently made for anthrax in animals, and rarely for the same disease in man. A single specimen is sometimes sent for the determination of the nature of a disease which is killing hundreds of animals. Whenever anthrax is found to be present in the tissues of an animal, the State Veterinarian is given a carbon copy of the laboratory report, so that the information may have its greatest usefulness in the control of this disease.

Diphtheria.

This disease continues to present a serious problem in the state. The laboratory distributes a mailing outfit for sending to the laboratory swabs from the noses and throats of patients or carriers. The results of the examinations are communicated to the physician and also to the local health officer, who has charge of instituting and raising the quarantine required by law. The cultures are examined at the main laboratory at Berkeley and also at the three branches.

Gonococcus Infections.

There has been an increase in the number of specimens examined for the presence of the gonococcus. When the health authorities will give this disease the attention which is indicated by its prevalence and destructiveness, the diagnosis of gonorrhoea and ophthalmia neonatorum will cease to be in so many cases a matter of opinion, and the laboratory will receive many times the present number of specimens.

Hookworm.

The laboratory stands ready to examine specimens of feces for hookworm and to furnish containers in which samples can be mailed.

Malaria.

Special mailing cases containing two glass slides and directions for securing samples of blood are furnished to physicians. The number of examinations from the districts of California in which malaria is prevalent are few, as many physicians are satisfied with the diagnosis of malaria based on symptoms alone.

Bubonic Plague.

During the biennial period three cases of plague in man were investigated and were proved to be bubonic plague. All of the cases were undoubtedly contracted from endemic plague existing among the ground squirrels, and possibly other rodents, of the region in which the cases appeared.

Case 1.—A Japanese woman, 24 years old, living on a berry farm two miles north of San Juan in San Benito County, became sick on June 4, 1913. On June 6th she was first seen by a physician. At that time there was marked prostration, high fever (104° F.), and a painful left femoral bubo. Her condition became steadily worse and she died on June 13th. On the day before her death a severe sore throat developed accompanied by dyspnoea. On this day the case was seen by the county health officer. The bubo was operated upon and some of the glandular tissue was sent to the State Hygienic Laboratory. Examination at the laboratory showed bacilli having the appearance of the plague bacillus. A guinea-pig was inoculated. The animal died in six days, and the plague bacillus was isolated from the typical lesions and identified. A

parallel laboratory examination in the laboratory of the United States Public Health Service in San Francisco gave the same results. An investigation was made in the field by the director of the State Hygienic Laboratory.

A hunter employed by the United States Public Health Service shot a plague-infected squirrel in San Benito County, six miles northeast from Hollister, on June 9, 1913, showing that the disease existed in ground squirrels in the county at the time of the human case.

Case 2.—A man, J. W. K., 55 years old, entered the Contra Costa County Hospital at Martinez on September 8, 1913. He had been working on a ranch near Pittsburg, Contra Costa County. His illness became rapidly worse. He was delirious on September 9th and, on the following day, a femoral bubo with considerable local edema developed. He died in the morning of September 11th. The diagnosis of plague was made by the attending physician. A local investigation was made by Surgeon Currie of the United States Public Health Service. Material from the bubo was obtained for examination at the State Hygienic Laboratory.

At the State Hygienic Laboratory plague bacilli were demonstrated and definitely identified by microscopical examination, cultural tests, and animal inoculation. A similar investigation in the laboratory of the United States Public Health Service gave the same results.

Surgeon Currie reported that there were circumstances which pointed to infection from the rats in and about the house in which the man had slept on the ranch. The rat infection was undoubtedly secondary to the squirrel epizootic of plague which had been present for several years in Contra Costa County.

Case 3.—A man, E. W. H., 38 years old, residing in Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, and working in San Francisco, became sick at Walnut Creek on May 17, 1914. He had a chill, high fever (104° F.), and slight delirium. On the following day the case was investigated locally by Assistant Surgeon N. E. Wayson of the United States Public Health Service. A left femoral bubo had appeared on that day. On May 23d the patient was again seen by Dr. Wayson, and material was obtained from the bubo for laboratory examination. The plague bacillus was isolated and identified at the laboratory of the United States Public Health Service. Tissues from a guinea-pig, inoculated by Dr. Wayson with a culture from the bubo, were sent to the State Hygienic Laboratory, where the plague bacillus was isolated and identified by microscopic and cultural tests and animal inoculation.

Investigation by Dr. Wayson led to the conclusion that the disease had been contracted from plague-infected ground squirrels in the vicinity of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County. The patient recovered from the infection.

Rabies.

Taking the state as a whole, rabies (hydrophobia) in animals has increased markedly during the biennial period. In certain areas the disease has diminished while in others it made its first appearance.

The heads of animals are sent to the laboratory and the brain tissue is examined for evidence of rabies. This work is specially important, as many of the rabid dogs bite human beings, and the decision with regard to the necessity for Pasteur treatment of persons bitten by dogs often hinges on the laboratory examination. Table III gives the statistics for the examinations for rabies by months and Table IV gives the number of specimens showing positive evidence of rabies from each county.

TABLE III.
Examinations for Rabies by Months.

Month	Results of examinations				Positive diagnosis based on		Animals found positive				Persons reported bitten by positive animals--
	Positive	Negative	Inconclusive	Total	Findings of negative bodies	Animal inoculation	Dogs	Cats	Humans	Other animals	
1912											
July	12	4	1	17	12		10		2		8
August	19	8	2	29	12	7	16	2		1 cow	13
September	15	1	3	19	12	3	15				13
October	19	4	1	24	19		17	1		1 cow	17
November	30	3		33	28	2	29	1			17
December	36	1		37	35	1	30	2	1	1 goat, 1 pig, 1 horse	20
1913											
January	22	1		23	19	3	20			1 cow, 1 horse	11
February	28			28	27	1	26		1	1 pig	21
March	33	2	1	36	33		26	3		2 cows, 1 goat, 1 horse	21
April	27	1		28	26	1	22			1 coyote, 3 cows, 1 goat	13
May	22	4	3	29	22		15	1	2	4 cows	11
June	23	7		30	23		23				12
July	23	1	3	27	23		19	3		1 horse	24
August	24	5		29	24		21	2		1 cow	17
September	21	1		22	21		19	1	1		11
October	39	4		43	38	1	36	1		1 cow, 1 horse	18
November	21	4		25	20	1	19		1	1 horse	8
December	44	7		51	44		44				24
1914											
January	48	12		60	44	4	46	1		1 cow	37
February	36	11	3	50	34	2	30	1		4 cows, 1 horse	18
March	31	5	3	39	31		29	1	1		24
April	14	20	1	35	14		14				6
May	7	17	2	26	7		7				7
June	12	16	2	30	12		10	1		1 cow	13
Totals	606	139	25	770	580	26	548	21	9	33	384

TABLE IV.
Positive Cases of Rabies by Counties.

Alameda	104
Amador	4
Butte	6
Calaveras	4
Colusa	1
Contra Costa	18
El Dorado	1
Fresno	45
Imperial	5
Kern	5
Kings	18
Los Angeles	8
Madera	2
Marin	21
Merced	8
Napa	14
Nevada	11
Placer	36
Riverside	1
Sacramento	33
San Benito	3
San Bernardino	13
San Diego	8
San Francisco	6
San Joaquin	39
San Luis Obispo	3
San Mateo	47
Santa Barbara	1
Santa Clara	66
Santa Cruz	2
Siskiyou	3
Solano	4
Sonoma	14
Stanislaus	19
Tehama	2
Tulare	18
Tuolumne	3
Ventura	1
Yolo	6
Oregon	3
Total	606

The nine human cases of rabies (shown in Table III) which were confirmed by laboratory examination of the brain tissue at the State Hygienic Laboratory, together with five other cases of human rabies which came to the attention of the laboratory staff during the biennial period, are briefly described below:

Case 1.—A girl, A. B., 6 years old, died of rabies in Los Angeles on July 15, 1912. She had been severely bitten on the right cheek by a strange dog on May 27th. No tissue was obtained for laboratory examination.

Case 2.—A man, J. J. R., about 60 years of age, died in San Francisco from rabies on July 20, 1912. He had been bitten in the left thumb by his own dog on June 18, 1912. On July 15th, this man began to show symptoms of rabies. Some of his brain tissue was inoculated into a rabbit at the State Hygienic Laboratory. The rabbit came down with rabies in 17 days and Negri bodies were found in its brain tissue.

Case 3.—A boy, F. O., 16 years old, died of rabies on July 22, 1912, in San Francisco. He had been bitten in the left hand by a strange dog 78 days before the boy showed the first symptoms of rabies on

July 19, 1912. At the State Hygienic Laboratory, rabbits were inoculated with some of the brain tissue. They developed rabies, and Negri bodies were found in their brain tissue.

Case 4.—A woman, M. J. S., 37 years old, died of rabies on November 23, 1912, in San Francisco. She had been bitten in the left hand by a stray dog two months before. At the laboratory of the San Francisco Health Department, Negri bodies were found in her brain tissue and rabbits which were inoculated with brain tissue developed rabies.

Case 5.—A boy, S. N., age 10, died of rabies in Sacramento December 9, 1912. There was no history of a bite. The symptoms began on December 6th. Portions of brain tissue were examined at the State Hygienic Laboratory. Negri bodies were found in the tissue, and rabies was transmitted to animals by inoculation with the brain tissue.

Case 6.—A girl, N. C. O., age 6, died of rabies on February 1, 1913, in San Francisco. She had been bitten by her own dog three weeks before she showed the first symptoms on January 29th. A portion of her brain tissue was examined at the State Hygienic Laboratory and Negri bodies were found. The diagnosis was also confirmed by animal inoculation.

Case 7.—A man, A. C., age 23, died of rabies on May 22, 1913, in San Francisco. He had been bitten by a dog two months before. A portion of the man's brain was examined at the State Hygienic Laboratory. Many large Negri bodies were found.

Case 8.—A girl, J. B., age 4 years, died of rabies in San Francisco May 26, 1913. She had been severely bitten under the right eye on April 25th. Within 24 hours, the Pasteur treatment was begun at the San Francisco Health Department with fresh virus from the State Hygienic Laboratory. The intensive course of treatment was given, ending May 16th. On May 20th, too soon for the establishment of a strong immunity by the treatment, the symptoms of rabies began. A portion of the brain tissue was examined at the State Hygienic Laboratory. Negri bodies were found, and rabies was produced in rabbits by inoculation with the brain tissue.

Case 9.—A man, C. R. L., about 30 years old, residing near Sebastopol in Sonoma County, died of rabies at Santa Rosa on September 17, 1913. He had been bitten in the right wrist by his own dog while hunting near Bodega Bay on August 12th. The first symptoms of rabies appeared on September 13th. Examination of his brain at the State Hygienic Laboratory revealed Negri bodies. Rabies was produced in rabbits by inoculation with the brain tissue.

Case 10.—A girl, F. I. W., aged $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, died of rabies at Newcastle, Placer County, on July 25, 1913. She had been bitten in the arm by a strange dog on July 2d. The symptoms of rabies began on July 22d. There was no autopsy.

Case 11.—A Japanese man, G. K., 32 years old, died of rabies in Los Angeles on August 6, 1913. He had been bitten on the arms by a rabid dog at San Bernardino on June 30th. On August 4th he had distinct symptoms of rabies. This man had been instructed to take immediately the free Pasteur treatment furnished by the State Board of Health at Los Angeles, but he had not followed the advice. There was no autopsy.

Case 12.—A man, P. G., aged 57, died of rabies on November 15, 1913, in Placer County Hospital in Auburn, where he had been taken from his home in Lincoln, Placer County. He had been inoculated while opening the mouth of his sick dog about October 27, 1913. Symptoms began about November 11th. A portion of the brain was examined at the State Hygienic Laboratory. Numerous Negri bodies were found in the tissue. This confirmed the diagnosis of rabies.

Case 13.—A colored boy, C. B., aged 5 years, died of rabies at Oxnard, Ventura County, on November 19, 1913. He had been severely bitten through the left ear by a rabid dog on September 30, 1913. Rabies in the dog was proved by examination at the State Hygienic Laboratory. The boy was sent to the southern branch of the State Hygienic Laboratory at Los Angeles for treatment, which was begun on October 5th and was completed on October 25th. It was stated that the symptoms began with "nervousness" on November 9th. There was no autopsy.

Case 14.—A boy, W. E., aged 5 years, died of rabies in Oakland on March 25, 1914. He had been severely bitten over the right eye, on the right eyelid and on the right cheek on February 11th. On the following day, intensive antirabic treatment was begun at the State Hygienic Laboratory. The treatment was finished on March 4th. On March 22d. the symptoms of rabies began with nervousness and refusal to eat. Some of the brain tissue was examined at the State Hygienic Laboratory. Negri bodies were found and rabies was transmitted by inoculation to a rabbit.

Syphilis.

In April, 1914, the State Hygienic Laboratory began making free Wassermann tests for physicians of California. The work increased during the last three months of the biennial period, reaching a total of 142 examinations. This work is very important as it recognizes the responsibility of the state for the prevalence of this preventable disease. The laboratory is permitted to make the tests only when the physician states that his patient is unable to pay the cost of a reliable test. This last regulation, while instituted chiefly to prevent an overwhelming number of specimens at the beginning, has been proved to be unnecessary. No such restriction on the basis of financial status exists in connection with any of the other laboratory examinations, and this limitation is against the general policy and spirit of the laboratory. Examinations should be made only on the basis of danger to the public health. Now that the restriction has been found to be unnecessary, I respectfully recommend to the State Board of Health that they remove it. After such action, the people will be able to see that syphilis has been recognized by the board as a disease of great public health importance. The reporting of this disease, already required by law, will become more efficient if the state takes an active part in ascertaining its extent through free laboratory examinations.

Tuberculosis.

During the biennial period, 908 examinations of sputum for tubercle bacilli were made. An outfit is furnished for sending the specimens through the mails.

Typhoid Fever.

The laboratory makes Widal tests for typhoid fever when specimens of blood are sent in the regular mailing outfits, which are furnished free to physicians. In connection with special investigations of the State Board of Health and on the written request of health officials, when the protection of the public health demands such tests, specimens of feces and urine will be examined with a view of detecting the typhoid carrier state. Blood cultures will be examined, especially when typhoid vaccination has made the Widal test inapplicable.

Water Pollution.

Samples of public water supplies are examined bacteriologically for the presence of pollution on the request of the health officials. Examinations are made only when the samples have been submitted in the sterile containers and ice box sent out by the laboratory.

The number of water examinations has increased greatly owing to the increased interest in the prevention of typhoid fever and on account of the requirements of the United States Public Health Service regarding water used for drinking purposes on interstate carriers. The work is unsatisfactory because too much emphasis is placed on a single laboratory test. It is very important that the laboratory work should supplement the field investigation of a sanitary engineer in the employ of the State Board of Health. Then the board could collect really valuable information regarding the public water supplies of the state, and could take efficient steps for the enforcement of the laws against stream pollution.

Examinations for Towns and Cities.

The 7,512 examinations performed during the biennial period were made for 394 towns and cities and their surrounding country. Cities having a population greater than 20,000 are not served, as they are expected to furnish their own free laboratory service. The work of the laboratory is more evenly distributed geographically than ever before.

In Table V will be shown the number of specimens sent from each town or city. When specimens are credited to the larger cities, which have their own laboratories, it means that physicians living in those cities submitted samples from out-of-town patients, or else that the work was done for state institutions situated within the cities.

TABLE V.
Examinations by Towns and Cities.

	July to December, 1912	January to June, 1913	July to December, 1913	January to June, 1914	Total
Acampo	1	2			3
Agnew	1	3	1	2	7
Alameda	63	73	81	47	264
Albany		15	3	10	28
Alberta				1	1
Alhambra	16	11	11	14	52
Alpaugh	1	1		2	4
Alturas	4	1	1	3	9
Alviso			1		1
Anderson		6		18	24
Angels Camp		2	1	1	4
Angiola		1			1
Antioch	4	22		9	35
Aptos			1		1
Arbuckle	4	35	6	11	56
Arcata			1		1
Aromas	1				1
Arroyo Grande				1	1
Artesia	2			17	19
Auburn	2	1	4	1	8
Azusa	1			2	3
Baird		1			1
Bairdstown				1	1
Bakersfield	13	10	12	13	48
Bangor			1		1
Banning			1		1
Bartlett Springs			3		3
Bay Point		6		2	8
Bell				2	2
Belvedere	4		1		5
Benicia	21	13	20	8	62
Berkeley	754	114	193	184	1,245
Blythe		1		6	7
Brawley			1	3	4
Brentwood				2	2
Broderick	2	1		1	4
Burbank	1	3	7	2	12
Burlingame	1	2	2		5
Buttontwillow	1				1
Byron				1	1
Calistoga		1		6	7
Cambria	1				1
Campbell	2		2	3	7
Campo Seco	1				1
Cedarville				1	1
Centerville	1	4	6		11
Ceres	1	2			3
Chadwick			1		1
Chico	22	23	7	43	95
Claremont	2	2	7	3	14
Clarksburg				1	1
Clippergap		1			1
Cloverdale				2	2
Clovis	9	4	1	5	19
Coalinga	6	3	3		12
Colfax	7	4	6	1	18
College City				1	1
Colma	1	1		1	3
Colton	5	15	12	9	41
Colusa	33	57	37	46	173
Compton	2	2	1	1	6
Concord	12	23	15	5	55
Copperopolis	5				5
Corcoran	22	13	7	12	54
Corning	7	1	12	8	28
Corona	6	1	3	3	13
Corte Madera		1			1
Courtland		1			1

TABLE V—Continued.
Examinations by Towns and Cities.

	July to December, 1912	January to June, 1913	July to December, 1913	January to June, 1914	Total
Covelo		1			1
Covina	8	11	4	11	34
Cowell				8	8
Coyote				1	1
Cragmont				1	1
Crockett	2		1	1	4
Crows Landing			1	1	2
Cucamonga		4	3		7
Cupertino			1		1
Cutler		1			1
Davis		1	3	5	9
Delano		1		1	2
Del Paso				3	3
Del Rey		1	2	4	7
Del Rosa				1	1
Denver				1	1
Dinuba	2		2		4
Dixon				1	1
Dos Palos	5	2	2	10	19
Downey	1				1
Drytown				1	1
Dunsmuir		1		1	2
Dutch Flat	3		2		5
Eagle Rock				1	1
East Auburn	2	2		1	5
Edenvale			1	2	3
El Bonte			1		1
El Centro	3		2	1	6
Eldridge	2				2
Elk Grove	18	28	16	28	90
El Monte	4	1			5
El Pismo			1		1
El Portal				2	2
El Segundo			2		2
Elsinore		5		79	84
Emeryville	19	13	12	8	52
Empire		1			1
Escalon	1				1
Esccondido				1	1
Esparto		1	1		2
Etna Mills	2		5	2	9
Eureka			2	5	7
Exeter		3	2	1	6
Fairfax		2	1		3
Fairfield		1			1
Fair Oaks		2			2
Fallbrook				1	1
Farmington	1				1
Farralone			1		1
Felix				1	1
Ferndale			1	1	2
Fillmore	1			1	2
Florin		1		1	2
Floriston			1		1
Folsom			1	1	2
Forestville			2		2
Fort Bragg			26	39	65
Fortuna				2	2
Fowler	4	1	4	1	10
French Camp		2			2
Fresno	23	19	32	23	97
Fruitvale	1		2		3
Fullerton	1	1		1	3
Galt		2	1		3
Gardena	1		7		8
Garden Valley			1		1
Gazelle			1		1
Georgetown				1	1

TABLE V—Continued.
Examinations by Towns and Cities.

	July to December, 1912	January to June, 1913	July to December, 1913	January to June, 1914	Total
Gilroy				1	1
Glen Alpine	1				1
Glendale	5	11	7	8	31
Glendora				3	3
Gold Run			1		1
Gonzales	1			3	4
Grand Island			1		1
Grass Valley	1	7	52	86	146
Greenview		1	1		2
Greenville			2		2
Gridley	8	20	15	22	65
Gustine			1	3	4
Haleyton			1		1
Half Moon Bay	3	2	1		6
Hanford	4	10	4	181	199
Hayward	82	281	52	30	445
Healdsburg	1	3	4	3	11
Hemet	2	1			3
Hermosa Beach				1	1
Hickman		1			1
Highgrove				1	1
Highland			2	3	5
Hilt	2	3		2	7
Hollister		1	7	13	21
Hollywood				2	2
Holtville		2			2
Hoopa	8	6		2	16
Hornbrook		1			1
Huntington			1		1
Hyde Park			10	3	13
Inglewood		26	17	21	64
Ingomar	2				2
Inverness	1				1
Ione	6	4	14	7	31
Irvington	9	9	21	43	82
Irwin		3			3
Isleton	2	1			3
Jackson	25	4	4	5	38
Jamestown				4	4
Kelseyville	3		2	1	6
Kennett			2	5	7
Kerman	1	2	1	1	5
Kerto	1				1
Kingsburg		2		1	3
Knights Ferry		1			1
Lakeport		7			7
Lankershim		1		3	4
Larkspur	1			5	6
Laton	1	1			2
Lemon Cove	1				1
Lemoore				1	1
Lincoln		3	1	3	7
Linden				2	2
Lindsay	2	1	1	2	6
Live Oak	5		3	2	10
Livermore	11	5	9	6	31
Livingston			1	1	2
Lockeford		3	2		5
Lodi	1	1	4	14	20
Lompoc	3	2			5
Long Beach	1				1
Loomis		2	5	3	10
Los Altos		1			1
Los Angeles	9	1	27	69	106
Los Banos	1	4	2	6	13
Los Gatos	6	11	10	15	42
Los Molinos	1	3		3	7
Los Nietos				5	5

TABLE V—Continued.
Examinations by Towns and Cities.

	July to December, 1912	January to June, 1913	July to December, 1913	January to June, 1914	Total
Los Olivas	2				2
Lower Lake				1	1
Loyalton				1	1
Madera	2	6	4	7	19
Malaga	1				1
Manhattan Beach				7	7
Manteca	4	3	10	5	22
Maricopa	4	5	4	9	22
Mariposa		1		1	2
Martinez			1		1
Marysville	7	5	3	20	35
Maxwell	13	7	16	9	45
Mayfield		1		1	2
McCloud				1	1
McFarland			4	2	6
McKittrick			1	6	7
Merced	8	5	10	12	35
Merced Falls				1	1
Meridian	1				1
Mill Valley	11	4	2	1	18
Milpitas	1			4	5
Milton	1				1
Mission San Jose			3	1	4
Modesto	5	4		6	15
Moneta			1	4	5
Monrovia		4	1		5
Monterey				1	1
Mountain View			2		2
Napa	29	17	11	30	87
National City				1	1
Needles		1			1
Nevada City	3	8	4	8	23
Newcastle	3	7			10
Newman	3		5	14	22
Niles	3	5		8	16
Niles Canyon			2		2
Nordhoff				1	1
Norwalk	5	1		1	7
Novato			1		1
Oakdale	7	18	12	10	47
Oak Grove				1	1
Oakland	22	4	1	6	33
Oakley			1		1
Oakville			1		1
Oceano			20	22	42
Ocean Park			2	5	7
Oceanside	2	2		2	6
Ontario	4	5		2	11
Oregon		3			3
Orland	1				1
Orosi		2	2		4
Oroville	7	30	4	21	62
Oxnard			1		1
Palo Alto		14	7	2	23
Pasadena	3	1	1		5
Paskenta	1				1
Paso Robles	6	1	3		10
Patterson				1	1
Penngrove			1	1	2
Penryn			2		2
Perkins			2		2
Perris			1	1	2
Pescadero				1	1
Petaluma	2		1	4	7
Piedmont	1	1	2	2	6
Pinole		1			1
Pittsburg		1		1	2
Placerville		2	1		3

TABLE V—Continued.
Examinations by Towns and Cities.

	July to December, 1912	January to June, 1913	July to December, 1913	January to June, 1914	Total
Pleasanton	2		4	4	10
Plymouth	1		3	1	5
Pope Valley		1			1
Porterville	4	6	12	9	31
Princeton	1				1
Quincy	8		1	7	16
Raymond		1		4	5
Red Bluff	6	4		1	11
Redding		2	13	8	23
Redlands		2		8	10
Redwood City	1	4	1	1	7
Reedley		1		1	2
Represa			1	65	66
Reward			1		1
Rialto	2	1			3
Richmond	10	6	8	89	113
Rio Vista	1	1	1		3
Riverbank			1	1	2
Riverdale				1	1
Riverside	6	2	26	3	37
Rocklin	2	3	3		10
Rodeo				2	2
Roseville	5	12	5	1	23
Ross	2	1	3		6
Rust		8	24	16	48
Ryan				1	1
Sacramento	17	11	13	6	47
Salida			1		1
Salinas	4	1	6	3	14
San Andreas		5			5
San Anselmo	1			2	3
San Bernardino		1	14	13	28
San Diego			5	5	10
San Dimas	1			1	2
San Fernando	5				5
San Francisco	51	5	4	6	66
San Gabriel			2	2	4
Sanger	24	13	10	3	50
San Jacinto	4	1			5
San Jose	7	7	35	52	101
San Juan Bautista	6	1	1	2	10
San Leandro				4	4
San Luis Obispo	10	16	5		31
San Martin				1	1
San Mateo	16	9	3	5	33
San Pablo	2			1	3
San Quentin				58	58
San Rafael	6		3	2	11
Santa Ana	4			1	5
Santa Barbara		5		1	6
Santa Clara	2		3	1	6
Santa Cruz	6	12	2	4	24
Santa Margarita	1		1	1	3
Santa Maria			1		1
Santa Monica				1	1
Santa Paula	1		1		2
Santa Rosa			8		8
Saratoga			3	7	10
Sausalito	7	4	3	10	24
Sawtelle		2		1	3
Sebastopol			3	1	4
Selma		1		1	2
Sierra Madre	1	5		3	9
Sonora	12	1	2	3	18
South Pasadena	5	1	9		15
South San Francisco	37		2		39
Spreckels		1	2		3
Stege				2	2

TABLE V—Continued.
Examinations by Towns and Cities.

	July to December, 1912	January to June, 1913	July to December, 1913	January to June, 1914	Total
St. Helena		1		5	6
Stockton	25	30	53	38	146
Strathmore				1	1
Suisun	2	4	9	5	20
Sultana	3				3
Summit			1		1
Sunnyvale	1	1	1	4	7
Sutter Creek	26	23	9	12	70
Taft	11	5	10	8	34
Tahoe		1	9		10
Tehama		2		2	4
Templeton	1	5		3	9
Terra Bella		2			2
Thermal			2		2
Thornton		1			1
Tiburon	4				4
Topanga				3	3
Tracy	9		1	4	14
Tranquility	1			1	2
Tropico	10			1	11
Truckee		1	2		3
Tulare	1	1	1		3
Tuolumne				1	1
Turlock	3	2	32	7	44
Ukiah	1	7	4	4	16
Upland	2	1		4	7
Vacaville	6	1	1	5	13
Vallejo	20	11	19	7	57
Van Nuys	4	16	9	7	36
Venando	1				1
Venice		4	2	2	4
Visalia	3	4	4	7	18
Vorden		1			1
Walnut Creek	1			7	8
Wasco		2	4	1	7
Waterford			1		1
Waterman			1		1
Watsonville			1	3	4
Watts				2	2
Weaverville			2	3	5
Weed	1	5	6	1	13
Wheatland		1	4	8	13
Whittier	2	81	115	27	225
Williams	20	8	14	5	47
Willows	2	4	3	1	10
Windsor				1	1
Winters	4	4	6	9	23
Woodbridge	1				1
Woodland	12	8	9	31	60
Yolo				5	5
Yosemite				1	1
Yountville		1			1
Yreka	1	1		6	8
Yuba City	2	1	6	5	14
Totals	1,979	1,601	1,647	2,285	7,512

The Branch Laboratories.

Owing to the large size of the state, it has been found necessary to maintain three branch laboratories. At these branches part-time bacteriologists examine cultures for diphtheria, sputum for tuberculosis, blood for typhoid fever, and blood smears for malaria. The branches also administer free antirabic treatment for the Division of Preventive Therapeutics. They cut down the time necessary to obtain laboratory results in those examinations whose value depends largely on prompt reports.

The Southern California Branch.

The Southern California Branch is located in Los Angeles. It serves the following counties: Imperial, Inyo, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Santa Barbara. The branch was in the charge of Dr. Stanley P. Black at 423 Auditorium Building up to the resignation of Dr. Black on January 26, 1914. On that date the work was taken over by Dr. Walter V. Brem and the branch was moved to 1209 Brockman Building.

During the biennial period 726 diagnostic examinations were made as follows: diphtheria 538, of which 200 gave positive results; gonococcus infections 2, positive 1; hookworm 2, positive 0; rabies 2, positive 2; tuberculosis 35, positive 13; typhoid 147, positive 15.

The San Joaquin Valley Branch.

The San Joaquin Valley Branch is in charge of Dr. W. W. Cross and is situated in Fresno. On June 1, 1914, the laboratory was moved from 32 Patterson Block to 710 Griffith-McKenzie Building.

The total number of tests for the biennial period was 379, divided between examinations for the different diseases as follows: anthrax 2, positive 0; diphtheria 216, positive 32; gonococcus infections 2, positive 0; hookworm 3, positive 0; malaria 3, positive 1; tuberculosis 58, positive 17; typhoid 93, positive 12; miscellaneous 2, positive 0.

The San Joaquin Valley Branch serves the following counties: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Tuolumne.

The Northern California Branch.

Dr. F. F. Gundrum has charge of the Northern California Branch of the State Hygienic Laboratory at 406 Inverness Building, Sacramento. This branch does work for the following counties: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba.

During the biennial period the following 1,163 examinations were made: diphtheria 615, of which 193 gave positive results; gonococcus infections 7, positive 5; hookworm 1, positive 0; malaria 59, positive 16; tuberculosis 217, positive 39; typhoid 262, positive 89; miscellaneous 2, positive 0.

The State Hygienic Laboratory in Berkeley.

In addition to doing certain kinds of examinations for the remainder of the state, the main laboratory on the campus of the University of California in Berkeley does all the kinds of examinations for the following counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Solano.

All the water examinations, special laboratory investigations, and examinations for rabies are done in Berkeley. The greater part of the work shown in Table II was done there.

Depositories for Mailing Outfits.

The establishment of branch laboratories decidedly shortened the time between the sending of a sample to the laboratory and the receipt of the report. Few health officials or physicians, however, kept on hand a stock of fresh diphtheria culture outfits or of the various other mailing outfits sufficient for an emergency. As a result, it was frequently necessary to delay until a letter could be written and a supply could be received from the State Hygienic Laboratory in Berkeley. The absence of a proper mailing outfit has tempted many a physician to send cultures for diphtheria on old dried culture media which had long been useless, or to send infectious material through the mails in insufficient and illegal containers.

To correct these conditions the laboratory has established a system of depositories for mailing outfits in drug stores in our principal towns and smaller cities. By applying at a depository as the need arises a health official or physician may receive, without charge, mailing outfits for sending various specimens for examination. This system should save expense for the laboratory by diminishing the large number of mailing outfits sent out to individual physicians to be kept for emergency, and should greatly diminish unnecessary and dangerous delay.

The following table shows the depositories which have been established. With very few exceptions, the recommendations of the local health officers were followed, and, if the table seems to show the neglect of any particular county, it is because the proper recommendations for depositories were not sent in response to request. At the end of the biennial period 169 depositories had been established and stocked. Each had received all the kinds of mailing outfits which are furnished, and also a small window sign announcing the depository:

TABLE VI.
Depositories for the Mailing Outfits of the State Hygienic Laboratory.

County	Town	Drug store
Alameda	Alameda	Flatow's Drug Store
	Hayward	Roger's Pharmacy
	Livermore	McKown & Mess
	Niles	Sneden's Pharmacy
	Oakland	Philip & Philip
	Pleasanton	Peter Rock
	San Leandro	O. J. Lynch's Pharmacy
Amador	Ione	Model Drug Store
	Sutter Creek	Morris & Siebe
Butte	Chico	Ben Hastings Pharmacy
	Gridley	The Gridley Pharmacy
Colusa	Arbuckle	Chas. G. Stinson
	Colusa	Oscar Robinson
	Maxwell	Fouch's Drug Store
	Williams	J. F. Fouch
Contra Costa	Antioch	Palace Drug Company
	Concord	C. W. Klein
	Crockett	Crockett Drug Company
	Pinole	Pinole Drug Company
	Richmond	Ferguson's Drug Store

TABLE VI—Continued.

Depositories for the Mailing Outfits of the State Hygienic Laboratory.

County	Town	Drug store
Del Norte	Crescent City	Bowman's Drug Store
Fresno	Clovis	Clovis Drug Store
	Fresno	San Joaquin Drug Company
	Kingsburg	Reliable Pharmacy
	Reedley	Reedley Drug Company
	Sanger	O. A. Brehler
	Selma	Dusey & Sawrie
Glenn	Orland	Birch & Company
Humboldt	Arcata	Skinner Duprey Drug Company
	Eureka	Keller-Bohmansson Drug Co.
	Fortuna	Bowman's Drug Store
Imperial	Brawley	Fulton's Pharmacy
	Calxico	Aitken's Pharmacy
	Holtville	Holtville Pharmacy
	Imperial	Imperial Pharmacy
Kern	Delano	Ramsay's Pharmacy
	East Bakersfield	Kern Drug Company
	McKittrick	McKittrick Pharmacy
	Taft	Taft Pharmacy
	Tehachapi	Yerian Brothers
Kings	Corcoran	Corcoran Drug Store
Lake	Kelseyville	Pond Drug Store
	Lakeport	Meddaugh's Drug Store
	Lower Lake	Dr. H. P. Weiper
	Middletown	Middletown Drug Store
Lassen	Susanville	J. B. Spaulding
Los Angeles	Alhambra	F. B. Elwood
	Artesia	Artesia Pharmacy
	Azusa	Dolley Drug Company
	Belvedere	The Logan Drug Company
	Burbank	Burbank Pharmacy
	Claremont	College Drug Store
	Compton	Delmar Pharmacy
	Covina	W. W. Nash
	Downey	The Haygood Pharmacy
	Eagle Rock	Eagle Rock Drug Company
	El Monte	El Monte Drug Store
	Florence	Florence Pharmacy
	Glendale	Glendale Pharmacy
	Glendora	Anderson Pharmacy
	Huntington Park	Batcheller's Pharmacy
	Inglewood	Sollenberger's Drug Store
	Lordsburg	Kenyon's Pharmacy
	Los Angeles	M. S. Tague
	Monrovia	Thos. Neville
	Norwalk	Norwalk Pharmacy
	Ocean Park	Moody's Drug Store
	Tropic	Chas. F. Story's Pharmacy
	Venice	Peoples Drug Company
	Whittier	Whittier Pharmacy
Marin	Belvedere	Belvedere Pharmacy
	Mill Valley	Lockwood Pharmacy
	San Anselmo	Poppy Pharmacy
	San Rafael	Day's Pharmacy
	Sausalito	Sausalito Drug Company
Mendocino	Fort Bragg	Pacific Drug Store
	Mendocino	C. O. Packard Drug Store
	Ukiah	Gibson's Pharmacy
	Willits	Rex Drug Company
Merced	Dos Palos	Dos Palos Drug Store
	Los Banos	Bertholf Drug Store
	Merced	Merced Drug Company
Modoc	Alturas	Gibson Drug Company
Monterey	Monterey	Palace Drug Company
	Salinas	Krough's Drug Store
Napa	Napa	Brownlee's Drug Store
Nevada	Nevada City	Dickerman Pharmacy

TABLE VI—Continued.
 Depositories for the Mailing Outfits of the State Hygienic Laboratory.

County	Town	Drug store
Orange	Anaheim	Mullinix Drug Store
	Fullerton	Finch's Drug Store
	Orange	K. E. Watson Company
Placer	Santa Ana	Rowley Drug Company
	Auburn	J. G. McLaughlin
	Colfax	J. L. Butler & Son
	Dutch Flat	Dr. J. H. Johnston
	Lincoln	Ingram's Drug Store
Plumas	Loomis	Loomis Pharmacy
	Quincy	Quincy Drug Store
Riverside	Banning	Banning Drug Store
	Beaumont	Robert Fulton
	Corona	R. F. Billings Estate
	Elsinore	Wright Drug Company
	Hemet	Wedemeyer's Pharmacy
	Riverside	F. A. Gardner & Company
	Elk Grove	"Ye Medicine Shop"
Sacramento	Folsom	S. H. & F. P. Burnham
	Chino	Reber's Pharmacy
San Bernardino	Colton	Colton Pharmacy
	Needles	Needles Drug and Jewelry Co.
	Redlands	Mont P. Chubb Drug Company
San Diego	San Bernardino	Owl Drug Store
	Chula Vista	Wigginton's Pharmacy
	Coronado	Central Drug Store
	Escondido	Baldbridge Drug Company
	La Mesa	La Mesa Drug Store
	Oceanside	Exton & Nichols
San Joaquin	Ramona	Thos. Jerman
	San Diego	Ferris & Ferris
San Luis Obispo	Stockton	Eagle Drug Store
	Arroyo Grande	W. A. Conrad, Jr.
	Cambria	Peoples Drug Store
Santa Clara	Paso Robles	W. C. Bennett
	San Luis Obispo	Peoples Pharmacy
	Campbell	Orchard City Drug Company
	Los Gatos	Geo. A. Green's Pharmacy
	Mountain View	E. T. Johnson
Santa Cruz	Palo Alto	University Pharmacy
	Palo Alto	Health Department (Harold F. Gray, Health Officer.)
	San Jose	Curtis & Henkle Drug Company
	Santa Clara	Madden's Pharmacy
	Santa Cruz	Palmer Drug Company
	Watsonville	Steinhauser & Eaton
	Redding	Powell Pharmacy Company
	Downieville	Downieville Drug Store
	Loyalton	Loyalton Drug Company
	Sierrayou	Dunsmuir	Red Cross Drug Store
Etna Mills		W. J. Balfrey
Sisson		Mt. Shasta Pharmacy
Yreka		Avery Drug Company
Solano	Benicia	Benicia Pharmacy
	Dixon	California Drug Store
	Rio Vista	Rio Vista Pharmacy
	Suisun	Criterion Drug Store
	Vacaville	Reid Drug Company
	Vallejo	Vallejo Drug Company
Sonoma	Healdsburg	Rathke's Pharmacy
	Petaluma	Young-Herold Drug Company
	Santa Rosa	Hahman Drug Company
Stanislaus	Ceres	Ceres Drug Company
	Modesto	Maze Drug Store
	Newman	Pioneer Drug Store
	Oakdale	Endicott's Drug Store
	Turlock	Turlock Drug Company
Tehama	Corning	Thompson's Drug Store
	Red Bluff	Elmore Pharmacy

County	Town	Drug store
Trinity -----	Weaverville -----	.....D. B. Fields, M.D.
Tulare -----	Dinuba -----	.....McCracken's Pharmacy
	Exeter -----	.....Mixer Pharmacy
	Lindsay -----	.....Lindsay Drug Company
	Tulare -----	.....E. Allen Test
	Visalia -----	.....J. M. Boynton
Tuolumne -----	Sonora -----	.....Union Drug Store
	Tuolumne -----	.....Bigelow's Drug Store
Ventura -----	Nordhoff -----	.....Ojai Drug Store
	Santa Paula -----	.....Cauch's Drug Store
	Ventura -----	.....Pioneer Drug Store
Yolo -----	Winters -----	.....Day's Drug Store
	Woodland -----	.....John V. Leithold
Yuba -----	Marysville -----	.....Horning Drug Company
	Wheatland -----	.....Wheatland Pharmacy

Division of Preventive Therapeutics.

The work of the Division of Preventive Therapeutics includes the manufacture and free administration of the Pasteur antirabic virus to persons who have been inoculated with the saliva of rabid animals and can not afford to purchase the preventive treatment, and also the manufacture and free distribution to physicians of antityphoid vaccine.

Pasteur Antirabic Treatment.

During the biennial period the Hygienic Laboratory has manufactured all the virus used by the State Board of Health. Two new stations for the administration of the virus were arranged for at San Diego and Mare Island, making ten laboratories at which the treatment can be obtained if needed. On March 17, 1914, Dr. H. A. Thompson, City Pathologist of San Diego, was appointed a deputy to administer the free treatment to people of San Diego. On the same day Dr. M. F. Gates, medical inspector in the United States Navy, was similarly deputized to give the treatment at the Naval Hospital on Mare Island. The laboratories and the treatments given at each are shown in Table VII. The counties from which the patients were sent are shown in Table VIII. As an emergency measure and a courtesy, treatment for two persons was sold at cost to the State Board of Health of Oregon.

TABLE VII.
Pasteur Treatments, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Place of administration	Number of cases.	Treatments completed	Deaths	Diagnosis in biting animal based on—		
				Negri bodies or inclusions	Observed symptoms	Staphylococcus history
Main laboratory at Berkeley.....	204	200	1	142	42	120
Northern branch at Sacramento.....	76	36	-----	31	2	3
San Joaquin Valley branch at Fresno.....	18	18	-----	15	-----	3
Southern branch at Los Angeles.....	22	21	1	17	1	4
Laboratory of the Sacramento Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist.....	14	12	-----	9	3	2
Laboratory of the Los Angeles Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist.....	18	16	-----	14	4	-----
Laboratory of the San Diego City Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist.....	6	6	-----	4	2	-----
Laboratory of the San Francisco Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist.....	133	132	1	85	17	231
Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, by deputized bacteriologist.....	13	13	-----	11	1	1
United States Naval Hospital, Mare Island, by deputized bacteriologist.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon State Board of Health.....	2	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Totals.....	466	456	3	330	72	64

¹Including 7 laboratory workers.

²Including 1 laboratory worker.

TABLE VIII.
Distribution of Cases by Counties.

San Francisco.....	147
Alameda.....	119
Los Angeles.....	25
Sacramento.....	23
Santa Clara.....	23
Placer.....	21
San Diego.....	13
Fresno.....	12
Contra Costa.....	12
San Mateo.....	11
San Joaquin.....	10
Stanislaus.....	9
Napa.....	6
Ventura.....	5
Marin.....	4
Butte.....	3
Merced.....	3
Sonoma.....	3
Yolo.....	3
San Bernardino.....	3
Amador.....	2
Oregon.....	2
Solano.....	2
Tuolumne.....	2
Mendocino.....	1
Shasta.....	1
Tehama.....	1
Total.....	466

The animals infecting the wounds that necessitated the Pasteur treatment were 416 dogs, 21 cats, 7 cows, and 5 horses. In 9 cases the infection came from cases of human rabies. Seven treatments were given to laboratory workers as precautionary measures, and one to a physician who inoculated himself accidentally while giving the Pasteur treatment.

Deaths from rabies occurred in three of the 466 patients. These fatal cases of rabies are described as cases Nos. 8, 13, and 14, in the section of this report on "Rabies" under the "Division of Biological Examinations." The intervals of time between the end of treatment and the onset of symptoms were 4, 15, and 18 days, respectively. These patients were children, aged 4, 5, and 5 years, respectively. They had been severely bitten about the head by rabid dogs, and the production of immunity by the intensive antirabic treatment was not established fast enough and in sufficient intensity to protect against these three unusually severe inoculations.

No serious complications during treatment occurred. In two cases local abscesses were reported and were probably due to faults in asepsis in preparing the virus for administration. When we consider that the 456 treatments which were completed include 11,400 hypodermic injections of a suspension of tissue which had been ground in an open mortar just prior to administration, it is not surprising that two doses produced local abscesses. In two cases there were malaise and nausea in the middle of the course of treatment. In one case there was transient urticaria. One patient complained of pain in the leg which had been bitten. One case developed an extensive inflammation of his joints, which was probably due to an infection contracted prior to his treatment. One patient, who had been taking the treatment as a precautionary measure owing to frequent exposure to rabid animals, shortly after the end of treatment developed transient hoarseness and weakness of the legs lasting about two weeks. It is not certain that these manifestations had a relation to the treatment, but the condition may have been a very mild manifestation of the process which in rare instances produces a transient paralysis after the Pasteur treatment. One patient complained of neuralgia of the left side of the face for a week shortly after the end of treatment, and another had a troublesome occasional spasmodic contraction of the muscles on the side of the neck, pulling down the jaw. This came on a month after the end of treatment.

It is apparent that some of these complications among 466 patients probably had no relation to treatment, and in some of the cases they may have been due to the original inoculation by a rabid animal. On the whole the record is satisfactory, as the majority of the patients had been bitten by animals proved rabid by the finding of Negri bodies or by animal inoculation (330 out of 466, or 71 per cent) and most of the others gave a history of being bitten by animals which were in all probability rabid, but which could not be investigated in the laboratory.

Typhoid Vaccine.

On March 1, 1914, the laboratory began the manufacture and free distribution of antityphoid vaccine to the physicians of California. The vaccine was prepared from a number of strains of the typhoid bacillus which had been isolated in California. The improved method of Gay and Claypole of the University of California was followed. In this

method the vaccine is killed with alcohol instead of heat, is ground to a fine powder, and is sensitized by treatment with a strong antityphoid immune serum. The number of treatments issued was not large during the spring and early summer, but the work was well under way before the end of the biennial period, and the laboratory was prepared for the heavy demand which occurred during the late summer and fall when typhoid fever was prevalent. Vaccine was distributed as follows on the request of physicians:

March, 1914	-----To	35	physicians for	347	patients
April, 1914	-----To	34	physicians for	650	patients
May, 1914	-----To	43	physicians for	383	patients
June, 1914	-----To	59	physicians for	442	patients
Total	-----To	171	physicians for	1,822	patients

Vaccine was furnished in large lots for the immunization of militia-men, of employees of lumber camps, and of state prisoners.

All physicians receiving the vaccine were asked to fill out and return data cards giving particulars regarding the treatment. They were especially urged to report at once the development of typhoid fever at any time subsequent to treatment. Only 748 of the data cards were filled out and returned. The severity of the reactions can be classified from the physicians' reports as follows: None, 485; slight, 189; moderate, 58; severe, 16; total, 748. In three cases abscesses occurred at the site of inoculation. These may have been due to failure to sterilize the syringes properly or to a local necrosis without infection.

Much of the vaccine is sent into communities where typhoid fever is prevalent, and frequently the vaccine is administered to persons already exposed to typhoid cases. In spite of this fact only four cases of typhoid fever were reported in persons receiving vaccine from the laboratory. One of these cases developed typhoid fever before he had received his third dose of the vaccine. He had been exposed two weeks before he was vaccinated. The other three cases had been exposed to typhoid fever in their own families and came down 7 days, 11 days, and 25 days, respectively, after the last dose of vaccine. As it takes approximately a month for typhoid vaccination to produce a high degree of immunity, at least two of these three cases can not be regarded as true failures.

Division of Epidemiological Investigations.

The Division of Epidemiological Investigations deals with the study and control of outbreaks of communicable disease. These investigations are carried on in the field as well as in the laboratory. They are very important as they deal chiefly with health emergencies. Local health officials, outside of our largest cities, are seldom in a position to carry on an intensive investigation of the causes of an outbreak of disease. When the causes are known, rational measures for control can be instituted, and the public is better protected and less annoyed than when the measures are not based on actual conditions discovered by trained epidemiologists.

Although some of the special investigations listed in the following report are not strictly limited to the field of epidemiology, they will be reported here for convenience.

1. An investigation of the conditions in the steerage of the steamship Newport. Begun on June 27, 1912.

2. A determination of the Hygienic Laboratory phenol coefficient of five disinfectants submitted by the Mendocino State Hospital, for the State Board of Control. The samples were received on July 1, 1912.

3. A bacteriological examination of clams from the shore between Sausalito and Mill Valley. Begun on July 9, 1912.

4. An investigation of a fourth case of human rabies in San Francisco. The patient was visited on July 19, 1912.

5. An investigation of a fifth case of human rabies in San Francisco. Begun on July 22, 1912.

6. An investigation of typhoid cases from the steamship "President." Begun on August 2, 1912.

7. An investigation of specimens of feces from a typhoid carrier. Begun on August 9, 1912.

8. An investigation of the bactericidal power of "Chloro-Naphtholeum." Begun on September 18, 1912.

9. An investigation of the bactericidal power of two samples of "Sanitation Drip." Begun on September 18, 1912.

10. An investigation of a death in San Anselmo reported as typhus fever, and found to be typhoid fever. Begun on September 26, 1912.

11. A bacteriological examination of six samples of ice, for colon bacilli. The examination was part of a larger investigation by the State Food and Drug Laboratory. Begun on September 27, 1912.

12. An investigation of the transmission of poliomyelitis by means of the stable fly (*Stomoxys Calcitrans*). Begun on October 18, 1912.

13. An investigation of diphtheria cases in Sutter Creek. Sutter Creek was visited on November 27, 1912.

14. An investigation of two cases of suspected poliomyelitis in Sacramento. Sacramento was visited on December 9, 1912.

15. An investigation of an epidemic of dysentery at Madison. Begun in Madison and Woodland on December 10, 1912.

16. An investigation of a case of human rabies in Sacramento. Begun on December 11, 1912.

17. An investigation of five cases of smallpox in Berkeley. Begun on January 8, 1913.

18. A bacteriological examination of samples from the water supply of Sacramento. Sacramento was visited on January 12, 1913.

19. An investigation of the typhoid fever situation at Antioch. Antioch was visited on January 15, 1913.

20. An investigation of a case of chronic glanders in man, at Hayward. Begun on January 24, 1913.

21. An investigation of an outbreak of diphtheria at Hayward. Hayward was visited on January 27, 1913.

22. An investigation of a case of infantile paralysis near San Leandro. The patient was visited on January 28, 1913.

23. An investigation of smallpox of several grades of severity in one family in Oakland. The patients were visited on January 29, 1913.

24. An investigation of a seventh case of human rabies in San Francisco. Begun on February 3, 1913.

25. An investigation of a case of pneumococic meningitis, and a case of suspected meningitis of unknown etiology at Richmond. Begun at Richmond on February 7, 1913.

26. An investigation of the typhoid situation at Colusa. Colusa was visited on February 12, 1913.

27. An investigation of a sixth case of human rabies in San Francisco. Begun on February 24, 1913.
28. A bacteriological examination of cement and coal dusts. Begun on March 7, 1913.
29. An investigation of the slaughterhouse and fertilizer plant at Elmhurst. Begun on March 7, 1913.
30. An investigation of the conditions of the quarantine of a mild case of scarlet fever in Berkeley. Begun on March 8, 1913.
31. An investigation of scarlet fever in the State Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, at Berkeley. Begun on March 8, 1913.
32. An investigation of the methods of sterilization in common use in barber shops. Begun on March 17, 1913.
33. An investigation of an outbreak of smallpox in the State Hospital at Stockton. Stockton was visited on March 21, 1913.
34. An investigation of a case of suspected poliomyelitis at Alameda. The patient was visited on March 31, 1913.
35. An investigation of methods of disinfecting books. Begun on April 17, 1913.
36. An investigation of scarlet fever and diphtheria at Lakeport. Lakeport was visited on May 8, 1913.
37. An investigation of the virulence of diphtheria bacilli in the throats of carriers. Reported May 13, 1913.
38. An investigation of an eighth case of human rabies in San Francisco. Begun on May 23, 1913.
39. An investigation of a ninth case of human rabies in San Francisco. Begun on May 27, 1913.
40. An investigation of smallpox at Walnut Creek. Walnut Creek was visited on May 31, 1913.
41. An investigation of an outbreak of severe diarrhoea at Bay Point. Begun on June 10, 1913.
42. An investigation of a case of human plague near San Juan, San Benito County. Begun on June 13, 1913.
43. An investigation into the possibility of the transmission of diseases by the mouthpiece of the public telephone. Begun on June 18, 1913.
44. An investigation of a typhoid outbreak at Irvington. Irvington was visited on July 12, 1913.
45. An investigation of the alleged purification of air by the ozone machine. Reported on July 22, 1913.
46. An investigation of poliomyelitis in Siskiyou County. The region was visited on August 24, 1913.
47. An investigation of a case of human plague at Martinez. Begun on September 11, 1913.
48. An investigation of smallpox in San Jose. San Jose was visited on September 16, 1913.
49. An investigation of a human case of rabies in Santa Rosa. Begun on September 16, 1913.
50. An investigation of the source of a typhoid infection supposed to have been contracted in Monterey County. Begun on October 3, 1913.
51. An investigation of a case of optic neuritis developing during Pasteur treatment. Begun on October 26, 1913.

52. An investigation of smallpox cases at Modesto. Modesto was visited on October 28, 1913.
53. An investigation of a human case of rabies at Los Angeles. Reported on October 30, 1913.
54. An investigation of cases of streptococci infection simulating plague at Kennett. Kennett was visited on November 8, 1913.
55. A bacteriological examination of two samples of wine. Begun on November 11, 1913.
56. An investigation of two cases of trichinosis at the University of California Infirmary. Reported on November 14, 1913.
57. An investigation of an outbreak of epidemic poliomyelitis in Humboldt County. Reported in November, 1913.
58. An investigation of a human case of rabies at Newcastle, Placer County. Reported December 4, 1913.
59. An investigation of the lesions produced by the poisonous tick, *ornithodoros coriaccus*. Reported in December, 1913.
60. An investigation of a human case of rabies in Lincoln. Reported on December 11, 1913.
61. An investigation of the epidemiology of rabies in California and its control. Reported December 13, 1913.
62. An investigation of the apparent recovery of a case of human glanders at Hayward. The patient was visited on January 5, 1914.
63. An investigation of smallpox in Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz was visited on January 10, 1914.
64. An investigation of rabies in Sonoma County. Santa Rosa was visited on January 13, 1914.
65. An investigation of a human case of rabies in Oxnard, Ventura County. Reported on January 24, 1914.
66. An investigation of a case of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis in Albany. The patient was visited on February 5, 1914.
67. An investigation of the smallpox situation at Cupertino, Santa Clara County. Cupertino was visited on February 14, 1914.
68. A bacteriological examination of eggs brought in cold storage from the Orient. Begun on February 27, 1914.
69. An investigation of the rabies situation in Sonoma County. Santa Rosa was visited on March 19, 1914.
70. An investigation of a human case of rabies in Oakland. Begun on March 23, 1914.
71. A study of the literature on the effect of the septic tank on pathogenic bacteria in sewage. Begun on March 24, 1914.
72. An investigation of the possibility of contamination of the water supply of the city of Chico. Chico was visited on March 26, 1914.
73. An investigation of a case of paralysis following the Pasteur treatment. Begun on March 30, 1914.
74. An investigation of a typhoid outbreak at Hanford. The investigation was begun on April 2, 1914. A carrier was discovered who had infected ninety-three persons.
75. An investigation of the effect of quinine on rabies in dogs. Reported in May, 1914.
76. An investigation into the incomplete sterilization of certain dishes by baking. Reported in May, 1914.
77. An investigation of milk sauces as culture media. Reported in May, 1914.

78. An investigation of cheese responsible for food poisoning. Reported in May, 1914.

79. An investigation by physiological tests of the strengths of tinctures of digitalis and strophanthus found in the market. Reported in June, 1914.

80. An investigation into the bacterial content of tomato products. Reported in June, 1914.

81. An investigation of a case of human plague at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County. Begun on June 5, 1914.

Research.

Research is being carried on in the laboratory with a view to solving important public health problems. A thorough study was made of two typhoid carriers, and an extensive investigation into the methods of transmission of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) was carried on. This latter investigation was made jointly by the Bureau of the Hygienic Laboratory and the Department of Agriculture of the University of California. Professor W. B. Herms of that Department co-operated with the director of the laboratory in planning and carrying on the work.

Instruction in Public Health.

The laboratory has continued to loan to teachers its bacteriological instruction outfits. During the biennial period 49 outfits were issued on request.

Demands for lectures or papers on public health subjects are met by members of the staff when compliance does not interfere with the necessary routine and special investigations of the Bureau. During the biennial period the Director has given 28 lectures or talks on public health topics and the Chief Bacteriologist has given 5 talks.

A considerable part of the correspondence of the laboratory consists of letters of information sent in reply to the practical questions of health officials and the general public.

In addition to the more popular reports to be found in the bulletins of the State Board of Health, the laboratory staff have published in scientific journals eight papers dealing with the work of the Bureau.

Laboratory Staff.

At the beginning of the biennial period, on July 1, 1912, Dr. J. C. Geiger became Chief Bacteriologist, succeeding Miss Esther M. Skolfield, who had been Acting Chief Bacteriologist since March 1, 1912. Miss Skolfield remained on the staff as Assistant Bacteriologist until March 15, 1914, when she resigned and was succeeded by Miss Violet M. Bathgate. On January 20, 1914, Miss Grace A. Macmillan was appointed Laboratory Assistant and was assigned to work in connection with the Wassermann tests for syphilis, and the manufacture of sensitized typhoid vaccine. On January 26, 1914, Dr. Walter V. Brem took charge of the Southern Branch of the State Hygienic Laboratory, succeeding Dr. Stanley P. Black. On April 1, 1914, Miss Vera Brown became Assistant Stenographer on a half-time basis. On July 1, 1913, Mr. J. Taylor Jordan resigned the position of Laboratory Helper. Mr. Judson E. Krueger was employed in this capacity until August 1, 1913, when Mr. Leon C. Banker took the position, which he held until the end of the biennial period.

On June 30, 1914, the laboratory staff was as follows:

Wilbur A. Sawyer, A.B., M.D.	Director
Jacob C. Geiger, M.Ph., M.D.	Chief Bacteriologist
Violet M. Bathgate, B.S.	Assistant Bacteriologist
Grace A. Macmillan	Laboratory Assistant
Walter V. Brem, M.D.	In charge of Southern California Branch
W. W. Cross, M.D.	In charge of San Joaquin Valley Branch
Fred F. Gundrum, M.D.	In charge of Northern California Branch
Florence B. Shackelford	Stenographer
Vera Brown (half time)	Assistant Stenographer
Leon C. Banker	Laboratory Helper

Building and Equipment.

Since its establishment in 1905, the State Hygienic Laboratory has been housed on the campus in Berkeley in rooms assigned to it without charge by the University of California. On October 4, 1913, owing to the overcrowding of the laboratory quarters, the offices and laboratories were moved to rooms on the ground floor of the same building and in a new addition built by the university. In this way the university generously provided for the immediate needs of the laboratory. A special building should be constructed by the state to house in one building the various laboratories of the State Board of Health, including the Food and Drug Laboratory.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. SAWYER, Director,
Bureau of the Hygienic Laboratory.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS.

BURT F. HOWARD, M. D., Director.

This bureau has been in operation ten months, having been created by an act of the people of California represented in Senate and Assembly on June 13, 1913, while the director of the bureau did not assume his duties until September 1, 1913.

The object of the bureau, in general, is to institute certain investigations which have for their purpose the attainment of a rational solution of California's tuberculosis problem, and to undertake "the control and eradication of tuberculosis" whenever the time is ripe for such an undertaking.

There are indications that the people of California are awakening to the importance of organized effort to combat this preventable disease which is the chief single cause of death in California, and annually kills over five thousand persons.

Evidence of this awakening as represented in state legislation is as follows:

In 1904 a bill appropriating \$150,000 for a state sanatorium was introduced, but failed.

In 1907 the legislature passed a law requiring the notification of tuberculosis, but not distinct from other communicable diseases. An anti-spitting law was passed, and \$2,000 was appropriated for the dissemination of knowledge to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

In 1909 the State Board of Health was granted \$2,000 for a tuberculosis exhibition campaign, and was empowered to contract for the treatment of indigent tuberculous residents in private or public sanatoria, the bills to be met by the patient's home county.

This provision for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis is legally in force "until such time as there shall be established by law in this State a state hospital for the medical treatment of persons afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

Various local ordinances indicate interest in this subject, one of the more important being the resolution passed in 1911 by the San Francisco Board of Education, requiring that "all new school buildings to be erected should set aside one or more rooms for open air school purposes."

In 1911 the California Tuberculosis Commission was appointed by the State Board of Health, with an available appropriation of \$5,000 for continuing the education of the public concerning tuberculosis, and conducting certain investigations into the cause and prevention of tuberculosis.

The establishment of the Bureau of Tuberculosis was the result of one of the recommendations of this commission, and its work (as indicated in the accompanying outline Table No. 1) is the first step in the fulfillment of the plan of the commission for a definite program for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Duties of the Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis as Specified in the Law and Assigned by the State Board of Health.

I. ADMINISTRATION OF DEPARTMENT.

1. Supervision over hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria, farm colonies and other institutions for tuberculosis. Recommendations for appointments, promotions, dismissals, etc.
2. Attending educational meetings and conferences for the purpose of bringing about the establishment of the above dispensaries, etc.
3. Correspondence.
 - (a) As secretary of the Advisory Board.
 - (b) Educational—Advising officers of the penal and charitable institutions, etc.
 - (c) General—Replying to inquiries regarding the bureau, state laws, hospitals, etc.
4. Preparation of monthly and biennial reports of the work of the bureau.

II. INSPECTION.

- A. Inspection of public tuberculosis institutions.
 - (a) Tuberculosis Department of state insane hospitals.
 - (b) Tuberculosis Department of state prisons.
 - (c) Tuberculosis Department of county hospitals.
 - (d) Tuberculosis Department of Veterans' Home.
- B. Inspection of private tuberculosis institutions.
 - (a) Tuberculosis departments of private hospitals.
 - (b) Private sanatoria.
 - (c) Private dispensaries.
 - (d) Private camps, etc.
- C. Preparation of reports, accounts and correspondence relating to inspections.

III. REGISTRATION OF CASES.

1. Publicity.
 - (a) Informing physicians and health officers of the law (by means of letters, press articles, lectures, etc.).
 - (b) Creating public sentiment in favor of registration (by means of letters, press articles, lectures, etc.).
2. Registration.
 - (a) Filing reports of living cases.
 - (b) Removing from register the names of those who have died.
 - (c) Classification of data obtained.

IV. OTHER DUTIES ASSIGNED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

- (a) Executive, during absence of secretary or other executive officer of the Board of Health.
- (b) Encouraging the establishment of dispensaries by private or municipal funds.
- (c) Miscellaneous duties not specified in the law, as inspection of nuisances, attendance on conferences, medical meetings, investigation of complaints, etc.

EXPLANATORY DATA.

As there is no fund for hospitals, etc., there are at present no administrative duties under paragraph "I," section "1." Paragraph "I," section "2" is intended to cover a portion of the publicity work necessary to the establishment of a comprehensive scheme for combating tuberculosis.

As no Advisory Board has been appointed, there are at present no duties to be performed in the capacity of its secretary. Educational correspondence includes the mailing of printed matter which has for its purpose the prevention of tuberculosis. "Advising officers of the penal and charitable institutions," specified in the law, is included in paragraph I, section 3 (b), because a portion of this work may be done by correspondence.

"Reports relating to inspections" is intended to cover the passage of the law which requires "rating on sanitary construction, enforcement of sanitary measures, adequate provision for medical and nursing attendance, provision for proper food and such other matters of administration as may be designated."

The fund appropriated for the use of the bureau (\$7,500) was so small as to necessarily restrict its operations chiefly to the two points specified in the law, namely, the work of inspection of institutions and promotion of "the complete and proper registration of all tuberculous persons within the State," and whatever has been accomplished this year may be considered as merely preparatory to what is to be undertaken in the years to come.

A list of institutions inspected follows, together with the date when they were inspected and the number of beds available for tuberculosis.

County Hospitals Receiving Tuberculosis, with Tuberculosis Departments or Beds Reserved for Tuberculosis.

Name	Address	Number of beds for tuberculosis.	Inspected
1. Alameda -----	San Leandro -----	75	Sept. 25, 1913
2. Butte -----	Oroville -----	16	Dec. 11, 1913
3. Calaveras -----	San Andreas -----	12	
4. Contra Costa -----	Martinez -----	10	Jan. 23, 1914
5. Fresno -----	Fresno -----	30	May 1, 1914
6. Glenn -----	Willows -----	5	
7. Humboldt -----	Eureka -----	10	
8. Imperial -----	El Centro -----	10	Apr. 25, 1914
9. Kern -----	Bakersfield -----	10	Apr. 30, 1914
10. Kings -----	Hanford -----	8	
11. Los Angeles -----	Los Angeles -----	200	Oct. 5, 1913
12. Madera -----	Madera -----	1	May 1, 1914
13. Marin -----	San Rafael -----	6	
14. Merced -----	Merced -----	6	May 1, 1914
15. Monterey -----	Salinas -----	6	Apr. 13, 1914
16. Napa -----	Napa -----	2	Jan. 22, 1914
17. Nevada -----	Nevada City -----	1	
18. Orange -----	Santa Ana -----	5	Oct. 18, 1913
19. Riverside -----	Riverside -----	12	Oct. 16, 1913
20. Sacramento -----	Sacramento -----	30	Dec. 19, 1913
21. San Benito -----	Hollister -----	10	Jan. 15, 1914
22. San Bernardino -----	San Bernardino -----	30	Oct. 14, 1913
23. San Diego -----	San Diego -----	25	Oct. 18, 1913
24. San Francisco -----	San Francisco -----	170	Sept. 24, 1913
25. San Joaquin -----	French Camp -----	41	Dec. 29, 1913
26. San Luis Obispo -----	San Luis Obispo -----	1	Apr. 13, 1914
27. San Mateo -----	San Mateo -----	4	Jan. 16, 1914
28. Santa Barbara -----	Santa Barbara -----	10	
29. Santa Clara -----	San Jose -----	34	Sept. 26, 1913
30. Santa Cruz -----	Santa Cruz -----	2	Jan. 14, 1914
31. Shasta -----	Redding -----	8	
32. Siskiyou -----	Yreka -----	4	
33. Sonoma -----	Santa Rosa -----	6	
34. Stanislaus -----	Modesto -----	6	May 1, 1914
35. Tehama -----	Red Bluff -----	3	
36. Tulare -----	Visalia -----	4	Apr. 30, 1914
37. Ventura -----	Ventura -----	6	
38. Yolo -----	Woodland -----	2	May 26, 1914
39. Yuba -----	Marysville -----	4	Dec., 1913
Total number of beds -----		825	

County Hospitals Which Do Not Have Tuberculosis Departments, or Do Not Reserve Beds for Tuberculous Persons.

Name	Address	Inspected
1. Alpine -----	Markleeville.	
2. Amador -----	Jackson -----	Dec. 30, 1913
3. Colusa -----	Colusa.	
4. Del Norte -----	Crescent City.	
5. El Dorado -----	Placerville.	
6. Lake -----	Lakeport.	
7. Lassen -----	Susanville.	
8. Mariposa -----	Mariposa.	
9. Mendocino -----	Ukiah.	
10. Modoc -----	Alturas.	
11. Mono -----	Bridgeport.	
12. Placer -----	Auburn -----	Nov. 14, 1913
13. Plumas -----	Quincy.	
14. Sierra -----	Downieville.	
15. Solano -----	Fairfield	
16. Sutter -----	Yuba City -----	Dec. 11, 1913
17. Trinity -----	Weaverville.	
18. Tuolumne -----	Sonora.	

It will be observed that our county hospitals make provision of 825 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis, that the private sanatoria provide 732, and that private hospitals provide 102, or a total of 1,659 beds available in the State, besides those in the state insane hospitals, prisons, homes and federal institutions which have about 200 beds for the use of restricted classes only.

As the average number of deaths in the State, from this cause, during 1912 and 1913 was 5,265, and the average duration of the disease may be said to be three years, it may readily be estimated that there are at present in the State over fifteen thousand (15,000) persons who will probably die from tuberculosis. The actual number in whom the disease could be discovered is conservatively estimated at five to ten times the number of deaths, which would make the number of tuberculous persons in California at present from twenty-five to fifty thousand.

Thus it will be seen that existing institutions, both public and private, can care for but a small proportion of the tuberculous, *i. e.*, one in ten of those who are destined to die of tuberculosis, and hence are actively infectious, and perhaps one in twenty of those who actually need hospital care either with the expectation of recovery or for the sake of protecting the family from the danger of an otherwise unavoidable intimate association.

County Hospitals.

Let us consider what our county hospitals are doing with reference to the tuberculosis problem. It will be observed that Los Angeles County provides the largest number of beds for tuberculosis, namely 200. On consulting the tables of deaths it will be seen that the average number of deaths of this county, in the years 1912 and 1913, is 1,606. Evidently the disproportion between the number of beds provided and the demand holds here as well as throughout the State. In this county other provision for hospital care brings the total number of beds avail-

able up to 518, possibly one eighth of the number of those needing the sort of care which can best be given in hospitals.

While the investigations of this bureau reveal the fact that numerically there is a great shortage in the provision of hospital care for tuberculosis, the inspections disclose also wide variations in the character of the provision for these cases, as may be judged from the reports on file with the Secretary of the Board of Health. Many of these hospitals have a department devoted strictly to the care of tuberculous persons, and give these cases the best possible attention. Others make no pretense of either maintaining a department or making the hospital attractive to this class of sufferers. In most of the smaller counties the "county hospital" and the poor farm or almshouse are one, and the opprobrium which is attached to the poor farm prevents free use of the hospital by the tuberculous except as a last resort; consequently the class of patients found in our county hospitals is usually advanced in the disease.

Thirty-nine county hospitals reserve beds for tuberculous persons, the total amounting to 825 beds. Eighteen make no special provision for the tuberculous, though when cases are discovered among the inmates they are sometimes assigned to private rooms or tents.

Private sanatoria and private hospitals receiving tuberculosis provide for over 700 cases. In the main they are of great benefit to the community in which they exist, both from an educational standpoint and because of the prevention of infection by the actual number of active cases withdrawn from the community.

Institutions conducted as a whole or in part by the State have not in the past made complete provision for isolation of tuberculous cases. There is at present, however, a distinct tendency to correct this defect, and a portion of the work of this bureau has been to assist in bringing about a change for the better in this respect.

As but one inspection has been made in the majority of cases, it is impossible to report accurately at this time as to the benefit of state inspections of county hospitals, private hospitals, and sanatoria. Recommendations accompanied the majority of all reports submitted, duplicates being sent to superintendents of institutions inspected, as well as to the Board of Health. The following extract from one of these reports will serve as an example of the type of recommendations sent to some of the better county hospitals:

We have here a well made tuberculosis hospital, well furnished and well kept, and yet there were but 12 beds occupied by tuberculous patients out of the 42 available. With 269 deaths in 1910 and 1911 in the county from pulmonary tuberculosis one would naturally suppose that there might be at least 100 applicants waiting for an opportunity to be treated here.

It might be well to consider possible causes for this discrepancy with a view to providing better results here and avoiding mistakes elsewhere, if any can be discovered.

First—The site is a little remote from friends and relatives of patients. This would not be so noticeable if there were electric car service or if steam cars were more convenient.

Second—While the farm is large enough to afford privacy to the institution as a whole, the tuberculous patients are too near the others for the sort of privacy demanded by the long stay required in this disease. This is particularly noticeable because of the proximity of the buildings assigned to smallpox and other contagious diseases, which are so near that patients are sometimes advised not to use the stairway

and porch at that end of the tuberculosis building which is near the contagious wards. This in itself probably results, in some cases, in a feeling of uneasiness and restraint.

Third—An ideal institution of this size, if located by itself, would be provided with an assembly room and library to facilitate the entertainment of patients. There would be no serious objection to the use of a library by tuberculous patients in common with other patients, if books were properly protected and disinfected.

Fourth—It frequently is the case, and may possibly be so here, that where patients are treated in a general hospital they feel that they do not receive their proportion of medical care because acute cases which remain a short time in the hospital make such insistent demands on the time of the attending physicians. This difficulty has been met in some institutions by having a staff of visiting physicians who are specialists in tuberculosis or at least particularly interested in the subject of tuberculosis. This feature is also desirable as a means of increasing the interest in tuberculosis among physicians and providing an opportunity for special study of this disease.

Fifth—Nurses in training should have the advantage of special instruction in tuberculosis nursing, and an effort be made to place this kind of nursing on a par with other branches of nursing service. If possible there should be a night nurse on duty when there are advanced cases, or at least a nurse subject to call.

The object in general of these recommendations is to make the patients feel that they are being treated along scientific lines which will result in recovery where recovery is possible.

Such provision should be made for their social life as to make a prolonged stay endurable, if not enjoyable. This is perhaps the most difficult problem of all, and with the heterogeneous types which at present apply for admission is not completely practicable. However, it is probably more practicable and better to induce patients to remain for a proper time than it would be to enforce compulsory residence if there were laws permitting such procedure.

As the inspection of institutions constitutes an important part of the work of the bureau, perhaps the best way to give an idea of this work will be to summarize a portion of the reports.

Recommendations which have been made to county hospitals have in general included the following points:

Site.—Where the county is small or thinly populated it is recommended that it unite with a neighboring county or counties in erecting and maintaining a tuberculosis hospital, as recommended by the Tuberculosis Commission.

That the site selected be as near the communities served as practicable and accessible by street car if near a large town, except in such cases as those in which a marked climatic advantage is to be obtained by a more remote site within the county, as the foothills in counties where the summers are excessively hot.

That the tuberculosis hospital should be independent of the poor farm and remote from it, where possible.

If built on the county hospital grounds that it should not be grouped with the infectious disease wards in the rear of the main buildings, but should have a site with a pleasant outlook, including trees and lawns especially where tents, tent houses, or pavilions are used.

Construction.—Permanent buildings are advised in preference to temporary cheap structures as being less expensive to operate and more comfortable for the average case received which is usually well advanced in the disease. However, in many parts of the State, under favorable climatic conditions simple pavilions properly furnished are considered appropriate.

Small wards (six to eight beds), a reasonable proportion of private rooms for the very ill or dying, and either private closets or lockers for all have been advocated.

In some instances the cottage plan is recommended, but usually as accessory to a central plant, either for the purpose of housing female patients who are oftentimes in the minority, or for the sake of providing private rooms in connection with hospitals which have an inadequate supply, or finally for the purpose of offering specially attractive accommodations to patients who desire to pay a part or all of the expense of their maintenance. In most instances buildings of a single story are preferred, and buildings over two stories are considered undesirable because they make an easy outdoor life difficult.

Equipment.—Equipment is recommended which will make the outdoor life comfortable and practicable, such as an abundance of clothing, both personal and for bedding, reclining chairs and appropriate shade.

Such medical equipment as is especially necessary for this class of cases, also a proper laboratory equipment, and provision for disposal of the sputum.

Administration.—Medical and nursing attendance. Where possible it is advised that there should be a resident medical officer, or at least a registered nurse. A consulting staff is considered desirable in all cases. A nurse for each ten bed patients is recommended; one for each fifteen ambulant patients, and one registered nurse for each fifty patients.

Aside from the medical management other administrative matters touched upon are as follows: Are pay patients desirable from an administrative standpoint? If patients are allowed or required to pay, will this increase the number of self-respecting citizens who apply for admission, raise the tone of the institution and induce patients to come early in the disease, and even make possible the provision of increased accommodations? Some hospitals are criticized as being overcrowded, and larger hospitals advised. The plan of caring for patients by per capita contracts is not generally recommended except as provided for by the "Act to provide for the medical treatment of indigent residents afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis," of April 14, 1909. While it is possible to properly conduct a tuberculosis ward in connection with a general hospital it is usually recommended that the tuberculosis department have a building apart from the general hospital, free from the oppressive atmosphere of the latter and so attractive to early cases.

In general the recommendations which have been made in connection with reports of inspections have aimed to be along modern and approved lines, which are said to be "simple construction, good food, cleanliness, rest or light employment, and a happy, friendly atmosphere."

State Institutions.

Prisons.—Under the law requiring that the department of tuberculosis shall "advise officers of the penal and charitable institutions regarding the proper care of tuberculous inmates," an investigation of conditions in the state prisons was made and extended to certain county prisons and city jails, disclosing the fact that some of the latter were so constructed and conducted as to constitute a menace to the state prisons by sending to them patients destined to develop tuberculosis as a result of the insanitary conditions of the first imprisonment. It

was found that there was no state inspection of a large group of these smaller prisons, because of lack of appropriation for this purpose and the investigations begun by this department were conducted only as opportunity offered in connection with inspections of county hospitals and other institutions treating tuberculosis which could be visited on the same trip and without loss of time. These investigations, however, were discontinued upon the receipt of legal advice as to the duties of this bureau.

The two prisons of California have tuberculosis problems which are somewhat similar, owing to the fact that both institutions were constructed in part at a time when less attention was given to sanitary detail than at present. While even some of the modern structures fall short of the ideal as to the admission of light, the older cells, which are still in use and often overcrowded, are dark and poorly ventilated. The management is well aware of these defects and is making every effort to improve conditions so far as practicable. There is still much room for improvement in the matter of overcrowding.

Increased space is particularly desirable in order that receiving cells may be available for the isolation of prisoners pending physical examination. Segregation of open cases of tuberculosis is practiced in both prisons, and San Quentin is enlarging and improving the tuberculosis wards. The fact that the hours of work and rest are well regulated, apparently has a tendency to prevent the development of tuberculosis which would undoubtedly result if patients were continuously confined in the cells which they occupy at night. The good effect of this plan might be materially increased by an improvement of the working conditions of some of those following indoor occupations.

State Hospitals.—Some of the faults referred to in connection with the prisons are also true, in a lesser degree, of the insane hospitals. While some of the construction is not what it should be in respect to making provision for the admission of light and air, yet this defect would work but little harm were it not for the constant tendency to overcrowding. The older buildings were generally planned with a liberal amount of air space and the patients' rooms were usually fairly well lighted. Some of the buildings erected in recent years show a tendency to undue economy in restricting the space allotted to each patient. Considering the favorable climate of California institutions of this character should make every effort to provide an almost constant outdoor life for all patients, as this would tend to lower the death rate from tuberculosis without being objectionable from the standpoint of the psychiatrist. While various recommendations have been made respecting conditions predisposing to tuberculosis in the state insane hospitals, it is the purpose of this bureau to confine further inspections strictly to departments devoted to the care of tuberculosis when these shall have been established.

Soldiers' Home.—Increased accommodation for the care of tuberculous inmates was recommended for this institution because of the fact that present accommodations were not adequate for the complete segregation of this class of patients. An entirely new ward is very much needed.

Private Charities.

In the history of the tuberculosis movement it has often been the case that measures undertaken for the prevention of tuberculosis have been originally instituted by private philanthropy, and the burden later assumed by the local or state government. Hence this report would be incomplete without reference to certain well established charities in this state.

Barlow Sanatorium opened September 1, 1903, for the care of the indigent tuberculous of Los Angeles County, who have been resident in the county for one year, and who are in no condition for active work. This institution was found to have developed into a remarkably efficient and complete institution, during this tenth year of its existence treating and discharging 61 cases. The average number of patients in the sanatorium throughout the year was 40, there being 43 beds in all. Patients who have the best chance for improvement or recovery are chosen from the waiting list, and a charge of not over \$5.00 per week is made to patients or friends of patients. The per capita weekly cost this year was \$9.11 and the annual deficit met by subscription, including money raised for improvements and new buildings amounted to \$13,129.13.

La Vina, near Pasadena, opened July 26, 1909, receiving all classes of cases who are residents of the vicinity, renders the public remarkable service by removing from the community cases which would otherwise be a source of infection, particularly heads of families who are a burden as well as a danger to their children. The maximum charge for resident patients, who are able to pay, is \$7.00 per week; if this is a hardship they may pay less, and no one is refused or discharged for want of means. Non-residents are received in emergencies at actual cost. The original cost and the large annual deficit of about \$15,000.00 has been met by private charity.

Arequipa, Marin County, opened September 9, 1911, for wage-earning women. While it does not call itself a charity it is in reality to be classed with the two preceding, in that it offers good sanatorium treatment at a moderate cost, a plan which serves to preserve the self-respect of the individual; at the same time the institution demands no inconsiderable donations of money, time and supplies.

Other institutions have been attempted by private charitable organizations, but have been obliged either to vary the cost of accommodations to such an extent as to remove it from this class of essentially charitable institutions or to discontinue owing to inability to meet the deficit. The three institutions mentioned might each serve to offer an example of desirable features which may well be incorporated in public tuberculosis hospitals.

Other private charities inspected are the dispensaries, of which there are six in California, one at each of the following places named in the order of their founding: Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Oakland, Berkeley, and San Jose. During the greater part of their existence these dispensaries, which have for their primary object the discovery of cases of tuberculosis, the education of the community, the aftercare and employment of patients, and assistance to their families, have been supported mainly by private charity and consequently have been obliged to place more emphasis on those lines of work which are obvious and make the strongest appeal. Upon inquiry it has been found that these institutions are willing to cooperate with

the State in the matter of epidemiological and sociological studies which may serve as a basis for future scientific handling of the tuberculosis problem.

Private Tuberculosis Sanatoria.

Name	Address	Number of beds for tuberculosis.	Inspected
1. Alta	Alta, Placer County.....	35	Sept. 9, 1913
2. Arequipa	Fairfax, Marin County.....	40	Jan. 19, 1914
3. Barlow	Los Angeles	43	Oct. 3, 1913
4. California	Belmont, San Mateo County.....	50	Jan. 16, 1914
5. School for the tuberculous	Colfax, Placer County.....	60	Sept. 10, 1913
6. Colfax	Colfax, Placer County.....	20	Sept. 2, 1913
7. Desert Inn	Palm Springs, Riverside Co.....	25	Oct. 16, 1913
8. Griffith & Tucker.....	Riverside	10	Oct. 17, 1913
9. Dr. King's	Banning, Riverside County.....	25	Oct. 15, 1913
10. Kings Daughters Home.....	Oakland, Alameda County.....	7	Jan. 12, 1914
11. Mrs. Marshall	San Bernardino	15	Oct. 14, 1913
12. Martyn	Altadena, Los Angeles County.....	20	Oct. 11, 1913
13. The Oaks	Los Gatos, Santa Clara County.....	30	Jan. 13, 1914
14. Dr. Pottenger's	Monrovia, Los Angeles County.....	100	Oct. 4, 1913
15. St. Thomas Aquinas.....	Mentone, San Bernardino Co.....	12	Oct. 14, 1913
16. Southern Sierras	Banning, Riverside County.....	20	
17. Southern California.....	Los Angeles	20	
18. La Vina	Los Angeles	90	Oct. 11, 1913
19. I. O. O. F. Sanatorium.....	Los Angeles	50	Apr. 24, 1914
20. "The Shepard Sanatorium" (formerly El Reposo)	Sierra Madre	60	
Total number of beds.....		732	

Private Hospitals Receiving Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Name	Address	Number of beds for tuberculosis.	Inspected
1. Hazel Hawkins Memorial	Hollister, San Benito County.....	4	Jan. 15, 1914
2. French	San Francisco	14	Jan. 17, 1914
3. Kaspary Cohn	Los Angeles	10	Oct. 12, 1913
4. St. Caroline	Redding, Shasta County.....	14	
5. Southern Pacific	San Francisco	22	Jan. 17, 1914
6. Goodman's	Sutter Creek, Amador County.....	3	
7. Santa Rita Hospital.....	Los Angeles	35	
Total number of beds.....		102	

State Institutions.

Name	Address	Number of beds for tuberculosis	Inspected
1. San Quentin State Prison -----	Marin County -----	20	Jan. 26, 1914
2. Folsom State Prison--	Sacramento County -----	10	Dec. 8, 1913
3. Preston School of Industry -----	Ione, Amador County-----	*	Dec. 30, 1913
4. Stockton State Hospital -----	San Joaquin County-----	*	Dec. 31, 1913
5. Napa State Hospital--	Napa County -----	*	Jan. 21, 1914
6. Agnews State Hospital	Santa Clara -----	*	Jan. 16, 1914
7. Southern California State Hospital -----	Patton, San Bernardino Co.--	*	Oct. 14, 1913
8. Sonoma State Home--	Eldridge, Sonoma County-----	30	Mar. 7-9, 1914
9. Mendocino State Hospital -----	Ukiah, Mendocino County.		
10. Veterans' Home -----	Yountville, Napa County-----	36	Jan. 21, 1914

*Tuberculosis patients are received, but there is no definite number of beds assigned.

As will be seen by referring to the tables, there are a number of private general hospitals which have tuberculosis departments. A feature which this Bureau has aimed to encourage because it increases the accommodations for those suffering from this disease who are so often excluded from general hospitals, or received under protest, to the detriment of the morale of the institution. A well conducted tuberculosis department of a general hospital is of great benefit to the general public, both by its education of nurses in training to a proper understanding of methods of treatment and prophylaxis, and because it has a tendency to induce a reasonable and humane attitude toward the consumptive. Again, where such hospitals are used for clinical purposes by medical students, the presence in them of pulmonary tuberculosis is an opportunity for very necessary education in diagnosis.

Registration.

Realizing that proper registration of tuberculosis cases is essential to any plan for the control or eradication of tuberculosis, this Bureau has aimed to accomplish as much as possible in this line with the limited funds available. An effort has been made to bring the matter to the attention of physicians, first by sending to 284 health officials a letter calling attention to the law; later by writing to the secretary of each of the county societies, requesting that the subject of registration be given special attention in the local society, and that the letter be read to each society. This letter was also published in the "California State Journal of Medicine." The subject of registration was presented briefly to the health officers at the October meeting in Venice, and also to the San Joaquin County Medical Society and the San Diego County Medical Society. Wherever possible use has been made of local tuberculosis societies or personal appeal with the purpose of educating the public to a realization of the importance of this work.

Signed letters have been mailed to 2,113 physicians and health officers enclosing blanks for the reporting of tuberculosis. As funds do not permit dealing directly with all physicians in the State, in the larger cities it has been left to the health officers to distribute report blanks and to aim to stimulate morbidity returns. The results of this work are shown by an increase in the number of cities and counties reporting tuberculosis, which has been very gratifying, and also by a noticeable increase in the number of cases reported. By referring to the accompanying tables it will be seen that morbidity reports are available for 1912 and 1913. There are no records of tuberculosis morbidity previous to 1912 on file in this office.

Tuberculosis Morbidity.
Cases of Tuberculosis Reported.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total cases	Total deaths
1912 -----	562	260	350	166	181	214	115	159	129	148	206	194	2,384	5,128
1913 -----	192	33	203	206	141	120	182	163	204	410	386	339	2,573	5,402
Average of 1912-13.---	277	146	226	183	161	167	148	161	166	279	296	266		
1914 -----	515	418	430	519	424	433	-----						*2,739	

*Total for six months.

Total reported September, 1913, to June, 1914, inclusive.....4,078

As the work of this Bureau did not begin until September, 1913, it is too soon to draw conclusions or to make extensive comparisons. It may be noted, however, that deaths are much more fully reported than cases, and that during the ten months since the establishment of this bureau, the number of cases reported shows a tendency to approach that of the annual death rate from tuberculosis.

Great pains have been taken to devise a standard card for making these reports which shall furnish the most important sociological and medical data. A circular letter was sent to a number of eastern states and a study made of the replies received and the results compared with blanks at present in use in this State. While not perfect the card seems to be bringing in very good returns. It is the plan of the bureau to distribute no more cards directly to physicians, but to work through local health officers, as this is the method indicated by the law. While it is not the intention of the bureau to publish the names of patients, these are essential for identification in a disease which is of such long standing as tuberculosis, and one in which there is so much migration. The form of card used is as follows:

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Bureau of Tuberculosis

REPORT OF A CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS

The state law requires you to report all cases of Tuberculosis. Write plainly with non-faded ink.

<p>Name of patient ----- Age ----- Sex ----- Street and No. ----- City ----- County ----- Previous Address ----- Home address ----- Dwelling: detached, flat, tenement, boarding, hotel, hospital, other ----- Housing: good, fair, poor. Financial condition: independent, wage earner, indigent. Occupation ----- yrs. ----- mos. ----- Occupational conditions: Good, fair, poor ----- Former occupation ----- yrs. ----- mos. ----- Nativity: State ----- Foreign ----- Race or Color ----- How long resident of Cal.? ----- City? ----- County? ----- Family: No. persons ----- Has family received sanitary instructions? ----- Tuberculosis: in father, mother, brothers, -----, sisters -----, husband, wife, children, -----, others ----- Bacteriological examination T. B., pos. -----, neg. -----, by whom ----- Approximate date of Diagnosis ----- Prognosis ----- Result ----- Physician's signature ----- Date -----</p>	<p>Single Married Widowed Divorced Separated</p> <p>Type of Disease Tuberculosis of Lungs Larynx Lymph Glands Peritoneum Bones Intestines Skin</p>
--	--

NOTICE.—The attending physician will fill out the above form and return to the local health authority for transmission to the State Board of Health. Draw a line through words not needed.

It will be seen that by underlining certain words or drawing a line through words that are not needed, very little writing is necessary to give a report which will supply much useful information to the department.

Approximately 4,000 names and addresses have been reported since January, 1913, and have been transcribed upon cards for the purpose of making a study of the location and migration of individuals and eliminating the records of those who have died. As there are approximately 3,000 deaths each month which must be compared with the register, it is a matter requiring no inconsiderable clerical labor to keep this tuberculosis register a record of the living.

Much of the work of this bureau is of too heterogeneous a nature to be included in a report of this kind. Certain inspections, investigations and executive duties have been undertaken by the director in his capacity as assistant secretary. In this capacity also he attended the Surgeon General's Conference, June 18th, a meeting of state and territorial boards of health, June 19th and 20th, and a conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, June 20th, in Washington, D. C., and the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, June 22d, in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Following this he made an investigation of the methods used in Pennsylvania for the control of tuberculosis, including an inspection of the three state sanatoria, numerous dispensaries, as well as a study of methods in use in the central offices at Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Conferences were held with officers of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis at New York and with prominent officials and workers in Massachusetts, New York, Illinois and Colorado, and also inspections made of hospitals, dispensaries and of methods used in these states for the treatment or control of tuberculosis.

While in Washington an opportunity was taken to inquire into the status of a bill known as the Shafroth-Calloway Bill which has been introduced as the result of the activities of the Texas Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and provides for the establishment of federal hospitals for consumptive strangers in the southwest. California has been asked to lend its support to this measure as a means for equalizing the burden

which it must bear in the care of indigent strangers attracted by the reputation of its climate.

The following papers have been prepared during the year :

"Rating the Efficiency of Hospitals and Institutions for the Tuberculous" (read at Venice, October, 1913).

"A Word to Teachers on Health," issued by Edward Hyatt, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the series of leaflets on Health Conservation authorized by the legislature of 1913.

"A New Movement in Public Health Work," read before the Sacramento Nurses' Association, January 7, 1914.

"The Tuberculosis Commission and the Tuberculosis Bureau," read before the San Joaquin County Medical Society, January 30, 1914.

"Registration," written for the Colfax "Tea Bee."

"The Bureau of Tuberculosis, its Work and Plans," read before the annual meeting of the California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, held jointly with the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of California, Santa Barbara, April, 1914.

The following reports of inspections have been filed with the secretary of the Board of Health :

Reports of Institutions Submitted.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Alameda County Hospital. | 41. Dr. King's Sanatorium. |
| 2. Clinic of the Alameda Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. | 42. Sacramento County Hospital. |
| 3. Berkeley Dispensary. | 43. H. Hunziker Reduction Works. |
| 4. King's Daughters Home. | 44. Rapetti Reduction Works. |
| 5. Amador County Hospital. | 45. Sacramento County Prison. |
| 6. Preston School of Industry. | 46. Sacramento City Prison. |
| 7. Butte County Hospital. | 47. Folsom State Prison. |
| 8. Butte County Prison. | 48. San Benito County Hospital. |
| 9. Contra Costa County Hospital. | 49. San Bernardino County Hospital. |
| 10. Fresno County Hospital. | 50. St. Thomas Aquinas. |
| 11. St. Thomas Hospital, Imperial County. | 51. Southern California State Hospital. |
| 12. Kern County Hospital. | 52. Mrs. Marshall's Home. |
| 13. Los Angeles County Hospital. | 53. San Diego County Hospital. |
| 14. La Vina Sanatorium. | 54. San Diego Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. |
| 15. Broadway Dispensary. | 55. San Francisco County Hospital. |
| 16. Loma Linda Free Dispensary. | 56. Southern Pacific General Hospital. |
| 17. Barlow Sanatorium. | 57. French Hospital. |
| 18. I. O. O. F. Sanatorium. | 58. Jackson Street Dispensary. |
| 19. Bethlehem Institute. | 59. San Joaquin County Hospital. |
| 20. Pottenger Sanatorium. | 60. San Joaquin County Jail. |
| 21. Martyn's Sanatorium. | 61. Stockton State Hospital. |
| 22. Kaspere Cohn Hospital. | 62. San Luis Obispo County Hospital. |
| 23. Hazel Hawkins Memorial Hospital. | 63. San Mateo County Hospital. |
| 24. Madera County Hospital. | 64. California Sanatorium. |
| 25. Marin County Jail. | 65. Santa Clara County Hospital. |
| 26. San Quentin Prison. | 66. Agnews State Hospital. |
| 27. Arequipa Sanatorium. | 67. Santa Clara County Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. |
| 28. Merced County Hospital. | 68. Santa Clara County Jail. |
| 29. Monterey County Hospital. | 69. The Oaks Sanatorium. |
| 30. Napa State Hospital. | 70. Santa Cruz County Hospital. |
| 31. Napa County Hospital. | 71. Sonoma State Home. |
| 32. Soldiers' Home, Yountville. | 72. Stanislaus County Hospital. |
| 33. Orange County Hospital. | 73. Sutter County Hospital. |
| 34. Placer County Hospital. | 74. Tulare County Hospital. |
| 35. Alta Sanatorium. | 75. Yolo County Hospital. |
| 36. Colfax Hospital. | 76. Yuba County Hospital. |
| 37. Colfax School for the Tuberculous. | 77. Yuba County Jail. |
| 38. Riverside County Hospital. | 78. Marysville City Jail. |
| 39. The Desert Inn Sanatorium. | |
| 40. Griffith & Tueker Sanatorium. | |

REPORT OF BUREAU OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

ANNA C. JAMME, Director.

The act authorizing the establishment of a department of examination and registration of graduate nurses, under the State Board of Health, was approved June 12, 1913. In accordance with its organization, this department became a bureau of the State Board of Health, and according to the provisions of the law a director was appointed on October 4, 1913, and the work of the bureau was immediately commenced.

The organization embraces:

1. REGISTRATION.

A. Registration of applicants without examination, under section 3 of the law.

B. Registration of applicants without examination who are already registered in another state or foreign country, under section 8.

C. Registration of applicants with examination, who are graduates of accredited schools for nurses, under section 4.

2. INSPECTION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS.

3. ACCREDITING OF TRAINING SCHOOLS.

4. EXAMINATION.

5. DEVELOPMENT.

Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-three applicants were registered and certificates issued, under section 3. These applicants were obliged to qualify by presentation of their diploma or a certificate signed by the present superintendent of the training school in which they received their course of instruction. This certificate testified to a general training, good moral standing and completion of theoretical and practical course. A certificate of health signed by a physician accompanied the application.

The registration of applicants who are already registered in another state or foreign country is required in order that such applicants may be known as "Registered Nurses" and use the title R. N. after their name in this state. Before such registration is granted, it is first ascertained if the laws of the state or foreign country issuing the certificate of registration are equivalent to those provided for by the California law. It is further ascertained if the applicant is or intends to become in good faith a resident of this state.

The inspection of training schools for nurses includes a yearly inspection by the director of the bureau. This inspection includes a study of the conditions under which the pupils receive their training; the character of the hospital, and if it affords a general training; its capacity; nature of its service and its equipment. Educational requirements for the admission of pupils to the training schools; the number and qualifications of the nurse instructors and the subjects taught by class and demonstration. The staff of medical lecturers; equipment for teaching nurses, as class rooms, library, diet kitchen, laboratory, etc. The nature and amount of instruction, the plan followed in practical and theoretical

work and time allowed for practical experience in each department of the hospital.

Inspection is made for the purpose of accrediting the schools maintaining the standard required. A report of each inspection is made to the State Board of Health. The requirements for training schools for nurses are as follows:

The school for nurses or the hospital with which it is connected must be either incorporated or be conducted by a public body.

The hospital must have a capacity of not less than 35 beds and a daily average of 25 patients.

The hospital must afford proper facilities for conducting a school for nurses. It must provide experience in the following departments of nursing: Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Pediatrics. It must provide a systematic course of theoretical instruction in medical, surgical and obstetrical nursing and the divisions under these major subjects.

Due attention must be given to the home life of the student. There must be a living room, a class room, a demonstration room and adequate equipment for teaching purposes. There must be a sufficient number of airy sleeping rooms; individual rooms are recommended. There must also be special provision for night nurses' rooms.

The diet must be simple, wholesome, well cooked and ample.

The head of the training school must be a registered nurse and must possess qualifications requisite for the administration of the school; she must have ability for teaching, she must be capable of guiding the students in moral discipline and of maintaining a high standard of educational and moral efficiency in the school.

A force of instructors must be maintained sufficient and competent for the instruction herein specified.

A complete record must be kept of the students in the school; their qualifications for admission; their class and lecture work; their practical work; their moral standing and general ability and efficiency.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to training schools for nurses should present the following evidence:

1. A complete high school education, or a two-year high school course or its equivalent in a recognized school, together with two years of special study, or an occupation that would be considered preparatory to the study of nursing.

2. Home training and influences fitted to form good moral character and lay the foundation for the future work of the nurse.

3. Good physical condition. A complete physical examination must be made by a physician before application is accepted. Physical and mental development shall be taken into consideration in connection with the age of the candidate, but, in general, it is advised that a pupil shall not be under 20 years or over 35 years of age.

It is recommended that students shall be admitted *in classes* at stated periods during the year.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction, theoretical and practical, must cover a period of three years in the training school.

When schools can not provide opportunity for practical experience in any one major branch, they must affiliate with other approved schools giving the required experience. The studies shall be as follows:

	Classes, hours	Lectures, hours
1. Nursing ethics -----	10	-----
2. Anatomy -----	10	12
3. Physiology -----	8	8
4. Hygiene -----	6	6
5. Bacteriology -----	6	6
6. Dietetics -----	12	12
7. Materia medica -----	10	8
8. Urinalysis -----	-----	8
9. Medicine -----	12	8
10. Surgery -----	12	8
11. Obstetrics -----	15	10
12. Pediatrics -----	12	10
13. Contagion -----	8	12
14. Mental diseases -----	4	4
15. Eye, ear, nose and throat -----	-----	8

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

	Months
1. Preparatory course -----	3
2. Medical nursing -----	4
3. Surgical nursing -----	4
4. Operating rooms, dressing rooms and dispensary -----	4
5. Obstetrical nursing -----	4
6. Children -----	3
7. Contagion -----	3
8. Dietetics -----	2
9. Night duty -----	4
10. Vacation -----	2
11. Open time -----	3

In the instruction of male nurses, hospitals shall provide lectures and practical experience in genito-urinary diseases instead of obstetric nursing.

Graduates of training schools complying with the above requirements, who have completed with credit the three years' work outlined, and have received the diploma of the school, will be eligible for examination by the State Board of Health. Candidates who pass, successfully, this examination will be entitled to the certificate of Registered Nurse.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The State Board of Health recommends the following considerations with a view of raising the educational and technical standard of training schools:

1. When a school is so situated and endowed with facilities as to be able to enlarge the curriculum, it is unhesitatingly recommended to do so.

2. Where schools are small and unable to obtain the necessary equipment they shall form a connection with a high school or college for some of the required studies, as chemistry, hygiene, anatomy or dietetics.

3. Whenever practicable, lectures and classes should be held during the day instead of the evening.

4. There shall be a study room provided where there is absolute quiet.

5. There shall also be a recitation and lecture room.

6. There shall be special time set aside each day for study.

7. Emphasis shall not be placed on the number of lectures, but on classes, demonstrations, and laboratory work; also, on the written and oral quiz on each lecture.

8. There shall be a special instructor of nurses in each school. Teaching requires time for preparation which the superintendent of nurses, who may also be the superintendent of the hospital, is unable to give to it.

9. The classroom study shall be properly correlated with the practical opportunity offered in the wards and rooms of the hospital.

10. Good reference libraries shall be established, and a definite outline of required reading on subjects allied to nursing prescribed during the course.

11. Social diversions as offered by good drama, opera, concerts, musicales and lectures should be encouraged and special forms of recreation should be provided in the nurses' home.

12. Whenever possible, student government should be maintained. Students should be regarded as *women* and capable of maintaining dignity in all matters pertaining to the moral and social atmosphere of their home.

This standard curriculum has been established in order that uniform methods of teaching may be adopted in the preparation of pupils for state examination.

The examination of candidates for registration will be held according to section 2, of the law, which states that such examination shall be held every six months. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:

Anatomy and physiology.	Children's diseases.
Hygiene.	Contagious diseases.
Bacteriology.	Medical nursing.
Materia Medica.	Surgical nursing.
Urinalysis.	Obstetrical nursing.
	Ethics.

There are in the state eighty-three schools for nurses, and upwards of eighteen hundred pupils at present in training in these schools. Forty-nine have been inspected and a report of each submitted to the board. Of the number reported, twenty-nine are complying with the requirements of the law and have been accredited by the board for a period of one year. The remaining number will be accredited as they meet the requirements.

During the first year of its work, the bureau has come in touch with every hospital, sanitarium and training school in the state. It has sought to aid schools where deficiency exists in the course of instruction and practical experience as also to promote the better housing and care of nurses during their period of training.

Addresses and talks have been given by the director, on request to graduate nurses organizations, to pupils in training and to other organizations on the work of the bureau.

The development of the work will embrace the following:

1. Establishing uniform methods of teaching in the schools for nurses in the state.

2. Assisting the schools located in towns and rural districts, to meet requirements by affiliation for a definite length of time with larger institutions, where a wider experience may be obtained.

3. To advocate preliminary education relative to the study of nursing in high schools and colleges of the state.

4. To advocate the special preparation of nurses for teaching in schools of nursing.

REPORT

OF THE

California Tuberculosis
Commission

OF THE

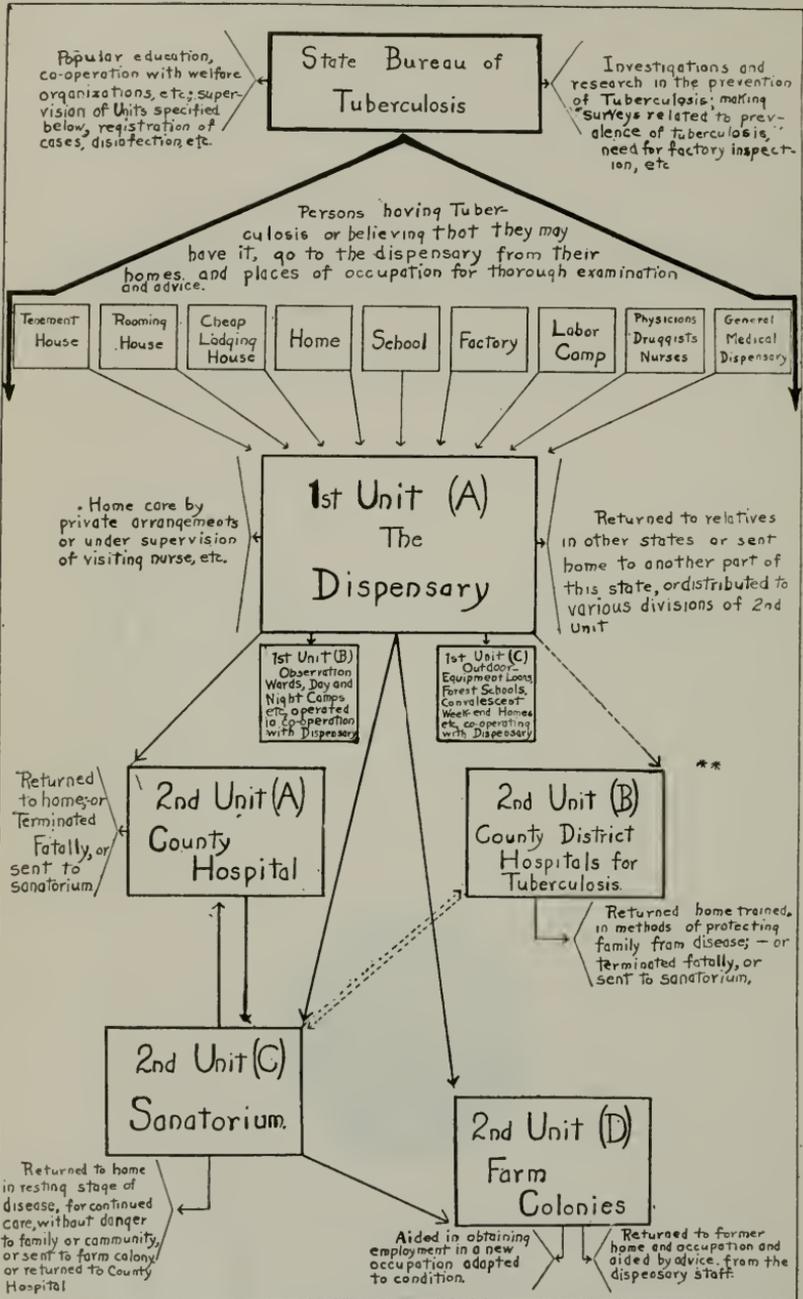
State Board of Health

Sacramento, California



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

Diagram Showing the Essential Factors in the Control and Eradication of Tuberculosis.*



* Printed with the report of the Tuberculosis Commission of the California State Board of Health 1912.

** Two or more counties may find it economical to combine in providing county district hospitals for their advanced cases. The dotted arrows show how this plan would be related to the general scheme presented.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION-----	3
INTRODUCTORY -----	5
STATISTICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE CALIFORNIA TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM -----	7
TUBERCULOSIS IN CALIFORNIA HOSPITALS, SANITARIUMS AND INSTI- TUTIONS -----	35
CALIFORNIA TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM IN ITS RELATION TO LEGIS- LATIVE NEEDS -----	46
THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF BAD HOUSING CONDITIONS AS PART OF A PROGRAM TO CHECK THE SPREAD OF TUBERCU- LOSIS -----	63
HOUSING CONDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA CITIES-----	69
FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA TUBERCULOSIS COM- MISSION -----	129

LIST OF CHARTS.

Essential factors in control and eradication-----	2
Per cent of total deaths, annual average for counties, 1907-1911-----	6
Aggregate deaths by counties, 1907-1911-----	15
Number of deaths, males, by occupations, 1907-1911-----	23
Annual average per cent by age periods, by sex-----	26
Distribution by marital condition, by sex-----	30
Distribution by length of residence-----	34
Diagram showing scheme anti-tuberculosis measures-----	48-49

LIST OF TABLES.

No. 1. Wage loss for a single year by occupations-----	11
No. 2. Estimated midyear population, number and per cent of total deaths, and death rates for total deaths and for tuberculosis, for California, 1907-1911 -----	16
No. 3. Number and per cent of total deaths, for individual cities and rest of state, 1907-1911 -----	17
No. 4. Per cent of total deaths for geographic divisions: 1907-1911-----	18
No. 5. Number and per cent of tuberculosis cases in incorporated cities and towns arranged according to population, for 1910-----	19
No. 6. Numbers of deaths from tuberculosis, 1910 and 1908-----	22
No. 6a. Prevalence by counties, 1907-1911-----	138
No. 6b. Possible districts for control of tuberculosis-----	140

OCCUPATION.

No. 7. Deaths of males, 15 years and over, engaged in gainful occupations, classified by kind of occupation, with number and per cent, for Cali- fornia, 1911 -----	24
No. 8. Deaths, 15 years and over, from tuberculosis and other causes, classified by sex and occupation, with per cent by sex, for California, 1911----	24
No. 9. Deaths of males and females, 15 years and over, from selected causes, classified by kind of occupation, with per cents, for California, 1911--	25

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
No. 10. Per cent, by age periods, of deaths, 1907-1911.....	27
No. 11. Per cent distribution, by age periods, of deaths, classified by sex, 1907-1911	27
No. 12. Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of deaths 15 years and over, classified by sex, 1907-1911.....	28
No. 13. Per cent distribution, by age periods, of deaths among the married, classified by sex, 1907-1911.....	28
No. 14. Per cent of deaths among males 15 years and over.....	29
No. 15. Per cent of deaths among females 15 years and over.....	31
No. 16. Per cent distribution, by age periods, of deaths among the non-married, classified by sex, 1907-1911.....	31

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.

No. 17. Per cent distribution, by length of residence in California, of deaths from tuberculosis, for California and for grand divisions, 1907-1911...	32
No. 18. Per cent distribution, by length of residence in California (in months) of deaths, for southern California, 1907-1911.....	33
No. 18a. Per cent distribution, by length of residence in California, of deaths by geographical divisions, 1907-1911	145
No. 18b. Number and per cent distribution, one to nine years, length of residence, for southern California, 1907-1911.....	146
No. 18c. Number and per cent distribution by length of residence, less than one year, southern California, 1907-1911.....	147

INSTITUTIONAL CARE.

No. 19. Tuberculosis in California hospitals and sanitariums, 1907-1911.....	37
No. 20. Numbers of patients in county hospitals, 1907-1911.....	38
No. 21. Institutional care in California, 1907-1911.....	40

THE PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.*

- Dr. George H. Kress, Los Angeles, Chairman,
President (1911-1912) California Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Professor of Hygiene, Los Angeles Medical Department, University of California, formerly in charge of Helping Station, Los Angeles Tuberculosis Society.
- Dr. Chas. C. Browning, Los Angeles,
A tuberculosis specialist, formerly medical director in several sanatoria, member of faculty University of Southern California, Tuberculosis Division, Department of Medicine.
- Dr. R. G. Brodrick, San Francisco,
Health Officer of San Francisco, formerly executive secretary San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Mr. A. Bonnheim, Sacramento,
President, California Public Health League, Member Board of Directors Alta Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, maintained as a part of the equipment of the White Crusaders.
- Miss Katherine C. Felton, San Francisco,
Secretary, San Francisco Associated Charities.
- Mr. Guy P. Jones, Sacramento,
Secretary to the Commission.

ADVISORY BOARD.

- Rev. Chas. F. Aked, San Francisco,
Minister, First Congregational Church.
- Dr. John L. Avey, Redlands,
State Senator.
- J. J. Bakewell, Jr., San Francisco,
Architect, and formerly director, San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, member executive committee San Francisco Housing Association.
- Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow, Los Angeles,
Medical Director, Barlow Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Professor of Medicine, Los Angeles Medical Department, University of California.
- Rev. Dana Bartlett, Los Angeles,
Member Los Angeles Housing Commission.
- Chas. H. Bentley, San Francisco,
Sales Manager, California Fruit Cannery Association.
- Chas. A. Bliss, Sacramento,
Member 1911 Assembly.
- L. D. Bohnett, San Jose,
Member 1911 Assembly.
- Dr. Richard G. Boone, Berkeley,
Lecturer in Education, University of California.
- C. B. Boothe, Los Angeles,
Former president, State Tuberculosis Association.
- A. E. Boynton, Oroville,
State Senator, 1911.
- Dr. Philip King Brown, San Francisco,
Medical Director of Arequipa Sanatorium for Early Cases of Tuberculosis in Wage-Earning Women.
- Mrs. Samuel Brust, San Diego,
Secretary, San Diego Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- A. Caminetti, Jackson,
State Senator, 1911.
- Rev. D. O. Crowley, San Francisco,
Director Youths' Directory and Vice-President, Associated Charities, member executive committee San Francisco Housing Association.
- Miss Margaret B. Curry, San Francisco,
Chairman, Social Science Section, California Club.
- Frederick W. Dohrmann, San Francisco,
Member Central Council Associated Charities, San Francisco.
- Dr. Geo. H. Evans, San Francisco,
Member of Executive Council, San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, President (1912-1913) California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Dr. N. K. Foster, Oakland,
Director Department of Health and Sanitation, Oakland Schools.

*The purpose in publishing a few of the activities of each member of the Commission, is to give a definite idea of the qualifications of the persons appointed, and the wide range of knowledge of medical, social, economic and business conditions collectively represented.

- Prof. J. H. Francis, Los Angeles,
City Superintendent Public Schools.
- J. E. Gardner, Watsonville,
Former Attorney for State Board of Health.
- Dr. Frederick P. Gay, Berkeley,
Professor of Pathology, University of California.
- Dr. Minerva Goodman, Stockton,
Medical Superintendent of Stockton Red Cross Tuberculosis Hospital.
- Thos. F. Griffen, Modesto,
Member of 1911 Assembly.
- Miss Alice Griffith, San Francisco,
Secretary of Housing Association, San Francisco Associated Charities.
- Dr. C. M. Haring, Berkeley,
Agricultural Experiment Station, Assistant Professor Veterinary Science, University of California.
- Dr. Geo. H. Hart, Los Angeles,
City Veterinarian of Los Angeles Health Department, formerly with Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. Frederick W. Hatch, Sacramento,
General Superintendent of State Hospitals for the Insane.
- John E. Hoyle, San Quentin,
Warden of San Quentin State Prison.
- Edward Hyatt, Sacramento,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Dr. John C. King, Banning,
Director, Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
- Walter Macarthur, San Francisco,
Editor Coast Seaman's Journal, member executive committee San Francisco Housing Association.
- Mrs. M. W. Kincaid, San Francisco,
Member San Francisco Board of Education.
- Martin A. Meyer, San Francisco,
Rabbi, Temple Emanu-El.
- Mrs. Robert O. Moody, Berkeley,
Formerly Instructor in Biology, Cornell University.
- Dr. H. N. Morrison, Los Angeles,
Chief Surgeon of Santa Fe.
- Dr. Gale G. Moseley, Redlands,
Superintendent of Redlands Settlement Sanatorium.
- John I. Nolan, San Francisco,
Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council.
- A. E. Nye, Sacramento,
State Controller.
- Dr. Wm. Ophuls, San Francisco,
Professor of Pathology, Stanford University Medical Department.
- Dr. Geo. C. Pardee, Oakland,
Chairman of the State Conservation Commission.
- Dr. Robert A. Peers, Colfax,
Medical Director of the Colfax School for the Tuberculous.
- Dr. F. M. Pottenger, Monrovia,
Medical Director, Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
- Dr. Geo. F. Reinhardt, Berkeley,
Professor of Hygiene and Director Infirmary, University of California.
- Dr. Chester L. Roadhouse, Berkeley,
Instructor in Veterinary Science, University of California.
- W. A. Sutherland, Fresno,
Member of 1911 Assembly.
- Dr. Geo. E. Tucker, Riverside,
Secretary of the California Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Riverside County Health Officer.
- Dr. Edward von Adelung, Oakland,
Vice-President of Alameda County Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Dr. Wm. C. Voorsanger, San Francisco,
Secretary of San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Dr. Chas. H. Whitman, Los Angeles,
Medical Director of Los Angeles County Hospital.
- Frederick S. Withington, San Francisco,
Actuary of Western States Life Insurance Company.

INTRODUCTORY.

The California legislature of 1911 enabled the State Board of Health to cause a special investigation into the tuberculosis problem of California, to "ascertain the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances upon the health of those developing the disease, and to determine the best means for its eradication." To this end, a commission consisting of an executive board of five members, and an advisory board of fifty members was appointed by the State Board of Health to carry on this work.

The work was done by committees, composed of members of the advisory board, each of which was presided over by a member of the executive board. Nearly the entire work of the commission is embraced in the work of these units, which are enumerated as follows:

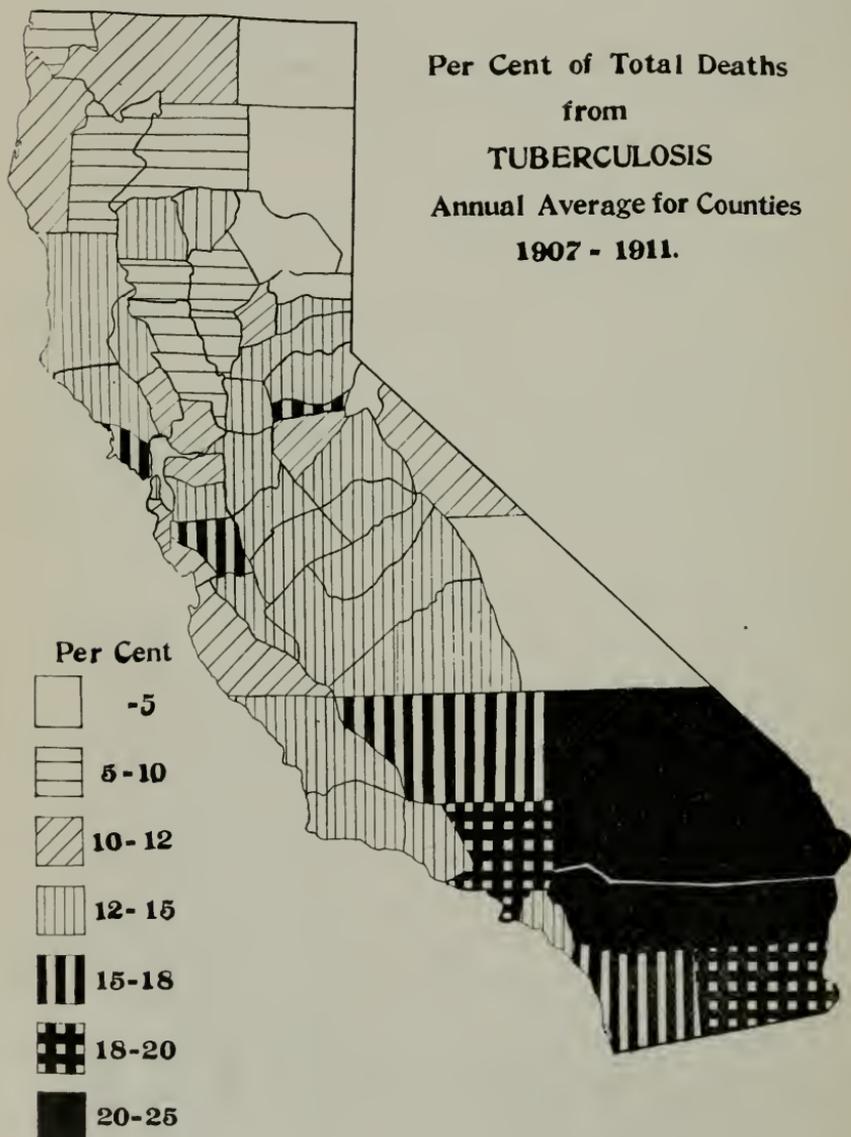
1. Institutional Activities: Administration. Dr. Browning, chairman.
2. Institutional Activities: Construction. Dr. Browning, chairman.
The construction and administration of sanatoria, hospitals, dispensaries, camps, etc., are included in the work of these committees, as well as home treatment and general prophylaxis.
3. School Construction and Health Administration of Schools. Miss Felton, chairman.
4. Housing Conditions. Miss Felton, chairman.
The work of these committees refers to open air and outdoor schools, medical inspection of school children; also, general housing conditions—in homes, tenements, factories, hotels, and lodging houses.
5. Sociologic and Economic Conditions. Dr. Kress, chairman.
6. Legal Procedure. Dr. Kress, chairman.
Special attention will be given by these committees to statistical work, showing the relation of tuberculosis to daily life, and economic and sociologic conditions. The gathering of legal information and the advising of the executive board regarding proposed legislation, based upon the experience of other commonwealths and upon present conditions in this state, will be a duty of these committees.
7. Scientific Problems. Dr. Brodrick, chairman.
8. Educational Measures. Dr. Brodrick, chairman.
The study of scientific data relative to human and bovine tuberculosis, their prophylaxis, etiology and methods of transmission; and the education of the public by means of literature, press reports, sermons, exhibitions, demonstrations and the like, will be undertaken by these committees.
9. Industrial and Commercial Problems. Mr. Bonnheim, chairman.
10. Registration and Disinfection. Mr. Bonnheim, chairman.
These committees will take up an occupational investigation of tuberculosis and will study the problems dealing with transportation, fumigation, reporting of cases and deaths, proper disinfection, etc.

The personnel of the ten committees is as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional Activities: Administration.
Dr. Chas. C. Browning, chairman.
Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow.
Dr. Robert A. Peers.
Dr. Frederick W. Hatch.
Miss Margaret E. Curry. 2. Institutional Activities: Construction.
Dr. Browning, chairman.
Dr. Edward von Adelung.
Dr. Gayle G. Moseley.
Dr. Chas. H. Whitman.
Mrs. Samuel Brust.
Mr. John E. Hoyle. 3. Construction and Health Administration of Schools.
Miss Katherine Felton, chairman.
Dr. N. K. Foster.
Dr. Geo. F. Reinhardt.
Prof. J. H. Francis.
Mrs. M. W. Kincaid.
Dr. Richard G. Boone. 4. Housing Conditions.
Miss Katherine Felton, chairman.
Miss Alice Griffith.
Rev. Dana Bartlett.
Mr. Walter Macarthur.
Dr. Philip King Brown.
Mr. J. J. Bakewell, Jr. 5. Sociologic and Economic Conditions.
Dr. George H. Kress, chairman.
Mr. A. B. Nye.
Dr. Frederick W. Dohrmann.
Dr. John C. King.
Mr. Thomas F. Griffen.
Mrs. Robert O. Moody. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Legal Procedure.
Dr. George H. Kress, chairman.
Mr. Chas. A. Bliss.
Dr. John L. Avey.
Mr. A. E. Boynton.
Mr. J. E. Gardner.
Mr. W. A. Sutherland. 7. Scientific Problems.
Dr. R. G. Brodrick, chairman.
Dr. Frederick P. Gay.
Dr. Wm. Ophuls.
Dr. F. M. Pottenger.
Dr. C. M. Haring.
Dr. Geo. H. Hart. 8. Educational Measures.
Dr. R. G. Brodrick, chairman.
Mr. Edward Hyatt.
Rev. D. O. Crowley.
Rev. Chas. F. Aked.
Rabbi Martin A. Meyer.
Mr. Frederick S. Withington. 9. Industrial and Commercial Problems.
Mr. A. Bonnheim, chairman.
Dr. Geo. C. Pardee.
Dr. Geo. E. Tucker.
Dr. Minerva Goodman.
Mr. John I. Nolan.
Mr. Chas. H. Bentley. 10. Registration and Disinfection.
Mr. A. Bonnheim, chairman.
Dr. Wm. C. Voorsanger.
Mr. C. B. Boothe.
Dr. H. N. Morrison.
Mr. A. Caminetti.
Mr. L. D. Bohnett. |
|---|--|

In addition to these administrative boards, constituting the officially appointed commission, many persons have undertaken special work in connection with the investigation. To these volunteer workers, most of whom are members of women's clubs, medical societies, labor organizations, etc., the State Board of Health and the California Tuberculosis Commission are indebted.

In addition, several experts in welfare work have given freely of their time in special work undertaken by the several committees. To all of these persons, sincere thanks is extended.



STATISTICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE CALIFORNIA TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM.

Some Condensed Facts and Working Figures.

Some of the facts and estimates upon which the Tuberculosis Commission has built its recommendations for action are as follows:

1. *Approximately five thousand deaths in California each year are caused by tuberculosis.* This means that as an annual average one person out of every five hundred of our population is sacrificed to this disease: or stated in another way (since approximately one seventh of all deaths are due to tuberculosis) the chances of these five thousand Californians living to a ripe old age would be improved 14 per cent if we could eliminate this disease.

2. *Thirty per cent of these five thousand deaths are among native Californians, and a large percentage among persons who have lived in California more than ten years.* The state as a whole shows an average of 8 per cent of the tuberculosis deaths to be among residents of less than one year, while southern California shows 20 per cent of its tuberculous deaths to be among residents of less than one year.

3. *The percentage of deaths is slightly higher for cities than for rural population.*

The great majority of deaths occur between 25 to 44 years of age.

More deaths occur in February than in any other month, the smallest number occurring in October.

Single men and married women show specially high percentages among the deaths.

Occupations undoubtedly are an important and confusing factor, the percentage of deaths being specially high among the poorer paid wage-earning pursuits.

4. *Among those victims of the disease who are married, approximately 25 per cent of the men die between the ages of 25 to 35 years, and 25 per cent more between 35 to 45 years, and similarly 37 per cent of the married women die between 25 to 35 years, and 25 per cent between 35 to 45 years.* The financial and household problem suddenly placed upon the surviving members of these patients' families is most serious and is a matter of public concern as well.

5. The average duration of the fatal cases of tuberculosis from the beginning of the definite illness to death is variously estimated, but may be conservatively stated to be four years. During these years the patient can not earn even partial wages much beyond the first year. It is estimated that for every person developing tuberculosis at least one other person is infected under present social and civic conditions. *These figures mean that California must have constantly at least 20,000 persons with tuberculosis which will terminate fatally.* In addition to this there is an unknown number of persons who ultimately recover or die after many years with some other disease given as the cause of death.

6. A preliminary study of 3,350 California patients, under present hospital treatment, shows the following:

Patients in county hospitals (at public expense) -----	1,700
Patients in state hospitals (at public expense) -----	200
Patients in government hospitals (at public expense) -----	200
Patients in benevolent hospitals (not over \$1.00 a day charged, balance subscribed by public) -----	250
Patients in sanitariums (not over \$15.00 per week, balance subscribed by public) -----	350
Patients in sanitariums (\$100.00 per month up paid by patients or relatives) ---	350
Patients in sanitariums (private rates not quoted) -----	300

During the years 1907 to 1911, inclusive, out of approximately 10,000 patients tabulated by the commission as treated in institutions, over 50 per cent were cared for entirely at public expense. This number is incomplete and is in addition to an unknown percentage for those afforded private charity.

7. The economic values upon which the tuberculosis problem depends vary greatly, according to the locality under consideration, but the following figures represent a fair average:

(a) Probably 90 per cent of the families and unmarried persons in California are living upon less than \$1,500.00 per year incomes.

(b) The wage earners receive from \$500.00 to \$1,500.00 per year, with a general possible average of \$800.00 in California.

(c) The minimum cost of maintaining a family (man, wife, four children or less) is generally recognized to be \$650.00 to \$750.00 per year.

(d) The question of wage earners living in the country, or in an uncongested part of the city, is limited as a rule to the range of a five-cent fare and one hour of travel each way.

(e) The cost of properly caring for a child from birth to 20 years of age varies from \$3,000.00 to \$4,000.00, with a probable minimum average of \$100.00 per year for the period of time during which the child is dependent on others for support.

(f) The commercial value of human lives has been variously estimated. All employers of men and women know the value of a good workman, and express this commercially in the salaries paid. These salaries, translated into capitalized values, indicate that the average adult workman is worth in gross valuation from \$12,000.00 to \$20,000.00, but when the cost of his maintenance, unemployment, etc., is deducted, he is not worth to his family more than \$3,000.00 to \$10,000.00 in money equivalent. The United States national vitality report, after correcting such figures as these, for age distribution of deaths and the percentages of preventability, estimates the average economic loss on all lives so sacrificed to be \$1,700.00 each.

(g) The majority of statistics bearing upon sources of income to a family other than through the efforts of the father show that the mother may bring in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent through miscellaneous light labor, mostly piecework, and 6 to 8 per cent through taking in boarders. The minor children may collectively bring in 8 to 10 per cent more. A possible 20 per cent therefore of the minimum necessary income for a family may be supplied by a mother and her children without sacrificing her home or the schooling of the children.

(h) The average cost of maintenance of a tuberculosis sanitarium can probably not be reduced below \$2.00 per day per patient. Practi-

cally no charitable institution, even those limiting their patients to selected cases, can cover expenses for less than \$40.00 per month. Proper home care will probably mean as much in equivalent values.

(i) Various estimates by careful students of the tuberculosis problem in the United States indicate that a total number of tuberculosis patients at any given time, one half are totally incapacitated as wage earners, while the other half are reduced 50 per cent in their wage earning capacity. It is also estimated that 60 per cent of this loss on a consumptive is his personal and family loss, the remaining 40 per cent being lost to the state.

(j) The cost of caring for orphans of parents who have died of tuberculosis is a factor. The State of California pays \$100.00 per year for the maintenance of a full orphan and \$75.00 per year for a half orphan. For foundlings the state pays \$12.50 per month.

(k) Since the medium age for deaths due to tuberculosis is thirty-three years, with an expectancy of thirty-three years more of life, the majority of victims of the disease die before the public has an opportunity to know their potential value. A list of one hundred world-famous men and women who have died during the past five years, after having profoundly influenced every human interest—financial, governmental, literary, religious, journalistic, military, dramatic—shows an average age of 36 years to have been attained before public recognition was achieved. The average age of death from this group was 69 years. One way of graphically illustrating the potential loss from tuberculosis to any community is to determine the number of persons who have died of tuberculosis under the age of 33 years, and then estimate the value to the community of a similar number of persons who did not die at that age, but lived on to become successful and influential members of the community. The wealth and increased measure of life generally, resulting from the activities of these members, fairly represent the potential loss suffered through the tuberculosis ravages.

(l) The "colonist rate" tragedy and many other economic phases of the problem should be included in any complete synopsis of basic data for estimating the cost of tuberculosis.

8. The social and economic issues involved in the relations of tuberculosis to poverty, crime, and despondency are of tremendous importance, but are too indefinite to be set down in generalized percentages and totals.

9. And, finally, the one great fact which overshadows all else is the needless amount of suffering, sorrow, and human heartache endured by those who are daily dropping out of their successful careers and happy homes amongst us, to drift a while, before the victory of the bacillus is complete.

Some Speculations on the Importance of the Problem.

With the data roughly outlined above, one may make many interesting estimates of the cost of tuberculosis in California, and in special localities within the state. The following trial balance is made up by starting with the one definite fact in our possession, i. e., that we have approximately five thousand deaths each year from tuberculosis. If the average duration of the serious illness of each of these victims is four years, it is obvious that there must be at least twenty thousand patients constantly in the state. That there are more than this number

is certain, but the case mortality in tuberculosis is such a variable percentage that no figures are worth much except those based upon actual morbidity reports for special areas. If we take only twenty thousand as a basis, and use the lowest reasonable figures for expense items, our trial balance would read something like this:

A net loss of \$15,000,000.00 per year is worth investigating carefully. Estimating 60 per cent of this loss to be the personal loss of the patient and his family, there is left \$6,000,000.00 as the annual loss to the state on account of the uncontrolled spread of tuberculosis. Sir Ronald Ross stated in a series of "Sanitary Axioms" that "for economic reasons alone governments are justified in spending for the prevention of such diseases (endemic diseases) a sum of money equal to the loss which the disease inflicts upon the people." The United States Conservation Commission estimated that 85 per cent of all tuberculosis was preventable. This would mean that \$12,750,000.00 of this annual loss is preventable. From any basis of estimating the economic value of increased population it would seem conservative to say that if the Tuberculosis Commission can prove that effective measures will reduce the amount of tuberculosis by even 10 per cent, the state would make money by investing any sum necessary up to \$1,500,000.00 per year in the project. A saving of 10 per cent of the five thousand deaths per year would mean the equivalent to the state of five hundred new settlers each year at the medium age of 33 years with an expectancy of 33 years more of life. This is but one of many estimates which any one can make for the state or his locality, if he desires to work out the value of health conservation to the nation.

The Wage Loss from Tuberculosis Deaths in California for 1911.

The actual loss in wages, for a single year, to those engaged in wage-earning occupations who died from tuberculosis in California during 1911, amounted to almost \$3,000,000.00; \$844,000.00 of this loss, almost one third of the total, fell upon those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the skilled trades—carpenters, engineers, machinists, painters, plumbers, tailors, etc. Over half a million, almost one fifth of the total, fell upon those engaged in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits. The loss was almost as great to the class engaged in other than agricultural pursuits, laborers and servants, among whom there are more deaths in actual numbers than in any other class, but who do not share so great a financial loss because of the lower wage received. Over a quarter of a million dollars was lost to those engaged in clerical and office work, and almost as much to merchants and traders. The loss to those engaged in the professions amounted to \$208,000.00, and for women workers it was \$138,000.00.

The average age of death for those dying of tuberculosis in California is 36 years, while the average age of life in the state is 48 years. If these workers had lived the twelve years to which they were entitled, as average human beings, had they not died of this preventable disease, they would have earned no less than \$39,618,000.00, which is lost not only to themselves, but to their families and to the state. This is but a fraction of the aggregate loss, when the cost for care, medical attendance, support of dependent families, etc., is considered. This is one of the things that makes the cost of living higher, for it is safe to say that each death from tuberculosis raises the rate of taxation, not alone

through the public expense for care of dependent families, but also for the care of the living afflicted. There are few lodges and fraternal organizations that do not have members drawing benefits for illness from tuberculosis, and there are 1,500 tuberculosis cases being cared for constantly by the state, the number increasing every year.

In the tabulation which follows it will be noted that of the 1,565 women over 15 years of age who died of tuberculosis, no occupation was recorded for 1,380. Most of these were housewives, whose loss to the family cannot be estimated in dollars nor in influence, but which no doubt has in many cases a far reaching effect in furthering juvenile delinquency, resulting in expense to the state.

The wage estimate used in this tabulation is based upon the report of the State Bureau of Labor and may be considered as conservative. The actual loss is probably greater than represented.

TABLE NO. 1.

	Total deaths from tuberculosis, 15 years and over	Total number fully employed at time of death	Number without occupation	Occupational group	Number of deaths	Loss in wages one year
Male	3,074	2,745	329	Mechanical and manufacturing	577	\$844,224 00
				Agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits	690	517,500 00
				Laboring and servant	773	463,800 00
				Clerical and official	197	256,100 00
				Mercantile and trading	189	236,250 00
				Professional	139	208,500 00
				Personal service, police, etc.	90	90,000 00
				Public entertainment, hotel, etc.	66	82,500 00
				Other occupations	24	18,720 00
Female	1,565	185	1,380	All occupations	185	138,750 00
Total	4,639	2,930	1,709		2,930	\$2,856,344 00

Tuberculosis in Relation to Marriage and Occupation.

Tuberculosis is especially a problem of the industrious poor—poor in the sense that the earning capacity of the breadwinners is limited to very low wages; industrious as evidenced by a large proportion of its victims having married and begun the making of homes and rearing of families. Much of the tragedy of tuberculosis lies in its selection of these young married persons—a young husband cut off from providing for his young wife and helpless children, or a young wife required to leave her children to the chance bringing up of her unprepared husband, or both husband and wife within a few years compelled to leave their children to the care of relatives or the state; these are the things which touch our sympathy and rouse us to the fighting point, when we come into direct touch with them.

Economically this problem may be stated this way: A young man, earning \$1,000 per year decides to marry. He is strong, the young wife is a successful manager of the home, and together they plan their future—a cottage on the installment plan, a bank account for the education of their children, etc.—so the years pass quickly and joyously. The man has reached the age of thirty-two or three and the children

have entered school, when something happens—the “white plague” has put its stamp on this family. In a year or two this young husband has been taken to the cemetery, the young mother has given up the home to the building and loan society and is desperately trying to earn enough money to feed and clothe her children. The law of general averages should have given this man until the age of forty-eight to live, whereas tuberculosis killed him at the age of thirty-six. His wife faces the loss of the \$12,000 he would have earned during that time. Manifestly poverty counts tuberculosis an important ally.

The Commission estimates that 75 per cent of the 5,000 deaths annually occurring in California are among persons on an income of \$1,000 or less. Forty-seven per cent of these 5,000 victims were married. The Commission has not yet completed its investigation of the number of these patients who left children, or the number of second and third visitations of the disease to the same families, but the economic significance of the following figures must be apparent to all.

Tuberculosis has registered 23,831 deaths in California in the past five years. Of this number, approximately 11,000 were married. It is believed that at least 10,000 separate families are represented in this number. This averages 2,000 per year for the five year period. At the present time we are talking much about mothers' pensions. The figures of the Commission would indicate that it is the husband who dies first in nearly 60 per cent of these two thousand families. This means 900 families (75 per cent of 1,200) cut off annually from the \$1,000 income of the wage earner. If the state were to provide this \$1,000 annually for ten years in order to permit these mothers to bring up and educate their children, it would cost \$900,000 per year; and the adoption of a permanent policy of this kind would require \$90,000,000.

No one will deny that a mother needs \$1,000 a year to properly clothe, house, nourish and educate her children, and that she should devote her whole time to the task. If this is true, what happens now in these families that have the breadwinner cut off? Who provides the \$1,000? If it is not provided, what becomes of the family? Is the argument just outlined financially unsound? If not, is it not apparent that tuberculosis does cost California and California citizens many millions of dollars annually? And if this be true, is not the argument sound that the state should take charge of this problem and properly solve it, even if it does require the expenditure of very large sums of money from the various agencies that should contribute?

Of course it may be argued that the family of a man on \$1,000 per year receives not more than \$700, but as against this it might be argued that the \$300 balance should be set aside as an endowment to care for the mother after her work of bringing up her family is done. Unless she is so provided for, she becomes a handicap on the children when they should be free to marry and begin developing their own homes. No reference is made to the loss suffered by the death of the mother of a family, as the wage earner is left and can at least provide the necessities of life, if not the inestimable training and home influences which only a mother can provide. Also no reference is made to the plight of the mother left by the husband whose salary was many times \$1,000.

Often such men have made no provision for their families and their wives are more helpless than those whose husbands were receiving \$1,000 or less.

A similar argument might be developed for those unfortunate men and women of marriageable age who do not marry because they know their condition and the fate which will ultimately be theirs.

Especially Significant Facts.

The especially significant facts in connection with the figures which have been collected may be said to include the following:

1. The State of California has one of if not the highest mortality rate from tuberculosis of any state in the union.

2. In 1911 it is shown that a total of 5,114 citizens died from tuberculosis in California; and on the basis of at least two to three living advanced cases of the disease for every person dying therefrom, this would mean a total of from 10,000 to 15,000 residents afflicted with advanced tuberculosis who are constantly in our midst. It is not improbable that there are constantly about fifty thousand residents in our midst who have the disease in what may be considered an active though not dangerously infective stage.

These figures instead of growing less are furthermore constantly growing larger.

The special importance of the presence of so many tuberculous persons being in our midst lies in the fact that wherever one of these open stage of tuberculosis persons is living, there is the possibility, unless proper sanitary precautions are observed, of other citizens of our state becoming infected with the disease, and so going down to preventable and unnecessary sickness and death.

It is a pertinent question to ask, whether it is not a fundamental obligation of the state to institute those sanitary and preventive measures which would prevent all such unnecessary loss of civic usefulness and life.

3. Another significant fact is this: that the burden of this disease falls heaviest upon the citizens who are engaged in occupations necessitating the severest physical labor or labor under adverse sanitary conditions. This means that the burden falls heaviest upon the families of the poorer citizens of our state; means further that the state is often made to finally expend more money in the care of dependent children than would have been necessary to have given the father or mother a decent chance for recovery and life, leaving out of all account the value of one additional and useful civic unit to the state, or the sorrow and grief and privation that fell on each such dependent family.

4. It is true that the California tuberculosis problem is not in a sense indigenous to the state; that is, the majority of the residents who are afflicted with the disease did not contract their disease within the state.

It is impossible to work out any legal or practical plan whereby those who contract tuberculosis in other states can be prevented from entering California. To hold up all trains at the border and examine all passengers for tuberculosis is impossible, even were it desirable, and it is not desirable.

It is, of course, absolutely unfair on the part of tuberculous residents of other states, and the friends of such persons, to send them to Cali-

fornia with hardly more than their transportation expenses, so that they almost immediately become a tax upon the private and public charities of California. It must be remembered, however, that the great majority of such tuberculous persons come here in the honest and sincere desire and hope that the California climate may in some way enable them to nurse themselves back to health and civic usefulness. And many of our citizens have been able to accomplish this very thing. It would seem only just, therefore, that we should permit the tuberculous sick to come to us, just as have come so many hundreds and thousands of families, one of whose members has been suffering from some other disease perhaps.

California can not prevent the influx of tuberculous citizens of other states, and it is wrong in every way for other states to escape their responsibilities in the care of their own tuberculous sick by sending them to California, but it is likewise wrong for California to evade its responsibilities to its thousands of non-tuberculous citizens, when it permits these tuberculous residents of other states to come and settle themselves in our California communities, without having done those things which can reduce the danger of infection from the presence of some tuberculous persons to the lowest possible amount.

If California continues to neglect its responsibilities in the tuberculosis problem as it actually exists, a larger and larger number of healthy citizens will each year become infected with this disease, and each such infection will mean sickness and perhaps death, with all its immediate economic loss and sorrow to the family of each such person, with all its direct economic loss to the state in taking from it, temporarily or permanently, a useful citizen, and with all the indirect economic and social loss that falls on the state, when one of its families becomes so poverty stricken and dependent that the family group is broken up and relegated to a lower social level, the children being sent to institutions maintained in whole or in part by the state when the state ultimately pays out more than would have given the wage-earning father a decent opportunity to save his life.

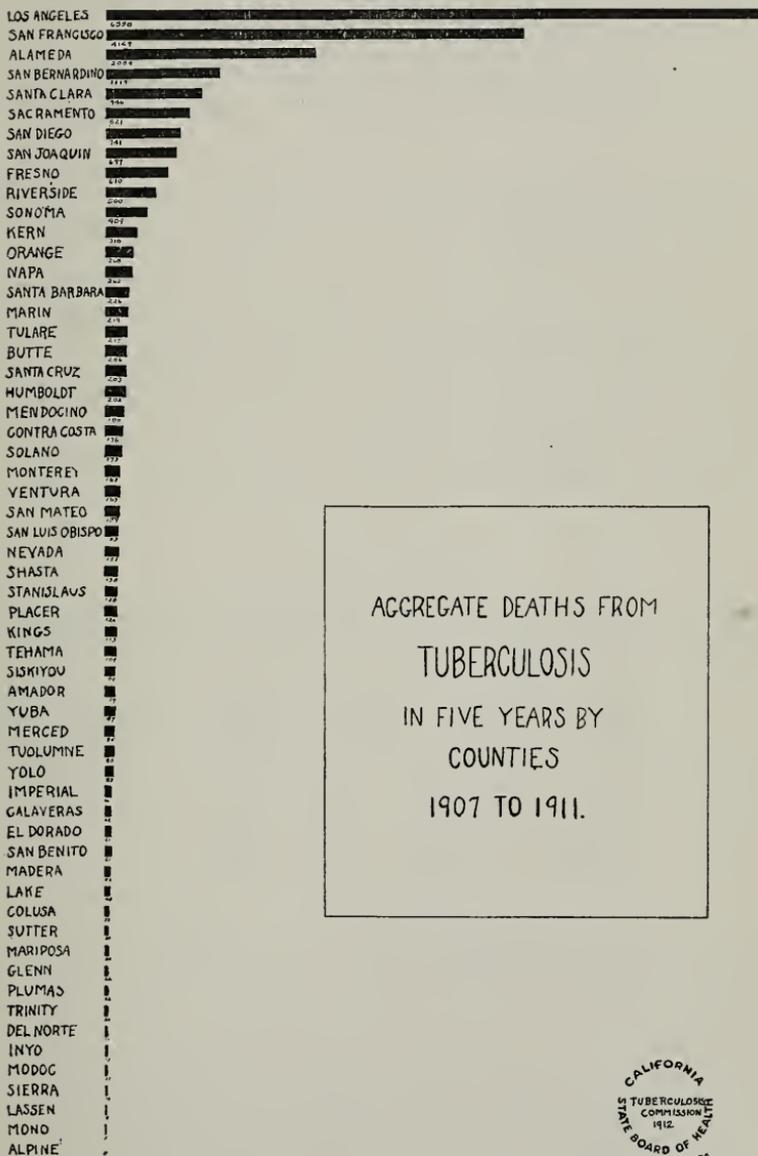
5. A striking feature of the statistics which have been collected is that which shows that in California, even more than elsewhere, that the viable age period of 19 to 44, during which period we deal with citizens on whom the state and county has spent its money for education and protection, and with citizens who have reached the age during which they take upon themselves the care of homes and families, that the mortality is especially high for this period. Why rob the state of these persons, who in health by their occupation and activity add to its wealth and prosperity?

Ethically considered, is it not as much a function of the state to conserve life from the effects of disease as much as it now construes it to be one of its duties to protect citizens from other causes of death, like knives and bullets and dynamite?

Thousands and thousands of dollars are expended annually to protect citizens and the material interests of citizens from criminals and other transgressors of the laws.

Would it not be only fair, and must we not ultimately institute those measures, even though they necessitate the annual expenditure of much less amount of money, which go to protection of health, life and the prevention of unnecessary death from preventable diseases?

California.



AGGREGATE DEATHS FROM
TUBERCULOSIS
IN FIVE YEARS BY
COUNTIES
1907 TO 1911.



6. The data collected shows that all sections of our state meet this tuberculosis problem, but that the burden of the care of these consumptives from the east falls with special force on the counties of southern California, some of the not thickly populated counties like San Bernardino and Riverside being called on to bear altogether disproportionate burdens. So also in some of the smaller cities, like Sierra Madre, with 1,300 population, in the foothills of Los Angeles, the residents of that city were called upon to help care for some seventy-five indigent consumptives who were living in their midst. Surely conditions such as these suggest need of a more equitable distribution of this burden.

7. Not the least among the facts brought out are those which show that more than sixty per cent of all persons receiving institutional treatment for tuberculosis are in institutions which are absolutely free, *i. e.*, receive treatment largely in county hospitals. At the same time, the efforts to obtain accurate data from the county hospitals of the state show that many of these institutions provide little more than a place to die for the indigent consumptives of their respective communities.

County sanatoria and hospitals where residents sick with tuberculosis might really have a fair opportunity for restoration of health and usefulness are still in the incipient stage.

The above are some of the facts which should be of special interest to the people and officials of the State of California.

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 2.

Estimated Midyear Population, Number and Per Cent of Total Deaths from Tuberculosis, and Death Rates for Total Deaths and for Tuberculosis, for California, 1907 to 1911.

Year	Estimated midyear population	Total deaths (all causes)	Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)	Per cent of total deaths from tuberculosis	Death rate (all causes) per 1,000 population	Death rate for tuberculosis per 100,000 population
1911 -----	2,488,256	34,012	5,114	15.0	13.7	205.5
1910 -----	2,396,639	32,398	4,872	15.0	13.5	203.3
1909 -----	2,396,001	30,985	4,673	15.1	13.4	202.6
1908 -----	2,215,615	31,287	4,565	14.6	14.1	206.0
1907 -----	2,125,240	31,095	4,607	14.8	14.6	216.8

TABLE No. 3.

Number and Per Cent of Total Deaths from Tuberculosis, for Individual Cities and Rest of State: 1907 to 1911.

City	Number of deaths from tuberculosis					Per cent of total deaths from tuberculosis					
	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	Annual average 1907 to 1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
California	5,114	4,872	4,673	4,565	4,607	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.6	14.8
Freeholders' charter cities	2,931	2,840	2,598	2,620	2,751	15.0	14.7	15.2	14.9	15.0	15.1
Northern California--											
Eureka	33	27	14	25	13	12.8	15.6	13.8	7.8	12.6	14.4
Napa	10	8	5	8	11	10.8	11.6	12.9	7.1	10.4	11.8
Petaluma	5					*5.4	5.4				
Santa Rosa	22	19	13	12	24	14.4	16.8	14.5	12.4	11.2	17.1
Grass Valley	13	5	9	8	13	13.9	20.6	9.4	15.5	9.1	14.9
Central California--											
San Francisco	801	879	822	845	802	13.1	12.3	13.9	13.4	13.5	12.2
Alameda	25	30	34	30	37	9.9	9.4	10.3	11.0	8.7	10.1
Berkeley	30	38	44	49	43	10.2	8.0	10.1	10.9	10.9	10.9
Oakland	267	217	215	195	247	11.9	10.4	11.3	13.1	11.8	12.7
Richmond	11	9	8			*8.7	9.3	8.0	8.7		
Monterey	10					*16.9	16.9				
Salinas	6	4	10	8	12	13.5	11.5	7.8	14.7	12.7	20.7
Palo Alto	5	6	6			*12.9	11.1	15.0	12.5		
San Jose	59	67	55	58	57	14.8	14.3	16.3	14.2	14.9	14.1
Santa Cruz	17	18	27	17	15	10.4	9.7	9.8	14.2	10.2	8.0
Watsonville	12	13	13	18	7	14.4	17.1	15.3	12.6	17.5	9.6
Fresno	54	38	32	61	49	13.8	15.3	11.2	11.1	16.7	14.7
Sacramento	116	96	89	89	97	13.1	14.0	13.1	12.8	11.9	13.6
Stockton	86	83	75	80	77	16.8	17.7	17.7	16.5	16.6	15.3
Valejo	15	18	21	19	18	11.3	10.9	10.8	12.2	9.9	12.6
Southern California--											
Los Angeles	949	834	741	700	818	18.9	19.0	18.4	18.5	18.7	19.7
Long Beach	35	23	19	18	33	10.4	11.7	9.2	8.1	8.2	15.0
Pasadena	91	95	101	113	100	25.3	21.2	22.7	24.6	30.3	27.8
Pomona	19					*12.5	12.5				
Santa Monica	7	17	14	9	13	10.4	5.6	13.1	13.6	8.2	11.4
Riverside	61	50	51	43	44	22.3	23.5	22.6	21.4	21.1	22.9
San Bernardino	70	80	66	69	73	27.1	26.3	31.0	26.4	26.3	25.7
San Diego	130	124	93	125	117	17.0	15.9	18.1	15.5	17.8	17.6
Santa Barbara	32	42	21	21	31	14.5	14.9	18.8	10.3	12.0	16.3
Rest of state.....	2,188	2,032	2,075	1,945	1,856	14.9	15.6	14.8	15.4	14.1	14.5

*Per cent for single year, 1911. ¹Average for three years, 1909 to 1911.

This table shows that there are more deaths from tuberculosis in most cities of southern California than in northern and central California cities. The per cent runs high during certain years, however, in northern California cities. This is due, no doubt, to circumstances, and also to local conditions. Cities maintaining good housing conditions, as a rule, have a low death rate from tuberculosis. Large numbers of imported cases, however, alter the death rate, when the best of housing conditions are maintained.

In some of the small cities of the state tuberculosis is a real menace to citizens. Many of the smaller cities of southern California are called upon to care for an immense number of late cases. In Monrovia, for a single year, the rate in relation to all causes was 59 per cent; in Ontario it was 22 per cent; in Redlands 32 per cent; in San Bernardino 31 per cent; Riverside 32 per cent; Pasadena 22 per cent and Colton 25 per cent. Some of the smaller cities in Northern California for the same year had rates that were equally high; for example, Los Gatos 23 per cent; Colusa 22 per cent; Pleasanton 22 per cent. While these high rates do not prevail year in and year out, it becomes very evident that tuberculosis is not only a menace to the health in large cities but it is a problem in the smaller cities and in rural districts.

TABLE No. 4.
Per Cent of Total Deaths from Tuberculosis, for Geographic Divisions: 1907 to 1911.

Geographic division	Per cent of total deaths from tuberculosis					
	Annual average 1907 to 1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
The State -----	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.6	14.8
Northern California -----	11.0	11.7	11.0	11.5	9.6	11.0
Coast counties -----	11.7	12.7	11.8	11.1	10.4	12.4
Interior counties -----	10.3	10.7	10.2	11.8	9.0	9.8
Central California -----	13.2	13.1	13.5	13.4	13.1	13.0
San Francisco -----	13.1	12.3	13.9	13.4	13.5	12.2
Other bay counties -----	12.6	12.6	12.1	13.0	12.2	13.0
Coast counties -----	14.1	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.0	13.1
Interior counties -----	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.9
Southern California -----	19.7	19.4	19.2	19.8	19.8	20.1
Los Angeles -----	19.7	19.9	18.7	19.8	19.6	20.3
Other counties -----	19.7	18.4	20.2	19.8	20.2	19.8
Northern and Central California -----	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.0	12.5	12.6
Coast counties -----	12.9	12.7	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.6
Interior counties -----	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.9	11.9	12.7
Metropolitan area -----	12.9	12.4	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.5
Rural counties -----	12.8	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.0	12.7

This table emphasizes the importance of the tuberculosis problem in the different geographic divisions of California. The marked prevalence of the disease in southern California is shown by comparison with the figures for that section with those for other geographic divisions. It will be noted that the variation from year to year in each group is very slight. The figures for each group, in relation to each other, remain very constant. The low rate in northern California should be noted. Of course, the out of door life enjoyed by most residents of this division and the absence of large cities and consequent problems conducive to the disease, have much to do with the low rate.

TABLE NO. 5.

Number and Per Cent of Tuberculosis Cases in Incorporated Cities and Towns Arranged According to Population, for 1910.

Town	County	Popula- tion	Total number deaths	Deaths from tubercu- losis	Per cent
Hornitos	Mariposa	160			
Dorris	Siskiyou	214	1		
Tehama	Tehama	221	9		
Montague	Siskiyou	274	3	1	38.3
Hercules	Contra Costa	279			
Fort Jones	Siskiyou	316	1		
San Juan	San Benito	323	3		
Tehachapi	Kern	385	8	1	12.5
Alviso	Santa Clara	402			
Biggs	Butte	403	6	2	33.3
Newport Beach	Orange	445			
Belvedere	Marin	481			
Wheatland	Yuba	481	6		
Elsinore	Riverside	488	8		
Point Arena	Mendocino	497	3	1	33.3
Blue Lake	Humboldt	507		3	
Etna	Siskiyou	518	8		
Boulder Creek	Santa Cruz	544	10	2	20.0
Potter Valley	Mendocino	576	5	1	20.0
Larkspur	Marin	594	3	2	66.7
Morgan Hill	Santa Clara	607	1		
Colfax	Placer	621	12	3	25.0
Kingsburg	Fresno	634	7	2	28.6
Sisson	Siskiyou	636	5		
Suisun	Solano	641	9	1	11.1
Coram	Shasta	666			
Oceanside	San Diego	673	7	1	14.3
Fowler	Fresno	675			
Hermosa	Los Angeles	679	7	1	14.3
Susanville	Lassen	688			
Arcadia	Los Angeles	696	1		
Concord	Contra Costa	703	8	1	12.5
Holtville	Imperial	729		1	
Los Banos	Merced	745	16	3	18.8
Calistoga	Napa	751	13		
Vernon	Los Angeles	772	3		
Calexico	Imperial	729		1	
Pinole	Contra Costa	798			
Albany	Alameda	808	4		
Huntington Beach	Orange	815	4	1	25.0
Cloverdale	Sonoma	823	14		
Dixon	Solano	827	15	3	20.0
Fairfield	Solano	834	8		
Orland	Glenn	836	6		
Lakeport	Lake	870	9		
Brawley	Imperial	881	11	3	27.3
Fortuna	Humboldt	883			
Rio Vista	Solano	884	12	1	8.3
Newman	Stanislaus	892		1	
San Jacinto	Riverside	898	12	4	33.3
Ferndale	Humboldt	905		4	
Winters	Yolo	910	12	5	41.7
Alturas	Modoc	916	8		
Compton	Los Angeles	922	11	1	9.1
Lordsburg	Los Angeles	954	7		
Sonoma	Sonoma	957	19	4	21.1
Dinuba	Tulare	970	4	1	25.0
Corning	Tehama	972	16	3	18.8
Loyalton	Sierra	983	9		
Gridley	Butte	987	21	3	14.3
Hemet	Riverside	992		2	
Lemoore	Kings	1,000	36	5	13.9
Rocklin	Placer	1,023	23	3	13.0
Oakdale	Stanislaus	1,035	9	2	22.2
Mayfield	Santa Clara	1,041	11		
Claremont	Los Angeles	1,114	2		

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

Town	County	Population	Total number deaths	Deaths from tuberculosis	Per cent
Cresecent City	Del Norte	1,114			
Arcata	Humboldt	1,121		7	
Antioch	Contra Costa	1,124	7	1	14.3
Yreka	Siskiyou	1,134	51	7	13.7
Willows	Glenn	1,139		3	
Willits	Mendocino	1,153		2	
Yuba City	Sutter	1,160	8		
Mountain View	Santa Clara	1,161	9		
Vacaville	Solano	1,177	18	2	11.1
Bishop	Inyo	1,190	5		
Sebastopol	Sonoma	1,233	16	2	12.5
Pleasanton	Alameda	1,254	22	5	22.7
Imperial	Imperial	1,257	9	1	11.1
Huntington Park	Los Angeles	1,299	14	1	7.1
Esccondido	San Diego	1,334	15	5	33.3
Lincoln	Placer	1,402	10	1	10.0
Paso Robles	San Luis Obispo	1,441	56	7	12.5
Chino	San Bernardino	1,444		7	
Azusa	Los Angeles	1,447	27	6	22.2
Coronado	San Diego	1,472	14	1	7.1
Lompoc	Santa Barbara	1,482	17	1	5.9
San Anselmo	Marin	1,531	5		
Inglewood	Los Angeles	1,536	10	2	20.0
Burlingame	San Mateo	1,565	28	5	17.9
Turlock	Stanislaus	1,573	21	1	4.8
Colusa	Colusa	1,582	22	5	22.7
St. Helena	Napa	1,603	5	2	40.0
El Centro	Imperial	1,610		5	
Covina	Los Angeles	1,652	11	2	18.2
East San Jose	Santa Clara	1,661	19	2	10.5
Dunsmuir	Siskiyou	1,719			
Piedmont	Alameda	1,719			
Fullerton	Orange	1,725	30	4	13.3
National City	San Diego	1,733	37	6	16.2
Selma	Fresno	1,750	29	3	10.3
Lindsay	Tulare	1,814		4	
Placerville	El Dorado	1,914	40	2	5.0
Watts	Los Angeles	1,922	21	1	4.7
South San Francisco	San Mateo	1,989	21	2	9.5
Healdsburg	Sonoma	2,011	49	6	12.2
Sonora	Tuolumne	2,029		10	
Livermore	Alameda	2,030	34	4	11.8
Jackson	Amador	2,035	44	6	13.6
Martinez	Contra Costa	2,115	56	10	17.9
Ukiah	Mendocino	2,136	38	5	13.2
Sawtelle	Los Angeles	2,143	56	8	14.3
Santa Paula	Ventura	2,216	39	7	17.9
Los Gatos	Santa Clara	2,232	30	7	23.3
Santa Maria	Santa Barbara	2,260	17		
Hollister	San Benito	2,308	39	5	12.8
Benicia	Solano	2,360	35	3	8.6
Black Diamond	Contra Costa	2,372	29	3	10.3
Auburn	Placer	2,376	73	15	20.3
Sausalito	Marin	2,383	20	2	10.0
Upland	San Bernardino	2,384	22	2	11.1
Pacific Grove	Monterey	2,384	40		
Madera	Madera	2,404		9	
Fort Bragg	Mendocino	2,408	67	7	10.4
Gilroy	Santa Clara	2,437	28	5	17.9
Redwood	San Mateo	2,442	26	2	7.7
Mill Valley	Marin	2,551	18	3	16.7
Oxnard	Ventura	2,555	78	11	14.1
Roseville	Placer	2,608	22	2	9.1
Emeryville	Alameda	2,613	14	3	21.4
Anaheim	Orange	2,628	63	11	17.5
Nevada City	Nevada	2,689	33	5	15.2
Porterville	Tulare	2,696	5		
Lodi	San Joaquin	2,697	32	3	9.4
Glendale	Los Angeles	2,746	45	6	13.3

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

Town	County	Popula- tion	Total number deaths	Deaths from tubercu- losis	Per cent
Hayward	Alameda	2,746	24	4	16.7
Tulare	Tulare	2,758	48	8	16.7
Orange	Orange	2,920	39	6	15.4
Redondo Beach	Los Angeles	2,935	34	4	11.8
Ventura	Ventura	2,945	73	12	16.4
Merced	Merced	3,102	35	4	11.4
Ocean Park	Los Angeles	3,119	39	4	10.3
Woodland	Yolo	3,187	49	5	10.2
San Leandro	Alameda	3,471	53	7	13.2
Red Bluff	Tehama	3,530	63	7	11.1
Corona	Riverside	3,540	39	2	5.1
Redding	Shasta	3,572	51	5	9.8
Monrovia	Los Angeles	3,576	1,122	72	59.0
Salinas	Monterey	3,736	51	4	7.8
Chico	Butte	3,750	71	10	14.1
Oroville	Butte	3,859	53	5	9.4
Colton	San Bernardino	3,980	76	19	25.0
Modesto	Stanislaus	4,034	91	15	16.5
Coalinga	Fresno	4,199	19	2	10.5
Ontario	San Bernardino	4,274	53	12	22.6
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	4,348	65	10	15.4
San Mateo	San Mateo	4,384	75	7	9.3
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	4,463	85	13	15.3
Palo Alto	Santa Clara	4,486	40	6	15.0
Grass Valley	Nevada	4,520	53	5	9.4
Visalia	Tulare	4,550	63	8	12.7
Whittier	Los Angeles	4,550	56	6	10.7
South Pasadena	Los Angeles	4,649	36	3	8.3
Monterey	Monterey	4,923	62	7	11.3
Hanford	Kings	4,829	87	12	13.8
Alhambra	Los Angeles	5,021	53	11	20.8
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	5,157	85	11	13.1
Marysville	Yuba	5,430	112	8	7.1
Napa	Napa	5,791	62	8	12.9
Petaluma	Sonoma	5,880	72	10	13.9
San Rafael	Marin	5,934	76	12	15.8
Richmond	Contra Costa	6,802	112	7	6.3
Santa Rosa	Sonoma	7,817	131	19	14.5
Santa Monica	Los Angeles	7,847	130	17	13.1
Santa Ana	Orange	8,429	137	20	14.6
Pomona	Los Angeles	10,207	136	18	13.2
Redlands	San Bernardino	10,449	154	50	32.5
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	11,146	183	18	9.8
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	11,659	223	42	18.8
Eureka	Humboldt	11,845	196	27	13.8
Vallejo	Solano	11,340	166	18	10.8
Bakersfield	Kern	12,727	306	39	12.7
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	12,779	258	80	31.0
Riverside	Riverside	15,212	221	50	22.6
Long Beach	Los Angeles	17,809	250	23	9.2
Stockton	San Joaquin	23,253	469	83	17.7
Alameda	Alameda	23,383	290	30	10.3
Fresno	Fresno	24,892	340	38	11.2
San Jose	Santa Clara	28,946	411	67	16.3
Pasadena	Los Angeles	30,291	419	95	22.7
San Diego	San Diego	39,573	687	124	18.1
Berkeley	Alameda	40,434	376	38	10.1
Sacramento	Sacramento	44,695	734	96	13.1
Oakland	Alameda	150,174	1,928	217	11.3
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	319,198	4,538	834	18.4
San Francisco	San Francisco	416,912	6,319	879	13.9

TABLE NO. 6.
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1910 and 1908.

County	1910	1908
Alameda	377	418
Alpine		
Amador	17	11
Butte	48	88
Calaveras	18	12
Colusa	10	6
Contra Costa	38	32
Del Norte		3
El Dorado	12	11
Fresno	113	136
Glenn	3	5
Humboldt	50	41
Imperial	13	20
Inyo	2	7
Kern	63	50
Kings	29	26
Lake	7	10
Lassen		1
Los Angeles	1,328	1,179
Madera	18	4
Marin	49	40
Mariposa	6	7
Mendocino	30	33
Merced	16	10
Modoc	1	5
Mono	1	
Monterey	30	30
Napa	49	44
Nevada	19	24
Orange	61	44
Placer	38	17
Plumas	3	6
Riverside	98	63
Sacramento	170	165
San Benito	12	12
San Francisco	879	845
San Bernardino	227	229
San Diego	170	152
San Joaquin	144	137
San Luis Obispo	33	23
San Mateo	33	30
Santa Barbara	57	39
Santa Clara	203	191
Santa Cruz	42	42
Shasta	21	25
Sierra	1	7
Siskiyou	18	19
Solano	30	33
Sonoma	91	69
Stanislaus	30	20
Sutter	7	6
Tehama	23	19
Trinity	4	2
Tulare	47	46
Tuolumne	20	20
Ventura	31	26
Yolo	21	16
Yuba	11	20

TABLES PERTAINING TO OCCUPATION.

TABLE NO. 7.

Deaths of Males 15 Years and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, Classified by Kind of Occupation, with Number and Per Cent from Tuberculosis, for California, 1911.

Kind of occupation	Total deaths	Tuberculosis	
		Number	Per cent
All occupations	15,409	2,745	17.8
Professional	763	139	18.2
Clerical and official.....	1,062	197	18.2
Mercantile and trading.....	1,112	189	17.0
Public entertainment	345	66	19.1
Personal service, police and military.....	498	90	18.1
Laboring and servant.....	3,385	773	22.8
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	3,182	577	18.1
Agricultural, transportation and other outdoor.....	4,936	690	14.0
All other occupations.....	126	24	19.0

This table shows the actual number of deaths (male) from tuberculosis for different occupations in California during 1911.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis of those engaged in general labor (not farm labor) by far exceeds the number in any other occupation, 658 in this division having died from the disease during the year. Next in number comes farm laborers, 243 of whom died of tuberculosis. Next in order come miners, clerks, servants, carpenters and merchants, 85 deaths in each of the last two occupations having been recorded.

Local conditions are responsible for a large number of deaths in certain occupations; in the deep gold mines for instance, a large number of miners are victims of the disease every year, especially in Amador and Nevada counties.

Teamsters in California cities, seem to be under certain conditions which make them particularly susceptible to tuberculosis. Breathing irritating street dust, working long hours with low wages, subject to exposure and cold, also the disipation which these things tend to encourage, cause a great many of them to fall victims of the disease.

TABLE NO. 8.

Deaths 15 Years and Over from Tuberculosis and Other Causes Classified by Sex and Occupation, with Per Cent by Sex, for California, 1911.

	Deaths			Per cent male	Per cent female
	Total	Male	Female		
All causes	28,137	17,903	10,234	63.6	36.4
Occupation reported	16,363	15,409	954	94.2	5.8
No gainful occupation.....	11,774	2,494	9,280	21.2	78.8
Tuberculosis	4,639	3,074	1,565	66.3	33.7
Occupation reported	2,930	2,745	185	93.7	6.3
No gainful occupation.....	1,709	329	1,380	19.3	80.7
All other causes.....	23,498	14,829	8,669	63.1	36.9
Occupation reported	13,433	12,644	789	94.3	5.7
No gainful occupation.....	10,065	2,165	7,900	21.5	78.5

This table deals only with deaths of males engaged in gainful occupations in California in 1911. By far the greatest number of deaths from tuberculosis occur in the laboring and servant occupational division. The percentage being 22.8 as against 14 per cent for agricultural, transportation and out door occupations. For the public entertainment classification, the percentage is 19.1. This includes hotel keepers, saloon keepers and many others who work under conditions favorable to the contraction of the disease.

Scattered in between come the professional, clerical and official, police and military, machinery and mechanical industry classifications, the percentage for all of which is about 18 per cent.

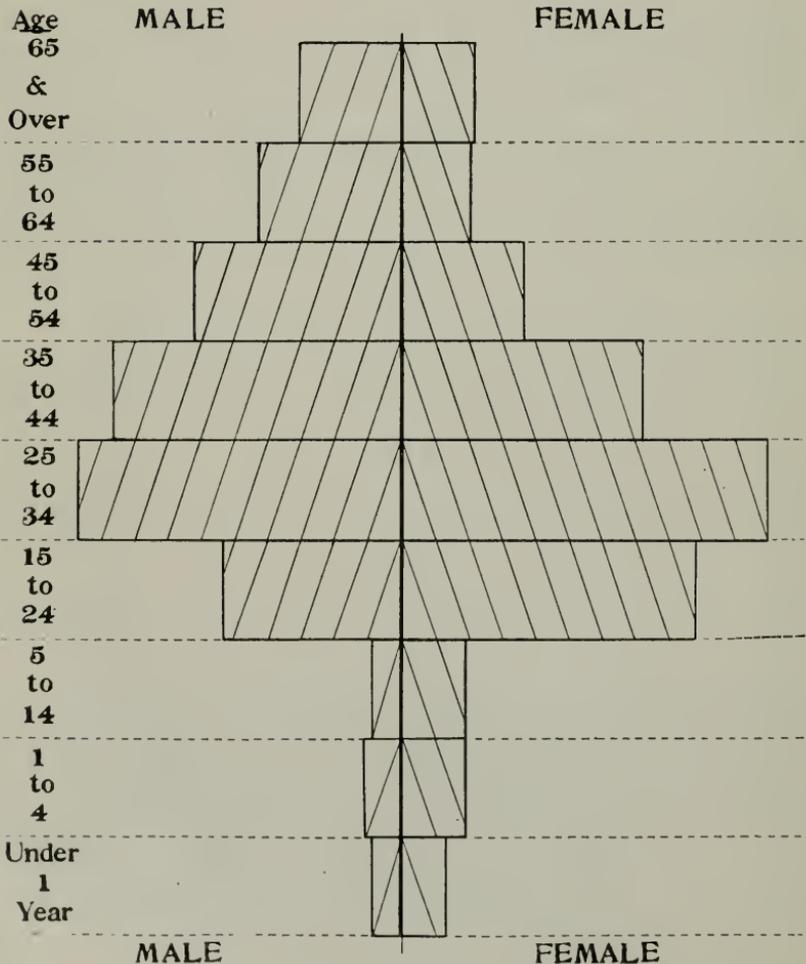
The table on page 25 shows the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis in relation to all other causes in specified occupations. *The percentage is highest among barbers and hairdressers, 29.2 per cent. For bookkeepers, clerks and copyists, it is 24.8 and 24.4 per cent, respectively. For engineers and surveyors, 22.5 per cent. Saloon keepers 23 per cent, tailors 26 per cent, and servants 27.1 per cent.*

The lowest percentage is for bankers, brokers and officials of companies, 6.2 per cent; policemen, 7.5 per cent; soldiers and sailors, 7 per cent.

It can be seen from these figures that *deaths from tuberculosis in California, among certain occupations, occur mostly in those occupations which pay low wages or are of a confining nature, in which work is performed under unfavorable sanitary conditions, with long working hours and in which the tendency toward dissipation is strong.*

On the other hand, there are comparatively few deaths in those occupations which pay well, in which the hours of labor are short, in outdoor occupations and those occupations which provide care, good food and sufficient hours for recreation, as for instance, among soldiers and sailors, who are examined for health and who live under good sanitary conditions.

**Average Annual Per Cent Distribution, by Age Periods, of
Deaths from Tuberculosis, Classified by Sex,
1907-1911.**



TABLES PERTAINING TO AGE PERIODS.

TABLE NO. 10.

Per Cent. by Age Periods of Deaths from Tuberculosis, for California, 1907 to 1911.

Age period	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis					
	Annual average 1907-1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
California	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year.....	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.1
1 to 4 years.....	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.2
5 to 14 years.....	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2
15 to 24 years.....	16.4	16.6	15.1	16.2	16.6	17.3
25 to 34 years.....	25.3	24.8	25.2	26.1	26.1	24.5
35 to 44 years.....	20.3	21.4	20.7	19.1	19.7	20.4
45 to 54 years.....	13.2	12.1	14.3	13.2	13.1	13.4
55 to 64 years.....	8.8	9.1	8.4	8.8	8.9	8.6
65 years and over.....	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.3

Most of the deaths from tuberculosis during the five year period, 1907 to 1911, occurred among those who were from 25 to 34 years of age, the percentage being 25.3 per cent, practically one fourth. One fifth, or 20.3 per cent of those dying from the disease were from 35 to 44 years of age. Only 2.6 per cent were under one year of age; 3.5 per cent one to four years; 3.1 per cent were from five to fourteen years of age.

TABLE NO. 11.

Per Cent Distribution, by Age Periods, of Deaths from Tuberculosis Classified by Sex, for California, 1907 to 1911.

Sex or age period	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis					
	Annual average 1907-1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year.....	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.8
1 to 4 years.....	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8
5 to 14 years.....	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1
15 to 24 years.....	13.3	13.5	11.8	13.3	14.2	13.8
25 to 34 years.....	24.2	23.9	24.0	25.5	24.1	23.3
35 to 44 years.....	21.5	23.0	22.3	20.3	20.5	21.4
45 to 54 years.....	15.5	14.2	16.9	14.8	15.4	16.3
55 to 64 years.....	10.7	11.0	9.9	11.1	11.0	10.5
65 years and over.....	7.6	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.0
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year.....	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.0	2.8	2.5
1 to 4 years.....	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	4.4	3.9
5 to 14 years.....	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0
15 to 24 years.....	22.0	22.5	21.4	21.5	21.0	23.4
25 to 34 years.....	27.4	26.6	27.4	27.1	29.5	26.4
35 to 44 years.....	18.0	18.6	17.4	16.9	18.2	18.7
45 to 54 years.....	9.1	8.1	9.6	10.4	9.1	8.5
55 to 64 years.....	5.2	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.5
65 years and over.....	5.4	5.8	4.8	5.3	5.4	6.0

During the age period of 25 to 34 years, more women die of tuberculosis than men in California. The same is true for the period of from 15 to 24 years of age. On the other hand, for the period from 35 to 44 years, the percentage is higher among men than among women. The same is true for the age period of 45 to 54 years and for the period of 55 to 65 years and over. Thus, more young women died from tuberculosis in California during the years 1907 to 1911 than young men, and more men died from tuberculosis during the same years than old women. Or, to be more explicit, more women under 35 years of age died of tuberculosis than men under 35 years of age, but, more men over 35 years of age died of the disease than women over 35 years of age.

TABLE NO. 12.

Per Cent Distribution, by Marital Condition, of Deaths from Tuberculosis 15 Years and Over, Classified by Sex, for California, 1907 to 1911.

Sex or marital condition	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis 15 years and over					
	Annual average 1907-1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Male -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single -----	51.2	51.2	50.0	52.6	50.3	52.0
Married -----	36.2	35.5	36.4	36.7	37.1	35.1
Widowed -----	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.4	6.2	6.5
Divorced -----	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.3
Unknown -----	5.3	5.6	5.9	4.4	5.5	5.1
Female -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single -----	29.4	29.6	30.4	29.5	28.4	29.1
Married -----	56.7	55.7	55.2	58.6	58.2	55.9
Widowed -----	11.6	11.8	12.0	10.4	11.6	12.4
Divorced -----	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Unknown -----	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.5

Most of the women dying from tuberculosis in California from 1907 to 1911, were married and most of the men dying from tuberculosis in the same years were single—the percentages being 56.7 per cent and 51.2 per cent, respectively—while the percentage for married men is 36.2 per cent and for single women 29.4 per cent. More widowed women died of the disease during these years than widowed men, the percentages being 11.6 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively. For divorced persons, the percentage is the same for both sexes, 1.2 per cent.

TABLE NO. 13.

Per Cent Distribution, by Age Periods of Deaths from Tuberculosis Among the Married, Classified by Sex, for California, 1907 to 1911.

Sex or age period	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis—married					
	Annual average 1907-1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Male -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 to 24 years -----	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.1
25 to 34 years -----	23.4	22.2	23.5	23.4	25.2	22.7
35 to 44 years -----	28.9	31.1	29.4	26.5	26.9	30.4
45 to 54 years -----	21.4	20.1	22.8	21.5	21.1	21.6
55 to 64 years -----	14.8	15.7	13.6	15.9	15.2	13.5
65 years and over -----	8.8	8.3	8.5	9.8	8.7	8.7
Female -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 to 24 years -----	15.9	16.4	13.9	16.9	14.5	13.0
25 to 34 years -----	37.3	36.4	37.5	36.5	40.0	35.9
35 to 44 years -----	25.9	28.0	25.4	23.9	25.4	26.7
45 to 54 years -----	11.8	10.0	14.1	13.1	11.4	10.5
55 to 64 years -----	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.8	5.3	5.9
65 years and over -----	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.0

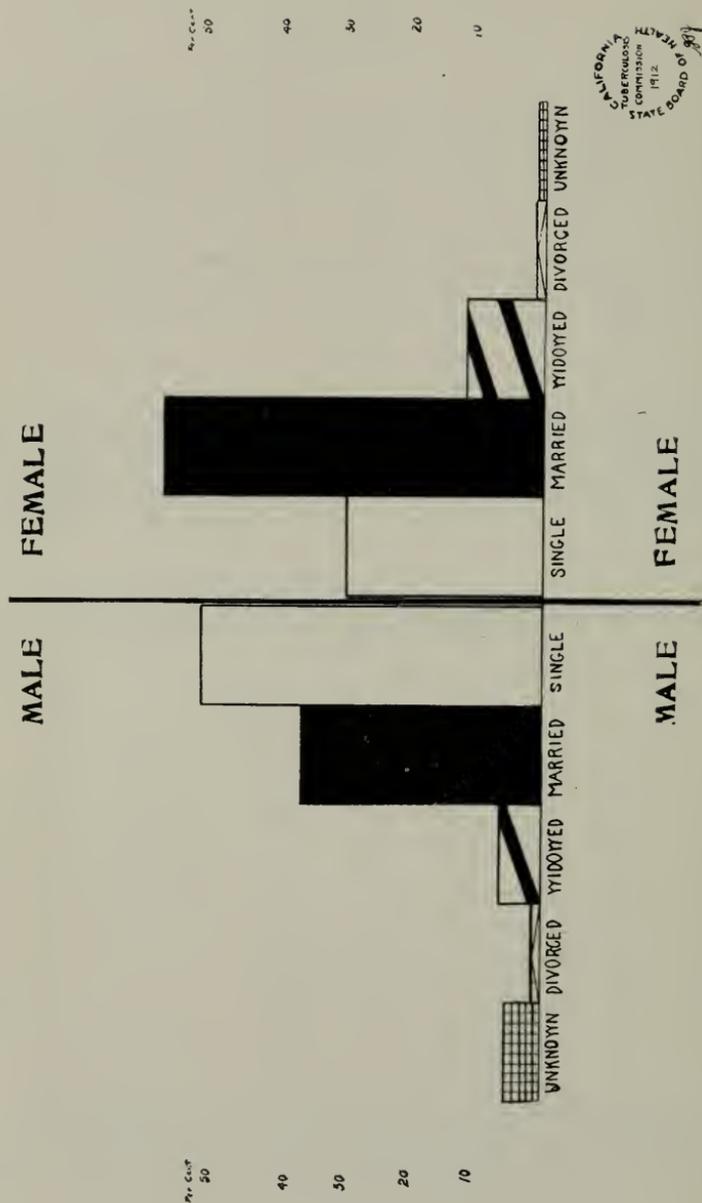
It will be observed from this table that among the married males most deaths from tuberculosis occur during the age period 35 to 44 years, while among married females most deaths occur from 25 to 34 years. It will also be observed that more married males die of tuberculosis during the age of 45 to 54 than married females during the same age period.

TABLE NO. 14.
Per Cent of Deaths from Tuberculosis Among Males 15 Years and Over.

Marital condition or age period	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis among males 15 years and over					
	Annual average 1907-1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
California total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 to 24 years-----	14.3	14.5	12.7	14.3	15.3	14.7
25 to 34 years-----	26.1	25.7	26.0	27.5	26.0	25.0
35 to 44 years-----	23.2	24.8	24.2	21.8	22.0	23.0
45 to 54 years-----	16.7	15.3	18.2	16.0	16.6	17.5
55 to 64 years-----	11.5	11.9	10.7	12.0	11.9	11.2
65 years and over-----	8.2	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.6
Married -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 to 24 years-----	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.1
25 to 34 years-----	23.4	22.2	23.5	23.4	25.2	22.7
35 to 44 years-----	28.9	31.1	29.4	26.5	26.9	30.4
45 to 54 years-----	21.4	20.1	22.8	21.5	21.1	21.6
55 to 64 years-----	14.8	15.7	13.6	15.9	15.2	13.5
65 years and over-----	8.8	8.3	8.5	9.8	8.7	8.7
Single, widowed, divorced and un- known -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 to 24 years-----	20.9	21.1	18.8	20.9	26.6	21.1
25 to 34 years-----	27.5	27.7	27.4	20.9	26.4	26.2
35 to 44 years-----	19.9	21.3	21.1	19.1	19.1	18.9
45 to 54 years-----	14.1	12.7	15.6	12.8	13.9	15.3
55 to 64 years-----	9.7	9.8	9.1	9.8	10.0	9.9
65 years and over-----	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.6

This table shows that more married males die from tuberculosis than single males, although there is not a great divergence in the figures.

Per Cent Distribution, by Marital Condition, of Deaths from TUBERCULOSIS, 15 Years and Over, Classified by Sex, - Annual Average for 1907 - 1911. CALIFORNIA.



CALIFORNIA TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION 1912 STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

TABLE NO. 15.
Per Cent of Deaths from Tuberculosis Among Females 15 Years and Over.

Marital condition or age period	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis among females 15 years and over					
	Annual average 1907-1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
California total -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 to 24 years.....	25.2	25.9	24.9	25.1	23.8	26.4
25 to 34 years.....	31.5	30.6	31.9	31.5	33.6	29.9
35 to 44 years.....	20.6	21.3	20.3	19.7	20.6	21.1
45 to 54 years.....	10.5	9.3	11.2	12.1	10.4	9.5
55 to 64 years.....	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.4	5.5	6.3
65 years and over.....	6.3	6.7	5.5	6.2	6.1	6.8
Married -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 to 24 years.....	15.9	16.4	13.9	16.9	14.5	18.0
25 to 34 years.....	37.3	36.4	37.5	36.5	40.0	35.9
35 to 44 years.....	25.9	28.0	25.4	23.9	25.4	26.7
45 to 54 years.....	11.8	10.0	14.1	13.1	11.4	10.5
55 to 64 years.....	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.8	5.3	5.9
65 years and over.....	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.0
Single, widowed, divorced and unknown -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 to 24 years.....	37.3	37.8	38.4	36.6	36.8	37.0
25 to 34 years.....	23.9	23.2	24.9	24.4	24.6	22.2
35 to 44 years.....	13.8	13.0	14.1	13.8	13.9	14.0
45 to 54 years.....	8.8	8.5	7.6	10.7	8.9	8.4
55 to 64 years.....	6.4	7.1	7.7	4.9	5.9	6.7
65 years and over.....	9.8	10.4	7.3	9.6	9.9	11.7

The high death rate among single and widowed females as compared with married females should be observed in this table. There is not the same degree of difference as exists among males of these groups, but the rate is high.

TABLE NO. 16.
Per Cent Distribution, by Age Periods, of Deaths from Tuberculosis Among the Non-married Classified by Sex, for California, 1907 to 1911.

Sex or age period	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis among the non-married (Single, widowed, divorced and unknown)					
	Annual average 1907-1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Male -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 to 24 years.....	20.9	21.1	18.8	20.9	22.6	21.1
25 to 34 years.....	27.5	27.7	27.4	29.9	26.4	26.2
35 to 44 years.....	19.9	21.3	21.1	19.1	19.1	18.9
45 to 54 years.....	14.1	12.7	15.6	12.8	13.9	15.3
55 to 64 years.....	9.7	9.8	9.1	9.8	10.0	9.9
65 years and over.....	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.6
Female -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 to 24 years.....	37.3	37.8	38.4	36.6	36.8	37.0
25 to 34 years.....	23.9	23.2	24.9	24.4	24.6	22.2
35 to 44 years.....	13.8	13.0	14.1	13.8	13.9	14.0
45 to 54 years.....	8.8	8.5	7.6	10.7	8.9	8.4
55 to 64 years.....	6.4	7.1	7.7	4.9	5.9	6.7
65 years and over.....	9.8	10.4	7.3	9.6	9.9	11.7

Among the unmarried, the tuberculosis death rate is very high among females in the age group 15 to 24 years, and among males in the age group 25 to 34 years. Home infection undoubtedly has much to do with the high rate among the females in this group and dissipation has much to do with the high rate among males in the group mentioned.

TABLES PERTAINING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.

TABLE NO. 17.

Per Cent Distribution, by Length of Residence in California, of Deaths from Tuberculosis, for California and for Grand Divisions, 1907 to 1911.

Length of residence	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis					
	Annual average 1907-1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
California	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under one year.....	9.0	9.3	8.6	8.2	8.8	9.9
1 to 9 years.....	23.2	24.2	24.1	23.5	22.0	22.4
10 years and over.....	24.8	24.2	24.4	24.6	25.0	25.7
Life	29.4	28.8	30.2	30.2	29.2	28.6
Unknown	13.6	13.5	12.7	13.5	15.0	13.4
Northern and Central California.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under one year.....	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.4	4.3
1 to 9 years.....	13.2	14.0	13.0	13.5	13.6	12.1
10 years and over.....	28.7	27.2	28.4	27.9	29.7	30.5
Life	38.4	38.7	38.7	38.9	37.8	37.7
Unknown	16.2	16.4	16.7	16.9	15.5	15.4
Southern California	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under one year.....	17.0	16.6	16.4	16.4	17.3	18.4
1 to 9 years.....	37.9	37.6	40.1	38.4	35.2	38.0
10 years and over.....	18.9	20.4	18.5	19.8	17.6	18.4
Life	16.2	15.7	17.8	17.0	15.7	14.8
Unknown	10.0	9.7	7.2	8.4	14.2	10.4

The most striking feature of tuberculosis conditions in California arises from the migration of cases from other states to the southern part of California. During the five year period, 1907 to 1911, 17 per cent of deaths from tuberculosis in southern California were of those who resided in the state for a period of less than one year, 5.5 per cent six to eleven months, 4.9 per cent from three to five months, 4.7 per cent from one to two months, and 1.9 per cent for less than one month. On the other hand, in northern and central California, only 3.5 per cent have lived in the state for less than one year.

Thus, during the years 1907 to 1911, more people dying from tuberculosis in southern California lived there for less than two months than died in northern California with a residence of less than one year; 37.9 per cent of those dying in southern California, lived there from one to nine years, against 13.2 per cent in northern and central California for the same group; 28.7 per cent of those dying in northern and central California have lived there for ten years and over as against 18.9 per cent for the same classification in southern California.

Comparatively few of those dying of tuberculosis in southern California, have lived there all their lives—only 16.2 per cent as against 38.4 per cent, more than double the number, for northern and central California.

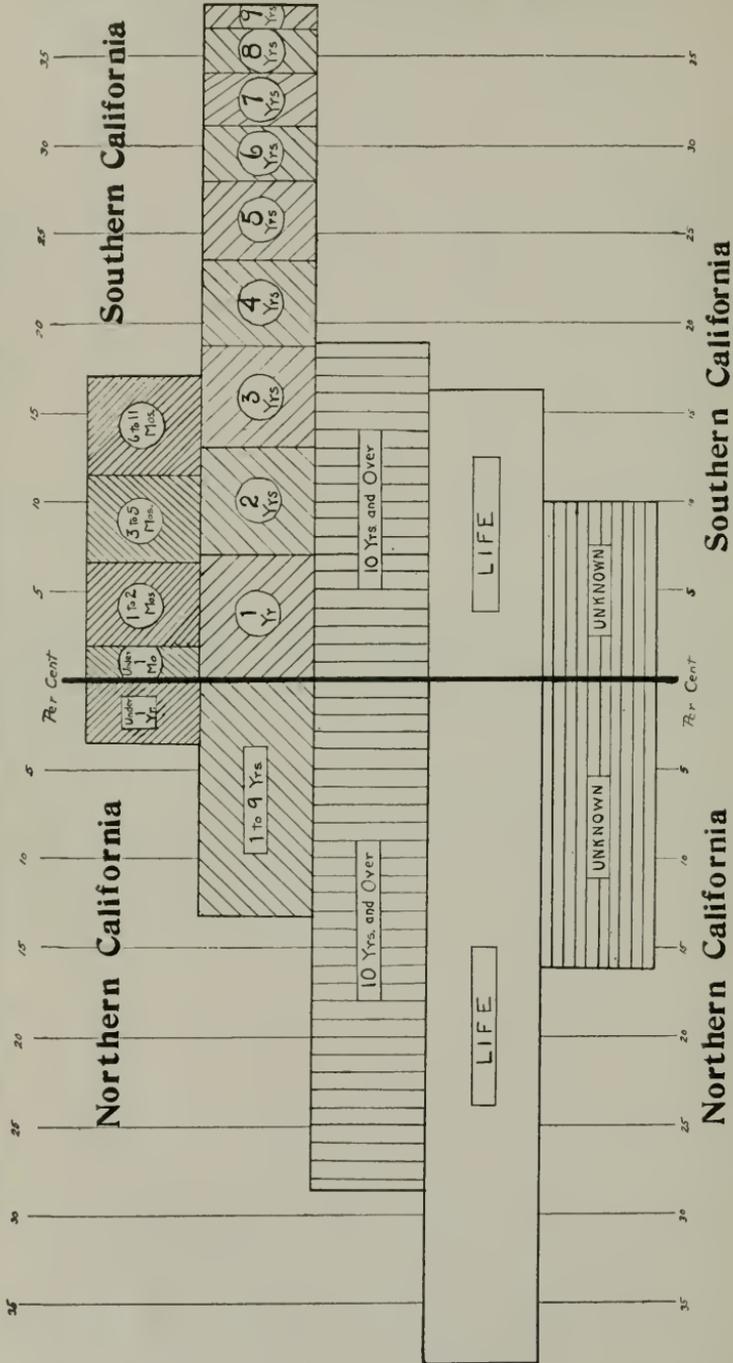
TABLE NO. 18.

Per Cent Distribution, by Length of Residence in California (in months) of Deaths from Tuberculosis, for Southern California, 1907 to 1911.

Length of residence	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis					
	Annual average 1907-1911	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Southern California--						
Total under 1 year.....	17.0	16.6	16.4	16.4	17.3	18.4
Under one month.....	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4
1 to 2 months.....	4.7	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.6	5.3
3 to 5 months.....	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.2	5.4	5.0
6 to 11 months.....	5.5	6.1	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.7
Los Angeles--						
Total under 1 year.....	17.0	16.4	17.5	17.4	16.2	17.7
Under one month.....	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3
1 to 2 months.....	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.2	3.8	5.6
3 to 5 months.....	4.9	4.8	6.0	4.5	4.9	4.3
6 to 11 months.....	5.6	6.2	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.5
Other counties--						
Total under one year.....	17.1	17.2	14.3	14.4	19.4	20.2
Under one month.....	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.6
1 to 2 months.....	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	6.0	4.6
3 to 5 months.....	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.6	6.3	6.8
6 to 11 months.....	5.1	6.1	4.1	4.1	5.0	6.2

The migration of advanced cases to southern California, seems to be quite evenly distributed over the counties in that section of the state, as 1.9 per cent of those dying from tuberculosis in Los Angeles County in the years 1907, to 1911, were there less than one month. The percentage for the other counties of southern California for the same division, is 2.1 per cent. This table shows that the distribution of deaths by length of residence in southern California is remarkably even in each classification.

Annual Average Per Cent Distribution by Length of Residence of Deaths from Tuberculosis, Northern & Southern California . 1907 - 1911.



TUBERCULOSIS IN CALIFORNIA HOSPITALS, SANITARIUMS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Three hundred and fifty circular letters, asking for information in regard to number of patients cared for in California institutions during the past five years, terms, stages at which taken, facilities, etc., were sent to as many hospitals, state, county and institutional. Replies were received from 200, most of which were lacking in records for years previous to 1911. The figures quoted for last year, however, may be taken as approximately correct for the institutions replying. One hundred and twenty-seven institutions replied that they take no tubercular cases, 71 stated that they take such cases in the first and second stages for the most part (incipient cases preferred), but nearly all intimated that they would receive patients suffering from the disease in any and all stages. Of these 71 institutions 25 are county hospitals, 4 are government institutions, 10 are state hospitals, and the remaining 32 are private.

While the records in the county hospitals are, in most cases, wholly lacking and in most private institutions are not available except for three years past, the returns from the institutions would indicate that an average number of about 3,500 tuberculosis cases are cared for by them every year, 1,700 of these in county hospitals, 200 in government institutions, 200 in state hospitals and the remaining 1,600 in private sanitariums.

Four of these sanitariums, charging not more than one dollar per day, treated 237 patients during 1911. Five of them, charging fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week, accommodated 342 patients. Five, whose rates average \$100 per month and over, treated about 350 cases. The other sanitariums, treating 285 patients, did not state their terms. These figures would seem to substantiate the statement that facilities are lacking for treating "middle" class tuberculosis cases in the state:

County hospitals, free-----	1,700
Government hospitals -----	200
State institutions -----	200
Sanitariums, not more than \$1.00 per day-----	250
Sanitariums, \$15.00 per week-----	350
Sanitariums, \$100.00 per month and up-----	350
Sanitariums, rates not quoted-----	300
	3,350

In reply to the question, "Have you special wards or special facilities for this class of cases?" all replies were in the affirmative, some stating that they use outside sleeping porches, special wards, tents or cabins.

There were not many responses to requests for special data bearing on (a) the source of infection, (b) place of infection, (c) epidemiology, and (d) financial problems. Dr. Philip King Brown, of the Arequipa Sanitarium for Working Women at Fairfax, writes in answer to this group of questions:

(a) More than half are cases in families where the disease has existed in another member.

(b) Question not plain. If you mean whence it comes, I should say the home.

(c) Conditions in shirt and overall factories have repeatedly attracted our attention.

(d) A consumptive can not find employment if it be known that he has the disease, therefore, if he is past the first stage, and most cases are when they apply at clinics, he should go to a free hospital, since the one half to two years' time it takes to do

anything really worth while for him places a prohibitive tax on him. The state should take care of advanced cases near all large cities and in addition to such care as is taken of such cases by the municipalities. The reason is that such cases flock to large towns and the burden of their care should not fall on the town. Finally when adequate provision is made for *advanced* cases, it is time for state and city to establish places for early cases.

Doctor Pottenger, of the Pottenger Sanatorium, answers this group of questions as follows:

First, the source of infection. I believe that the chief source of infection in tuberculosis is the human being who has tuberculosis. I believe, however, that a certain percentage of cases also come through infected milk. The time of infection, I think, is largely in childhood. My conception of infection in tuberculosis is as follows: Practically from the time the child is born he begins to come in contact with bacilli. If they are in small amounts they are warded off and no infection occurs, but a certain amount of immunity is established. If the bacilli are in large numbers, however, infection occurs. If the infection is small it may heal and leave little evidence of its existence. After such an infection a child would have considerable tolerance to heal out entirely, but remain quiescent until later in life when, through lowered resistance or for some other reason, the bacilli become active and the disease breaks down again. My idea is that the chief place of infection is the home. My reason for believing is that of hospital children, fully 90 per cent are infected with tuberculosis before their fifteenth year, and, of course, up to this time the children, as a rule, are in the home and not getting out to the work shops and other sources of danger.

Regarding infection, Doctor Robert A. Peers, of the Colfax School for Tuberculous, says:

Most of my cases have been infected in this state, and I think that the source of infection in a large percentage has been from other members of the family. As you well know, my opinion is that the family circle is a great source of infection in these cases. Regarding your request for data bearing on the financial problem presented, I can probably give you very little information. Prices charged at our institution make it possible for a patient to live here under treatment at a total cost of less than ninety dollars per month. All those who come to me are able to pay this amount or receive sufficient assistance from relatives to pay. There are others undoubtedly who do not come because unable to pay our charges, and there are a great many who find it impossible to stay longer than two or three months when they should stay six or eight months or a year. Occasionally a patient comes who is without means, but this is rare at present.

Regarding the prevalence of tuberculosis in our section of the state I will say that we are practically entirely free from this disease among our own inhabitants. There has only been one death from tuberculosis in Colfax among our own inhabitants in the twelve years I have lived here. I not infrequently, though, see patients, or see them in consultation, in Grass Valley or Nevada City. These patients are mostly underground miners.

Regarding tuberculosis among underground miners, Dr. P. S. Goodman of Sutter Creek, Amador County, suggests:

Predisposing factors:

Poorly ventilated mines.

Deep mines.

Hot mines.

Crowded, unsanitary boarding houses.

Direct infection from miners to their families and associates.

Another factor:

Introduction of infectious cases into the community, without adequate financial resources.

Several sanitarium superintendents emphasized the importance of segregation, most of them advocating the establishment of a state institution for the care of the tuberculous, attendance to be forced upon those so afflicted. Superintendents connected with county hospitals, dealing with indigents entirely, of course, shifted the responsibility to the state, saying that it is not a county problem, but a state problem. It is a noticeable fact that in most of the county hospitals no records are kept—not even of the diseases from which patients are suffering.

To sum up, the hospital returns received so far would indicate that 63 per cent of the tuberculous under institutional care in California are in places where treatment is given free of all charges. Seven per cent pay not more than \$1.00 per day, 10 per cent pay \$15.00 per week, 10 per cent pay \$100.00 per month and more, and 10 per cent are in sanitariums, the rates of which are not quoted.

TABLE NO. 19.
Tuberculosis in California Hospitals and Sanitariums, 1907 to 1911.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
Free treatment and care—						
25 county hospitals -----	255	256	819	968	1,698	3,992
10 state institutions-----	126	118	107	101	168	620
4 U. S. hospitals-----	126	174	154	134	140	728
Totals -----	507	548	1,080	1,204	2,001	5,340
Pay patients—						
6 not more than \$1 per day-----	106	87	114	199	279	685
6 \$15 to \$25 per week-----	70	70	70	150	342	981
7 \$25 to \$75 per week-----	40	40	90	112	350	1,364
13 rates not quoted-----	300	248	234	238	285	1,405
Total -----	516	445	508	699	1,256	4,435
Grand total -----	1,023	993	1,588	1,903	3,257	9,775

TABLE NO. 20.
Number of Patients Cared for in County Hospitals, 1907 to 1912.

County	Location	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total	Special facilities	All stages
Alameda	San Leandro	92	100	132	131	130	585	Y	Y
Butte	Oroville		3	4	4	5	16	Y	Y
Colusa	Colusa								
Contra Costa	Martinez	3	4	4	9	15	35	Y	Y
El Dorado	Auburn	30	30	50	30	30	150	Y	Y
Fresno	Fresno						20	Y	Y
Glenn	Willows						7	Y	Y
Imperial	Eureka		3	9	20	25	57	Y	Y
Imperial	El Centro	29	19	30	33	46	163	Y	Y
Kern	Bakersfield	3	2	3	0	3	11	Y	Y
Kings	Lemoore								
Lake	Lakeport								
Los Angeles	Los Angeles						783	Y	Y
Los Angeles	San Rafael			2	3	3	8		
Marin	Ukiah								
Mendocino	Mendocino	5	7	0	4	6	22		
Merced	Merced						18	Y	Y
Monterey	Salinas						4		
Napa	Napa	4	4	2	2	4	8		
Nevada	Nevada City			4	4	4	20	N	Y
Orange	Santa Ana						8		
Placer	Auburn	8	7	14	19	10	58	Y	Y
Plumas	Quincy								
Riverside	Riverside						119	Y	Y
Sacramento	Sacramento						134		
San Benito	Hollister						15	Y	Y
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	65	60	72	95	80	372		
San Diego	San Diego						78		
San Francisco	San Francisco			480	585	511	1,576	Y	Y
San Joaquin	French Camp						104		
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	1	1	1	1	1	5	N	Y
San Mateo	San Mateo						2	Y	Y
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	3	5	9	21	13	51	Y	Y
Santa Clara	San Jose						31	Y	Y
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz				2		15	Y	Y
Shasta	Redding						10		
Siskiyou	Yreka						20	N	N
Solano	Suisun	11	11	8	3	9	21		
Sonoma	Santa Rosa			14	13	18	67	Y	Y

Stanislaus	Modesto	4	0	3	2	12	12	N	Y
Sutter	Yuba City					1	10		
Tehama	Red Bluff								
Tehama	Weaverville								
Ventura	Ventura	3	8	5	3	13	13	Y	Y
Tulare	Visalia					6	25	Y	Y
Yuba	Marysville					1	1	N	Y

NOTE.—Y indicates "Yes"; N indicates "No."

Sixty-three per cent of all cases of tuberculosis under institutional care in California during 1911, received treatment free of all charges. Most of these cases were in county hospitals, of which there were 38 in the state. By far the greatest number of cases treated in a single institution were in the Los Angeles County Hospital where during 1911, 783 cases were treated. During the same year, 511 were cared for in the San Francisco County Hospital. Alameda County cared for 130, Sacramento County cared for 134 and San Joaquin County had 104 cases under treatment.

In most of these institutions, the records are incomplete. Few of them are conducted properly and it is doubtful if the county hospitals with a few exceptions, are at this time properly conducted as regards the treatment of tuberculosis. Most of them simply provide a place for advanced cases to die. Those who are admitted into these places, are indigents, most of them with no fixed place of residence, floaters, wanderers on the face of the earth and charges from other commonwealths. Some of the counties have wards and separate buildings, specially designed for the treatment of tuberculosis, but in the majority of these places, there are absolutely no facilities either for treating the patients or for protecting those suffering from other diseases.

TABLE NO. 21.
Institutional Care of Tuberculosis in California, 1907 to 1911.

Number of tuberculosis patients cared for in—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total	All stages	First stage	Second stage	Special facilities
State institutions:										
Elbridge—Sonoma State Home.....	6	8	13	9	15	51	Y	Y	Y	Y
Agnew—Agnew State Hospital.....	2	3	4	5	7	21	Y	Y	Y	Y
Napa—Napa State Hospital.....	25	18	10	11	12	76	Y	Y	Y	Y
Patton—Southern California State Hospital.....	N	N	N	N	61	61	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tahago—Mendocino State Hospital.....	18	12	8	6	6	50	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stockton—Stockton State Hospital.....	40	39	39	40	40	198	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ione—Preston School of Industry.....	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
San Quentin Prison.....	19	20	15	15	10	79	Y	Y	Y	Y
Folsom Prison.....	17	21	22	20	24	104	Y	Y	Y	Y
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	1	N	N	N	N	6	Y	Y	Y	N
Yountville—Veterans' Home.....	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
United States Army and Navy hospitals:										
San Francisco—Letterman General Hospital, Presidio.....	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mare Island—U. S. Naval Hospital.....	56	111	85	74	74	400	Y	Y	Y	Y
San Francisco—U. S. Marine Hospital.....	65	60	61	53	58	300	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles—U. S. Marine Hospital.....	5	3	8	4	8	28	Y	Y	Y	Y
Railroad hospitals:										
San Francisco—Southern Pacific.....	N	N	N	N	27	27	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles—Santa Fe.....	N	N	N	N	15	15	Y	Y	Y	Y
Private sanitariums:										
\$1.00 per day, not more than—										
Pasadena—La Vina, Dr. Stehman.....	106	87	22	61	88	171	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles—Barlow Sanitarium.....	N	N	92	103	94	482	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stockton—Red Cross Tuberculosis Camp.....	N	N	N	35	35	70	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fairfax—Arequipa Sanitarium.....	N	N	30	30	20	80	Y	Y	Y	Y
\$15.00 to \$25.00 per week—										
Sierra Madre—El Reposo Sanitarium.....	50	50	50	50	50	250	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Gatos—The Oaks.....	N	N	N	30	40	70	Y	Y	Y	Y
Alta—Alta Sanitarium.....	N	N	N	30	44	94	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles—Highland Park Sanitarium.....	N	N	N	N	48	48	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oakland—King's Daughters' Home.....	20	20	20	20	20	100	Y	Y	Y	Y

Colfax—Dr. Peers' School for the Tuberculous.	N	N	N	N	N	100	419	Y	Y
\$25.00 to \$75.00 per week—									
Monrovia—Dr. Pottenger's Sanitarium.	N	N	N	N	N	175	785	Y	Y
Panning—Dr. King's Sanitarium.	40	40	40	40	40	40	200	Y	Y
Aladena—Martyn Sanatorium.	0	0	0	0	0	20	32	Y	Y
Needles—Cottage Sanatorium.	0	0	0	0	0	40	162	Y	Y
San Francisco and Belmont—Rothchild Sanatorium.	0	0	0	0	0	50	150	Y	Y
Palm Springs—Desert Inn Sanatorium.	0	0	0	0	0	25	35	Y	Y
San Francisco—St. Mary's Hospital.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Rates not stated—									
Bonita—Dumbar's Sanatorium	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hollister—Hazel Hawkins Memorial Hospital.	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	Y	Y
Redding—St. Caroline's Hospital.	N	N	N	N	N	3	4	Y	Y
Pasadena—Pasadena Hospital.	N	N	N	N	N	15	67	Y	Y
Los Angeles—Crocker Street Hospital.	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	Y	Y
Santa Cruz—Mission Hill Sanatorium.	N	N	N	N	N	7	20	Y	Y
Sutter Creek—Dr. Goodman's Sanatorium.	N	N	N	N	N	3	8	Y	Y
San Francisco—Mt. Zion Hospital.	N	N	N	N	N	N	27	N	N
St. Lukes Hospital.	87	40	16	21	23	N	187	N	N
Morton Hospital.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hahmman Hospital.	N	N	N	N	N	N	15	Y	Y
Children's Hospital.	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,000	Y	Y
German Hospital.	10	5	4	7	7	28	54	Y	Y

NOTE.—Y indicates "Yes"; N indicates "No."

Of the 37 per cent of tuberculosis cases of California under institutional care in 1911, only 7 per cent were in those semi-charitable institutions, charging not more than \$1.00 per day, 10 per cent paying \$15.00 per week, 10 per cent paying \$100 per month or more and the remaining 10 per cent being in sanitariums, the rates of which were not given.

According to the records, which are incomplete, nearly 10,000 people have received treatment for tuberculosis in California institutions. Probably the actual number is twice that given, as in most county hospitals inadequate or no records at all are kept. Comparatively few cases of tuberculosis are treated in state and government hospitals in California. The rate is high in state prisons and in state hospitals. Tolson prison has cared for 104 cases of tuberculosis in the past five years and San Quentin has cared for 73. At the Stockton State Hospital 198 have been cared for during the past five years and at the Southern California Hospital in 1911, 61 received treatment.

Report of Investigation Into Tuberculosis Records at Los Angeles County Hospital, 1912.

During the first eleven months of 1912 there were 845 cases of tuberculosis discharged from the Los Angeles County Hospital, including deaths. Of this number 699 were males and 146 females. There were 17 negroes, 13 Japanese, 8 Chinese, 1 Hindu and 1 Indian, the remainder, 805, being of the Caucasian race; 353 of the patients were born in foreign countries, 259 were born in other states of the union than California, while but 27 were natives. It was impossible to secure information regarding nativity from 210, out of the total 845. This was due to inability to speak the English language, death before history could be obtained, and to irrationality of the patients concerned: 482 patients were discharged as improved, 327 died and 31 left without showing any improvement. The average age for the men is 39.3 years; the average age for the women being 35 years, and the average age for all patients being 38.8 years.

Of those born in the United States more came from New York than any other state, there being 37; California is next with 27. Illinois third, with 25; then Missouri with 18, Indiana 15, Ohio 14, Pennsylvania 13, and Massachusetts, Iowa and Georgia each with 10.

Following is a tabulation showing nativity by states:

New York	37	North Carolina	4
California	27	Connecticut	3
Illinois	25	Rhode Island	3
Missouri	18	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Colorado	3
Ohio	14	Arizona	2
Pennsylvania	13	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	10	Utah	2
Iowa	10	Maine	2
Georgia	10	Mississippi	2
Virginia	8	Maryland	2
Kentucky	8	Nevada	1
Wisconsin	8	South Carolina	1
Michigan	7	Washington	1
Tennessee	6	Alabama	1
Arkansas	5	Florida	1
Nebraska	5	District of Columbia	1
New Jersey	5	New Hampshire	1
Louisiana	5	West Virginia	1
Kansas	5	Minnesota	1
Texas	4	Oklahoma	1

Of the foreign born, most of them were from Mexico, the exact number being 74; 44 were born in Ireland, 37 in Russia, 29 in Germany, 24 in Sweden, 23 in England, 18 in Canada, 15 in Austria-Hungary, 13 in Italy, 12 in Japan, and 11 in Norway.

Following is a tabulation of nativity by foreign countries:

Mexico	74	Poland	4
Ireland	44	Denmark	3
Russia	37	France	3
Germany	29	Spain	2
Sweden	24	Turkey	2
England	23	Roumania	2
Canada	18	South America	1
Austria-Hungary	15	Syria	1
Italy	13	Belgium	1
Japan	13	West Indies	1
Norway	11	India	1
China	8	Armenia	1
Finland	8	Korea	1
Scotland	7	Australia	1
Greece	6		

The detailed histories were available for 350 patients who were discharged during the latter part of 1912. Their histories probably represent the average for the entire year. The percentages as given are believed to be accurate enough that they may be taken as typical of the Los Angeles County Hospital.

Of the 353 cases considered, 196 were single, 120 married, 27 widowed, and 10 divorced. Of the single, most of them were men, and the percentage of the married was higher among the women than among the men.

It is a significant fact that there were 63 dependent children recorded in the histories as given by patients.

Ninety patients stated that they lived in California for less than one year, 23 of them had been in Los Angeles for only a few days, some for a few weeks and more for a few months.

One hundred and eleven, almost half, gave records of tuberculosis in their families. Of these, more stated that their mothers had been infected than their fathers. In nine families, two or more cases had the disease, and in three families two or more sisters, but the most startling statement in regard to the source of infection relates to the histories as given regarding infected friends and fellow workmen. Fifty-six patients stated that their friends were infected, and fifty-seven stated that fellow workmen had been infected. On the other hand, only fourteen men stated that their wives had tuberculosis, and three women stated that their husbands were sufferers. Nine children of patients had tuberculosis, according to histories given, and six of them stated that their grandparents were infected.

In regard to personal habits, 164 patients used alcohol, and only 41 stated that they used tobacco. One hundred and ten gave histories of venereal diseases. Of these 110, 75 stated that they had gonorrhoea, and 35 reported syphilis. Some few gave history of using morphine. The majority of patients stated that they had suffered from excessive physical work, more than half, 181 in actual numbers, while on the other hand, only 24 stated that they had suffered from excessive mental work. Thirty-three were sufferers from worry incidental to finances.

In regard to diseases which formed predisposing factors, some interesting information is given. Two hundred and eleven out of 353 patients stated that they took cold easily and 157 stated that they had suffered from gripe. A total of 224 cases of diseases of the lungs was recorded, 149 of these being cases of pleurisy, and 75 pneumonia. Some of the patients had suffered from these diseases several times. One hundred and thirty-four had severe cases of measles, and 108 severe whooping-cough, and 58 had had typhoid fever.

In regard to occupations, the tabulation conforms closely to the tabulation for the state for 1911, the majority of the patients being laborers and housewives. Out of the 350 there were 75 common labor-

ers, 42 housewives, 18 farmers, 15 miners and 15 waiters. Twenty-three gave no occupation. Following is the tabulation:

Laborers -----	75	Florists and gardeners -----	6
Housewives -----	42	Engineers -----	5
No occupation -----	23	Machinists -----	5
Farmers -----	18	Dressmakers -----	4
Miners -----	15	Sailors -----	4
Waiters -----	15	Barbers -----	4
Clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers -----	12	Bakers -----	4
Painters -----	12	Blacksmiths -----	4
Cooks -----	11	Teamsters -----	4
Tailors -----	9	Cement workers -----	4
Peddlers and solicitors -----	9	Stone cutters -----	3
Railroad men -----	7	Laundrymen -----	3
Carpenters -----	6	Electricians -----	3
Printers -----	6		

An Investigation of 218 Cases of Tuberculosis at the Tuberculosis Division of the San Francisco County Hospital, Twenty-second Street and San Bruno Avenue.

During the first half of 1912 there were about 250 cases of tuberculosis received at the San Francisco County Hospital, tuberculosis division. Most of these were males; out of the 218 cases there being 29 females and 119 males. Out of the total number, 98 died, 93 were discharged and ran away, the remaining 27 being still in the hospital. Forty-two of the patients were born in California, 154 were born outside of this state, and 22 gave no history as to birthplace.

Exactly one half of the patients were single, 48 were married, 10 widowed and one divorced, there being no records regarding the marital condition of fifty of them. Only fifteen gave histories of tuberculosis having existed in their families.

There were 90 who admitted the use of alcohol, 70 saying that they had used it to excess. Seventy-eight of them used tobacco, 45 using it to excess and 33 in moderation. Sixty-three gave histories of venereal disease, 44 having had gonorrhoea and 21 syphilis.

The average age of patients is thirty-nine years, and the average length of stay is $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.

During most of the time there are from 160 to 180 patients in the hospital. During the first eight months of 1912 there was an average of eighteen deaths each month, February, with its heavy rain storms, claiming the greatest number, 24, and July and August each 15 for each month.

A large percentage of the tuberculosis patients admitted here come from the cheap lodging houses. Out of these 189 men, 7 were from the Glendale House, the only lodging house that provides single rooms for a rental of ten cents.

The New York House, which is the largest of the cheap lodging houses, containing 600 rooms, the cheapest of which is 15 cents per night, sent the next greatest number.

The Portland House at 611 Harvard street sent 3 or 4. Few of these men from the cheap lodging houses live long after reaching a hospital. Some of them are brought there in so advanced a stage that they are not able to give any information concerning themselves.

The names of the seven men who were from the Glendale House are as follows: John Comerford, who died a few weeks after being admitted; Dan Higgins, who lived only a few months at the hospital; Albert Hoffman, who lived only a few hours after admission; Louis Sutter, William Gillen, Clement Lloyd, and Thomas McLeod. Of the last four, two of them ran away and two were discharged as improved. The first three mentioned occupied room 384 at the Glendale House. While this room may not have been the source of their infection, it no doubt was a factor in bringing about their indisposition. In looking over the addresses of the last place of residence of the patients, it is strikingly brought out that most of these people came from the poorer districts of the city where housing conditions are at their worst. The cheap lodging houses sent patients to this hospital every month. Sometimes several come in the same day.

Occasionally a migratory case is taken. There are records of a man who spent several months in a private sanatorium, and who, upon his return to San Francisco in an improved condition, ran out of funds, following which the disease made its appearance in a renewed form. He spent several months in the County Hospital; as well as the case from Placer County Hospital, who came from that place hoping that the climate near the bay would be more beneficial. The reverse proved to be the case, however. In this hospital now most of the patients received are in an advanced stage, and it is too late to do very much for them except to provide simple comforts until such time as they shall die. There is no law to compel an advanced case to remain, consequently a very large percentage of the men who have been accustomed to dissipation and upon whom the dull monotony of hospital life is galling decide to run away.

THE CALIFORNIA TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM IN ITS RELATION TO LEGISLATIVE NEEDS.

California most urgently needs legislation on tuberculosis. The careful tables, charts and statistics, based on figures and information on file in the office of the State Board of Health, collected for this survey and printed in part on other pages of this report, are but an index of what might have been elaborated, had the funds been at hand for the work of making a more extensive investigation.

What This Investigation Has Demonstrated.

Enough has been elaborated to definitely prove, beyond any possibility of doubt, the following things:

1. That a real tuberculosis problem or menace does exist in this State of California.
2. That this problem will each year become more grave, and the menace increase, as long as the state refrains from taking more active efforts to control this situation than are now permitted or provided for in our state law.
3. That the longer time action is delayed on much needed laws bearing on the prevention of tuberculosis, just so much more will it ultimately cost to grapple with and solve this problem, and just that many more lives will have been needlessly sacrificed in the mean time, to a policy of neutral or inaction.

This particular portion of the California Tuberculosis Commission's report to the legislature of the state (as provided for in the statute passed by the California legislature in 1911) is supposed to deal only with the outlining of a scheme of legislative procedure. Those who would wish to have the detailed premises or facts dealing with the nature of tuberculosis, its causes, prevention, treatment, and so on, are referred to the reports printed elsewhere in this volume, and to the data collected in this investigation, and which has been placed on file in the offices of the State Board of Health.

Certain Fundamental Facts Which Must Be Accepted.

It is taken as accepted:

- A. That tuberculosis is especially spread among human beings when a large number of persons are already afflicted with the disease; and
- B. That California has almost if not the highest sickness and death rate from tuberculosis of any state in the union; and
- C. That tuberculosis is a preventable disease.

This is simply the report of a sub-committee on legislation. The recommendations to the legislature, as given by the Commission as a whole, are printed at the beginning of this report.

It necessarily follows, then, that some definite kind of legislative program must be decided upon, by means of which this unnecessary and preventable loss of life in California from tuberculosis may be stopped, and the economic waste resulting from the sickness and mortality from this disease likewise prevented.

Reasons Why Our Legislature Must Act.

Action by the legislature to help solve this problem is urgently demanded for several reasons:

1. That our humanitarian instincts demand that human life be at all times conserved.
2. That the economic loss to the state from preventable tuberculosis morbidity and mortality demands, for financial reasons alone, that a policy be pursued whereby, in the future, as much of this economic loss as possible may be prevented.

Why Tuberculosis Is Difficult to Eradicate.

The difficulty of outlining a system of laws intended to aid in the prevention of tuberculosis lies in the fact that the disease with which we have to deal is distinctly not only an infectious disease (that is, due to a form of germ life), but also, above all others, what might be termed a "social" disease; that is, one which owes much of its spread and distribution to social defects or faults of our civilization. The complete extirpation of tuberculosis would virtually mean the ushering in of a physical and social millennium, which is, of course, out of the question. The more radical defects of our environments, however, can and should be remedied. The legislation herein recommended is intended to work for the correction of certain of these defects.

SCHEME I. CAUSATIVE SCHEME OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MEASURES.

The eradication of any evil comes back always to a consideration of the eradication of the causes of the evil, and if we were to group from the standpoint of causation, preventive and curative measures (these two are so closely intermingled in tuberculosis that it is often impossible to consider the one without the other), we would have a scheme which might be said to embrace among others, the following factors:

A. Grouping of Anti-Tuberculosis Measures from the Standpoint of the Germ Cause of the Disease.

In the consideration of methods of prevention as applied to the exciting or germ cause, we will briefly indicate prevention measures under the following sub-heads:

1. Compulsory registration of all consumptives.
One must always know where an enemy is located, if an intelligent attack is to be made.
2. Compulsory disinfection.
 - (a) Of the homes of consumptives.
 - (b) Of railways and common carriers.
3. Free examination of sputum by city and state health officials.
4. The proper care of advanced cases in county hospitals.
5. The proper care of incipient cases in state sanatoria, state farms, and semi-charitable sanatoria.
6. The proper care of ambulant patients in dispensaries.
7. The forcible removal of ignorant and willful consumptives in advanced stages to county hospitals.
8. Preventatoria for children. These institutions to be at seaside or in foothills for children of tuberculosis families or with incipient or quiescent tuberculosis.
9. Anti-spitting ordinances.

B. Grouping of Anti-Tuberculosis Measures from the Standpoint of the Pre-disposing or Accessory Causes of the Disease.

- (a) Protection of food supplies.
 - 1. Milk.
 - 2. Meat.
 - 3. Bakestuffs.
 - 4. Pavement stores.
- (b) Disposition of garbage.
- (c) Proper housing.
 - 1. Tenements.
 - 2. Factories.
 - 3. Hotels and lodging houses.
- (d) School improvements.
 - 1. Medical inspection of school children.
 - 2. Open air schools.
- (e) Provision of public playgrounds and recreation centers.
- (f) Proper hours of labor for adults, with especial restriction as regards hours of labor for women and children.
- (g) General publicity campaign under supervision of the State Board of Health.

A brief survey of the above items indicates at once how comprehensive a problem the eradication of tuberculosis, and how difficult and expensive it will be to eradicate this preventable disease.

Scheme I, as outlined above, may be clear enough to medical practitioners, because they can supply from their own knowledge the collateral information whereby each of the items is justified as being worthy of consideration in a discussion of a broad campaign of prevention of tuberculosis in California.

It may be better, however, to present these preventive measures from another and perhaps more practical viewpoint, namely, that of dealing, on the one hand, with the tuberculosis patient from the day he is discovered until the day his disease is healed or until he dies; and on the other hand, with all the other miscellaneous preventive measures which have to do with the construction of physical environments in California in which the danger of infection from tuberculosis would be reduced to a minimum.

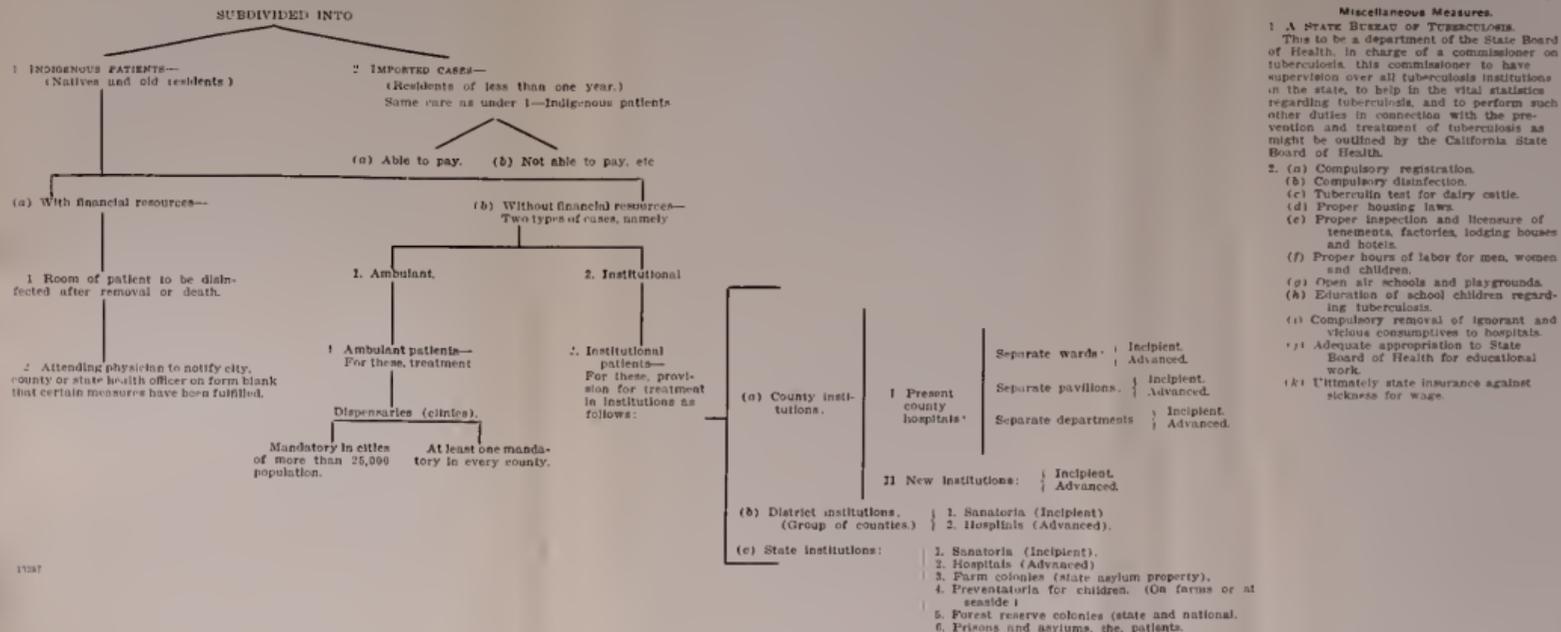
To that end, measures dealing with tuberculosis in California will be briefly considered as indicated in the accompanying diagram labeled "Scheme II, Anti-Tuberculosis Measures, Tuberculosis in California."

Scheme II. Anti-Tuberculosis Measures, Tuberculosis in California.

A. TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS.

SUBDIVIDED INTO

B. GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PREVENTIVE MEASURES



J

E

he
ar

ti
la
w
ve

ar
on
co
ot
ha
fo
re

be
“s

A reference to Scheme II, as presented in the diagram under that legend, shows that the committee has there divided the tuberculosis problem of California into two major portions: A. That dealing with citizens or residents already infected; and, B. That dealing with all those general and miscellaneous measures which would be important aids in the fight to prevent tuberculosis.

REGARDING CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS ALREADY INFECTED.

Regarding the first major group, which has to do with preventive and curative measures in relation to citizens or residents already infected, it has been found that such infected persons fall naturally into two groups, namely I—Indigenous Cases of Citizens (native born or residents for a number of years) who have become infected in California, and II—Imported Cases, or residents of less than one year's standing, who were infected in other states and who have come to California in the hope of regaining their health.

The method of procedure with both types of patients would be the same. Both classes naturally divide themselves into the two subgroups of (*a*) those who have means sufficient to obtain medical advice, and (*b*) those who are penniless, or virtually so, so that in a short time they must depend upon free clinics, charity or county institutions for their cure.

Procedure with the Tuberculous Patient Having Financial Resources.

As regards the patient who has means sufficient to call in an attending physician, all that would be demanded would be that the physician fill in a blank form in which he would state that he had instructed the patient in certain sanitary procedures regarding disposal of sputa, etc., and that if the patient removed to some other house, or died while under his care, he would notify the health officer, so that the room or rooms of the said patient might be properly disinfected. This system, by such mandatory report, virtually embraces the system of compulsory registration. The system of compulsory registration is here meant to imply that the health officers of the city, county or state shall be notified of the location of a tuberculous person at such and such place, and that sanitary precautions have been taken. No publicity is given and no further surveillance is made, except in cases where patients are ignorant or vicious, or too poor to observe necessary sanitary precautions. In such cases the state, county or city officials would step in and give aid in these matters.

Procedure with the Tuberculous Patient Who is Virtually Penniless.

As regards the tuberculous patient who has little or no means, a different method of procedure is necessary. This patient, if left alone, soon sinks into the most crowded and poverty stricken portion of our communities, precisely where there are the largest proportion of underfed or debilitated persons who are predisposed to the disease. Being poverty stricken, this class of patients usually neglect sanitary precautions, and thus become a double menace, not only to those with whom they come into immediate contact but to the community at large as well. For a considerable and varying time period, this class of patients avoid going to our county hospitals as they now exist, because

the provisions for tuberculous patients are so far from what they ought to be in those institutions.

Dispensaries.

For this class of up and about ambulant consumptives we should have clinics or dispensaries or helping stations, which ever term is preferred. It should be mandatory for every city of more than twenty-five thousand population to maintain such a tuberculosis clinic, where indigent residents could have opportunity to go for advice and treatment at specified times, at least twice weekly. It should also be mandatory for every county in the state to provide at least one such clinic for county residents.

Institutional Care of Our Dependent Consumptives.

The care of tuberculous citizens and residents in institutions opens up a big problem. We believe that the tuberculosis problem is not only a state but a community problem, and that, therefore, while the state as a whole should do its part in setting a standard and showing how to proceed, in using the facilities already existing, laws should be passed in addition, making it mandatory on counties having a certain population (or groups of counties called districts) to provide certain needed facilities for the care of the consumptive poor of their respective communities.

County Hospitals for Tuberculous Patients.

In the county hospitals already existing, it should be mandatory that consumptive patients be kept in separate rooms or wards or pavilions. It should also be permitted for county boards of supervisors to establish branches or departments exclusively devoted to tuberculous patients on sites more or less distant from the location of the county hospital proper. Such branches or departments should be parts of the county hospitals proper and under the existing general county hospital management. It would be advisable also to permit such counties as desire to do so, to establish absolutely separate tuberculosis institutions. Where a county finds it necessary to care for a large number of tuberculous sick, it would be justice to both the other patients and the consumptives to have the latter segregated, and the expense of administration need not be any higher than for the county hospital proper.

District Hospitals for Tuberculous Patients.

Some of the smaller counties might find it difficult to care for their consumptives in separate pavilions or institutions. A law modeled after the Ohio statute, which has worked out admirably, would permit several of such counties to form a "district" and so unite their resources for the erection and maintenance of a hospital or sanatorium for consumptives.

State Hospitals for Tuberculous Patients.

As regards the state's work in institutional activity for the care of consumptives, it would seem that the heavy financial demands at this time upon the state at large by institutions like those already existing, would make it impracticable, for the present, for the state to initiate the construction of a state tuberculosis hospital or sanatoriums of sufficient bed capacity to have any material influence on the alleviation of the tuberculosis menace in California. While we believe that the state should assume, as soon as its resources permit, its proper share of

responsibility in this direction, we do not strongly advocate at this time an appropriation for such a sanatorium or tuberculosis hospital, for it is our belief that more far reaching results could be attained by the other enabling acts and appropriation legislation advocated herein. Moreover, the money expended by the counties in construction would in no sense be lost, should the state ever assume the entire control of the tuberculosis problem.

Use of State Lands as Sites for Sanatoriums or Convalescent Farms.

The state could, however, easily permit the use of portions of the state insane asylum farm lands as sites on which county or district (a group of counties) could construct and maintain at their own expense sanatorium pavilions, under supervision of the State Board of Health.

Or better still, the state itself, without much expense, erect "shack pavilions" at small cost, where "convalescent farms" could be maintained. Here patients with incipient tuberculosis or comparatively quiescent tuberculosis could have an opportunity to gain health and so continue to be useful citizens of the commonwealth.

Use of Forest Reserves as Sites for Sanatoriums or Colonies.

A similar legal permission should be granted for tuberculosis farms or colonies, on some of the state forest reserves, as per the Pennsylvania plan—such lands as would be designated and used for such purpose, and the institutions thereon to be under the supervision and control of the State Board of Health. Permission for similar use should also be sought of the national government for the use of certain portions of the national forest reserves, under sanitary control of the State Board of Health.

The Consumptives Who are in Our Asylums and Prisons.

A law is also needed making it mandatory to care for the consumptives in our insane asylums and prisons, so that the lives of their fellow inmates be not unjustly and flagrantly jeopardized.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(Applies especially to citizens not yet infected.)

This brings the report to a consideration of the second great group of anti-tuberculosis effort, namely, that dealing with general and subdivisions, one portion having to do with a Bureau of Tuberculosis and the other with miscellaneous measures.

Miscellaneous Measures.

These miscellaneous measures indicated under the second subhead of this phase of legislative procedure have been taken up in the reports of other committees, so that it will not be necessary here to explain in any detail the need of these several measures. The data on file in the Sacramento offices of the California State Board of Health also covers these points. The State Board of Health will be glad to give full information on all these points.

Bureau of Tuberculosis.

The Bureau of Tuberculosis, which should be a subdepartment of the California State Board of Health, in charge of a commissioner of tuberculosis appointed by that board, and the function of which bureau

would be to exercise general supervision over all tuberculosis institutions and activities in the state, and to follow up the statistical and educational work on this disease, as much as possible, could be made to be a tremendous factor in the solution of the tuberculosis problem in California and is urgently advocated.

Appendix of Proposed Types of Laws, as Advocated in this Report.

Attached to this report on legislative procedure are a number of laws, so drafted as to present the ideas of the committee as indicated in the scheme attached to this report, and as explained somewhat in the preceding paragraphs.

These various laws are labeled "Exhibit A," "Exhibit B," etc., for convenience of reference.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

An act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a department of tuberculosis under the direction of the state board of health; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation therefor.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. The state board of health shall maintain a department of tuberculosis for the complete and proper registration of all tuberculous persons within the state; for supervision over all hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria, farm-colonies and other institutions for tuberculosis; for advising officers of the penal and charitable institutions regarding the proper care of tuberculous inmates; and for the performance of such other duties as may be assigned by the said board.

Sec. 2. The state board of health shall appoint a director of the department whose salary shall be fixed by the board in an amount not to exceed three thousand dollars per annum, and such other employees as may be deemed necessary, and shall fix their compensation. The director shall be a duly licensed physician, shall be appointed an assistant secretary of the state board of health, and shall devote his entire time to the duties assigned to him. In addition to the administration of the department, it shall be the duty of the director, and he is hereby invested with full power, to inspect and investigate, and have access to all records and departments of all institutions, both public and private, where tuberculous patients are treated. He shall prepare annually for each institution a report of its rating on sanitary construction, enforcement of sanitary measures, adequate provision for medical and nursing attendance, provision for proper food, and such other matters of administration as may be designated. The director and other employees of the department shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 3. There shall be an advisory board of four members appointed by the governor for a term of four years; provided, that the first appointees shall be designated respectively for one, two, three, and four years. These members shall be selected for their recognized ability and interest in the control and eradication of tuberculosis. The advisory board may meet at least quarterly for conference with the state board of health. All recommendations for appointments, promotions, dismissals, increases of salaries, special expenditures, rules and regulations to be issued by the department and other important matters of policy must be submitted to the advisory board before final action, and its written opinions must be recorded with each action; provided, that a majority vote by mail ballot may be recognized as complying with the provisions of this section. In all matters of action in which the approval of the advisory board is withheld, the state board of health must file a report with the governor, stating the reasons for action and attaching thereto a copy of the adverse opinion. The advisory board may make at any time such recommendations regarding the policy of the department, as it may decide by vote to be expedient, but no recommendations for appointments, promotions, or dismissals may originate with it. The advisory board shall elect from its members a chairman who shall serve for one year, and until his successor shall be elected. In addition to the quarterly conferences with the state board of health, the said board may, upon its own volition, meet annually in the offices of the department, and special meetings may be held at any time or place subject to the call or approval of the state board of health, or its secretary. The director of the department shall serve as secretary for the advisory board. The members shall receive no salary, but may receive their actual and necessary traveling expenses while in the service of the department.

Sec. 4. The sum of \$7,500 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended by the state board of health in carrying out the provisions of this act. All claims against this appropriation shall be audited by the state board of control. The controller is hereby directed to draw his warrants for sums aggregating this amount and the state treasurer is directed to pay the same.

EXHIBIT B.

An act to provide for the medical treatment of residents afflicted with tuberculosis; to create a fund therefor; to prescribe the duties of the state board of health, its agents and other public officials with relation thereto; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. The state board of health through the department of tuberculosis is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into appropriate contracts with the board of managers, or other executive head, of any institution, public or private, which is

now or may hereafter be established and maintained in this state for the express purpose of affording approved medical treatment to patients having tuberculosis, wherein there shall be made provision for the treatment at public expense of indigent residents of this state afflicted with such disease. In making such contracts, the board shall be guided by general considerations of public health and safety, together with the approved teachings of medical science, touching upon the location, altitude and climatic conditions of the institutions offering to enter into such contracts. The board of managers, or other executive head, of each institution desiring to enter into such contracts and receive and treat patients, under the provisions of this act, must, in writing apply to the secretary of the state board of health for an inspection and examination of such institution, and must give all such information concerning the location, climatic surroundings, methods of treatment, class of patients received and other details of management, and terms of admission, as the board may require. Such information shall be given upon forms prepared for the purpose by the board of health, and shall be signed by the medical superintendent of such institution. In the event such institution, its management and methods of treatment be approved by the board of health, the board of managers, or other executive head thereof, shall, within ten days after receipt of notice of such approval, forward to the secretary of the board, a written offer in behalf of such institution to receive patients under the terms of this act: provided, however, that the charge shall in no case exceed ten dollars per week for each of such patients; and further agreeing in behalf of said institution to furnish to the secretary of the board, on forms prepared by him, all receipt of such offer, the board may, if it so elects, proceed to enter into a contract with such institution for the maintenance and treatment therein of indigent patients, the form of which shall be approved by the attorney general prior to execution. Upon the execution of the contract, the secretary of the state board of health shall certify to the clerk of the board of supervisors of each county in this state the name and location of such institution and such other details concerning the same as he may deem appropriate.

Sec. 2. Each county of this state is hereby given the privilege of maintaining in said institutions, at the expense of such county, such number of indigent patients as the institution may have accommodations for: provided, however, that the total number of such patients shall not exceed the aggregate capacity of the institutions making such contracts; and provided, that no county shall be required to pay more than ten dollars per week per patient for all medical and other services rendered such patient; and that the board of supervisors may withdraw their patients at any time; and provided, further, that the proper authorities of each institution shall file an affidavit that no payments are being received for care of such patients from any other source.

Sec. 3. Indigent persons who are afflicted with tuberculosis and who have been residents of this state for not less than one year prior to making application therefor, may be admitted to any such institution selected as in section one hereof provided, and receive treatment therein at the expense of the county in which he or she resides, in the manner and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed. Any person desiring to receive such treatment must make written application therefor to the board of supervisors of the county in which he or she resides, stating the name, age, sex, place of residence, and such other data concerning the applicant as the state board of health may, from time to time, prescribe. Such application must be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant. If, after investigation, the board be satisfied that the applicant properly comes under the provisions of this act then the board may thereupon order that the applicant be maintained as a patient in one of the institutions named by the state board of health which is most closely located to the indigent to be admitted, until cured, or until discharged as hereinafter provided, or for such period of time as the board may provide. The necessary expense of transporting such patient to the institution selected shall be advanced and paid by the county.

Sec. 4. The sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to provide and maintain a permanent revolving fund to be used under the direction of the state board of health for the payment by the state, in the first instance, of the expense of maintaining such patients at such institutions, and no part of said sum shall be used for any other purpose. All sums advanced out of said fund shall be repaid to the state by the respective counties thereof, as hereinafter provided, and shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of said fund.

Sec. 5. The medical superintendent of each institution in which there are maintained any patients under the provisions of this act shall, monthly, render to the secretary of the state board of health, an itemized bill, duly verified, showing the number of patients so maintained in such institution during the month last preceding, or any part thereof, the name and county of residence of each patient, and the amount due such institution. All such bills shall be audited as provided by law, and shall be paid out of the fund provided by section four hereof.

Sec. 6. The secretary of the state board of health shall, quarterly, furnish to the clerk of the board of supervisors of each county from which any patient shall have been sent to any such institution, an itemized claim showing the names of the patients so sent from such county, the name of the institution in which each is maintained, and the amount advanced by the state for the support of such patient during the

preceding quarter, or any part thereof. Each of such claims shall be verified in the manner provided by law. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to audit and allow such claim in the manner provided by law, and to order a warrant drawn for the amount thereof in favor of the secretary of the state board of health. It shall be the duty of the county auditor to draw such warrant, and of the county treasurer to pay the same. Upon receipt of the money, the secretary of the state board of health shall deposit the same in the state treasury to the credit of the fund established by section four hereof.

Sec. 7. If, in the judgment of the medical superintendent of any institution mentioned in this act, any patient has reached a stage of arrestment or cure of his disease, he shall upon approval of the director of the department of tuberculosis, discharge such patient and shall furnish him with transportation to the county seat of the county whence he came. The amount advanced for such transportation shall be included in the next monthly bill and shall be audited and paid as are the other items thereof. Or, if for misconduct, medical or other good reasons it be desirable to discharge any patient, the superintendent shall report such fact to the director of the department of tuberculosis with reasons for such action, and shall, subject to the approval of the director, discharge said patient and return him to the county whence he came, as hereinabove provided. In the event of the death of any such patient in said institutions, the superintendent shall deliver the body at the place of the death to the legal representative of the deceased. In case no legal representative or friend shall claim the body of a patient who is a proper charge to another county, the body may be interred by the county in which death occurs and become a charge to the county from which he comes and paid as hereinbefore provided for claims.

Sec. 8. Pulmonary tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, and all proper expenditures which may be made by any county of this state, pursuant to the provisions of this act, are hereby declared to be necessary for the preservation of the public health of the county, within the meaning of section four thousand two hundred and twenty-five of the Political Code.

EXHIBIT C.

An act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis and making appropriation therefor, and authorizing cities and counties within the state to send patients to said sanatoria and to pay the running expenses and maintenance of said sanatoria and of patients therein, and to levy taxes therefor.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. The governor of the state is hereby authorized and directed to appoint five citizens of the state, who shall constitute the commissioners of the tuberculosis commission of the State of California. The term of office of the said commissioners shall be five years, except that the members of the first commission shall be appointed for the following terms:

- One member for the period of one year.
- One member for the period of two years.
- One member for the period of three years.
- One member for the period of four years.
- One member for the period of five years.

Vacancies in said commission, caused by death, resignation or in any other manner, shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided for original appointments. Three commissioners shall constitute a quorum.

The commission shall within sixty days from the passage of this act, at the call of the governor, qualify by taking the official oath, and meet for organization. It shall have authority to make all contracts and employ all agents necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act; provided, however, that no contract shall be made by the commission for a longer term than one year, or involving an expenditure of more than one thousand dollars, without the approval of the state board of control; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to in any manner abridge the powers and jurisdiction of the state board of control, under the laws of the state, as to any contracts or expenditures made by said commissioners. The commission shall adopt such rules and by-laws as may be deemed necessary to carry on the work hereby delegated to it. It shall have authority to make such rules and regulations pertaining to the admission of patients as it deems proper, subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. There shall be established, upon sites to be selected as hereinafter provided, state sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, to be designated by the name of "state sanatoria for tuberculosis."

Sec. 3. The commission shall select a site or sites for the sanatoria to be erected under this act and in the selection of such site or sites shall decide solely upon and be governed by advantages for health, suitability of location, adaptability for the purpose of the institution and convenience of management.

Sec. 4. The commission shall, after selecting the proposed site or sites, report the same from time to time as the selections are made to the state board of control,

and, as soon as by it approved, may purchase, lease, acquire by gift, or otherwise acquire and hold the same for and on behalf of the state. As soon as practicable after the selection of the site or sites, the commission shall procure and adopt plans and specifications for the construction of suitable buildings, with the necessary appurtenances thereto, and accommodation for the necessary officers, employees and attendants. Upon the adoption of suitable plans and specifications for said sanatorium or sanatoria, the commission shall proceed with the construction of the necessary buildings in accordance with law.

Sec. 5. The commission shall cause to be kept a full and correct record of all proceedings, which shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any citizen desiring to examine the same. It shall make an annual report to the governor, concerning the work done, and such other matters as he may require.

Sec. 6. The commission shall appoint and employ a medical superintendent or superintendents, and such other employees as it deems desirable; and, subject to the approval of the state board of control, shall fix their compensation. The commission shall have power to remove any person appointed or employed by it pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Each medical superintendent shall be a legally licensed physician in good standing as a member of such profession, and shall reside at the sanatorium and shall give all his time to the management of the sanatorium.

Sec. 7. Each medical superintendent shall have charge of the sanatorium under his direction with the buildings and grounds, furniture, fixtures and equipments, and shall be held responsible for its workings, and shall appoint the necessary employees, subject to the approval of the commission, and shall personally supervise the treatment of all patients and shall discharge the same from the institution when, in his judgment, they have gained full benefits from the treatment, or when they are deemed to be unsuitable cases.

Sec. 8. Any county or city and county of the state may send to the sanatoria any patient or patients, provided that patients shall be admitted to the sanatoria only upon presentation of a certificate from the county or city and county wherein the patient resides, which certificate shall be signed by a majority of the supervisors of said county or city and county or by a committee or other agent duly authorized by such board of supervisors, and shall request the admission and certify the admissibility of such patient to said sanatoria. No patient shall be admitted to said sanatoria except upon certificate from a county or city and county within the state, and unless found, upon examination by a medical superintendent, to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Sec. 9. Each county and city and county in the state shall pay to the state annually, and before the fifteenth day of May of each year, the cost of maintenance of the patients theretofore sent or certified, in the manner herein provided, by said county or city and county to said sanatoria, and there maintained during the previous state fiscal year, or part thereof.

Sec. 10. The board of supervisors of each county or city and county in the state is hereby authorized and empowered annually, and at the time and in the manner of levying other county or city and county taxes, to levy and cause to be collected a tax to be known as the "sanatorium tax," the amount of which shall not be less than a sum equal to the cost of maintenance of the patients sent and certified by such county or city and county to the state sanatoria, and there maintained during the previous state fiscal year, or part thereof. The amount of the cost of maintenance shall be determined as follows:

The said commission shall annually, and before the first day of March of each year, fix the rate per month per patient which shall be paid by each county or city and county for each patient sent by said county or city and county to said sanatoria, and there maintained during the fiscal year ending on the following thirteenth day of June. The rate of cost of maintenance fixed by the commission for each patient shall, as nearly as possible, provide the amount of funds necessary for the expenses and maintenance of said sanatoria and of the patients therein during the current fiscal year ending on the thirteenth day of June following the date on which said rate is fixed by the commission.

Sec. 11. The amount of the cost of maintenance of patients sent to said sanatoria by any county or city and county, at the rate fixed as herein provided, shall be a debt collectable by the state from said county or city and county. Upon the failure of any county or city and county to pay the cost of maintenance of any patient or patients in the manner herein provided, the commission may return said patient or patients to the said county or city and county from which the said patient or patients were sent.

Sec. 12. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual traveling and other expenses occasioned by the duties of their office.

Sec. 13. For the purchase of the site or sites and erection of the sanatoria herein provided for, and the equipment and furnishings, and towards the maintenance of the same, and for other necessary expenses of the commission in connection with the proper exercise of their powers and performance of their duties, two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, one half of which shall be available July 1, 1915, and one half July 1, 1916.

Sec. 14. For the support of said sanatoria during the period corresponding to the state fiscal year, or portion thereof, ensuing upon the completion of said sanatoria or any of them, each county shall pay for each patient sent from such county, the sum of thirty-five dollars for each month that such patient is maintained at said sanatoria or any of them, during said period.

Sec. 15. The commission shall have power to investigate the spread and prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, and shall prepare and render such reports of its investigations as it deems proper, and may receive and expend donations in aid of such investigation, subject, however, to the approval of the state board of control, as hereinbefore provided.

EXHIBIT D.

An act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of sanatoria, farm colonies and other institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis and making an appropriation therefor, and authorizing cities and counties within the state to send patients to said institutions and to pay the running expenses and maintenance of the same and of patients therein, and to levy taxes therefor, and providing for other sources of revenue.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. The state board of health, through the state department of tuberculosis, may establish upon sites to be selected as hereinafter provided, institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis, to be designated by the name of "state sanatoria for tuberculosis," "farm colonies," "settlements," or other appropriate names.

Sec. 2. The department may select a site or sites for the institutions to be erected under this act and in the selection of such site or sites shall decide solely upon and be governed by advantages for health, suitability of location, adaptability for the purpose of the institution and convenience of management.

Sec. 3. The department shall after selecting the proposed site or sites, report the same from time to time as the selections are made to the state board of control, and, as soon as by it approved, may purchase, lease, acquire by gift, or otherwise acquire and hold the same for and on behalf of the state. As soon as practicable after the selection of the site or sites, the department shall procure and adopt plans and specifications for the construction of suitable buildings, providing such do not already exist, with the necessary appurtenances thereto, and accommodations for the necessary officers, employees and attendants. Upon the adoption of suitable plans and specifications for said institution or institutions, the department shall proceed with the construction of the necessary buildings in accordance with law.

Sec. 4. The department shall appoint and employ a medical superintendent or superintendents, and such other employees as it deems desirable; and shall fix their compensation. The department shall have power to remove any person appointed or employed by it pursuant to the provisions of this act. Each medical superintendent shall be a legally licensed physician in good standing as a member of such profession, and shall reside at the institution and shall give all his time to the management of the institution.

Sec. 5. Each medical superintendent shall have charge of the institution under his direction with the building and grounds, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and shall be held responsible for its workings, and shall appoint the necessary employees, subject to the approval of the department, and shall personally supervise the treatment of all patients and shall discharge the same, or transfer them to another type of institution, when, in his judgment, they have gained full benefits from the treatment, or when they are deemed to be unsuitable cases.

Sec. 6. Any county or city and county of the state may send to the institution any indigent patient or patients of the class or character for which such institution is equipped; provided, that such indigent patients shall be admitted to the institution only upon presentation of a certificate from the county or city and county wherein the patient resides, which certificate shall be signed by a majority of the supervisors of said county or city and county or by a committee or other agent duly authorized by such board of supervisors, and shall request the admission and certify the admissibility of such indigent patient to said institution. No such indigent patient shall be admitted to said institution except upon certificate from a county or city and county within the state, and no patient shall be received unless found, upon examination by a medical superintendent, to be suffering from tuberculosis. Patients who are not indigent may be received into said institutions upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the department. All sums received for this service shall be paid into the department for deposit with the state controller, to the credit of the state board of health fund for maintenance of the department of tuberculosis. The state board of health may also receive, for promotion of the work of this department, gift of lands, endowments and bequests for construction, maintenance, equipment, scientific research or any other support in connection with the management of such institutions.

Sec. 7. Each county and city and county in the state shall pay to the state annually, and before the fifteenth day of May of each year, the cost of maintenance of the patients theretofore sent or certified, in the manner herein provided, by said county or city and county in said institutions, and there maintained during the previous state fiscal year, or part thereof.

Sec. 8. The board of supervisors of each county or city and county in the state is hereby authorized and empowered annually, and at the time and in the manner of levying other county or city and county taxes, to levy and cause to be collected a tax to be known as the "sanatorium tax," the amount of which shall not be less than a sum equal to the cost of maintenance of the patients sent and certified by such county or city and county to the state institutions, and there maintained during the previous state fiscal year, or part thereof. The amount of the cost of maintenance shall be determined as follows: the state department shall annually, and before the first day of March of each year, fix the rate per month per patient which shall be paid by each county or city and county for each patient sent by said county or city and county to said institutions, and there maintained during the fiscal year ending on the following thirteenth day of June. The rate of cost of maintenance fixed by the department for each patient shall, as nearly as possible, provide the amount of funds necessary for the expenses and maintenance of said institutions and of the patients therein during the current fiscal year ending on the thirteenth day of June following the date on which said rate is fixed by the department.

Sec. 9. The amount of the cost of maintenance of patients sent to said institutions by any county or city and county, at the rate fixed as herein provided, shall be a debt collectable by the state from said county or city and county. Upon the failure of any county or city and county to pay the cost of maintenance of any patient or patients in the manner herein provided, the department may return said patient or patients to the said county or city and county from which the said patient or patients were sent.

Sec. 10. The medical superintendents of institutions shall be allowed their actual traveling and other expenses occasioned by the duties of their office.

Sec. 11. For the purchase of the site or sites and erection of the institutions herein provided for, and the equipment and furnishings, and towards the maintenance of the same, and for other necessary expenses of the institutions herein provided for, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated. In addition to this amount, only such sums as may be received from gifts, endowments, and bequests will be available until otherwise provided.

Sec. 12. For the support of said institutions during the period corresponding to the state fiscal year, or portion thereof, ensuing upon the completion of said institutions or any of them, each county shall pay for each patient sent from such county, the sum of thirty-five dollars for each month that such patient is maintained at said institutions or any one of them, during said period.

EXHIBIT E.

An act to provide for the medical treatment of indigent residents afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis; to create a fund therefor; to prescribe the duties of the state board of health and other public officials with relation thereto; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Until such time as there shall be established by law in this state a state hospital for the medical treatment of persons afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, the state board of health is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into appropriate contracts with the board of managers, or other executive head, of any institution which is now or may hereafter be established and maintained in this state for the express purpose of affording approved medical treatment to patients having incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, wherein there shall be made provision for the treatment at public expense of indigent residents of this state afflicted with such disease. In making such contracts, the board shall be guided by general considerations of public health and safety, together with the approved teachings of medical science, touching upon the location, altitude and climatic conditions of the institutions offering to enter into such contracts. The board of managers, or other executive head, of each institution desiring to enter into such contracts and receive and treat patients, under the provisions of this act, must, in writing, apply to the secretary of the state board of health for an inspection and examination of such institution, and must give all such information concerning the location, climatic surroundings, methods of treatment, or other details of management, as the board may require. Such information shall be given upon forms prepared for the purpose by the board of health, and shall be signed by the medical superintendent of such institution. In the event such institution, its management and methods of treatment be approved by the board of health, the board of managers, or other executive head thereof, shall, within ten days after receipt of notice of such approval, forward to the secretary of the board, a written offer in behalf of such institution to receive, medically treat, and otherwise care for, such patients as might be sent there under the provisions of this act, not exceeding a stated number in all, at a uniform charge, which shall in no case exceed one dollar per day for each of such patients; further agreeing in behalf of said institution to furnish to the secretary of the board, on forms prepared by him, all such reports as the state board of health may, from time to time, require, together with full and complete information concerning any new or important discoveries made in the methods of treating, checking, preventing, or curing said disease.

and such recommendations regarding the same as may be deemed beneficial to the interests of the public. Upon receipt of such offer, the board may, if it so elects, proceed to enter into a contract with such institution for the maintenance and treatment therein of state patients, the form of which shall be approved by the attorney general prior to execution. Every institution entering into such a contract shall be required to give bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the obligations by it assumed in such contract. Upon the execution of the contract and the filing of the bond, the secretary of the state board of health shall certify to the clerk of the board of supervisors of each county in this state the name and location of such institution and such other details concerning the same as he may deem appropriate.

Sec. 2. Each county of this state is hereby given the privilege of maintaining in said institutions, at the expense of such county, such number of indigent patients as its board of supervisors may determine; provided, however, that the total number of such patients shall not exceed the aggregate capacity of the institutions making such contracts; and provided, further, that no county shall be required to pay more than one dollar per day per patient for all medical and other services rendered such patient.

Sec. 3. Indigent persons who are afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, and who have been residents of this state for not less than one year prior to making application therefor, may be admitted to any such institution selected as in section one hereof provided, and receive treatment therein at the expense of the county in which he or she resides, in the manner and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed. Any person desiring to receive such treatment must make written application therefor to the board of supervisors of the county in which he or she resides, stating the name, age, sex, place of residence, and such other data concerning the applicant as the state board of health may, from time to time, prescribe. Such application must be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant. If the board be satisfied as to the truth of such declarations, and if there be then a vacancy in the number of indigent patients to be supported by such county, the board shall require the applicant to submit to a proper bacteriological and clinical examination by the superintendent of the county hospital, or, if there be none, by the county health officer, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the condition of the applicant is such as to afford a reasonable hope of cure by a course of treatment in one of such institutions. If, in the judgment of the medical officer making such examination, the applicant is afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis and there is a reasonable hope that such person may be cured, he shall so certify to the board, and the board may thereupon order that the applicant be maintained as a patient in one of the institutions named by the state board of health until cured, or until discharged as hereinafter provided. The necessary expense of transporting such patient to the institution selected shall be advanced and paid by the county.

Sec. 4. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to provide and maintain a permanent revolving fund to be used under the direction of the state board of health for the payment by the state, in the first instance, of the expense of maintaining such patients at such institutions, and no part of said sum shall be used for any other purpose. All sums advanced out of said fund shall be repaid to the state by the respective counties thereof, as hereinafter provided, and shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of said fund.

Sec. 5. The medical superintendent of each institution in which there are maintained any patients under the provisions of this act shall, monthly, render to the secretary of the state board of health, an itemized bill, duly verified, showing the number of patients so maintained in such institution during the month last preceding, or any part thereof, the name and county of residence of each patient, and the amount due such institution. All such bills shall be audited as provided by law, and shall be paid out of the fund provided by section four hereof.

Sec. 6. The secretary of the state board of health shall, quarterly, furnish to the clerk of the board of supervisors of each county from which any patient shall have been sent to any such institution, an itemized claim showing the names of the patients so sent from such county, the name of the institution in which each is maintained, and the amount advanced by the state for the support of such patient during the preceding quarter, or any part thereof. Each of such claims shall be verified in the manner provided by law. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to audit and allow such claim in the manner provided by law, and to order a warrant drawn for the amount thereof in favor of the secretary of the state board of health. It shall be the duty of the county auditor to draw such warrant, and of the county treasurer to pay the same. Upon receipt of the money, the secretary of the state board of health shall deposit the same in the state treasury to the credit of the fund established by section four hereof.

Sec. 7. If, in the judgment of the medical superintendent of any institution mentioned in this act, any patient has become cured of his disease, he shall discharge such patient and shall furnish him with transportation to the county seat of the county whence he came. The amount advanced for such transportation shall be included in the next monthly bill and shall be audited and paid as are the other items thereof. Or, if any patient be deemed hopelessly incurable, the superintendent shall report such fact to the secretary of the state board of health, and shall, subject

to the approval of the secretary, discharge such patient and return him to the county whence he came, as hereinabove provided.

Sec. 8. Pulmonary tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, and all proper expenditures which may be made by any county of this state, pursuant to the provisions of this act, are hereby declared to be necessary for the preservation of the public health of the county, within the meaning of section 4225 of the Political Code.

EXHIBIT F.

An act providing for the dissemination of knowledge among the people of California as to the best means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis, and for investigation of its prevalence and making an appropriation therefor.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the state board of health to cause special investigation of the prevalence of tuberculosis in California and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the health of those developing the disease, and to determine the best means for its eradication.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of this act, in addition to the provisions of section 1, the state board of health is authorized and empowered to establish through the department of tuberculosis, dispensaries for providing examination of and furnishing advice to tuberculous persons, and for the detection, prevention and alleviation of suffering from tuberculosis. The number of these dispensaries shall be determined by the state board of health after due investigation through the department of tuberculosis, and dispensaries shall be located at such places in the state as may be deemed necessary. The state board of health is also authorized and empowered through said department of tuberculosis, to enter into appropriate contracts with the board of managers or other executive head of any dispensary or other institution which is now or may hereafter be established and maintained with adequate equipment for the dispensary service included within the meaning of this act. No dispensary may be established or contract entered into under the provisions of this act until a careful report has been prepared and filed with the state board of control showing the necessity for such action and for the location chosen, together with a careful estimate of the expense involved. The approval of the estimate by the state board of control shall be necessary before any dispensary may be established or contract concluded.

Sec. 3. The state board of health shall publish, or procure and distribute free to the people of the State of California, printed matter, charts, pictures or models, or demonstrate to them in any practical way the prevalence of tuberculosis, the danger of infection therefrom and the means of prevention and cure.

Sec. 4. The sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of this act, and the state controller is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the state board of health for sums aggregating that amount, these claims having been audited by the state board of control, and the state treasurer is directed to pay the same.

EXHIBIT G.

An act defining the powers and duties of physicians, local health officers and boards of health in the matter of protection of the people of the State of California from the disease known as tuberculosis.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician practicing in this state, and every chief officer in charge of any hospital, dispensing asylum or other private or public institutions in said state to report in writing to the health officer of the city, town or village, in which said tubercular person resides, the name, age, sex, color, occupation, address and place where last employed, of every person having tuberculosis who comes under his care or observation. Said reports shall be made in writing on a form furnished as hereinafter provided and shall be forwarded to said health officer within twenty-four hours after knowledge of the case comes to said physician or chief officer.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every health officer of a city, town or village, where so requested by any physician, or by authorities of any hospital or dispensary, to make or cause to be made a microscopical examination of the sputum sent him as that of a person having symptoms of tuberculosis, accompanied by a blank giving the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and address of the person whose sputum it is. It shall be the duty of said health officer promptly to make a report of the results of such examination, free of charge, to the physician or person upon whose application the same is made.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of every health officer of a city, town or village, to cause all reports, and all results of examinations, showing the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis, made in accordance with the provisions of sections 1 and 2

respectively of this act, to be recorded in a register, of which he shall be the custodian. Such register shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the health authorities of the state and of the said city, town or village, and said health authorities shall not permit any such report or record to be divulged so as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates, except as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. In case of the vacation of any apartment or premises by the death or removal therefrom of a person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, or if there be no such physician, or if such physician be absent, of the owner, lessee, occupant or other person having charge of the said apartments or premises, to notify the health officer of said city, town or village, of said death or removal within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not be occupied until duly disinfected, cleansed or renovated as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. When notified of the vacation of any apartments or premises as provided in section 4 hereof, the local health officer or one of his assistants or deputies, shall within twenty-four hours thereafter visit said apartments or premises and shall order and direct that, except for purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleaned or disinfected, and said health officer shall determine the manner in which such apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed or renovated in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy. If the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, such apartments or premises together with all infected articles therein, shall immediately be disinfected by the health authorities at the public expense, or if the owner prefers, by the owner at his expense, to the satisfaction of the health authorities. Should the health authorities determine that such apartments or premises are in need of thorough cleansing or renovation, a notice in writing to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of said apartments or premises, and said owner or agent shall thereupon proceed to the cleansing or renovating of such apartments or premises in accordance with the instructions of the health authorities, and such cleansing and renovation shall be done at the expense of the said owner or agent.

Sec. 6. In case the orders or directions of the local health officer requiring the disinfection, cleansing or renovation of any apartments or premises or any articles therein as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within forty-eight hours after such orders or directions shall be given, the health officer may cause a placard in words and form substantially as follows to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments or premises:

"Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They must not be occupied, until the order of the health officer directing their disinfection or renovation has been complied with. This notice must not be removed under penalty of the law except by the health officer or other duly authorized official."

Sec. 7. Any person having tuberculosis who shall dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or other excretions so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons occupying the same room or apartment, house or part of a house, shall on complaint of any person or persons subjected to such offense or danger, be deemed guilty of a nuisance and any persons subjected to such nuisance may make complaint in person or in writing to the health officer of any city, town or village where the nuisance complained of is committed. And it shall be the duty of the local health officer receiving such complaint to investigate and if it appears that the nuisance complained of is such as to cause offense or danger to any person occupying the same room, apartment, house or part of a house, he shall serve a notice upon the person so complained of, reciting the alleged cause of offense or danger and requiring him to dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion in such a manner as to remove all reasonable cause of offense or danger. Any person failing or refusing to comply with orders or regulations of the local health officer of any city, town or village, requiring him to cease to commit such nuisance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than ten (\$10.00) dollars.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of a physician attending a patient having tuberculosis to take all proper precautions and to give proper instructions to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same house or apartment, and if no physician be attending such patient this duty shall devolve upon the local health officer and all duties imposed upon physicians by any sections of this act shall be performed by the local health officer in all cases of tuberculosis not attended by a physician, or when the physician fails to perform the duties herein specified, and shall so report: provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to give to said health officer or inspector the right to remove such patient, or to provide for or compel the use of the services of any medical or other practitioner of medicine or method of healing, other than that selected by the patient.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the local health officer to transmit to a physician reporting a case of tuberculosis as provided in section 1 of this act, a printed statement and report, in a form approved by the state board of health, naming such procedure and precautions as in the opinion of the said board are necessary or

desirable to be taken on the premises of a tuberculosis patient. It shall be the duty of the state board of health to print and keep on hand an ample supply of such statements and reports and to furnish the same in sufficient numbers to all local health authorities. Upon receipt of such statement and report the physician shall either carry into effect all such procedures and precautions as are therein prescribed, and shall thereupon sign and date the same and return it to the local health officer without delay, or, if such attending physician be unwilling or unable to carry into effect the procedures and precautions specified, he shall so state upon this report and immediately return the same to the local health officer, and the duties therein prescribed shall thereupon devolve upon said local officer. Upon receipt of this statement and report the local health officer shall carefully examine the same, and satisfy himself that the attending physician has taken all necessary and desirable precautions to insure the safety of all persons living in the apartments or premises occupied by the person having tuberculosis. If the precautions taken or instructions given by the attending physician are, in the opinion of the local health officer, not such as will remove all reasonable danger or probability of danger to the persons occupying the said house or apartments or premises, the local health officer shall return to the attending physician the report with a letter specifying the additional precautions or instructions which the health officer shall require him to take or give; and the said attending physician shall immediately take the additional precautions and give the additional instructions specified and shall report and return the same on the original report to the local health officer. It shall further be the duty of the local health officer to transmit to the physician reporting any case of tuberculosis a printed requisition, in a form furnished by the state board of health, and issued in sufficient number to supply local physicians. Upon this requisition blank shall be named the materials kept on hand by the local health officer for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis and it shall be the duty of the local health officer to supply such materials as may be specified in such requisitions. Any physician may return a duly signed requisition to the local health officer for such of the specified materials and in such amount as he may deem necessary to aid him in preventing the spread of the disease, and all local health officers shall honor, as far as possible, a requisition signed by the attending physician in such case. It shall be the duty of every local health officer to transmit to every physician reporting any case of tuberculosis, or to the person reported as suffering from this disease, provided the latter has no attending physician, a circular of information approved by the state board of health and which shall be provided in sufficient quantity by the best local authorities. This circular of information shall inform the consumptive of the best methods of treatment of his disease and of the precautions necessary to avoid transmitting the disease to others.

Sec. 10. Any physician or person practicing as a physician who shall knowingly report as affected with tuberculosis any person who is not affected, or who shall wilfully make any false statement concerning the name, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, or address of any person reported as affected with tuberculosis, or who shall certify falsely as to any of the precautions taken to prevent the spread or infection, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. Upon the recovery of any person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician to make a report of this fact to the local health officer, who shall record the same in the records of his office, and shall relieve said person from further liability to any requirements imposed by this act.

Sec. 12. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished except as herein otherwise provided, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 13. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to be expended by the state board of health for the purpose of printing and circulating the required blanks to make the law effective.

Sec. 14. All acts and parts of acts contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect immediately.

THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF BAD HOUSING CONDITIONS AS PART OF A PROGRAM TO CHECK THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Your committee has studied the housing conditions in the larger cities of California in order to determine what measures are necessary to prevent the development of overcrowded and congested districts. The time and money available has been so limited as of necessity to prevent any elaborate or detailed investigation.

During the two months from March 7th to May 7th of 1912, the committee was able to secure the service of Mrs. Johanna von Wagner, a woman who has had wide experience as a tenement house inspector in the East, and who was at the time employed as an inspector for the Housing Commission of Los Angeles. Mrs. von Wagner made a rapid survey of housing conditions in the principal cities of California, visiting in all fourteen cities and towns and inspecting tenements and lodging houses. Two conclusions stand out prominently as a result of this investigation:

First—That, with the exception of San Francisco, the poorer people of California are not, in any considerable numbers, housed in tenements. The tenement houses are, as a rule, apartment houses that were built for the fairly well to do, where the apartments are rented for a substantial sum. These cities can easily prevent congestion and the development of a tenement house district if a public sentiment can be created on the subject within the next few years. The tenement house law of 1911 is, in itself, a protection against the worst evils, but as this was copied from the New York law, and allows 90 per cent of corner lots and 75 per cent of inner lots to be built upon, it is not adapted to meet the conditions in the smaller cities and towns of California. If local ordinances could be passed in these cities and towns, requiring larger yard spaces and courts, the development would be along more normal lines and people would be forced out in the suburbs instead of being crowded into certain districts in the city.

Second—Mrs. von Wagner's report shows that in the unregulated lodging houses, that exist in great numbers in all our towns and cities, there is already a real menace to health that demands immediate regulation. The following extracts are quoted from the report in order to show how bad the conditions are in lodging houses. Three lodging houses are described—one in Sacramento, one in Stockton, and one in San Francisco:

SACRAMENTO.

May 7, 1912. Three story brick building; 2 fire escapes, 1 front, 1 rear; 54 rooms on three floors. Beds, 25 cents to \$1.00 each per night; 24 inside rooms, dark, insufficiently ventilated. Air can not be changed in these rooms, as the only way of admitting air is through a transom over the door. The hall skylight can not be raised. Does not ventilate halls, therefore, no fresh air can enter rooms. One of these inside rooms, 13 feet by 14 feet by 14 feet is occupied by three men. Adequate cubic air space, but no air; 4 toilets, 2 baths, 1 sink; 2 stairways. Most lodgers are transient; both sexes. Colored, Japanese and Hindus, not admitted.

STOCKTON.

May 21, 1912. Two story brick building; age, 50 years, rent, \$100.00 per month. Number of rooms, 75, dormitories, 1. Beds, 25 cents to 75 cents each per night. Inside rooms, 60. Ventilation fair; transoms and skylights all open. Stairs, 2. Plumbing fixtures—2 toilets, 2 sinks, 1 urinal. *No baths*. Nationalities—all except

Japanese, Chinese, Hindus and negroes. No sick people admitted. Occupations, field workers. Lighting done with oil lanterns. First floor being cleaned and white-washed. Bedding and furniture show lots of vermin.

SAN FRANCISCO.

March 24, 1912. Building of temporary shack construction. Conditions so bad that building should be destroyed. Seventy-five men sleep in basement, which can not be properly ventilated. Windows only on one side of building. Beds filthy; 1 toilet; 2 bath tubs which can not be used.

Apart from this investigation of Mrs. von Wagner's, the committee has confined its attention largely to San Francisco as this is the only city that has a well defined congested district and a tenement house problem for its poorer people, and has collected only general information in regard to one or two of the other large cities. Before turning to consider the results of the San Francisco investigation, the following brief statements are given in regard to Los Angeles and Oakland:

LOS ANGELES.

The following information in regard to Los Angeles was obtained from the executive secretary of the housing commission and the health administration.

Since January, 1912, about 250 tenements have been built in Los Angeles. Almost all of these are apartment houses built for fairly well to do people where rents are high. A few tenements have been built for poorer families and these have been closely inspected by the building department. The board of health has appointed one inspector to inspect existing tenement houses and two inspectors for lodging houses. This force is considered inadequate. The inspection of house courts, where most of the foreign poor live, is in charge of a housing commission, with aid inspectors. Los Angeles has a housing ordinance which is more stringent than the state tenement house law and which both the health department and the housing commission believe to be strictly enforced.

OAKLAND.

In Oakland, like Los Angeles, the tenements are practically all apartment houses for the well to do. The tenement house law is believed to be well enforced. The health department has not undertaken to carry out any of the provisions of houses. A rapid survey of housing conditions indicates that, as yet, Oakland has no serious housing problem, and that only in flats built in the business districts over stores, is there any tendency to build over too large a percentage of the lots. Lodging houses, both for single men and transients, need careful supervision.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Before the fire, Telegraph Hill, which is now the congested area, was a district of small houses, much of the land being owned by comparatively poor people. Had it not been for the fire, the small owners of property would never have had the money to build tenement houses. As the district became more congested, therefore, and multiple dwellings were required to house the population, the small owners would have been forced to sell and more substantial houses would have been built on larger lot areas. This change would have taken place gradually and had the first houses occupied the entire lot space, they would probably have attracted considerable attention and a law would have been passed to prevent further houses of the same sort being built. The fire, how-

ever, not only destroyed all the small homes in this district, but the insurance money paid the small owners of land made it possible for them to rebuild on their own lots, while the urgent demand for housing room tempted them to make the most of every inch of space. Immediately following the fire, every one was too concerned with his own affairs to think about the matter of safeguarding the public, and in the great need for the building of houses there was little desire to make any restrictions that might limit their number. Under these conditions, the owners of property on Telegraph Hill built as they pleased and with absolutely no restrictions. In many cases, the owners built their own houses without employing the services of an architect, so that the district is filled with crudely designed shacks that occupy the whole 100 per cent of the lot.

The first tenement house ordinance was passed in San Francisco through the urgent effort of the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association in June, 1907, but, unfortunately, before the passage of this law, the Telegraph Hill district had already been largely built up with shack tenement houses, many of which were absolutely unfit for human habitation, as they had dark, unventilated rooms, opening on to inner courts not more than four to six feet in area. In order to determine what proportion of the houses in the more congested district were built before the ordinance of 1907, and what proportion after that date, the dates of building permits were looked up in the case of 179 tenement houses in this district. Of this number, 158 had been built before the ordinance of 1907 and only 21 since that date. This shows conclusively that so far as the Telegraph Hill district is concerned, the problem which San Francisco must face is how to alter or to get rid of existing tenements that were not in violation of law when they were built, because there was no law in force, but are absolutely unfit for human habitation. As this is the Latin quarter of the city, Spaniards and Porta Ricans coming from the Hawaiian Islands will prefer to settle here, no matter what the living conditions are, because they will be among their own people and will be able to buy from markets that cater to their taste. As long as the owners are permitted to make an undue profit by renting dark, unventilated rooms, and by using 100 per cent of their lot, there will be no inducement to them to sell to others who could afford to build proper houses, covering larger areas.

The housing association of San Francisco has made a house to house investigation in this district and a most careful study of four blocks. A plan of one of these blocks is given in the appendix of this report, in order to show how great the congestion has become.

The San Francisco center of the California Civic League appointed a housing committee in order to assist in this investigation, and, in co-operation with the housing association of San Francisco, a reinvestigation was made of housing conditions in certain blocks of the Telegraph Hill district. This investigation, in addition to showing the need of forcing alterations in existing tenements, shows very conclusively the immediate need of inspection by the health department in order to enforce sanitary conditions. The following extract from this report will show how great this need is:

No. 402 Green street. The lighting and ventilation of this place are a disgrace. At 11.15 a. m. the rooms were pitch dark in the rear apartment. One 8 foot by 6

foot bedroom had a 2 foot by 5 foot window, which opened on to a triangular court 2 feet by 2 feet by 2 feet. The court was formed by the walls of the adjoining houses and was in no way ventilated. An air intake from the outer air might ventilate the court, and thus ventilate the rooms, but there is no possible way of lighting them.

Most serious are the violation of the plumbing laws and sections 63 and 45, requiring owners of tenements to keep them in repair and free from accumulations of dirt and garbage.

Nos. 152, 154, 156, and 158 Varennes street. Here are four flats of five rooms each. The rear is in a very filthy condition, garbage cans overflowing, piles of dirty rags everywhere, especially in the lower north end flat, where every room needed fumigation, etc. One of the dirtiest, filthiest places in the block and no necessity for it. Landlord should be forced to clean, paint and whitewash. Toilets in very bad condition.

In order to obtain a general idea of housing conditions in certain thickly populated districts other than Telegraph Hill, a list of vacant tenements and flats, renting below \$20.00 a month, was obtained from various real estate agents, and a group of students from the University of California undertook to visit and report upon them. One table that was prepared in the course of this investigation is of special interest and is given in another part of this report. It shows an investigation made in the Mission district, between Fifteenth and Twenty-fourth streets and Florida and Sanchez streets, and relates to 78 separate apartments contained in 27 separate houses, all of which are tenements under the law of 1911. Most of them, however, are "Romeo" flats and were not considered tenement houses under the law of 1909, although the stairs leading to the separate apartments are in all cases closed in. Of these 78 apartments, 46, or 60 per cent of the total, were in buildings which occupied at least 85 per cent of the lot, while 32 occupied as much as 90 per cent of the lot. This, in spite of the fact that the building house law of 1909 provides that no dwelling house occupied by three or more families shall occupy more than 80 per cent of the lot, so that all of these houses that were built before 1909 violate the building house law, even if they are not to be considered as tenements. Many of these houses consist of six four-room apartments, the front room, in every case, being light and well ventilated. In the lower apartments, however, the dining-room and bedroom are comparatively dark, as they open upon long, narrow courts, while the kitchen is also a dark room because of the overhanging porch of the upper flat, which takes up the space which should have been reserved for a yard. The use of enclosed porches to fill up yard spaces is common in San Francisco and is accountable for a great many of the dark and ill ventilated rooms and apartments.

As no effort at selection was made, the houses investigated may be taken fairly typical of the flats and tenements renting for less than \$20.00 in the Mission district. The dates when building permits were issued for these houses is not known and therefore we can not say whether they were built in violation of the building law of 1909, which provides that no dwelling house occupied by three or more families shall occupy more than 80 per cent of the lot.

A similar investigation of 46 two-story flats in the same district in the Mission shows that 34 per cent of them are in buildings which occupy more than 85 per cent of the lot, while 12 of the 46 are in buildings which have no yard at all. This certainly suggests the advisability of a law which shall limit the percentage of the lot which can be occupied by two as well as by three family dwellings.

The investigations in the Telegraph Hill and the Mission districts both show conclusively that San Francisco has many tenement houses that occupy altogether too great a proportion of the lot and that provide only dark and unsanitary rooms for their tenants. These tenements were all built before the tenement house law of 1911. Those on Telegraph Hill were most of them built before July, 1907, and therefore before the passage of any law regulating housing conditions. Many of those that were built in the Mission are "Romeo" flats and were not considered tenements under the tenement house ordinance of 1907 or the tenement house law of 1909, and if they were built before the passage of the building law in December, 1909, they were not considered to violate any building laws.

From these investigations it is evident that San Francisco has many tenement houses that are unfit to be lived in, but that did not violate the law when they were built. Housing conditions in these districts can not be improved unless these houses are altered or torn down. San Francisco, then, if it would improve the conditions in these districts, needs to have the authority to force alterations and to condemn houses that are not fit for habitation. Your committee has therefore attempted to find out just what authority is given under the existing tenement house laws and ordinances. The tenement house law of 1911 repeals, in its title, the tenement house law of 1909, but does not repeal the tenement house ordinance of 1907 in any case where the provisions of the latter are more stringent than the provisions of the law of 1911, in regard to tenements built before that date. Unfortunately, however, the only penalty attached to the violation of the ordinance of 1907, or the building house law of 1909, is a fine and imprisonment for misdemeanor. There is no provision in either act to permit houses built in violation of these laws to be vacated. The tenement house law of 1911 makes a sharp distinction between existing tenements and tenements which shall be built thereafter. In the case of existing tenements, it gives no authority to require alterations in structure except in section 77. This section is here quoted to show how absolutely unsatisfactory it is:

No room in a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act shall be occupied for living purposes unless it shall have a window opening directly upon a street or upon a yard not less than ten feet deep or above the roof of an adjoining building or upon a court not less than twenty square feet in area * * *. Any room which does not comply with the above provisions, shall be provided with a small window. * * *.

This section permits a series of dark rooms, provided that they are finally connected with a light room. Under the law, the worst possible evils would be permitted in the absence of stricter local ordinances.

From these considerations, it is evident that under the law of 1911, and its own local ordinances, San Francisco is without clearly defined power to condemn or to compel alterations in tenement houses built before 1911. The board of health may have authority to do these things under its general health powers, but to rely on these is probably to take the risk of endless litigation. Therefore your committee believes that it is of immediate necessity to amend the tenement house law in such a way as to give local boards of health clear and definite authority to condemn existing tenements that are unfit for habitation and to compel alterations and repairs in such buildings.

In the conclusion of this report, certain amendments to the tenement house law have been suggested. These have been approved by the Housing Association of San Francisco and will be embodied in a law by this association, to be presented at the coming legislature.

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, your committee respectfully makes the following recommendations:

1. That the immigration commission, which is planning to submit a bill to the coming legislature for the appointment of a permanent immigration commission, be urged to ask that this commission be made a commission of immigration and housing, and given authority to supervise the enforcement, by local authorities, of the tenement house and building laws. Such a commission would do much to influence public opinion. Through its efforts, civic organizations in each city could be interested in housing conditions and a public sentiment created which would prevent the development of congested districts. Through these civic organizations, ordinances suited to the needs of the smaller cities and towns of the state could be passed.

2. The passing of a law with a provision similar to the Minneapolis lodging house ordinance, providing for the regular inspection by boards of health of all lodging houses in incorporated cities and towns. Local ordinances may provide, as they do in San Francisco, for the licensing of lodging houses and the payment by them of a regular fee. If this is done, funds will be provided to meet the entire cost of inspection, so that no additional burden will fall upon the general taxpayers through the enactment of this law.

3. That the tenement house law of 1911 be amended so as to give the boards of health more definite powers in forcing the alteration and condemnation of tenement houses that were built prior to the law of 1911. In this connection it is suggested that section 77 be stricken out and that there shall be substituted the following:

No room in a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act shall hereafter be occupied for living purposes unless it shall have a window opening directly upon a street, or upon a yard not less than ten feet deep, or upon an inner court not less than six feet wide or one hundred square feet in area, or an outer or lot line court not less than four feet in width, for any building of four stories or under, and not less than six feet for any building over four stories.

4. That provisions be added to the tenement house law in line with the following provisions of the Massachusetts law, definitely defining its power to condemn unfit buildings and to compel the alteration or the destruction of unsanitary and ill ventilated buildings:

Whenever, in the opinion of the board of health, any tenement house or part thereof, constructed before the passage of the tenement house law of 1911, is in its present state, unfit for human habitation on account of age, infection with contagious disease, or defects in drainage, plumbing or ventilation, or because it makes other buildings in said vicinity unfit for human habitation, and whenever such tenement house can be made fit for human habitation by certain alterations and repairs, then the board of health shall have the power to order such repairs and alterations to be made, and to order the tenement house, or part thereof, to be vacated, in case such repairs and alterations are not made within a certain length of time.

Whenever, in the opinion of the board of health, any tenement house or part thereof, constructed before the passage of the tenement house law of 1911, is, in its present state, unfit for human habitation on account of age, infection with contagious disease, or defects in drainage, plumbing or ventilation, or because it makes other buildings in said vicinity unfit for human habitation or dangerous or injurious to health, or because it prevents proper measures from being carried into effect for

remedying any nuisance injurious to health or other sanitary evils in respect of such other buildings, so unfit for human habitation that the evils in or caused by said building can not be remedied by repairs or alterations, or in any other way except by the destruction of said tenement house or of any portion of the same, said board of health may order the same or any part thereof to be removed; and if said tenement house is not removed in accordance with said order, said board of health shall remove the same at the expense of the city in which the tenement house is located.

The city in which the tenement house is located shall pay the damages sustained by the owner of the tenement house by the destruction of the same or part thereof, as determined on agreement between said board of health and said owner, and if they can not agree the same shall be determined by a jury of the superior court for the county, on petition of said owner or board within one _____ after said destruction, in the same manner as damages are determined for the taking of land in laying out streets and highways.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA CITIES.

SACRAMENTO.

Sacramento, like many other cities of California, has a large single man problem, transients which come and go. Seasonal workers who work intermittently and spend their earnings and idle time in cities. The lack of home life and ties and the deplorable condition of lodging houses, make the saloon and other vicious places of amusement very attractive and most of the earnings are spent in these resorts. The least of it is spent on lodgings, food and laundry. The unskilled, seasonal laborer prefers a 10 cent bed, ignorant of the danger to his health through infection.

When we consider that there are between 200 and 300 lodging houses, having between 50 and 300 beds each, all cheap and overcrowded during the winter season, we realize the importance of dealing with this neglected phase of housing.

The facts of the investigation prove that cheap lodging houses are needed and that the investment pays, even when conducted on sanitary and moral lines. Religious institutions which solicit contributions from the public should not be exempt from supervision, but compelled to maintain the same standard of cleanliness required of private lodging houses.

Second hand furniture, which is one of the many evils in our large cities, unless strictly supervised by the board of health, compelling fumigation and cleaning before selling, will always be bought by the keepers of these cheap lodging houses.

The man who carries his blanket wherever he goes is very often obliged to leave it to pay for his night's lodging. In one cheap house most of the blankets on the beds were secured in this manner.

Another serious condition is that in all but one place inspected, Negroes, Japanese, Chinese and Hindus are not admitted. What becomes of these? We find them living under the most unfavorable conditions because they have to colonize and take buildings which no one else will occupy. Hindus are even barred from these and must rent cellars. It does seem that if allowed to live in this country, we should treat them as we would wish to be treated if we decided to live in their country.

We know from experience that the housing conditions among many foreign nationalities is not what it ought to be and much work needs to be done to teach and enforce a high standard of living.

Another factor which undermines the health of the people is the cheap restaurant, always found near the cheap lodging house. As rents are high and meals very cheap, the quality, keeping and handling of food is of the worst kind and necessarily injurious. When speaking to the owners of these eating places about the lack of cleanliness and the tainted food, I was told that because of high rent and the competition of the free lunch in saloons, it was impossible to pay for better service. Only when serving 400 and 500 meals a day is the investment profitable.

As saloons are light, clean, and in winter, warm places, the men prefer to stay there and enjoy the social life until closing time, instead of going to the airless, dark, filthy cells or basement beds which are offered to them for 10 or 15 cents. "We would stay all night if it were not for the cop" was the statement of many men.

Night inspections made of these cheap lodging houses showed all beds taken and all late comers accommodated somewhere, in halls, on floors, etc. No one is turned away and overcrowding during this time of the year is seen almost everywhere.

Employees in cheap lodging houses and restaurants are mostly disabled and sick, willing to work for almost nothing beside their room and board, so as not to be sent to charitable institutions.

Sacramento County Hospital.

May 9, 1912. Found 25 male patients in tuberculosis ward. Interviewed all of them.

Marital condition:	
Single	24
Widower	1
Nationalities:	
American and Irish-American	17
German	3
Chinese	3
Austrian	1
Unknown	1
Total	25
Occupations:	
Cooks	4
Laundry workers	2
Teamster	1
Railroad men	4
Miner	1
Bookkeeper	1
Carpenter	1
Laborers	11
Total	25

Last place of residence in Sacramento of all except Chinese and German as follows:

Arcade Lodging House	3
Denver Lodging House	3
Haney Lodging House	6
International Lodging House	1
St. George Hotel	3
Salvation Army	1
City mission	3
Heavy drinkers	20

Following are some of the remarks made to me by tuberculosis patients at county hospital:

"I was born a Catholic, but do not believe in religion any more. Religion is a thing to be put in a closet with Sunday clothes."

"Life is all a graft."

"Lady, can't you do something to help us? Get rid of the religious lodging houses and the charities. Let the city help us."

"I suppose I am getting all I deserve, spent all my money foolishly, drinking a lot. But may be I could not help it, inherited it."

"If I could only get one more chance, I would go out and work and do what is right."

"Lady, do not lay it all to the liquor. We had to take it to keep up. Hard work and long hours and taking our pleasures quick, did it." It was a very young man, almost a boy, that said this—hopeless, waiting for the end, his friends far away, no one to help him over his last hour.

"I was born in San Francisco. Did odd jobs, then became sailor and long-shoreman. Went East, spent all I earned in drink. Worked my way back West. Started in Buffalo, Chicago and Wyoming. Came to Sacramento. Lived at Haney's as long as I could pay, then worked in the Salvation Army and the Mission woodyard at 10 cents per hour. There never were any worse places than religious ones. Why do the cities allow it? Why don't they have city lodging houses? Why didn't anybody know this here trouble, tuberculosis, we all got, before? It is only a year ago I heard about it. I have known consumption all my life, but this here is something new."

All of those people had a mortal fear of the county hospital and stayed at the cheaper lodging houses until they were driven out.

OROVILLE.

Oroville has, as yet, no tenements, but because of its large floating population, mostly seasonal laborers, who come in town during the slack seasons, it has many rooming and lodging houses which need better regulations and supervision to maintain cleanliness and prevent overcrowding.

According to police records, crime and drunkenness has considerably decreased during the past years, credit for which belongs to the efficiency of this department.

CHICO.

Town has neither building laws nor building inspector. Only a few apartment houses, but none built within the last two years. Inspected the new hotel built lately and found it sanitary in every respect. A large number of rooming and lodging houses would be benefited by systematic inspection.

Visited with county health officer, district where the first outbreak of smallpox occurred. The first case of it was in a family which lived in a one room shack, in the most primitive manner. There was one bed for all members of the family, the father, a grown up daughter and four smaller children. A shallow well within 25 feet of sewage polluted ground. Family had lived there over a year, never taking the trouble to dig a vault. A piece of burlap about 3 feet in height screened from the view of the public, a patch of ground that was covered with human excrement deposited on surface, during the past year. The danger of flies and impure water through soil pollution is evident. The disease spread to other families in the neighborhood, both children and adults.

The family which caused this outbreak is a tramp family, going from state to state, traveling by wagon. Kind people in Idaho, their home state, tiring of supporting this family, started them off in this manner. Father and daughter plainly show signs of mental deficiency, smaller

children not so much, as yet. Wherever they go they will be a danger to the community.

MARYSVILLE.

Inhabitants of Marysville live mostly in their own homes. Those who live in rooming houses are only there because there are no cottages for rent. There is great need of laying out new tracts for homes for working people. The few old buildings which have been changed into apartments are unsafe for occupancy, cover all of lot and are not suitable for family domiciles.

Seepage from river is to be confined to one lake, keeping it fresh by pipe connection from river, and filling in all low places to prevent stagnant pools: in the meantime treating them with crude oil to prevent breeding mosquitoes.

The health officer, who also is city engineer, is to be commended for his untiring and active services in behalf of the health and cleanliness of the city.

STOCKTON.

Stockton is situated in the upper half of the San Joaquin Valley, east of San Joaquin River. Connected with the river by Stockton Channel. Generally level, slightly sloping towards the river. The North Street Canal is the north boundary. Running through the center of the city is the Miner Channel emptying into Stockton Channel. The south part of the city is traversed by Mormon Slough, formerly outlet of river.

The house boats on McLeod's Lake, called arks, about 40, are occupied by Irish and Spanish fishermen. Many criminals are found among them, but little sickness.

The Weber engine house, occupied by the fire department, is unfit for occupancy. It is a two story frame house, very old and unsanitary. It has wooden floors even in the horses' stalls and is overrun with rats. The yard is full of manure several feet deep. It is never removed.

A junk shop, fish store and second hand store, west of the engine house, throw garbage and rubbish in rear of their premises to save cost of removal. The people of the engine house who would like to be clean, and an adjoining creamery, which ought to be kept clean, suffer in consequence.

The city has no building laws or building inspector. The city clerk issues the permits but does not control construction. The new tenement house law was not known. Two temporary sanitary inspectors at \$50 each per month, one plumbing inspector and an underpaid health officer, are supposed to maintain and protect the public health and safety. Garbage and rubbish nuisances found everywhere because citizens have to pay for removal. The garbage incinerator being located at a great distance is responsible for the existence of many dumps, the contractor finding it cheaper to dispose of refuse here instead of hauling it to the proper place.

There are 300 rooming, lodging houses and hotels, which house a large transient population, mostly seasonal workers. Their habits and racial characteristics make close supervision by competent officials necessary, thereby preventing disease and vice.

BAKERSFIELD.

Arrived at Bakersfield Sunday night. Went out on street to see celebration of carnival. When I arrived on the scene heard several shots. A Mexican had been killed. Little attention was given to the matter. A few people gathered around the dead body, others kept on in pursuit of their pleasures, the band played, and when I asked some questions about the cause of the killing was told, "Never mind, it's only a Mexican."

At the same time in another part of the city, another man was killed. Such was the greeting of Bakersfield to the newcomer.

The carnival presented to the public all that is vulgar and shocking. Any cheap fake show to make money. One feels sorry for the children and young people who frequent, with or without their parents, such places.

Little painted girls who looked not more than twelve years old already soliciting. Many drunken people everywhere.

One can only wonder at the indifference of authorities and an enlightened public, to suffer such moral degradation. Again I asked myself, where are the mothers who ought to know and interfere?

The next day I went to see the different officials, city marshal, city clerk, city and county health officer and plumbing inspector.

The city of Bakersfield is suffering from a lack of proper health supervision. It needs both a building and sanitary inspector. The plumbing inspector can not possibly do all this work, his own office takes all his time, therefore, we find dirty streets and alleys, no restaurants or hotels fit to eat or live in, no enforcement of building or sanitary regulations.

The fact that one half of the causes of death are due to violence, would indicate insufficient police control.

MARICOPA.

The town of Maricopa is three years old. Was incorporated July, 1911. The inhabitants, while living in temporary shacks on leased ground, are permanent as long as the oil industry continues.

There is very little tramp element here, only skilled workers being needed and the cost of living too high. Wages paid per day from \$4 to \$8, these skilled workers, who live here with their families, form a community of unusually fine citizens.

The health of the people is good. Found neither tuberculosis nor typhoid fever.

Hotels and rooming houses are new and clean. All of frame construction. Have plenty of light and air. Restaurants clean.

No more dance halls, no cribs, thanks to the single-handed efforts of the minister, Mr. Watts. All that trade is carried on outside the city limits in the canyon. It is a sad fact that it remains there undisturbed.

The bad feature of Maricopa is the condition of the outhouses and back yard. Privies are open, not screened or disinfected. Manure and garbage thrown on ground. The danger to health would be greater if flies could live here during the summer season.

It seems strange that in this hot climate and with danger of fire through oil industry, houses are not constructed of material to protect against both. At present, all are frame buildings.

The health officer is much interested in public welfare work and would do much to improve conditions if his services were paid. At present he depends upon his private practice for an income.

SAN BERNARDINO.

There is no ordinance for compulsory report of tuberculosis, no fumigation of premises after death, or removal of patient.

No contagious disease hospital. No city physician, school physician, or city nurse for the poor.

The county hospital has only a one room cottage for tuberculosis patients. No provision is made for women and children afflicted with this disease.

Considering that San Bernardino is a railroad center and an industrial city, these facts prove a sad lack of civic spirit, unjustly neglecting public welfare work.

REDLANDS.

Better wages, educational and social work among Mexicans would help to better their conditions. Tuberculosis, death rate of infants and number of crimes would be reduced, especially those caused by drunkenness.

No work for social betterment is carried on among these ignorant people. When speaking to the nearest American neighbors about their condition, little interest was expressed. Prejudice and self-interest prevent any efforts in their behalf. Municipal supervision has not, as yet, been established, and these people have been left to work out their own salvation. Bishop Conaty of Los Angeles, of late, has sent a priest to work among them for their spiritual uplifting.

SAN DIEGO.

Building inspector is strictly enforcing new state tenement house law. When plans are rejected because they do not conform to the law, builders and property owners petition the common council for special privileges and permits are granted in defiance of the law. During my interview with the building inspector, plans were refused because of lack of fire escapes, the applicant saying, "Very well, I will get the council to pass them."

LOS ANGELES.

What has been said of the other cities applies equally to Los Angeles. Much good work has been done and much remains to be done.

Over 3,000 lodging houses would furnish a large field for useful activities. At present two inspectors have charge over these, who can not begin to cover one half in a year's time. Bakeries, delicatessen and grocery stores all have food exposed to flies and dirt.

The health department need a much larger force, as also the housing commission, for their respective sanitary and educational inspection.

The large foreign population lives in overcrowded tenements or house courts, ignorant of city laws and American customs. They need all the help toward right living that can be given. Their young people must be fortified against the lure of saloon, poolroom and dance hall. Their children must be kept at school and prevented from entering child labor industries.

The Austrians are the janitors of the city. Combined wages per month of husband and wife, \$70. Women clean 30 offices per day at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per office. Men clean 40 offices per day at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per office. Hours from 4.30 to 8.30 a. m. and from 5.30 to 9.30 p. m.

Dry sweeping, enforced by head janitor, to save carpets, etc., and bad living conditions must account for so much tuberculosis among Austrians.

In order to be near their work, they have to live in whatever habitation they can find. A four-room flat is often occupied by three families, using the kitchen in common. The women die young and children grow up sickly. They do not know that dust and overcrowding are responsible for ill health and are apt to blame the air here.

The Mexicans live mostly in house courts in a one or two-room shack, often sharing their habitation with friends and relatives. Tuberculosis is prevalent among them. Overcrowding, unsanitary living and the spread of disease from one member of the family to another, are responsible for so much sickness.

In one family where parents and five children occupied a one-room shack, all but two died of tuberculosis in quick succession, the mother developing the disease first. The father escaped because he worked on a ranch and came home but once a month. A sad fact is that most of our tuberculosis patients, still able to be up, work on the fruit ranches, in canneries and laundries instead of living in sanatoria, where their health might be restored and other people's health—saved.

Eternal vigilance on the part of health officials is the only safeguard for the nation.

SAN FRANCISCO.

In order to get a comprehensive idea of existing housing conditions in San Francisco, I made a general survey in the most congested districts during these first months of my stay, so as to be able to do the work in detail and intelligently, if time permits, as so many separate phases of laws of construction have to be considered. Inspections were made in the following districts: Telegraph Hill, North Beach, Nob Hill, the Mission and Potrero; also lodging houses south of Market street.

The Telegraph Hill district was the most densely populated part of the city. Blocks are almost covered with buildings, with little breathing space between houses, and houses occupied by large families. The following conditions I found typical in houses built soon after the fire.

Most of the lot area covered by building, with too small a percentage left free to allow sufficient light and ventilation for inside rooms. As these houses are mostly owned by working people it will be a hardship to change existing conditions. Some apartments have only one light room in front of the house; all other rooms are deprived of the sunshine and ventilation. A small light well ventilates both bedrooms and toilets, not even one tenth of the required size. Rooms in basement and on first floor are so dark that during the day artificial light is needed. If there is a projecting bay window on back porch, basement rooms underneath are in complete darkness, even with a ten foot yard in rear. If one tenement house covers all of the lot, having windows on lot line, the owner of the adjoining tenement house, having left the

lot line court, will put up a board fence to cover up these windows because the neighbor steals his light.

Sometimes a court 10 feet by 10 feet is surrounded by four tenement houses, three or four stories in height. The sun can never reach the lower apartments, neither can there be a current of air. Therefore, we find darkness and dampness, all inducing tuberculosis.

Another bad phase of construction is when bay windows are projected into lot line courts, both front and rear. If this happens on two adjoining lots the projecting walls touch, and the tenants, in order to have privacy, keep windows closed and shades down, thus depriving themselves of needed ventilation.

The children's playground under these conditions is the street, and the mothers' recreation the front windows. The absence of yards is a hardship to tenants, as there is no possibility of clothes lines, thus making it necessary to carry all laundry to the roof. All garbage and rubbish has to be kept on the back stairs, close to windows. The only way of cleaning clothes, carpets, bedding, etc., is by way of windows or back stairs, thus distributing all dust and dirt to the neighbors surrounding. A careless housekeeper will, therefore, allow the dust and dirt to accumulate in her home year after year.

In the Mission district, where former comfortable residences have been turned into rooming houses, conditions are just as bad as in these dark tenement houses. Thin partitions have divided large rooms into several small ones, without making provision for necessary light and ventilation. Sometimes the transom over the door leading into the hallway will be the only avenue for ventilation and light. On the upper floors, where some of the rooms have skylights, there is light, but no way of opening those skylights to give ventilation.

Houses are often furnished from the second-hand stores, are badly kept, and plumbing old and defective, for the reason that rents are so high and returns in the way of rents too small to permit the landlord to maintain the premises in a sanitary condition.

These furnished rooms are, to a great extent, occupied by families, with or without children, of a shiftless nature, who crowd into one room, in some instances the parents and three children sharing one bed, with one of the parents suffering from tuberculosis.

A great many houses in all districts of the city are built without chimneys. Apartments are only heated with gas, which causes the plastering in these houses to become damp, as the moisture from gas heat condenses on walls and woodwork, being both detrimental to health and home furnishings.

A great many new buildings on Nob Hill I visited with the building inspector and alone. In the essential parts of construction they comply with the new tenement house law, except that in many instances the air intakes do not measure ten feet square. In some instances boilers have been placed too close to the walls and the walls have not been protected against danger from fire.

In most of the new apartment houses servants' rooms have been placed in the basements, in a great many of which the windows are not of sufficient size. In this respect the present state law should be amended to prohibit basement inhabitation.

An interesting fact is noticed on Nob Hill, as well as in other districts of the city. Houses which were built immediately after the fire, at the present time are being rented at almost half the former rentals in order to keep tenants. In some instances owners of large apartment houses are losing up to \$200 a month on their investment, for the reason that the tenants prefer to move into houses built under the new law, to secure more light and air. In houses erected under the old law the lower floors are mostly vacant, prospective tenants calling at the rate of ten and twelve a day (according to the janitor's statement) but refusing to take them. Houses built two or three years ago have more light but no sunshine for the bedrooms, while as yet having a better class of tenants, still have to reduce rents to induce their tenants to remain and keep them from moving into the newer and more up-to-date houses.

The owners of new buildings tell me they have no difficulty in renting their flats. Even before being finished they are often rented.

As the ratio of the workingman's income is out of all proportion to the rental he must pay, he is compelled to sublet most of his rooms. Among many Italian, Slavonian and Mexican families, as well as American, all rooms, except kitchens, are bedrooms, occupied by boarders. This condition is deadly to family life, health and morals.

Houses built in the potrero section soon after the fire are even here too close and cover too much of the lot. Many buildings are of the shack type and some built of second-hand lumber. Many basements are used for living purposes. But neither Russians nor Italians live as crowded here as do people on Telegraph Hill. The smaller houses have gardens and are owned by people living there. Many streets have no sewers, which cause a very unsanitary condition in the rear of houses. All waste water is discharged over the ground, stagnating in filthy pools. Privy vaults are offensive because neither cleaned nor kept clean. People living there do not know the danger of such conditions or how to prevent the same. Therefore, educational inspection is needed to protect the people until the city provides the streets with sewers. The Italians and Mexicans living here keep animals too close to living rooms and sometimes in cellars, such as chickens, goats, cows and horses. Several dogs to each family are usually kept under the beds. Regular inspection will prevent such conditions.

I found little tuberculosis among Russians and Italians, but much skin disease among children, especially where women do not realize the importance of cleanliness.

The North Beach district, Beach street and North Point street, probably show the worst sanitary conditions in the city. Houses were built after the fire and are of shack construction, with no sewer in the streets. All water and garbage lies on ground in rear of houses and overflows on adjoining lots. Privy vaults are overflowing. In some places a raised board walk had to be laid over the ground in order to enter the houses, as sewerage had stagnated in deep pools. The owners of this property have sixty to ninety days' notice to vacate, as land is to be used as Exposition park. But the houses should be vacated immediately as conditions are dangerous to health.

Rooming and lodging houses south of Market street present a serious problem. The cheaper class with ten to twenty-five cent beds, are not

only breeding places for various diseases, but also centers of infection, especially tuberculosis. We know from past history that plague, cholera and smallpox originated in cheap lodging houses. Therefore, they should be eliminated. They are all unfit for human habitation. Structurally they are fire traps, with insufficient light and ventilation. I find either dormitories, or floor space divided into little cells, 5 feet by 6 feet, with twice as many beds as the law allows. No current of air is possible inside those cells, neither a ray of light. But plenty of vermin. The doors to roofs, or the exits to fire escapes on first floors are usually kept locked, in direct violation of the law.

No baths and insufficient toilets; one towel for all; one drinking cup and one wash basin. The inmates of these places are human wrecks, old and young, diseased or habitual drunkards; others who have failed in the struggle for existence, and those who from the beginning were never able mentally or physically to compete with their fellow men, their condition making it all the more urgent that they be compelled to live in a more sanitary environment.

An ordinance regulating construction and maintenance of hotels and lodging houses is essential to the progress and welfare of any city. Minneapolis, perhaps, presents the best example of an ordinance of this kind.

All these conditions go to prove that strict supervision and house to house inspection must be maintained by inspectors of the Board of Health, which, of course, necessitates a larger force than at present.

Men and women are needed for this work with sufficient training and experience to enable them to work intelligently and promote the health and welfare of the community. Men can do the mechanical part of the work, such as passing on building plans and following up the construction of buildings. Women must do the educational inspection among our large foreign population; teach and enforce cleanliness and other laws of health, and so help to prevent disease and bad living conditions, to save this city from slums and their evil results. While others in authority, and an awakened public, will work for the realization of better living conditions in the cities of the future which will know no tenement, but have their people live in homes where children are welcome and well cared for, so that the best human development may be possible, sickness prevented and poverty abolished.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

This, my report, which might be called a chapter of dirt, seen and felt in every community, doing its deadly work by day and by night, among rich and poor, is sent on its mission to plead for prevention of disease and its sequels, poverty and vice, through the enforcement of the first and greatest sanitary law, "removal of all dirt."

If this were done, the second great law, "isolation of all preventable diseases," would become before long a dead letter.

First in the list of preventable diseases is *tuberculosis*, the cause of which we must seek in that great enemy of mankind, *dirt*. Whether it is found in foul air, through overcrowding, lack of ventilation or dampness through faulty construction of habitations, or dirt in food articles, especially milk and meat, in factories or from sweepings of streets and homes, search as we may, calling it by whatever scientific

name we choose, dirt seems to be the primary factor in causing this great and terrible plague.

Without present day scientific knowledge and practical experience, it seems criminal that any nation allows conditions to exist that are not only conducive to this disease, but actually causes them to become centers of infection.

Until we hear the curses of the sick and dying that were stricken before their time, pleading "For God's sake, lady, do something," not for their sake, they knew their end was near, but to save others from a like fate, do we realize the sin of neglect. They did not know the dangers of bad living as concerns personal habits, housing, food, health undermining trades; no one had taught them and the price for ignorance and sin was paid with their lives. The end was terrible to witness. I promised to do all I could to bring the facts to those in high places who have the power to legislate against dirt and stamp out the largest and deadliest plague ever known, *tuberculosis*.

My experiences in every town and city bring out the following facts, first, that the health of the public is dependent upon just sanitary laws and their honest enforcement, and second, upon the education of the general public in matters pertaining to sanitary legislation, to secure intelligent cooperation.

Next in importance would be trained officials to carry out this important branch of public service, to supplant the old system of providing jobs for political purposes, or worse yet to provide work for those incompetent to earn a living because they need an income.

Men and women should be chosen with an education that would make them true teachers of the masses, whose motive for public service would be the public good.

The obedience to the two great laws of sanitation, namely, the removal of all dirt and isolation of all diseases, would bring about a new era.

People living a normal life, that is, a healthy life, dying from old age, and with preventable diseases such as tuberculosis and all other contagious diseases, washed away with sanitary science practically applied in our city housekeeping, is the end for which this work is undertaken.

Why are present laws so little enforced? When one hears statements like these made by public officials in public speeches, "We cannot enforce our ordinances, our private practice would be ruined," or "we would lose every friend in town, others must do it," we realize that the system is wrong.

Not only did many private citizens thank me for coming, but public officials interested in public health were glad for the visit and wished it might be prolonged. Hotel and rooming-house keepers, in many instances, told me when leaving, "Go and thank the state for sending an inspector; we wish they might do it oftener."

As the time was short and the field unlimited, only a hasty investigation here and there could be made. Not all information desired could be obtained, nor could all information obtained be recorded. Not alone because this report would be too voluminous, but because some of the conditions prevailing are not to be described.

What has been said has lifted the veil enough from apparently fair

exteriors to reveal hitherto unknown depths of filth and disease, which it would be criminal to allow to continue. It needs a strong hand to expose to the light and air of public opinion the full situation, to be dealt with firmly and justly and so make impossible a remark made by a decent, quiet young working man, living in one of the rooming houses described, which voiced the sentiment of thousands of others similarly situated. "G—d d——n California! my wife and I came here hearing so much of the climate, thinking our health would improve. We have been cooped up in a stuffy room ever since we came, paying as high as \$16 a month to get *some* outside air to breathe. When we want to talk privately we have to go on the street. Every word is heard by others in rooms on either side. The smells from all the different cooking stays in the house and rooms, gets into our clothing, makes us sick. We can not live outside of the city. We both have to be near our work. Time and money counts."

It was a miserable existence they were leading. At night, tired out from work, unable to sleep because of some drunken spree in the next room, pianos and various musical instruments in others, or the disputes of the landlady addicted to opium, late street car service and other inevitable street noises, they found rest impossible. My suggestion to change was inopportune. They walked many Sundays to find a better place. Houses seen were either too dirty, too expensive, or too far away. So stay they must.

Thousands who want to live right suffer like this.

The congestion of population in our cities, the herding of families in barracks, the basement and cellar habitations, workshops and bakeries, the cheap eating places, the dance halls and brothels, the street vendors of ice cream, candy and tamales, mostly afflicted with incurable diseases, keeping and making their wares in dirty hovels, are all deteriorating factors in our Nation's health and should be speedily studied and remedied.

Privacy and cleanliness in homes, decent amusements in healthy places, sanitary workshops, more attention paid to proper ventilation and maintenance of all public buildings; public baths and comfort stations for the needy, making personal hygiene possible to those who can not afford to pay the price, are the necessary means the law makers must consider and wisely provide, to realize the godliness which is the lost chord even in the twentieth century of a Christian civilization.

Who knows but it may be found only in overcoming the conditions which constitute this chapter on dirt, through the one remedy—cleanliness, *public, domestic and personal*, to bring about the vision of the apostle, the healthy, that is, the holy city.

This report is submitted with thanks for the privilege of proving the great need for such investigation.

NOTE.

The general recommendations of the Commission were first printed in December of 1912, in a preliminary abstract of the final report. Since these recommendations are substantially the same, the original abstract is attached to this report and may be regarded as the final word of the Commission with regard to suggestions for the control of tuberculosis in California. It follows herewith.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Administration plans—ten essential points.....	131, 132
Age periods and tuberculosis.....	27-31
Berlin, examination of families in.....	130
Bureau of Tuberculosis.....	151
Cases, number in the state.....	130
Cases, number requiring public assistance.....	130
Colonists addition to total wealth of state.....	130
Colonies and farms.....	134
Conclusions and recommendations.....	148
Connecticut law.....	144
Conservation Commission's (National) estimate of economic loss through tuberculosis.....	131
Consumptive's history.....	144
Convalescent farms and work colonies.....	142
Number required and location.....	142
Cost of purchase and equipment.....	143
Maintenance of work colonies.....	143
Cost of scheme (total).....	144
County hospitals.....	38, 42, 42, 44, 151
Los Angeles.....	42
San Francisco.....	44
County support of tuberculosis indigents.....	148
Day camps.....	134
Dispensaries.....	132
Cost of equipment.....	133
Cost of maintenance.....	133
County districts.....	133
Directors of.....	133
Location of.....	133
Number of.....	133
Urban and rural.....	142, 133
Distribution of cases in need of state care.....	130
Districts of counties.....	136, 140, 141
Economic loss on each life.....	131
England's Health Insurance Act of 1911.....	144
Essential factors in a state plan.....	132
Existing laws relating to tuberculosis.....	148
Farms and colonies.....	151
Factors weakening body's defensive forces.....	129
First unit. See Dispensaries.	
Food products and tuberculous laborers.....	148
Forest schools.....	134
Funds raised annually for private aid of tuberculosis patients.....	131
General basis for administration plans.....	131
Health Insurance Act (1911) of England.....	144
Home cases.....	149
Hospitals.....	134
Beds, number needed.....	137, 142
Cases.....	149
Cost of construction.....	142
Cost of maintenance.....	142
Number required.....	136
Site.....	136
Unit of size.....	136
Housing problem.....	63-80, 148
Housing conditions in California cities.....	69-80
Index of infection.....	136
Institutional care.....	35-45
Laws, model.....	53-62
Laws existing relating to tuberculosis.....	148
Legislative needs.....	46-62

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Length of residence of tuberculosis decedents.....	32, 33, 34, 145, 146, 147
Licensing private sanatoria.....	142
Loss that is greater than money.....	131
Loss to state through tuberculosis deaths.....	130, 131
Marriage and tuberculosis.....	7, 11
Medical director of dispensary.....	133
Migration of patients.....	145
Milk and meat problem.....	148
Monetary loss from tuberculosis.....	130
Nature of problem.....	129
Number of cases in state.....	130
Nurse, dispensary.....	133
Observation wards.....	134
Occupation and tuberculosis.....	11, 12, 24, 25, 26
Pavilions.....	135, 136, 142
Prevalence in California.....	138, 139
Private sanatoria.....	40, 142
Recommendations.....	150
Registration of patients.....	148
Ross, Major—sanitary axiom.....	130
Rural dispensary.....	132
Sanatoria.....	134
Cases.....	149
Cost of construction.....	135
Cost of maintenance.....	135
Cost per patient.....	142
Day camps.....	134
Forest schools.....	134
Number required.....	135
Observation wards.....	134
Private.....	40, 142
Site.....	135
Subdivisions.....	134
Unit of size.....	135
Second unit. See Sanatoria; also, Hospitals, etc.....	134
Seed and soil of the disease.....	129
Sites, sanatoria.....	135
Sites, hospital.....	136
Special and miscellaneous cases.....	149, 150
Special announcement.....	Cover page
State institutions, cases in.....	35, 37, 40, 134, 144
Statistical and sociological aspects.....	7-16
Statistical tables.....	16-33
Summary of total cost.....	144
Summary of essential provisions.....	131
Tenement house laws.....	148
Total cost of proposed scheme.....	144
Traveling dispensary.....	132
Unit—First.....	132
Second.....	134
Wage loss.....	10-11
Work colonies.....	143, 149

Sixth Biennial Report

OF THE

California

State Commissioner of Horticulture

TO THE

Legislature of California

1913-1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and Assembly of the Legislature of California.

GENTLEMEN :

Pursuant to the requirements of section 2319 of the Political Code of the State of California, under "An Act Relating to the State Commissioner of Horticulture," approved April 25, 1911, I herewith submit for your consideration a financial statement covering the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years, a report of the horticultural condition of the state, of the service and status of the county horticultural commissioners for the past two years and the work of the several divisions of this Commission, together with a brief statement of the needs and requirements for the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years, with recommendations.

A. J. COOK,
State Commissioner of Horticulture.

E. J. VOSLER,
Secretary, State Commission of Horticulture.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF HORTICULTURE.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Sixty-fourth Fiscal Year.

Main Office.

Commissioner, deputy commissioner, secretary, clerk, stenographer and janitor.

Salary	\$1,494 08	
Supplies and equipment.....	1,630 43	
Traveling	1,664 14	
		\$4,788 65

Insectary Division.

Superintendent, assistant superintendent, field deputy, stenographer and janitor.

Salary	\$1,480 00	
Supplies and equipment.....	881 46	
Traveling	707 15	
Extra help	62 50	
		\$3,131 11

Quarantine Division.

Chief deputy quarantine officer, deputy quarantine officer, 7 inspectors and clerk.

Salary	\$10,339 17	
Supplies and equipment.....	451 12	
Traveling	1,197 26	
Office rent	360 00	
Reporting vessels	162 05	
Extra help	27 75	
		\$12,537 35

Pathological Division.

Plant pathologist.

Salary	\$2,425 00	
Supplies and equipment.....	255 28	
Traveling	334 18	
Extra help	124 93	
		\$3,139 39

General Expenses.

Telephone and telegraph.....		\$475 28
Express, freight and cartage.....		494 68
Revolving fund increased (amount raised from \$250 to \$500).....		250 00
Revolving fund (postage).....		1,471 00
Library (new books).....		189 36
Mediterranean fruit fly campaign (Hawaii).....		1,416 82
White fly campaign (Marysville).....		426 59
Painting State Insectary.....		105 00
Services state quarantine guardians.....		47 50
Oil burner equipment and boiler for State Insectary.....		479 75
Miscellaneous		277 95
Special trips:		
Portland, Nurserymen's Convention (commissioner).....		56 50
Utah, alfalfa weevil investigation (chief deputy).....		112 15
Spokane, Northwest Inspectors' Association (secretary).....		98 15
Washington, D. C., Mexican orange maggot investigation (commissioner)		200 30
Total expenditures		\$29,697 53
Amount appropriated for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$27,500 00
Balance unexpended for sixty-third fiscal year.....		3,273 21
Amounts returned to appropriation:		
1912, January 23d, postage.....		56 53
April 15th, express.....		30 00
Amount on hand for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		\$30,859 74
Expenditures for sixty-fourth fiscal year.....		29,697 53

Balance for sixty-fourth fiscal year..... \$1,162 21

Amounts returned to general fund from sixty-fourth fiscal year appropriation:

1912, October 8th, scrip book rebate.....	\$11 35
1913, June 25th, scrip book rebate.....	4 03
June 30th, postage refund.....	43 63
July 23d, revolving fund.....	500 00
October 21st, refund on claim.....	5 57
Balance sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	1,162 21

Total returned to general fund..... \$1,726 79

Sixty-fifth Fiscal Year.

Main Office.

Commissioner, deputy commissioner, secretary, assistant secretary, clerk, stenographer and janitor.

Salary	\$2,530 00
Supplies and equipment.....	1,018 66
Traveling	1,535 62
	<hr/>
	\$5,084 28

Insectary Division.

Superintendent, assistant superintendent, field deputy, stenographer and janitor.

(a) Sacramento office:

Salary	\$1,124 00
Supplies and equipment.....	684 28
Traveling	707 53
	<hr/>
	\$2,515 81

(b) Insect collecting, Mediterranean region, work commencing March, 1914, Mr. Henry L. Viereck in charge:

Salary	\$666 64
Traveling	417 76
Miscellaneous expenses	188 85
	<hr/>
	\$1,273 25

Quarantine Division.

Chief deputy quarantine officer, deputy quarantine officer, 8 inspectors and clerk.

Salary	\$10,800 00
Supplies and equipment.....	154 50
Traveling	1,040 86
Office rent	360 00
Reporting vessels	156 00
Extra service	19 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,530 36

Pathological Division.

Plant pathologist and assistant, work discontinued August 31, 1913.

Salary	\$500 00
Supplies and equipment.....	62 14
Traveling	126 89
	<hr/>
	\$689 03

General Expenses.

Telephone and telegraph	\$347 24
Express, freight and cartage.....	428 66
Library (new books).....	44 82
Revolving fund created.....	500 00
Revolving fund (postage).....	854 00
Services State Quarantine Guardian.....	200 05
Forty-fourth State Fruit Growers' Convention (Davis).....	22 71
Insect collections in Orient (superintendent insectary).....	1,008 99
Miscellaneous expenses	109 37

Total expenditures

\$25,608 57

OFFICERS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE COMMISSION OF HORTICULTURE, DECEMBER, 1914.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Capitol Building, Sacramento.

A. J. Cook.....	Commissioner
G. P. Weldon.....	Chief Deputy Commissioner
E. J. Vosler.....	Secretary
Miss Maude Hiatt.....	Clerk
Mrs. N. Mitchell.....	Stenographer
O. W. Newman.....	Office Assistant

INSECTARY DIVISION.

Capitol Park, Sacramento.

Harry S. Smith.....	Superintendent
Henry L. Viereck.....	Assistant Superintendent
E. J. Branigan.....	Field Deputy
Mrs. E. Stephens.....	Stenographer

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

San Francisco Office: Room 11, Ferry Building.

Frederick Maskew.....	Chief Deputy Quarantine Officer
George Compere.....	Chief Quarantine Inspector
B. B. Whitney.....	Quarantine Inspector
L. A. Whitney.....	Quarantine Inspector
Archie Chatterley.....	Quarantine Inspector
Stewart Chatterley.....	Quarantine Inspector
Miss Clare Dutton.....	Stenographer and Clerk

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

Los Angeles Office: Floor 9, Hall of Records.

A. S. Hoyt.....	Deputy Quarantine Officer
C. H. Vary.....	Quarantine Inspector
L. A. Strong.....	Quarantine Inspector

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

San Diego Office: Courthouse.

H. V. M. Hall.....	Quarantine Inspector
--------------------	----------------------

A succinct tabulated statement of the principal activities of the several divisions of the Commission:

MAIN OFFICE.

1. Publication of The Monthly Bulletin.
2. Crop reports and orchard statistics.
3. Work of chief deputy.
4. White fly campaign.
5. Alfalfa weevil inspection.
6. Correspondence.
7. Lectures.
8. Insect control.
9. State Fruit Growers' conventions.
10. Emergency convention—mealy bug.
11. Emergency convention—potato.
12. Melanose quarantine.
13. Special monographs.
14. Mails—parcel post.

HORTICULTURAL STATUS OF CALIFORNIA.

The year 1913 closed a period of prolonged drought, and as a result the grain and hay crops and also the fruit production in unirrigated areas were considerably below the average, but the high prices often more than made up for the deficient crops. Last year alfalfa sold for \$12 per ton, whereas this year it is difficult to secure \$7.

The frost in early January, 1913, was a serious blow to the citrus industry. Not only was much fruit destroyed, but also the trees were often greatly damaged or killed outright. In some sections where no destructive freeze had ever occurred before, heavy loss was sustained. Strange to say, these sections were often in the very southern limits of the state; indeed, the north suffered less by far than did the south. Many of the growers had provided equipment to fight the frost and thus saved both fruit and trees, and the high prices of fruit consequent upon the diminished supply secured to these provident fruit growers large returns for their output. The superior marketing system of the south and the high prices received for the fruit did much to compensate for the great loss caused by the freeze.

The lessons of the freeze are many and are not likely to be forgotten: *First*, "There are no frostless areas in California"; *second*, oil pots or other equipment are a *sine qua non* in California citrus culture; *third*, a good heating system with sufficient oil and help available upon call will certainly protect against the lowest temperature ever yet known in the citrus belt; *fourth*, the loss from severe cold is in inverse proportion to the amount wisely spent in securing heating apparatus, and lastly, the man who has the proper equipment to resist the frost damage may find the cold a very substantial friend.

The almonds also suffered severely by cold weather in spring. In some places one half or more of the crop was lost.

The ample rains of the winter 1913-1914 produced very large crops this present season. Except for prunes, I think this was generally true. Of course, low prices have resulted, although doubtless on the whole the past season may be considered a favorable one for the ranchers of the state.

By studying the orchard statistics in The Monthly Bulletin published by this Commission it will be seen that the annual plantings are enormous. This fact leads some of our people to wonder how we shall be able to market our greatly increased production in the distant future. The same wail was heard years ago when we marketed less than twenty thousand carloads of citrus fruit. The cry was raised: "We have reached the utmost possibilities of the market." We now ship more than double the amount sent from our orchards at that time, yet there were far more "red ink returns" then than now. With our improved methods, better knowledge and keener attention to marketing, the wide-

awake rancher need fear no bar to success. The worst possible result will be the elimination of the heedless, slip-shod farmer, which certainly would be no loss to the great fruit industry.

It is worthy of note that large citrus orchards are now being planted as far north as Tehama County, while avocados, rice, cotton and date production are claiming more and more attention and bid fair to be important in the future agriculture of the state.

More and more our farmers are acting on the belief that insect control must not be neglected; that to combat fungi with the best sprays and spray outfits is to court success; that deep, ample cultivation pays enormous profits; that wise and timely use of water pushes failure to the wall; that stable fertilizer and cover crops in large full measure insure a large full bank account, and that nitrogen—especially organic nitrogen—like dried blood and tankage, gives big orchard and field returns, although as yet the use of potash and the phosphates gives no certain proof of value.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF HORTICULTURE.

Our state was first to organize fully to give advice and exercise the function of general quarantine and insect and fungus control. In 1911 the old law providing for a board consisting of three horticultural commissioners in each county gave way to the far better system of a single commissioner. The several commissioners, having served each four years, have for the most part qualified anew by taking a more rigid examination and have generally been reappointed. A few have been promoted and so are lost to the service. Perhaps some have been weeded out as unfit. I think politics has had little to do with any changes which have occurred. For the most part the services of these officials are appreciated, as they well may be. Many of the inspectors serving under the commissioners have taken the examination and have usually passed with a high rank. In one county all of the inspectors, five in number, qualified as eligibles for the commissionership.

These county horticultural commissioners are faithful, earnest, capable men; they have become skillful in the use of control measures, apt in quarantine and by hard study are exceptionally well prepared to advise. This education has been gained at the expense of the several counties, and added to the natural adaptation has become a valuable asset, not only to the counties, but also to the state as well. Thus we must felicitate the various counties on the fact that these men have been so generally reappointed.

It is to be regretted that every county producing fruit or dealing in fruit or plants and trees has not a county horticultural commissioner. The counties of San Francisco, Marin, San Mateo and San Luis Obispo are at present without county horticultural commissioners. This lack is a real menace to the counties themselves and a danger point which

threatens the safety of the entire state. San Francisco, because of its large shipments of fruit and nursery stock, is in special need of such an official. The present law provides that upon the reception of a petition from certain specified citizens the board of supervisors shall immediately call for an examination of candidates for the position of county horticultural commissioner. Those who pass this examination are eligible for the position. These are reported to the supervisors, who shall within thirty days appoint a county horticultural commissioner. The supervisors of San Francisco, San Mateo and San Luis Obispo counties have each and all received such a petition. San Francisco and San Luis Obispo counties have refused to act at all in the matter, while San Mateo asked for an examination, but made no appointment from the list of eligibles submitted. The attorney general informs me that it is neither my duty nor is it his to compel action. The nurserymen, fruit vendors and others interested, not wishing to excite the ill-will of the supervisors, hesitate to bring action, and the welfare and safety of each county in the state are placed in jeopardy. Could not the law be so changed that the attorney general shall be compelled to take action where the law is unheeded?

Six other counties, Plumas, Mono, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa, are without supervision. Each one of these is commencing to plant orchards, and there is good promise of success. Their limited size results in inaction, and so each county is a danger point in the state. Each one of these counties might be united with its nearest neighboring county, thus forming a district with a single commissioner for the two. Thus Mono could be combined with Inyo, Amador with Sacramento, Plumas with Lassen, Calaveras with San Joaquin, etc. There is every reason why this legislation should be hastened. Local and state safety pleads for it.

At present each commissioner is a county officer, appointed by the supervisors, so politics may be influential in the selection of this official, and besides the supervisors are not competent in many cases to select wisely. The state commissioner of horticulture should be the party to perform this service, which would remove both of the above objections. Then all appointments would be under civil service rules, and the commissioners would be state officials, paid by the state. There is much to recommend this, and as state expenses are not met by direct taxation there seems little objection to the change.

Again, each county board of supervisors can at the suggestion of the county horticultural commissioner pass an ordinance, which is in effect a law as binding as any law, in case it does not conflict with a state law. As we have forty-three county horticultural commissioners, we may have as many county ordinances regarding the shipment of a single plant or tree; indeed, there are several such laws affecting intercounty shipments

of grape vines. Such diverse laws are a serious handicap upon trade, and of course are not only embarrassing but a great hardship upon all of our nurserymen and upon the would-be orchardist as well. Uniform horticultural laws throughout the state are imperative to successful business. These changes in the law are greatly needed, but should not displace our present able corps of county horticultural commissioners.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

One of the activities of the Commission is the publication of The Monthly Bulletin, edited by the secretary. If expressions of approval from very many of its readers are to be trusted, this publication fills a real want. It is only sent out upon personal application, yet its rapid increase in circulation is startling. The aim of the bulletin is to give information that is virile, fresh and severely practical. Nearly all of the State Fruit Growers' conventions have given hearty and unanimous approval to this publication, and have urged its continuance. At the recent convention in Los Angeles, where over thirteen hundred persons registered, it was unanimously voted that the publication of The Monthly Bulletin be continued and financed by the state, even though this result in the cessation of the publication of the convention reports by the state.

CROP REPORTS AND ORCHARD STATISTICS.

Not only The Monthly Bulletin but also the monthly crop reports and annual orchard statistics, published regularly in The Monthly Bulletin, are new features of the work of the State Commission of Horticulture. Statistics to be valuable must be accurate. If inaccurate, they are misleading and do serious harm. We have at our command hundreds of trained, able men daily in the fields and orchards. These county horticultural commissioners, their deputies and inspectors form a corps of census collectors unequaled anywhere. We are not only equipped to do this work exceptionally well, but we are doing it in a way to command the respect of the public. Our statistics are much sought after. Would it not be wise to include field and truck crops in these reports, as this could be easily done? The convention recently held at Los Angeles thought so, as in speaking of statistics it passed the following resolution unanimously:

WHEREAS, The State Commission of Horticulture is in position, through cooperation with the County Horticultural Commissioners, to gather this data more accurately and cheaply than any other organization,

Be it resolved, That we recommend to the California state legislature that the work of the state statistician be placed under the State Commission of Horticulture, and that the appropriation now granted for the compilation of data as mentioned above be attached to the Commission's office for this purpose.

This gathering of statistics is in charge of the Chief Deputy Commissioner of Horticulture, whose ability, training and experience fit him so well for the work that the statistics are becoming increasingly valuable.

WORK OF CHIEF DEPUTY.

I wish to call your attention to the work of the Chief Deputy. This officer might well be called "Field Deputy." The position is important, but although a statutory office, it was never filled until the present administration took up the work. It is the duty of the Chief Deputy to visit as adviser the several county horticultural commissioners and to cooperate with them in perfecting the quarantine and control work. He also gives field demonstrations and lectures. The present Chief Deputy has written a valuable treatise on the apple. He was appointed from Colorado, where he had gained a wide reputation for his excellent work of kindred nature in that state. His admirable service here has secured to him general recognition. He has had thorough training as well as extended practical experience in entomology, plant pathology and general horticulture, and is a real acquisition to the Commission.

WHITE FLY CAMPAIGN.

The white fly menace at Marysville still continues. We hope to eradicate the pest, but as yet we have only been able to hold it in control. We shall continue the fight, hoping to exterminate this dreaded destroyer. If this hope prove vain, we shall work in conjunction with the county horticultural commissioner of Yuba County with all diligence and energy that the evil spread no further. This white fly fight was ably prosecuted by my predecessors at an expense of about \$10,000. We have spent about \$600, and as indicated above, the end is not yet. It is significant that this pest probably came to our state through the mails.

ALFALFA WEEVIL.

This destructive insect enemy of our great forage crop which has done such frightful damage in Utah and which has gained entrance into Idaho and Wyoming, where it is spreading, has not yet invaded our state, as by our strict quarantine and close attention we have kept it at bay thus far. We are more than ever hopeful that we will continue to do so. We sweep the alfalfa fields contiguous to the transcontinental railroads extending from Utah to California with a hand net each season. By this precaution we hope and expect to discover its first appearance should it reach our state, when by very drastic and strenuous measures we shall endeavor to extirpate the insects before they are widely dispersed, in which case it would be quite impossible to do so. In that event the damage would be great and continuous, and the loss to the state would be alarmingly large. Our motto is "extreme vigilance," for this alone will insure safety.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of the several divisions of the Commission is large, often over fifty letters a day being received. By far the largest portion

of these relates to insects and fungi and their control. With our present able corps of assistants and our equipment we are almost always able to identify these enemies and give advice at once. Very rarely does a letter go over night unanswered.

LECTURES.

Reference has already been made to the lectures given by the Chief Deputy. The Commissioner is very often called upon to lecture as are other members of the staff. The former has lectured in all more than one hundred times and in nearly all the fruit-growing counties of the state. Inyo and Humboldt are the only counties omitted. Several invitations to these counties could not be accepted because of distance and lack of time. In some of the larger counties the number of lectures has reached as high as seven or eight. The Chief Deputy has advised with the county horticultural commissioners in every county; in several counties two or three times, and he has lectured altogether more than a score of times. This service seems to be appreciated, and we believe it is valuable.

INSECT COLLECTION.

Our insect collection is of signal value. It enables us to give quick and certain identification of almost any insect received. This collection is accurately named, and now numbers thousands of species. It has all been collected and arranged in the three years of this administration and is an invaluable adjunct to our work.

STATE FRUIT GROWERS CONVENTION.

In the last two years we have held three regular State Fruit Growers conventions, one at San Jose, another at Davis at the University Farm and the last at Los Angeles. If we may judge by the attendance and evident interest, these conventions are greatly appreciated. At the Davis convention over eight hundred registered, and without doubt many in attendance failed to register. At the Los Angeles convention over thirteen hundred registered.

These annual and semi-annual meetings have been conducted with no little enthusiasm since 1881, and the lectures and discussions have been published with but two exceptions by the state for free distribution until the San Jose convention, held in December, 1913. We had no funds to publish the proceedings of that convention nor yet of the Davis and Los Angeles conventions and keep up the publication of *The Monthly Bulletin* and issue a second edition of the work on "Injurious and Beneficial Insects," which was loudly called for. Of course we decided to omit the publication of the convention reports, but we have, however, arranged to issue the report of the Los Angeles convention with no expense to the state. As the more important papers read at the conventions appear in *The Monthly Bulletin* from time to time and in the vari-

ous agricultural and horticultural papers, this failure to publish by the state is not so great a loss as would at first appear. We found that to issue a report of the Davis meeting alone would cost the state more than \$3000. In the estimate handed to the State Board of Control for funds for the support of this Commission during the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years no provision was made for the publication of the convention reports. If it is thought that these reports should be issued as in the past, the appropriation for printing must be increased accordingly.

EMERGENCY CONVENTIONS.

During the present year there have been held two emergency conventions, one on the mealy bug at Ontario and the other on the potato at Stockton. The first was called because of an invasion by the mealy bug in several orchards at Upland, causing serious losses. The citrus growers were anxious, not to say alarmed. The convention gave information that largely quieted fears and in a sense solved the problem. It was voted at this convention that this Commission prepare and publish a comprehensive report on the subject, which appeared in *The Monthly Bulletin* of March, 1914. The potato convention came as a result of quarantine action taken by Idaho and British Columbia against California potatoes because of the presence in our state of the tuber moth, an insect destructive to the potato. This quarantine was extended practically by Oregon and Washington, where whole carloads of California potatoes were destroyed. This convention was attended by experts from Europe and the United States Department of Agriculture. It developed that the potato industry was suffering severely from insect and fungoid attack, which could be successfully resisted. The information gained at this meeting was very assuring. Action was taken towards the formation of the West Coast Potato Association, including California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Later the association was fully organized, and it is believed that in creating a better interstate understanding and securing better cultural methods great good will accrue to our state.

MELANOSE QUARANTINE.

Owing to the severe freeze in January, 1913, pomeloes were shipped into California from Florida in large quantities. They were all rigidly inspected by our quarantine staff, and we at once became aware of a serious fungous disease affecting this fruit. This disease is known as "melanose," or "stem-end rot," and once established in the groves of California would be a serious handicap to our great citrus industry. We at once placed an absolute quarantine on citrus fruit from Florida and the Island of Porto Rico on account of melanose. Of late there has developed another virulent fungous disease affecting the citrus in the gulf states known as "citrus canker." Happily the quarantine regu-

lations already established against these states will protect us against this new enemy of the citrus growers.

SPECIAL MONOGRAPHS.

When I assumed the duties of this office I found very few treatises on the care and culture of the many fruits grown in California. Almost every mail brought requests for such information. We have secured and published reliable up-to-date treatises prepared by successful growers on alfalfa, the almond, apricot, date, peach, pear, plum, prune, walnut, avocado and citrus fruits, and have now in the press a treatise on the apple. Our correspondence convinces us that this part of our work is appreciated.

In February, 1913, we issued an unusually large edition of "Injurious and Beneficial Insects of California," prepared by our then secretary, as we expected that there would be a great demand for the publication. Our expectation was greatly exceeded. In a few months the supply was exhausted. Some of the leading authorities in entomology congratulated us on the preparation of "the best work of the kind ever published." Scores of requests have been received and placed on file awaiting the issue of a second improved edition nearly ready for distribution.

BACTERIA AND FUNGI.

Before I ever thought of accepting the position I now hold I felt the crying need of more knowledge regarding these unspeakable enemies of the orchardists, destructive bacteria and fungi. The loss from these pernicious foes is alarming. Though funds were scant, the State Board of Control consented to the employment of a mycologist. I knew of the excellent work of Prof. H. S. Fawcett in the citrus groves of Florida and hastened to secure his services. He accepted the position and was stationed at Whittier, commencing his research work at Chula Vista, Santa Paula and Whittier. He was given every assistance at each place and soon discovered, actually demonstrating, the cause and cure of lemon gummosis, which is decidedly the most destructive disease of the lemon known to our citrus growers. This disease has robbed our orchardists of hundreds of thousands of dollars. In The Monthly Bulletin of August, 1913, Professor Fawcett explained the cause and cure of this disease in an illustrated article. We did not have funds to retain the services of a mycologist if we carried on the parasitic work, as I felt we must do, and I also believed that such research work could be more economically performed at the State University and that it properly belonged there. I therefore proffered the services of Professor Fawcett to the university authorities on the condition that he be retained exclusively in the field of investigation for which he had proved himself so admirably fitted. It hardly need be said that the proffer was immediately accepted.

THE STATE INSECTARY.

California is almost unique among the states in the way she wages war on insects injurious to agriculture. We are not satisfied with spraying and fumigation alone; we recognize their value (without them the citrus industry would now be impossible), but we believe that we should take advantage of every possible opportunity which might give aid in reducing the cost of growing and marketing our fruits. It now costs us more than \$1,000,000 annually to control our insect foes. For these reasons we have the State Insectary, an institution for studying the natural control of insects and the putting to practical use the knowledge thus gained. The work is of an extremely technical nature and requires both training and practical experience by those engaged in its prosecution. An intimate knowledge of the habits and relationships of parasitic and predaceous insects as well as familiarity with the literature treating of the subject is indispensable. There are very few scientists in the world qualified to perform this important service. This fact led us to a very thorough investigation, and we believe we have succeeded in securing a person of exceptional ability in this field of service.

During the past year until the outbreak of the war in Europe an expert entomologist of proved ability was kept in the Mediterranean region searching for promising beneficial insects. Another laboratory was and is maintained in Japan for the same purpose, arrangements having been made with Doctor Kuwana, official entomologist of the Japanese government and a scientist of international repute, to supervise the work. Relations have been established with the government of the union of South Africa, from our standpoint an unexplored region, whereby we have been able through the kindness of Prof. C. P. Lounsbury and of Prof. C. W. Mally to obtain regular sendings of black scale parasites of great promise. California has the benefit of the experience of the three scientists, Messrs. Lounsbury, Mally and Kuwana, absolutely without expense, and the state owes these gentlemen a vote of thanks for the interest they have taken in our welfare.

The promise of securing these beneficial insects from South Africa is so great that we are now placing an assistant in that field. We are also securing the services of a gentleman born in China but educated in our own state, a trained entomologist, who is now a teacher in China, to collect and ship parasites from that great country where citrus fruits have been long grown. We expect much from this section, as Mr. George Compere, who has had such extended observations, feels that China is a very hopeful field for research in this line of work. We are also arranging to exploit the Philippine Islands, where we can secure valuable assistance under the supervision of expert entomologists at a very slight expense. It goes without saying that this work could hardly be carried out without the kindly help of Doctor L. O. Howard, chief of

the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The number of species of insects imported during the past two years is considerable, the more promising of which are as follows: Several enemies of the citrus mealy bug from Europe, the best of which seems to be a tiny chalcid, or parasitic fly, called *Leptomastix*. From all reports this parasite is of considerable importance in the control of the mealy bug in Sicily. One colony has been liberated in Southern California, and we are now engaged in breeding additional colonies in the insectary. There occur in Europe two ladybirds, *Chilocorus* and *Exochomus*, which are said to be of considerable value in controlling the black scale. We were unable to obtain a sufficient number for colonizing, but an effort will be made next year to get them introduced. They should thrive in California.

In Japan the mealy bug is greatly checked by natural enemies. We have received a large number of species of parasites from this locality, but for some strange reason they do not thrive on our California mealy bug. Apparently the insect in Japan is a different species from our own, but we are now engaged in trying out the parasites on the Baker and the long-tailed mealy bugs in the hope that we may find these hosts adapted to their habits.

In South Africa we have occupied ourselves entirely with the parasites of the black scale. Messrs. Lounsbury and Mally have sent us so far about a dozen species. Naturally most of them will not prove of great value, but out of the lot we hope to get a few good ones, and our laboratory investigations so far certainly justify our hopes. One of the new species, a small chalcid fly, known to entomologists as *Coccophagus orientalis*, has done wonderful work in the insectary. What gives us great promise from this species is the fact that, unlike *Scutellista*, it breeds upon and destroys the young of the black scale before the latter has an opportunity to lay its eggs. As we have no parasites of importance in California which breed upon this stage of the black scale, it will readily be seen that the introduction of *Coccophagus* will fill an important gap in the natural control of this most damaging of our citrus pests. We have already placed in the field several colonies of this parasite and have found it breeding during the summer. It ought certainly to thrive here, and our efforts will be continued until it becomes thoroughly established. Professor Lounsbury has had the black scale under observation in South Africa for many years and he is responsible for the statement that it is effectually controlled in that country by parasites, except in those restricted localities where the Argentine ant has interfered, so we have reason to feel encouraged over the outlook.

The superintendent of the State Insectary made a hurried trip to the Orient during the latter part of the summer of 1913. Several species of valuable predaceous and parasitic insects were obtained and many important observations made upon the natural control of insects in that region. The most promising species brought to California is a tiny ladybird, *Scymnus bipunctatus*, which feeds upon the mealy bug. It has been introduced into California and is at present breeding in astonishing numbers upon the citrus mealy bug at Alhambra.

We feel that we have been making very satisfactory progress with the work of introducing predaceous and parasitic insects, but the war in Europe has very greatly interfered with its prosecution. In fact, it is necessary to discontinue much of the foreign work on account of delay caused by the chaotic condition of shipping. Delay in the shipment of such insects is fatal.

We have now progressed to a point in our scientific investigations where we feel justified in stating that a great deal of expense can be saved to the California fruit growers by a wise introduction of beneficial insects. The work from now on should be prosecuted with more vigor than ever before. **THERE IS NO REASON WHY THE WORK SHOULD BE DELAYED AND EVERY REASON WHY IT SHOULD BE PUSHED.**

We have made great improvements in the insectary. In fact, it is now one of the best equipped entomological laboratories in the world. We are carrying on the work with as little publicity as possible, as it is necessary to avoid the danger of causing the growers to neglect such matters of control as fumigation and spraying. The plans for the next biennium should include besides the purely research work carried on at the insectary with regard to natural control of insects in general the collection and shipment of material from south Europe, Japan, south-east China, south Africa and possibly from northern South America. These are the regions of greatest promise, and with the large amount of material which we may expect to receive we are bound to obtain results of greatest value to the fruit growers of California.

The fact that we have received several shipments from Europe since the outbreak of the war makes us hopeful that we may continue the work with less certainty, of course, and with somewhat of loss, yet the encouragement which we have received from our success in the last year convinces us we would not be warranted in any cessation of these importations, even though under somewhat trying circumstances.

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

The quarantine division is the most expensive and certainly a very important part of the service rendered by the Commission. The work has increased to an enormous degree, as will be seen by the reports in

The Monthly Bulletin. Except for the thorough organization under the present able Chief Deputy Quarantine Officer, it would be impossible to transact the tremendous volume of inspection required. The long experience and devotion to the work of the entire quarantine force give an efficiency which warrants the compliment extended to it by the chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, "Well-nigh perfect, the best in the world."

At the suggestion of the writer the entire membership of this corps were made collaborators of the Federal Horticultural Board, which, while this in no way detracts from their usefulness, does give added prestige to their work and greater efficiency to the service.

During the present administration the numerical strength of the force employed in the quarantine division has been practically doubled, and the logical result of this action has been the complete enforcement of the provisions set forth in the state quarantine law as passed by the legislature on January 2, 1912. In support of the foregoing statement the following simple statistics are submitted:

Parcels of horticultural material intercepted, inspected and disposed of at the San Francisco station.

1910.

Fumigated	Refused	Total	Ships Inspected
6,992	750	48,441	253

1913.

29,183	3,150	1,016,807	481
--------	-------	-----------	-----

The records of the Los Angeles and San Diego stations show a like increase in the volume of work, and at these stations, as at San Francisco, an itemized record is kept of each of these transactions and is on file in the several quarantine stations and also at the main office in Sacramento and is available at any time.

The policies of the quarantine division during the period under consideration have been vigorously pursued and have resulted in much permanent benefit. The prime object sought is to eliminate the infestations which constitute the basis for rejection of shipments of plant material at the source of origin. In this effort many avenues have been made use of—publicity in The Monthly Bulletin, conferences with resident consuls, correspondence with inspection officials in foreign countries and the enlistment of the capable cooperation of the active agents employed by the common carriers, both afloat and ashore. The results so far have justified the means made use of, and the material is arriving in cleaner, better condition than ever before.

A perfect working understanding exists between the directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the prospective exhibitors of horticultural material and the quarantine officers, and the work of installing such exhibits is proceeding with safety to California and satisfaction to the numerous exhibitors.

The counties of San Mateo, San Francisco, Marin and San Luis Obispo, not maintaining county horticultural commissioners, have necessitated in the enforcement of a quarantine the assumption by this division of a large volume of inspection work that properly belongs to the duties of these counties.

The Mediterranean fruit fly, the melon fly, the Mexican orange fly, the alfalfa weevil and the canker and melanose of citrus trees and fruit have been kept from becoming established in the State of California, and all quarantine regulations have been rigorously maintained.

The horticultural laws ought certainly to be so amended that all counties which grow fruit or engage in its sale to any extent should have county horticultural commissioners. There is further reason for this in that the safety of the entire state is jeopardized by the absence of such officers.

MENACE FROM THE PARCEL POST.

There is great danger of our receiving very destructive insect and fungoid pests through the mails, especially since the establishment of the parcel post. An order from the United States Postmaster General requires that all nursery stock, plants and fruit shipped by mail shall bear certificates either from state or government officials declaring that they have been inspected and are free from insect pests and disease. This is largely inoperative, as in most cases there are no persons qualified for this duty and often none at all. Later the order was supplemented by another specifying that any postmaster upon request by an inspection officer might report the fact of any such shipments which had arrived and to whom addressed, yet the law specifically states that any such package must be delivered at once upon its arrival. Of course this requirement makes inspection quite impossible. To search out the numerous packages sent far and wide over the state would require an army of inspectors. What we urgently need and must secure at the very earliest possible date is an order from the Postmaster General, or better, an enactment by Congress requiring that all nursery stock, trees, plants and fruit be sent to one, two or three postoffices in any state requesting such action and that is equipped to make inspection. At these central stations the shipments shall be inspected immediately and forwarded to the addressee if clean and safe, and treated or destroyed in case of infestation, as the condition requires. Such a law has been introduced in Congress and is now awaiting action in the House of Representatives. It certainly should be rushed to speedy passage.

It is thought that the introduction of the white fly at Marysville, Oroville, Sacramento and Bakersfield was through the mails. It has now cost the state nearly \$11,000 in an attempt to eradicate the pest, and it still lingers at Marysville. With the parcel post and its wide patronage the danger is greatly increased. We have intercepted egg masses and even larvæ of the gipsy moth, larvæ and adults of the white flies and many other dangerous insect enemies in the mails. We are gaining very frequent evidence that our mails are a serious menace. "The strength of a chain is its weakest link." The unguarded mailed parcel is the weak link in our otherwise admirable quarantine system. Indeed, may we not look forward hopefully to the time when thorough, efficient inspection may make quarantine no longer necessary? Any legislation that will quicken the pulse of Congress to the effect that it shall require and enforce efficient mail inspection of all nursery stock, trees, plants and fruit is greatly to be desired.

LEGISLATION.

Our horticultural laws are for the most part very excellent. Without doubt they are unsurpassed in efficiency throughout the world, but certain amendments are greatly needed. Every county where fruit is grown or sold in any considerable quantity should have a horticultural commissioner. Ten counties now lack this protection. Again, these officials are county officers appointed by the boards of supervisors. They should be state officials appointed by the State Commissioner of Horticulture under civil service regulations. This would largely eliminate political influence in making appointments and would certainly tend to secure more able county horticultural commissioners. This should, however, not remove the present incumbents as they are picked men who have passed a rigid examination and have been trained in the school of experience at the expense of the several counties and are a valuable asset to the state. These county horticultural commissioners are in the supervision of all intercounty shipments of nursery stock, etc., independent of each other and of the State Commissioner of Horticulture. Thus there is a lack of unity, embarrassment to trade and consequent loss to the state.

The boards of supervisors at the suggestion of the county horticultural commissioners can each frame ordinances which, in case they do not conflict with any state law, become as binding as does a law enacted by the legislature. This makes it possible to have forty-four different laws regarding the same plant, tree or fruit. Indeed, there are now diverse laws in force regarding the same plant. This is a grievous handicap on nurserymen and a serious impediment to trade. The nurserymen have reason to complain, as they do loudly. The growers are injured hardly less than the nurserymen. In case this change in

our laws is made, then the State Commissioner of Horticulture should be permitted to divide the state into districts, each with a commissioner to guard its interests. If this district system is adopted, then the combining of the unprotected counties of limited population with a promising future in fruit growing with those counties already having county horticultural commissioners as referred to under the discussion of "County Horticultural Commissioners" could be effected. This would greatly lessen expense, and all counties, even the less populous, would be protected to their own advantage and to the safety of the entire state.

AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Since assuming the duties of the office of State Commissioner of Horticulture I have felt that economy and efficiency would be served by consolidating all the departments of the state that have to do with agriculture. At the San Jose State Fruit Growers Convention a committee was appointed to consider and recommend desirable legislation. This committee met later and was unanimous in the opinion that consolidation is desirable. At the Davis convention a tentative measure was reported and favored. This was further considered at the recent convention held in Los Angeles, where over thirteen hundred persons registered, and was again endorsed. This committee will present a bill to be considered by your honorable body. I believe that this contemplated action will unify, harmonize and would, as stated above, work for economy and efficiency.

STATE SMELTER WASTE COMMISSION.

At the fortieth session of the California State Legislature a commission was appointed to investigate the problem of smelter waste to determine its effect on vegetation and consequent injury, if injury there be, on agriculture. As one of the three members of this State Smelter Waste Commission no little time has been given by myself and the Chief Deputy State Commissioner of Horticulture to the prosecution of this inquiry. A report of our findings has been submitted to the Governor as directed by the statute providing for the investigation.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REPORT

OF THE

Industrial Accident Commission

OF THE

State of California

For the Year 1913 and from January 1 to June 30, 1914

COMMISSIONERS:

A. J. PILLSBURY, Chairman.

WILL J. FRENCH

HARRIS WEINSTOCK

Address: 525 Market Street
San Francisco

CONTENTS

	PAGE
REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.....	5
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT.....	6
ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION.....	6
ATTITUDE OF INSURANCE CARRIERS.....	7
ONE CRUCIAL ISSUE.....	8
A QUESTION OF EVIDENCE.....	9
JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION.....	9
HEARINGS.....	10
PERMANENT DISABILITY RATING DEPARTMENT.....	13
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.....	16
INSURANCE.....	20
SAFETY DEPARTMENT.....	26
STATISTICAL RESUME.....	37
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE HALF-YEAR.....	39
HERNIA.....	55

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION.

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

HON. HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.

DEAR SIR: In obedience to the requirements of section 88 of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, we herewith report the results of the operations of chapter 399 of the laws of 1911, commonly known as the Roseberry Act, for the calendar year 1913, and the results of the operations of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act from the first of January, 1914, up to and including the 30th day of June, 1914, to which report there have been added such information and conclusions as in the judgment of this Commission will prove of interest to you as Governor of California and to the legislature of California.

On the first day of January, 1913, the then Industrial Accident Board consisted of A. J. Pillsbury, chairman, Will J. French and Willis I. Morrison, members. Up to that time there had been filed with this Commission 504 acceptances of the compensation provisions of chapter 399. During the year 1913, 656 additional acceptances were filed. This probably brought under the protection of the Roseberry Act 75,000 employees.

During the calendar year 1913, 69 applications were filed for adjustment of controversies between injured employees and their employers or insurance carriers, and 56 cases were decided, leaving adjudicated 13 cases. From the first of January, 1914, up to and including the 30th of June, 1914, 32 cases under the Roseberry Act were filed, and 39 cases had been determined by the latter date, the remaining ones being yet under consideration. There will doubtless continue to be additional cases under this act until the full year has expired from the time that the Roseberry Act was superseded by the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, viz. until January 1, 1915.

It is needless at this time to narrate the reasons which prompted the legislature to abrogate the so-called Roseberry Act and substitute therefor the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. It is sufficient to say that the Roseberry Act, while a good beginning and while it served a most useful purpose in acquainting the people of the state with the idea of compensation for industrial injuries, was crude and tentative only and needed to give place to a more comprehensive law. It served its purpose well, but that purpose was mainly formative and educational.

The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

The half year of experience under this act is too short a time for the complete determination of the value and correctness of all of the provisions of the act, but suffices to show by experience that, in practice, it is workable and sound in principle.

During the first six months of the operation of the act there were 26,958 persons under its protection who sustained injuries of greater or less degree. All of these were compensable, at least to the extent of receiving medical and surgical treatment to cure and relieve them from the effects of their injuries, but, of this total number, only 3,438 were entitled to disability indemnity in addition to their medical and surgical treatment. A significant fact is that of these 3,438 persons entitled to indemnity, there were only 323 instances in which controversies arose. In other words, over 3,000 cases were settled between employer and employee, or the employer's insurance carrier, without dispute. The number of controversies referred to the Commission was a little more than 10 per cent of the compensable injuries. This is a very high average and no doubt constitutes double the percentage of controverted cases that will be encountered when employers and employees have come thoroughly to know their rights and obligations under the act. Any law that is 90 per cent self-operative may be regarded as a good law and as accepted in good part by those whom it affects as directly as this law affects the employers and employees of California. This Commission hopes within the next two years to reduce the percentage of controversies to 2 per cent of the compensable cases, but to reach this goal will require a thorough familiarization on the part of employer and employees with the terms of the act.

Organization of Commission.

The Industrial Accident Commission, as successor to the Industrial Accident Board under the Roseberry Act, was organized on the first day of January, 1914, with A. J. Pillsbury (chairman), Will J. French (vice-chairman), and Harris Weinstock, members; Ira B. Cross, secretary; H. L. White, assistant secretary; Chris. M. Bradley, attorney; Dr. Morton R. Gibbons, medical director; C. W. Fellows, manager of the State Compensation Insurance Fund; John R. Brownell, superintendent of safety; T. Norman Dean, statistician.

Quarters had previously been obtained in the Underwood Building, 525 Market street, San Francisco, and the general work of putting the new Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act into operation was undertaken with enthusiasm on the part of the entire force. Offices were also opened in the Hollingsworth Building in Los Angeles, in charge of H. H. Kinney, secretary of the Southern California District. Many addresses were delivered throughout the state by members of the Commission and by other officers, in order to acquaint the

public with the purposes of the new act. At first a great deal of opposition from employers was encountered, but this arose mainly from a dread of the unknown and because of misinformation persistently disseminated, but this condition cleared up as soon as people came to understand what the provisions of the act really were and what the policy of the Commission would be with reference to the enforcement of its provisions. Those who had operated under the Roseberry Act were quite content with the new measure, and almost universally exercised their influence in its favor. By the expiration of the first six months of operation under the new act, practically all opposition had ceased.

A great amount of administrative work has been accomplished through personal interviews. The entire time of one person has been taken up both at San Francisco and Los Angeles in meeting persons claiming rights under the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act or owing obligations under said act, in order that they may have explained to them their rights and their obligations and how to effect adjustments of controversies without requiring formal hearings before the Commission. This service has been very satisfactorily performed, with the result that probably not more than half as many cases have gone to the Commission for adjustment as would have gone to it had it not been for the personal interviews thus held with prospective litigants.

There has also been a very heavy volume of correspondence with employers and employees as to their obligations and rights under the act where personal interviews could not be had. This has been less satisfactory than where the representatives of the Commission could meet these parties face to face, mainly for the reason that what is stated in a letter is not as fully comprehended as when stated by word of mouth and further opportunity given for questions and answers; nevertheless, our correspondence department has been very serviceable in adjusting differences that otherwise would doubtless have culminated in controversies before the Commission.

Attitude of Insurance Carriers.

There was, during the session of the legislature of 1913, a determined opposition on the part of the insurance companies doing business in this state against the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, and particularly against the establishment of the State Compensation Insurance Fund. Nevertheless, in most cases, these insurance carriers readily cooperated with the Industrial Accident Commission in trying to carry out the provisions of the new act, and, as a rule, this Commission has enjoyed the loyal cooperation of insurance carriers in the execution of the law. A stubborn resistance on their part would

have made the successful operation of the act difficult. There were instances where insurance carriers were dilatory in reaching adjustments with the injured employees, but a part of this may be attributed to the newness of the system and the lack of complete organization of the adjustment departments of such companies. In recent months, there has been less reason to complain of such delays on the part of insurance carriers. Instances still remain where criticism may justly be made of the treatment of injured persons by insurance carriers, but these constitute the exception and not the rule, and this Commission looks forward with confidence to a continuation of the cooperative spirit on the part of insurance carriers generally.

One Crucial Issue.

There remains one subject of controversy that is fundamentally important to the successful operation of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. There are members of the bar of this state who are unable to reconcile themselves to a procedure wholly different from that which characterizes trials in courts. They feel that unless they are permitted to conduct a case before this Commission exactly as they would conduct it before a court, they and their clients are unjustly and tyrannically treated. If cases before this Commission are to be conducted as they are conducted in trial courts, such conduct of such cases will be tantamount to a denial of justice in a large percentage of the controversies that come before the Commission for determination. It is better for the state and for the people of the state that what may be termed "average justice" shall be speedily and inexpensively administered than that exact justice shall be striven for at a cost that, in many cases, would consume the entire amount involved and leave the applicant indebted for costs and expenses besides.

This Commission holds that it is not a court and that hearings before it are not trials, but are what the term implies, "hearings," or inquiries in which the dispatch of business is best facilitated by permitting the Commissioner, or referee holding the hearing, to do most of the inquiring, leaving to attorneys opportunity to bring out any material fact which the Commissioner or referee may not have elicited from the witnesses. Perhaps in 75 per cent of the cases there is no requirement that any attorney be present on either side. All that the Commission requires in order to reach a just determination of the issue is to have the parties and the witnesses present, and in most cases the only service necessary to be rendered by an attorney is to advise the parties what facts need to be established and what witnesses should be in attendance in order that such facts may be established. The Commissioner holding the hearing will ordinarily do the rest and do it expeditiously and inexpensively. In short, it is the purpose of the Commission to afford

an object lesson as to how to determine issues of minor consequence with reasonable certainty and without delay or burdensome expenditure.

But there are cases which involve issues of great importance in which the advice of attorneys is gladly welcomed by the Commission.

A Question of Evidence.

The statute particularly provides that the Commission shall not be bound by the technical rules of evidence in conducting its hearings, but notwithstanding this provision, attorneys have protested vigorously against the admission of evidence for the consideration of the Commission which would be ruled out by a judge if an issue were to be tried before a jury.

Frankly, the Commission does permit itself to hear evidence that no court would permit a jury to hear, but the Commission has faith in its own ability to value such evidence, whether hearsay or what it may be, at its true worth, whereas a jury might give a higher value to evidence of a lower grade than would a court or would this Commission. It frequently happens that, in admitting hearsay evidence, the Commissioner holding the hearing gets a clew to further testimony material in determining the issue and then such Commissioner takes steps to have such other testimony brought before the Commission in order that it may judge rightly when the case is closed.

In a word, the Commission does not propose to make up its mind in relation to controverted issues in accordance with any particular rules laid down in the civil law of this state, but the Commissioners expect to keep their minds open until convinced by such evidence as, in the common and practical affairs of every day life, would produce conviction in the minds of reasonable men. This is the standard that the Commission has set for determining all issues brought before it, and if the courts and the legislature will permit the Commission to continue as it has begun and work out its salvation along this line, it has no doubt that it will reach substantial justice in practically all cases and do it with a minimum cost in time and money on the part of the state, employer and employee. The Commission feels that the success or failure of the whole semi-judicial department of its work depends almost entirely upon its being free to follow the policy above outlined.

Judicial Interpretation.

It is to be expected that, in an act as comprehensive as the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, there will be provisions which, in the course of administration, must be submitted to courts of competent jurisdiction to determine precisely what force and effect must be given to such provisions. This is welcomed by the Commission with full confidence that the higher courts of the state will be found in sympathy with the purposes of the act.

Hearings.

Up to January 1, 1913, the date of the last report of the Industrial Accident Board, there were filed for adjudication by the Board 14 claims. These represented the accidents suffered by the employees of the 504 employers who had accepted and agreed to be bound by the provisions of the Roseberry Act.

In 1913, 656 additional employers enrolled under the act. As more employers accepted and more employees were affected, the number of claims increased, 32 being filed from January 1, 1913, to June 30, 1913, and 37 in the following six months. Of the 83 cases filed before January 1, 1914, the Board had, at the latter date, heard and disposed of all but 13.

On January 1, 1914, the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, went into effect. It naturally took some time for employees to realize what their rights were under the act, so that, notwithstanding the enormous number of employees affected, only 3 cases were filed during the first month and a half. From that time on, claims came in faster and faster until, on June 30, 1914, a total of 291 had been filed under the new law, and 32 under the old law.

Cases Filed January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1914.

	Law of 1911	Law of 1913	Total
January -----	7	3	10
February -----	7	9	16
March -----	6	55	61
April -----	9	83	92
May -----	3	85	88
June -----	---	56	56
Total cases filed -----	32	291	323
Cases pending January 1, 1914 -----			13
Total cases before Commission to June 30, 1914 -----			336

The clerical work required by such a large number of cases was necessarily great. One clerk was employed in January and a second in May. With the assistance of this force and the necessary stenographers and typists, together with the expert advice of the medical department and appointed referees, the Commission was able to hear and decide 218 cases, leaving 118 cases pending on July 1, 1914.

The average time for settlement of a case from the filing of the claim to mailing the decision was 45 days.

Of the cases decided, there were 34 death cases in which the dependents received a total award of \$78,767.54. The compensation given for disabilities was \$18,371.42, making the total benefits received in decided

cases before the Commission \$97,138.96. Not included in this amount were 13 cases in which continuing awards were made, the award to be paid until the recovery of the employee.

Statistics of Hearings and Cases Filed.

	Cases filed		
	Law of 1911	Law of 1913	Total
1913	69	---	69
1914	---	---	---
January	7	3	10
February	7	9	16
March	6	55	61
April	9	83	92
May	3	85	88
June	---	56	56
Totals	101	291	392

Classification of Decided Cases as to Principal Question Involved from January 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

	Law of 1911	Law of 1913	Total
Extent and duration of disability	29	83	112
Extent of dependency	12	37	49
Whether disability is a result of accident	7	33	40
Whether accident was in the course of employment	8	28	36
Jurisdiction	1	23	24
Extent of permanent disability	14	22	36
Hernia	4	21	25
Wilful misconduct and intoxication	5	14	19
Payment of medical bills	1	12	13
Whether applicant was an employee	1	4	5
Average annual earnings	1	4	5
Miscellaneous	5	3	8
Cases dismissed	13	7	20
Totals	101	291	392

Classification of Decided Cases as to Decisions from January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1914.

	Law of 1911	Law of 1913	Total
Awarded compensation	30	106	136
Denied compensation	8	45	53
Compensation paid and dismissed	1	19	20
Dismissed	---	9	9
Cases pending July 1, 1914	6	112	118
Total cases before Commission	45	291	336

Distribution of Cases as to Locality.

San Francisco and vicinity	113
Los Angeles and vicinity	94
Remainder of state.....	84
Total	291

Value of Awards.

Deaths	\$78,767 54
Disabilities	18,371 42*
Total	\$97,138 96*

*Plus payment until recovery in 13 cases.

Expenses.

	Law of 1911 January 1 to Dec. 31, 1913	Law of 1913 January 1 to June 30, 1914
Salaries	\$24,018 18	\$33,312 64
Office expenses	1,479 55	1,798 52
General expenses	153 95	1,124 23
Postage, express and telephones.....	2,136 59	2,864 42
Stationery and printing	2,034 04	5,647 71
Rent	2,572 00	4,240 03
Traveling expenses	1,185 01	4,121 06
Library	255 66	170 87
Furniture and fixtures	3,076 04	5,209 77
State compensation insurance fund (preparatory) ...	3,133 35	559 58
Total	\$40,044 37	\$59,048 86
Average monthly expense	\$3,337 03	\$9,841 48

PERMANENT DISABILITY RATING DEPARTMENT.

The Permanent Disability Rating Department was organized in July of last year for the purpose of putting into practical application a plan for rating permanent disability. This plan involved the creation of a series of tables from which the amount of compensation in any case might be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

It was essential in the beginning carefully to outline and define the work of the department. The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act defines total permanent disability, and provides that in all cases of permanent partial disability, the percentage of such disability to total disability must be determined by taking into account the nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, the occupation of the injured employee, and his age at the time of the injury.

The successful application of a schedule to this problem necessitated a complete investigation of the degrees of disability occasioned by the various injuries as related to a certain occupation and age which would act as a standard by which all other ages and occupations might be judged. This standard occupation was taken as that of the ordinary unskilled laborer and the age as 39. The occupation was taken because of the simple nature of the physical requirements placed upon the different parts of the body by reason of the work required to be performed. There is no skill here, no special training of any one part of the body to make it more valuable for bread-winning purposes than any other part. It is a comparatively easy problem to discuss the effect of injuries on the earning capacity of this standard individual. Age 39 was taken because statistical records show this age to be the approximate average age of persons injured in California.

The discussion involved principally a study of functional loss and loss in competing ability. A list of some three hundred permanent injuries was drawn up and submitted to the various state commissions and to prominent medical men in California, with the request that estimates of the effect of these injuries on the earning capacity of the standard man be given. A considerable number of replies were received. In addition the permanent disability schedules of all of the compensation laws available were studied for the relationship between the various enumerated injuries. Many foreign works on the subject, principally by French and German authors, were carefully considered. With all of this material at hand a standard rating was created.

It became necessary next to discuss the relationship between this standard occupation and all of the other occupations to be included in the scheme. It was necessary to study the degree of physical require-

ments in each occupation as compared with the similar requirement in the standard case. In this work five investigators were employed. The plan of investigation involved a visit to the plant where the occupation was being performed, several plants being visited in each case to make sure that conditions were the same everywhere, as well as a discussion with the employer and employee in which the relationship existing between the occupation in question and the standard occupation was thoroughly discussed. In this manner a complete industrial dictionary was compiled, referring particularly to the physical requirements imposed upon the body of the worker in each occupation by the particular work his occupation demanded. The result of each discussion with an employer, an employee, or groups of employers and employees, was carefully noted. The investigator was assigned a certain field for his own particular efforts. He was required to make himself an expert in the occupations involved in the industries in this field and to give a comprehensive report on the result of his research work. In this way the occupational factor was taken into consideration.

It remained to include provision for variations in age from the standard age. This was done by means of an empirical formula well tested by practical application to a series of special problems.

The schedule was completed and ready for use on January 1, 1914. Today, when a permanent injury is sustained, it is possible to obtain a rating by consulting the schedule after determining three items: (1) the exact nature of the physical injury or disfigurement, (2) the occupation, and (3) the age of the worker at the time of the injury. The schedule is easy to apply and has solved the problem of making settlements without the formality of hearings for the adjustment of claims before the Industrial Accident Commission. It is equitable, and has met with the most general appreciation and approval. For a scientific work it has found a wonderful popularity among the parties interested. There are not more than two pages of explanation, and it has been found possible to instruct almost any person in its use in a few moments. Considering the fact that the schedule will answer 1,080,000,000 questions, the simplicity of its operation is remarkable. The schedule better meets the needs of the problem than the ordinary permanent disability schedule which takes into consideration the one item of physical loss and omits all others from the discussion. Instead of placing a fixed dollars-and-cents valuation on the different members of the body, the schedule actually considers the effect of the loss on the earning capacity of the individual by including in the method of determination a discussion of all of the vital factors which are capable of measurement, namely, the items of physical loss, occupation and age. The schedule fits the ins and outs of the problem where others only hit the high places.

The department, today, exists for the twofold purpose: (1) of collecting and distributing further information concerning permanent disability, and (2) of approving permanent disability ratings which are made by the parties concerned and submitted to the Commission for approval. In the line of its work to extend the usefulness of the schedule, the department has investigated further classifications of injury groups and some 800 new occupations, which information is now available and can be had upon request. In its other line of work the department is keeping a close record of the ratings in actual cases in order to collect sufficient data with which to check the correctness of the schedule.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department was organized at the time that the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act went into effect. There was no information except that contained in the new law to look to for guidance. The laws and conduct of medical departments in other states did not present points of similarity sufficient to assist in devising a new organization.

The Industrial Accident Commission asked that whatever duties, connected with its activities, related to medical subjects, be assumed by the Medical Department.

A department has accordingly been developed partly to conduct the medical business of the Commission and partly to contribute to the smooth operation of the act, by assisting organizations and individuals outside of the Commission in medical matters pertaining to the law.

Personnel.

The Medical Department is composed of the medical director, the assistant medical director, a clerk having custody of all records pertaining to the Medical Department and assistant to the medical director and a clerk assistant to the assistant medical director.

(1) Duties of the Medical Department for the Commission.

To advise the Commission on medical subjects. To appoint medical referees and receive and transmit reports of medical referees with interpolations, interpretation, and comment for use of the Commission in forming conclusions regarding cases upon which hearings are held.

To make ratings of disability in consultation with the "Permanent Disability Rating Department."

To adjust bills in cases of award by the Commission and to advise regarding proper expenses in cases before the Commission.

As medical adviser of the Commission, the medical director is called in consultation on cases involving medical points not clear to the Commission. He is called on to interpret testimony and to advise regarding further information and its production.

The services of the best physicians in this state are available for the Commission in this work. From among the teachers and other leaders of the profession we have derived our most valuable assistance. From the colleges we have voluntary offers of investigation and scientific research, which is most gratifying. Our medical referees are appointed with reference to special fitness in the case involved, so that the best information in the given case may be before the Commission. It is the object of the Medical Department to make information placed before the Commission as nearly incontrovertible as possible.

The matter of permanent disability rating is an important function of the Medical Department. While the Commission has adopted a comprehensive "schedule of disabilities" it is practically impossible to make any schedule complete since the various combinations of disability approach infinity. It is necessary in a large proportion of cases to have special consultation regarding the disability and to rate each case upon its own merits. Reports of such ratings are kept with the object of establishing precedent for use in subsequent cases of approximately like character.

The question of bill adjustment is another important function of the Commission. The Medical Department is called upon to approve all accounts forming a portion of the awards of the Commission. The fees approved in such cases correspond to a fee schedule adopted by the Industrial Accident Commission which will be discussed later under the affairs of the State Compensation Insurance Fund.

(2) *For the State Compensation Insurance Fund.*

To supervise the medical affairs of the fund. To follow the more serious cases and supervise or advise treatment. All the more serious cases are followed and supervised from the beginning.

To adjust bills incurred in connection with treatment of the injured individuals cared for by the Fund. To arrange for care of cases in hospitals, etc.

To determine disability.

The Industrial Accident Commission, in its administration of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, has deemed it expedient to accept the services of any licensed practitioner of medicine and surgery unless his services are known to be without value. The Commission does not believe that the Fund, as a state organization, may exact the services of any certain group of doctors for general accident work.

Physicians and surgeons are allowed great latitude in the treatment and care of "Fund Cases," and are requested to deal with such cases as they would their private patients, deferring, however, in any serious matters to the direction of the Medical Department.

A fee schedule has been adopted by the Industrial Accident Commission which is designed to compensate physicians caring for industrial accidents in a manner commensurate with the value of the service.

The Commission believes that charges should be such as would be made to an injured workingman if he were to be charged and to pay the bill himself. The average individual is assumed by the Commission to earn \$1,000 per annum. To bear out this statement, the statistics for 1914 up to this time show the average income of all those injured in industrial accidents in the state to be \$900 per annum.

In the past the surgeon who has attended the injured workingman for any serious or protracted condition has received, it is estimated, not more than 40 per cent of his fee. Under the act all medical fees are provided for, all hospital expense is provided for and the fees are assured. Accordingly, the Commission has approved a fee schedule which is considerably lower than the average fees *charged* for similar work in private practice. This at first met with very considerable opposition on the part of the profession through misunderstanding. However, the matter was taken up before the Medical Society of the State of California in April, 1914, and by vote of the house of delegates of that organization, the fee schedule of the Commission was adopted. Since that time, the Commission, meeting with the medical society of southern California, has secured an understanding of the situation by that body and the great majority of the county medical society units have subscribed to the arrangement approved by the Commission.

At this time there is a very satisfactory understanding between the medical profession generally, and the Industrial Accident Commission. We are frequently in receipt of voluntary expressions of approval of the present arrangements, and the cooperation of the medical profession promises a most happy development in the operation of workmen's compensation.

Reverting to the question of fees for medical service, the Commission in designing the fee schedule provided for great elasticity so that cases of different severity answering the same description would involve compensation for medical service in accordance with the work done.

(3) *For the Private Casualty Companies.*

In somewhat the same manner as medical referees are selected for cases coming before the Commission, referees are selected to act on cases submitted to the medical director by casualty companies. In many cases of misunderstanding between the injured person and his employer, or the casualty company, representing the employer, the assistance of a medical referee will avoid necessity of application for formal hearing. In such instances the injured workingman is sent to a medical referee appointed by the medical director for examination and report. Such reports are commented upon and a decision is reached by the medical director. The report and finding then is submitted to the insurance company for its use and the information becomes the property of the Industrial Accident Commission for future reference, if required. Such information is elicited at the expense of the insurance company, the employer, or employee, or whoever requested it. This manner of investigating cases saves the Commission a very considerable number of applications for decisions, as is shown by the fact

that some 400 cases in the past ten months have been acted upon by the Medical Department. In many of these cases there was a large amount of discussion and correspondence.

(4) *For the State Board of Control.*

At the request of the State Board of Control, the approval of all bills pertaining to medical care of injured employees of the state is in the hands of the medical director. This entails correspondence sometimes with the injured person, or the state department in which he is employed, and generally with the doctor who cared for him.

The medical department has been in a formative stage practically up to the present time, a vast amount of the detail regarding the various phases of the work of the Commission, where it relates to medical subjects, has passed through this department. Much of the work does not show on the surface. There are no evidences for a large and important part of it unless cooperation and approval of the medical profession and the better understanding of the value of the law and the sincerity of its administrators are considered.

INSURANCE.

Cost of Liability Insurance Compared with Cost of Compensation Insurance and Justification for the Disparity.

Employers' liability insurance, which might be aptly termed "Damage Suit Insurance," is a form designed to protect employers against damage awards by courts of law in favor of injured employees and their dependents. In practice, it long ago became expedient for insurance carriers selling such indemnifying contracts to settle out of court most of the claims arising. This practice became more general as juries showed a growing tendency to return verdicts for extremely large amounts. Trained adjusters were employed by the insurance companies for the purpose of disposing of these claims at the lowest possible cost, and a very large number of attorneys and "ambulance chasers," so-called, reaped a harvest through compromising or pressing such claims on behalf of the injured, the result being that far less than one half of the amount paid by employers for liability insurance reached the needy injured or their dependents.

Manifestly, under such a system, it was impossible for the insurance companies to establish rates upon any basis of statistical data which might be considered scientific from an actuarial point of view. The abuses resulting from this system are described elsewhere in these pages. The social progress of the world has demanded a more equitable basis for compensating injured industrial workers, and, in case of death, their dependents.

The published rates for compensation insurance in California are roughly estimated at two and one half times the former rates for employers' liability insurance, but in this comparison it must be remembered that the rates for the latter form were based upon standard limits of \$5,000 for injury or death of one person, and \$10,000 for any one accident involving injuries or death of two or more persons, while the rates for compensation insurance provide covering for the unlimited liability of the employer. Under employers' liability, it became common for juries to award damages in excess of the policy limits, often necessitating a liberal contribution by the employer. Furthermore, many employers volunteered to furnish injured workers with medical and surgical attention, and often paid large amounts to relieve the suffering of the workers when the insurance carrier refused on the ground that the accident did not result from the employer's negligence, and that, therefore, no liability existed. In addition, an unfriendly feeling on the part of the workers toward their employers was engendered by this system when both the employer and the insurance carrier refused to pay.

In estimating the real difference in the cost of liability and compensation insurance, account should be taken of all economies under com-

penensation, such as increase in efficiency, saving of time and attorneys' fees, and the employers' proportion of expensive litigation. When all advantages under compensation, which it is impossible to measure in dollars, are considered, the Commission doubts whether there is any material difference in the ultimate and actual cost to the employer. To further bear out this statement, it is found that in other states where the principal common law defenses of employers have been removed by statute, as under the Roseberry Act in California, the insurance carriers have increased their rates for employers' liability insurance to equal the rates for compensation insurance. In this state farm labor is exempt from compensation, unless the employer files a written acceptance of the compensation provisions of the law, and if he does not file such acceptance, the rate charged for employers' liability insurance is the same as for compensation insurance. The Commission also believes that the present rates for compensation insurance will eventually be reduced materially and that at present these rates are loaded more heavily for expense than is warranted.

State Compensation Insurance Fund.

Industrial insurance in any form is essentially a public utility and as such must be regulated intelligently and judiciously by the state, not only for the best interests of employers and employees, but for the protection of the insurance carriers as well. Keen competition with poor management and the expensive practices attendant has often resulted in financial ruin of insurance carriers.

Many different plans have been adopted by the various states, some providing for the establishing of a fund with complete control and monopoly of the compensation insurance business by the state; others for state supervised companies; and in several states, as in California, a state insurance fund to compete with other licensed insurance carriers. This latter plan was adopted in this state with the idea that corporate insurance carriers, when properly regulated, might perform a useful social service. The State Compensation Insurance Fund was created for the purpose of assisting in this regulation by the injection of a competition which would tend to make necessary a reduction in operating cost by other insurance carriers with the natural reduction in rates which must ultimately follow. The Commission believes that a healthy competition is as good for the state as for its competitors, a monopoly by either being likely to result in an assurance which might tend to the furnishing of only fair service at high rates.

The State Compensation Insurance Fund operates under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Accident Commission as a governing body, but conducts its business in a similar manner to other insurance carriers. The personnel of the organization is made up of capable and experienced insurance men, who were chosen entirely upon personal merit and

without regard to political faith. The "Fund" began business on January 1, 1914, with an appropriation by the legislature of \$100,000. An additional sum of about \$68,000 was appropriated for the use of the Industrial Accident Commission in defraying the initial expenses of the State Compensation Insurance Fund should it be unable to write a sufficient volume of business to consistently pay this expense out of premiums received. It has not been necessary for the "Fund" to make use of any portion of these appropriations, its premium writings being far in excess of the expected business.

When the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act was being considered by the legislature, it was freely predicted by the representatives of corporate insurance companies that if the measure became a law the compensation rates would, of necessity, be materially increased. The establishing of a competing state "Fund" resulted, however, in the standard compensation rates published for use under the Roseberry law being reduced to an extent averaging 25 per cent. The Commission, therefore, feels justified in stating that this is the first advantage accruing to California employers through the intervention of state insurance.

In the absence of statistics to indicate the result of compensation in California, it was decided, in order to be on the side of safety, that the State Compensation Insurance Fund should, at the outset, adopt the California rates published by the Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau of New York and followed by the companies holding membership in that "bureau." But as the law provides that the State Compensation Insurance Fund shall be ultimately no more or less than self-supporting, and that the rates shall be only sufficient to carry out the specific purposes stated in the act, the policy form issued by the "Fund" provides for return to policyholders of any excess premium collected. This makes of the "Fund" a purely mutual insurance institution for employers, which, through competition, is expected finally to force compensation insurance rates charged by all insurance carriers to a minimum.

Despite the heavy organization expense borne, the "Fund" has been able to conduct its affairs at a cost in ratio to premiums written of only a fraction of the expense of corporate insurance companies, several items of wasteful expense common to the companies being eliminated in the administration of the "Fund."

American and Foreign Experience in Relation to Compensation Insurance Rates.

In fairness to the insurance companies doing business in California, it should be stated that the Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau, maintained in New York by the larger companies, is now engaged in a scientific study of American and European experience for the purpose of revising compensation rates for various states. The pure premium

cost under the Massachusetts law has been used as a basis, accident frequency in other states and abroad being also taken into consideration. Through this means, it is expected that a universal manual of classifications can be drafted and a system of differentials derived to provide the rates for various American states. This work is in charge of most able actuaries and statisticians, and the Commission finds a disposition on the part of the "Bureau" to court publicity in its work and to realize that its members are engaged in an enterprise which may be considered as constituting them public service corporations. It is believed that these companies would be content with little or nothing more than the banking profit on premiums, and if the "Bureau" will undertake to institute such reforms as will materially reduce the operating cost, thereby lessening the present excessive expense load upon rates, it will have accomplished still more to merit the approbation of supervising bodies and the general public.

The insurance departments of several states, as well as the Industrial Accident Commission of California, are also engaged in a careful study of American and foreign experience, in order that the operations of insurance carriers may properly and fairly be regulated and that state insurance funds may adopt rates for each classification which more nearly represent the true hazard of the industry.

Cost of Compensation.

The cost of compensation in California can not fairly be indicated by the experience of the State Compensation Insurance Fund during so short a period as six months, as it is a well established fact that the cost rises each year during several years after a compensation law becomes effective. This is due to several natural causes, principally that the workers do not have a general understanding of the law at the outset, but as their rights become more widely known more claims for compensation are filed. It is also true that the accident frequency will fluctuate extensively, and experience covering a wide distribution of hazard over a considerable period is necessary to arrive at a true average. The cost to date under policies of the State Compensation Insurance Fund is indicated in the financial statement by the amount expended for compensation and for medical and surgical attention and by the estimated cost of cases on which payments are still to be made. Liberal provision is made in these estimates for probable cost of accidents reported, in connection with which complete data is not at hand. It will be noted that a considerable portion of the cost is represented by estimates, but this is largely due to the fact that under the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act payments to injured workers and to their dependents must be made in installments, these payments often extending over a considerable period. The Com-

mission discourages the commutation of indemnity to lump sums in order to avoid the defeat of the purpose for which compensation is intended and to prevent the dissipation of the indemnity, or the loss of it through the manipulations of designing persons.

Cost of Medical Aid.

The Commission is informed that in the compilation of California compensation rates, the theoretical pure premium cost is loaded about 30 per cent for medical aid. This can hardly be considered a fair method of measuring medical cost, and the charge could be more equitably based upon accident frequency than upon pay roll, the cost of treating a worker earning \$5 per week being the same on the average as for furnishing such attention to an employee earning \$20 per week. This suggested method is not followed at the present time, but to date it appears that the 30 per cent load on pure premiums was a fair guess as to the comparative cost of compensation indemnity and medical aid. General experience in California indicates that the actual cost of medical, surgical, hospital and similar service provided for under the act is, roughly, 50 per cent of the cost of compensation or 33 per cent of the total cost. This follows closely the experience in the state of Wisconsin, where medical aid is furnished for a period of ninety days as in California.

General Report of State Compensation Insurance Fund.

During the first six months, ending June 30, 1914, 4,417 applications for compensation insurance from employers were registered by the State Compensation Insurance Fund, and during the same period 1,417 accident cases were handled under its policies. In only seven of these cases was it necessary for the Commission to hold hearings to adjust claims under policies of the "Fund." In three of these cases the hearings were necessary to establish the extent of dependency, to designate the persons dependent, or to settle a question as to the extent of a partial permanent disability. Another case proved to be an attempt to collect indemnity for a hernia alleged to have been suffered from a recent accident, but was found to have been existing before the claimant entered the employ of the insured.

In addition to the work of the Safety Department of the Commission, the State Compensation Insurance Fund has made systematic inspections of risks covered by state insurance. In a majority of the cases of risks examined for merit classification, it was found on inspection that a reduction in rate could be allowed by application of the merit rating schedule and the insured employers were given the benefit of such reduction. In addition, many recommendations for improvement to promote safety were made.

The financial statements of the "Fund" follow:

State Compensation Insurance Fund. Statement of Admitted Assets and Liabilities
June 30, 1914.

ADMITTED ASSETS.

Cash—		
State treasury	\$120,932 08	
Bank	3,666 30	
Office	75 00	
		\$124,673 38
Bonds		294,425 00
Accrued interest		4,996 55
Premiums in course of collection		8,971 32
Total admitted assets		\$433,066 25

LIABILITIES.

Estimated cost of compensation and statutory medical payments for accidents reported (see footnote).....	\$45,494 50
Unearned premiums	193,959 22
Bills unpaid	1,008 27
Return premiums unpaid	74 69
Total liabilities	\$240,536 68
Surplus of admitted assets over liabilities	\$192,529 57
Appropriation, chapter 180, statutes 1913	\$100,000 00
Accumulated surplus for six months ending June 30, 1914 (see footnote)	92,529 57
Total surplus	\$192,529 57

NOTE.—If the statutory reserve (required for an annual report) of 72 per cent of earned premiums is used, the legal reserve would be increased to \$104,130.63. This would reduce the accumulated surplus for the six months to \$33,893.44 and the total net surplus, including appropriation, to \$133,893.44.

The preliminary expenses of organization incurred prior to January 1, 1914 (amounting to about \$4,000), have been paid by the Industrial Accident Board, out of a special appropriation.

State Compensation Insurance Fund. Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements,
January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Net cash actually received for premiums.....		\$370,305 70
Less—		
Premiums in course of collection	\$8,971 32	
Return premiums paid	2,944 49	
Return premiums unpaid	74 69	
		11,990 50
Net cash actually received for premiums		\$370,305 70
Interest received		325 00
Appropriation, chapter 180, statutes 1913		100,000 00
Net receipts		\$470,630 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

General—		
Expense	\$6,350 30	
Salaries	13,033 05	
		\$19,383 35
Claims Department—		
Compensation	\$8,783 38	
Medical	12,844 50	
		\$21,627 88
Salaries and expenses	7,670 30	
		29,298 18
Net disbursements		\$48,681 53
Excess of net receipts over net disbursements		421,949 17

SAFETY DEPARTMENT.

Summary of the Law.

Sections 51 to 72, inclusive, of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, give the Industrial Accident Commission power to make and enforce safety orders, rules and regulations, to prescribe safety devices, to fix safety standards and to order the reporting of accidents. They also provide for the review of the safety orders of the Commission by the courts and for the establishment of museums of safety.

An obligation is placed on the employer to provide a safe place of employment for his employees. The "place of employment" is defined in the law, and likewise "employment," "employer" and "employee." Emphasis is laid on the providing of reasonably safe surroundings for employees. The law prohibits disturbing any safety device or safeguard furnished and provided for use in any employment or place of employment, and further calls on employees to do "every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life and safety" of other employees.

Public hearings on safety orders must be held before such orders become binding, in order that any opposition or criticism may be presented in time for due consideration.

Industrial accidents have to be reported to the Industrial Accident Commission under such rules and regulations as the Commission may from time to time make.

Failure to comply with the orders, rules or regulations issued by the Industrial Accident Commission places the onus on employers of proving that their places of employment are safe.

Organization of Safety Department.

The members of the Industrial Accident Commission, realizing the importance of the Safety Department, decided that the best men obtainable should be procured as safety engineers, to be under the direct charge of a superintendent of safety.

California had, before the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act was passed, practically no legislation on its statute books providing for industrial safety. This meant an open field in which to work, and the need of pioneering in such a manner as to secure the best results and efficiently to surround employees with safe conditions of employment.

Only within the last four or five years has there been a demand for competent mechanical engineers who can supervise safety work in all industries. This demand is the result of the recent adoption of workmen's compensation laws in the different states. In California there are many competent men, in given industries, who could perform the

duties that pertain to safety engineering in their respective occupations. It was necessary to have a man of wider experience.

John R. Brownell, who was the safety expert for the Pennsylvania Steel Company's plant at Steelton, Pa., was offered the position of superintendent of safety. He was highly recommended by the National Safety Council, he had about 7,000 men under his jurisdiction in the plants of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, had studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and had experience in constructing buildings as well as in the field of mechanical engineering. Mr. Brownell accepted the offer made to him by the Industrial Accident Commission, and came to California in the middle of January, 1914. He was given full charge of his department, so far as the technical end of his work is concerned, with authority to choose his safety engineers exclusively on the merit plan. He selected three expert safety engineers in the northern field and one in the south. A caretaker was appointed for the Safety Museum, who is well acquainted with mechanical devices and has the ability to install them and explain their operation to visitors.

As a result of the policy outlined, the work of the Safety Department has proceeded with energy and without friction of any kind, with the sole purpose of rendering that aid to employers and employees that will benefit both groups of citizens, as well as the people of California.

California Takes a New Lead in Safety Work.

In December, 1913, Dr. J. A. Holmes of the United States Bureau of Mines was asked if the Bureau would cooperate with the State of California in providing safe conditions of employment in the mining industry. This proposal was immediately accepted. Dr. Holmes stated that it was the first time one of the states had approached his department on a cooperative plan. The Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, immediately approved the agreement, and since January 1, 1914, the United States Government and the State of California have been working harmoniously in this important field. Dr. Holmes and his able assistant, Van H. Manning, have aided in every possible way in furthering the cause of industrial safety, so that both mine operators and miners are pleased with the outcome.

The agreement called for the United States Bureau of Mines selecting a competent mining engineer to take charge of the work. This plan completely took out of politics the selection of the mining engineer. In many states this position has resulted in inefficient work because of the changes that come politically. Half of the salary and half of the traveling expenses of the mining engineer are paid by the United States Government and the other half of the salary and expenses by

the State of California. This gives the mining engineer the support of both federal and state governments.

H. M. Wolflin, a Californian, was assigned to this state. He had the advantage of having worked in the mines and of studying in and graduating from the mining departments of the University of Arizona and Columbia University, and also of having had experience for several years as one of the United States Bureau of Mines' best mining engineers.

During the period January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1914, 48 mines were visited by Mr. Wolflin and 282 safety suggestions made. These suggestions affected the safety of approximately 3,601 employees (2,495 underground and 1,106 surface). This first series of inspections was made as rapidly as possible in order that the Industrial Accident Commission might have available, at the earliest possible date, first-hand information about mining conditions in California. Almost without exception, the mine managements expressed their intention of complying with all suggestions made, and in most instances expressed their appreciation of the help which was given and their desire to cooperate in the "Safety First" movement.

A. A. Krogdahl, another United States Bureau of Mines official, was assigned to the California field on a cooperative plan similar to that governing Mr. Wolflin's employment. Mr. Krogdahl's specialty is first-aid work. He has been engaged in visiting the mining districts of the state and instructing the miners how to prevent deaths or injuries by giving that immediate care which oft times means the difference between life and death, especially when men are hundreds or thousands of feet underground. Mr. Krogdahl started his work in California during June, and up to June 30, 1914, had visited 8 mines and given 10 hours first-aid training to each of 75 miners.

The "Safety First" Campaign.

By means of lectures and newspaper publicity, and the laying of emphasis on the virtue of preventing those deaths and accidents that constitute a grave indictment of our industrial methods in the United States, there came an immediate response from employers and employees, and the public generally. The Safety Department of the Industrial Accident Commission appreciates to the fullest extent this valuable assistance. It has meant more than can be told in words. We found that employers are just as anxious as employees to make their places of employment safe. The thousands of suggestions that have been made by our safety engineers and by our mining engineer have been cheerfully followed. There was needed in California an organized effort to direct this important work. It came on January 1, 1914, when the new law became effective.

The most emphasis has been placed on the humanitarian aspect of "Safety First." It has been stated that the value of a human life can not be estimated in dollars and cents, and this is true. Each preventable accident that takes place represents an entry on the wrong side of the ledger of social efficiency. An appeal can be made to men and women whenever a man or woman is in danger of injury or of death. The second important factor is that the cost of the compensation system will be materially reduced when the death and serious accident lists show a saving to the commonwealth. From every point of view the Safety Department has merited its existence; in fact, it is to be regretted that no attention was paid to accident prevention many years ago.

The average amount of compensation paid in death cases was \$2,700. The average amount of compensation paid in cases of temporary injury was approximately \$37. The amount of money paid in the case of one death would provide for compensation in the cases of 73 temporary injuries.

There were in the files of the Industrial Accident Commission, before the present law became operative, many requests from employers to assist them in guarding their establishments. These were all carefully complied with just as soon as organization was completed. This phase of the work has been growing in volume and has met with the cordial approval of those concerned.

Employees have frequently drawn attention to wrong conditions and in each instance immediate attention has been given to the complaint. There is a provision in the law which prohibits divulging the name of an informant, so that employees are protected if they decide to ask the Safety Department for an investigation of alleged unsafe working conditions.

The National Safety Council estimates that in the United States a worker is killed every fifteen minutes, day and night, and a worker is injured every sixteen seconds. It is likely that the number of industrial accidents reported to the Industrial Accident Commission will total 60,000 for the year 1914. This number is altogether too large. It is thought that not only should there be a reduction on this total number, but that the number of deaths and serious disabilities should be reduced from one third to one half.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.



W. F. Burns: Load on wagon shifted, causing wagon to overturn. Burns jumped from wagon, catching his foot under the wheel. Left leg so crushed that amputation was necessary.



Manuel Medeiros: Loss of two middle fingers of right hand and permanent curvature of middle fingers and thumb of left hand, due to catching hold of two 2300-volt wires.



D. B. Blake: Eye put out by scale from boiler plate which was thrown on the ground. Scale flew into the eye, cutting the cornea through the vitreous humor.



Jack Navocich: Metal well casing while being raised struck high tension wires, causing electric burns necessitating amputation of left arm and lower right leg, and burns to hand and face.

Opening of a Safety Museum.

More than one hundred exhibits are on display in the first Safety Museum in this part of the country. Probably no other state has a safety museum as large as that at 525 Market street in San Francisco. Manufacturers of safety appliances have eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity to show their devices. Many California inventors have accepted invitations to exhibit. It is contemplated in the near future to give a full measure of publicity to this opportunity of seeing what inventive genius can do to make employments and places of employment safe. Employers and the representatives of insurance companies

have, in large numbers, visited the Safety Museum, and all people interested are cordially invited to view the displays. Preparations are being made to establish in Los Angeles a safety museum similar to the one in San Francisco.

Illustrated Lectures.

During the year many lectures have been given at which pictures were shown of safety methods and devices for preventing industrial accidents. More than one hundred slides are available that deal exclusively with conditions in California shops and factories, and other places of employment. The same way of installing guards at a minimum cost is clearly shown by these pictures.

Three Important Essentials.

1. Home-made safeguards, constructed and installed cheaply in the shop, are advocated by California's Safety Department.
2. No safeguard is required which the safety engineers can not show how to install.
3. All safeguards required, or suggested, must be practical in character.

Employers soon found that these three essentials rendered the work of safeguarding comparatively inexpensive, and the Industrial Accident Commission has hundreds of letters from employers stating that their employees have turned out more work and better work in a shorter time since the safety devices have been installed. By removing the risk heretofore attending the work, men are able to give their attention solely to their business without exercising particular care to avoid the risks that come from industrial danger.

Unguarded knuckle mechanism on can closing machine.



"BEFORE AND AFTER" THE INSTALLATION OF SAFEGUARDS.



Guarded knuckle mechanism on can closing machine.

A Few Safety Details.

The work of the Safety Department of the Industrial Accident Commission consists essentially of three parts:

I.

The inspection of plants with a view of discovering dangerous places and practices, in order that these may be called to the attention of the plant managers, so that proper safeguards may, wherever possible, be installed to minimize or eliminate the hazard of operation.

II.

Arousing the interest of plant owners and manufacturers in accident-prevention work in order to gain their cooperation, not only in safeguarding conditions of employment, but in initiating a system of safety committees chosen from the working force, who are given authority to bring all matters of safety and welfare before the management.

III.

The establishment of a Safety Museum in San Francisco, to be followed later by one in Los Angeles, in which museums all manner of safety devices are shown and maintained free of cost to exhibitors.

The result of this work has been the inspection of 255 industrial plants, distributed as follows:

No. of plants		No. of employees affected
68	Metals and machinery -----	3,824
64	Foodstuffs -----	9,969
44	Lumber and its products -----	8,392
13	Paper, printing -----	675
7	Construction -----	505
7	Textiles, cotton mills, etc. -----	600
7	Power and light -----	2,611
6	Quarries -----	243
6	Brick, tile, pottery, etc. -----	716
5	Painting, papering, kalsomining, acids -----	280
4	Laundries -----	2,593
4	Mercantile -----	685
3	Intrastate railroads -----	140
2	Public corporations, municipal power, etc. -----	
2	Tanneries -----	235
1	Oil industry, asphalt paving, etc. -----	
12	Miscellaneous, accidents, etc. -----	
255	Total -----	31,468

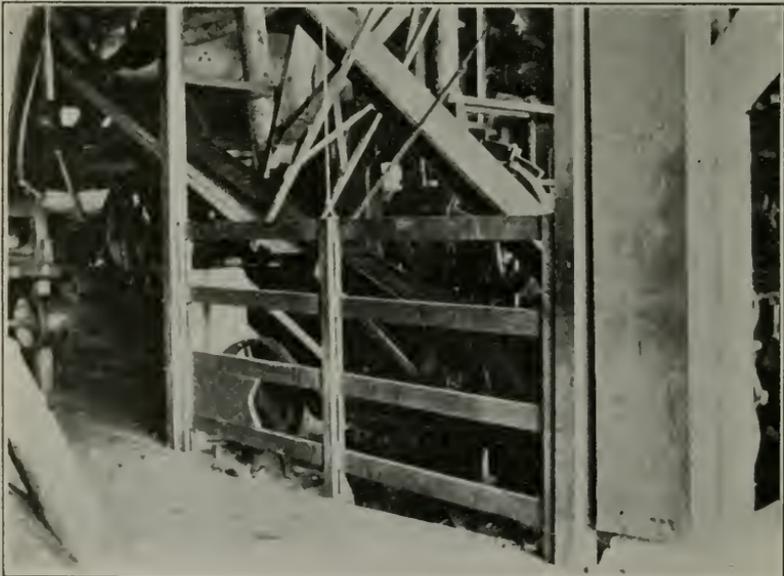
One instance of economy was noted in one of the large manufacturing plants of the state, where the installation of overhead walks for the use of the men detailed to oil shaft bearings, combined with a proper grouping of tubes from various oil cups, which tubes were segregated

for convenience in oiling, not only saved a large quantity of oil, but reduced the actual cost of operation of the company by \$50 per day. In another instance, the placing of a very small guard increased the output of the machine 20 per cent.

"BEFORE AND AFTER" THE INSTALLATION OF SAFEGUARDS.



Unguarded belts on large sticker.



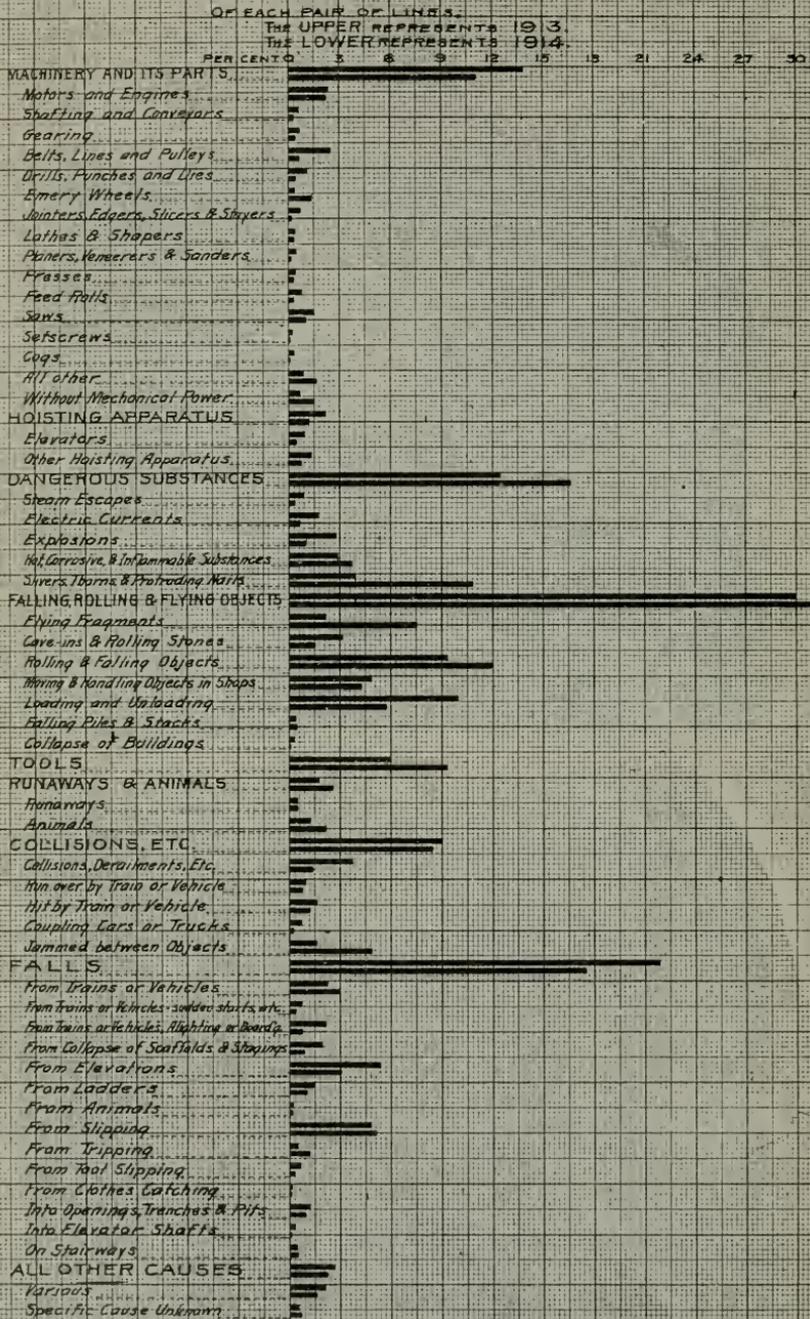
Guarded belts on large sticker.

The attitude of the Safety Department toward employers and employees is not one of compulsion, but of cooperation. It is expected that compulsion will have to be resorted to in rare cases only. The letters on file show that the keenest interest is evinced by manufacturers who express in highest terms their appreciation of the practical suggestions offered by the safety engineers.

The Safety Department affiliated with the National Safety Council early in the year. As a result, the department is securing weekly bulletins of service and has the assistance of nation-wide cooperation in meeting the intricate problems that arise.

A local council of the National Safety Council was formed on May 28th in San Francisco. The Safety Department is represented in this local council, and its president is John R. Brownell, California's superintendent of safety.

COMPARISON OF CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS IN 1913 AND 1914.



INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Fig. 1.

A STATISTICAL RESUME—1913 AND 1914.

1913.

In making comparisons of accident statistics collected during the years 1913 and 1914, it must be borne in mind that accidents which did not cause disability to last more than seven days, were not reported during 1913, while since January 1, 1914, every accident which disables throughout the day of injury or requires medical attention, is reported to this Commission.

Since the publication of the annual bulletin of the Statistical Department for 1913, later advices show that the 10,721 accidents tabulated in that bulletin has been increased to 12,031.

The following distributions by character of disability show that of the 12,031 accidents where the injury lasted longer than one week, 890 were accidents which resulted in permanent injury and that 555 of the 12,031 terminated fatally.

This subsequent information increased the totals of indemnity paid in 1913, from \$613,862.31 to \$724,282.61, distributed as follows: Indemnity for temporary injuries, \$395,824.83; indemnity for permanent injuries, \$144,911.63, and indemnity for fatal injuries, \$183,546.15.

The total amount of expenditures for medical aid was \$147,700.99 for all accidents.

The total number of dependents for 1913 was 554, distributed as follows:

(A) <i>Total Dependents.</i>		
Wives -----		296
Children -----		149
Parents -----		28
Sisters -----		10
Brother -----		1
Nephew -----		1
Common-law wives -----		2
(B) <i>Partial Dependents.</i>		
Parents -----		51
Sisters -----		12
Brothers -----		3
Illegitimate children -----		1

1914.

The 1914 experience covers only a period of six months, beginning January 1 and ending June 30, 1914. During this time reports of industrial accidents to the number of 26,958 were reported to this department; distributed by character of disability, 25,991 were cases of temporary injury, 698 were cases of permanent injury and 269 were cases which terminated fatally.

During this six months, employers and insurance companies have paid in indemnity for non-fatal accidents, \$151,075.64, and for fatal accidents, \$36,107.89. They have also paid for medical attention, \$155,157.87.

The foregoing lines are intended to focus attention upon the data included in this report.

Copies of the statistical report for 1913 can be obtained from the Industrial Accident Commission, 525 Market street, San Francisco, California.

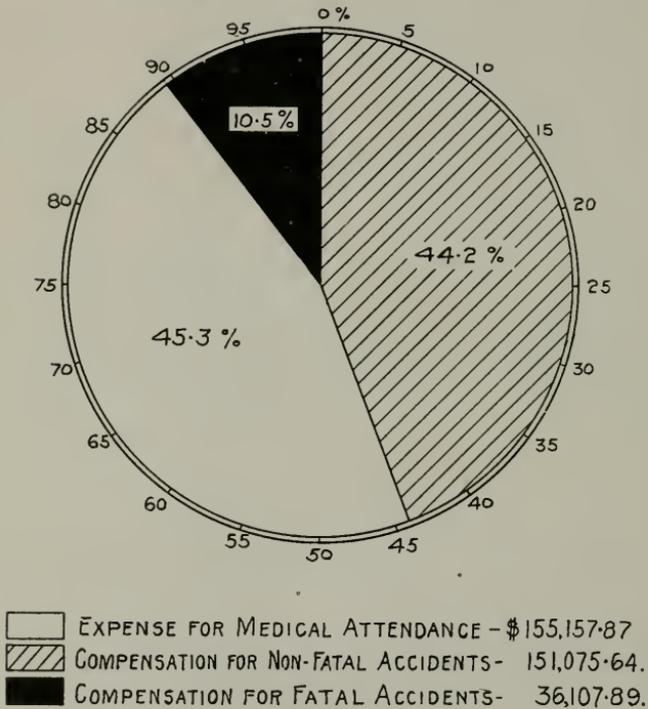


Fig. II.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE HALF-YEAR.

January 1 to June 30, 1914.

Introduction.

This semi-annual report of the Statistical Department of the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California is compiled from the data which has been collected concerning accidents to employees in California industries during the six-months' period, January 1 to June 30, 1914. There are many limitations to the work which will be pointed out later, but these need not destroy its value as an earnest of what the work will be after sufficient time has elapsed to gather enough experience to publish trustworthy data. Even this brief report may serve many purposes, but the chief end for which it is designed is to set forth as clearly as possible, from the available information, the magnitude of the problem arising out of accidents to workingmen.

New Regulations Regarding Reports.

The Industrial Accident Board during the year 1913 did not receive reports of accidents to employees engaged in horticulture, viticulture, farming and neighboring pursuits; nor did they receive reports of accidents to employees who as a result therefrom were disabled for less than seven days. The Industrial Accident Commission, beginning January 1, 1914, superseded the Industrial Accident Board, and, accordingly, changed its rules and regulations relative to making reports of accidents. The field of experience to be covered this year has been vastly widened by requiring reports of accidents from every employer of labor in this state, including domestic, farm and casual labor. Furthermore, every accident that disables the man through the day of injury or that requires the attention of a physician, must be reported by the employer to this Commission within seven days from the date of accident; and within ten days and fourteen days from the date of accident, the physician in attendance and the insurance company carrying the risk must make reports, respectively. A supplemental or final report of accident is required from the employer and the insurance company, but not from the physician, unless the injury terminates in permanent disability or death, in which case it is necessary for the physician to report to the Commission at once. The first supplemental is due to be filed by the employer within thirty days after the accident, and every sixty days thereafter until disability ends, at which time a final report is required from the insurance company.

The Nature of the Material Contained in This Report.

From the foregoing paragraph, which sets forth the methods of reporting accidents, it is clear that a supplemental or final report of a serious accident that happens in the latter part of May or in June can not reach this office in time to close the history of the accident and render it useful in tabulations which are made before the end of the year. Approximately one third of the reports of accidents which are included in the following tables are without sufficient data to close the history of the case and are therefore tabulated and designated as "Open Cases." It is this element of incompleteness that operates against the trustworthiness of any conclusions that might be drawn from calculations based on these tables.

It is, however, the intention of the Industrial Accident Commission to have all data collected that relates to these open cases and at the next tabulation have the totals revised. In which case, it will appear that many of the accidents that were thought at first to be temporary injuries have resulted in permanent incapacity, and many of those that were determined as permanent, will have resulted in death. With such changes in the status of many of the cases, it is apparent that the only safe figures are those that have been gathered over a period of five or ten years and which include only cases where a satisfactory determination of disability and cost has been obtained.

A Brief Study of the Accidents Occurring for the Six Months' Period from January 1 to June 30, 1914.

Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight (26,958) accidents were reported to the Industrial Accident Commission during the six months' period, from January 1 to June 30, 1914, for which employers and casualty companies have paid in compensation and medical benefits the sum of \$342,341.40, or an average cost of \$12.73 per case reported. Two hundred and ninety-one of the reported cases were fatalities, of which two hundred and sixty-nine form the basis for the calculations of the total wage-loss and averages of this report. Twenty-two of the fatal cases are withheld from the calculation of averages, as the data on hand is not sufficient to determine them as industrial.

Six hundred and ninety-eight men have received injuries during the first half of this year that will incapacitate them to some extent for life.

Six men each lost a foot.

Nine other men each lost a leg.

Six men each lost a forearm.

One man lost an arm.

Six men each lost a hand.

Twelve men each suffered impairment of vision in one eye.

Five men each are totally blinded in one eye, while

Fourteen men each suffered the organic removal of an eye.

Three hundred and ninety-four men, boys and girls have suffered all forms of mangled fingers and thumbs.

Of all those who recovered from their injuries, one man required twenty-five weeks, while three required twenty-four weeks.

The question naturally arises, what are the causes of these accidents and what industries are most responsible? For convenient comparison of the causes of accidents for this year and for the year 1913, Chart No. II will be of service. Inasmuch as the figures for 1913 include only accidents causing disability for more than seven days, the calculations are on a percentage basis to facilitate comparison.

It is obvious that the classification of causes that will fluctuate the most will be that of machinery and its parts. Roughly speaking, the causes of accidents fall under two heads: Those accidents that are caused by some mechanical device that is driven by man or horsepower; the other large class is that caused by some form or condition of hand labor. The former class of accidents can be reduced in a large measure by protective devices; the latter by a campaign of education that will teach the employees that it is bad to lose money and time, but it is worse to suffer pain and mutilation of the body.

The second part of the question provoked in the above paragraph regarding the kind of industry that is most responsible for accidents, is not answerable because of the lack of accurate information concerning the number of men who are employed in the various industries. However, in a large way, an idea of the frequency of accidents in any specific industry can be gained by a study of the chart No. III on the opposite page. A reference to the table which classifies the fatal accidents by industries in which they happened, will disclose the striking change that has taken place in some of the industries compared with last year's classification of industries by their inherent hazards. For example, the manufacturing of metals and machinery is responsible for 30 deaths, while for the half-year of 1914, it is responsible for 8 only. On the other hand, general construction, which is largely hand labor, likewise lumbering, mining and smelting, and agriculture press close for the lead. General construction is responsible for 48 deaths; steam railways, for 38; lumbering, for 33; mining and smelting, for 29; and agriculture for 27.

Attention is called to the fact that figures covering fatal accidents can not successfully be used as a basis for trustworthy calculations, as the most serious accidents rarely occur twice under exactly the same circumstances. One year labor may test the whole gamut of hazards and suffer but a few deaths, while in one day ten will die from one blast in the manner of an accident that occurred on April 23, 1913, at 5 p.m. Notwithstanding the fact that in the above lines responsibility for

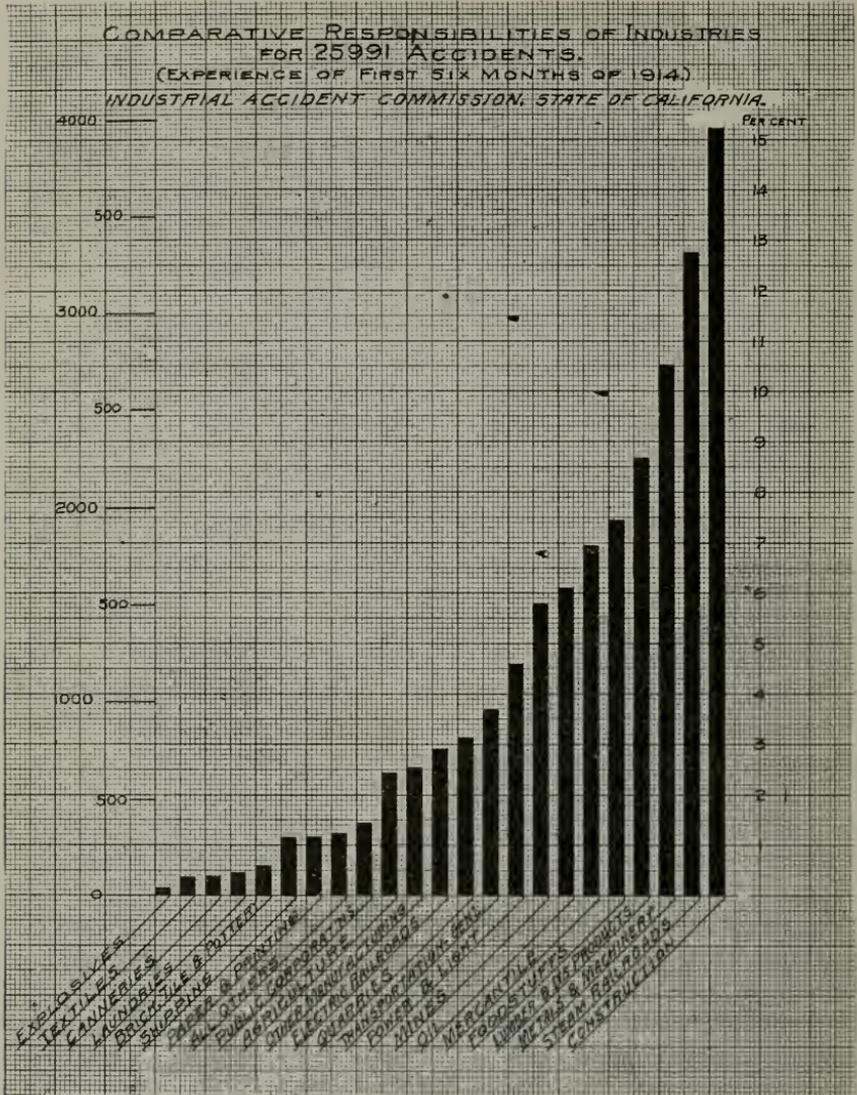


Fig. III.

frequency of accidents by industries was attached by reference to the table of deaths, more satisfactory judgments can be made from the chart classifying industries by non-fatal accidents.

TABLE No. 12.

Fatal Accidents Grouped by Industries in Which They Occurred.

Industry	Number
General construction -----	48
Steam railways -----	38
Lumber -----	33
Mining and smelting -----	29
Agriculture -----	27
Manufacturing and distribution of power and light -----	23
Wharfing and shipping -----	19
Operation of municipal water and lighting plants -----	14
Various kinds of mercantile establishments -----	12
Preparation and packing of foodstuffs -----	9
Production of oil -----	9
Manufacturing of metals and machinery -----	8
Quarrying and the production of cement -----	6
Electric and cable railways -----	5
Domestic -----	4
Manufacturing of brick, tile and pottery -----	3
Film production -----	1
Manufacturing, paints and oils -----	1
Manufacturing of leather goods -----	1
Newspaper publication -----	1
Total -----	291

A Study of the Fatalities for the Half-Year.

The reader will probably be confused with the many totals for the death cases. An explanation at the outset will not be amiss. The difficulty of getting complete information concerning the cases has already been mentioned. This condition obtains with regard to twenty-two of the death cases. In some cases the age and wage are given so that they can be included in computing the average age and wage, while the absence of other data excludes them from certain other tables and calculations. For all calculations concerning cost, the 269 cases where all information has been received and is final, are used only. The following tables of ages and wages of those fatally injured, grouped by convenient periods, are submitted for ready reference, while for a more detailed study, attention is invited to Table No. 15, in the subsequent pages of this report:

Ages of Persons Fatally Injured.

16 to 21 -----	22
22 to 29 -----	58
30 to 39 -----	96
40 to 49 -----	49
50 to 59 -----	36
60 to 69 -----	19
70 to 79 -----	5
85 -----	1
Total -----	286

Comparison of wage loss, maximum compensation due, and indemnity paid on account of 269 fatal accidents. (Experience of first six months of 1914.)



Large black circle—Wage loss.
White circle—Maximum compensation due.
Small black circle—Compensation paid.

Fig. IV.

Weekly Wages of Persons Fatally Injured.

\$3 00 to \$9 00	23
10 00 to 19 00	172
20 00 to 29 00	63
30 00 to 39 00	18
40 00 to 49 00	8
63 00	1
85 00	1
Total	286

The average age of those killed this year was 39 years, and the average wage was \$18.78 per week. Assuming that the average man of those killed could have hoped for twenty-five years in which to earn a livelihood, his income for that time at an average annual wage of \$900, would amount to \$22,500. For 269 men, this totals a loss of \$6,052,500 to the families of workingmen and to society.

Compensation to the amount of \$36,107.89 has already been paid in 19 cases. Should the maximum compensation be paid in the 116 cases where total dependents were left, it would approximate \$313,200. Com-

pare this with the total wage-loss of all those killed and the amount of indemnity which is asked from industry in return, and you have the appalling large circle No. IV which represents what employees lost through accidents that might have been prevented, and the small circle which represents the indemnity industry pays for owning such hazardous machinery which refuses to run a single year without exacting a toll in human lives.

Dependents in Death Cases.

Number of death cases in which total dependents were left		116
Widowed mother	1	
Mother and father.....	2	
Wives	114	
Children	173	
Total	290	
Number of death cases in which partial dependents were left.....		29
Mothers	26	
Fathers	10	
Sisters	7	
Wife	1	
Nephews and nieces.....	3	
Total	47	
Number of death cases where dependency is unknown.....		80
Number of death cases where no dependency existed.....		66
Total number of death cases.....		291

Medical and Burial Expenses.

The information concerning the payments of claims, medical and burial expenses, is not available in the majority of death cases, and for that reason average medical and compensation costs should be deferred until the end of the year. In 76 cases, \$11,527.55 has been paid for medical and burial expenses. This figure will be considerably raised within the year.

Dependency.

Two hundred and ninety mothers, fathers, wives and children have been left dependent. Forty-seven mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, nephews and nieces were partially dependent for support upon those killed. This information is very difficult to obtain and there is a strong likelihood that the number of both partial and total dependents is greater than herein given.

Comparison of the Average Expenditures for Compensation and Medical Aid in 1913 and 1914.

It is of interest in this connection to compare the average amount of indemnity paid to dependents last year with that paid this year. On page 8 of the bulletin for the first half-year period of 1913, it is stated the average indemnity in death cases was \$322.25, while this year, under compensation, the family of a workman who was killed received an average of \$1,900.41, plus the medical and burial expenses, which this

year have averaged \$151.67 per case for 76 cases, compared with \$25.83 expended on an average case in the first six months of 1913. This average will be effectively enlarged by the end of the year when the majority of all claims will be adjusted and reported to this office.

While the burden of accidents has been more evenly distributed among the employers by the provisions of the compensation act, and while the averages per case have been materially enlarged, there is a consoling thought to all, that long and expensive suits have been made unnecessary and no opportunity has been given for a rupture of relations between employer and employee. Furthermore, a material saving in attorney's fees, etc., in the settlement of suits is seen by a study of the average cost of suits over a period of five years. Exclusive of the costs of court procedure, etc., the average suit that was settled between and including the years 1905 and 1911, cost the employer or his insurance carrier approximately \$8,000.

Causes of Fatal Accidents.

In the following table of Causes of Fatal Accidents, there seems to be a lack of correlation between the number of accidents resulting in death that were caused by machinery and its parts and the table of Frequency of Fatal Accidents by Industries, wherein it attaches the responsibility of only eight deaths to the manufacture of machinery, against eleven deaths due to machinery enumerated in the table of causes. This can be explained by calling attention to the fact that machinery is used so extensively on ranches and in dairying and kindred pursuits that it is not infrequent that a man on the farm is seriously mangled by a mowing or pumping machine. One farm laborer was electrocuted by a 220-volt current this year and several died from explosives ignorantly handled.

Under the head of Dangerous Substances, it will be noted that two employees died from infection due to nail wounds. This is not uncommon, and it seems that in some cases infection is avoidable. By carefully looking over the list of causes, it will be apparent that in many cases a slight bit of insulation or a box over a switch in the pumping plant, a loose wire tightened, a covering over a gear, would have spared the lives of many strong workingmen, and though such precaution is inexpensive, it would save thousands of dollars, to say nothing of the human element which is certainly worth as much consideration.

Frequency of Fatal Accidents by Months.

This table is scarcely of more value than to indicate with what consistent regularity the work of killing men goes on from month to month. No data concerning the frequency of fatal accidents by hours of the day is available, but such experience as was collected last year relative to this feature, parallels other experience very closely, especially in the

frequency of non-fatal accidents. It is general information that the greatest number of accidents per day happen around 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and around 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This scarcely means more than that the highest point of fatigue, carelessness, and indifference has been reached at these hours.

Frequency of Fatal Accidents by Months.

January	43
February	50
March	63
April	45
May	39
June	49
Month unknown	2
Total	291

Causes of Fatal Accidents.

Falling, rolling and flying objects.....	66
Falling rocks, limbs and pieces of timber.....	24
Cave-ins	18
Rolling poles from cars.....	15
Unloading and moving objects in shop.....	9
Collisions and derailments.....	60
Runover by train or vehicle.....	28
Hit by train or vehicle.....	19
Collision of trains, cars and vehicles.....	9
Runover by trains while boarding.....	2
Runover by "skip" in mine.....	1
Derailment of coaches.....	1
Falls	57
Into unprotected skylights, and from unprotected scaffolds, etc.	37
Into shafts, and from ladders.....	9
Slipping and falling.....	5
Due to collapse of staging.....	4
Due to shock.....	1
While jumping from train.....	1
Dangerous substances.....	48
Contact with live wires.....	22
Gas explosions and blastings.....	10
Poisoning gases	8
Explosions of boilers and steam pipes.....	5
Infections from nail wounds.....	2
Squirrel poison	1
Drowned	27
Machinery and its parts.....	11
Unprotected revolving shafts.....	3
Unprotected belts and pulleys.....	2
Unprotected circular saws.....	2
Unprotected flywheels	2
Unprotected gears	1
Defective becket	1
Elevators, hoisting apparatus, lines, etc.....	10
Altercations	6
Animals	2
Cause unknown.....	2
Tool	1
Intoxication and falling into shaft.....	1
Total	291

TABLE No. 13.

Conjugal Condition and Nativity of Those Who Received Temporary Injuries.

	American	Foreign	Total
Married -----	8,362	4,002	12,364
Single -----	8,092	4,818	12,910
Unknown -----	412	305	717
Total -----	16,866	9,125	25,991

TABLE No. 14.

Sex of Those Who Were Temporarily Injured.

Male -----	25,401
Female -----	590
Total -----	25,991

A Study of Those Permanently Injured.

It has been the experience in some countries where safety appliances were introduced to prevent accident, that the total number of permanent injuries increased with a corresponding decrease in the deaths. This is natural, for it is not altogether unlikely that safety appliances may be improved as time goes on, but the chief interest of this observation is that from a financial standpoint it is cheaper to employ only the best of safety devices and exercise precaution. The obvious reason for this is that a permanent injury can cause not only more affliction, but can be far more expensive than a death. When a man receives a 100 per cent impairment of his earning capacity by losing both of his eyes, it is not unthinkable to suggest death under some circumstances to be far more preferable. If an isolated case of this character were rare, it would not be so cogent an argument for compensation, but in six months, 31 men and boys have suffered all the stages of blindness, from the impairment of vision in one or both eyes, to total blindness in one eye or the removal of the eye from its socket.

During the first half of the year 1913, only three hundred and five cases of permanent disability were reported to the Commission, while on the same basis of comparison for the half-year periods in 1913 and 1914, the number of cases of permanent injuries reported to this office has increased over 125 per cent. A partial explanation for this increase is that the conditions for reporting accidents have been improved, the people are becoming more interested in the workings of the law, and can see a larger benefit to all to be derived from compliance with its provisions.

Nature of Specific Injuries in Detail.

Twelve men each suffered a permanent impairment of vision in one or both eyes; while in five cases injury resulted in total blindness in one eye.

As the result of injury, five men lost the right eye and nine lost the left eye.

Two men each lost an ear, one losing his right ear and another the left. Information regarding any impairment of hearing is lacking in both cases. One man suffered the loss of hearing in his left ear.

In one case, a man fell from a ladder or poor staging, alighting on his head, causing weakening of the brain. In this case an award of \$1,050 plus the medical bill of \$930 was made.

One hundred and seventeen men suffered more or less serious rupture from over lifting. A careful inspection of all these cases was made and all cases of old rupture have been excluded.

Three men suffered paralysis as the result of heavy strains or falls.

Nineteen men lost twenty-three toes.

Six men lost a foot.

Nine men lost ten legs at the knee joint.

Two men suffered the shortening of a leg.

Six men lost a forearm, and another lost his entire arm.

Six other men are each minus a hand.

In ten cases men suffered crushes and mashes of fourteen fingers that destroyed their usefulness and left the members sticking stiffly in all directions and constantly in the path of the rolls and lathes that menaced them before. While they did not suffer loss of the members, their capacity to do accurate work has been greatly reduced with a corresponding reduction in efficiency.

For convenience, the study of finger injuries is divided into three parts: Amputation of the end of a finger or including the first joint; amputation at any point below the first joint, but not including the knuckle; amputation at knuckle.

In six months' time, unprotected gears, rolls, etc., nipped and mangled two hundred and seventy-eight fingers at or above the first joint from the end of the finger. In every case the bone was disfigured and required skilled attention.

Records of losses of finger nails, mashes and crushes with no permanent loss are included in the list of temporary injuries.

The loss of the ends of these two hundred and seventy-eight fingers was distributed among two hundred and thirty-nine men.

In addition to these, there were fifty other men who fared worse at their employment by losing, at or below the second joint, seventy-four or nearly one and one half fingers per man.

Ninety-five men lost enough fingers to supply thirty-eight and one-half hands, or 154 fingers.

A permanent injury is measured by a loss of earning capacity, a loss of physical function and the power of accommodation, plus the lessening of ability to compete in the labor market. Obviously, a satisfactory determination of the extent of incapacity must take into consideration the injured's age, his average weekly wage, his occupation, the part of the body injured, the extent of the injury, etc. By using a standard method of rating permanent injuries, it is not necessary in calculations to consider the loss of time due to temporary disability, as compensation for such injuries does not consider temporary loss in time, but a permanent impairment.

If, however, a permanent injury does not operate to reduce the earning capacity of a man, such injuries become compensable on the basis of time lost in the same manner as temporary injuries. It has been determined that this condition exists in 381 of the 698 cases of permanent injuries that have been reported. This total may be enlarged as further inquiries are made and more detailed information received.

For all calculations of wage-loss to those permanently injured this year, the 317 cases only will be used. Before considering the costs of permanent injury this year and the wage-loss, it will be of interest to note the following table that distributes the 381 cases of specific injury by the periods of temporary disability due to the malignancy of the wound:

Those Who Recovered in		
3 weeks	-----	152
5 weeks	-----	96
7 weeks	-----	62
9 weeks	-----	36
11 weeks	-----	14
13 weeks	-----	10
15 weeks	-----	5
17 weeks	-----	2
23 weeks	-----	3
41 weeks	-----	1
Total	-----	381

An average of forty days' time per case.

The loss in earning capacity due to permanent injury has been determined to be approximately 25 per cent for the average case. That is to say that the average man who is permanently injured can hope to earn only 75 per cent as much as he did prior to his injury.

Statistics show that the average age of the employee who is permanently injured is 34 years, and that the average annual wage is \$900. Assuming that the industrial life expectancy of a man thirty-four years of age, is twenty-five years, the total loss in earnings for 317 of those who received injuries that are permanent, is \$1,783,125. That is, each man loses in earning power \$5,625, excluding from these figures any payments of compensation that might be made.

Settlements have only been made as yet in 240 cases of permanent injury, the amount of which is \$40,564.39, or an average of \$169 per case. The average settlement in cases of permanent injury for 1913 was \$126.84. This average is taken from the figures covering the entire year.

An impairment of earning capacity that is permanent, and that is rated at 25 per cent, is worth to the workingman under the compensation law, 65 per cent of his average weekly wages for a period of 100 weeks, or approximately, \$1,125. If it should be necessary to settle the 317 cases of permanent injury on this basis, it would cost industry \$356,625, or exactly 20 per cent of the wage-loss of those permanently injured.

Medical expense amounting to \$15,357.77 was incurred in 258 cases of permanent injury, averaging per case, \$59.52.

Causes of Accidents That Resulted in Permanent Injury.

The following table of causes of accidents that resulted in permanent injury has been abbreviated to accommodate the text. A more detailed statement of causes is found in the appended table, No. 16.

Power-driven machines	250
Shopwork, handling heavy objects, flying fragments, and falling bodies..	251
Collisions, falls from ladders and on stairs, jammed in doors.....	86
Tools	62
Elevators, derricks, winches.....	39
Animals	9
Unknown	1
Total	698

It is easily seen from the foregoing table that power-driven machinery is responsible for a large share of the accidents, while shopwork and flying fragments lead by one. The classification, "Power-driven machines," includes the following: Rollers of printing presses, paper-cutting machines, metal stamping machines, dies, planers, shapers, lathes, etc. The accidents that happen in the shop from handling and lifting could be reduced by reasonable care. The nature of a wound or injury nearly always forces its cause classification. The correlation of

cause and nature of injury is automatic. For instance, in reading a table of causes, it is possible in a general way to determine the resultant injury, as an open gear would not cause a sprain, nor would lifting a heavy object result in a burn. The nature of the injury in the majority of the cases under the heading, "Shopwork," etc., is a crush or a fracture resulting in amputation, but a very frequent injury is that to the eyes. By referring to the table of general classification of causes, it will be noted that accidents to the eyes rank fourth. It is safe to say that three fourths of these accidents could be avoided by very simple and inexpensive means. The most frequent causes of injury to eyes are flying metal fragments, chips of emery, slivers, acids, hot babbit, asphalt, etc., usually preventable by the use of goggles.

In the following table, the nature of the injury has been correlated with the industry in which it happened:

Nature of Specific Injuries.

Industries	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Agriculture -----								14	1		3	1		10
Oil -----		1	1					19	2					18
Mining -----		4					1	23	1		3			7
Laundry -----						1		1	1					3
Steam railway -----	1	2	1	2		1	2	34	1		1			25
Lumber -----		3	1				2	80	1	1	2	2		7
Electric railway -----					1			9	1					
Brick, tile, pottery -----								4	1		1			
Stevedoring and other transportation -----		1		2		2		18	1					16
Bakery -----									1					
Construction -----		3		2				37	1	1	1			28
Machinery manufactur- ing -----		2	2					50		2	1			28
Winery -----										1				
Canneries -----											1			
Quarries -----			1	1				11			1			2
Domestic -----													1	1
Manufacturing P. & L. -----								13						10
Mercantile -----	1					1		26						34
Manufacturing food- stuff -----		1				1	1	21						17
Paper and printing -----								10						2
All others -----								18						7
Public corporations -----	1			2	1			3						4
Textiles -----							1							
Explosives -----								3						
Totals -----	3	17	6	9	2	7	6	394	12	5	14	3	1	219

A—Paralysis.

B—Loss of 1 or more toes.

C—Loss of 1 foot.

D—Loss of leg.

E—Shortening of leg.

F—Loss of arm or forearm.

G—Loss of hand.

H—Mangled thumbs and fingers.

I—Impaired vision in 1 eye.

J—Loss of sight in 1 eye.

K—Organic loss of 1 eye.

L—Loss of ear, 1 case impaired hearing.

M—Partial dementia.

N—Ruptures.

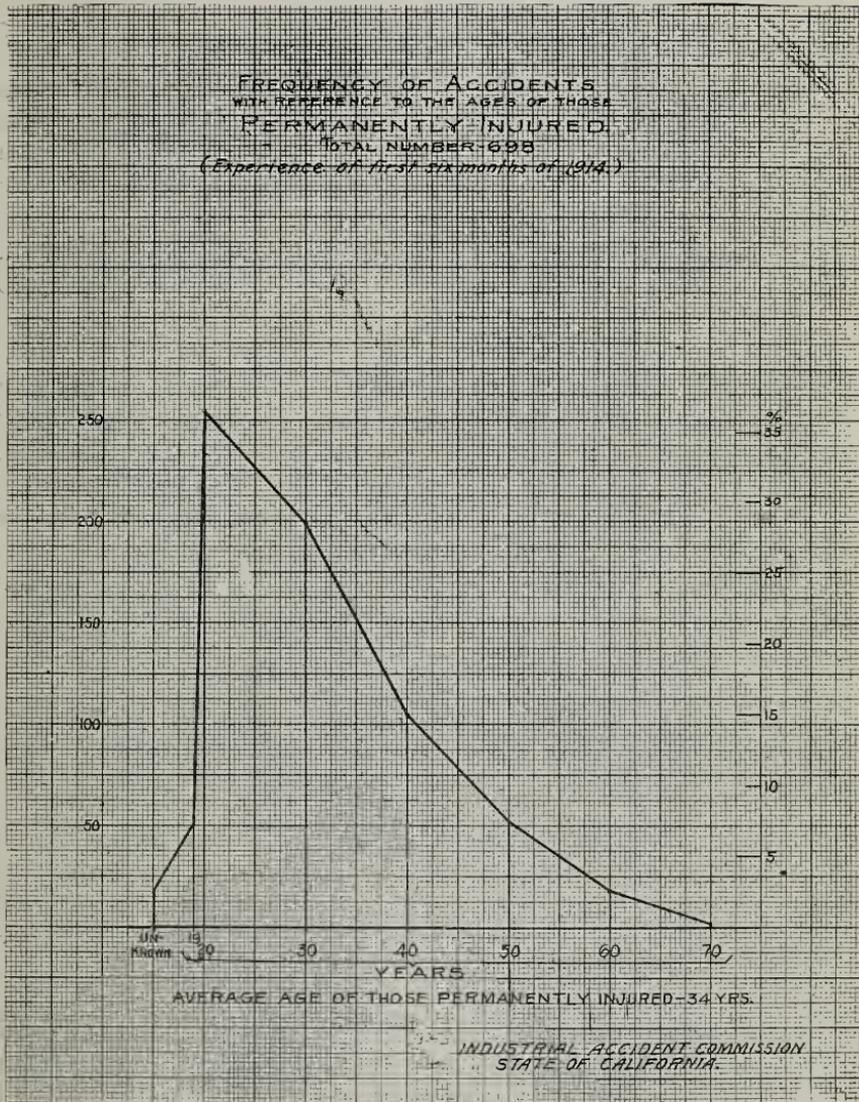


Fig. V.

Attention is called to the graph No. V, and to the following tables, which are self-explanatory. If figures were available, it would be interesting to know the number of young men of the ages of nineteen and twenty, compared with the number of workers above thirty or forty who were employed in the industries responsible for the 698 permanent injuries. If such were the case, it would be an easy matter to discover if, per one hundred men, as many young men or more of the age of nineteen or twenty were injured than men of more maturity and judgment. Such data would scarcely be of monetary value, but it would throw an interesting sidelight on the matter of providing appliances that are needed to safeguard the quasi-matured youth.

This situation possesses more gravity than is revealed on the instant. It does not mean so much to the individual or to society or industry to chop off the hand, foot or finger of a man forty-five or fifty years old, compared with inflicting a like injury on one not yet in his prime. There is scarcely a devisable method to calculate the loss to a young man nineteen or twenty years old who loses a hand or an eye before he has mastered his trade. He has never yet had the advantage of having earned a very large wage to help provide against disaster, but, on the contrary, he is handicapped in the beginning by a permanent loss in earning power and ability to compete with his fellow workers.

It is generally thought that the major part of those killed and permanently injured are men who are old and clumsy, or have grown careless with years. The contrary is true. Industry, like war, crushes the flower of its army. According to graph No. V, 254, or approximately 36 per cent of those who received permanent injuries, were twenty years of age. No distinction of sex is recognized. Twelve girls and women are numbered among those who were crippled by machinery.

Sex of Those Permanently Injured.

Male	686
Female	12

Marital Condition of Those Permanently Injured.

Married	358
Single	340

Age of Those Permanently Injured.

19 and under.....	51
20 and under.....	254
30 and under.....	199
40 and under.....	104
50 and under.....	52
60 and under.....	18
70 and under.....	2
Unknown	18

The average age of those permanently injured was 34 years.

The following table of wages of those permanently injured is grouped by periods for convenience; for detailed correlations between age and wage, see tables in appendix.

Wage of Those Permanently Injured.

\$4.00 to \$9.00 per week.....	53
\$10.00 to \$19.00 per week.....	401
\$20.00 to \$29.00 per week.....	200
\$30.00 to \$39.00 per week.....	31
\$40.00 to \$49.00 per week.....	2
\$58.00 per week.....	1
Unknown per week.....	7

The average wage of those permanently injured was \$18 per week.

HERNIA.

The problem of traumatic hernia is being raised at very frequent intervals. In the absence of concrete and authoritative proof that hernia is not induced by accident, but simply occasioned thereby, a solution to the problem is still pending. The presence of reports of 219 cases in six months is sufficient material both to demand attention and investigation. It is the spirit of compensation to pay back to a man in part that which he lost in the interest of one who realized a profit from his labor. Nor is there a disposition to charge industry with that for which it is not and can not be responsible.

It is outside the province of these pages to provoke controversy, but in view of the wide interest aroused because of the frequency of hernia, it was thought not beside the point to cite a few rulings of this Commission regarding hernia, also a few passages from a recent article bearing on this subject:

Recent Rulings of the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California Regarding Hernia.

(No. 77. May 29, 1914. Chap. 176, Laws 1913.)

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Applicant vs. Max Rosenbach, Defendant.

Application by the insurance carrier of Marks Bros., Inc., to have adjusted the amount of compensation due defendant Rosenbach for disability caused by a hernia received while working in the course of his employment for said Marks Bros., Inc. The evidence showed that defendant was ruptured while lifting and moving a heavy table in his employer's place of business, and that he was operated upon at a San Francisco hospital and incurred the following expenses in relieving himself from the consequences of the injury:

General doctor's bill.....	\$3 00
Doctor's fee for operation.....	170 00
Hospital charges.....	111 00
Cost of private nurse.....	120 00
Bandage.....	6 00

The Commission awarded the defendant the sum of \$61.61 compensation for temporary total disability and the reasonable value of medical and surgical services rendered or to be rendered defendant, not to exceed the sum of one hundred seventy-one dollars (\$171.00), including nursing and hospital expenses. Expenses incurred in addition to this sum by defendant to the extent of \$239.00 were pronounced unreasonable and not a proper charge against the employer or his insurance carrier.

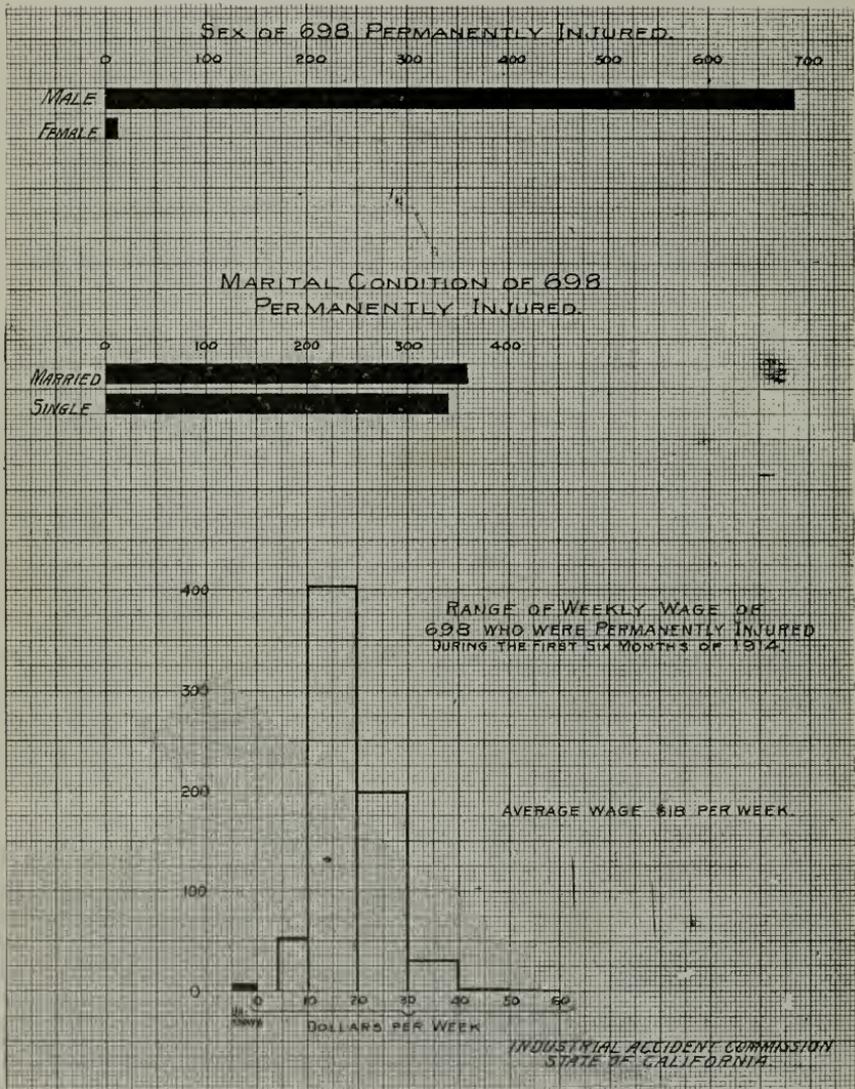


Fig. VI.

(No. 102. June 3, 1914.)

Frank Bertolli, Applicant vs. *Selby Smelting and Lead Company*, Defendant.

This is an application for compensation for hernia claimed to have been caused by a strain while carrying a bar of lead at defendant's smelter at Crockett, March 7, 1914. Applicant was awarded fifty-six dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$56.29) for five and three sevenths weeks temporary total disability, and also the payment of the reasonable value of the medical services rendered by his physician in performing an operation to cure the hernia.

(No. 73. May 4, 1914.)

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Applicant, vs. *Peter Silk*, Defendant.

The defendant suffered a right inguinal hernia, also a "T" fracture of the tibia, as a result of being kicked by a horse on January 10, 1914, while he was employed by the Club Stables of San Diego. The insurance carrier for the employer made the application in order to have the amount of compensation determined. At the time of the hearing an operation had not been performed for the hernia, and the leg was not yet well. The defendant was allowed compensation of \$9.75 per week up to the time of the hearing, amounting to \$112.82 and \$9.75 per week thereafter during the disability resulting from the injury to the leg; also the cost of surgical and hospital treatment necessary for an operation to cure the hernia, together with a temporary total disability indemnity while disabled by reason of said operation, the applicant to submit to the operation within a reasonable time.

(No. 40. May 5, 1914.)

Charles H. Grauss, Applicant vs. *Frankfort General Insurance Company and L. D. McLean Company*, Defendants.

This was an application for indemnity for a temporary total disability resulting from an indirect right inguinal hernia. An operation was performed. The Commission found that the hernia was proximately caused by an industrial accident, and allowed applicant \$25.71 for three and three sevenths weeks of temporary total disability; also payment for hospital and surgical services rendered.

(No. 157. June 8, 1914.)

B. H. Cieck, Applicant, vs. *Standard Oil Company, a corporation*, Defendant.

PROXIMATE CAUSE—INGUINAL HERNIA.—Inguinal hernia is often a matter of slow growth and prenatal tendencies, although it may be caused by a strain or other injury. As it rarely develops in the absence of a prenatal tendency, strong proof is always to be required to establish an industrial accident as its cause. Where applicant can not remember any occasion of strain or injury at the time his hernia was developing, *held*, evidence is insufficient to establish an injury in the course of his employment as the cause thereof.

The applicant in this case was driving a tank wagon for the defendant corporation. On or about the 14th of February, 1914, he felt an ache or pain in the vicinity of the groin on the right side, and, after enduring it two or three days, consulted a physician and was informed that he had a right inguinal hernia.

It occurred to him that this condition might have resulted from a little incident, rather than accident, which took place some days before, when, in taking down from the side rack of the wagon a ten gallon can of oil, his foot slipped and the can came down against him, but he actually felt no injury at that time or at any other time that he can remember prior to the development of the hernia.

It is well known that inguinal hernias often develop without the accompaniment of any strain or other injury and because of prenatal tendency to hernia, and that it is rarely the case that hernia is developed by accident in the absence of such prenatal tendency. Therefore, in nearly all cases where an allowance is made for a hernia as the result of a definitely known accident happening at a certain time and place, the Commission is stretching the statute to the extreme limit in finding that such hernias were produced by accident at all. The Commission certainly would not be warranted in finding that any particular hernia was proximately caused by accident when the

claimant can not remember that any accident happened or noted that any pain was suffered at any particular time and place. There must be something more in the testimony than mere conjecture or surmise to support such claim, and, we may remark in passing, that if applicant had not been a thoroughly honest man and had not "sworn to his own hurt and changed not," this deficiency in the testimony would scarcely have been lacking. Hence we venture the hope that the defendant corporation may, notwithstanding, see its way clear to offer applicant the needed surgical operation.

(No. 79. June 9, 1914.)

United State Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Applicant, vs. *Emil Kurschner*, Defendant.

This is an application by the insurance carrier to have adjusted the right of defendant Emil Kurschner to compensation for disability caused by accidental injury while in the employ of applicant's assured, Johnson & Smith. Defendant was employed as a porter in the hotel of the insured, and while lifting a trunk received a strain causing a left inguinal hernia. After hearing the evidence the Commission made its award in favor of the defendant in the sum of thirty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$38.89) for temporary total disability and the reasonable value of medical and surgical services rendered to him, the same to be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same.

In many hernia cases, compensation was disallowed because of inability to prove that the injuries resulted from the employment.

The following extracts are from an article in "The National Compensation Journal" by Dr. J. W. Mowell, Chief Medical Adviser, Industrial Insurance Commission of Washington:

Kingdon, in his statistics on hernia, states that out of each 100 cases, 84 are inguinal herniæ, 10 are femoral and five are umbilical, leaving one for miscellaneous; and, taking people as a class, 34 per cent have an hereditary tendency to hernia.

Graser, in his treatise on hernia, says: "One in twenty to thirty individuals have rupture; one in fourteen males, and one in forty-four females. This proportion increases up to the age of 65."

Berger found that, "Upon examination of 7,542 cases, 2,179 were positive in this respect, the proportion being one to 3.6; right side much more common than left, especially in males. Several herniæ may be present at the same time. Upon examination of 6,221 cases of hernia, 1,042 of these were single, 4,526 were bilateral."

The form of hernia that concerns us most is the oblique inguinal hernia. This follows the same course that the testicle took to reach the scrotum. The route is pointed out by the course of the round ligament and the hernia enters the tunica vaginalis communis which surrounds it and guides its course downward. For this reason the vast majority of oblique herniæ sooner or later enter the scrotum. An oblique inguinal hernia enters the internal inguinal ring through the funnel-shaped fascia passing obliquely through the canal and appears through the external inguinal canal. Now a fresh hernia of this class always has an oblique course and is covered by peritoneum, cremaster fibers and connective tissue fibers from the inter-columnar fascia, superficial fascia, the tunica dartos, and finally the skin. As the hernia increases, the relations change somewhat. The rings become enlarged and the canal shortened so that finally the external ring lies almost over the internal ring. When this condition exists, the term "oblique" no longer applies.

Statistics show in children at the age of ten that 25 per cent have a patulous inguinal canal and that about 16 per cent more have a partially open canal. Taking this in connection with Kingdon's statistics that 34 per cent of all people have a tendency to hernia, gives us at once an idea as to how susceptible to hernia the average individual is.

We examine a great many men where it is easy to pass the finger through the external ring into the canal, and on having them cough, receive a decided impulse on end of finger. The individual in this condition is liable to have hernia at any

time, as all that is necessary is for a fold of intestine or omentum or fat to enter the internal ring through the funnel-shaped fascia, and this will begin a dilation of the already open canal. It may slip out and re-enter the conical pouch of the peritoneum and may continue to slip out and get caught again for some time, but a hernia proper develops soon after some abdominal organ remains permanently within the sac, a condition that may appear suddenly, due to exertion, or may be a gradual process not accompanied by pain.

Graser states, "that in ten operations for inguinal herniæ, nine were congenital and one acquired."

As far as the hernia is concerned, it may be congenital, because of defective development. Hernia occurs also in the inguinal region because of insufficient obliteration of the vaginal process. In most of the so-called congenital inguinal herniæ, only the sac itself is congenital. The degree of obliteration may vary considerably, but it is uncommon to have a free communication into the vaginal cavity later in life. It is more apt to close at the scrotal end, and may remain patent in the region of the cord even as far as the internal abdomen ring.

The inguinal canal is the weakest spot in the abdominal wall in any individual. The wider it is and the straighter its course, the more readily will a hernia develop. The external ring, instead of being a slit in the fascia bounded by two firm pillars, may be a round opening.

The acquired predisposition to hernia is the result of physical weakness. In after life if a man loses in weight, the fat disappears from the meshes of the cellular tissues, which become lax and movable, so that the so-called hernial openings are insufficiently plugged. The effect is greater if the patient has previously been obese. The greater acquired predisposition is found in advanced years.

There is considerable discussion as to whether a hernia can appear suddenly in all its component parts. The large majority of authorities believe that this is very extremely rare. The vast majority of acquired herniæ develops very gradually, and are not accidents or fortuitous events. Only a very small percentage of herniæ are the immediate result of an accident. Graser says, "I have never been able to trace a case of hernia in which there were signs of acute trauma, such as oedema and ecchymosis."

A Study of the 25,991 Accidents That Occasioned Temporary Disability.

It must constantly be borne in mind that one of the important functions of accident statistics is to indicate the field where accidents happen most frequently, and where reliable testimony is wanted as to which causes are most common and which industries are chargeable with the larger hazards, it is apparent that the testimony of 25,000 cases is more trustworthy than that of one-fiftieth of that number.

The 291 death cases bear witness to the fact that the unusual or the extremely simple cause is the rule rather than the exception. For instance, death rarely occurs in the common field of injuries, such as bruises, contusions and abrasions resulting from petty machine accidents or simple conditions of hand labor, that number 6,753. Death happens in places where the hazard is common knowledge, and everyone who accepts the conditions realizes the chance taken in coupling cars, switching, scaling beams 300 feet in mid air, sitting in mines with faulty timbers that prop loose slate, or smoking a cigarette over a box of dynamite caps. That these causes of serious accidents are simple and sure is patent to everyone, and there is little to be gained from their study. The frequency of such accidents only serves to accentuate the

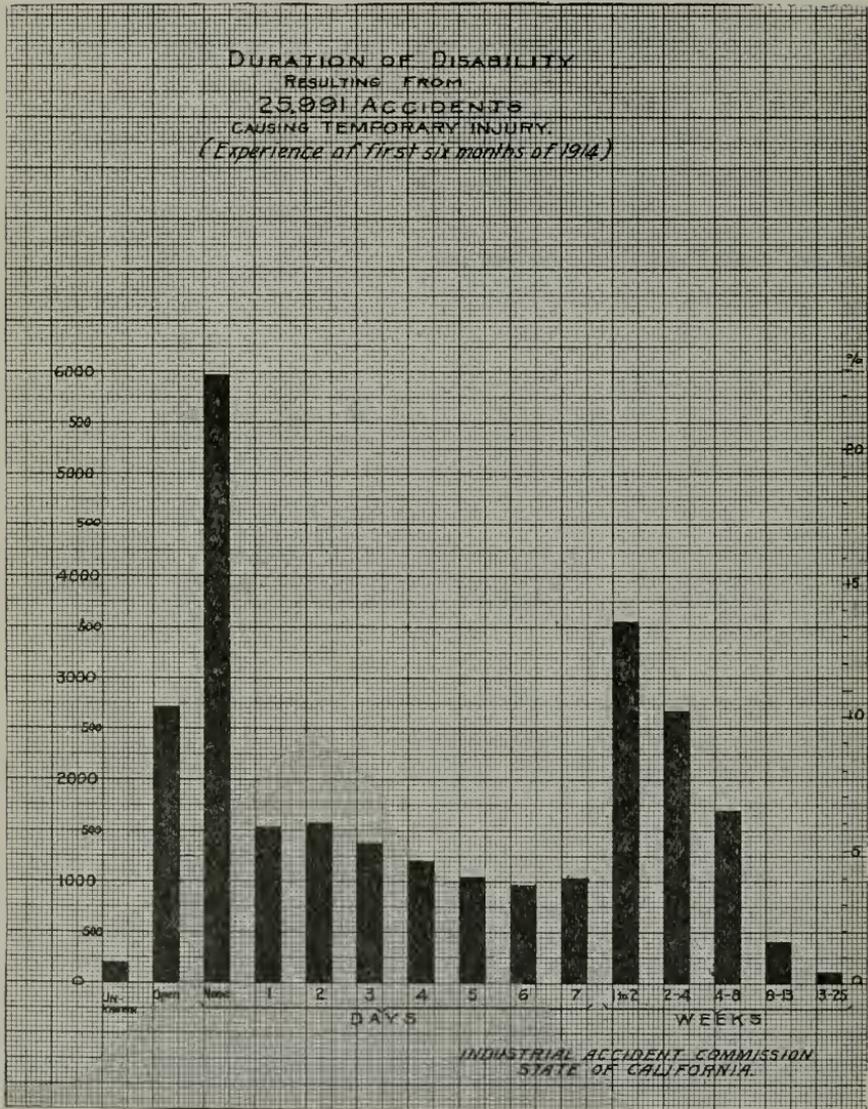


Fig. VII.

need for the exercise of ordinary judgment and care on the part of all concerned; but the consistent recurrence of accidents in similar industries under similar circumstances that cause 25,000 men to lose in a half-year period the equivalent of 784 years for one man, or 784 men for one year's time, furnishes vast opportunity for industry to square itself with a rational economy. Therefore, it is of value to know that 7,572 or 29.13 per cent of the 25,000 injured men received their injuries while at some form of hand labor, and that 1,330 or 5.11 per cent were injured while working at power-driven machinery. A comparison of the causes of fatalities reveals a similar but not altogether reliable condition, where hand labor is responsible for approximately 23 per cent of the deaths, while machinery is responsible for 3.7 per cent. These figures suggest the use that can be made of the chart of Causes of Accidents.

The same study applied to the chart showing the distribution of accidents by the industries in which they occurred indicates in a large way what industries are most responsible and affords a guide to the employer and to the safety engineer in developing necessary measures for accident prevention. Responsibility for the greatest number of accidents by industries is determined by their order.

General construction is responsible for 3,959, or 15.8 per cent. The common hazard of general construction is poor staging quickly constructed. a one or two-plank scaffold with no guards, lax rules governing the disposition of refuse lumber, bricks, etc., new stairways and openings left unprotected.

The construction and operation of steam railways in this state, which possess identically the same hazards in their construction as in ordinary general construction, has afforded occasion for 3,312 injuries to employees in six months. Loading ties, hand cars, etc., rolling rocks from embankments, poor scaffolding on trestles, snow sheds, bad signaling, are not all the remediable conditions of railroading that keep a corps of doctors, nurses and several hospitals busy caring for a small army of injured workmen.

The manufacture of metals and machinery is next in order and is responsible for 2,733 injuries. Lumber is credited with 2,253 and mines with 1,503.

These are simply totals of accidents by industries where they happened, and they indicate very little concerning the hazard native to any specific industry with its special machinery and peculiar conditions. That is to say, the mining of metals may be a far less hazardous occupation than agriculture, considering the number of employees engaged in both industries and the number of injured in a unit of time. It is the measurement of the hazard in each industry that is so essential to

any calculation of rates to justify the assumption of a particular risk. This can only be accomplished by an approximate determination of the number of men who are employed in our different industries and are therefore exposed to their hazards. With these figures obtained and compared with the intelligence of accidents already on file in this office, it would be possible to lay down an accurate estimate "weighted" with a safety factor, of just what accidents would cost industry in compensation and medical aid from year to year.

Causes of Accidents Occasioning Temporary Disability.

	Closed cases	Open cases	Total
Hand labor	5,391	2,181	7,572
Falls	2,683	1,368	4,051
Falling objects	2,440	998	3,438
Eye	1,647	462	2,109
Machinery	781	549	1,330
Nails	888	436	1,324
Burns and scalds.....	770	309	1,079
Vehicles	579	372	951
Infections	557	248	805
Animals, insects, etc.....	353	268	621
Railroad equipment	470	62	532
All others	324	168	492
Glass	188	108	296
Saws	190	88	278
Hoists	85	87	172
Elevators	85	60	145
Electricity	87	32	119
Street railways	84	21	105
Belting	60	25	85
Gears	58	26	84
Drills	58	18	76
Lathes	56	19	75
Presses	40	23	63
Emery wheels	40	19	59
Shafting and screws.....	46	12	58
Wood molders	35	2	37
Cranes	32	3	35
Totals	18,027	7,964	25,991

Time and Money Loss Through 25,991 Temporary Injuries.

Of these 25,991 cases of temporary injuries, only 3,438, or 13.25 per cent, are cases in which the disability extends beyond the fourteen day therefore exposed to their hazards. With these figures obtained and limit and which are considered compensable. Compensation amounting to \$110,511.25 has been paid in 2,991 of the 3,438 cases, an average of \$36.92 per case, against \$23.70, the average settlement last year. Attention is called to the fact that last year a large per cent of the cases were never compensated, and although at the time of publication of this report compensation has not been paid in all the cases where due, it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in settlement.

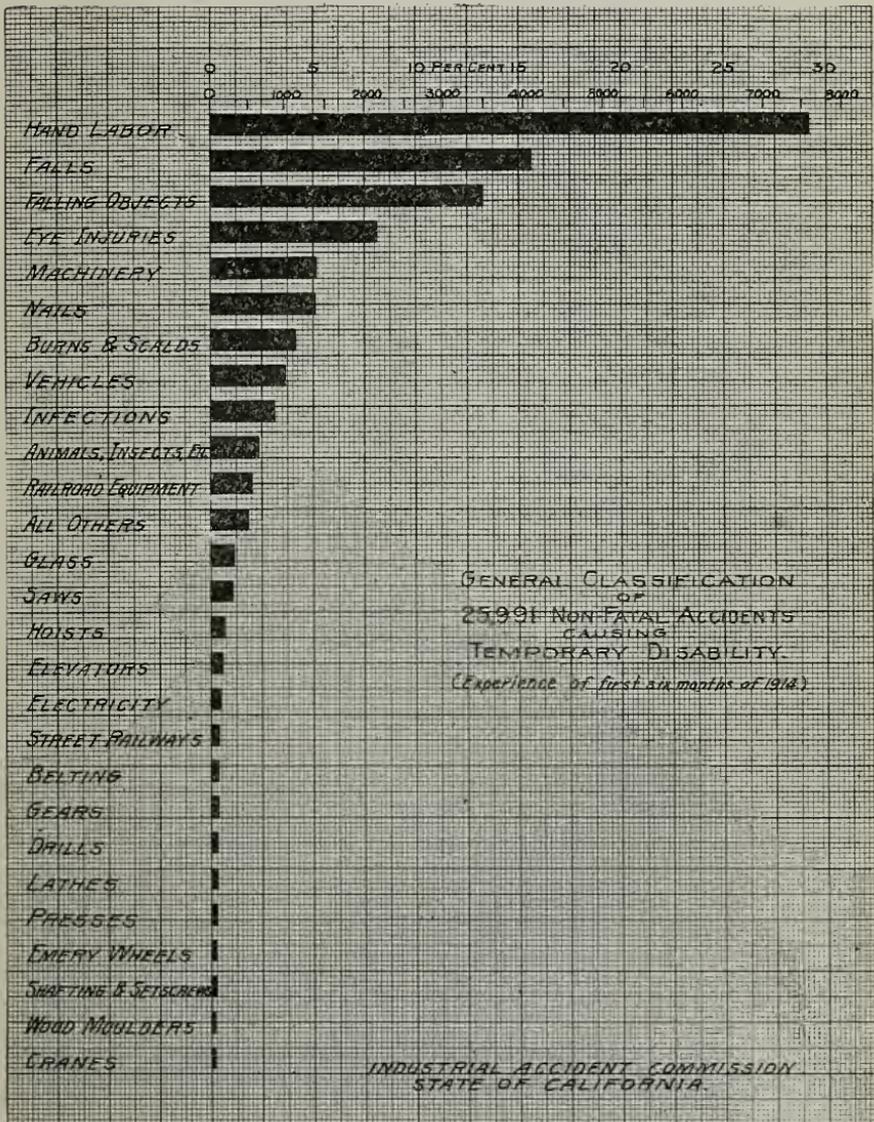


Fig. VIII.

Wage Loss of Those Who Were Temporarily Disabled.

The serious aspects of the question of wage-loss due to temporary injuries have been overlooked. The probable reason for this is that the loss of time and money has been distributed over too large an area to be sorely felt in any particular quarter. It is these small but numerous contributions from 25,000 or more men that eat a \$2,145,816 hole in the annual wages of the 25,991 men, women and boys who are injured for a day or more every year.

A little comparative study of the wage-loss of those temporarily disabled, those permanently disabled, and those who were killed, will indicate the gravity of these small and numerous accidents. For instance, the wage loss of those permanently injured is estimated to be \$1,783,125, and that of those killed to be \$6,052,500, with \$1,072,908 as the wage-loss for those temporarily disabled. The wage-losses of those permanently disabled and of those killed require twenty-five years to elapse for maturity, and are an estimated aggregate based on a twenty-five year life expectancy. The present annual loss of those permanently injured would be one twenty-fifth of \$1,783,125, or \$71,326, compared with \$1,072,908 which is lost in six months by those who receive only temporary injuries. A similar comparison can be made with the cases of death.

An idea of the comparative expense in medical attention of the three classes of accidents can be gained from the following figures covering the cost of medical aid in six months.

For the temporary injuries, industry paid \$128,272.55.

For medical attention to those permanently injured, it paid \$15,357.77.

For medical and burial expenses, it paid \$11,527.55. This means that industry expends more than a quarter of a million dollars per year on injuries that occasion temporary disablement. This item of medical expense to industry does not include the loss due to the equivalent of 784 men absent from the factories and shops for each year.

Statement of Medical Benefits to Employees Who Suffered Temporary Injury.

During the first six months of the year, \$128,272.55 was paid for medicine and the service of physicians. This amount excludes the 7,135 cases that were cared for by physicians under contract or at hospitals owned by the employer.

In 1,863 cases where disability lasted through one day or more, no medical expense was incurred by either casualty company or employer.

By comparing the number of cases where specific charges for medical services were made, and those that were cared for by contract doctors or at company hospitals, it will be noted that about 44 per cent of all cases requiring medical attention were cared for under some form of contract or association plan.

It is next to impossible to obtain accurately the average cost of medical attention per case. As has already been pointed out, 44 per cent of the cases are cared for under contract, which leaves a little more than half of the total number of cases from which to obtain an

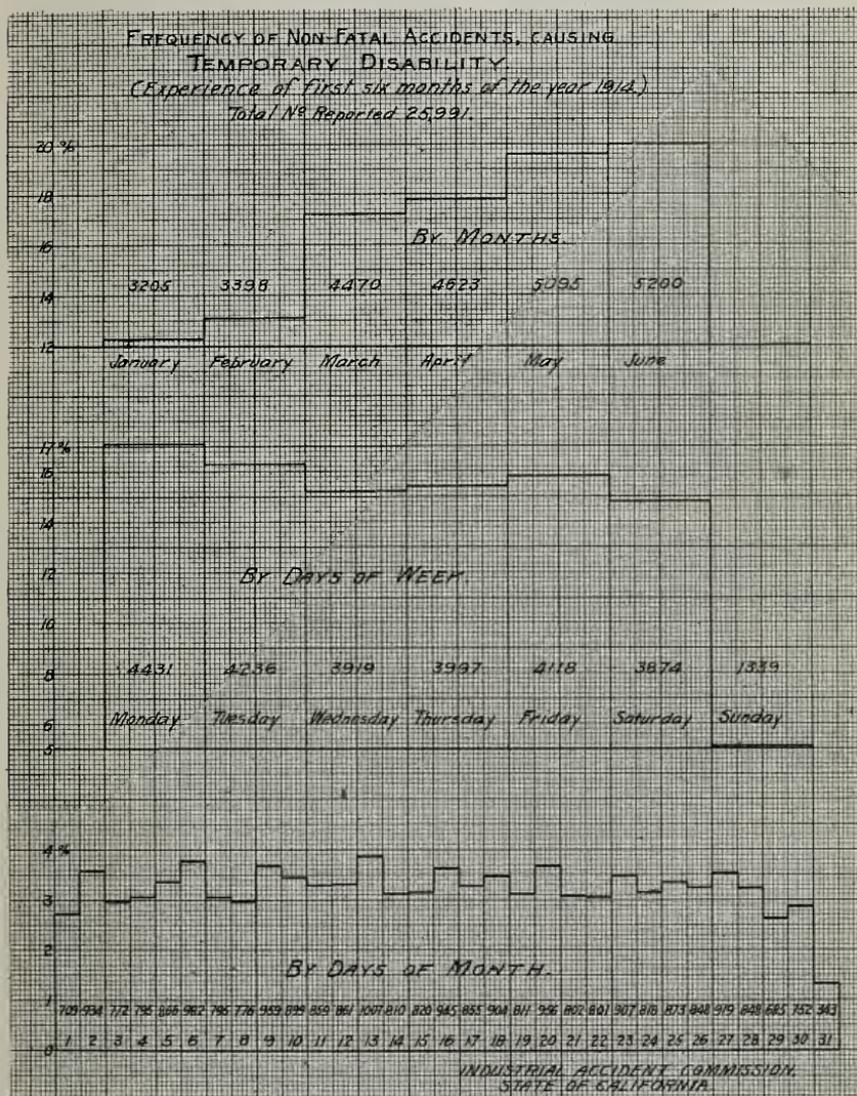


Fig. IX.

average. The necessity of deriving an average cost of medical attention from half the number of cases accounts for this disparity of experiences, and the average cost of \$14.25 is out of all proportion compared with other experience.

However, if the average be derived from the total number of accidents that disable for one day or more it would be found to be considerably less.

For example, the total number of accidents that caused employees to remain off duty for one day or more is 17,131, and the total medical costs \$128,272.55, determining an average of \$7.50 per case treated.

By combining the totals of amounts expended for compensation and medical benefits to employees temporarily disabled, and dividing by the total number of accidents that occasioned disability for one day or more, we find that the average cost to employers and insurance companies is \$9.18 per accident reported.

It is not the province of this bulletin to theorize as to the quality of the medical services rendered, but a glance at the list of infections would indicate that either the employee is negligent or else does not receive proper care.

Several amputations have been made because of improper care and they have always proven more expensive in the long run than if the very best service had been secured in the beginning. There are two cases on record where men died as the result of a sliver wound resulting in infection.

Payments of Compensation and Medical Benefits in Cases of Temporary Disability.	
Number of compensable cases	3,438
Number of non-compensable cases	14,589
Number of compensable cases, but where no payments were made....	1,059
Number of cases where compensation was paid.....	2,991
Open cases included in these 2,991 cases.....	612
Amount of compensation paid.....	\$110,511 25
Average per case.....	\$36 92
No medical expenses were incurred in cases.....	1,863
Medical aid provided by contract or company doctor.....	7,135
Number cases where medical expense was incurred.....	9,029
Total amount expended for medical aid.....	\$128,272 55
Average per case.....	\$14 25

Voluntary Acceptance of the Compensation Act.

Since January 1, 1914, 3,019 farmers, 484 employers of domestic labor and 344 employers of casual labor have voluntarily accepted the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act. This widespread interest among those who were exempted from the operations of the act is not simply an indication of discovered interest to those accepting the act's protection, but it means that the vital interests of approximately 30,000 casual, domestic and farm laborers have received attention and that they have the assurance that in case of serious injury they will have medicine and shelter while disabled. This can scarcely be considered unfair, for when the relation of master and servant exists and the servant must labor near a machine that is poorly protected, or go into a corral with a maddened

bull and is thereby injured, there should be, in all soberness, adequate compensation for such a risk. At any rate, it is a safe conclusion that men and business would take particular pains to prevent precious metals from running such risks of destruction, and yet a farm laborer not more than five months ago accepted a wage of \$7.50 per week to care for a farmer's ox and while engaged in some performance of duty, was overpowered by the animal and killed.

Under similar and simpler conditions of labor on the farm, in the last six months, 27 men have lost their lives.

In the case of death cited above, the earnings amounted to approximately \$480 per year. If this amount is considered as a fee in payment of the risk the man assumed in working around dangerous animals and machines, it still would be a bad business deal. Statistics show that the average man is actually worth \$300 a year to society, and the average man expects to live and earn for 25 years. Hence, aside from the value the man may place on his own life, the loss to society was not one life alone, but \$7,500 paid out on a bad risk, the annual premium of which was a man and his "found."

Reporting of Accidents to Employees by Exempted Industries.

Farmers and employers of casual and domestic labor have construed their exemption from the operations of the compensation act as meaning that they were exempted from the reporting of accidents happening to their employees. This misunderstanding has led to endless confusion and has resulted in a great loss of intelligence regarding accidents to such classes of employees.

Assuming that the frequency of non-fatal accidents in farming and allied pursuits bears a similar relation to the number of fatalities as is found to be true in other fields of industry, approximately 2,500 non-fatal accidents to farm laborers alone have not been reported. On the basis of California disability frequency, this would indicate that three cases of death have not been reported and 70 cases of permanent injuries. If these accidents were compensable, farm employees would have received approximately \$170,100, plus medical attention.

The following Table No. X is appended for a comparative study of the hazards in German industries and agriculture with those of California.

The tables appended herewith are self-explanatory and are submitted with the hope that they may prove of value to those interested in the social and economic welfare of this state.

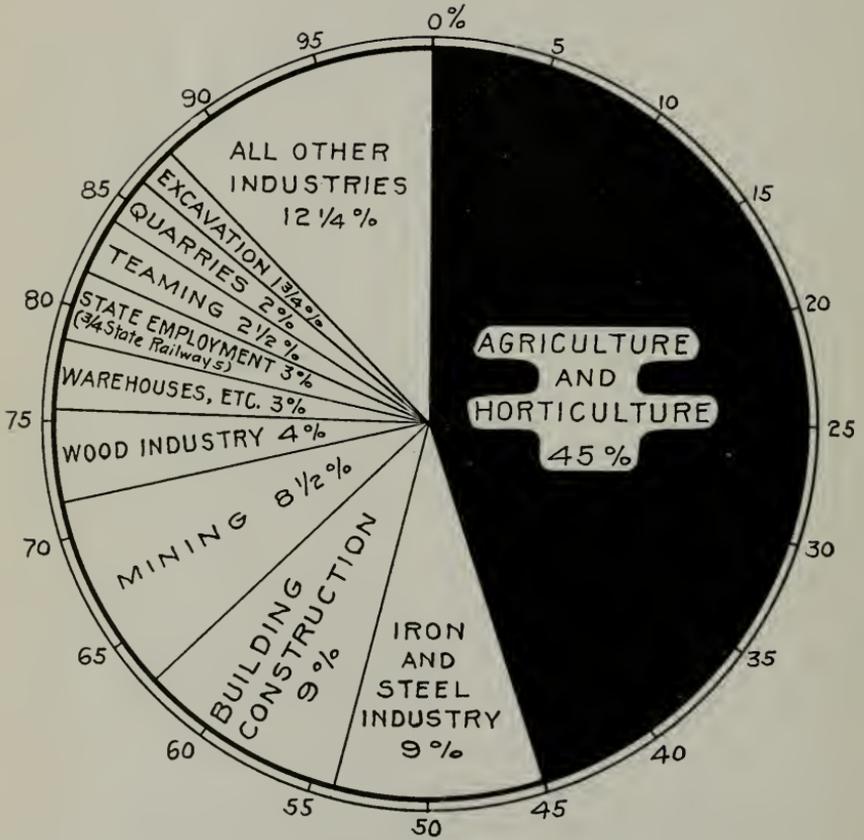


Fig. X.

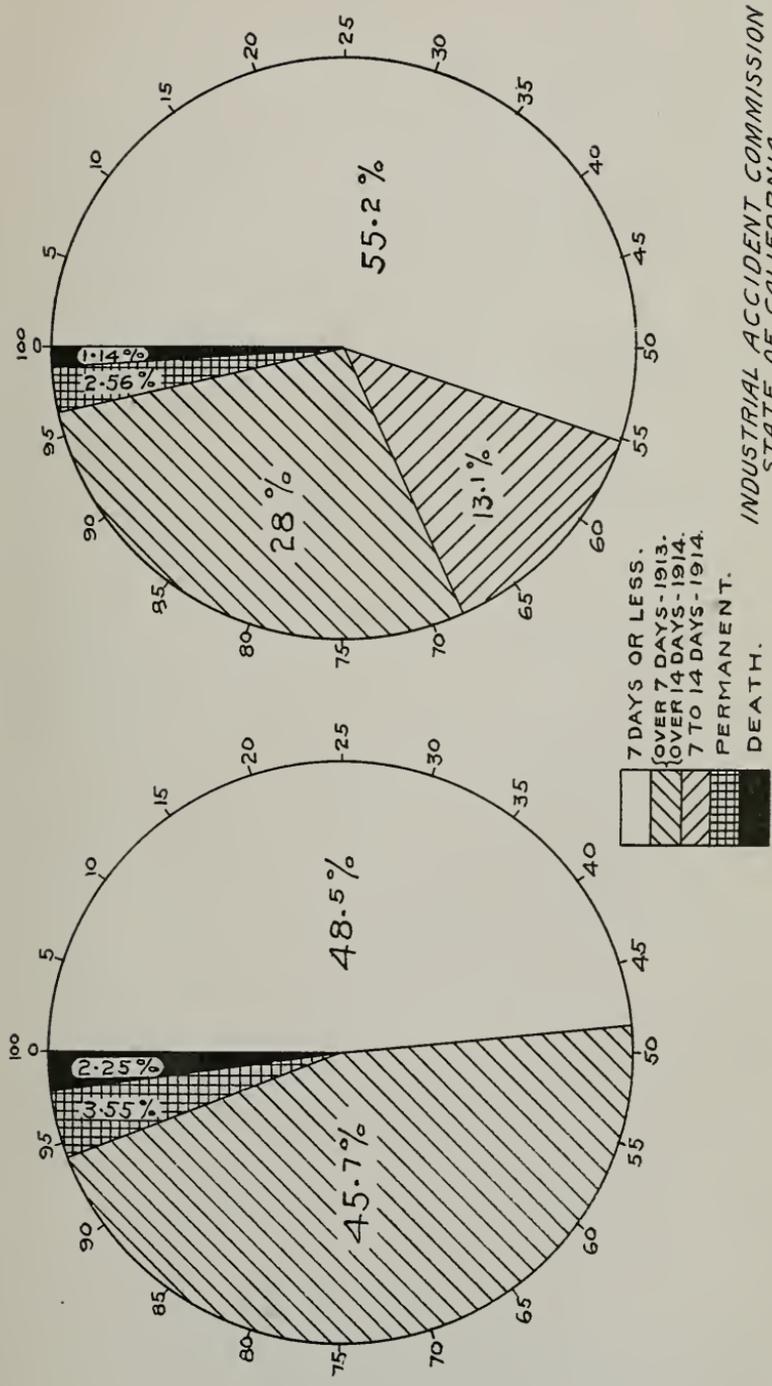


Fig. XI.

TABLE No. 15.
Correlating Age and Wage of Non-Fatal Accidents Occasioning Temporary Disability.

Years	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30-31	32-33
12-13	1	5		1	7	3	1	1	1								
14-15	2	9	11	19	106	41	36	17	16	5		1					
16-17		54	22	178	201	196	301	184	41	46	15	4	6		3	1	
18-19	1	7	22	51	114	199	431	368	160	136	101	43	34	8	7	6	
20-21		20	1	7	70	171	380	495	247	225	147	82	91	28	13	20	4
22-23			4	33	58	125	384	493	259	260	204	105	176	52	17	36	8
24-25	2		3	16	43	119	299	397	237	214	202	99	161	68	24	42	4
26-27	1	1	2	10	34	92	299	407	196	227	218	107	168	49	46	42	19
28-29	2	1	1	25	48	126	298	367	188	214	219	99	188	81	42	64	26
30-31				15	24	71	201	268	162	177	161	81	152	54	24	51	24
32-33	1	2		21	28	83	243	291	156	203	227	111	159	74	28	57	31
34-35	1			6	15	73	134	159	89	122	134	61	113	48	19	38	13
36-37		1		8	15	64	130	195	101	142	114	56	106	36	18	36	21
38-39		1		10	24	58	161	218	107	140	133	70	108	46	16	29	17
40-41				11	10	31	98	143	61	99	93	37	76	28	9	29	13
42-43				10	19	37	125	175	80	112	100	46	81	26	16	17	6
44-45			2	4	6	24	52	83	48	43	60	24	38	21	9	14	5
46-47				4	5	24	52	85	31	54	47	21	38	16	13	15	4
48-49				6	5	40	91	89	48	79	47	25	46	13	8	19	5
50-51	1			4	2	15	44	73	27	44	37	23	11	15	6	11	4
52-53				4	12	16	44	60	29	36	33	14	25	6	2	4	4
54-55		1		2	3	9	32	25	11	16	18	13	10	10	2	4	3
56-57				3	3	12	19	33	13	20	22	10	12	4	1	6	1
58-59				3	3	5	45	39	20	25	18	4	20	8	2	4	
60-61		1		2	3	5	21	26	6	12	7	3	7	4	4		
62-63				1	4	6	8	14	12	12	8	4	5	2			2
64-65				2	6	1	6	6	5	3	4	1	1	1			
66-67				1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	1			
68-69				1	1	2	6	5	1	3	2	1	1				
70-71				1	1	1	6	5	1	3	2	1	1				
72-73				1		1	3	2		1		1	2				
74-75							3	2		1					1		
76-77						2	1	1									
78-79						1											
80-81								2									
82-83								1									
84-85								1									
86-87								1									
Unknown		1	3	16	23	38	110	166	61	95	63	19	45	29	11	19	10
Totals	12	30	111	635	888	1,693	3,999	4,890	2,416	2,769	2,438	1,167	1,881	728	336	571	223

TABLE No. 15.—Continued.
Correlating Age and Wage of Non-Fatal Accidents Occasioning Temporary Disability.

Years	34-35	36-37	38-39	40-41	42-43	44-45	46-47	48-49	50-51	52-53	54-55	56-57	60-61	62 and over	Var-ious	Un-known	Total	
12-13																	8	
14-15															1	3	55	
16-17															3	12	478	
18-19				1											5	21	1,210	
20-21	2		2	1					1						7	18	1,698	
22-23	5	3	3	3	1				1						7	27	2,059	
24-25	7	3	1		2	2			3						9	29	2,257	
26-27	8		2	2	2				1						4	42	2,000	
28-29	7	5	3	5	2	2			5						2	38	2,000	
30-31	8	6	6	6	9	2			5						11	10	2,010	
32-33	14	9	5	5	9	1			3						7	21	1,547	
34-35	16	9	1	6	6	2			3						12	22	1,801	
36-37	8	10	3	1	5	2			2						2	16	1,081	
38-39	13	6	2	2	2	3			1						3	15	1,094	
40-41	11	11	8	7	8				1						7	17	1,215	
42-43	10	11	3	4	3				2						7	14	793	
44-45	8	12	3	8	1	2			1						2	13	912	
46-47	4	6	3	2	5	1			1						3	5	464	
48-49	7	3	2	4	4				1						3	5	445	
50-51	3	5	1	2					1						2	9	545	
52-53	2	3	1	2					1						2	12	343	
54-55	3	1	1	1	2				1						2	8	307	
56-57	1		1						1						1	4	169	
58-59																	5	163
60-61		3		1					1						3	5	209	
62-63															2	2	103	
64-65																	4	87
66-67																	4	87
68-69	1	1	1														2	2
70-71																	2	2
72-73																	2	2
74-75																	2	2
76-77																	2	2
78-79																	2	2
80-81																	2	2
86-87																	2	2
Unknown	5	1	3	3	1	2			1						18	87	831	
Totals	143	116	55	63	63	24	13	34	28	1	6	6	9	28	131	484	25,991	

TABLE No. 16.
25,991 Non-Fatal Accidents Grouped by Causes and Industries.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brick, tile and pottery	4	2		3	2	2		1
Construction	40	5	4	19	9	10	1	4
Explosives	2			1	1	2		
Foodstuffs	55	13	8	17	1	10	7	1
Canneries	2						2	1
Laundries	6		1	1				
Lumber	43	9	10	38	1	41	20	10
Mines	10	2	4	7	34	11		
Metals and machinery	139	11	41	11	39	197	3	55
Oil	34	5	6	13	9	21		2
Paper and printing	19	3	2		1	1	8	
Power and lighting	23		7	6	2	8	1	
Textiles	6		1	2	4	1	1	
Quarries	6	6	2	11	7	6		
Other manufacturing	11	4	3	7	5	15	1	4
Mercantile	68	2		9	1	4		1
Electric railroads	4	2	3	2	1	7		
Steam railroads	42	1	6	6	9	23		11
Other transportation	22	3		2	3	1		
Shipping	5	1	1					
Public corporations	9			3		5		
All others	14	1	1	1	1			
Agriculture	18		2	11	2	2		
Totals	582	70	102	170	132	367	44	90

1. Motors and engines. 2. Shafting and conveyors. 3. Gearing. 4. Belting, lines and pulleys. 5. Drills, punches and dies. 6. Emery wheels. 7. Jointers, edgers, slicers and stayers. 8. Lathes and shapers.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Brick, tile and pottery			1				4	1
Construction	3		3	28	1	3	35	98
Explosives		1					2	
Foodstuffs		5	8	4	2	3	46	39
Canneries		1	1				6	
Laundries		2	12	3		1	6	6
Lumber	25	2	13	163	4	2	39	26
Mines			1	6	1		20	8
Metals and machinery	2	10	21	21	4	1	87	61
Oil	1	2		1	1		26	19
Paper and printing		41	10	4			12	6
Power and lighting	2	2		6			14	5
Textiles			3		1		3	4
Quarries			3	3			21	14
Other manufacturing	1	4	7	5	1	2	21	11
Mercantile		1		16			13	35
Electric railroads				1	1		13	9
Steam railroads	2	2	1	9			26	2
Other transportation			1	1	1		3	18
Shipping							4	7
Public corporations	1			3	1	1	3	9
All others		1	1		1		8	4
Agriculture				4	2	3	8	8
Totals	37	74	86	278	21	16	420	390

9. Planers, veneers and sanders. 10. Presses. 11. Feed rolls. 12. Saws. 13. Set screws. 14. Cogs. 15. All others. 16. Without mechanical power.

TABLE No. 16—Continued.
25,991 Non-Fatal Accidents Grouped by Causes and Industries.

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Brick, tile and pottery	1	1		2	1	2	18	4
Construction	23	44	10	16	14	102	673	279
Explosives							2	2
Foodstuffs	23	8	17	3	36	101	261	56
Canneries	1		2		1	8	15	2
Laundries	2		1	1	2	11	6	1
Lumber	3	13	2	4	7	19	188	148
Mines	2	10		8	22	45	55	130
Metals and machinery	3	25	1	9	36	173	252	359
Oil	10	17	16	2	27	134	151	224
Paper and printing	4	2		5		14	24	8
Power and lighting	1	6	2	70	26	69	96	95
Textiles					1	2	29	1
Quarries	4	7	1	3	9	46	53	112
Other manufacturing	7	7	3	2	9	42	77	40
Mercantile	31	10	6	5	11	45	313	41
Electric railroads		5		35	3	11	37	39
Steam railroads		13	21	6	26	85	252	303
Other transportation	1	7	3		8	20	42	61
Shipping		10	1		1	7	8	2
Public corporations	2			8	17	15	34	29
All others	6	6	4	2	8	20	41	11
Agriculture		9		3	3	11	51	27
Totals	124	200	90	184	268	982	2,678	1,974

17. Elevators. 18. Other hoisting apparatus. 19. Steam escapes. 20. Electric currents. 21. Explosions. 22. Hot, corrosive, and inflammable substances. 23. Slivers, thorns and protruding nails. 24. Flying fragments.

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Brick, tile and pottery		22	11	8	1		6	
Construction	114	565	141	188	11	5	320	17
Explosives		4	1	2	1		4	
Foodstuffs	5	170	123	87	9		234	13
Canneries		10	6		1		7	
Laundries		5	1	2			5	1
Lumber	6	327	72	149	51		235	6
Mines	127	377	31	87	5		85	3
Metals and machinery	2	300	129	91	3		225	2
Oil	6	179	73	69		2	164	2
Paper and printing		15	11	14	3		15	1
Power and lighting	23	107	55	33	8	2	112	10
Textiles		3	3				9	
Quarries	60	85	18	52			77	
Other manufacturing	7	68	25	20	1		59	
Mercantile	5	132	138	94	5		155	20
Electric railroads	10	83	28	63	3		62	1
Steam railroads	19	357	185	299	9	4	372	
Other transportation	2	122	35	144	5		74	5
Shipping	1	68	13	51	1		9	
Public corporations	10	46	11	22			36	8
All others	1	18	7	7	1		14	1
Agriculture	3	36	8	21			48	41
Totals	401	3,099	1,125	1,503	118	13	2,327	131

25. Cave-ins and rolling stones. 26. Rolling and falling objects. 27. Moving and handling objects in shops. 28. Loading and unloading. 29. Falling piles and stacks. 30. Collapse of buildings. 31. Tools. 32. Runaways.

TABLE No. 16—Continued.
25,991 Non-Fatal Accidents Grouped by Causes and Industries.

	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Brick, tile and pottery	7	1	4	2		7	4	3
Construction	80	29	32	44	2	153	57	9
Explosives	1		1			1	1	
Foodstuffs	64	25	9	15		62	55	4
Canneries	1	1	1			1	1	
Laundries	8	1	1	1		4	4	
Lumber	15	13	21	26	8	120	55	2
Mines	15	16	10	12	5	122	12	
Metals and machinery	23	8	12	11	1	82	14	4
Oil	18	7	6	4		85	19	1
Paper and printing	3	5	4	2		14	10	1
Power and lighting	29	32	10	17	2	39	46	5
Textiles	2	1				2	3	
Quarries	5	7	12	6	3	56	10	
Other manufacturing	12	6		8		22	8	1
Mercantile	54	47	16	30		64	91	7
Electric railroads	2	26	2	39	2	50	59	4
Steam railroads	18	98	31	49	32	260	167	48
Other transportation	41	17	10	13	2	65	64	4
Shipping	4		3	6		14	4	
Public corporations	27	11	6	27		9	14	10
All others	16	7	2	3		5	18	2
Agriculture	108	3	10	8		19	52	3
Totals	553	361	203	323	57	1,256	768	108

33. Animals. 34. Collision, derailments, etc. 35. Run over by train or vehicle. 36. Hit by train or vehicle. 37. Coupling cars or trucks. 38. Jammed between objects. 39. Fall from trains or vehicles. 40. Fall from trains or vehicles, due to sudden start or stop.

	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Brick, tile and pottery		1	4	2		3	2	1
Construction	10	115	195	56	7	191	48	5
Explosives			2			2	1	
Foodstuffs	7	5	41	23	2	128	25	2
Canneries			5	1		12	1	
Laundries			1	2		9		
Lumber	10	10	105	9		92	29	3
Mines	2	9	28	12		86	16	5
Metals and machinery	3	15	35	22	1	69	25	3
Oil	8	12	49	12	1	84	13	7
Paper and printing	1	1	6	1		12	4	
Power and lighting	2	4	55	20		49	14	6
Textiles				1		2		
Quarries	2	9	22	6		14	8	
Other manufacturing		2	18	11	11	44	13	1
Mercantile	12	4	45	30	2	116	31	1
Electric railroads	39	4	17	3		38	9	4
Steam railroads	72	14	77	18		190	47	41
Other transportation	14	2	13	10	4	80	7	1
Shipping		2	10	5		22	10	1
Public corporations	4	5	25	9	1	29	7	1
All others	1	3	15	17	2	24	1	
Agriculture	1	2	29	17	13	22	5	
Totals	188	219	797	287	44	1,318	316	82

41. Fall from trains or vehicles while alighting or boarding. 42. Fall from collapse of scaffolds and stagings. 43. Fall from elevations. 44. Fall from ladders. 45. Fall from animals. 46. Fall from slipping. 47. Fall from tripping. 48. Fall from tool slipping.

TABLE No. 16—Continued.
25,991 Non-Fatal Accidents Grouped by Causes and Industries.

	49	50	51	52	53	54	Total
Brick, tile and pottery		1	1	3	3	3	149
Construction	1	59	4	13	27	37	3,959
Explosives					3		37
Foodstuffs	1	15	3	24	49	9	1,933
Canneries		1		2	4		97
Laundries			2	2		3	114
Lumber	1	13		3	21	21	2,253
Mines	1	10	1	3	29	18	1,503
Metals and machinery	4	8		3	50	27	2,733
Oil		10	1	5	17	9	1,584
Paper and printing	1	2		6	1	1	298
Power and lighting		10	4	14	40	6	1,195
Textiles				3			88
Quarries		7	1	4	33	1	812
Other manufacturing	1	3		4	15	9	658
Mercantile		15	15	28	22	12	1,803
Electric railroads	1	15		1	19		757
Steam railroads	5	31		2	13	8	3,312
Other transportation		9	1	3	11	7	962
Shipping		9	1	4	4	4	293
Public corporations	1	10		5	27	2	503
All others	1	3	1	8	7	1	317
Agriculture		5		2	9	2	631
Totals	18	236	35	142	404	180	25,991

49. Fall from clothes catching. 50. Fall into openings, trenches and pits. 51. Fall into elevator shafts. 52. Fall on stairways. 53. Various. 54. Specific cause unknown.

TABLE No. 17.
Distribution of Non-Fatal Accidents by Age Periods and by Industries.

	3 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	U. K.	Total
Brick, tile and pottery	17	62	47	11	5	1		1	5	149
Construction	136	1,251	1,208	717	309	90	2		242	3,959
Explosives	2	10	18	3	3		1			37
Foodstuffs	184	784	517	242	93	30	4		79	1,933
Canneries	18	27	16	11	7	6		1	11	97
Laundries	15	43	19	20	12	1			4	114
Lumber	126	890	614	329	165	67	4		58	2,253
Mines	26	604	494	241	100	16	2		20	1,503
Metals and machinery	334	1,124	728	348	100	32	3		64	2,733
Oil	37	679	550	226	52	19	2		19	1,584
Paper and printing	74	122	45	27	13	3			14	298
Power and lighting	68	511	364	153	66	22	1		10	1,195
Textiles	29	25	16	8	6	1			3	88
Quarries	32	359	250	109	46	7	1		8	812
Other manufacturing	67	269	149	92	45	9	4		23	658
Mercantile	288	625	451	221	116	24	4		74	1,803
Electric railways	33	346	225	93	40	11			9	757
Steam railroads	136	1,364	1,098	515	139	36	3		21	3,312
Other transportation	43	386	264	154	59	13	3		40	962
Shipping	3	71	91	59	26	10	1		32	293
Public corporations	15	155	128	107	50	22	1		25	503
All others	29	110	81	41	15	9	1		31	317
Agriculture	39	197	160	102	60	31	2	1	39	631
Totals	1,751	10,014	7,533	3,829	1,527	460	43	3	831	25,991

TABLE No. 18.

Distribution of Accidents Occasioning Temporary Injury by Periods of Disability.

	Closed cases	Open cases	Total
Unknown -----	190		190
Unknown (open cases)-----		2,706	2,706
No disability -----	4,463	1,501	5,964
One day -----	1,182	344	1,526
Two days -----	1,251	316	1,567
Three days -----	1,099	275	1,374
Four days -----	998	202	1,200
Five days -----	848	195	1,043
Six days -----	808	158	966
Seven days -----	832	203	1,035
Two weeks -----	2,918	632	3,550
Three weeks -----	1,221	408	1,629
Four weeks -----	689	352	1,041
Five weeks -----	485	226	711
Six weeks -----	301	140	441
Seven weeks -----	228	94	322
Eight weeks -----	161	56	217
Nine weeks -----	108	49	157
Ten weeks -----	53	23	76
Eleven weeks -----	50	24	74
Twelve weeks -----	40	19	59
Thirteen weeks -----	20	17	37
Fourteen weeks -----	22	8	30
Fifteen weeks -----	14	1	15
Sixteen weeks -----	9	5	14
Seventeen weeks -----	7	3	10
Eighteen weeks -----	3	1	4
Nineteen weeks -----	8	3	11
Twenty weeks -----	10	2	12
Twenty-one weeks -----	3		3
Twenty-two weeks -----	1		1
Twenty-three weeks -----	2		2
Twenty-four weeks -----	2	1	3
Twenty-five weeks -----	1		1
Totals -----	18,027	7,964	25,991

NOTE—The 5,964 cases in which disability did not last through the day of injury were tabulated because they received medical attention.

TABLE No. 19.
Non-Fatal Accidents Occasioning Temporary Disability by Months and by Days.

No.	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
1 -----	50	46	57	173	179	204	709
2 -----	97	178	167	142	170	180	934
3 -----	90	120	166	161	50	185	772
4 -----	33	124	129	139	181	189	795
5 -----	96	143	169	45	207	206	866
6 -----	100	153	159	177	220	173	982
7 -----	90	126	152	172	194	61	795
8 -----	105	55	53	174	191	198	776
9 -----	129	156	175	139	195	165	959
10 -----	121	156	165	176	61	220	899
11 -----	38	140	145	157	197	182	859
12 -----	125	123	161	50	189	213	861
13 -----	122	140	174	200	191	180	1,007
14 -----	96	122	158	195	178	61	810
15 -----	130	42	65	190	180	213	820
16 -----	132	131	172	172	167	171	945
17 -----	109	138	191	174	48	195	855
18 -----	34	118	174	181	199	198	904
19 -----	121	141	136	63	173	177	811
20 -----	109	119	153	207	181	187	956
21 -----	107	101	166	189	183	56	802
22 -----	132	41	51	164	193	220	801
23 -----	105	114	150	167	179	192	907
24 -----	111	141	185	156	60	165	813
25 -----	56	124	135	175	195	188	873
26 -----	118	129	170	41	195	195	848
27 -----	113	123	158	164	185	176	919
28 -----	144	144	138	170	196	56	848
29 -----	119	-----	59	147	164	196	685
30 -----	114	-----	173	152	127	186	752
31 -----	136	-----	149	-----	58	-----	343
Unknown -----	23	10	15	11	9	12	80
Totals -----	3,205	3,398	4,470	4,623	5,095	5,200	25,991

TABLE No. 20.
Temporary Disability Tabulated According to Nature of Injury.

Injury	Closed cases	Open cases	Total
Bruises, contusions and abrasions-----	4,837	1,916	6,753
Cuts and lacerations-----	4,800	1,811	6,611
Dislocations, sprains and strains-----	2,349	1,081	3,430
Puncture wounds-----	1,251	640	1,891
Injuries to eyes-----	1,480	399	1,879
Fractures-----	828	931	1,759
Mashes and crushes-----	839	387	1,226
Burns and scalds-----	835	360	1,195
Infections-----	630	316	946
Others-----	67	33	100
Unknown-----	27	40	67
Internal-----	31	28	59
Overcome by gas-----	28	11	39
Broken teeth-----	18	3	21
Poison oak-----	7	8	15
Total-----	18,027	7,964	25,991

TABLE No. 21.
Frequency of Non-Fatal Accidents Occasioning Temporary Disability by Months.

	Open cases	Closed cases	Total
January-----	635	2,570	3,205
February-----	692	2,706	3,398
March-----	1,004	3,466	4,470
April-----	1,244	3,379	4,623
May-----	1,991	3,104	5,095
June-----	2,398	2,802	5,200
Total-----	7,964	18,027	25,991

TABLE No. 22.
Frequency of Non-Fatal Accidents Occasioning Temporary Disability by Days.

	Open cases	Closed cases	Total
Sunday-----	374	965	1,339
Monday-----	1,366	3,065	4,431
Tuesday-----	1,301	2,935	4,236
Wednesday-----	1,195	2,724	3,919
Thursday-----	1,221	2,776	3,997
Friday-----	1,277	2,841	4,118
Saturday-----	1,209	2,665	3,874
Unknown-----	21	56	77
Total-----	7,964	18,027	25,991

TABLE No. 23.

Distribution of Non-Fatal Accidents by Wage Periods and by Industries.

	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 to 99	\$100 and over	Various	Unknown	Total
Brick, tile and pottery	7	125	13	1	1								2	149
Construction	43	2,262	1,125	342	44	6	3	1		1		42	90	3,559
Explosives	2	26	7	2										37
Foodstuffs	170	1,150	490	44	10	5	2					24	38	1,933
Canneries	7	56	13	3			1							17
Laundries	27	58	16	7	3								3	114
Lumber	108	1,597	449	39	5	2						4	49	2,253
Mines		1,118	351	16	2	1						2	13	1,503
Metals and machinery	233	1,574	722	130	14	3	2	1				9	45	2,733
Oil	18	655	670	152	57	7	1			1	1	13	9	1,584
Paper and printing	74	143	53	16		1							11	298
Power and lighting	52	633	446	43	6	2	2					5	6	1,195
Textiles	25	42	14	3	2								2	88
Quarries	22	545	206	16	4							4	15	812
Other manufacturing	58	412	128	31	8	1	1	3			2	1	13	658
Mercantile	255	1,141	288	44	10	4	1	1				3	56	1,803
Electric railroads	35	481	228	9	1							1	2	757
Steam railroads	277	2,117	766	112	18	4	4				1		13	3,312
Other transportation	41	660	205	13		1	1	1				9	31	962
Shipping	11	132	119	6	3	1	1					11	9	293
Public corporations	17	270	131	57	6	2	1					2	17	503
All others	44	165	61	15	3	1	1	1	1	1		1	23	317
Agriculture	150	405	49	7									20	631

TABLE No. 24.
Age of Those Temporarily Injured.

Age	2-year groups	10-year groups
12-13	8	
14-15	55	
16-17	478	
18-19	1,210	1,751
20-21	1,698	
22-23	2,059	
24-25	2,257	
26-27	2,000	
28-29	2,000	10,014
30-31	2,010	
32-33	1,547	
34-35	1,801	
36-37	1,081	
38-39	1,094	7,533
40-41	1,215	
42-43	793	
44-45	912	
46-47	464	
48-49	445	3,829
50-51	545	
52-53	343	
54-55	307	
56-57	169	
58-59	163	1,527
60-61	209	
62-63	103	
64-65	87	
66-67	33	
68-69	28	460
70-71	25	
72-73	8	
74-75	5	
76-77	4	
78-79	1	43
80-81	2	
86-87	1	3
Unknown	831	831
Total	25,991	25,991

TABLE No. 25.
Wage of Those Temporarily Injured.

Wage	2-dollar groups	10-dollar groups
0-1	12	
2-3	30	
4-5	111	
6-7	635	
8-9	888	1,676
10-11	1,693	
12-13	3,999	
14-15	4,890	
16-17	2,416	
18-19	2,769	15,767
20-21	2,438	
22-23	1,167	
24-25	1,881	
26-27	728	
28-29	336	6,550
30-31	571	
32-33	223	
34-35	143	
36-37	116	
38-39	55	1,108
40-41	36	
42-43	63	
44-45	24	
46-47	13	
48-49	34	197
50-51	28	
52-53	1	
54-55	6	
56-57	6	
58-59		41
60-61	9	
62-63	5	
64-65	2	
66-67	3	
68-69	2	21
70-71	1	
72-73	3	
74-75	4	8
82-83	1	1
90-91	1	
96-97	2	3
100-101	2	2
124-125	1	1
135-136	1	1
Various	131	131
Unknown	484	484
Total	25,991	25,991

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

TWENTY-THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

For the Years 1912-1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914



CONTENTS.

	PAGES
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.....	7- 10
DIVISION REPORTS	12- 50
DEPARTMENT REPORTS	51-106
SPECIAL ASSISTANTS' REPORTS.....	107-126
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.....	127-152
APPENDIX	153-166

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

June 30, 1914.

Honorable HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor State of California,
Sacramento.

SIR: In accordance with law, we submit for your consideration a statement of the transactions and disbursements of the board for the biennial term July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

The report, we feel, covers fully the many operations of the board for the biennial period treated of, but there are certain features of it to which we desire to call your particular attention.

As the division reports show, much authority previously held by the head office has been delegated to the branch offices, in charge of individual commissioners and division chiefs. This new system has not only relieved the head office of a great many routine matters, but has given the several parts of the state local supervision of affairs, and some one in authority, always quickly and easily reached, to give information and settle disputed questions. The system also permits of a more satisfactory management of the patrol service, which consideration alone, in our opinion, more than justifies its added cost. The work of the various divisions has been not only highly satisfactory but has in fact shown a steadily increasing improvement. Consequently we feel justified in stating that there has been and is now a better management of the board's business than was ever possible under the old system of centering the control of affairs in a head office in charge of a chief deputy.

During the past two years the board has had at all times the services of an attorney, the wisdom of which plan is proven by the greater effectiveness of the patrol service and the more satisfactory handling of prosecutions. As this report shows, the board prosecuted during the two years just past 1993 cases involving violations of the fish and game laws, and out of this number obtained convictions in 1653 cases. The percentage of convictions obtained, 83 per cent, is, so far as we know, the highest ever obtained in the country by any fish or game board. During the period covered by this report, the board has been involved in some of the most important litigation in its history. The satisfactory termination of all this litigation should be sufficient evidence of the effectiveness of the legal department.

As stated by the Superintendent of Hatcheries in his report, it has been the purpose of the board to build up this department to the highest degree of efficiency. No effort or expense has been spared to

give the entire state the best possible distribution of food and game fishes. The board believes also that more fish screens and fish ladders have been installed or authorized than during the previous history of the commission. In the opinion of the board, the work of the hatchery department during the past two years has been the most successful in its history. The Superintendent of Hatcheries can not be too highly commended for the splendid services given by him to the state during this time.

The board's operations in the field of game propagation and distribution have been less extensive during the past two years than for the preceding biennial term. The work of this department has been curtailed, primarily, because the purposes for which it had been created had been served and also because it has seemed desirable to reduce expenditures in this particular direction. The board's operations at the Hayward game farm have disclosed the fact that practically all of the foreign game birds hitherto imported into the state are unsuited to our conditions. A possible exception is the ringneck pheasant, which seems to be adapted to certain humid valleys along the coast. The board has hopes that the pheasant may establish itself in the state and prove a desirable addition to the stock of native birds.

The board has continued its policy of obtaining required data as to stream and water conditions, as is well set forth in the report of the Engineer-Draftsman. An effort has been made, also, to carry on a systematic inquiry as to fishery methods and conditions. A great deal of data has been collected and compiled by special assistants of the board and will be available for such use as the coming legislature may care to make of it. It is planned to give publicity to the fishery investigations through the medium of free bulletins, several of which are now in course of preparation.

One of the deputies has very kindly prepared an interesting paper dealing with the southern Sierras and the desert region, parts of the state of great interest to the fisherman and hunter, but which are not generally known and appreciated at the present time.

We desire to commend for your careful consideration certain contributed articles, the first dealing with "Arid California and Its Animal Life," written by Mr. Frank Stephens, a naturalist of note; the second, "California Fishing Industry from a Commercial Point of View," written by Mr. F. E. Booth, one of the principal commercial fishermen of the state; the last, "National Forests in California," which has been prepared at the board's request by Mr. W. C. Hodge, forest examiner of the United States Forest Service.

We are including in this report a roster of the board's employees as on June 30, 1914. On August 10, 1913, the board's employees and assistants were included in the classified list of state employees under civil service. Nothing that has happened in the forty-three years of the board's history has been fraught with such possibilities of good as this going under civil service. Every employee is now assured that the permanence of his position and the certainty of promotion are matters that rest entirely with him and not with some political power.

As will be noted, the board's revenues have been entirely derived from the sales of licenses, from fines paid into the state treasury for violations of the fish and game laws and from certain miscellaneous and unimportant sources. As a matter of fact, no appropriation of whatever nature or amount has been made for the board's maintenance since the legislative session of 1909. This policy has been based on the theory that fish and game conservation in California should be made self-sustaining, and that the burden of carrying on such work should be placed upon those who profit directly from a supply of fish and game in the state. Under this programme, the four thousand market fishermen, the one hundred and sixty thousand hunters and the eighty odd thousand anglers pay for their profit and pleasure, while the general public, which is only indirectly interested, is relieved of all expense.

Within the past two years the Board of Control has installed a very comprehensive and satisfactory system of records and accounts for the board. Through the use of this system the board is now able to publish each month a statement of disbursements covering every item of expense. It is believed that the hunters and fishermen, and the public as well, will appreciate this much needed provision for a monthly accounting.

Your attention is respectfully called to a comparative statement of the arrests made by this board for a period of twelve years, beginning with 1902. This statement shows that practically one fourth of the total of all arrests for the twelve years have been made during the last biennial term, and further, that almost one half of all arrests made in the said twelve years have been made during your term of office.

As the period covered by this report ends, the commission is reestablishing what in its opinion will become one of the most important branches of the service. The board has been fortunate in securing, as the head of the department, Dr. H. C. Bryant of the University of California, whose work will be the study of game life histories, the working out of methods of conservation and the instruction of the public as to the purposes of the work of his department. In his work Dr. Bryant will have the cooperation of university attaches and of the leading wild life conservationists the country over.

Very few recommendations as to new legislation are included in this report, the board preferring to collect all possible data as to conditions and to hold the same until called upon by the legislature for suggestions.

The board wishes at this time to express its appreciation of the splendid assistance received from state officers, boards and commissions, the universities, the United States Forest Service, and from the large transportation companies and many private citizens. The successful conduct of the board's business has always been and is now largely due to such cooperation.

In conclusion, we desire to state that the board has been actuated in its labors solely with the idea of conducting the affairs entrusted to it in such manner as to benefit all the people of the state, without regard to class or location. The laws have been enforced strictly but justly upon preserve member and unattached hunter alike, as the records will show. It can not be claimed with any degree of truth whatever that the commission has been subservient to any special class or interest, nor do we believe that the general public any longer looks upon the commission as being a class institution.

Respectfully submitted.

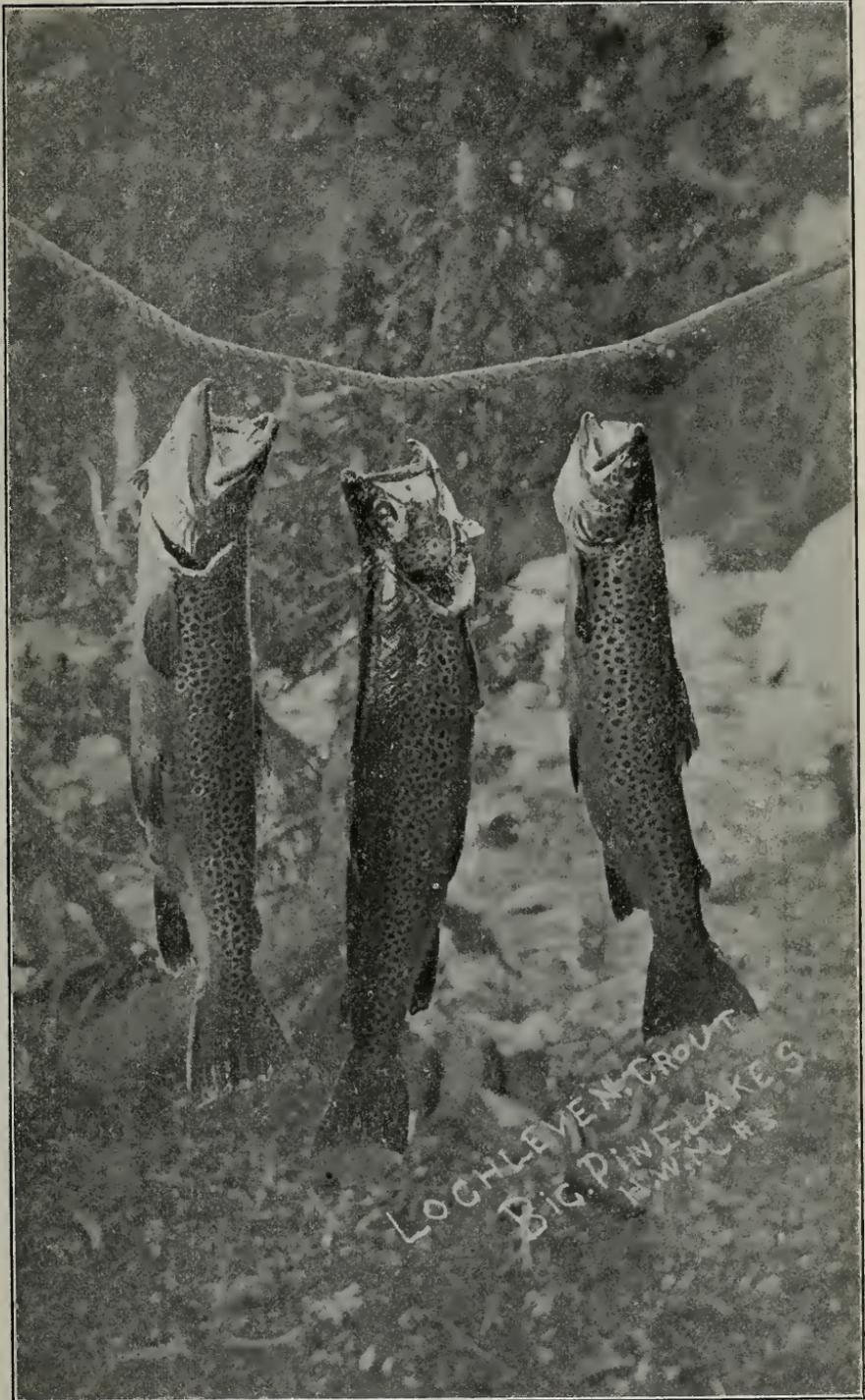
F. M. NEWBERT, *President,*

M. J. CONNELL,

CARL WESTERFELD,

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

By ERNEST SCHAEFFLE,
Executive Secretary.



Loch Leven trout from Big Pine lakes in Inyo County. Largest fish $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Planted by Fish and Game Commission in 1909.

DIVISION REPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT.

By J. S. HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

Game Conditions.

During the past two years, the game situation in the San Francisco division has been very satisfactory. There is yet an abundance of all native varieties of game and with some slight changes in the laws now in force a very considerable increase should be noted in all sections.

Deer.

In many sections the deer are far more abundant than they were a few years ago, but in other sections there has been a very appreciable decline each year. On another page is listed the kill of deer throughout the state. This list is based for the most part on the records obtained by our deputies. It is probable that the actual number killed would be double that given. From these figures it can be easily understood how essential it is that better protection be given if we are to retain one of the most valuable natural assets that we have in our state.

A suggestion has been made that the law prohibit the killing of spike bucks. If such a law were in force, it would decrease the number killed by at least one third. It would also reduce the number of does that are frequently killed by mistake, as it often happens that a doe is mistaken for a spike buck.

The present open season for the coast section is much too early. There is no place where deer should be killed as early as July first. The horns are in the velvet, very soft, and do not make attractive trophies. The season should be arranged between the time the horns become hard and the rutting season, as during the rut the flesh is strong and distasteful in flavor.

There has been no severe epidemic among the deer, such as occurred in Trinity and the adjoining counties during the summer and fall of 1911. It was reported, however, in the fore part of 1914 that the deer were dying in considerable numbers in the northern part of Sonoma and Southern Mendocino counties. It was impossible to carry on an extensive investigation, as reports were not received until after the worst of the trouble was over, but from the information gathered it would seem that approximately four hundred deer died. Some of those examined were infested by a small intestinal parasite, possibly that known as *Nematodirus flicollis*. This parasite occurs commonly in nearly all deer, and in this particular instance apparently developed in abnormal

numbers, resulting in the death of the animals. It is not believed that this abnormal development was caused by any scarcity of food for the deer, nor to any severe climatic conditions, as the winter in that section was practically normal. It is interesting, also, to note that there was a severe loss in the same section by various sheep ranchers. One rancher lost over three hundred yearling sheep of apparently the same trouble. All of the deer that died were yearlings, except a few bucks and does on one of the larger ranches.

The small remnant of the Roosevelt elk, which are now found in the northern part of Humboldt County and in Del Norte County, seem to be increasing, if the reports received can be relied upon. We have no reason to suspect that any of these animals have been killed during the past two years. The people in the section where they range are in entire accord in giving them absolute protection. With this protection, there should be a rapid increase in their numbers as the territory over which they range is limitless in extent.

Valley and Mountain Quail.

Quail in the greater parts of the coast district are barely holding their own. The season for the taking of valley quail and the bag limit is greater than the supply of birds will warrant. It must be remembered that the best quail sections in Monterey and other counties were thoroughly combed over by the market hunters in recent years, and that the birds have not had an opportunity to increase on account of the great number of hunters who kill off every season so many of the breeding stock. The year of 1913 was a poor one for both species of quail, and in many sections they did not pair off, probably on account of the scarcity of rain. The present year, however, will probably be a record breaker, as young quail can now be seen everywhere.

Ducks.

In the bay region, the season of 1912-1913 was far more satisfactory than that of 1913-1914. Probably only one half the number of birds were killed during the latter year that were taken in the season of 1912-1913. It is impossible for us to determine the cause. There were in the season of 1913-1914 a greater number of canvasback. In fact, it is said that in the San Pablo Bay region canvasback have not been so abundant for years. Limits of this excellent duck were the rule rather than the exception in that part of the country for a number of weeks. The closing of the season at the beginning of February by the new federal law has been exceedingly beneficial, as greater numbers of ducks have been noted as breeding. Young mallards were seen in the Alviso Marsh in the early part of March, showing that the parents must have paired off not later than the month of January.

It should be mentioned that the first arrests for the violation of the federal game law in the United States were made by our deputies in the San Francisco Bay region. There was no difficulty in securing convictions in every one of the cases brought before the court, and it would seem that the sportsmen are in accord with the provisions of this new law.

Other species of game, rabbits, squirrels, doves, etc., can be found in abundance in practically every county of the district; even in counties that are adjacent to the great population of the bay region there are many places where good shooting can be had.

Ringneck Pheasants.

Very encouraging reports have been received from the plants of pheasants which have been made in various parts of the state. The area that is adapted to the peculiar requirements of these birds is limited, consequently they probably never will range throughout the state. After they have established themselves in the well watered valleys where insect life is abundant, they may extend their range into the rougher foothills, but it is impossible to start them successfully upon the brush covered hills.

During the past several years, over four thousand pheasants have been liberated. This number, together with those raised this year, will be sufficient to show whether the species will find conditions adapted to a prolific increase.

The Work of Deputies.

The deputies throughout the San Francisco District have without an exception, been doing excellent work. Particular mention should be made of the work in Humboldt County, where, on account of the conscientious manner in which the deputies have worked, they have moulded public opinion so that convictions are the rule, rather than the exception, as they were in former years. Some of the largest fines in the history of the commission for the possession of deer meat during the closed season have been imposed in this county. This change of public opinion has not been confined entirely to Humboldt County. In Mendocino County a hotel proprietor, who was charged with having deer meat in his possession during the closed season, demanded a jury trial, was convicted by a jury of his fellow townsmen, and was fined a substantial sum by the justice, also a fellow townsman.

Great credit should be given to Mr. Frank C. Clarke in this case, as it was based entirely on work that had been done by him. Through this work it is now possible for us to positively identify a piece of venison, no matter how cooked or treated.

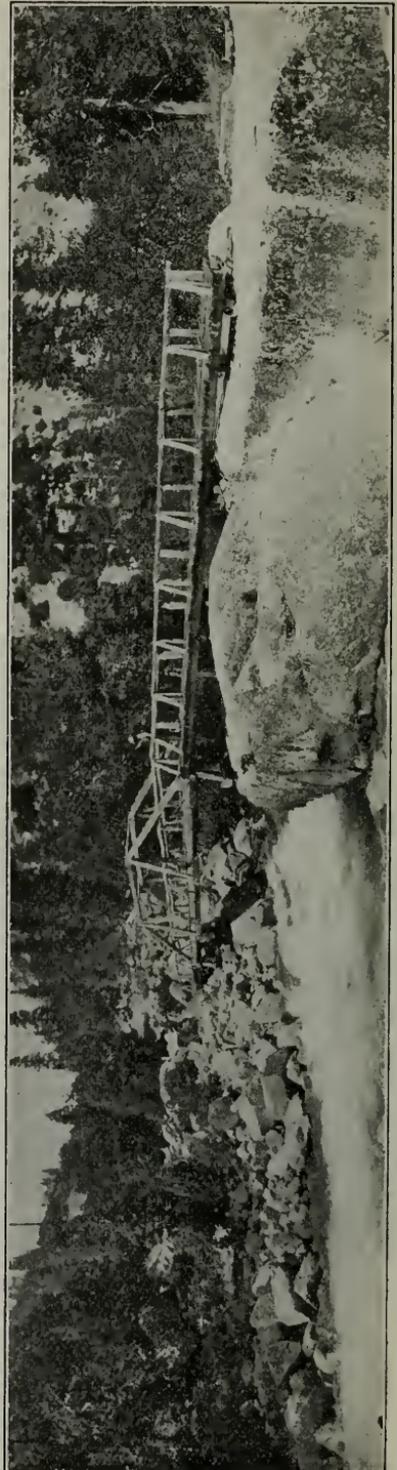
The work of the deputies in San Francisco has also been particularly gratifying. This has been brought about by the heartier cooperation of the courts. During the season three years ago there were fully 250,000 wild ducks brought into the San Francisco market for sale. Previous to that time, there had been organized, to get around the bag limit law, a system of "game transfer companies." It was impossible for the commission to break up these companies until the fall of 1913, when a decision rendered by one of the superior judges showed that they were organized merely to evade the law and recognized the power of the commission to confiscate all ducks that were shipped to them. The total receipt of ducks in San Francisco during the season of 1913, including those shipped in by the market hunters and those shipped by resident sportsmen, was scarcely one third of those shipped in when the game transfer companies were running without hindrance. This can not be attributed entirely to the scarcity of ducks; but credit should be given to the superior judge who made it possible to break up the game transfer companies.



Hancock Lake, Siskiyou County, in Sacramento District; headwaters of Salmon River. Stocked with black spotted trout from Sisson hatchery.



Falls of South Fork of San Joaquin River. Headwaters of stream stocked with Golden trout in 1914.



United States Forest Service Bridge on upper San Joaquin River.

A RESUME OF WILD GAME AND THE CONDITIONS PERTINENT THERETO IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By GEORGE NEALE, Deputy in Charge, Sacramento District.

The Sacramento Administrative District of the Fish and Game Commission is composed of the following counties of the First Fish and Game District: Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Trinity and Tehama; the following counties of the Second Fish and Game District: Glenn, Colusa and Yolo; the following counties of the Third: Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Alpine, Amador and Sacramento; also San Joaquin County in the Fourth Fish and Game District.

Thus this administrative district comprises twenty-one counties covering an area of 44,174 square miles, or approximately one third the total area of the state. The district is under the supervision of the President of the Commission, Mr. F. M. Newbert.

Feed Conditions and What They Make For.

The abundance of fish, game, birds or animals in a wild state is determined largely by the quantity and character of food that nature provides. The counties of the Sacramento District are particularly favored in this respect, furnishing an abundance of the foods necessary for fish, animals and birds. The skilled deer hunter goes to the range or mountain hillside where the browsing is abundant, for there he knows the deer will surely be, especially in the early morning feeding time and during the dark of the moon. Likewise, the duck hunter who is experienced will prospect the lakes and ponds before the arrival of the ducks, geese, etc., from the far North for indications as to the supply of the rich grasses, seeds, roots and bulbs most sought by water fowl, well knowing that upon these depend the appearance and stay of birds in this locality. The higher altitudes of this district furnish a great supply of wild fruits, berries, seeds, bugs, grasshoppers, etc., of which sage hens, grouse and mountain quail are very fond. That portion of the Sacramento and San Joaquin delta before the era of reclamation was a veritable paradise for wild fowl, and to a great extent still furnishes a food supply for a large number of ducks, geese, swan, sandhill cranes, and other water fowl. All the reeds, seeds, bulbs, and succulent water grasses, except wild rice, known to the Eastern and Middle States and classified by the Department of Agriculture grow in the greatest luxuriance. Many varieties of roots and grasses which I am unable to identify are also much in evidence. The most important of these duck foods are the two varieties of what is known locally as "tule potatoes,"

or bulbs and classified as *Sagittaria latifolia* and *Sagittaria arifolia*. The next in importance perhaps is the wild celery seed or bean, *Vallisneria spiralis*. The writer once killed a canvasback with forty-one of these beans in its gullet. Ducks arriving in poor condition on these feeding grounds will get quite fat in a few days. The most plentiful is the tuber, known as the "wapata." These tubers grow in such quantities in the Sacramento delta that many tons are annually dug by Chinese and shipped to San Francisco for the Japanese and Chinese, by whom they are highly prized for food. There is the wild millet, the sago weed, what is known locally as gray duck food, perch grass weed, what is known as the yellow lily pad (*Nymphae flavo*) seed, which is very abundant in some localities and furnishes a great amount of food, especially favored by wood ducks, and many other seed bearing grasses, too numerous to mention.

The variety of food on which wild ducks feed depends entirely on the depth of water. All the deep water or sea ducks are able to procure their food at from one to ten feet of water, while the waders, mallard, sprig, teal, etc., feed on what can be obtained in shallow water, at from a few inches to two feet, or on what remains on the surface after being pulled loose by the diving ducks. Wild celery has been introduced in several parts of California, but so far with little success, owing, no doubt, to a lack of knowledge of the conditions necessary to insure its successful growth. Circular No. 81 issued by the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives valuable information as to planting of this seed. Some objection has been raised to the introduction of this seed into California owing to the fact that carp are very partial to it, but there are many varieties of native seeds and grasses which may be successfully planted that carp can not destroy, as is shown by the large crops of duck feed found where carp are abundant. Many of these seeds, roots, etc., may be obtained in the fall of the year, especially from the territory bounded by Cache and Miner sloughs and the Sacramento River. The amount of reclamation being done in overflowed lands will necessitate the planting of this wild feed in waters barren of such seed. Wild ducks demand other feed besides grain as fed by some gun clubs. Of the cultivated grains, mallard and sprig show a preference for cultivated rice.

Fish and Game of the Sacramento Administrative District.

In describing the varieties of game to be found in this district it is not my intention to undertake an analysis or classification of species, etc. I will describe only those which have come under my observation in thirty years' experience in much of the territory under consideration, as well as under the observation of the old hunters and deputies of the Fish and Game Commission.

The classification of the different varieties of deer, bear, etc. is as yet incomplete and largely matters of personal opinion not yet settled. I have seen a female black bear with a black and brown cub and a brown bear with two black cubs. What should concern us most is that a bear, deer or other animal of any kind is a valuable asset to California. I care nothing for the resemblance of one species of deer to another species as long as it is a deer and a good deer. All deer are beautiful and, unfortunately for them, are considered desirable game and good for food.

Large Game Animals.

Numerous varieties of game animals are peculiar to this portion of California. In some counties their numbers are increasing, on account of the wise legislation protecting these animals, and the vigorous prosecution of violators by the Fish and Game Commission, with the cooperation of the prosecuting officers of the several counties. Public spirited citizens have realized what a great asset the fish and game are to the state. It is a magnet which draws the people to the mountains with gun, rod or camera, and is an incentive for outdoor life and health. Remove the fish and game and that incentive will no longer exist.

Deer are to be found in all the twenty-one counties of the Sacramento District; the counties containing the greatest number are doubtless in the eastern and northern part of the state. Along the northern line may be found the large mule and black tail deer, while in the eastern portion may be found the black tail and, occasionally, the large white tail. It is claimed there are other species of small deer, known locally as chemise and chaparral—deer which do not attain a large size are to be found in Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Glenn, and Colusa, or at an elevation generally at from eight hundred to thirty-five hundred feet.

Space will not permit giving the various localities where fish and game most abound. There are many booklets issued by the several railroads and various promotion bodies that may be had for the asking. All are reliable and written by authorities who know the game by experience.

From reliable information it seems that the remnant of the antelope in Siskiyou County are increasing in number. There are about three hundred in several bunches, seventy-six being counted recently by one of the commission's deputies in that county.

The elk liberated in Shasta County are increasing; a number of calves having been seen recently. These two last named animals are protected by stringent laws, as are does and spotted fawns of all our deer.

Black and brown bear are numerous in portions of Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Trinity, Tehama and Shasta counties. From reports a few grizzlies still remain in Trinity and Siskiyou counties, together with a large number of smaller mammals, some of them highly predatory.

Upland Game Birds.

Among the feathered and furred game of the upland or mountain are to be found the blue grouse, sage hen, and mountain quail. At a still lower altitude, from sea level up to three thousand feet, may be found anywhere the valley blue quail, possibly the grandest game bird in the world. He will put to the test the nose of the trained pointer or setter



Marble Mountain in western Siskiyou. A great game country.

and the eye and nerve of the hunter as no other game bird can—a game bird in all that the word implies—and always capable of caring for himself under any and all conditions.

The wild or band-tail pigeon is yet in evidence at some seasons. This bird is now protected by federal law.

Rabbits of several varieties, as the jack rabbit, the red hare, cottontail, bush rabbit, and the gray squirrel are numerous in many sections.

Group of Waterfowl.

Of the migratory game and waterfowl, classed as such under the federal regulations, although many are habitant to California, are the mallard, sprig, gray duck or gadwall, widgeon or ballie, spoonbill, blue wing, green wing and cinnamon teal, wood duck, canvasback, redhead, blue bill, black jack, ruddy duck or wire tail, and many other small varieties, coot or mudhen, etc. Of geese, there are the honker or Canada goose, the big brant or Mexican, one of the smaller size and the lesser brant or yelper, two white or snow geese, the large and small, the speckled breast or gambel goose, also a large gray goose resembling the gambel goose, but much larger, weighing as much as ten pounds or

more; local name tule goose. This goose is devoid of the large black feathers seen in the breast of the gambel at any age. It has a different call or cry, and is easily decoyed by call. This goose and one of the brant are not described or identified by any one, as far as I can ascertain.

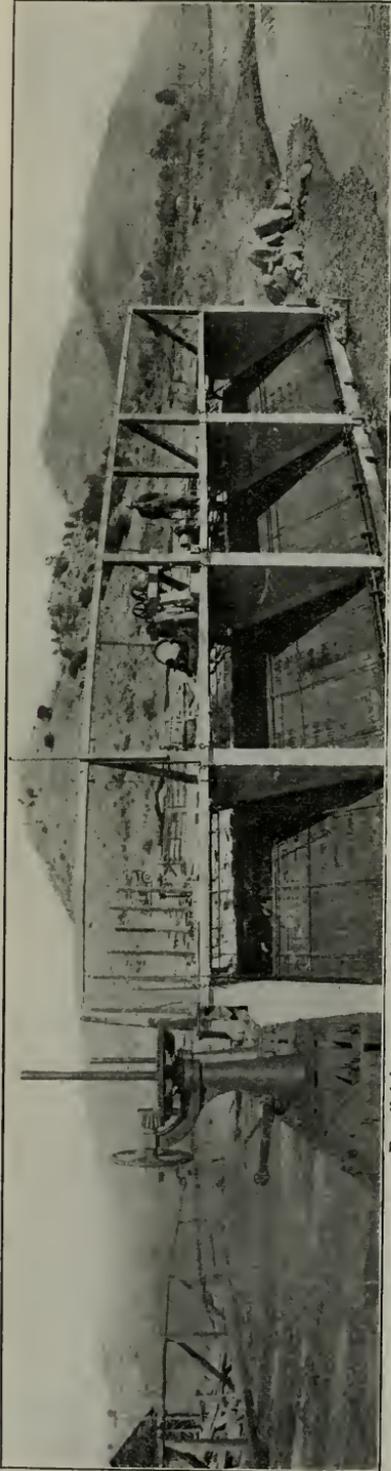
There is the white swan, the sandhill and other cranes, nearly all the shore birds, the king of all, the Wilson or English snipe, which, with the yellowleg and robin snipe, are most abundant of all. There are golden, black-breasted, ringneck, bullhead and other varieties of plover, snipe, sandpipers, ibis, curlew, stilt, avocet, herons, bittern, mergansers, terns, loons, divers, grebes, pelicans, cormorants, etc.

Waterways and Fishes.

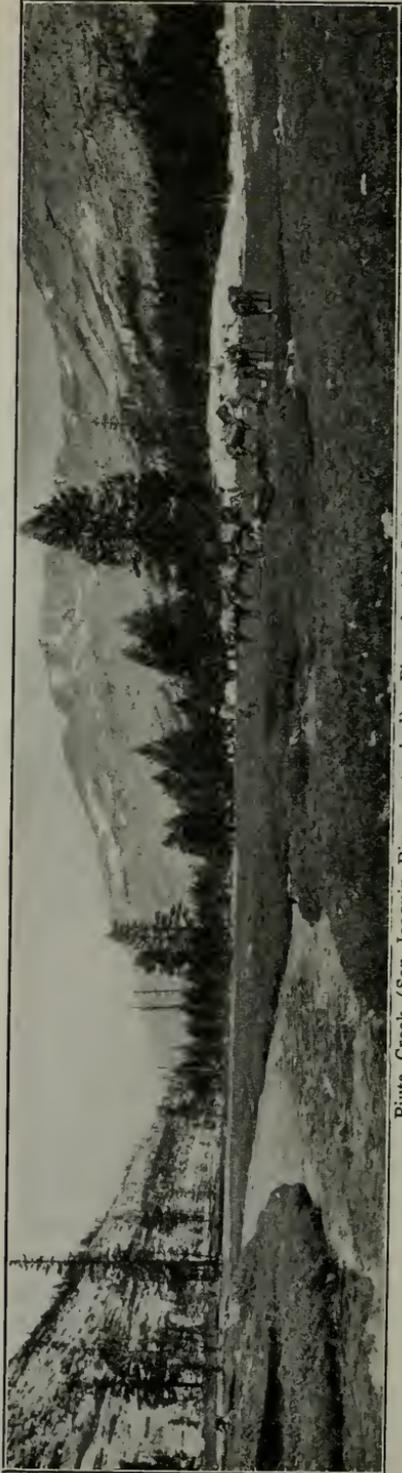
The Sacramento District possibly furnishes a greater mileage of streams and a larger acreage of lakes capable of sustaining fish life than any other like territory. In this district there are said to be 14,500 miles of streams, besides 400,000 acres of lakes, nearly all the habitat of some varieties of fish. The higher regions are the homes of the black spotted, rainbow, Loch Leven, eastern brook, dolly varden, mackinaw and other trout. Many of the upper lakes have been stocked with the gamey large and small mouth black bass. The rivers, lakes and creeks at a lower altitude also furnish the angler with the finest of black and striped bass fishing.

The Sacramento River, being the highway of the quinnat salmon between the Pacific Ocean and the spawning grounds on the numerous cold streams of the tributaries of the Sacramento, is, during the running season, filled with the choicest of salmon, shad, striped and black bass. The introduction of foreign fish into our waters about two decades ago has proved a grand success. These are the shad, striped bass, two varieties of catfish or bullheads, crappie, blue gill, yellow or ring perch, black bass, both of the large and small mouth varieties, besides the large variety of fish native to our rivers. The sloughs tributary to the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, in Yolo, Solano, San Joaquin and Sacramento counties, afford striped and black bass fishing unsurpassed anywhere. Striped bass are frequently taken with rod and line weighing as high as forty pounds, while black bass of nine pounds are common. The striped and black bass have both penetrated the upper tributaries of the Sacramento River. They are now found two hundred miles up stream from Sacramento city, being especially abundant in season in the American, Feather and Yuba rivers and smaller tributaries. Fortunately, their zone ends where the trout waters commence.

Altogether, the twenty-one counties of the Sacramento District afford the rarest opportunity to the naturalist, the ornithologist and ichthyologist. Should this territory not satisfy him, then he is hard to please indeed.



Parallel bar screen at intake of Pacific Light and Power Company's canal near Kernville.



Piute Creek (San Joaquin River watershed). Planted with Golden trout in 1914.

FRESNO DIVISION.

General Conditions and some Important Problems.

By A. D. FERGUSON, Assistant Commissioner.

Fish in the Valley Streams.

The fishing conditions in the valley section of the Fresno Division are at once important and peculiar. Important, for the reason that many thousands of people in all walks of life, coming from grain ranches, farms, hamlets, and the larger cities, find throughout the fishing season pleasure and recreation along the banks of the two great rivers of the valley. Peculiar in that, due to the diversion of the waters for irrigation purposes, both the San Joaquin and Kings rivers are dry throughout a portion, at least, of their lower courses, almost every fall.

In addition to this natural hazard, two fruitful causes have militated against the existence of fish life in these rivers, to wit, the operations of market fishermen and the absence of screens across the inlets of the various irrigating canals. It would seem hopeless to expect good fishing at any time under such conditions as prevail in these two rivers, and it speaks volumes for the prolificness of these waters that a reasonable supply of fish life has been maintained from year to year. The first of these two chief causes for the destruction of whatever fish life can exist under the natural conditions, has been partially overcome by the action of boards of supervisors in some of the valley counties in forbidding, by ordinance, the use of seines or nets in the taking of fish. The screening problem is now in process of adjustment, through the activities of the Fish and Game Commission.

Effects of Market Fishing.

The Fourth Fish and Game District embraces all of the waters of the valley section south of the San Joaquin County line. The interest of the people in fishing conditions in the local waters is almost universal, and to them the fish are an important and valuable natural resource, not as affording opportunity for a commercial industry, but as an object of pleasurable pursuit and offering an incentive to many outings. Certainly, the waters of the Fourth Fish and Game District are not of sufficient magnitude to maintain a commercial industry of any importance, and if left to their own devices, the market fishermen, while their number is comparatively limited, can, by reason of the fact that the fish during the low water period are congregated in a comparatively few holes and pools, easily capture all of the fish life in these waters. Nor is the damage confined alone to the low water season. The drawing of seines for the purpose of taking even the less valuable fishes, such as

carp, works destruction to the future black bass supply by disturbing or destroying the nests of the bass. Hence no form of commercial fishing can be indulged in in these waters without working injury to the general fish supply. Up to the time when some of the valley counties undertook to conserve the fish supply by passing ordinances forbidding the use of seines and nets in the taking of fish, all of the indigenous fishes were in imminent danger of speedy extermination. The counties of Kings, Tulare, Fresno, Merced and Stanislaus have passed anti-seining ordinances, and the effect has worked great good in those counties whose ordinances have been longest in existence. But since the validity of county ordinances for the better protection of fish and game has been seriously questioned, there should, by all means, be a state law enacted forbidding the taking of any variety of fish at any time by means of seines, nets or traps of any description. The passage of such a law would not displace an industry of any commercial importance. As a matter of fact, the total revenue derived by the state from the sale of commercial fishing licenses in the whole Fourth Fish and Game District is less than \$400. On the other hand, while working incalculable benefit to the people of the Fourth District, the cessation of commercial fishing would permit of many salmon reaching the spawning waters of the upper rivers and thus much good eventually be done the general commercial fishing industry of the state.

Screens.

The destruction of fish life in the many irrigating canals has been a serious drain upon the general supply. In the spring of the year the fish descend these canals in large numbers, probably in search of food, and when the canals are turned dry in the fall the annual destruction of fish life is appalling. Until the year 1913, no demand had been made by the Fish and Game Commission for the installation of screens across the inlets of the canals for the reason that no adequate screen had been devised which would effectively exclude fish from the canals without seriously interfering with the flow of water. Recognizing the prime importance of the horticultural interests, the commission was loath to take any action which might possibly stop the flow of water in the canals, since not only the material prosperity but the very existence of the population of the valley depends upon the irrigating water. It should not be understood, however, that the matter had, in the interim, received no attention by the commission. Many experiments were tried looking to the securing of an adequate screening device, particularly in the Fresno Division. Mr. W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of Hatcheries, and members of his staff, have succeeded in perfecting a parallel bar device with an automatic cleaning attachment which is thoroughly adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. The important

departure, and the successful feature, of the new device, is the dropping of the mesh screen and the substitution of parallel bars of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch by 1 inch galvanized iron, bound together in sections by means of stay rods, and the proper opening between bars secured by the use of burrs between the bars. The space between the bars is usually one fourth of an inch. It has been proven that this type not only offers less resistance to the flow of water but also has no tendency to choke up with trash and slickens as is the case with square mesh screens. This device has the further advantage of being easily cleaned, in contradistinction to a mesh screen, for the cleaning of which no adequate device has ever been found. An automatic cleaning device has been perfected by Mr. R. W. Requa of the hatchery force. This device involves the use of angle iron rakers attached to sprocket chains which are driven at slow speed by sprocket wheels set on shafts top and bottom at both ends of the screen. The mechanism can be driven either by a small electric motor or by a waterwheel set in the canal itself. The angle irons drag over the face of the screen and carry off any trash which may have collected thereon. The total displacement of water by this type of screen is about 8 per cent; hence, in order to permit the passage of water through the screen without increasing the pressure, it is necessary only to place the screening device in such position as to occupy 8 per cent more of the river channel. In practice, canal companies usually allow a somewhat greater percentage for displacement. This type of screen is being rapidly installed throughout the division, and the ultimate effect upon the fish supply will be highly beneficial; for although the lower waters of these rivers may go dry, yet above the point of last diversion of water there will always be sufficient living water in the river channel to carry a sufficient number of fish to perpetuate the supply.

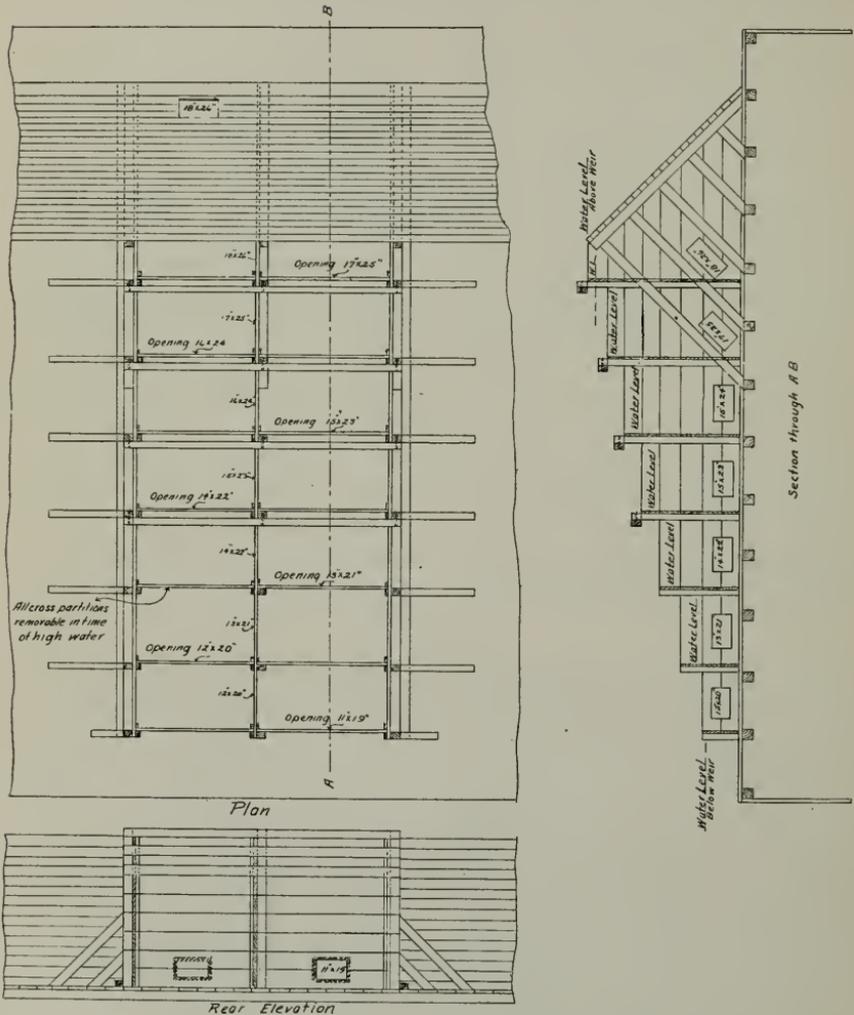
Fishways.

The problem of providing fishways upon the diverting dams and weirs of these rivers was also unique. Although artificial fishways have been in use for three hundred years, all of the various types of fishways heretofore used have had to do with dams having a permanent level, such as concrete and masonry dams. But in the rivers of the San Joaquin Valley the prevailing type of weir provides for a varying height. The canal inlets are usually constructed to receive water at what may be called a mean high water level. The water level at the inlet of the canal is maintained by raising or lowering the height of the diverting weir. To accomplish this, removable boards called "flash boards" are inserted or removed in the face of the weir. Thus it may happen that the actual height of these weir boards may vary several feet in a day. No type of fishway heretofore invented could be made to conform to this condition of varying levels. To meet the situation, an entirely new type of fishway was evolved, after many experiments, by

Messrs. Ernest Schaeffle, executive secretary of the commission, and Deputies E. W. Smalley and A. D. Ferguson of the Fresno Division. The construction of this fishway, now called by the Fish and Game Commission the "Kings River fishway," is shown by the following drawing.

Plan of
Kings River Type
FISHWAY

Showing typical installation in a weir
eight feet from floor to crest
Scale 1/4 inch = 1 foot.



The principle involved is, that the pressure in any of the openings in the bottom of the fishway between compartments is equal only to the hydrostatic pressure of a column of water whose height is the difference

between the water level in one compartment and the water level in the next compartment above; the same being true of the last compartment and the river level itself. This permits ascending fish to pass through the dam on the bottom level of the stream instead of passing *over* the dam as in other fishways. This regular procession of increased water levels in each succeeding compartment is secured by reducing the dimensions of each outlet opening. The evolution of the Kings River type of fishway is somewhat interesting. Starting with the theory that if a succession of single compartment pools, each one foot lower than the other, were constructed in such manner that if a small volume of water were permitted to overflow from the river into the first and thence into the succeeding pools, and if an opening were cut in each of the pools flush with the bottom of the river, then, so long as there was an overpour from one pool to the next, the pressure in the bottom openings would be equal only to the hydrostatic pressure between pools—in other words, a column of water one foot high. By experiments it was demonstrated that if each pool were divided by a lateral partition into two pools, and an opening of the same size as the other bottom openings were cut through this partition, the pressure in the openings could be further diminished. This led to the further experiment of decreasing the size of the outlet bottom openings one inch in each dimension in a regular ratio between each set of double compartment pools, leaving the opening in the lateral compartment the same size as the inlet opening next above. The result proved that the desired difference of water levels between the compartment pools could be maintained without any overpour from the river, and without increasing the pressure in any of the fishway openings. The velocity of the water in passing through the openings in the pools in this type of fishway does not exceed four feet per second, and this permits of the passage of even the most sluggish of fish through any weir, no matter what its height. There is practically no limit to the possibilities of this type of fishway. On extremely high dams, it would become only a matter of expense. On board weirs, up to a height of twenty feet, the expense is comparatively trifling.

Tulare Lake.

Tulare Lake has always been an important factor in the conditions affecting fish life in Kings River waters. To a lesser degree this is also true of the Kaweah and Tule rivers. After a succession of wet years, this large, shallow lake, approximating twenty by forty miles in area, has afforded a haven for vast numbers of Sacramento perch, catfish, black bass, Sacramento "pike," and many fishes of minor value. With the advent of the spring freshets the fish of the lake have annually migrated to their spawning grounds in the streams which feed the lake. Nowhere else in the state have Sacramento perch and catfish been found

in such numbers and of the size of these Tulare Lake fish. Unfortunately, the dry seasons of 1912 and 1913 were accountable for the almost total disappearance of what had once been a lake of large proportions. With the drying up of the waters of the lake, hundreds of tons of valuable food and game fishes were destroyed. In this year, 1914, a large volume of water has been poured into the lake, which will make it again a sea of water of considerable size and importance. But its future existence depends upon two factors; *first*, a succession of wet seasons; and, *second*, whether or not the flood waters of the feeder rivers, particularly Kings River, shall be diverted from the lake and thrown into the San Joaquin River in order that the lake bed may be reclaimed for agricultural purposes. Very naturally, since the bed of the lake, when dry, is agricultural land of wonderful possibilities, it is but a question of time when all or practically all of the lake bed will be reclaimed by the agriculturists. Already, a great drainage channel is being constructed which, while primarily intended to reclaim other lands, will have a tendency to divert the flood waters of Kings River from the lake to the San Joaquin River. While the effect of this will preclude the return of the old-time favorable conditions for fish life at the same time it will not be without its compensations. The setting up of a well defined current from Kings River into the San Joaquin will undoubtedly attract a run of salmon, striped bass and possibly shad, into Kings River. It is worthy of being recorded that this reclamation work is already responsible for a noticeable run of salmon from the San Joaquin into Kings River. Prior to the year 1911, salmon did not enter Kings River, due to the fact that although the two streams were directly connected, there was no perceptible current for many miles throughout the swamp and overflowed section lying between the San Joaquin River at the mouth of Fresno slough and Summit Lake, which was once the dividing line where part of the waters of Kings River discharged toward the San Joaquin, while the rest of the Kings River waters flowed into Tulare Lake. In the spring of the year 1911, due partly to the partial confinement of these Kings River flood waters into one channel, and partly to the fact that the Miller & Lux dam checked the current of the San Joaquin River for a considerable distance above the dam, a few salmon, confused, no doubt, by so much still water, found their way into the connecting channel of Kings River and thence into Kings River as far up as the town of Laton. The following year, for the first time, a very considerable run of salmon actually entered Kings River and ascended the stream to a point at least as high up the river as Trimmer Springs, being some 125 miles from the point where Kings River enters the San Joaquin channel. In 1913, due to the dry

season, no Kings River water entered the San Joaquin River, but in June of this year a very considerable run of salmon again appeared in upper Kings River.

Food Value of the Fish.

While the value of the fish life in the rivers of the Fourth Fish and Game District is chiefly in the opportunities for sport and pleasure offered the population, at the same time the food value of these fishes is not inconsiderable. In the favorable fishing season of 1911, the waters of lower Kings River were literally alive with catfish, Sacramento perch and black bass. Hundreds of people from points within a radius of fifty miles of the river, taking advantage of the presence of such large numbers of fish, took, with hook and line, not only enough fish for their own immediate needs, but often fish in quantities for distribution to their neighbors. At the weir of the Empire Land and Water Company near Tulare Lake, a daily average of 400 to 500 persons fished from the banks of the river for a period of two months. Whole families were camped there from Friday evening until Monday morning and every one apparently was able to take, with hook and line, all of the fish which they could carry away with them. While black bass and Sacramento perch were plentiful, catfish largely predominated. These catfish so caught were from two to twelve pounds weight, and it was estimated by deputies of the Fish and Game Commission, who were constantly stationed at that point, that in two months from one half mile of the river waters, 150 tons of catfish alone were taken with hook and line.

The Future Prospect.

Although the unusually favorable condition last described probably never again will obtain, at the same time it is possible, by the stoppage of commercial fishing, the screening of the canals and the establishment of practical fishways, to restore and maintain, for a great many years, a high degree of excellence of fishing conditions throughout all of the lower waters of the rivers of the Fourth District. A new factor must, within a few years, enter into the general situation. It is more than probable that great storage reservoirs will be constructed to impound the flood waters of the more important rivers. The trend of public opinion seems to be that while impounding the flood waters of these rivers for the purpose of providing a regular and sufficient flow of water for the irrigating canals, the navigation interests shall also be considered. No doubt the flood waters can be so conserved and distributed that a regular flow can be maintained sufficient not only to provide water for all of the irrigating canals, but to provide a perpetual flow throughout the whole length of the river channels. The beneficial effect on fish life of such a system, should it ever be inaugurated, is apparent.

Water Diversion for Power Purposes.

Whatever may be said of the necessary sacrifice of fish life in the streams of the valley section by reason of the diversion of water for irrigation purposes, the situation is different in control and in principle with regard to the streams of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In the valley section, the water diverted from the streams by means of irrigation canals is spread upon the land and does not return to the streams, but the water thus diverted is necessary to the very existence of the population. In the mountains, water is usually diverted for the purpose of developing electric power, and returns eventually to the natural channels. Here, since the water is not lost but diverted and returned to the channels, the problem of conserving the fish life in the streams is simple in principle, but even more important than the similar problem in the valley section, because, with proper regulations, the fish life can be forever perpetuated; while it is conceivable that the time may come when all of the lower waters may be used for irrigation. Nor does the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number apply alike to the use of water by irrigationists and power companies. In the first instance it amounts practically to a public use of a public resource. Irrigating canals in the San Joaquin Valley are operated under legally organized irrigation districts, cooperative companies of horticulturists or by public service corporations selling water, usually, to holders of water rights whose money actually dug the canals. Thus, in any event, the ownership of the land and the use of the water are intimately related; while in the second instance the enterprise is wholly commercial. The capital invested bears a different relation so far as the public is concerned, and while power companies are public service corporations, the electric power developed by the diversion of the stream does not necessarily make for the benefit of the people who live adjacent to its banks. As a matter of fact, the biggest power projects in the Sierra Nevadas were inaugurated for the purpose of developing electricity to be carried on wires, entirely away from the San Joaquin Valley.

The problem, then, of water diversion for power purposes with relation to its effect on fish life, may be safely treated as separate and distinct from the diversion and use of the same water after it reaches the valley section.

The effect of water diversion for power purposes, presents many complications. For instance, and, illustrating from actual conditions, if a comparatively small percentage of the minimum flow of a natural trout stream is diverted, no harm results. If a storage reservoir is constructed across the head of a precipitous, rocky gorge, which naturally presents a series of falls impassable by fish and after being used to generate electric power, the water is returned to the channel at a point more favorable for the existence of fish, great good has been

done to the fish interests. For while the fishing waters destroyed by the diversion of the water from the section of the stream where conditions for the existence of fish life are not good, is negligible, the lower section of the channel is not affected, and the storage reservoir, if large, will support infinitely more fish life than could have existed in many miles of the stream under natural conditions. Again, if all of the minimum flow of a minor stream is diverted at a point which practically marks the limit of the downward migration of trout, and which is above the limit of the upward migration of the fishes of the lower river, no great amount of harm has been done. But throughout the mountains there are trout waters of such importance that the public interests will be irreparably damaged if a considerable portion of the channels of such streams were to be dried up because of the diversion of water for power purposes. And such streams, by reason of the fact that they occupy the bottoms of deep canyons where erosion has reduced the fall of the stream to comparatively slight proportions, if diverted for power purposes, will not be returned to the original channel for many miles. The development of power by falling water in our mountains is simply a question of contours. If water is diverted from a stream at the head of a succession of falls or rapids, and carried in conduits nearly on a contour level, it need not be taken a very considerable distance until it shall have attained a level a thousand feet or more above the bed of the stream. Naturally the largest streams occupy the deepest canyons where the grade is the slightest; hence, the water diverted from such streams must be carried a great distance before it will have attained a height above the canyon floor sufficient for the purposes of developing a large amount of hydroelectric power. And naturally, too, those who would develop hydroelectric power are attracted to the streams carrying a large volume of water; and therein is the menace to the people's interests, since such streams carry the greatest amount of fish life. Typical instances of this, the most important condition, are found in Kern River from Kernville upward; in Kings River from Redhill upward, and including its main branches; and in the San Joaquin River from the town of Friant, almost to the sources of the main branches of the said stream. These rivers and their main feeders teem with fish life, and are among the most important trout waters of the state. The fish which abound in these waters are not only a resource of great immediate importance to the people of California, but are of potential importance impossible to measure in figures of dollars and cents. In all reason, this fish life must be conserved.

That the fear that the waters of such typical streams may be diverted to the detriment of the fish interests is well grounded, is evidenced by the fact that on Kern River above Kernville, preliminary construction

work has already been started to divert, by a large ditch, Kern River water for power purposes. Apparently no storage reservoir is provided for, and if the interested power company is permitted to divert all of the minimum flow of the river, the fish life in sixteen miles of what is now one of the finest trout streams in the state will be destroyed. Although the maximum flow of Kern River at the point of this proposed diversion is several thousand second feet, yet the minimum flow recorded on the government gauge in 1913 was 334 feet for a period of about ten days. It is quite conceivable that a hydroelectric plant would require all of this minimum flow if a full degree of efficiency were



Kern River near Fairview.

to be maintained. Furthermore, it is generally understood that engineers have, at the behest of a power company, made surveys which contemplate the diversion of Kern River water still thirty miles above the intake of the proposed diverting ditch last named. If this were the only important trout stream threatened, the situation would be serious enough, but unfortunately it is more than possible that in the race for hydroelectric power development throughout the Sierra Nevada mountains, similar projects will be undertaken on other equally important streams and on a scale of such magnitude as to make difficult the obtaining of sufficient water for the power plants without taking all of the minimum flow of the streams.

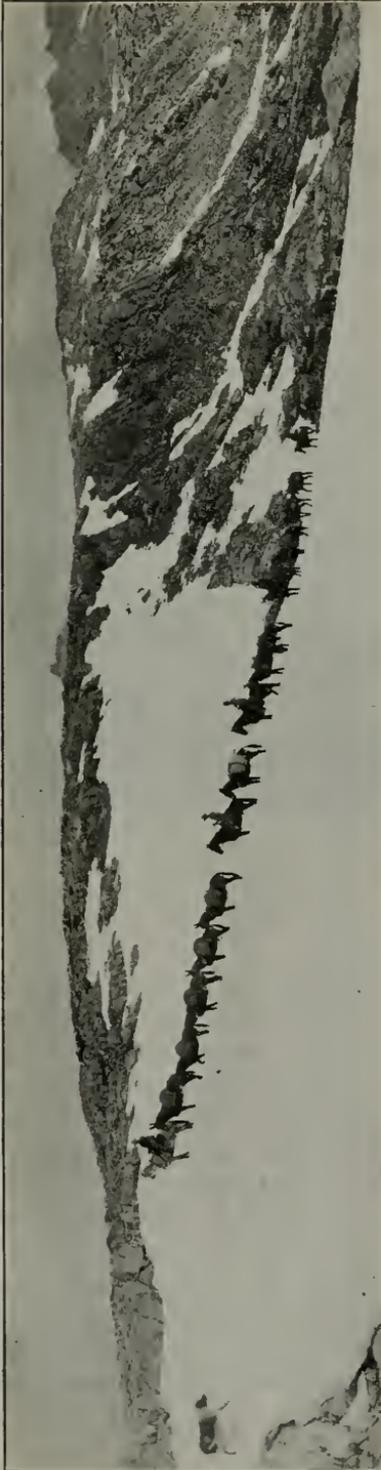
To meet the situation, the Fish and Game Commission will insist upon the strict observance, in spirit as well as in letter, of the law compelling the installation of fishways upon all dams. The law requires that the owners or occupants of all dams or artificial obstructions in all rivers of this state, naturally frequented by migratory fish, must construct and

maintain durable and efficient fishways in accordance with the plans and specifications as determined by the Fish and Game Commission, and such fishways must be kept open to the free passage of fish at all times. Ten per centum of the minimum flow of a mountain stream passing through a fishway might be sufficient to permit the free passage of fish throughout the stream channel below the point of water diversion, and thence over the obstruction. The matter is so important that the right of the people to insist upon the preservation of the fish life in our mountain streams, must be jealously guarded, and if necessary, more firmly established by further legislative acts. The principle should be fixed by law, that there must at all times, in all trout streams, be a sufficient minimum flow of water passing any diverting dam or intake canal to insure the perpetuation of the fish life from the point of diversion to the point where the diverted water is returned to the natural channel.

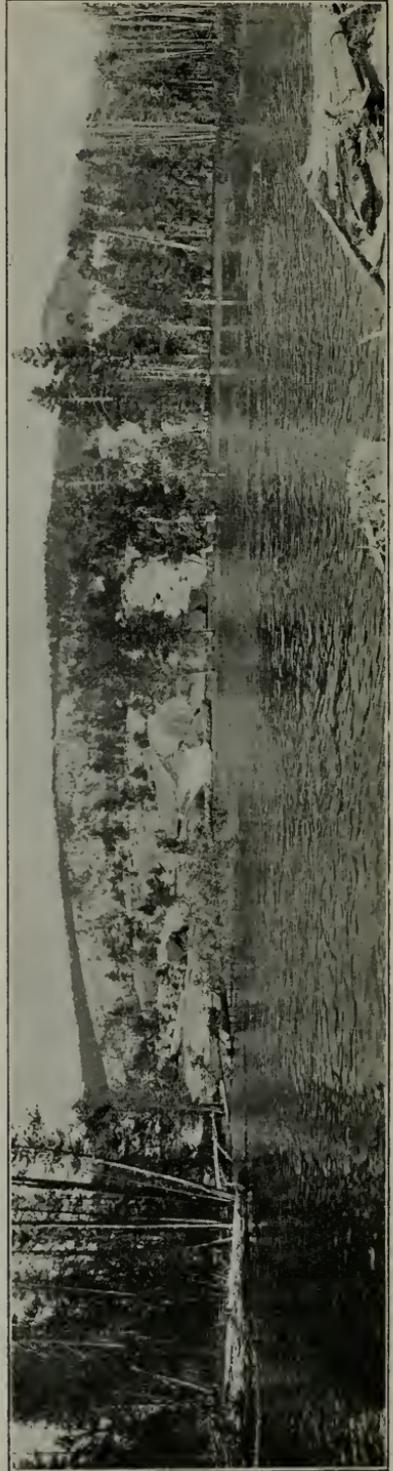
It must not be taken for granted that a law to provide for the absolute protection of the fish life will prevent or seriously interfere with hydroelectric power development in the state. When the percentage of the minimum flow of any stream which must be permitted to remain in the channel is fixed by law, engineers, in figuring on the development of a certain amount of hydroelectric power, will plan either to store by reservoirs a sufficient amount of the flood waters of such stream to provide a constant minimum flow, or will plan a succession of power house sites at descending levels along the course of the stream the waters of which are to be used. It will then become a question of expense. But the people's rights are supreme in all instances and such expense should be taken into consideration by the projectors of future hydroelectric enterprises.

Trout Planting.

The work of reaching and planting, with desirable varieties of trout, the barren waters of the higher mountains, progress in which has been set forth in previous biennial reports, has been consistently carried forward. It would require a study of a topographic map of the mountain region to obtain any adequate idea of the magnitude and importance of these operations. As stated in previous reports, only those few main channels which occupy the beds of deep canyons in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where no impassable fall exists between the point where the trout are found and the ocean, naturally contained any fish life. The feeder waters of this vast watershed, coming into the main channels over high and impassable falls, were naturally devoid of fish life of any kind. To reach and plant with desirable varieties of trout, these barren waters, has been the fixed policy of the Fish and Game



Fish and Game Commission's 20-mule pack-train crossing Piute Pass. Elevation 11,400 feet. Train carrying Golden trout.



A pool below Jackass Falls on South Fork San Joaquin River.

Commission since the organization of the Fresno Division. Since there are no wagon roads in existence, the transportation of trout involves packhorse distribution. With surprising celerity the public has discovered the fishing thus established in previously little known streams, and many thousands of people from the adjacent valleys now annually visit, in pursuit of pleasure, streams which, until placed there by the commission's deputies, contained no fish life. Nor are the streams alone important. In the higher mountains of the Fresno Division there are over 1,000 lakes and lakelets, most of which are adapted to the existence of fish life. A great many of the more accessible of these lakes have already been reached and planted with rainbow, Loch Leven and Eastern brook trout. In the watersheds of the Kern and Kings rivers a great many lakes, too, have been reached and planted with adult golden trout. Following the original plan, other lakes of the summit region are now being reached as fast as possible and stocked with none but golden trout. The close of the season 1914 will mark the extension of the range of the golden trout northward from their original habitat in the Mount Whitney region more than 100 miles. Cut off by high falls from the lower waters where other varieties of trout have been planted, the golden trout now being established in the summit region will remain true to their type, since no opportunity will be afforded for interbreeding with other varieties. For future reference, it is here recorded that in these golden trout operations only the golden trout of Volcano Creek, *Salmo roosevelti* (Evermann) are being used as stock fish. Two other varieties of golden trout, to wit, the *Salmo agua bonita* (Jordan) and *Salmo whitei* (Evermann) are recognized by the authorities, but lest confusion should arise in identifying these transplanted fish in future years, only the Volcano Creek fish are used in the commission's operations.

The details of the fish planting operations of the Fresno office during the season 1913, are set forth in the following copy of a report filed at the close of the season. This report deals only with the planting of barren waters by the Fresno office of the Fish and Game Commission. Several hundred thousand trout fry were distributed to public spirited applicants throughout the Fresno Division, to be used in replenishing the supply of trout in the more accessible, and consequently over fished streams.

Fish Planting Report, 1913.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION,
San Francisco, California.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report the season's fish planting operations of this division, as follows:

In the month of August (16th to 29th), Deputy W. G. Scott of Tuolumne County, assisted by William Guinn, with seven pack animals, undertook, and carried on to a successful conclusion the stocking of some important lakes in the mountains of

Tuolumne County. Adult stock fish of the rainbow trout variety were used in Deputy Scott's operations. Deputy Scott was compelled to take his supply of stock fish with hook and line. Fishing with "flies," the deputy and his assistant first took 250 rainbow trout ranging from eight to twelve inches in length, from the stream at Lord's Meadow near the Yosemite National Park line, and thereafter planted them in Deer Lake and in Big Lake above Piute Meadows. These lakes, which are about fifteen miles from Strawberry station, are of large size and excellent spawning water is afforded by a stream which flows through both lakes.

In accordance with a mutual understanding between Major William T. Littebrant, Acting Superintendent of Yosemite National Park, and this office, whereby, at Major Littebrant's request, we agreed to do some trout planting in the back waters of Yosemite National Park, Deputy Scott next transferred his operations to the vicinity of Wilmer Lake within the park boundary. Major Littebrant showed the party many courtesies, which are hereby acknowledged. Taking adult rainbow trout for stock fish, as before, Deputy Scott stocked Dorothy Lake at the head of Jack Main's Canyon, and Mary Lake, some five miles above Tilden Lake, stocked last season; both within the park boundary. Dorothy Lake and the stream in Jack Main's Canyon promise to be some of the best fishing waters within a large section of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Deputy Scott was greatly hampered in his operations by reason of many severe electric storms. The deputy was himself, once shocked into unconsciousness by lightning which struck a tree near where he was working while taking up fish. He was alone at the time, and has no idea of the length of time he was unconscious, but believes it was for a considerable period, since all of the fish in a can which he was carrying were dead when he recovered consciousness. Added to the fish planting work previously reported in former years, the Tuolumne County section of the mountains will soon afford splendid fishing opportunities for the constantly increasing number of people who seek that section as an "outing" ground. There remains to be stocked, some back waters, both lakes and streams, which waters we have reserved to be planted with golden trout, in accordance with the established policy of this division.

* * *

Our packhorse distribution fish work having been confined, in 1912, to stocking the barren waters of the mountains of Madera and Tuolumne counties, and the work of distributing rainbow, Lock Leven and Eastern brook trout being well advanced throughout the division, the major effort in fish planting work this year was devoted to transplanting golden trout to suitable waters in the mountains of Tulare and Fresno counties. Accordingly, on July 30th, Deputies S. L. N. Ellis and E. W. Smalley left Big Meadows in the mountains of northern Tulare County, with a splendidly equipped pack train, to carry forward the programmed transplanting operations in the watershed of the upper Kern River. En route, they stocked Moose Lake with Lock Leven and Eastern brook trout taken from Weaver and Jennie Ellis lakes, which lakes were stocked by this office with Lock Leven and Eastern brook fry in 1911. Both varieties have thrived in the two lakes mentioned to such a degree that a supply of stock fish was readily secured by the use of "flies." The Lock Leven trout used for planting Moose Lake were about eight inches in length while the Eastern brook trout ran about thirteen inches in length. Moose Lake is locally famous as the largest sheet of water in the Kaweah watershed. It lies an easy day's travel from Giant Forest, at an elevation of some 11,500 feet, and has heretofore, like most other lakes in these mountains, been barren of any fish life.

Proceeding to the upper Kern watershed, the deputies took up adult stock fish from available sources and made thirty-four distinct plants of golden trout in barren waters; principally lakes. Since most of these lakes, and the smaller streams, are as yet unnamed, the waters planted can best be described in general terms, as that section of the Kern River watershed lying west of the Whitney Divide and drained by the North Fork of Volcano Creek, Whitney Creek, Crabtree Creek and the two branches of the East Fork of Kern River.

Deputy Ellis reports that he investigated those waters in the Kern River region which were planted with golden trout by him in 1909 and 1910, and that with two exceptions he invariably found that these plants have been completely successful. These transplanted golden trout have lost none of their original color and markings, and like other varieties of transplanted trout, average larger in size than the original stock.

The transplanted fish seem, in every instance, to have sought out the comparatively quiet waters of open gentle riffles, and are not found in large numbers in extremely rough water or in deep pools below falls and cataracts.

In giving the golden trout this wide distribution, we are but barely anticipating the drain which will be put upon the supply of these incomparable fish by reason of the constantly growing influx of campers and tourists who will annually visit the upper Kern River region. Kern River and the whole Mt. Whitney region, for many years past the summer "outing" grounds for large numbers of people from the San Joaquin Valley, is fast becoming the goal of an army of pleasure seekers from south of Tehachapi. Many automobile parties from southern California reach the region via Kernville and thence by pack train to the various favorable objective points. Many people, too, find their way into the region via Lone Pine and Independence, which are easily accessible by railroad from southern California. From Lone Pine or Independence it is but a short trip with a pack train into the upper Kern River Basin.

On September 1st the deputies left Whitney Meadows with 821 golden trout (*Salmo roosevelti*) with which to stock some selected waters in the Roaring River watershed tributary to the South Fork of Kings River. These stock fish were from three to eight inches in length, and were secured principally by turning a stream, at Whitney Meadows and taking them up in the manner described in previous reports. The expedition had been constantly hampered by terrific storms which prevailed throughout the Sierra Nevada Mountains during all of last summer. Heavy rains spelled muddy, swollen streams and constant difficulty in securing supplies of stock fish. On the return journey the expedition was compelled to travel by a circuitous route because of washed out trails. As an example of the possibilities of packhorse fish distribution in the high mountains, I would state that to reach Roaring River from Whitney Meadows involved descending into the Kern River Canyon, crossing the Kern-Kaweah Divide, thence to Mineral King and on through Timber Gap to the Kaweah Canyon; thence over the Kaweah-Kings Divide and on to Roaring River, a matter of some six days steady travel. Of this lot of 821 golden trout, some fish, when planted, had been in the cans for fourteen days. The total loss from the time of the start from Whitney Meadows until the last fish was planted, amounted to five fish.

On September 4th, Deputy F. A. Bullard relieved Deputy Smalley and thereafter assisted in the distribution of the Roaring River consignment. Thirty-one plants of golden trout were made in barren streams and lakes tributary to Roaring River. A survey of the region enables me to confidently predict that these waters will prove thoroughly adaptable to the golden trout, and that they will become well established throughout the section.

While on the subject of golden trout, I have to report that in July of this year I personally investigated a small plant made by Deputy Bullard in 1911, in the waters of a small creek at Traweeks some six miles east of Dunlap, in Fresno County. This stream lies at an elevation of about 3,500 feet. Its waters, because of the comparatively low elevation, become quite warm during the summer months, reaching a temperature of about seventy-five degrees. On account of the small volume of water and high temperatures, I had never planted trout of any variety therein, believing the stream to be incapable of supporting trout life. Certainly the conditions present a severe test of the adaptability of golden trout to waters in regions other than their native habitat. I found golden trout of various sizes in considerable numbers in this creek. A specimen some twelve inches in length, I judged to be one of the original plant. I found that while the fish were not so brilliantly colored as the fish of Volcano Creek, they were nevertheless very pronouncedly golden trout. I attribute

their somewhat duller coloring to the fact that they are now found in shady pools and in water frequently discolored by decaying leaves and from vegetation. Incidentally I would state that Deputy Ellis reports a peculiar phenomenon in connection with these particular fish. In taking them up for transplanting, a few were accidentally killed. Immediately after their death, and for several minutes, these specimens suddenly glowed with all the brilliancy and peculiarities of color of the original Volcano Creek golden trout. As a further experiment, Deputies Ellis and Bullard, at my direction, took up a number of the golden trout from Traweek Creek and carried them back to a branch of Sugarloaf Creek in the Roaring River watershed and absolutely beyond any possibility of other fish ever becoming mixed with them. The waters selected, while far remote from the Whitney region, are like, by reason of altitude and temperatures, other waters wherein we have successfully established transplanted golden trout. Should these twice transplanted fish regain their original brilliant coloring, it would go far toward confirming the belief of those who hold that golden trout are a distinct species.

After completing their golden trout work, the deputies took up six cans of two year old Eastern brook trout from Jennie Ellis Lake at the head of Boulder Creek, and carried them, a three days' journey, to a large barren lake in Granite Basin, on the divide between Middle and South forks of Kings River.

The time consumed in the various activities of this expedition was sixty days, exclusive of the time required to go and come from the mountains.

* * *

In addition to the packhorse distribution work, several hundred cans of trout fry from the Sisson hatchery were distributed to public waters throughout this division. Since such plants are a part of the hatchery department records, they will not be specified in this report. Two enterprises, however, are worthy of particular note. In the month of September, 40,000 Loch Leven fry were planted in Lake Huntington. This body of water, some five miles long by one half mile wide, is a new reservoir at the head of the Pacific Light and Power Company's pipe line in eastern Fresno County. Accessible by the San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad, this lake must, in the future, be heavily drawn upon by many people in search of fishing.

At Shaver Lake, also in Fresno County, a departure was made this season from the usual policy of stocking mountain waters with no fish but trout, when we planted therein some 300 adult black bass. The stock fish were secured in the course of our bass rescue operations in Kings County, and were of various sizes, from one half pound to four pounds in weight. Shaver Lake, while fairly well adapted to trout life, will no doubt prove to be most excellent bass waters; and since Big Creek Lake and the nearby streams will be kept strictly trout water, Shaver Lake will eventually offer a pleasing variety in the sport to be enjoyed in that section of the mountains. The popularity of lake fishing for bass is attested by the number of people who annually visit the Crane Valley reservoir on the north side of the San Joaquin River.

The fish planting operations of the Fresno office during the season 1914 will be on a much larger scale than ever before undertaken by this office. It having been demonstrated that more fish could be carried in tin cans than in galvanized ones, tin was substituted for galvanized iron in the construction of pack horse fish cans some three years ago. Experiments in the mean time having demonstrated that canvas containers offer added advantage over tin in the carrying of trout, a new pack horse fish "can" has been evolved by deputies of the Fresno office, which apparently is the acme of perfection in fish carrying receptacles in regions where ice is unavailable and where aeration must be obtained without the aid of artificial methods. The size and shape (oblong) of the usual packhorse can has been retained. The tops and bottoms of the new



Crane Valley reservoir (Madera Co.). Stocked with trout and black bass.



Cascade in Bear Creek (Fresno Co.). Stream stocked with Golden trout in 1914.

containers are of pine five eighths of an inch thick; a throat of tin is inserted in the top, provided with a removable screen as in former cans. A strip of canvas of special design, eighteen inches wide, the ends lapped and sewed in such manner as to make an open envelope, is fitted to the wooden top and bottom and secured thereto by means of clothes-line wire drawn in such manner as to press the canvas tightly into grooves which encircle the boards. To give rigidity to this container, a galvanized iron shield is provided with hangers which, when bolted top and bottom to the "can," makes it to all intents and purposes as rigid as though the whole container were of metal. This shield does not completely encircle the can, covering only the back and ends, and to it are attached straps for hanging the container to the packsaddle. For packhorse work the new device has many advantages. First, just enough water exudes through the canvas to keep down the temperature within the container by evaporation; second, aeration of the water is infinitely better; third, the fish are not liable to injury by striking against canvas; fourth, the cans may be carried "knocked down," and set up at any time without the use of tools; one packhorse can carry a dozen or more of these "knocked down" containers, leaving the rest of the packtrain free to carry barley and other necessary supplies for the expedition. A few extra canvas envelopes, which occupy little space, can be carried for emergency repairs, and in event of an accident to a can on the trail a new canvas form substituted for the injured one. To avoid infection, the canvas envelope may, at any time, be removed and placed in boiling water. The cost of this new type of packhorse can is 50 per cent less than for a well constructed tin can. The details of the new fish carrying device were worked out and 14 pairs of the "cans" were constructed by Deputy D. H. Hoen of the Fresno Division.

Game Conditions in the Fresno Division.

WATERFOWL.

The seasons 1912 and 1913 witnessed a noticeable decrease in the numbers of ducks, geese and shore birds throughout the whole length of the former feeding grounds of these waterfowl. Unquestionably, the inroads of the market hunters are fast depleting the supply of these valuable game birds in a region where, in former years, their numbers seemed to be inexhaustible. Eliminating those sections of the valley where the increase of human population has driven the wildfowl from their former haunts, there remains a natural feeding ground in the Fresno Division, extending from the Stanislaus County line through the trough of the valley to Buena Vista Lake in Kern County, a strip of country from 3 to 10 miles wide and 120 miles long. The numbers of waterfowl which twenty years ago annually visited this region and

remained during the winter months is simply inconceivable and although the supply of ducks and geese has been diminished by fully 80 per cent, this region still continues to be the source of supply of the major portion of the waterfowl which reach the markets of the big cities. Once the supply of any kind of wild game shows signs of decreasing, the annual decrease in numbers seems like an arithmetical progression. The diminution in numbers of waterfowl in the Fresno Division during the past five years has been far greater than in the preceding twenty years.

While the general situation is alarming, a new and hopeful element has been introduced in the cutting down of spring shooting through the federal migratory bird law. With the stoppage of shooting after January 31st, large numbers of ducks, being unmolested during the month of February, remained and nested in the swamp lands of the trough of the valley. Most gratifying reports of nesting ducks come from many points throughout the overflowed section of the valley. The wisdom of stopping the shooting of ducks through the month of February has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt. Nor will the loss of February shooting to the sportsmen be without its compensation, for these homebred birds will afford fall shooting, which in late years has been a negligible factor in the season's sporting possibilities.

QUAIL.

In the Fresno Division as a whole the supply of valley quail has materially decreased during the past two years. The chief untoward factor which has brought about this condition was the two successive dry seasons, 1912 and 1913. It is a well recognized fact that quail do not breed to any considerable extent in dry seasons. There being no perceptible increase in the fall over the number of quail left at the close of the preceding spring, very naturally the coveys of what should be stock birds suffered materially at the hands of the gunners. The hatch of quail in the early summer of 1914 has, however, been most gratifying, and it is possible that by rigid regulations the general supply of quail may be restored in a few years. Speaking particularly of that section from Coalinga southward, and in the hills and valleys of the Coast Range Mountains, which are the western boundary of the San Joaquin Valley, the old-time conditions can never be fully restored. Up to the time of the discovery of oil, these hills were an isolated and seldom visited region. Quail in vast numbers were found in every canyon and valley. In the Cuyama Valley, in Kern County, five years ago the ground was literally covered with them. The development of the oil industry caused many towns of considerable size to spring up in what had formerly been a desert region, and right at the edge of the quail country. The presence of such vast numbers of quail was a direct

invitation to hundreds of gunners and the unsophisticated birds fell easy prey even to tyros. The resulting condition throughout this section is now about on par with that of other parts of the division, and here, as elsewhere, it is apparent that the open season should be shortened and the daily bag limit reduced. There should also be a weekly as well as daily limit of birds which one person may take.

DOVES.

Except in the counties of Tuolumne and Mariposa, the general supply of doves throughout the Fresno Division apparently is well maintained. In spite of the fact that doves are the most generally sought of all the game birds in the Fresno Division, the restriction of dove shooting except during September and October seems to have proven adequate to insure the presence of large numbers of doves for many years. Although the general game law for many years permitted the shooting of doves after July first, several counties of the valley section prohibited, by county ordinances, the shooting of doves until September first. The effect was to add to the general supply a second brood of young doves. The legislature in 1911, in response to a general demand, forbade by law the shooting of doves in the Fourth Fish and Game District until September first. The wisdom of this action is evidenced by the fact that doves may now be found throughout the whole Fourth District in probably as great numbers as at any time during the past ten years. While the ethics of shooting doves under any circumstances may be debatable, the fact remains that throughout the Fourth District dove shooting is the most nearly universal sport of the gunners, and that the supply has been maintained by wise restrictive laws, the number of doves annually killed must be enormous. In the season of 1913, it is estimated that in Fresno County 4,000 gunners were out for doves on the opening day, September first; and it is a tribute to the existing game laws that few if any of these people were disappointed in the day's bag. After the opening date doves could not be so readily secured. Apparently the surviving birds took refuge in the Sierra hills and in isolated sections of the sparsely inhabited west side of the valley. The spring of 1914, however, disclosed the presence of doves in their old breeding grounds in most satisfactory numbers.

MOUNTAIN QUAIL AND GROUSE.

The annual supply of mountain quail and grouse in the mountains of the Fresno Division apparently depends principally upon weather conditions during the nesting season. Except in the counties of Tuolumne and Mariposa, very few mountain quail and grouse, comparatively speaking, are killed by hunters. Except in the counties named, there is

sparse population in the sections where mountain quail are ordinarily found. The range of the grouse is at even higher altitudes. Most people, when in the higher mountains, carry rifles only; hence, their opportunity for killing mountain quail and grouse is a comparatively negligible factor in the situation. Should the opening of the deer season in the Fourth District be made to conform to the season in the Third District, the number of shotguns which would be found in the possession of "outing" parties in the mountains during September would be small indeed, and since weather conditions close the higher mountains to "outing" parties after October, the only mountain quail which would be killed thereafter would be the few which annually migrate down to the hills along the edge of the snowline. Up to this time, the chief source of destruction of mountain quail is undoubtedly bobcats and other natural enemies of the quail.

DEER.

Taken as a whole, the supply of deer in the Fresno Division is about normal. In some sections in both the Sierra Nevadas and the Coast Range Mountains the deer have actually increased, while in other sections there is a noticeable decrease. In Tuolumne and Mariposa counties the situation is satisfactory. In the mountains of Madera County the deer appear to be more than holding their own. In Kern County the situation is satisfactory. There is, however, a decrease in the supply in the mountains of Fresno County, and this condition is very noticeable in some sections of the mountains of Tulare County. The legal season for killing deer in the Fourth District is calculated to benefit neither the deer nor the shooters, and should be changed. The open months for the shooting of deer are now July and August, and while it is an undoubted fact that bucks are not in good condition for human consumption during these months, particularly during July, yet, at this time, they are more easily found and killed. As the law now stands, it is a crime to kill bucks during September and October in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of the Fourth District when, as a matter of fact, they are then in prime condition and infinitely better able to protect themselves from slaughter than during July and August. It may be safely stated that the universal opinion of those who are best informed is that by all means the open season for deer in the Sierra Nevadas should include the months of September and October instead of July and August as at present. There is no good reason why the Sierra Nevada Mountains of the Fourth District should have an earlier deer season than prevails in the mountains of the Third District, since conditions are practically the same throughout the Sierra Nevadas. If there is a difference, from a biological standpoint, it is in favor of a later deer season in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of the Fourth District than that of the third. From

the standpoint of game conservation there is everything in favor of a late open season for deer shooting in the Sierra Nevadas. In September and October they would be successfully killed principally by hunters of some experience, and thus few, if any, immature males and practically no does would be killed through excitement on the part of the hunter. The people who live in the mountains and who now resent the workings of a law which permits the shooting of deer at a time when they are not in prime condition, would be inclined to take personal interest in the protection of deer during the closed season. Aside from all this, it is an economic waste to kill game of any kind when it is not in prime condition.

By an act of the legislature of 1913, that portion of the Coast Range Mountains which was formerly included in the Fourth District, was placed in the Fifth Fish and Game District in order to permit of an earlier open deer season than that which was to be provided for the Fourth District. While there is no question but the deer of the Coast Range hills mature earlier than the deer of the Sierra Nevadas, at the same time July first is too early to shoot deer on the eastern slope of the Coast Range. Considering the comparative accessibility of the Coast Range Mountains, which makes for the easy destruction of deer during the open season, the open season is now too long in those mountains. A single open month, August, would probably be a more rational deer season in the Coast Range. An open season from July fifteenth to September first would be an improvement over present conditions. The development of the oil fields in Fresno and Kern counties, along the edge of the Coast Range hills, has had a decided effect in depleting the deer supply of the Coast Range in those counties. Climatic conditions, however, in the Coast Range, are very favorable to the existence of deer, and with proper conservation a reasonable supply can be maintained for many years.

BEAR, ELK, ANTELOPE, AND MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

Of late years there has been a very noticeable decrease in the number of bear found in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Once classed as "varmints," whose destruction was the hope of all mountaineers, bear have come to be an object of solicitude on the part of many thoughtful people who live in and near the mountains, and who formerly could see no good in them. As an object of pleasurable pursuit, many people would see the remaining supply conserved; and many people, too, regret the disappearance of any form of wild life. Most of the bear which are now killed are taken during the summer months, principally by means of traps and setguns, at a time when the meat and hide is absolutely worthless. There is a growing sentiment in favor of protecting, by law, the bear of the Fresno Division during the summer months.

Few people know that there are still to be found, in the so-called west side region of Fresno and Kern counties, a few scattering bands of antelope. While their number can never increase to the point where they may be classed as available game animals, yet the few remaining bands are holding their own in numbers, and since their range is in a section where the population must be sparse for a great many years, there need be no immediate alarm over their possible extinction. In time, steps must be taken to impound, in some suitable locality, the remnant of the vast herds of these very interesting animals which once roamed at will the whole San Joaquin Valley, lest one more species of wild life be lost to the world.

In Kern County is to be found the last remnant of the formerly vast numbers of dwarf or tule elk which once inhabited the San Joaquin Valley. These elk are a distinct species, and were never found naturally in the higher mountains. At certain seasons they did inhabit the Coast Range hills, but there is no evidence of elk ever being seen at considerable altitudes in the Sierra Nevadas. It has been recorded in a previous biennial report that the elk of the valley at one time had been reduced to a single pair, which Mr. Henry Miller, of the Miller & Lux corporation, took under his immediate protection on the Button Willow ranch in Kern County, and from this pair the number has increased to about 500 specimens. They now range on the ranches of the Miller & Lux corporation and the Kern County Land Company, all in Kern County. A serious and aggravating problem is now presented as to how to conserve and perpetuate these remaining elk. Roaming at will over the Miller & Lux properties, the elk cause great destruction of grain crops, estimated by Mr. Miller at \$5,000 per year. It is a tribute to Mr. Miller that he has borne patiently their depredations these many years, but the time has come when something must be done to impound the elk at public cost. Various schemes for splitting the elk herd into small bunches and removing them to other localities have been advanced, but here arises another complication, best illustrated by an instance where such a plan has already been tried. A number of years ago some twenty-six elk were taken to Sequoia National Park in the mountains of Tulare County. The enterprise was accomplished only after great exertion on the part of those having the matter in charge, and with considerable suffering and mortality among the elk. The federal government fenced a large enclosure within the park, in which to hold the elk, and for a period of years the scheme seemed to work satisfactorily. At the present time, according to the estimate of Mr. Walter Fry, Acting Superintendent of Sequoia National Park, the original twenty-six head which survived transportation have increased to about fifty. Some of

these elk of late years have refused to stay within the enclosure provided for them, and because of the rugged nature of the park, it is apparently impossible to so construct a fence as to prevent their escape. Considerable damage has already been done by wandering elk, to fences and young orchards in the Three Rivers section. It is easily conceivable that if the Kern County herd of elk should be divided and released in small bunches in other sections of the state, much cause for complaint of depredations by escaping elk might arise in those other sections. As suggested by Dr. Grinnell of the University of California, apparently the most satisfactory and feasible solution of the situation would be for the state to secure a section or two of land in the territory which is now the natural range of the elk, and there impound and care for all of the present herd or at least a sufficient number to perpetuate the species. Such a plan would involve considerable expense for the purchasing of land, since it would not suffice to place the elk upon arid lands where feed conditions are uncertain. To provide the best natural condition for the elk would involve the securing of 500 to 1,000 acres of good land out of the Miller ranches along Bull Slough in such location as to permit of enclosing also a large body of government land in the Elk hills which adjoin the tract. Under natural conditions the females of the species sought out the dry arroyos of these hills during the gestation period, and while these lands would not afford sufficient feed to maintain the herds throughout the year, it would be wise to include them in the general scheme of providing a park for the elk. The acreage of good land could be planted to alfalfa, and being already well watered, would provide ample food at all times of the year for the elk. On these lands there would be no difficulty in constructing a fence sufficient to impound the herd.

There still remains a few mountain sheep in the high mountains of the division. A bunch of over twenty was seen last summer near the head of Silver Creek in the summit region of eastern Fresno County. A small band probably still ranges in the inaccessible mountains about the Palisades at the head of the Middle Fork of Kings River. There is no record and no rumors of any unlawful killing of mountain sheep in the division during the past two years.

PRIVATE PRESERVES AND THE GAME LAWS.

By ERNEST SCHAEFFLE.

Dissatisfaction over the control and use of wild game is probably as widespread in the United States as it ever was in Europe, where we point whenever we want to show a horrible example of selfishness and injustice to the masses.

And, misunderstanding, as to the real trouble, is apparently as widespread as the dissatisfaction. No two people seem able to agree as to the cause of the universal complaint, the blame being usually placed upon the "game laws." Was ever an institution or programme so generally misunderstood as those compromise statutes, usually ineffective, intended to preserve the country's wild life!

The writer of this article makes no claim to wisdom; but a peculiarly intimate acquaintance of many years with game and fish, "game laws," so-called "poachers" and the general public has given him some knowledge of natural conditions and those unnatural conditions brought about by advancing civilization, and he feels capable of explaining and clearing up some of the existing dissatisfaction and misunderstanding.

We must recognize the fact that in the United States, and in most foreign countries, land is subject to private ownership. Of course in every country large areas are collectively owned, or owned by the "government," the "crown" or by free cities and by states; but, with the possible exception of Russia, the private holding system obtains and is pretty generally regarded as being just and wise. We have the system in this country as an inheritance from our British predecessors in occupancy, who, in turn, had it from the Romans.

Along with the private land ownership system, however, has gone a somewhat conflicting system of public ownership in wild game and fish. That conflict should arise as a result of the dual system was inevitable; but that much of the present day discontent comes from it may not have occurred even to careful students. Let us state the case concretely, and see if it does not immediately become clearer and more convincing.

About ten per cent (more or less) of the population owns the land that is not publicly owned. The remaining ninety per cent owns no land and has no rights to or upon any "land" except public waters and highways, public parks, reservations, etc.

The wild life belongs to the "people," by which we always mean the hundred per cent, whether they own land or not.

Now, the ninety per cent, being people—the same as the ten per cent—like to ramble about on holidays and Sundays and to hunt and fish.

But—and right here the trouble begins—the minority owns the farms and the streams and lake beds and borders, and quite naturally objects to trespassing and keeps or puts the invaders out.

All the while, mind you, the game and fish belongs to the general public, and the general public knows it and curses a system of laws that keeps it away from them and in the practical possession of the landholder.

The fact that a tract of land is used by a “gun club” or “preserve,” whether by virtue of ownership or mere lease, is invariably sufficient to irritate the local public. For some reason the prejudice against a farmer who closes his place against public hunting is nothing compared



In the marsh at the head of Newport Bay.

to the ill feeling entertained for a club (or even an individual) who keeps a place as a “preserve.” It seems also that, mingled with resentment at being denied a privilege, is to be found a rapidly growing belief that the public has a right to go on private land so long as the purpose is the pursuit and taking of “community property,” and so long as no actual damage is done to the landholder’s own possessions.

It is, of course, outside the purpose of this article to discuss the questions of land ownership and trespass; but no argument over the ownership of game and the public rights in it can be engaged in without going smash against those questions. And, what is more disquieting, it seems certain that the present trouble between the hunters and fishermen

and those who control the game and fish will continue and increase. What the outcome will be no one can foresee; but it is hard to even imagine that a people wedded to the idea of private ownership in land and in the unrestricted use of it, as well as to the idea of a divine right to protection in such ownership and use, would stand for the general "trespass" that would be needed to bring about the end desired by the public.

That private ownership means careful and often complete protection to wild species is not always accepted by the public as sufficient excuse for the system. Too often sentiment seems to favor utter extinction of what can not be freely and universally enjoyed. This sentiment is, possibly, weak and hysterical, besides being a menace to animals that have the same right to existence and comfort that man himself claims.

The future may prove the viciousness of such feeling by developing some different scheme of holding land, under which every one will have real ownership in such wild life as may be spared by the present ruthless generation. I say present generation advisedly, for it is evident that another twenty-five years will see the practical extermination of every desirable wild species in North America, unless the present slaughter is checked. Some doubting Thomas may say, "That can't be true, for in Great Britain, with her forty-five millions of people, they have been slaughtering for centuries, and still there's plenty of game." Another doubter will say, "Why, just establish public game preserves, like those they have in Oklahoma, and everybody can have game." And even another will say, "All they (note the they) need to do is to start farms everywhere and raise pheasants and wild ducks and deer, etc." Just for fun I am going to show the fallacy of all three arguments—partly because they're all fallacious and dangerous, but largely because they have been given wide circulation by irresponsible and dishonest agencies and are accepted, more or less, by the public.

The first argument is advanced by superficial thinkers. It is true that there is still wild game in Great Britain; but it exists because millions and millions of pounds are spent each year by sportsmen and landholders in fencing and draining, building of roads, trails and telephone lines; in the wholesale poisoning and trapping of predatory birds and animals; in the rearing, liberating and "training" of millions of birds; in the feeding, watering, sheltering and even doctoring of wild deer, grouse and partridges, and in the continuous patrol against "poachers" by a body of "keepers" nearly as large as the regular army of the United States.

Further than this, the kill of game in Great Britain is not to be gauged by either area or population, for out of forty-five millions of people, less than sixty-eight thousand do all the hunting, and the number is decreasing. There are now over one hundred and sixty thousand hunters in California and the number is increasing by leaps and bounds.

As to argument number two—that about public preserves. We have them—have had them for years—and will have more and larger ones. But if the entire state were one preserve it would not raise the game that the public wants. Furthermore, not all varieties would breed in the state; most species of wildfowl breed only in more northern latitudes. What we must realize is that game must be treated like any other crop, saving each year enough seed for the next season's planting, with something over as a safeguard against bad weather, epidemics, etc.

And now we come to the last argument, which, of the three, sounds the best to many enthusiasts. The answer is that the game farms and preserves cost money, even in England, where families have owned the same tract of land until its value has been forgotten or is no longer appreciated, and where labor is dirt cheap. I have been told (by one of them) that capable gamekeepers work in England for \$6.00 a month "and found." The same man would demand from \$40.00 to \$60.00 a month here and would refuse to work as hard or as long. But the great trouble is that successful game preserves and farms are almost an impossibility because of the public's determination to pursue and kill "wild" game, even on private holdings. It is true that every hunter does not "poach" and it is also true that some preserve owners are able to protect their property; but a great many hunters will hunt wherever the shooting is good, and the average farmer or preserve owner gets laughed out of court whenever he attempts the prosecution of a trespasser. Some preserve owners have given up the courts and rely upon the shotgun, which is a favorite plan in Europe. Obviously the plan fails here, and what is worse, carries the whole scheme of things into increasing disrepute.

And now, lest the reader quit with the feeling that the situation is utterly hopeless, I will venture—a prophecy, shall we call it? It is my strong belief, based upon the knowledge gained through experience and investigation, that the American public at last realizes the value of wild life and the terrible necessity of protecting the pitiful remnant left. I believe also, that we will, if we find that the tinkering of the past and of the present has resulted in nothing but a sense of false security, and if compromise measures are not soon found, close down on all killing, whether for commerce or for sport.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT OF LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

By R. D. DUKE.

Fish and Game Commission of the State of California:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to you a report of the work of the legal department of the commission, for the two years ending June 30, 1914.

Among the more important cases tried by this department for this commission are the following:

In 1909, the board leased about forty-one acres of land near Hayward, in Alameda County, as a game farm, for a period of one year, at \$37.50 per month, with option to renew the lease for nine years provided written notice of intention to accept said option were served upon the lessors. During the first year, improvements amounting to about \$12,000 had been placed on the land by the Fish and Game Commission; but no written notice as stipulated in the lease was served on the lessors. At the expiration of the term of lease, the lessors began an action for the possession of the property and \$2,000 a year rent from and after the expiration of the first year's lease. The court decided that the lessors had waived written notice and instructed them to enter into a lease with the commission for the full term of nine years, upon payment of the original rental stipulated in the lease, which was accordingly done.

For a number of years prior to 1913, there was an organized effort on the part of certain commission merchants in San Francisco to evade the limit law on ducks and to that end transfer companies were formed, which, while endeavoring to act as such, were, in fact, subterfuges of the several commission houses; for the reason that a transfer company is allowed to have in its possession more than the limit of ducks in one day, for the purpose of transportation only. When the commission discovered this fact, all the ducks in the possession of the so-called transfer companies were seized. Thereafter, an action was brought in the superior court to restrain the commission from seizing the ducks, so shipped, and for \$5,000 damages. Judgment was rendered in favor of the commission and against the plaintiff, for costs. Since the rendering of this decree, these so-called transfer companies have entirely gone out of business and it has reduced the unlawful distribution of ducks to less than one half.

On March 10, 1913, Special Deputy John W. Galloway placed under arrest Herbert Le Cornee, George Le Cornee and J. W. McNamara, for having in possession steelhead trout, which had been taken with an unlawful net. Galloway turned to speak to McNamara, and while his back was turned to the Le Cornee brothers he was shot through the head by Herbert Le Cornee, and the Le Cornee brothers immediately fled. Deputy Galloway drew his revolver and shot both the Le Cornee brothers. Deputy Galloway and Herbert Le Cornee recovered, but George Le Cornee died as a result of his injury. Herbert Le Cornee was brought to trial for assault to murder and the jury disagreed. After a second trial, verdict "not guilty" was rendered.

On April 26, 1913, Regular Deputy Frank P. Cady and Special Deputy Joseph Nelligan arrested ten Indians for spearing spawning trout on streams running into Tule Lake, Lassen County. Three of the Indians, Wilson Duke, John Hendricks and John Pede, resisted arrest, disarmed Deputy Cady and shot Deputy Nelligan three times and then shot Deputy Cady, severely injuring both. Deputy Nelligan then shot Wilson Duke through the chest. The Indians fled with Wilson Duke and left Cady and Nelligan, believing they were dead. Later, on the same day, Cady and Nelligan were found in a shed near the scene of the shooting. Pede and Hendricks were subsequently placed under arrest and tried on a charge of assault to murder, and the jury found them guilty as charged. Wilson Duke was found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon and pleaded guilty to a second charge of assault with a deadly weapon on Deputy Nelligan, and was sentenced to four years in the state prison at San Quentin, and Pede and Hendricks were each sentenced to three years.

On February 2, 1913, Special Deputy Bert Blanchard was murdered by being shot by two men believed to be Italians, in Contra Costa County. The murderers have never been apprehended.

On the 16th day of April, 1913, near San Quentin Point, Marin County, Deputy M. S. Clark and Special Deputy Ernest Raynaud placed Antone Balesteri and Salvatore Balesteri under arrest for catching striped bass with an unlawful net. Carlo Balesteri requested to be taken into the boat, as an interpreter. After Balesteri had spoken a few words in Italian to the men under arrest, a desperate struggle ensued, during which both Deputy Raynaud and Salvatore Balesteri were killed. Deputy Clark was struck and thrown overboard and an attempt made to run him down, but he was rescued by a Joseph Swack. Antone Balesteri escaped and has never been apprehended. Carlo Balesteri was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to San Quentin Prison for life.

The conduct of all these deputies, under such trying circumstances, in offering and giving up their lives, in the discharge of their duties, can not be too highly commended.

On March 14, 1914, one A. Parra was arrested for fishing without first obtaining a license therefor. This arrest was made for the purpose of testing the validity of the Market Fisherman's License Act, passed in 1913. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for in the District Court of Appeals of the State of California, in and for the Third District, and a writ was denied. Another writ was later taken to the Supreme Court, which, by also denying the writ, has affirmed the decision of the District Court of Appeals. This determined the constitutionality of the Market Fisherman's License Act.

Besides the above cases, this department, during the period beginning July 1, 1912, to and including June 30, 1914, has tried 225 cases throughout the State of California.

In addition to the above cases, this department has been called upon to give many opinions respecting the laws for the protection of fish and game, to various citizens throughout the State of California, and the several departments of this commission; also many hundred letters answering inquiries for information have been written respecting the fish and game laws.

During the legislature of 1913, this department continually engaged in assisting the legislators in drawing the necessary laws and in making amendments with respect to fish and game legislation.

It has been necessary to visit a great many of the power and irrigating companies of this state with reference to the screening of ditches and the placing of fishways in order to prevent the enormous destruction of fish. This work is far advanced and has been accomplished with but few prosecutions.

San Francisco, June 30, 1914.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HATCHERIES.

By W. H. SHEBLEY.

To the Honorable Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of the State of California.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present my report for the year 1913, and so much of the work as has been accomplished and under way for the first six months of 1914. The report of the hatchery department for 1913 shows the number of fish distributed by the commission, from which hatchery or hatching station, the number of fish distributed in each stream and the names of the applicants.

The work of distribution for 1914 is now under way, but will not be completed until late in the fall, therefore it will be impossible to give more than the number of trout at the different stations that are now ready for distribution. The salmon work for 1913 and 1914 is given in full, as the eggs taken during the fall of 1912 were distributed in 1913 and the eggs collected during the fall of 1913 were distributed during the spring of 1914.

This department has been busily engaged in the surveys necessary to screen the ditches and canals throughout the state and to plan efficient fishways or ladders over the dams that obstruct the free passage of fish in our streams. Mr. A. E. Doney, as ladder surveyor, and Mr. A. E. Culver, in charge of the screen investigation and surveys, have rendered valuable services in this work.

The preliminary studies of the screens most suitable for the conditions that exist in the different parts of the state were begun in 1912. It was found on examination of the conditions that the parallel bar screen with the automatic cleaning device for the large ditches and canals, and the rotary screen devised by R. W. Requa for the smaller ones, are all that is necessary to save the fish, if properly installed and cared for.

Surveys and plans have been made in nearly every county in the state that required screens and ladders for the preservation of the fish. While there is a great deal more to be done, we have, in our limited time, covered as much of the ground as possible. This work necessarily caused a great deal of correspondence. After the plans were made for fish ladders and screens and the legal notices served on the owners of the ditches, canals, and dams to have the work done, in nearly every instance the owners asked for instructions regarding the detail of the work, and in many cases delays were caused by storms, and the inability to get material to complete the work in the specified time. Extensions were granted in all cases where we were satisfied the persons applying for the same were honestly endeavoring to comply with the plans and carry out the instructions given them.

During 1913 and up to date, July 20th, over four hundred and twenty notices were served on the owners of ditches and canals, and plans furnished. Owing to the limited number of men engaged in the investigation, we have not as yet received full reports on the number of screens installed. To date we have a record of two hundred and thirty-five screens that are in place and working satisfactorily. The work of installing the screens was necessarily slow as the surveyor had to make a great many long trips to inspect the ditches, plan the screens particularly adapted for each ditch, as well as to find the owners of the ditches and serve the legal notice on them, to comply with the law.

The large screens in the canals of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys were expensive and required considerable skill and judgment in planning them. The parallel bar type with the self-cleaning attachment is the one that we have planned for all of the larger canals. Among the larger screens installed so far are the screens in the canals of the Sacramento Valley West Side Canal Company, near Hamilton City, Glenn County; the East Side Canal Company, Merced County; Pacific Light and Power Company, Kern County; Mt. Whitney Light and Power Company, Tulare County; Peoples Ditch Company, Kings County; Lower Kings River Canal Company, Kings County; Lemoore Canal and Irrigation Company, Kings County; Empire Water Company, Kings County; and the Sutter-Butte Canal Company, Butte County. The screen of the Sacramento Valley West Side Canal Company was our first attempt at a large parallel bar screen. Quite a number of smaller ones of this type had been installed in other parts of the state, but no attempt had been made to construct one of the proportions necessary to efficiently screen a canal of this size. The canal at the place selected for the screen is seventy feet wide and sixteen feet deep. I called on the president of the company, Mr. W. F. Fowler, in February, 1913, and stated that the Commission desired him to screen the canal, as we had demonstrated to our satisfaction that all the ditches and canals in the state could be screened without working a hardship on the owners, if the proper type of screens were used, according to the location and the amount and kind of debris in the water. He willingly agreed to do so if I could suggest a plan that would meet with the approval of the company's engineer, Mr. H. Cauthard. I suggested the parallel bar type with the self-cleaning attachment. Mr. Cauthard immediately took the matter up with an iron manufacturing company and soon had the material for the screen in place. The automatic cleaner is operated with a small motor and the expense of keeping the screen clean is very small. One month last season the expense did not exceed fifty cents for the electric current to run the motor. The motor is operated at such times as is necessary to clean the screen. On page — of this report is a photograph of this screen.

The fishway or "fish ladder" work, as it is commonly called, has been making good progress, when the time for the making of surveys, plans and blue prints are taken into consideration. Delays were caused by owners in asking for extensions of time, necessary to get the materials to construct the fishways, and the time often asked for the surveyor to return and give the builders further instructions regarding the work of construction. During 1913 and 1914 we have made 118 surveys for ladders over dams. Forty-four fishways have been constructed, repaired and are being built. In addition to the fishways constructed, nine obstructions and dams have been blown out by the owners and the commission, to give an unobstructed passage for the fish in different



Screen of Sacramento Valley West Side Canal Co., in Stony Creek, Glenn County.
Seventy feet long and sixteen feet deep.

streams. The more important dams have been looked after first. We have made it our constant care to see that all the ladders that have been built and repaired were kept open for the free passage of fish. We have 41 surveys from which blue prints will be made this summer, and it is our earnest endeavor to get as many of these fishways completed by fall as possible.

One important matter relative to fishways should be taken up by the next legislature, and an act passed to compel the owners of fish ladders to allow sufficient water to pass through their fishways at all times to allow the fish a free passage through the ladders as well as to support

the fish life below the dams during the minimum flow of water. It is useless to construct fishways if there is not to be sufficient water in the streams below the dams to keep the fish alive during the minimum flow in the summer and fall. I have studied these conditions for a number of years, and I would recommend that 10 per cent of the amount of water in each stream, river or creek, measured half way between the watershed and the mouth of the stream, be allowed to pass over or through every fishway, dam or obstruction that diverts the water from the main channel, to the mouth of the stream. This act should apply to all streams that do not sink or get so low that they do not flow at their mouths in the dry season. We find considerable difficulty in getting the owners of dams and fishways to allow sufficient water to pass their dams and fishways during the period of low water. If 10 per cent of the water, measured, as stated before, half way between the watershed and the mouth of the stream during the minimum flow, be allowed to flow continuously in the bed of the stream there would be sufficient for the fish, and the loss to the power plants and irrigationists would be very small, as nearly all the persons owning or managing such dams can plan to allow this amount of water to flow over the dams or through the fishways without damaging their interests. Where there are several dams on a stream, each one could give up an amount of water proportionate to the amount used at their respective dams. Thus, for instance, a stream running 3,000 inches of water at the time of the minimum flow had five dams on it; the largest one using or diverting 1,000 inches of water could give up 100 inches, or ten per cent, without material damage, and the others in like proportion according to the amount they had appropriated. This would not be necessary on many streams, for in most places there is sufficient water to support the fish, if it is properly regulated and the fish ladders kept open.

In cooperation with the Nevada Fish Commission a survey was made for an efficient fishway over the Derby dam in the state of Nevada. The Derby dam is the property of the United States Reclamation Service and diverts the water from the Truckee River about thirty miles below Reno, Nevada, for a large irrigation project in that state. We made several trips to this dam to study the conditions existing there. Complaints had reached the California Fish and Game Commission that the large trout from Pyramid Lake could not pass this dam when attempting to ascend the Truckee River into California on their annual migrations to their spawning grounds. We found that the Reclamation Service had installed a fishway, but that it was not properly arranged for the passage of large fish. The small trout in limited numbers would ascend the fishway above the dam, but the large spawners would not pass into it, or through it. With the assistance of Hon. Geo. T.

Mills, President of the Nevada Fish Commission, we gathered the necessary information to establish the fact that the large lake trout from Pyramid Lake could not pass the Derby dam. The matter was taken up with the United States Reclamation Service through Congressman J. E. Raker, who used his influence to further our efforts in having a proper fishway installed. The Reclamation Service desired to make changes on the fishway that had been installed, but in the judgment of the California and Nevada Fish Commissions, it would not meet the requirements. In November, 1913, a survey was made by



Fish-way over Clough Dam in Mill Creek, Tehama County.

our department assisted by the members of the Nevada Fish Commission, for a new fishway over the Derby dam, which in our judgment will allow the large lake trout to pass up the river, if all the details of the plan are properly carried out. As soon as the plans were approved by the Nevada and California Fish Commissions, they were forwarded to Congressman Raker, who presented them to the Secretary of the Interior and the officers of the Reclamation Service, and we have been assured the fishway will be constructed according to the plan that we prepared, this coming fall. Congressman Raker deserves the thanks of the state for his keen interest and untiring efforts in getting the Reclamation Service to construct the fishway over Derby dam.

Following is a list of surveys which have been made for fish ladders to be installed over dams in California up to July 1, 1914:

Owner	County	Stream	Action
Spring Valley Water Co.	Alameda	Arroyo Bayou Creek	Ladder installed.
Spring Valley Water Co.	Alameda	Alameda Creek	Ladder installed.
Harold Meek	Alameda	San Lorenzo Creek	Ladder installed.
Curtz Cons. Mining Co.	Alpine	Carson River	Plans being made.
Nevada-Hercules Mining Co.	Alpine	Carson River	Plans being made.
Sutter-Butte Canal Co.	Butte	Feather River	Ladder installed.
K. Johnson	El Dorado	Trout Creek	Plans being made.
Western States Gas and Electric Co.	El Dorado	South Fork American River	Ladder installed.
K. Johnson	El Dorado	Cold Creek	Plans being made.
Fresno Canal and Irrigation Co.	Fresno	North Fork Kings River	Ladder installed.
U. S. Government	Glenn	Stony Creek	Ladder under construction.
Redwood Mill and Lumber Co.	Humboldt	Little River	Ladder installed.
Elk River Lumber Co.	Humboldt	Elk River	Ladder installed.
Nevada-California Power Co.	Inyo	Bishop Creek	Ladder installed.
Nevada-California Power Co.	Inyo	Bishop Creek	Ladder installed.
Mono Power Co.	Inyo	Owens River	Ladder installed.
Empire Water Co.	Kings	Kings River	Ladder installed.
Empire Water Co.	Kings	Kings River	Ladder installed.
Crescent Canal Co.	Kings	Kings River	Legal notice served.
Riverdale Ditch Co.	Kings	Murphy Slough	Legal notice served.
Riverdale Ditch Co.	Kings	Murphy Slough	Legal notice served.
Lemoore Canal and Irrigation Co.	Kings	Kings River	Legal notice served.
Riverdale Ditch Co.	Kings	Murphy Slough	Legal notice served.
Lassen Townsite Co.	Lassen	Susan River	Ladder installed.
A. Bantley	Lassen	Susan River	Ladder installed.
Robert Elledge	Lassen	Susan River	Ladder installed.
Lassen Townsite Co.	Lassen	Susan River	Plans being made.
Red River Lumber Co.	Lassen	Robbers Creek	Plans being made.
Red River Lumber Co.	Lassen	Feather River	Plans being made.
Honey Lake Land and Livestock Co.	Lassen	Susan River	Plans being made.
Lassen Electric Co.	Lassen	Susan River	Plans being made.
Isaac Hinkle	Placer	North Fork American River	Ladder installed.
Mariposa Commercial Mining Co.	Mariposa	Merced River	Plans being made.
Nameless Mining Co.	Mariposa	Merced River	Plans being made.
Exchequer Mining Co.	Mariposa	Merced River	Plans made, but dam washed out.
San Joaquin Light and Power Co.	Mariposa	Merced River	Plans being made.
Union Mill and Lumber Co.	Mendocino	Pudding Creek	Ladder installed.
Crocker-Huffman Co.	Merced	Merced River	Plans being made.
Alturas Electric Power Co.	Modoc	Pine Creek	Plans being made.
Lakeview Development Co.	Modoc	Lawson Creek	Ladder installed.
Natural falls	Modoc	Lawson Creek	Falls blown out.
Melone Co.	Napa	Dry Creek	Ladder installed.
County of Napa	Napa	Redwood Creek	Legal notice served.
County of Napa	Napa	Redwood Creek	Legal notice served.
Elks Club	Napa	Redwood Creek	Legal notice served.
City Water Co.	Napa	Napa River	Ladder installed.
W. B. Lees	Napa	Redwood Creek	Legal notice served.
State Reformatory	Napa	Rector Creek	Legal notice served.
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	Nevada	South Fork Yuba River	Ladder installed.
Excelsior Mining Co.	Nevada	Deer Creek	Ladder installed.
Excelsior Mining Co.	Nevada	Deer Creek	Ladder installed.
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	Nevada	Little Deer Creek	Ladder installed.
Francis Newland	Nevada	Donner Creek	Legal notice served.
Pacific Fruit Express Co.	Nevada	Donner Creek	Ladder under construction.

Owner	County	Stream	Action
Truckee General Electric Co.	Nevada	Truckee River	Ladder installed.
Union Ice Co.	Nevada	Prosser Creek	Ladder installed.
Union Ice Co.	Nevada	Little Truckee River	Ladder installed.
Truckee River General Electric Co.	Nevada	Truckee River	Ladder installed.
Floriston Pulp and Paper Co.	Nevada	Truckee River	Legal notice served.
National Ice Co.	Nevada	Truckee River	Legal notice served.
Great Western Power Co.	Plumas	North Fork Feather River.	Repairs made on ladder.
Grizzly Creek Ice Co.	Plumas	Grizzly Creek.	Ladder installed.
Clairville Lumber Co.	Plumas	Middle Fork Feather River	Dam blown out.
White Pine Lumber Co.	Plumas	Long Valley Creek	Ladder installed.
Fred. Stoukey	Plumas	Long Valley Creek	Plans being made.
Sloat Lumber Co.	Plumas	Long Valley Creek	Plans being made.
Natomas Consolidated Co.	Sacramento	American River	Legal notice served.
Stockton-Mokelumne Co.	San Joaquin	Mokelumne River	Legal notice served.
H. Losse	Santa Clara	Stevens Creek	Plans being made.
J. A. Ferbrache	Santa Clara	Little Arthur Creek	Plans being made.
Watsonville Water Co.	Santa Cruz	Corralitos Creek	Plans being made.
San Jose Water Co.	Santa Clara	Campbell Creek	Legal notice served.
Rowardennan Improvement Co.	Santa Cruz	San Lorenzo River	Legal notice served.
Brown's Valley Co.	Santa Cruz	Brown's Creek	Ladder installed.
Northern California Power Co.	Shasta	North Battle Creek	Legal notice served.
Geo. Raish & Sons	Shasta	Hazel Creek	Legal notice served.
Bennett Smith	Siskiyou	Salmon River	Ladder installed.
Bonally Mining Co.	Siskiyou	Salmon River	Plans being made.
Salmon River Mining Co.	Siskiyou	Salmon River	Plans being made.
Mrs. Mary Reeves	Siskiyou	Indian Creek	Legal notice served.
Mrs. Golden	Siskiyou	North Fork Salmon River	Plans being made.
Spaulding Mill Co.	Siskiyou	Little Shasta Creek	Plans being made.
Edson-Foulke Co.	Siskiyou	Shasta River	Plans being made.
Siskiyou Electric Power and Light Co.	Siskiyou	Shasta River	Ladder installed.
Henry Flock	Siskiyou	Shasta River	Plans being made.
John Antone	Siskiyou	Shasta River	Plans being made.
Cantara Lumber Co.	Siskiyou	Sacramento River	Legal notice served.
Cloverdale Light and Power Co.	Sonoma	Sulphur Creek	Ladder installed.
Andrew Erickson	Sonoma	Sonoma Creek	Dam washed out.
U. S. Government	Sutter	Yuba River	Plans being made.
Northern California Power Co.	Tehama	South Battle Creek	Legal notice served.
Northern California Power Co.	Tehama	South Battle Creek	Legal notice served.
Northern California Power Co.	Tehama	South Battle Creek	Legal notice served.
Los Molinos Land Co.	Tehama	Mill Creek	Plans being made.
Los Molinos Land Co.	Tehama	Mill Creek	Plans being made.
Vina Ranch	Tehama	Deer Creek	
Clough Brothers	Tehama	Mill Creek	Ladder installed.
Gee & Griffiths	Trinity	Hayfork River	Dam blown out.
Robert Gibson	Trinity	Brown's Creek	Ladder installed.
Bull & Moxon	Trinity	Big Creek	Ladder installed.
Enos & Trimble	Trinity	Hayfork River	Legal notice served.
Valdora Mining Co.	Trinity	Canyon Creek	Legal notice served.
Sheperson Co.	Trinity	Salt Creek	Dam blown out.
Western States Gas and Electric Co.	Trinity	Canyon Creek	Legal notice served.
Enterprise Mining Co.	Trinity	East Fork Trinity River	Legal notice served.
Hayfork falls (natural)	Trinity	Hayfork River	Falls blown out.
Geo. Fenwick	Trinity	East Fork of North Fork, Trinity River.	Legal notice served.
California Safe Deposit Co.	Trinity	East Fork Trinity River	Legal notice served.
F. Anderlini	Trinity	Rush Creek	Dam blown out.
Trinity River Water and Power Co.	Trinity	East Fork Trinity River	Legal notice served.

Owner	County	Stream	Action
Ralph W. Bull.....	Trinity	Big Creek	Legal notice served.
H. Hampton	Trinity	Reddings Creek	Legal notice served.
Dr. D. B. Fields.....	Trinity	Indian Creek	Legal notice served.
Trinity Dredging Co.....	Trinity	Stewarts Fork, Trinity River.	Legal notice served.
H. Danninbrink	Trinity	Canyon Creek	Dam blown out.
Leach Brothers	Trinity	Hayfork River	Ladder installed.
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	Yuba	Yuba River	Ladder under construction.
U. S. Reclamation Service..	State of Nevada	Truckee River	Ladder under construction.

The pollution of the streams has been given as much attention as our time has allowed. We have had several aggravated nuisances abated and have others pending. The Shasta River, which has been polluted with sawdust for years past, from old sawdust dumps as well as some from recent operations, is now free from pollution. Dams, ditches and restraining walls have been constructed according to plans furnished by this department and there will be no further trouble from that source.

One of the important cases that I desire to call to your attention, is the pollution of the Truckee River by the Crown-Columbia Paper Company. The commission in past years has endeavored to find a way to have the sulphite liquor from the factory deposited where it would not pollute the water of the Truckee River. Several attempts had been made by the company acting under the direction of the commission to have this liquor piped into a settling basin near the plant where it was supposed that it would be absorbed or evaporated, but owing to the loose formation of the rock, it found its way back into the river and caused a serious damage to the eggs deposited by the spawning fish, as was fully demonstrated by the experiments carried out by this department during the fall of 1912, when F. A. Shebley and N. B. Scofield made practical and scientific tests to determine the deleterious action of the sulphite liquor on fish eggs and embryo fish below the paper mill. Last winter the writer and Professor Dinsmore of the University of Nevada were appointed a committee, by your honorable board, to confer with Mr. Louis Bloch, the manager of the paper company, to determine on the best method to prevent the sulphite liquor from polluting the Truckee River. The company had agreed to make any changes that could be suggested along practical lines, either to evaporate the liquor, or to pipe it to some basin where it could be absorbed in the earth and not reach the river. Professor Dinsmore has made a couple of trips to other states where similar plants are located, in an effort to find a practical solution of the problem, and we are at this date awaiting his

return, before taking action. If an evaporator can not be constructed that will be a positive success, I respectfully recommend that a pipe line be constructed that will carry the liquor from the mill to some distant point where it can not do any damage. If this can not be done, I would recommend that the company be restrained by an injunction from further operations until at such time they can find a way of disposing of the sulphite liquor from their mill. I believe that an evaporator can be installed that will evaporate the chemically charged liquor at an expense that will not be prohibitive to the company, and I earnestly hope that this may be accomplished this summer.

SISSON HATCHERY.

Sisson hatchery has been conducted on the same general plan as in the past, as far as the rearing of stock fish and the distribution of trout fry are concerned.

The policy adopted of holding and feeding all of the salmon fry before releasing them, and then only when the flood season is over in the spring, will unquestionably give good results. In my opinion it was the holding and feeding of the salmon fry in the early history of the Sisson hatchery that increased the run of salmon in the Sacramento River, and the present run is largely due to the efforts along those lines in the days when the commission established the Sisson hatchery in an attempt to restore the salmon in the Sacramento River.

Following is a short history of the work at Sisson hatchery during the first years of its operation, which gives my ideas of the results of holding and feeding salmon fry:

The first salmon fry fed in California was after the establishing of the Sisson hatchery in 1888. The United States Commission, in 1883, quit operations at Baird hatchery on the McCloud River. Only 1,000,000 eggs had been taken that season. The salmon had greatly decreased in the Sacramento River, owing to the operations of the mines on the tributary rivers, destroying the spawning beds and the unrestricted fishing on the lower reaches of the river, as well as the wholesale slaughter of the breeding fish by miners, Indians and others during the period that they were entering the tributary streams to spawn.

In 1883, the United States Commission collected approximately 1,000,000 of eggs at the Baird hatchery during the entire season, this being the smallest take in the history of the work on the McCloud River, since the preliminary work of establishing the station in 1872, when the first attempt at the propagation of the Pacific salmon was made by Dr. Livingston Stone. The salmon, though greatly depleted in numbers in the Sacramento River, had ascended as far as Baird in numbers

sufficient to give from 2,000,000 to 14,000,000 eggs each season from 1872 to 1883. This year the salmon in the Sacramento River seemed doomed to extinction. The failing of this year was due largely to the heavy blasting and other operations on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was then being constructed from Redding northward along the banks of the Sacramento River to the mouth of the Pit River, into which the McCloud River flows. The salmon were undoubtedly frightened so that they did not ascend the Sacramento River, besides a great many were taken and destroyed by the grading gangs and used in the camps for food. Thousands of trout and salmon were destroyed by powder used by the Chinese and white laborers, of whom there were 9,000 camped along the river; and while a great many were used as food, there was wanton destruction in the way they were killed. The same condition existed in 1884, and Superintendent Stone of the Baird hatchery recommended that the station be not operated that season. It remained closed from that date until 1888, the year that the Sisson hatchery was established by the California Fish Commission, in an attempt to restore the salmon run in the Sacramento River.

In 1885 the California Commission decided to establish a hatchery for the propagation of salmon, as the federal government had not again resumed operations at Baird. It was decided to establish a hatchery and an egg collecting station on Hat Creek, a large tributary of the Pit River, where salmon formerly abounded by the thousands during the spawning season. This station was operated for two seasons. The writer was in charge of the work during the last season this station was operated. The work of collecting the eggs was begun early in August and continued until November. Less than 500,000 eggs were collected as the result of the season's work. The spawning beds in Pit River and Hat Creek, that a few years before had been covered with salmon, were now deserted. In the spring of 1888 recommendations were made to the Board of Fish Commissioners and to the Governor of the state to abandon the hatchery or close it down for a number of years, and that a station be established lower down the Pit River or on the main Sacramento River to endeavor to collect the eggs from the few remaining salmon that ascended the Sacramento to the spawning grounds. It was demonstrated beyond any doubt during the two seasons that the Hat Creek hatchery was operated that the spawning salmon that remained did not reach Hat Creek nor the Pit River near its confluence with Hat Creek in numbers sufficient to justify further operations. It was evident to the writer and others who made a study of conditions regarding the spawning salmon, that owing to the greatly diminished number of fish that ascended the Sacramento River, that ample spawning beds were found by the fish lower down and that only a few strag-

glers ascended Pit River and its tributaries. Acting under the recommendation of the writer, the Board of Fish Commissioners ordered the Hat Creek station closed, and began to look for another site.

After a thorough examination and study of the different streams by J. G. Woodbury, the newly appointed Superintendent of Hatcheries, it was decided to locate a salmon hatchery on Spring Creek in Siskiyou County, near the town of Sisson. In the mean time arrangements had been made with the United States Commission to open up the Baird hatchery, collect the eggs at that station and ship them to Sisson, where they could be hatched and the fry reared and fed until they were large enough to liberate in the tributaries of the upper reaches of the Sacramento River. This location and plan of hatching and distributing the salmon fry was concurred in by Mr. Woodbury, representing the California Fish Commission, and Dr. Livingston Stone, Superintendent of Baird hatchery, and the first fish culturist to attempt the propagation of the Pacific salmon. Mr. Woodbury had been Dr. Stone's assistant at Baird during the time of the establishment of the Baird station, and no better authorities on salmon culture could be found, and to this day no marked improvement over their ideas and work has ever been advanced. The writer had personal knowledge of their plans and consulted and worked with both gentlemen.

The Sisson hatchery was completed and ready for operations in September, 1888. The floods did not interfere with the work, and Dr. Stone operated until late in November. Eight hundred thousand eggs were collected from the early fall run and 2,200,000 from the October and November, or late fall run. These eggs were hatched and the fry fed until they were large enough to care for themselves and then carefully distributed in the upper reaches of the Sacramento River and its tributaries. The work of feeding the fry was continued until 1895, when the feeding of the fry was discontinued by the Board of Fish Commissioners, as a matter of economy and a wrong idea that had been advanced by those who were dictating the policy of the fish cultural operations in California, that the salmon fry were better off if distributed as soon as the umbilical sac was absorbed. The benefit of feeding the fry was plainly demonstrated by the great increase of the salmon in the Sacramento River in the years that followed the return of the output of fry from 1888 to 1896. In 1896, 27,000,000 eggs were collected at Battle Creek station, a few miles below the mouth of the McCloud River, and 7,000,000 at Baird station from the McCloud River. During these years a better and more efficient patrol of the bays and rivers was made during the close season than formerly. The laws regarding the legal size of nets used in fishing were enforced, and the Saturday-Sunday non-fishing law was enforced strictly. This

insured a larger number of breeding salmon for the egg collecting stations. These regulations and the feeding of the salmon fry during the period from 1888 to 1896 were, in my opinion, the principal agents in restoring the salmon in the Sacramento River.

After the appointment of the present Board of Fish and Game Commissioners during the summer of 1911, and the reorganization of the department of hatcheries, it was decided to again hold and feed the salmon fry until they were large enough to care for themselves when they were distributed, as well as to hold a large number of them in the ponds at the Sisson hatchery until fall, and then release them in the upper reaches of the Sacramento River during the early fall, before the winter floods. This method of handling the salmon fry will give them a chance to reach the ocean at an age when they can protect themselves from the predaceous spiny rayed fishes that inhabit the lower reaches of the Sacramento River and Suisun, San Pablo and San Francisco bays, through which they must pass before they reach the ocean. During the season of 1913 three quarters of a million salmon fry were held in the ponds at the Sisson hatchery and released during October. This season 21,000,000 salmon fry were held in the troughs, nurseries and ponds and fed until late in the spring. Of this number 2,000,000 were distributed by the California Fish and Game Commission's distributing car in the lower reaches of the Sacramento River near Walnut Grove and Benicia. Four million were placed in the large ponds at the Sisson hatchery in perfect condition, where they are fed daily and looked after by a skilled fish culturist. The remainder were distributed in the tributary streams of the upper Sacramento River. Those placed in the ponds will be released during the early fall, so that they can descend the river slowly and reach the lower reaches of the river and the bays at a time when the spiny rayed fishes are not so active as they are during the summer months. After the temperature of the river falls the bass and other predaceous fishes are not so active in the pursuit of food, and the salmon fry will reach the ocean with less loss than if they are released in the spring or summer.

The Fish and Game Commission of the State of California is now preparing one of the largest and best pond systems for the rearing of salmon fry in the country. Plans are being made to construct enough ponds to hold 10,000,000 of salmon fry next season.

The fry at the Sisson hatchery are first held and fed in the troughs about two months before they are removed to the ponds. Then they are taken out in small lots and fed until all are accustomed to the new surroundings. The pondkeeper distributes the food slowly at the different feeding stations in the ponds, until he is satisfied that all the fry have received their share of food. By this method the fry all make the same

development and growth and there is not any danger of developing a lot of precocious fry to exercise their cannibalistic instincts on the others. During the first cold weather in the fall the fry are ready to be liberated. They are then in readiness for their trip to the ocean at a time when there is not any danger of their being carried into the overflow basins, when many of the predaceous fishes have lost their activity, and when the salmon fry are large enough and conditions of weather and water are such that they will not linger long in the lower reaches of the Sacramento River and bays, but will descend to the ocean with less loss and in better condition than if handled in any other way.

The large island district in the lower Sacramento River, and the bays through which it flows before reaching the ocean, makes the propagation of the salmon a different problem than in any other stream on the Pacific coast. If it were not for the conditions above mentioned, the fry could be hatched and distributed nearer the ocean, but on account of the large bodies of water inhabited by predaceous fishes at the mouth of the Sacramento River it is necessary to hold the fish as long as possible near the upper reaches of the river, and release them at a time when they will make the journey to the ocean in the shortest time possible, if the best results are to be obtained.

During the past year three new ponds have been constructed for the rearing of brood fish, making in all a total of fifty-one ponds and nurseries. With the increasing demand for fish to stock our streams it is necessary to increase our pond system, to enable us to raise stock fish enough to supply the eggs. The loss to our rainbow stock has not been made up as yet. The unwise policy of releasing the stock of rainbow on hand in the beginning of 1911 has caused a shortage in our distribution this season of this variety of fish. The streams in which the wild eggs can be collected can not be depended on. We must depend on our stock fish in the ponds, if we desire a regular supply of eggs each season. This season the tremendous snows of last winter, that kept the tributary streams of the Klamath River high, roily and cold during the spawning season, caused the run of rainbow trout into the tributary streams to be very small, and as our stock of young rainbow trout are not old enough to breed, our take of eggs was limited, as will be shown by the table of distribution. We hope to have sufficient stock fish in our ponds within the next fifteen months, with a few collected from the streams, to meet the demands of the public for fish to stock the waters throughout the state. On the following pages is a list of the streams stocked in 1913.

We have for distribution during the season of 1914, 7,832,000 fry, consisting of the following varieties: Loch Leven, Eastern brook, rainbow, steelhead, black spotted and large lake trout.

The total number of fish on hand in the ponds at Sisson hatchery July 1, 1914, is as follows:

Rainbow trout:		
Adults -----	2,600	
Two years old -----	5,000	
One year old -----	12,000	
Fry -----	30,000	49,600
Loch Leven trout:		
Adults -----	9,000	
Two years old -----	1,200	
One year old -----	13,000	
Fry -----	25,000	48,200
Eastern brook trout:		
Adults -----	5,500	
Two years old -----	1,200	
One year old -----	32,000	
Fry -----	25,000	63,700
Miscellaneous:		
Land-locked salmon, yearling -----		1,100
Golden-rainbow, adult -----		45
Grayling, two years old -----		180
Grayling, one year old -----		1,400
Total -----		164,225

TAHOE HATCHERIES.

The Tahoe hatcheries consist of three stations, Tahoe, Tallac, and Glen Alpine. These hatcheries have been under the supervision of E. W. Hunt for the past twenty years, and the results of his management are excellent. The Tahoe and Tallac hatcheries are the property of the state. Glen Alpine is a substation operated in connection with the Tallac hatchery. It is only a small building, the property of the Glen Alpine Hotel Company. It is used by the commission to hatch out a few hundred thousand eggs to save the cost of transportation of the fry. The fry from this station are distributed in the high lakes in the vicinity of Glen Alpine Springs. The principal lakes stocked from this station are Lily Lake, Grass Lake, Susie Lake, Heather Lake, Gilmore Lake, Lucille Lake, Half Moon Lake, Lake of the Woods and Glen Alpine Lake. These small mountain lakes afford excellent fishing for those who desire to make the trip in this region. Glen Alpine hatchery was not operated during the season of 1913 as the run was late and the number of eggs collected did not justify the expense of operating this station.

Tahoe and Tallac hatcheries were operated as usual. The fry hatched out in good condition and were distributed, in the places as shown by the statistical report of the distribution from the Tahoe and Tallac hatcheries for 1913.

This season (1914), Superintendent Hunt was given instructions to get on the ground as early as possible with his crew, as it was the desire of the commission to collect as many of the eggs of the black spotted trout as possible. Mr. Hunt began operations at the mouth of Taylor Creek with his seining crew on April first and collected 5,548,000 eggs. After placing as many eggs as could be safely handled in the Tallac, Tahoe and Glen Alpine stations, the remainder were shipped to Wawona and Sisson hatcheries. The work of the artificial propagation of the black spotted trout at the Tahoe hatcheries has been productive of good results, and the large number of fish taken from the waters of Lake Tahoe and other lakes in that region speak well for the system of work carried on at these hatcheries. The increasing number of fishermen that visit this region each year, owing to the easy trip to the lake by railroad and automobile, causes a demand for a larger output of fry into Lake Tahoe and the lakes of the Tahoe Basin.

I respectfully recommend that the Tahoe hatchery be improved, and enlarged to twice the present capacity. The water supply is limited at the Tahoe hatchery, but I believe that it can be arranged under a different system than the one now in use to double the capacity of this station. If this can not be done, I would suggest that another location be selected for a new hatchery with a capacity of at least 3,000,000 eggs and that arrangements be made for holding the fry until later in the fall before making the distribution. The large lake trout (*Salmo tahoensis*) should be propagated in as large numbers as possible. A well constructed trap should be placed in the Little Truckee River this fall, so that when the run begins next spring no time would be lost and as many eggs collected from this stream as possible. Nearly all the large lake trout spawn in Blackwood Creek and the Little Truckee River. A few enter some of the other creeks, but their numbers are not great enough to justify the expense of trying to collect their eggs. The smaller variety (*Salmo henshawi*) can always be taken in sufficient numbers at the mouth of Taylor Creek to supply all the eggs necessary for stocking the waters of the Tahoe Basin.

BROOKDALE HATCHERY.

Brookdale hatchery was operated during 1913 by the Fish and Game Commission under a lease from Santa Cruz County. Mr. F. A. Shebley has been in charge of this station since it was established in 1905. It is not necessary to mention the efficiency of his management regarding the steelhead work in Santa Cruz County. The increased number of fish in the streams stocked from the Brookdale hatchery since its institution are all the evidence necessary of the valuable work of this station. In the statistical tables will be found the result of the operations of this station for 1913.

This season the commission entered into a contract to purchase the eggs from Santa Cruz County, and gave up the lease. The price agreed on was that the Fish and Game Commission was to pay one dollar and fifty cents per thousand for the eyed steelhead eggs, up to the number of two million, and one dollar per thousand for all eggs that the county of Santa Cruz could furnish up to 3,000,000, provided that the eggs were collected and eyed by a skilled fish culturist and would pass inspection before they were accepted. F. A. Shebley was placed in charge of the work.

The Commission owned property jointly with the county, that was purchased several years ago, to the value of \$796.65. This the county of Santa Cruz accepted in part payment of eggs furnished the state.

PRICE CREEK HATCHERY.

Price Creek hatchery has been under the supervision of Mr. W. O. Fassett, who has successfully operated this station for the past fourteen years. We are pleased to note that the salmon are yet plentiful in Eel River, and do not show any signs of a decrease, although the fishing has been as heavy as in past years. This hatchery was established in 1898 at a time when the average number of salmon shipped did not exceed 500,000 pounds. Five years after the artificial propagation of the salmon the number had increased to over 1,500,000 pounds annually. The salmon eggs that restored the run of salmon in Eel River were the surplus eggs shipped from the Sacramento River stations.

In the fall of 1912 we made arrangements to collect the salmon eggs for the Price Creek hatchery by purchasing the mature fish from the fishermen at a nominal cost, but we were not successful. The fishermen did not respond as readily as we expected. They were too anxious to get their fish to the market to assist us by furnishing us the mature fish to supply the eggs so that we could keep up the supply of salmon in the river without a decrease in numbers. During the fall of 1913 we made arrangements to collect the eggs with our own crews. Accordingly Superintendent Fassett was instructed to construct the necessary live cars to hold the fish, and plan to seine the pools for mature fish. A skilled egg collector was sent to assist him in the work. The work started off auspiciously, but just as the run was at its best an unusual storm set in that caused the river to rise and allowed the spawning salmon to leave the pools in the lower reaches of the river, where they congregate before ascending the river to spawn. Before the freshet caused the river to rise a number of mature fish were taken and 472,250 eggs were collected; these, with 3,611,000 eggs shipped from Mill Creek station, were successfully hatched and the fry liberated in Mad River, Elk River, Jacoby Creek, Freshwater Creek and Eel River and Price Creek, as will be shown by the table of salmon fry distribution.

I would recommend that if the funds are available, a well built restraining rack be constructed across Eel River to hold the salmon, and another attempt made this fall to collect the eggs of the salmon from this river. Eel River is one of the most difficult rivers on the coast to construct racks in, as it rises suddenly, and the bed of the river is formed of such a deep deposit of loose gravel and sand that is always shifting whenever there is a rise in the river, which makes it a very expensive piece of work to construct racks that will hold the salmon. The best that can be expected would be a rack that would stand a rise of two or three feet at the most. To attempt to construct a larger rack would be very expensive and one that would require heavy piers sunk deep in the gravel with the bed of the river floored with brush and rock. It would not be practical to construct anything but low racks to withstand a rise of two or three feet. During normal seasons the river would not rise enough to damage the low racks until the salmon run was practically over. If the funds are available, I would recommend the construction of a rack as described above, and preparations made to collect the salmon eggs from Eel River this fall to supply the Price Creek hatchery.

UKIAH HATCHERY.

Ukiah hatchery is located one mile from the town of Ukiah, Mendocino County. It is the property of the city of Ukiah. The state is given permission to use this hatchery through the courtesy of the city of Ukiah. It has been in operation for a number of years under the supervision of Mr. A. V. LaMotte, one of the oldest fish culturists in the state. Mr. LaMotte is particularly successful in the propagation of the steelhead trout.

The Ukiah hatchery was not operated during the season of 1913. Owing to the extremely low water in the streams it was not considered necessary to operate this station, as a sufficient supply of eggs could be collected from Scott Creek to stock all the streams. The streams contiguous to the Eel River and Russian River basins, as well as the streams of Marin County, were stocked with steelhead fry hatched at Sisson hatchery from eggs shipped from Scott Creek station.

As the season of 1914 appeared to be propitious for the collection, propagation and distribution of trout fry, owing to the streams being again filled with an abundance of water after the heavy storms of last winter, it was decided by the commission to operate all the hatching stations to their fullest capacity, if sufficient eggs could be collected. The Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, early in the year, received permission from the Snow Mountain Water and Power Company, to collect eggs at their dam in Eel River and use the old eyeing station for the purpose of preparing the eggs for shipment to Ukiah hatchery.

After the necessary repairs had been made, the crew began work on February 10th and collected 1,713,000 eggs. Eight hundred eighty-one thousand eggs were shipped to Sisson where they were hatched and are now being distributed in the streams throughout the coast counties. The Ukiah hatchery was filled to its normal capacity with eggs (550,000), which hatched in good condition and the fry will be distributed in the streams of Sonoma and Mendocino counties.

The Snow Mountain egg collecting station on Eel River is a very important station and should be owned by the state. It will, if the Eel River is kept well stocked, furnish several million steelhead eggs each season.

I respectfully recommend that the Fish and Game Commission take the necessary steps to establish a permanent egg collecting station at, or near, the Snow Mountain dam, for the purpose of collecting the eggs to stock Eel River as well as the streams tributary to the Russian River and throughout Sonoma and Marin counties.

I would respectfully call the attention of the commission and the legislature to the fact that all of our steelhead stations are held by leases and that the commission is only operating through the courtesy of the owners of the different stations. I would recommend that one or two streams be selected for permanent steelhead trout egg collecting stations, and that the legislature pass an act setting these streams aside as permanent egg collecting streams, and that no fishing be allowed at any time on the streams selected for this work. In my judgment, if these egg collecting reserves be set aside and properly cared for, enough eggs can be collected from the steelhead trout to stock all the coastal streams of California from Little River, Humboldt County, to the Ventura River in Ventura County. If this work is carried out systematically and the coastal streams properly stocked each year, an open season of two months or two months and a half during the winter months could be declared for catching the large steelhead trout when they first leave the ocean to enter the coastal streams. I make this recommendation with this reservation—that the season for taking the large fish be not opened to any but the anglers taking the fish with hook and line, and then only when these egg collecting stations are established and all preparations made for collecting enough eggs to stock the streams in all the coast counties from Humboldt County to the Ventura River.

WAWONA HATCHERY.

The Wawona hatchery was erected by the Washburn brothers in 1895 under an agreement with the commission that it should be operated each season to stock the inaccessible regions above the Yosemite Valley.

The writer had made several trips with fish in that region previous to that time, and successfully stocked a number of lakes and streams

above the Yosemite Valley, but the work was hard and expensive. The hatchery was constructed in the spring of 1895 and the first black spotted trout hatched during June of that year. Since that time the hatchery has been operated each season for a period of about three months, and the excellent fishing in the lakes and streams of that region speak well of the work from this station. Mr. M. L. Cross has been very successful in handling the station. He has had charge of the work at this station for the past ten years, except the season of 1912. He is an experienced and capable man for this work, and when the conditions of the water are considered during the warm summer weather, the excellent condition of the fish distributed from this hatchery speak well of the skill and good judgment used by Mr. Cross in rearing the fry.

The Wawona hatchery was operated during 1913 and also this season, and 220,000 fry were distributed in 1913, a list of which will be found in the table of distribution. This season 242,000 eggs of the black spotted trout were hatched in good order and the fry are now (July 1st) ready for distribution.

The Wawona hatchery is old and dilapidated and should be replaced by a more modern building. A better site should be selected where an abundance of cold water can be had. The supply of water at Wawona station is too warm to hold the fry as long as desired, and I respectfully recommend to your honorable board that a new site be selected near Wawona, on one of the streams tributary to the Merced River where the water is colder, and where the fry can be held longer before they are liberated. The state should get a lease or permit, if a site should be selected in the Yosemite National Park, and erect the hatchery. The Washburn brothers have been fully repaid for their kindness in erecting the hatchery that has done so much good work in the last nineteen years, and the state should now construct a building on their own property, and endeavor to keep this region well stocked by a larger and more up to date hatchery.

THE SACRAMENTO EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

During the fall of 1912 and the winter of 1912-13, the experimental work of attempting to hatch the salmon eggs with the water pumped from wells in the vicinity of the city of Sacramento were continued. The results of the previous winter were not satisfactory. Although a fair percentage of the eggs hatched the embryos were soon affected by the minerals in solution in the water and the lack of well oxygenated water. The water did not have the life sustaining qualities of mountain stream water, although a well arranged system of aeration was used.

During the winter of 1912-13, the well on the Sherburn tract was again pumped. This well appeared to contain less mineral than the other wells in this section that had been tried out. We arranged the troughs in a

barn that had been rented, for the purpose of using it for a hatchery, and conveyed the water in a flume from the well on the Sherburn tract that gave the best results the season before, hoping that a better aeration and longer pumping of the well would improve the condition of the water; but we were disappointed. After heavy pumping of the well for a few days, the eggs were placed in the troughs and the development closely watched. The eggs were carefully tested and examined on arrival and found to be in perfect condition. A few hours after they were in the water they began to change from their natural color to a reddish brown. The embryos soon showed signs of distress by a quick, spasmodic motion in the shell, plainly exhibiting the distress they were in from the action of the mineralized water. A few days later they hatched prematurely, and began dying in great numbers shortly after hatching. The shells by the time the embryos first began hatching were stained to a dark brown color. The troughs, flume, baskets, and other hatching apparatus were all covered with a coating of a reddish brown substance, consisting of iron, barium, etc. The effect of the water from this well was worse on the eggs and embryos this season than in any of the previous experiments. The action of the water was so deleterious that it was only a question of a few days when the embryos would have all been destroyed, so I instructed the employees to deposit the remaining embryo salmon in the Sacramento River and to close the station. The troughs and other apparatus were shipped to Sisson hatchery.

In my opinion there is not any well water in the Sacramento Valley in which the salmon eggs will hatch successfully. I would not recommend any more experiments along these lines as I feel positive that the well water all through the valley contains too much mineral to hatch salmon eggs without destroying, or injuring them so badly that they will not thrive, if they should hatch out. All eggs of the *Salmonidæ* of any species require pure cold spring or mountain stream water in which to hatch. The eggs are very absorbent, and any mineral substance in the water, no matter how small in amount, is gradually absorbed in the economy of the egg, and the embryos will be affected or destroyed from its action.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

With the rapidly increasing population of California, a proportionate increase of hatchery work should be carried on, if the streams and lakes of this state are to be kept in condition to meet the demands of the population. All the hatchery stations should be enlarged and improved, and new stations established within the next two or three years.

In my report for 1912 I recommended the erection of a hatchery in southern California, and if suitable conditions are yet to be found, I would recommend the construction of a hatchery of about 1,500,000

capacity. One million five hundred thousand fry properly reared and distributed will keep the streams that are in condition to support trout well stocked. This does not include the streams and lakes in the Seventh District. The streams and lakes of the Seventh District can be supplied from Sisson hatchery. If a suitable site with sufficient water can not be found in the counties lying contiguous to Los Angeles and farther south, I would recommend that a hatchery be established in the Seventh District large enough to supply all the fry necessary for southern California.

Before erecting a large plant in southern California, it is necessary to rear enough stock fish at Sisson or at some other station to furnish the

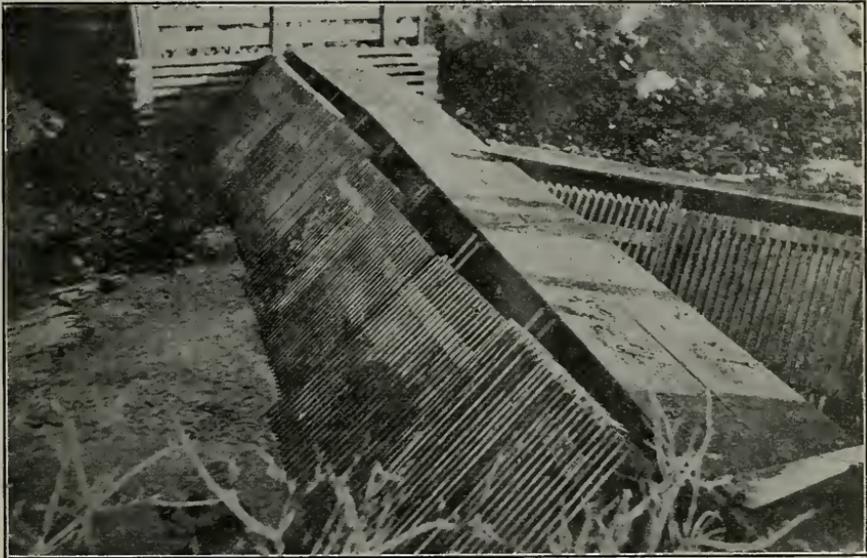


The Mantelpiece—on upper Bear Creek, San Bernardino County.

eggs necessary to supply this region. The steelhead eggs can be collected on our northern coast if arrangements are made to do so. The rainbow eggs can be supplied from our northern stations. The Loch Leven can be supplied from Sisson hatchery. They will thrive in the streams of the higher regions. The black spotted trout will do well in Bear Valley Lake and in some of the higher lakes and reservoirs. The region in which the Eastern brook trout will thrive in southern California is limited, and only a very few will be required to stock all the streams in which they will thrive in southern California.

Owing to the failure of the rainbow trout to enter the tributary streams to the Klamath River in numbers great enough to give us our usual supply of eggs, I would respectfully recommend that egg collect-

ing stations be operated on the tributaries of the Pit River. Mr. E. W. Hunt and myself have just returned from an inspection of the streams that enter Pit River in Shasta County, and believe that the chances are good to collect a large number of eggs in Burney Creek, Clark Creek and Hat Creek. There appears to be as many trout in that region as there were twenty-five years ago when we operated the Hat Creek hatchery. The eggs could be collected and conveyed by team to the old Hat Creek hatchery, where they could be held until they are advanced enough to stand shipping to Sisson or some of the other stations. The Hat Creek hatchery was closed down by the commission in the spring of 1888. The



Fish racks on Camp Creek.

writer was in charge at the time. It was our impression that the state only held a lease on the land on which the hatchery was located. Mr. E. W. Hunt, superintendent of the Tahoe stations, was my assistant at the time.

The board recommended that the station be closed for a number of years as there were not salmon enough at that time in the Pit River to justify the expense of operating the station. Since then no attempt has been made to carry on fish cultural work in that part of the state. Two years ago we were informed that the commission owned the land, and that the land that we supposed was held under a lease had been deeded to the state. A short time ago we had the records searched in Redding, Shasta County, and found an instrument on record that purports to deed to the State of California about three and one-half acres of land on the banks of Hat Creek, on which was built the Hat Creek hatchery

and the mess house. The same buildings are there in a good state of preservation today. The only questionable thing regarding the deed is that of the description of the boundary lines. They are not well defined, but when Mr. Hunt and myself visited the station on Hat Creek on July 14th we found the fences and buildings located as they were in 1888. I believe that we can establish the boundary lines as they were then recognized by all the interested parties. One of the signers to the instrument or deed declares that he only signed a lease and claims the land. The other party, who owns another portion of the land, is living, and we will endeavor to get him to assist us in clearing the title to the property. At the time the transactions were made, Mr. Hunt and myself were employed in the hatcheries and did not have any knowledge of the affairs of the commission, as they were then carried on at the head office. The deed on record in Redding was executed April 20, 1885, and in my opinion was drawn up by Judge A. B. Dibble, who was at that time President of the Board of Fish Commissioners. The original copy was probably lost during the fire in San Francisco in April, 1906. When I visited the Hat Creek station I placed Mr. Tucker in charge of the buildings and grounds until we could have the legality of the deed passed on and the boundary lines defined. If we can establish the right of the commission to this property it will make a fine hatching station in a few years, and can be used this winter for the purpose of eyeing the eggs preparatory to shipping them.

If the funds are available, I am of the opinion that better results can be obtained in distributing the fry by one of the messengers from the car accompanying each shipment and supervising the distribution, particularly so where the applicants are not familiar with the handling of the fry. I do not believe in the policy of hatching a large number of fish and having them handled by skilled fish culturists up to the time they are taken from the distribution car, and then turned over to some person who may lose a portion or all of them. A great many applicants have been receiving and distributing fish for years, and they are familiar with all the conditions to properly plant the fry, but we often receive applications from persons who have never handled any fish and they are apt to ignore the instructions on the printed sheet that is given to each applicant.

I again recommend that your honorable board call the attention of the legislature to the danger of allowing any one to introduce any more predaceous or spiny rayed fishes into the waters of this state. I would recommend the passage of an act making it a misdemeanor for any one to introduce any fish or fish eggs into the State of California without first obtaining permission from the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, so that no one will ever be allowed to introduce any specie of

fish that would be injurious to and probably exterminate our valuable food and game fishes. I would also recommend that every possible means be used to discourage the planting of black bass or any of the spiny rayed fishes in waters where trout will thrive. There is in this state sufficient water for all of these species of fishes without encroaching on the mountain lakes where trout will thrive and where the other varieties will live only to destroy the trout, but not to increase or thrive well enough to take their place.

I urge the recommendation made previously in this report that the 10 per cent water flow regulation be passed. This is a vital subject when the preservation of the trout and salmon are taken into consideration.

Bills were introduced during the last session of the legislature covering nearly all of the above mentioned subjects, but owing to the vicious onslaughts that we received from several demagogues who believed they were making themselves popular by attacking the Fish and Game Commission, our efforts failed and the measures that were introduced for the benefit of the people were left to die in the committees. It is to be hoped that the next legislature will act on these recommendations and pass them, for it is earnestly urged that these measures be passed for the conservation of the fish of the state.

I earnestly recommend the increasing of the hatchery work to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population of the state. This must be done by increasing the capacities of our hatcheries, and the most important thing of all in my opinion is the increase of the number of ponds for rearing brood fish, and the setting aside of several good coast streams for steelhead trout preserves where enough steelhead trout can be taken each season to supply all the coast streams. If this is done, an open season during the winter months can be had.

This concludes my report. A great many things of importance have been carried on concerning the conservation of the fish through our efforts to install screens in the ditches and canals and fishways over the dams. We have the work well in hand at present, but it will take us at least a year or two longer, with our present crew, to complete this important work. I wish to express my gratitude to the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners for the support they have given me and those associated with me in this work. The earnest and hearty support of my superiors and the untiring efforts of my assistants have made the last two seasons' work among the most successful in the history of the commission.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. SHEBLEY,
Superintendent of Hatcheries.

Sisson, California, June 30, 1914.

SISSON HATCHERY.
Fish Distribution, Season 1913.
DISTRIBUTION OF QUINNAT SALMON.

Date	Waters stocked	Number
Jan. 27	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	144,000
Jan. 28	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	144,000
Feb. 6	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	15,400
Jan. 29	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	975,000
Jan. 30	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	975,000
Jan. 31	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	975,000
Feb. 5	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	731,250
Feb. 20	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	975,000
Feb. 21	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	780,000
Mar. 18	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	975,000
Mar. 25	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	780,000
Apr. 1	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	650,665
Apr. 4	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	717,120
Apr. 9	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	1,323,856
Apr. 19	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	1,306,500
Apr. 30	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	1,134,900
May 9	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	884,376
May 30*	Held in Sisson Lake, Siskiyou County.....	550,000
June 17	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	100,000
	Total	14,137,067

*Fry held and fed in Sisson Lake. Released into tributary of Sacramento River, October 11, 1913.

SISSON HATCHERY.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF LOCH LEVEN TROUT.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Grant P. Merrill	Aug. 31	West Carson River, Alpine County	25,000
F. M. Thatcher	July 30	Kimshew Creek, Butte County	22,500
Ray D. Head	July 30	Butte Creek, Butte County	5,000
R. H. Messinger	Oct. 5	Big Chico Creek, Butte County	10,000
H. M. Perry	July 30	Little Butte Creek, Butte County	10,000
John P. Fisher	Aug. 27	South Fork American River, El Dorado County	5,000
Lawrence & Comstock	Aug. 31	Cascade Lake, El Dorado County	7,500
C. A. Swisler	Sept. 14	Upper and Lower Echo lakes, El Dorado County	10,000
San Joaquin and Eastern Railway	Sept. 10	Big Creek Lake, Fresno County	40,000
E. B. Waterman	Sept. 10	Mill Creek, Fresno County	15,000
F. D. Hall	Aug. 14	Susan River, Lassen County	5,000
F. P. Cady	Aug. 14	Willow Creek, Lassen County	15,000
Wm. G. Kerckhoff	Sept. 24	San Antonio Creek, Los Angeles County	20,000
H. W. O'Melveny	Sept. 30	Bear Canyon and Cold Water Creek, Los Angeles County	37,500
Geo. E. Little	Sept. 30	Rio Hondo and San Jose creeks, Los Angeles County	5,000
E. D. Silent	Sept. 30	Truinfo Creek, Los Angeles County	2,500
California Anglers' Asso- ciation	Aug. 9	Lake Lagunitas, Marin County	20,000
Yosemite Valley Railway	Sept. 18	Merced River and Moss Canyon, Mariposa County	25,000
Huffman & Washburn	Sept. 10	Merced River, Mariposa County	15,000
T. F. Dunnaway	Aug. 14	Goose Lake, Modoc County	10,000
Chas. E. Lethead	Aug. 14	Goose Lake, Modoc County	5,000
C. W. Williams	Aug. 14	South Fork, Pit River, Modoc County	5,000
A. Mosher	Aug. 14	South Fork, Pit River, Modoc County	7,500
Will W. Ahl	Aug. 14	Fitzhugh Creek, Modoc County	5,000
Jess Parman	Aug. 14	Eagle, Emerson and Rader creeks, Modoc County	5,000
J. Todd Bonner	Aug. 14	Canyon Creek, Modoc County	2,500
John L. D. Roberts	Sept. 6	Garrapitas Creek, Monterey County	25,000
F. M. Rutherford	July 7	Donner Lake, Nevada County	17,500
Nevada City Hunting and Fishing Club	Aug. 19	Deer Creek, Nevada County	10,000
W. Thompson	Aug. 19	Weaver and Bowman lakes, Nevada County	10,000
Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club	Aug. 31	Steep Hollow, Perriss and Barkers creeks, Ne- vada County	12,500
W. C. Murdoch	Sept. 18	Tributaries of Webber Lake, Nevada County	5,000
W. M. Avis	Sept. 24	Santa Ana River and tributaries, Orange County	5,000
Joseph Gowling	July 7	North Fork American River, Placer County	10,000
Katherine Chandler	July 8	Bear River, Placer County	7,500
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Co.	Aug. 20	Watson Lake, Placer County	20,000
J. B. Knapp	Aug. 31	North Fork American River, Placer County	7,500
Geo. P. Kelley	Aug. 31	North Ravine, Placer County	5,000
H. M. Freeman	Aug. 31	Loch Leven Lakes, Placer County	20,000
Fred P. Tuttle	Aug. 31	Lake Stirling, Placer County	6,000
Frank L. Harmon	Sept. 18	Little Bear River, Placer County	5,000
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	Oct. 7	Fordyce Lake, Placer County	12,500
G. N. Johnson	July 23	Smith Creek and Feather River, Plumas County	12,500
Chas. Jones	July 26	Grey Eagle Creek, Plumas County	12,500
W. D. Bernheim	July 26	Wade and Rock lakes, Plumas County	15,000
Geo. A. Hall	Sept. 28	Indian Creek, Plumas County	25,000
Quincy Chamber of Com- merce	Sept. 14	Hungarian Lake and Spanish and Greenhorn creeks, Plumas County	25,000
H. G. Porter	Oct. 7	East Branch, North Fork Feather River, Plumas County	25,000
Strong & Dickinson	Sept. 30	Strawberry Creek, Riverside County	5,000
Jas. A. Vale	Sept. 24	Devil Canyon, and Santa Ana, Bear and Mill creeks, San Bernardino County	42,500
C. L. Watson	July 30	Clear Creek, Shasta County	10,000

SISSON HATCHERY—Continued.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF LOCH LEVEN TROUT—Continued.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Kennett Athletic Club.....	Sept. 14	Big Backbone Creek, Shasta County.....	6,000
Mrs. Geo. W. Kenney.....	July 7	Lake Independence, Sierra County.....	7,500
F. J. Hunger.....	July 26	Upper and Lower Sulma lakes, Sierra County...	10,000
A. S. Nichols.....	Sept. 14	Cool Creek, Sierra County.....	10,000
A. P. Wright.....	July 22	Mt. Eddy Lakes, Siskiyou County.....	6,000
Ziek Abrams.....	Aug. 14	Abrams Lake No. 1, Siskiyou County.....	18,000
O. E. Pile.....	Aug. 23	Butte Creek, Siskiyou County.....	5,000
McCloud River Railroad Co.	Aug. 30	McCloud River, Siskiyou County.....	12,500
Wm. J. Bray.....	Sept. 1	Antelope Creek, Siskiyou County.....	7,500
R. S. Taylor.....	Sept. 2	Taylor Creek, Siskiyou County.....	5,000
Ed. F. Jared.....	Sept. 2	Shasta River, Siskiyou County.....	7,500
Ziek Abrams.....	Sept. 5	Abrams Lake No. 2, Siskiyou County.....	9,000
W. E. Tebbe.....	Sept. 19	Salmon River, Siskiyou County.....	2,500
Robert Rupp.....	Sept. 26	Sullaway Creek, Siskiyou County.....	10,000
J. H. Hoerl.....	Sept. 28	Sullaway Creek, Siskiyou County.....	10,000
Chas. Wright.....	Oct. 1	Cold Creek, Siskiyou County.....	40,000
W. E. Tebbe.....	Oct. 9	South and Main branches Etna Creek, Siskiyou County	5,000
Porterville Fish and Game Protective Association...	Sept. 10	South Tule River and North Branch of South Tule River, Tulare County.....	25,000
Tule River Shooting and Fishing Club	Sept. 10	McIntyre, Boulder and Bear creeks, Tulare County	15,000
Widgeon Gun Club.....	Sept. 10	Kaweah River and Monarch Lake, Tulare County	22,500
Deer Creek Fish and Game Protective Association...	Sept. 10	North and South Deer creeks, Tulare County...	10,000
Berry and Cramer.....	Sept. 10	Spears Creek, Tulare County.....	5,000
Major Wm. T. Little- brandt	Sept. 18	Evelyn and Fletcher lakes and 2 unnamed lakes, and Bogelsang Lake, Tuolumne County.....	25,000
J. B. Curtin.....	Sept. 14	South Fork Tuolumne River, Tuolumne County...	5,000
G. F. Conlin.....	Sept. 14	Herring Creek, Tuolumne County.....	25,000
L. H. Elliott.....	Sept. 14	Main Fork Stanislaus River, Tuolumne County...	20,000
Jas. A. Rasmussen.....	Sept. 24	Ventura River, Ventura County.....	20,000
E. D. Silent.....	Sept. 30	Truinfo Creek, Ventura County.....	2,500
Filmore Chamber of Com- merce	Sept. 30	Sespee Creek, Ventura County.....	10,000
		Held in ponds at Sisson Hatchery.....	90,000
			1,132,500

SISSON HATCHERY—Continued.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF EASTERN BROOK TROUT.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
W. H. King.....	July 26	Flea Valley and Dogwood creeks, Butte County..	10,000
F. M. Thatcher.....	July 30	Kimshew Creek, Butte County.....	17,500
W. M. Pence.....	July 30	Honey Run and Dry Creek, Butte County.....	12,500
Ray D. Head.....	July 30	Butte Creek, Butte County.....	10,000
Murphy Bros. & Morgan.....	Aug. 20	Hank Richardson and Miller lakes, El Dorado County	10,000
Glen Alpine Springs Com- pany	Aug. 20	Lake Lucille, El Dorado County.....	10,000
W. W. Price.....	Aug. 20	Glen Alpine Creek, El Dorado County.....	7,500
Lawrence & Comstock.....	Aug. 20	Mountain Top and Velma lakes, El Dorado County	10,000
John P. Fisher.....	Aug. 27	South Fork American River, El Dorado County	10,000
Lawrence & Comstock.....	Aug. 31	Little Truckee River and Abe Jewell Creek, El Dorado County	15,000
Mrs. Geo. Farley.....	Aug. 27	Kelsey Creek, Lake County.....	10,000
Will R. Horn.....	Aug. 14	Smoke Creek, Lassen County.....	5,000
F. D. Hall.....	Aug. 14	Willow Creek, Lassen County.....	2,500
Geo. H. Knight.....	Aug. 14	Upper Ash Creek, Lassen County.....	5,000
Wm. G. Kerkhoff.....	Sept. 24	San Antonio Creek, Los Angeles County.....	20,000
W. J. Sanborn.....	Sept. 24	Headwaters San Antonio Creek, Los Angeles County	10,000
H. W. O'Melveny.....	Sept. 30	Devils Canyon, Los Angeles County.....	10,000
Lagunitas Rod and Gun Club	Aug. 9	Lily Lake, Marin County.....	5,000
California Anglers' Asso- ciation	Aug. 9	Lake Lagunitas, Marin County.....	5,000
Major Wm. T. Little- brandt	Sept. 18	Echo and East and West Forsyth Pass lakes, Marisopa County	12,500
Yosemite Valley Railway..	Sept. 18	Merced River, Mariposa County.....	17,500
Chas. E. Lethhead.....	Aug. 14	Goose Lake, Modoc County.....	5,000
Dr. C. M. Tinsman.....	Aug. 14	Lower Ash Creek, Modoc County.....	7,500
Walter W. Cochran.....	Aug. 14	Mill Creek, Modoc County.....	2,500
Omar Cantrall.....	Aug. 14	Mill Creek, Modoc County.....	2,500
L. H. Sisson.....	Aug. 14	East Creek, Modoc County.....	2,500
C. W. Williams.....	Aug. 14	South Fork Pit River, Modoc County.....	5,000
Jess Parman	Aug. 14	Eagle, Emerson and Rader creeks, Modoc County	5,000
J. H. Bowers.....	Aug. 14	Joseph Creek, Modoc County.....	2,500
E. E. Archer.....	Aug. 14	Shields Creek, Modoc County.....	5,000
F. M. Rutherford.....	July 7	Donner and Schafer creeks, Nevada County.....	20,000
Boca Mill Co.....	July 8	Juniper Creek, Nevada County.....	10,000
W. A. Buckman.....	July 7	Cold Stream, Nevada County.....	10,000
Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club	Aug. 31	Squirrel, Woodpecker and Slate creeks, Nevada County	25,000
Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Co.	Aug. 31	Prosser Creek, Nevada County.....	20,000
S. McKay.....	Sept. 18	Juniper Creek, Nevada County.....	15,000
H. M. Freeman.....	July 7	South Yuba River, Placer County.....	15,000
Joseph Gowling.....	July 7	North Fork American River, Placer County.....	15,000
Katherine Chandler.....	July 8	Five Lakes, Placer County.....	7,500
C. F. Kohl.....	Aug. 20	Blackwood Creek, Placer County.....	5,000
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Co.	Aug. 20	Watson Lake and Ward and Bear Pen creeks, Placer County	20,000
North Fork Association..	Aug. 20	Cedar, Onion and Castle creeks, Placer County..	10,000
J. C. Scott.....	Aug. 20	Squaw Creek, Placer County.....	10,000
J. B. Knapp.....	Aug. 31	North Fork American River, Placer County.....	7,500
Geo. P. Kelley.....	Aug. 31	North Ravine, Placer County.....	5,000
Dr. Wm. M. Tryon.....	Aug. 31	Canyon Creek, Placer County.....	9,000

SISSON HATCHERY—Continued.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF EASTERN BROOK TROUT—Continued.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Frank L. Harmon.....	Sept. 18	Little Bear River, Placer County.....	5,000
W. J. McCleary.....	Oct. 7	Butcher Canyon and American River, Placer County.....	7,500
D. N. Rogers.....	July 26	Buck and Mill creeks and Three Lakes, Plumas County.....	10,000
W. D. Bernheim.....	July 26	Eureka Lake, Plumas County.....	10,000
Quincy Chamber of Com- merce.....	Sept. 14	East Branch and Greenhorn Creek, Plumas County.....	20,000
Strong & Dickinson.....	Sept. 30	Strawberry and North Fork of San Jacinto creeks, Riverside County.....	17,500
W. M. Pearce.....	Sept. 30	Cucamonga Creek, San Bernardino County.....	5,000
C. L. Watson.....	July 30	Five Mile Gulch, Shasta County.....	5,000
Kennett Athletic Club.....	Sept. 14	Big Backbone Creek, Shasta County.....	4,500
Mrs. Geo. W. Kenney.....	July 7	Lake Independence, Sierra County.....	7,500
F. J. Hunger.....	July 26	Church Creek, Sierra County.....	5,600
R. W. Thorne.....	Aug. 14	Turner, Smith and Badnock creeks, Sierra County.....	10,000
A. S. Nichols.....	Sept. 14	Blinman Creek, Sierra County.....	7,500
D. M. Swobe.....	Aug. 25	McCloud River, Siskiyou County.....	30,000
McCloud River Railway.....	Aug. 30	McCloud River, Siskiyou County.....	25,000
Wm. J. Bray.....	Sept. 1	Antelope Creek, Siskiyou County.....	6,000
R. W. Taylor.....	Sept. 2	Taylor Creek, Siskiyou County.....	5,000
Zick Abrams.....	Sept. 5	Abrams Lake No 2, Siskiyou County.....	9,000
Robert Rupp.....	Sept. 26	Sullaway Creek, Siskiyou County.....	10,000
Chas. Wright.....	Oct. 1	Cold Creek, Siskiyou County.....	30,000
California Anglers' Asso- ciation.....	Aug. 9	Pole Mountain Creek, Sonoma County.....	2,500
Geo. Neale.....	Aug. 8	Battle Creek, Tehama County.....	12,000
Deer Creek Fish and Game Protective Association.....	Sept. 10	North and South Deer creeks, Tulare County.....	10,000
Berry & Cramer.....	Sept. 10	Peal Creek, Tulare County.....	5,000
J. E. Curtin.....	Sept. 14	South Fork Tuolumne River, Tuolumne County.....	5,000
G. F. Conlin.....	Sept. 14	South Fork Tuolumne River, Tuolumne County.....	10,000
L. H. Elliott.....	Sept. 14	Main Fork Stanislaus River, Tuolumne County.....	10,000
		Held in ponds at Sisson Hatchery.....	80,000
		Total.....	820,500

SISSON HATCHERY—Continued.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAINBOW TROUT.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
W. H. King.....	July 26	Flea Valley, Dogwood, Camp and Mill Creeks, Butte County	21,000
B. F. Kauffman.....	July 30	Feather River, Butte County.....	12,000
W. J. Whittier.....	July 30	West Branch of North Fork Feather River, Butte County	12,000
Clay Buchanan	July 30	West Branch of North Fork Feather River, Butte County	12,000
Dr. P. H. Dunbar.....	July 30	West Branch of Feather River and Kimshew Creek, Butte County.....	12,000
F. M. Thatcher.....	July 30	West Branch of Feather River, Butte County.....	24,000
A. C. Musselman.....	July 30	Little Butte Creek, Butte County.....	12,000
H. N. Perry.....	July 30	Big, Little and Middle Butte creeks, Butte County	18,000
A. J. Stanley.....	July 30	West Branch of Feather River, Butte County.....	18,000
J. C. Carter.....	July 30	Big Creek, Butte County.....	36,000
Ray D. Head.....	July 30	Butte Creek, Butte County.....	24,000
D. E. Roberts.....	Aug. 27	Esperanza Creek and South and North forks Mokelumne River, Calaveras County.....	27,000
D. E. Roberts.....	Sept. 14	San Antone and Mill creeks, Calaveras County.....	15,000
John P. Fisher.....	Aug. 27	South Fork American River, El Dorado County.....	38,000
Mrs. Geo. Farley.....	Aug. 27	Alder, Nutmeg and Jones creeks, Lake County.....	12,000
F. D. Hall.....	Aug. 14	Willow Creek, Lassen County.....	6,000
F. P. Cady.....	Aug. 14	Susan River, Lassen County.....	12,000
Geo. H. Knight.....	Aug. 14	Upper Ash Creek, Lassen County.....	6,000
Wm. G. Kerckhoff.....	Sept. 24	San Antonio Creek, Los Angeles County.....	10,000
W. J. Sanborn.....	Sept. 24	Headwaters San Antonio Creek, Los Angeles County	10,000
H. W. O'Melveney.....	Sept. 30	Main, West and North forks San Gabriel and Cattle Canyon, Los Angeles County.....	107,500
Geo. E. Little.....	Sept. 30	Rio Hondo and San Jose, Los Angeles County.....	10,000
E. D. Silent.....	Sept. 30	Truinfo Creek, Los Angeles County.....	5,000
Major Wm. T. Littlebrandt	Sept. 18	Echo and Cathedral lakes and Merced River, Mariposa County	12,500
Yosemite Valley Railway Co.	Sept. 18	Merced River, Mariposa County.....	20,000
Huffman & Washburn.....	Sept. 10	Miami Creek, Mariposa County.....	10,000
Walter W. Cochran.....	Aug. 14	Mill Creek, Modoc County.....	6,000
Omar Cantrall.....	Aug. 14	Mill Creek, Modoc County.....	6,000
L. H. Sisson.....	Aug. 14	East Creek, Modoc County.....	6,000
C. W. Williams.....	Aug. 14	South Fork Pit River, Modoc County.....	6,000
Will W. Ahl.....	Aug. 14	Fitzhugh Creek, Modoc County.....	12,000
J. H. Bowers.....	Aug. 14	Joseph Creek, Modoc County.....	6,000
J. Todd Bonner.....	Aug. 14	Canyon Creek, Modoc County.....	6,000
E. E. Archer.....	Aug. 14	Shields Creek, Modoc County.....	6,000
J. L. D. Roberts.....	Sept. 6	Mill and Rocky creeks, Monterey County.....	12,500
W. B. Tubbs.....	Aug. 27	Lilly, Mill, Troutdale and Bear creeks, Napa County	18,000
Wm. West.....	Aug. 27	Miliken Creek, Napa County.....	75,000
W. L. West.....	July 7	Yuba River, Nevada County.....	27,000
F. M. Rutherford.....	July 7	Donner and Prosser creeks, Nevada County.....	30,000
Boea Mill Co.....	July 8	Little Truckee River, Nevada County.....	24,000
Nevada City Hunting and Fishing Club	Aug. 19	Rush, Rock and Deer creeks, Nevada County.....	60,000
W. Thompson.....	Aug. 19	Pooman and Boroman creeks and Middle Yuba River, Nevada County.....	12,000
Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club	Aug. 31	Yuba River, Greenhorn, Deer and Rattlesnake creeks, Nevada County.....	50,000
Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Co.	Aug. 31	Prosser Creek, Nevada County.....	10,000
W. C. Murdoch.....	Sept. 18	Tributaries of Webber Lake, Nevada County.....	15,000
San Francisco Fly Casting Club	Oct. 7	Truckee River, Nevada County.....	15,000
W. M. Avis.....	Sept. 24	Santa Ana River and tributaries, Orange County.....	10,000

SISSON HATCHERY—Continued.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAINBOW TROUT—Continued.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
H. M. Freeman	July 7	South Yuba River, Placer County	24,000
Joseph Gowling	July 7	North Fork American River, Placer County	18,000
Katherine Chandler	July 8	Bear River, Placer County	9,000
Murphy Bros. and Morgan	Aug. 20	Buck Lake, Placer County	9,000
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Co.	Aug. 20	Truckee River, Placer County	24,000
North Fork Association	Aug. 20	North Fork American and South Fork Yuba rivers and Lake Flora, Placer County	21,000
Wm. N. West	Aug. 20	Green Valley Ravine and North Fork American River, Placer County	16,000
Dr. Wm. M. Tryon	Aug. 31	Canyon Creek, Placer County	9,000
G. H. Goodhue	July 26	Indian Creek, Plumas County	18,000
D. N. Rogers	July 26	Bear, Schneider, Big, Clear and Mill creeks, Plumas County	18,000
E. H. Farrar	July 26	Indian Creek, Plumas County	18,000
W. G. Hottman	July 26	Kellog and Mill creeks, Plumas County	24,000
G. N. Johnston	July 26	Smith Creek and Feather River, Plumas County	12,000
Chas. Jones	July 26	Frazier Creek, Plumas County	12,000
W. D. Bernheim	July 26	Jamison Creek, Grass, Wade and Jamison lakes, Plumas County	24,000
W. H. Williamson	July 26	Chipp, Yellow and Mosquito creeks, Plumas County	12,000
Strong & Dickinson	Sept. 30	Strawberry Creek, Riverside County	10,000
Jas. A. Vale	Sept. 24	Lytle, Waterman, Deep and City creeks, San Bernardino County	75,000
W. M. Pearce	Sept. 30	Oucamonga Creek, San Bernardino County	5,000
Ocean Shore Railway Co.	Aug. 3	Purissima Creek, San Mateo County	48,000
H. J. Abels	Sept. 5	Manzana Creek, Santa Barbara County	10,000
C. L. Watson	July 30	Clear Creek, Shasta County	6,000
I. O. Jillson	July 30	Crystal, Clenis and Willow creeks, Shasta County	18,000
Harmon Bell	Aug. 13	Sacramento River, Shasta County	30,000
Duns muir Commercial Club	Aug. 24	Soda, Big Castle, Flume, Mears, Hazel, and Shotgun creeks, Shasta County	232,500
Kennett Athletic Club	Sept. 14	Big Backbone Creek, Shasta County	4,500
Mrs. Geo. W. Kenney	July 7	Lake Independence, Sierra County	12,000
F. J. Hunger	July 26	Sulma Creek, Sierra County	6,000
A. H. Walton	July 26	North and South forks Yuba River, Sierra County	18,000
A. S. Nichols	Sept. 14	Cool and Miller creeks, Sierra County	7,500
A. P. Wright	July 22	Mt. Eddy Lakes, Siskiyou County	3,000
O. E. Pile	Aug. 23	Butte Creek, Siskiyou County	12,000
Duns muir Commercial Club	Aug. 24	Little Castle Creek, Siskiyou County	17,500
D. M. Swobe	Aug. 25	Mouth of Dry Creek, Siskiyou County	30,000
McCloud River Railway	Aug. 30	McCloud River, Siskiyou County	12,500
Wm. J. Bray	Sept. 1	Antelope Creek, Siskiyou County	9,000
Ed F. Jared	Sept. 2	Shasta River, Siskiyou County	7,500
W. E. Tebbe	Sept. 19	Salmon River, Siskiyou County	2,600
J. H. Hoerl	Sept. 28	Sullaway Creek, Siskiyou County	5,000
W. E. Tebbe	Oct. 9	South and Main branches Etna Creek, Siskiyou County	5,000
Geo. Neale	Aug. 8	Mill Creek, Tehama County	6,000
Bly & Wooley	Aug. 13	Mill Creek, Tehama County	18,000
E. C. Powell	Aug. 13	Antelope Creek, Tehama County	18,000
C. E. Carr	July 30	East Fork Lake, Trinity County	18,000
Elias Ellery	Sept. 18	Swift Creek, Trinity County	12,000
Porterville Fish and Game Association	Sept. 10	Redwood and Jennie creeks, Kessing branch and North Fork Tule River, Tulare County	25,000
Tule River Shooting and Fishing Club	Sept. 10	Casy and Belknap creeks and Tule River, Tulare County	15,000

SISSON HATCHERY—Continued.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAINBOW TROUT—Continued.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Widgeon Gun Club.....	Sept. 10	Upper South Fork Kaweah River, Tulare County	22,500
Deer Creek Fish and Game Protective Association..	Sept. 10	North and South Deer creeks, Tulare County...	10,000
Berry & Cramer.....	Sept. 10	Poso Creek, Tulare County.....	5,000
D. E. Roberts.....	Sept. 14	North Fork Stanislaus River, Tuolumne County	7,500
J. B. Curtin.....	Sept. 14	South Fork Tuolumne River, Tuolumne County	10,000
G. F. Conlin.....	Sept. 14	South Fork Stanislaus River, Tuolumne County	12,500
L. H. Elliott.....	Sept. 14	Main Fork Stanislaus River, Tuolumne County..	10,000
J. A. Rasmussen.....	Sept. 24	Conejo and Tapo creeks and Ventura River, Ventura County	20,000
W. E. Sullivan.....	Sept. 24	Agua Blanca, Ventura County.....	10,000
E. D. Silent.....	Sept. 30	Truinfo Creek, branch of Malibu, Ventura County	5,000
Fillmore Chamber of Commerce	Sept. 30	Sespe Creek, Ventura County.....	10,000
		Held in ponds, Sisson hatchery.....	70,500
		Total	2,073,500

SISSON HATCHERY—Continued.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF STEELHEAD TROUT.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Lagunitas Rod and Gun Club	Aug. 9	Lagunitas, Swede George and Cataract creeks, Marin County	30,000
California Anglers' Association	Aug. 9	Lake Lagunitas, Ocma and Paper Mill creeks, Marin County	120,000
California Anglers' Association	Sept. 5	Lake Lagunitas, Redwood Canyon, Steep Ravine, Lagunitas and Bolinas creeks, Marin County	65,000
California Western Railway and Navigation Co.	July 14	Main, North Fork and Little North Fork Noyo River, Burlick, Redwood, Alpine and Pudding creeks, Mendocino County	300,000
Geo. L. Hamer	July 21	North Mill Creek, Mendocino County	24,000
B. J. Reilly	July 21	Redwood and Elder creeks, Mendocino County	24,000
Mendocino State Hospital	July 21	South Mill Creek, Mendocino County	24,000
John L. Orr	July 21	South Fork Big River, Mendocino County	24,000
B. H. Miller	July 21	Robertson Creek, Mendocino County	30,000
Dr. C. O. Edwards	July 21	Indian Creek and Navaro River, Mendocino County	36,000
E. L. Waldteufel	July 21	Jack Smith Creek, Mendocino County	24,000
G. A. Johnson	July 21	Cole Creek, Mendocino County	30,000
C. N. Cox	July 21	Orr Creek, Mendocino County	30,000
W. O. White	July 21	Reeves Mill Creek, Mendocino County	30,000
E. E. Holbrook	July 21	East Branch Russian River, Mendocino County	24,000
J. L. D. Roberts	Sept. 6	Big and Little Sur and Carmel River, Monterey County	62,500
Clyde H. Drake	Aug. 27	Ritehie Creek, Napa County	36,000
Wm. West	Aug. 27	Napa Creek, Napa County	57,000
Ocean Shore Railway	Aug. 3	Lobitos and Tunitas creeks, San Mateo County	117,000
H. J. Abels	Sept. 5	Sisquoc and Santa Ynez, Santa Barbara County	25,000
I. L. Koppel	Aug. 2	Penitentia, Stevens, Almaden, Smiths, Campbell and Los Gatos creeks, Santa Clara County	135,000
I. L. Koppel	Sept. 5	Los Gatos and tributaries, Almaden, Ysabel and Campbell creeks, Santa Clara County	50,000
California Anglers' Association	Aug. 9	Austin, Ward, Graham Canyon, Sonoma and Hooker creeks, Sonoma County	93,000
		Total	1,390,500

SISSON HATCHERY—Continued.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK SPOTTED TROUT.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
T. F. Dunnaway	Aug. 14	Goose Lake, Modoc County	12,000
A. P. Wright	July 22	Mt. Eddy Lakes, Siskiyou County	3,000
Walker & Barnum	Oct. 9	Mill, French, Kelsey and Etna creeks, Siskiyou County	24,000
Fish and Game Commission	Oct. 21	Schoolhouse Spring Creek, Siskiyou County	29,000
H. E. Stock	Sept. 18	Twin Lakes, Trinity County	24,000
		Total	92,000
		Landlocked salmon retained in ponds at Sisson hatchery	7,825
		Graying retained in ponds at Sisson hatchery	40,000

TAHOE HATCHERIES.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK SPOTTED TROUT—Continued.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Lawrence & Comstock	June 30	Tallac and Taylor creeks, El Dorado County.	80,000
Glen Alpine County	July 1	Susie Lake, El Dorado County	40,000
Glen Alpine County	July 2	Half Moon Lake, El Dorado County	40,000
Glen Alpine County	July 3	Grass Lake, El Dorado County	40,000
Glen Alpine County	July 7	Heather Lake, El Dorado County	40,000
Lawrence & Comstock	July 7	Taylor Creek, El Dorado County	50,000
Lawrence & Comstock	July 8	Taylor Creek and Power House Ditch, El Dorado County	84,690
Lawrence & Comstock	July 9	Green Bay, Fallen Leaf Lake and Cascade Lake, El Dorado County	100,000
Lawrence & Comstock	July 10	Taylor and Tallac creeks, El Dorado County	66,300
Bert Ganley	July 10	Little Truckee River, El Dorado County	50,000
Lawrence & Comstock	July 12	Cascade Lake, El Dorado County	56,000
Lawrence & Comstock	July 14	Tallac Creek and Green Bay, Fallen Leaf Lake, El Dorado County	100,000
Lawrence & Comstock	July 16	Tallac and Taylor creeks, El Dorado County	67,795
Lawrence & Comstock	July 17	Tallac Creek, El Dorado County	50,000
Lawrence & Comstock	July 18	Taylor Creek, El Dorado County	50,000
Lawrence & Comstock	July 21	Tallac and Taylor creeks and Green Bay, Fallen Leaf Lake, El Dorado County	185,000
Lawrence & Comstock	July 22	Power House Ditch, El Dorado County	61,350
Chas. Celio	Sept. 27	Grass Lake, El Dorado County	3,000
Jas. Bryson	Sept. 27	Echo Lake, El Dorado County	40,000
H. E. Wilson	Aug. 5	Donner Lake, Nevada County	32,000
H. E. Wilson	Aug. 6	Donner Lake, Nevada County	35,000
F. M. Rutherford	Sept. 9	Summit Lake, Nevada County	12,000
M. J. Rutherford	Sept. 22	Frog Lake, Nevada County	12,000
Fish and Game Com.	Aug. 1	Slim Jim and Ward creeks and Truckee River, Placer County	135,000
Fish and Game Com.	Aug. 2	Blackwood Creek, Placer County	60,000
Fish and Game Com.	Aug. 19	Slim Jim Creek, Placer County	60,000
H. M. Freeman	Aug. 21	Stirling Lake and lakes adjoining, Placer County	30,000
H. M. Freeman	Aug. 23	Fordyce Creek, Placer County	28,030
Fish and Game Com.	Aug. 31	Burton Creek, Placer County	7,355
Fish and Game Com.	Sept. 12	Blackwood Creek, Placer County	20,000
Fish and Game Com.	Sept. 17	Ward and Blackwood creeks, Placer County	60,000
Fish and Game Com.	Sept. 18	Slim Jim Creek, Placer County	50,000
S. J. Boughman	Sept. 22	Buck Lake, Placer County	18,000
Murphy Bros. & Morgan	Sept. 24	Hank Richardson and Miller lakes, Placer County	30,000
Chas. Paine	Sept. 24	Griffin Creek, Placer County	28,460
Murphy Bros. & Morgan	Sept. 26	Miller Lake, Placer County	27,000
Murphy Bros. & Morgan	Sept. 29	McKinney Creek, Placer County	18,000
Albert Caldwell	Sept. 29	Little Rock Bound Lake, Placer County	3,540
Mrs. Kenny	Aug. 8	Independence Lake, Sierra County	40,000
Wm. C. Murdoch	Aug. 23	Webber Lake, Sierra County	12,000
Wm. C. Murdoch	Aug. 24	Webber Lake, Sierra County	15,000
Wm. C. Murdoch	Aug. 29	Webber Lake, Sierra County	15,000
Wm. C. Murdoch	Sept. 9	Webber Lake, Sierra County	15,000
		Total	1,961,520

TAHOE HATCHERIES—Continued.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF LARGE LAKE TROUT.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Lawrence & Comstock	July 25	Power House Ditch, El Dorado County	9,887
Lawrence & Comstock	July 25	Tallac Creek, El Dorado County	11,079
C. A. Swisler	Sept. 15	Echo Lake, El Dorado County	8,000
F. M. Rutherford	Sept. 9	Summit Lake, Nevada County	4,000
M. J. Rutherford	Sept. 22	Frog Lake, Nevada County	4,183
H. M. Freeman	Aug. 23	Stirling Lake and lakes adjoining, Placer County	8,000
Wm. C. Murdoch	Aug. 23	Webber Lake, Sierra County	12,000
Wm. C. Murdoch	Aug. 24	Webber Lake, Sierra County	12,000
Wm. C. Murdoch	Aug. 29	Webber Lake, Sierra County	12,000
Wm. C. Murdoch	Sept. 9	Webber Lake, Sierra County	6,000
		Total	87,149

DISTRIBUTION OF RAINBOW TROUT.

Glen Alpine Company	July 26	Susie and Half Moon lakes and Glen Alpine Creek, El Dorado County	12,500
Lawrence & Comstock	July 27	Cascade Lake, El Dorado County	20,000
Bert Gandlee	July 29	Cold Stream, El Dorado County	5,000
Fish and Game Com.	July 31	Truckee River, Placer County	10,718
		Total	48,218

DISTRIBUTION OF EASTERN BROOK TROUT.

Frank Pomin	Sept. 15	Meeks Creek, El Dorado County	5,000
Albert Caldwell	Sept. 15	Little Rock Bound Lake, Placer County	5,000
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Co.	Sept. 17	Ward Creek, Placer County	3,000
Chas. Paine	Sept. 24	Griffin Creek, Placer County	5,000
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Co.	Sept. 28	Blackwood Creek, Placer County	2,000
Albert Caldwell	Sept. 29	Little Rock Bound Lake, Placer County	2,850
		Total	22,850

BROOKDALE HATCHERY.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF STEELHEAD TROUT.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Santa Cruz County	Apr. 25	Mill Creek, Santa Cruz County	2,000
Santa Cruz County	May 8	Wilder, Baldwin, Laguna and Majors creeks, Santa Cruz County	20,000
Santa Cruz County	May 9	Corralitos and Browns creeks, Santa Cruz County	12,000
Santa Cruz County	May 12	Hazel Dell Creek, Santa Cruz County	11,000
Santa Cruz County	May 13	Middle Fork Corralitos Creek, Santa Cruz County	11,000
Santa Cruz County	May 14	Headwaters Soquel Creek, Santa Cruz County	10,000
Santa Cruz County	May 15	Corralitos and Blackburn creeks, Santa Cruz County	12,000
Santa Cruz County	May 16	Soquel Creek, Santa Cruz County	10,000
Santa Cruz County	May 17	McGrath Creek, Santa Cruz County	9,000
Santa Cruz County	May 21	Scott Creek, Santa Cruz County	6,000
Santa Cruz County	May 26	Lidell, Yellow Bank, Molino and Mill creeks, Santa Cruz County	20,000
Santa Cruz County	May 27	Branciforte and Soquel creeks, Santa Cruz County	16,000
Santa Cruz County	May 31	Soquel Creek, Santa Cruz County	20,000
Santa Cruz County	June 6	San Lorenzo River and Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County	30,000
Santa Cruz County	June 7	Soquel Creek, San Lorenzo River and Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County	46,000
Santa Cruz County	June 11	Aptos and Kings creeks, Santa Cruz County	33,000
Santa Cruz County	June 12	San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County	42,000
Santa Cruz County	June 13	Soquel and Bear creeks, Santa Cruz County	31,000
Santa Cruz County	June 14	Fall and Zayante creeks, Santa Cruz County	21,000
Santa Cruz County	June 17	Bean Creek, Santa Cruz County	12,000
Santa Cruz County	June 18	Wadell Creek, Santa Cruz County	12,000
Santa Cruz County	June 19	Wadell and Laguna creeks, Santa Cruz County	18,000
Santa Cruz County	June 22	Zayante Creek, Santa Cruz County	10,000
Santa Cruz County	June 23	Zayante and Gold Gulch creeks, Santa Cruz County	10,000
Santa Cruz County	June 25	Wadell Creek, Santa Cruz County	12,000
Santa Cruz County	June 26	Shingle Mill Creek, Santa Cruz County	2,000
Santa Cruz County	June 28	Scott Creek, Santa Cruz County	15,000
Santa Cruz County	July 1	San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County	12,000
Santa Cruz County	July 2	San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County	9,000
Santa Cruz County	July 8	Zayante Creek, Santa Cruz County	12,000
Santa Cruz County	July 9	San Lorenzo River and Bear Creek, Santa Cruz County	26,000
Santa Cruz County	July 12	Fall Creek, Santa Cruz County	12,000
Santa Cruz County	July 26	Zayante Creek, Santa Cruz County	11,000
Santa Cruz County	Aug. 18	San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County	10,000
Santa Cruz County	Aug. 20	San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County	2,000
Santa Cruz County	Aug. 29	San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County	10,000
Santa Cruz County	Sept. 3	City Reservoir, Santa Cruz County	4,000
Santa Cruz County	Sept. 6	Fall Creek, Santa Cruz County	2,000
Santa Cruz County	Oct. 5	Shingle Mill Creek, Santa Cruz County	11,000
Santa Cruz County	Oct. 30	San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County	19,000
Total			593,000

DISTRIBUTION OF QUINNAT SALMON.

Fish and Game Com.	July 1	San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County	294,660
--------------------	--------	--------------------------------------	---------

DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER SALMON.

Fish and Game Com.	July 15	Scott Creek, Santa Cruz County	25,000
--------------------	---------	--------------------------------	--------

PRICE CREEK HATCHERY.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUINNAT SALMON.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Fish and Game Com.....	Mar. 8	Mad River, Humboldt County.....	100,000
Fish and Game Com.....	Mar. 6-10	Price Creek, tributary to Eel River, Humboldt County	1,386,500
		Total	1,486,500

SACRAMENTO EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Fish Distribution, Season of 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUINNAT SALMON.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Fish and Game Com.....	Jan. 31	Sacramento River, Sacramento County.....	359,000

WAWONA HATCHERY.

Fish Distribution, Season 1913.

DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK SPOTTED TROUT.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Fish and Game Com.....	July 26	Merced River, Meadow and Chilnoquina creeks, Mariposa County	39,000
Fish and Game Com.....	July 27	Merced River, Mariposa County.....	16,000
Alanzo Wright	July 27	Bigtree Creek, Mariposa County.....	6,000
J. Washburn	July 28	Chilnoquina Creek, Mariposa County.....	15,000
J. Washburn	July 29	Bruce Creek, Mariposa County.....	8,000
J. Washburn	July 30	Merced River, Mariposa County.....	25,000
J. Washburn	Aug. 2	Meadow Creek, Mariposa County.....	15,000
J. Washburn	Aug. 4	Big and Laurel creeks, Mariposa County.....	24,000
J. Washburn	Aug. 5	Merced River, Squirrel and Rush creeks, Mari- posa County	30,000
Alanzo Wright	July 27	Big and Ranier creeks, Madera County.....	24,000
Alanzo Wright	July 28	Hogue and Thompson creeks, Madera County..	18,000
		Total	220,000

Following is a summary of the distribution from the different hatcheries for the season of 1913:

SISSON HATCHERY.

Species	Eggs	Loss	Shipped to other stations	Fry shipped and held for breeding	Total shipped and held for breeding
Loch Leven trout.....	1,352,520	220,020	-----	1,132,500	
Eastern brook trout.....	990,800	170,300	-----	820,500	
Rainbow trout.....	2,276,040	92,540	110,000	2,073,500	
Steelhead trout.....	1,586,000	195,500	-----	1,390,500	
Black spotted trout.....	100,000	8,000	-----	92,000	
Grayling.....	50,000	10,000	-----	40,000	
Landlocked salmon.....	10,000	2,165	-----	7,835	5,556,835
Quinnat salmon.....	14,547,548	410,481	-----	14,137,067	14,137,067
					19,693,902

TAHOE HATCHERIES.

Black spotted trout.....	2,500,260	198,740	340,000	1,961,520	
Large lake trout.....	115,760	28,611	-----	87,149	
Rainbow trout.....	50,000	1,782	-----	48,218	
Eastern brook trout.....	23,000	150	-----	22,850	2,119,737

BROOKDALE HATCHERY.

Steelhead trout.....	2,556,600	366,600	1,597,000	593,000	
Quinnat salmon.....	300,000	5,340	-----	294,660	
Silver salmon.....	90,200	65,200	-----	25,000	912,660

PRICE CREEK HATCHERY.

Quinnat salmon.....	1,500,000	13,500	-----	1,486,500	1,486,500
---------------------	-----------	--------	-------	-----------	-----------

SACRAMENTO EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Quinnat salmon.....	600,000	241,000	-----	359,000	359,000
---------------------	---------	---------	-------	---------	---------

WAWONA HATCHERY.

Black spotted trout.....	240,000	20,000	-----	220,000	220,000
Total.....					24,791,799

SISSON HATCHERY.

Fish Distribution, Season of 1914.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUINNAT SALMON.

Date	Waters stocked	Number
Mar. 2	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	1,500,000
Mar. 15	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	750,000
Apr. 1	Sullaway Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	1,150,000
Apr. 1	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	350,000
Apr. 2	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	550,000
Apr. 2	Straits of Carquinez, Solano County.....	350,000
Apr. 2	Sullaway Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	800,000
Apr. 3	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	150,000
Apr. 4	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	2,450,000
Apr. 4	Sullaway Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	350,000
Apr. 5	Klamath River, Siskiyou County.....	330,000
Apr. 7	Klamath River, Siskiyou County.....	350,000
Apr. 13	Straits of Carquinez, Solano County.....	335,000
Apr. 16	Sullaway Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	400,000
Apr. 16	Klamath River, Siskiyou County.....	335,000
Apr. 18	Klamath River, Siskiyou County.....	335,000
Apr. 19	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	277,500
Apr. 19	Straits of Carquinez, Solano County.....	315,000
Apr. 24	Straits of Carquinez, Solano County.....	330,000
Apr. 27	Sacramento River, Sacramento County.....	335,000
Apr. 28	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	2,700,000
Apr. 29	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	300,000
Apr. 30	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	383,000
May 1	Smiths River, Del Norte County.....	100,000
May 4	Straits of Carquinez, Solano County.....	330,000
May 5	Spring Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	200,000
May 6	Spring Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	400,000
May 7	Sullaway Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	200,000
May 22	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	139,115
May 25	Cold Creek, tributary to Sacramento River, Siskiyou County.....	800,000
	*Retained in Klinks Lake, Sisson hatchery.....	1,900,000
	*Retained in Sisson Lake, Sisson hatchery.....	2,100,000
	Total	21,294,615

*Fish retained in Klinks and Sisson lakes at Sisson hatchery are being fed until fall, when they will be released in the Sacramento River, in Siskiyou County.

DISTRIBUTION OF SILVER SALMON.

Apr. 5	Klamath River, Siskiyou County.....	12,500
--------	-------------------------------------	--------

PRICE CREEK HATCHERY.

Fish Distribution, Season of 1914.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUINNAT SALMON.

Applicant	Date	Waters stocked	Number
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 7	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	100,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 9	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	155,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 10	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	120,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 11	Eel River, Humboldt County-----	210,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 13	Eel River, Humboldt County-----	183,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 14	Eel River, Humboldt County-----	240,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 15	Eel River, Humboldt County-----	220,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 16	Eel River, Humboldt County-----	170,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 18	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	280,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 19	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	200,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 20	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	400,000
Fish and Game Commission	Feb. 26	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	100,000
Fish and Game Commission	Mar. 6	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	42,610
Fish and Game Commission	Mar. 7	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	100,000
Fish and Game Commission	Mar. 8	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	167,850
Fish and Game Commission	Mar. 9	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	26,305
Fish and Game Commission	Mar. 10	Price Creek, Humboldt County-----	27,235
Fish and Game Commission	Mar. 10	Eel River, Humboldt County-----	140,000
Arcata Chamber of Commerce ----- Harbor Commissioners, Port of Eureka -----	Mar. 27	Mad River, Humboldt County-----	75,000
	Mar. 31	Freshwater Creek, tributary to Humboldt Bay, Humboldt County-----	37,500
Eureka Chamber of Commerce -----	Mar. 31	Jacoby Creek, tributary to Humboldt Bay, Humboldt County -----	37,500
Arcata Chamber of Commerce -----	Apr. 4	Mad River, Humboldt County-----	75,000
Arcata Chamber of Commerce -----	Apr. 7	Mad River, Humboldt County-----	75,000
Fish and Game Commission	Apr. 10	Eel River, Humboldt County-----	691,000
Eureka Chamber of Commerce -----	Apr. 10	Eel River, tributary to Humboldt Bay, Humboldt County -----	75,000
		Total -----	3,948,000

Following is a summary of the number of fish eggs taken and the number of fry which would be available for distribution during the season of 1914:

SISSON HATCHERY.

Species	Eggs	Loss estimated	Shipped to other stations	Available for distribution estimated	Total available for distribution estimated
Loch Leven trout.....	1,818,840	144,840		1,674,000	
Eastern brook trout.....	1,169,750	116,750		1,053,000	
Rainbow trout.....	1,101,850	44,850		1,057,000	
Steelhead trout.....	2,250,000	121,000		2,250,000	
Black spotted trout.....	1,910,000	130,000		1,780,000	
Large lake trout.....	20,000	2,000		18,000	7,832,000
Quinnat salmon.....	21,702,645	408,030		21,294,615	
Silver salmon.....	95,840	3,340	80,000	12,500	21,307,115
Total.....					29,139,115

TAHOE HATCHERIES.

Black spotted trout.....	5,336,100	326,100	2,128,000	2,882,000	
Large lake trout.....	212,800	53,200	44,600	95,000	2,977,000

PRICE CREEK HATCHERY.

Steelhead trout.....	410,000	4,000		406,000	
Quinnat salmon.....	4,083,250	135,250		3,948,000	4,354,000

UKIAH HATCHERY AND SNOW MOUNTAIN EGG COLLECTING STATION.

Steelhead trout.....	1,813,480	382,480	881,000	550,000	550,000
----------------------	-----------	---------	---------	---------	---------

WAWONA HATCHERY.

Black spotted trout.....	218,000	18,000		200,000	
Large lake trout.....	24,600	2,600		22,000	222,000
Total.....					37,242,115

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GAME FARM.

By W. N. DIRKS.

The scarcity of wild game, and the demand that there is from the non-hunting public for something to take the place of the game that was formerly commonly served at all hotels and resorts throughout our state, has opened up a new field for the pheasant breeder. The ringneck pheasant is not only one of the best of game birds, but also takes very kindly to domestication and can be reared by careful breeders with scarcely more difficulty than ordinary poultry. The prices that are obtained for young pheasants has made the breeding of pheasants very attractive to many people throughout the state, and in time should be an important addition to its industries. In the hope that the experience we have gained at the state game farm during the past several years may be of benefit to the public, we offer a few suggestions for the handling of pheasants and other game birds in confinement.

Since the inception of the game farm, approximately five thousand pheasants have been raised. Most of these have been liberated in the various parts of the state climatically adapted to them. It has not been the intention of the commission to enter into competition with private breeders and practically no birds have been sold.

Selecting of Breeding Stock.

It has been our practice to hold the largest and most vigorous birds from the early hatch for breeders the following year. These birds seem to be stronger in every way than those from hatches later in the season. It is well to exchange birds with other parties having a different strain of stock to prevent any evil effects that might arise from inbreeding.

Breeding Pens.

As the breeding birds will be held for approximately five months during the laying season, it is essential that they be placed in pens that can be easily moved to new ground. Very satisfactory pens can be built of equal size panels covered with inch mesh wire and secured at the corners with butterfly bolts. A baseboard at least a foot high on each panel will add strength and durability to the pens. In the corner of one panel a door large enough to admit the entrance of the attendant should be constructed. Panels can be placed across the top, or poultry wire can be stretched and fastened temporarily. A pen of six birds should have a ground space of at least 144 square feet. The takedown pens have the additional advantage that they can be segregated should there be any need of keeping the birds apart on account of disease. They can also be easily cleaned and disinfected.

Feed for Breeding Stock.

Any standard brand of poultry scratch feed, together with plenty of greens, grit and dust will be found satisfactory. Over feeding is to be guarded against, and the pens should never be littered with stale food. An abundance of fresh water should be available at all times.

Breeding Season.

The breeding stock should be placed in their allotted pens by the first of February, or as soon as they show any inclination to mate. In our experience, we have found that the best results can be obtained from confining not to exceed five hens with each male bird, although good results can sometimes be obtained by using a greater number of hens; but under average conditions this is not advisable. Eggs may be expected by the middle of March. Between this time and the middle of July, each hen should lay approximately sixty eggs. These eggs should be gathered twice a day and placed in a cool, well ventilated room on shelves covered with a half inch of sand to prevent them from rolling about. In order to avoid the confusion of having several small hatches coming off every few days, we make a practice of setting every ten or twelve days. This permits us to give our entire attention to one lot of young birds during the most critical period, namely, the first ten days. We have found that holding the eggs for this length of time is not detrimental in any way. It should be remembered that in the wild state the hen pheasant will lay an egg a day over a period of from two to three weeks. She does not commence to set until the last egg is laid, and almost invariably every egg will hatch.

Setting.

Our experience with the incubator has proven to our satisfaction that the domestic chicken or turkey is preferable. We have had excellent results from combining both. Eggs have been placed under hens for the first half of the period of incubation and then tested for fertility and the fertile eggs transferred to the incubator. As the eggs are taken from the hens, they are placed in a basket and the hens are then reset on fresh eggs. The number of eggs given each hen is governed by the ability of the hen to cover them satisfactorily. When setters are scarce, we ordinarily place as many as twenty-five under each hen. Bantams will cover only fifteen and a hen turkey will cover satisfactorily as many as thirty-five.

Eight hens are placed in one compartment, the nests being on the ground and separated by a four-inch board. By this arrangement only one drinking fountain is necessary. There is also a reduction in the number of feed pans, dust boxes, etc., and the extra work in attending to them. It is necessary, however, for the attendant to keep careful

watch to see that the setting hens do not "double up," thereby leaving a setting of eggs uncovered, so that they become chilled.

Great care should be taken in the selection of the brooding hens. No birds should be selected that can not be handled. Nervous, easily frightened birds will fly off the nest at the approach of the attendant and will destroy more eggs than the hen is worth. Before setting, the hen should be free of all vermin, and only healthy fowls should be selected.

Incubation.

Pheasant eggs are tested for fertility in the same manner as the ordinary hen egg. The fertile eggs are placed in the incubator for the



Two bird-killers—house cat and weasel.

remaining period of incubation, and the infertile ones can be set aside to be used later for food for the young chicks. The incubating period varies between twenty-three to twenty-four days. We have used California made incubators equipped with moisture pans kept partially full of water during the entire season. The bulb of the thermometer is placed even with the top of the eggs, the temperature registering from 101 to 103 degrees Fahrenheit. We have found that the temperature can vary to a considerable extent without any serious results in the hatch. Eggs should be allowed to cool in the morning and evening up to the time of hatch. While most lots of eggs are moved or scrambled about at each cooling, we have had the same percentage of hatches from

lots that have not been turned at all during the period of time while in the incubators.

Brooding.

During the season of 1912-13, all birds, with the exception of a few small lots whose numbers did not warrant the expense of operating artificial brooders, were brooded in brooders of various makes. The fireless brooder equipped with feather dusters gave excellent satisfaction with small lots, but scores of birds were confined together and a large number were lost through piling up. One of the chief objections to this style of brooder is the fact that the chicks must be forced in, there being no artificial heat to attract them. When there are many birds to be taken care of, it has been found more satisfactory to use a brooder with artificial heat. There are various makes of oil heaters on the market, all of which should give good results.

During the season of 1914, owing to uncertainty as to whether the game farm would be permanently maintained, we have only a very small breeding stock and are using hens exclusively for brooders. When this is done, it is absolutely essential that they be cleaned of all vermin, as nothing is more fatal to the pheasant chicks than vermin. Large, clumsy hens are to be condemned, as they kill many chicks by stepping on them.

As soon as the chicks are thoroughly dry, they are placed in baskets and given to the hens that are to take care of them. A close watch is kept to see that they are adopted, after which each family is transferred to its individual brooding coop. Some hens will show a positive dislike towards caring for the chicks. Such hens should be reset and not given the young birds until they will take care of them.

The brooding coops are constructed of twelve-inch redwood boards, with a shed roof on one end to afford shelter at night. The open portion should be covered with poultry wire of small enough mesh so that the young birds can not get out. The brooding pens are open at the bottom and are transferred to fresh ground from day to day. If confined to the same place for any length of time, the birds will quickly become weakened and not be able to withstand disease. Water is an essential requirement and a clean supply should be available at all times. Several makes of excellent chick fountains can be purchased. When the coops are set on grass plots, it is not necessary to feed other greens, otherwise lettuce, kale, or Swiss chard or some other greens should be given every day. We feed a standard variety of chick food, mixed with ground hard boiled eggs, in the proportion of twelve eggs to one gallon of food. This preparation is given for about two weeks, and then gradually cut down until the birds are eating straight feed at three weeks of age. In

addition to this, we feed dried house flies freely. They are trapped in wire fly traps and roasted and put in the sun to dry.

Maggots make an ideal, economical food that is readily taken by the young birds and is highly recommended by all pheasant breeders. Maggots can be reared without any great amount of trouble, by placing meat in a box, one end of which has been replaced by inch mesh wire. The box should be raised a foot from the ground and underneath the wire should be placed a bucket or tub, the bottom of which is covered with an inch of dry bran. The meat will quickly become "fly blown" and thoroughly infested with maggots. As they reach maturity, they will drop from the open end of the box into the bran of the bucket, where they dry off and can be fed to the young birds. A number of these maggot "factories" can be started at intervals, so as to maintain a constant supply of food.

A small box of sand or dust is kept in each coop, in which the chicks may dust themselves, thus keeping down any vermin that may not have been destroyed. The chicks should be confined in these coops until they are at least three weeks old. When moved to a larger pen, if the hen shows any tendency to neglect the chicks, they should be put back in the smaller pen until large enough to get along without her care. From the brooding pens, we have found it wise to put the flock in pens similar to those in which the breeding stock has been confined.

Shelter should be arranged so that the birds may during the stormy weather in the winter, if they desire, get under cover. A strip of roofing paper or oil canvas stretched over part of the top and along the upper part of the back of a series of pens will make an ideal shelter. Underneath this, perches or roosts can be constructed. The growing birds can be fed the regular poultry scratch food alternated with whole corn.

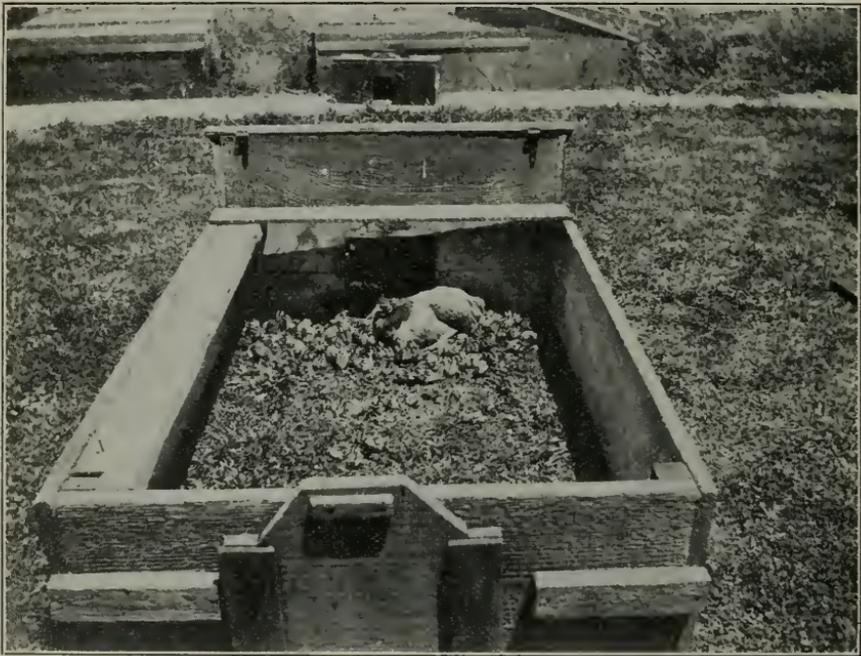
Valley Quail.

We have carried on during the past two years a number of experiments in the breeding of valley quail. During the season of 1913, part of our breeding stock was confined in pens similar to the pheasant pens, five females with one male. The others were held in a large enclosure. While the number of eggs secured was practically the same per bird in both lots, the fertility was somewhat better in those taken from the larger pen.

During the season of 1914, all of the quail have been confined in one cage, the eggs gathered day by day and held in the same manner as the pheasant eggs; in fact, with the exception of the incubation, the eggs and young quail are handled in exactly the same manner as the pheasants.

The period of incubation varies between twenty-three to twenty-four days. The water pan is kept full during the entire period, thus maintaining an equal amount of humidity during the entire period. The temperature may vary a number of degrees, some incubators registering at times as high as 105 degrees.

Quiet, bantam hens make excellent setters and brooders and where the number of eggs does not warrant the use of an incubator, they can be depended upon to hatch every fertile egg. On the twenty-second day of incubation, the hen should be confined in such a way that it will be absolutely impossible for the young birds to stray more than a few



Hen with brood of young valley quail at State Game Farm.

inches from the nest; otherwise they will go so far that they will not be able to find their way back, not understanding the cluck of the hen. At this time they need the heat that they secure from the mother hen and quickly die if chilled. Care should be taken that all holes are closed, as the young quail can make their way through an exceedingly small opening. After the young quail are thoroughly dry, they may be moved with the hen to the brooding coop, as illustrated in an accompanying cut. We have not found an artificial brooder that can compare in results secured with the ordinary hen.

The chicks should remain with the hen until fully grown, but should be moved at about six weeks of age to larger pens.

In a small way, good results can be obtained by allowing the female quail to select her own nest and hatch the eggs. If left to herself, practically every chick will be raised, but if molested or interfered with, she will neglect the little ones and they will quickly suffer.

Sometimes a male quail will take it upon himself to incubate the eggs and take care of the chicks. In one instance, a male confined with five females sat for the entire period, without any assistance from the females, and hatched eight eggs, leaving fifteen eggs still in the nest. These were put in an incubator and hatched at intervals until all the chicks had come out. This was due, we believe, to the fact that the different hens had laid in the nest while the male was setting. In another instance, a male bird hatched eleven young from a nest in a large cage where over fifty pair of quail were confined.

In the rearing of quail, one of the most important lessons to be learned is the fact that quail can not be confined on ground to which chickens, turkeys or pheasants have previously had access. Quail are particularly susceptible to the poultry diseases, and these diseases are very fatal to them.

Ducks.

We have at the game farm a number of wild ducks—spoonbill, sprig and mallards. Of these, the only species that has shown any inclination to breed in confinement is the mallard. The mallards will incubate their own eggs, or the eggs can be hatched in incubators. The other varieties named show no desire to mate. Young mallards can be given the same treatment as domestic ducks. They are strong and healthy and require comparatively little attention. If they are confined in open pens, the ducklings must be pinioned at an early age, or they are apt to take wing and fly away as soon as the migrating season is on.

STATE GAME FARM, HAYWARD.

Distribution of game birds, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Alameda County.

Date	Applicant	Address	Pheasants	Quail	Wild turkeys
1912					
Aug. 10	C. J. Smith	Oakland	32		
Sept. 16	C. L. Crellin	Pleasanton	150		
Dec. 27	Alameda County Infirmary	Oakland	35		
Dec. 20	C. J. Smith	Oakland	34		
1913					
Jan. 4	H. A. Snow	Newark	32		
Feb. 11	C. L. Crellin	Pleasanton	34		
Feb. 12	H. C. Cutting	San Lorenzo	33		
Mar. 7	Mrs. S. Mathiassen	San Lorenzo	31		
May 1	California Pheasantry	Oakland	420		
May 7	Jacob Harder	Hayward		14	
May 30	California Pheasantry	Oakland	48		
June 2	H. C. Cutting	San Lorenzo	3150 eggs		
Aug. 3	Dr. C. J. Schilling	Oakland		24	
Aug. 16	Geo. Vargas	Hayward	32		
Sept. 28	Mortimer Smith	Oakland		16	
Sept. 29	J. E. Bairos	Pleasanton	43		
Sept. 29	E. E. Hall	Pleasanton	44		
Aug. 28	F. O. Clarke	Berkeley	21		
Oct. 2	DeWitt Dougherty	Pleasanton	42		
Oct. 2	Bert L. Curtis	Oakland		14	
Oct. 27	Walter Haar	Hayward	42		
Nov. 17	Dr. C. P. Paston	Berkeley	39		
Dec. 2	Dr. J. A. Hill	Oakland	32		
1914					
Feb. 28	Fred Hoyt	Hayward		312	
Mar. 1	H. A. Snow	Newark	35		
Mar. 2	D. C. Peters	Hayward		314	
Apr. 12	Miss C. Pastdorf	Hayward	32		
May 8	Herman Hess	Mt. Eden	32		
May 7	P. Versiz	Hayward	312 eggs		
June 19	Jacob Harder, Jr.	Hayward	36		

Colusa County

1913					
Dec. 29	J. W. Forgens	Williams	1120		

Del Norte County.

1912					
Sept. 25	Paul Smith	Requa	1100		
1913					
Sept. 10	Paul Smith	Requa	1200		

Fresno County.

1912					
Sept. 2	J. P. Shellenbarger	Sanger	1100		
Sept. 23	F. A. Bullard	Sanger	160		
1913					
Sept. 21	Mrs. S. P. Frisselle	Fresno	42		

Humboldt County.

1912					
Aug. 24	Earl P. Barnes	Eureka	1100		
Aug. 24	Earl P. Barnes	Eureka			150

STATE GAME FARM, HAYWARD.

Distribution of game birds, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914—Continued.

Inyo County.

Date	Applicant	Address	Pheasants	Quail	Wild turkeys
1913 Mar. 19	E. H. Ober.....	Big Pine	416	-----	-----

Kern County.

1913 Dec. 11	Jesse Peter	Pond	42	-----	-----
-----------------	-------------------	------------	----	-------	-------

Lake County.

1913 Jan. 16	Lyon Fraser	Lakeport	180	-----	-----
-----------------	-------------------	----------------	-----	-------	-------

Lassen County.

1912 Sept. 4	Frank P. Cady.....	Susanville	1100	-----	-----
Sept. 21	Geo. Wingfield	Janesville		150	-----
Sept. 13	A. J. Hall.....	Doyle			21

Los Angeles County.

1913 Sept. 30	S. M. Morgan.....	Los Angeles	42	-----	-----
Oct. 6	S. M. Morgan.....	Los Angeles	44	-----	-----
Dec. 13	Hugh D. Corrough.....	Los Angeles	42	-----	-----
1914 Feb. 2	Griffith Park	Los Angeles	32 (E xhibition)	-----	-----

Madera County.

1914 Mar. 2	County Park	Madera	1 (E xhibition)	-----	-----
----------------	-------------------	--------------	-----------------	-------	-------

Marin County.

1912 Nov. 23	V. D. Thomas.....	Ignacio	125	-----	-----
1914 Mar. 24	W. S. Leake.....	Ross	32	-----	-----

Mendocino County.

1912 Sept. 13	B. H. Miller.....	Ukiah	150	-----	-----
------------------	-------------------	-------------	-----	-------	-------

Monterey County.

1912 Aug. 12	Phil Oyer	Pacific Grove	1100	-----	-----
1913 Dec. 8	Phil Oyer	Pacific Grove	1100	-----	-----

STATE GAME FARM, HAYWARD.

Distribution of game birds, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914—Continued.

Napa County.

Date	Applicant	Address	Pheasants	Quail	Wild turkeys
1912					
Sept. 13	W. J. Moore.....	Napa.....	150	-----	-----
Sept. 18	John McCormick.....	St. Helena.....	150	-----	-----

Nevada County.

1912					
Sept. 18	Dr. I. W. Hays.....	Grass Valley.....	-----	-----	130
1913					
Sept. 21	Richard Noel, Sr.	Grass Valley.....	42	-----	-----

Placer County.

1912					
Dec. 12	Lawrence & Comstock....	Lincoln.....	21	-----	-----
Sept. 5	M. Godley.....	Lincoln.....	-----	-----	125
1913					
Sept. 3	H. O. Comstock.....	Lincoln.....	16	-----	-----

Sacramento County.

1912					
Oct. 7	M. Locke.....	Walnut Grove.....	150	-----	-----
1913					
Aug. 28	Louis Meiss Estate Co....	Clay.....	124	-----	-----
Sept. 12	George Neale.....	Sacramento (Grand Island).....	142	-----	-----
Sept. 21	H. A. Alspach.....	Sacramento (McKinley Park).....	2 (Exhibition)	-----	-----
Sept. 21	Mrs. Shick.....	Sacramento.....	42	-----	-----
Sept. 21	J. E. Short.....	Sacramento.....	42	-----	-----
Oct. 20	Natomas Consolidated.....	Sacramento.....	182	-----	-----
Oct. 20	Geo. Locke.....	Walnut Grove.....	184	-----	-----
Oct. 20	Jos. Green.....	Courtland.....	186	-----	-----

San Benito County.

1912					
Aug. 20	J. H. Hill.....	Hollister.....	-----	-----	150
Sept. 9	J. Lee Jones.....	Tres Pinos.....	1100	-----	-----
1913					
Sept. 30	J. H. Hill.....	Hollister.....	1100	-----	-----
Dec. 17	Dr. H. J. Macomber.....	Tres Pinos.....	-----	-----	13

San Francisco County.

1912					
Aug. 29	D. A. White.....	San Francisco.....	42	225	-----
Sept. 18	Capt. C. A. Gove.....	Yerba Buena Island.....	125	-----	-----
1913					
Oct. 13	W. H. Wubben.....	San Francisco.....	42	-----	-----

STATE GAME FARM, HAYWARD.

Distribution of game birds, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914—Continued.

San Luis Obispo County.

Date	Applicant	Address	Pheasants	Quail	Wild turkeys
1912 Nov. 2	J. P. Andrews.....	San Luis Obispo.....	31	-----	-----

San Mateo County.

1912 Dec. 26	Jack Boshoff	Pescadero	140	-----	-----
1913 Apr. 23	W. B. Lawrence.....	Millbrae	-----	142	-----

San Joaquin County.

1912 Sept. 5	J. W. Steinbeck.....	Stockton	-----	39	-----
-----------------	----------------------	----------------	-------	----	-------

Santa Clara County.

1912 Nov. 20	C. R. Harker.....	San Jose	34	-----	-----
1913 Mar. 18	George Clark	San Jose	13	-----	-----
Mar. 18	Gus Lyon	San Martin	13	-----	-----
Mar. 28	George Clark	San Jose	13	-----	-----
Apr. 2	F. A. Curtis.....	San Jose	-----	32	-----
1914 June 30	F. A. Curtis.....	San Jose	36	-----	-----

Santa Cruz County.

1912 Aug. 13	Geo. Martin and H. C. Peckham	Watsonville	150	-----	-----
-----------------	--	-------------------	-----	-------	-------

Shasta County.

1912 Oct. 4	C. C. McCray.....	Redding	-----	-----	132
----------------	-------------------	---------------	-------	-------	-----

Siskiyou County.

1913 Sept. 1	Dr. A. A. Milliken.....	Fort Jones	1200	-----	-----
-----------------	-------------------------	------------------	------	-------	-------

Solano County.

1912 Dec. 17	C. Pardi	Vacaville	32	-----	-----
Aug. 27	John Hollenbeck.....	Ryer Island	1100	-----	-----
1913 Dec. 13	Cesar Pardi	Vacaville	32	-----	-----

STATE GAME FARM, HAYWARD.

Distribution of game birds, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914—Continued.
Sonoma County.

Date	Applicant	Address	Pheasants	Quail	Wild turkeys
1912 Sept. 15	F. M. Child.....	Cazadero			125
1913 Aug. 7	Rufus Steele	Bohemian Grove		125	
Dec. 8	T. C. Reedull.....	Petaluma	41		

Stanislaus County.

1912 Aug. 14	Geo. Prowse	Oakdale		31	
1913 Nov. 2	C. T. Kennedy.....	Knights Ferry	42		
Nov. 18	C. T. Kennedy.....	Knights Ferry	42		
Dec. 4	Dr. J. B. Thompson.....	Oakdale	44		

Sutter County.

1913 Sept. 21	Dr. Jacobs	Meridian	42		
------------------	------------------	----------------	----	--	--

Tulare County.

1912 Sept. 1	J. D. Blick.....	Three Rivers	150		
Sept. 1	Tom Jacobs	Visalia	125		
Sept. 1	Porterville Game Protective Association	Porterville	150		
Sept. 23	Deer Creek Fish and Game Protective Association.....	Hot Springs	140		
1913 Mar. 17	Jud Blick	Lemon Cove	41		

Yolo County.

1913 Apr. 14	University Farm	Davis	2150 eggs		
May 17	University Farm	Davis	2150 eggs		

Yuba County.

1912 Nov. 20	Dr. Barr	Marysville		22	
1914 Jan. 8	W. R. Hendricks.....	Browns Valley	43		
1913 Oct. 6	Geo. Wingfield	Reno, Nevada	410		
Nov. 5	B. R. Smith.....	Portland, Oregon	42		
		Totals	2,655 birds 462 eggs	193	216

¹Released.²Given for experiment.³Exchange for other birds, etc.⁴Sold.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL ASSISTANTS.

STREAM SURVEYS AND MAP WORK.

By CHAS. L. GILMORE, Engineer-Draftsman.

Importance of Accurate Knowledge of Streams.

To the State Fish and Game Commission, the importance of a thorough knowledge of the various watersheds of California, their location, runoff, impounding areas, etc., is most essential to the proper conduct of fish and game protection, preservation and propagation.

The whole of the present and future of the fish life of the state depends upon our water resources. Without this natural element of fish life they would entirely disappear from the face of nature; for no artificial method of sustaining fish without water has yet been discovered.

Water Supply and Its Relation to Game.

In the matter of the distribution of game there is a proposition analogous to that of fish. The abundant wildfowl in California that breed within the confines of this state nest in our lake and swamp regions. Their feeding places are in our valleys in our swamp areas, that have, in many instances, indeterminate areas. Our game is most abundant in those portions where streams and lakes are most plentiful and this water results directly in the heavy stand of timber that acts as a natural shelter to the game. Those areas classed as arid and semi-arid and devoid of a natural supply of water are as nothing in importance to the human family in the matter of game when compared with the well watered, heavily timbered mountains or the fertile valleys with their adjacent swamp areas.

Accurate Stream Records Essential.

Knowing and realizing the importance of a knowledge of the water resources of the state to the intelligent despatch of fish and game protective and preservation methods, the present Fish and Game Commission set about obtaining complete and accurate information on this subject.

Since there is but one method of surveying in vogue in the United States, it follows that accurate and authentic maps are the best methods of recording data of the character desired. Further, maps drawn to scale accord with the United States system of land surveys are easily understood, easily used as reference records and may be constructed as complete as may be desired. There is no better or more adequate method of recording the streams, lakes, ditches, canals, reservoirs, etc., together with volume of diversions, than by means of maps.

Data Collected and Recorded.

In 1912, this Fish and Game Commission initiated the task of gathering all available data relative to streams, etc., and preparing accurate and authentic maps whereon all this data, together with all fish distribution in its proper position with reference to the locality of the actual plant. In June, 1912, I had the honor to be appointed to conduct this very important work.

The base maps for the commission are drawn in conformity with the United States land surveys. The data has been obtained from all available authentic sources, such as United States land and geological surveys, private surveys conducted by power, irrigation and railroad companies, county surveys and a few original surveys carried on by myself in person.

Acting under instructions of the commission I began work with the Truckee River system, the outlet of Lake Tahoe. This river basin is one of the best patronized trout localities in the state.

A base map of the basin was first prepared whereon was placed all streams, lakes, etc., and this was followed by the addition of all dams that could possibly be classed as stream obstructions whether they were provided with fish ladders or not. Likewise I obtained from the records of the assessors of the several counties through which the river and its tributaries flowed, the names of all owners of land bordering or adjacent to the streams and placed this data upon the map.

Getting a Corner on Fishing Streams.

This Truckee River map brought to light a peculiar condition of affairs. An enterprising company, owning all the land on both banks of the Truckee River from a point near Lake Tahoe to the town of Truckee, divided the 15-mile strip into lots of approximately two acres each and having a frontage of practically 200 feet on the river. These lots were put on the market with the understanding that each purchaser of one or more lots would own, in fee simple, the all and exclusive right to fish in that portion of the river immediately fronting his lot or lots. The publicity given section 4085½ of the Political Code, which authorizes the county boards of supervisors to condemn a public highway along certain streams for the exclusive use of fishing, had the effect of causing this company to withdraw its fishing promises.

After completing the Truckee River, I platted the McCloud River Basin. Here was found a like condition. One club and two or three individuals own or control practically thirty miles of the best fishing on the river. Even deputies of the commission have been refused permission to enter the sacred precincts of these fishing barons, and it required no little diplomacy and exchange of hard words to change their attitude. However, with the educational propoganda of the com-

mission, these people have modified their regulations very considerably in most instances. The McCloud River is widely known as the home of the rainbow trout, and its even flow throughout the driest of summer periods makes it one of the best trout streams in the state. It has a mean daily flow of 2,509 second feet of water.

After the completion of the Truckee and McCloud systems, I mapped the Sacramento River, showing the ownership of the lands adjacent and adjoining as in the case of the prior maps.

I then turned my attention toward obtaining accurate information relative to the mileage of streams and acreage of lakes, together with the mean daily flow of the streams and the approximate volume of the lakes, reservoirs, etc. Also I collected data relative to the rainfall of the state, temperature and general topographic features. California is the cellar and roof of the United States in that we have Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States proper, being 14,502 feet above the sea, and Death Valley, the lowest point on the whole American continent, being 427 feet below mean tide. Our climatic changes vary from 30 degrees below zero to 128 degrees above, Fahrenheit.

At divers times I continued the actual map drafting and have the bases completed for the Klamath, Pit, Feather (in part), Yuba, Bear, American and Smith River systems and the Lake Tahoe drainage basin. Have prepared a map showing the approximate locations of all proposed by-passes and cuts in the Sacramento Valley, together with existing and proposed reclamation districts.

Stream Mileage and Lake Acreage.

As I have already reported, the mileage of all streams in the state not intermittent in character and capable of sustaining fish life at all seasons of the year, I have set at 26,212. I have set the acreage of freshwater lakes at 862,133. This lake area would be increased were it possible to carry on an exhaustive resurvey of certain of our mountain lake regions. The earlier surveys executed by and under the authority of the United States government, are, in many instances, merely office surveys and the land purported to be surveyed never beheld a surveyor's transit. Numerous lakes are positively known to exist in localities when the official surveys show dry land. This commission has stocked with trout hundreds of these lakes and many of them exceed 160 acres in extent. This further shows the importance of having accurate data to refer to and maps whereon to record work of this character.

From the reports of the United States Geological Survey and from power and irrigation companies I have gathered considerable data relative to the flow of the streams. With respect to the volume of water carried by our streams it is pertinent to take into consideration the geologic formation peculiar to the mountain regions of northern and

south central California. The higher elevations are almost wholly lavic in character, and capable, through its porous character and possible underlying beds of tuff or tufa, of absorbing immense quantities of water. The gradual melting snows supply the millions of springs adjacent to this area with a perennial flow of water and distributes the runoff through and over a period of months. However, our "nature sponges," as this formation might well be called, can not care for and control the downpour of heavy rains such as we have in the later winter months. At that period the "sponges" are filled almost to their greatest capacity and the runoff is swelled to an enormous volume—attended by the annual floods in the lower valleys. The Sacramento River is a fair example of the river systems having a maximum flow in winter and a minimum in summer. During the flood period of January, 1907, this river was carrying under the Southern Pacific bridge at Sacramento City, 650,000 second feet of water.

In closing, I wish to say that when the proposed maps are completed the California Fish and Game Commission will have in their possession the most unique, and, at the same time, the most complete set of records covering every activity of this and former commissions on streams and stream life in use by any commission in the United States. These maps will show, in addition to natural and artificial stream data, the elevations at different points, temperatures, rain and snow fall and, in fact, many items necessary to the proper and intelligent conduct of affairs of the Fish and Game Commission.

Sacramento, California, June 30, 1914.

THE TUNA CANNING INDUSTRY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By N. B. SCOFIELD, Fishery Expert.

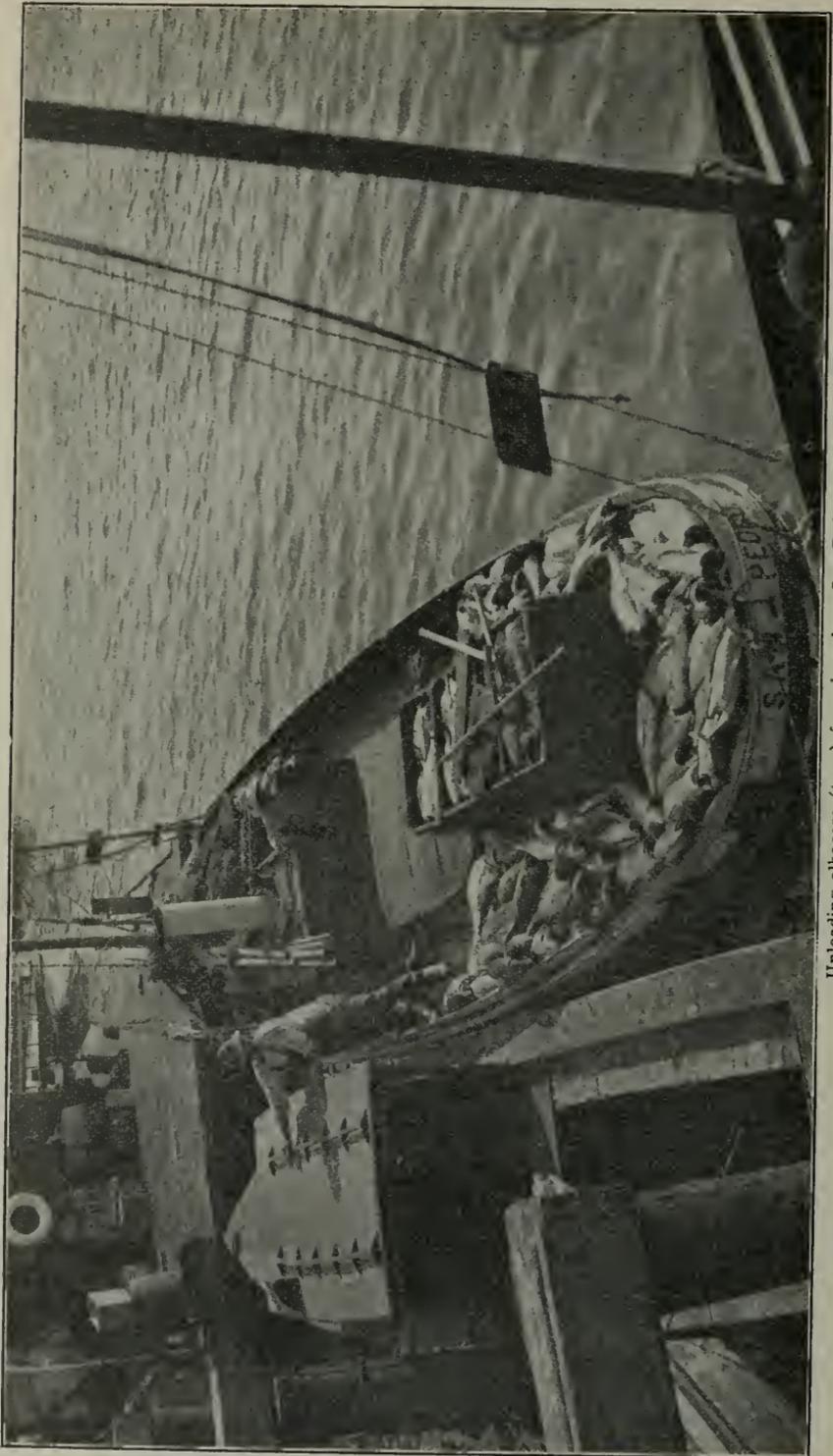
The long-finned tuna or albacore (Thunnus alalunga).

General Description, Habits and Food.

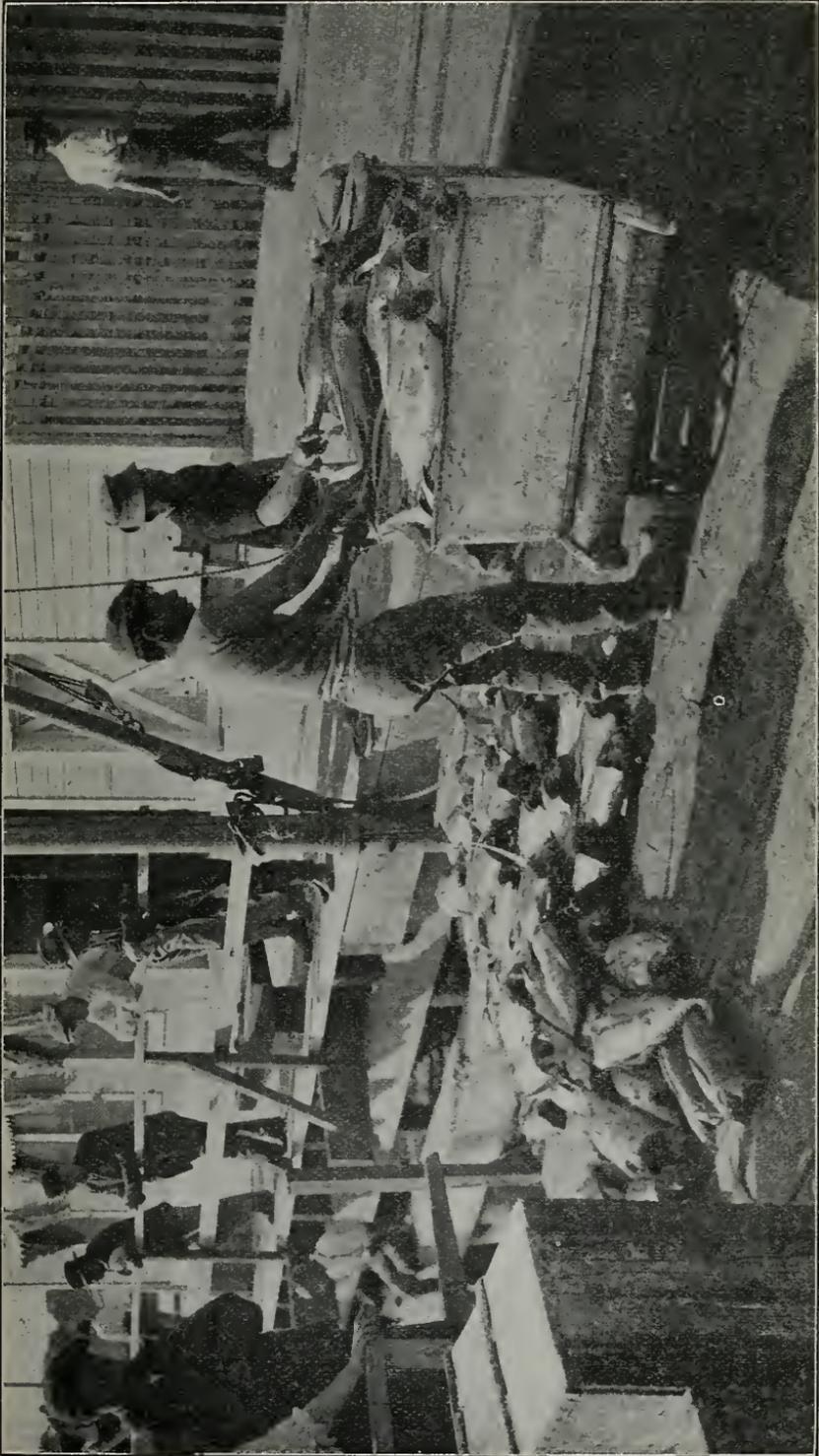
There are several species of tuna in southern California waters, all of which may be styled game fish, but the one we have to deal with is commonly known by the name of albacore, less frequently called the long-finned tuna.

It is a thickest fish, as wide as it is deep and averages about twenty pounds in weight. In contour it has the lines of a submarine torpedo. It is built for speed and quickness in the water. Deep steel blue above and silvery beneath, with long sabre-like pectoral fins two fifths the entire length of the fish. The albacore is pelagic, a fish of the high seas and of very wide distribution in the warm seas of the world. It is found in deep clear water and rarely nearer than a mile or two of shore, or in shallower water than seventy fathoms. It is found in the Mediterranean and is abundant off the coast of Lower and southern California and in Japan. It is usually found in schools the individuals of which are not in compact masses but well scattered. It swims rather deep in the water, but will quickly dart to the surface for sardines, anchovies, smelt or squid, which constitute its principal food. Its stomach often contains small devil fish, sculpins and rockfish, indicating that it also feeds near the bottom. The albacore which were being taken off Santa Monica Bay, California, during July, were gorged with small two-inch anchovies.

The albacore's season in southern California is, roughly, from May to December, although they may be found in small numbers during the other months of the year. When stormy weather sets in the fish almost entirely disappear, and it is the general belief that they move southward. Very little is known about the migrations or spawning habits of the albacore. The most reliable information I have obtained on the subject was given me by Mr. M. Kondo, formerly professor in the Imperial Fisheries Institute at Tokyo, and by Mr. S. F. Takasaki, an assistant from the same institution. These gentlemen have made investigations in Lower California during the last two years. On March 7, 1912, while trying for albacore near Magdalena Bay, they took twenty fish by trolling. The fish were mature and ready to spawn. The roe of the females was about the same size as codfish roe, and was a light brownish red color. Toward the end of March, this year, they again took albacore with mature roe off San Batrome (?) Bay, Lower California, and at that time observed large patches of floating eggs, which they were satisfied were



Unloading albacore (tuna) from launch at San Pedro.



Japanese unloading albacore (tuna).

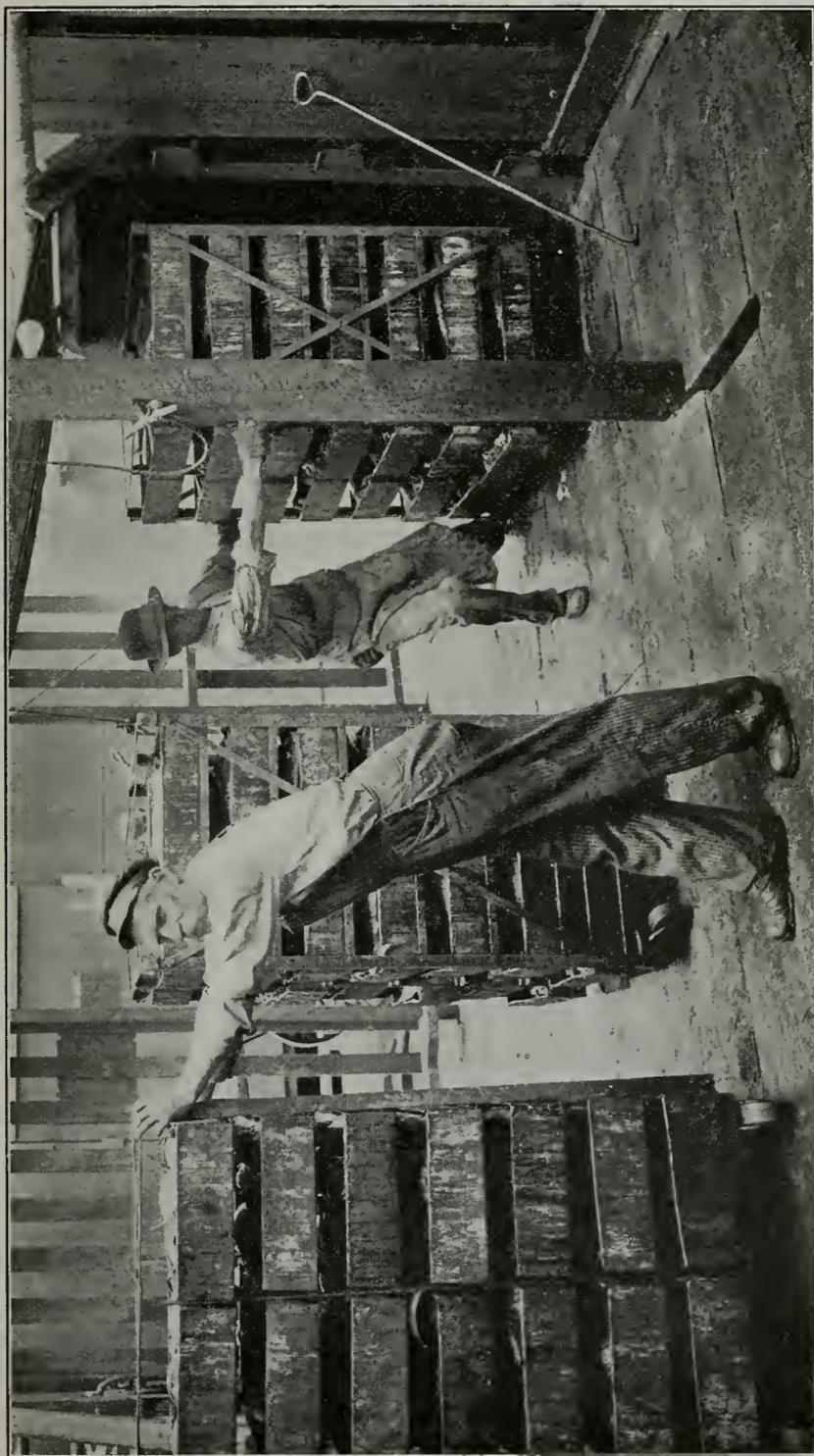
either the eggs of the albacore or of the bonito. They could not be sure which they were for they also took bonito with mature roe. In both of these instances the albacore were found well off shore in deep water. At San Lucas they found albacore plentiful in January. On visiting San Lucas again in August they found them still plentiful. At this time all had spawned. Mr. Kondo believes albacore are plentiful at San Lucas the year round. They appear off Magdalena Bay in numbers in April and usually enter the bay itself in August.

It seems reasonably certain from this evidence that the albacore begins spawning in March near the latitude of San Lucas, Lower California, in deep water off shore. The eggs are buoyant and float at the surface of the water. The albacore moves northward, in the late spring, in search of food. The fish taken during the early part of the run in southern California are considerably smaller than those taken later. A reasonable explanation of this would be that the larger mature fish are occupied with the business of spawning and do not move northward as early as the immature fish. It is not likely that the albacore spawns near the Santa Barbara Islands, as some have thought, for fish with mature roe are not taken there. When the fish arrive in May or June they have very immature roe or have already spawned. Fish under eight pounds are not common, and one as small as two pounds is a rarity. The albacore's appearance here coincides with the appearance in abundance of sardines. The fishermen believe the albacore follow the sardines and other food and that there is a general movement up the coast in the spring of the year. As far as we know the albacore does not run in numbers north of the Santa Barbara Islands. Occasional individuals are taken far north of that point. One is recorded 250 miles north of San Francisco, taken on a "jig" made of a hook and seagull feathers, late in the fall of the year, by returning Alaska salmon fishermen.

The Albacore in the Mediterranean Sea.

In the countries bordering the Mediterranean on the north, the albacore is valued very highly as a food fish. It is evidently not nearly so plentiful there as here, and the fishermen fish for it with large gill nets three hundred fathoms long. They are held in such esteem there that the fishermen themselves usually can not afford to eat them, but sell them for a good price and for themselves use less expensive fish.

Those who have eaten the Mediterranean albacore consider the fish taken here its equal if not superior in quality and flavor, but until within recent years the albacore here has not played an important part in the food supply. Small quantities were salted and dried for the Portuguese and Japanese trade, but not until enterprising packers began canning it and advertising it did the people appreciate it.



Albacore (tuna) ready for the cooker.

Origin and Growth of the Tuna Canning Industry.

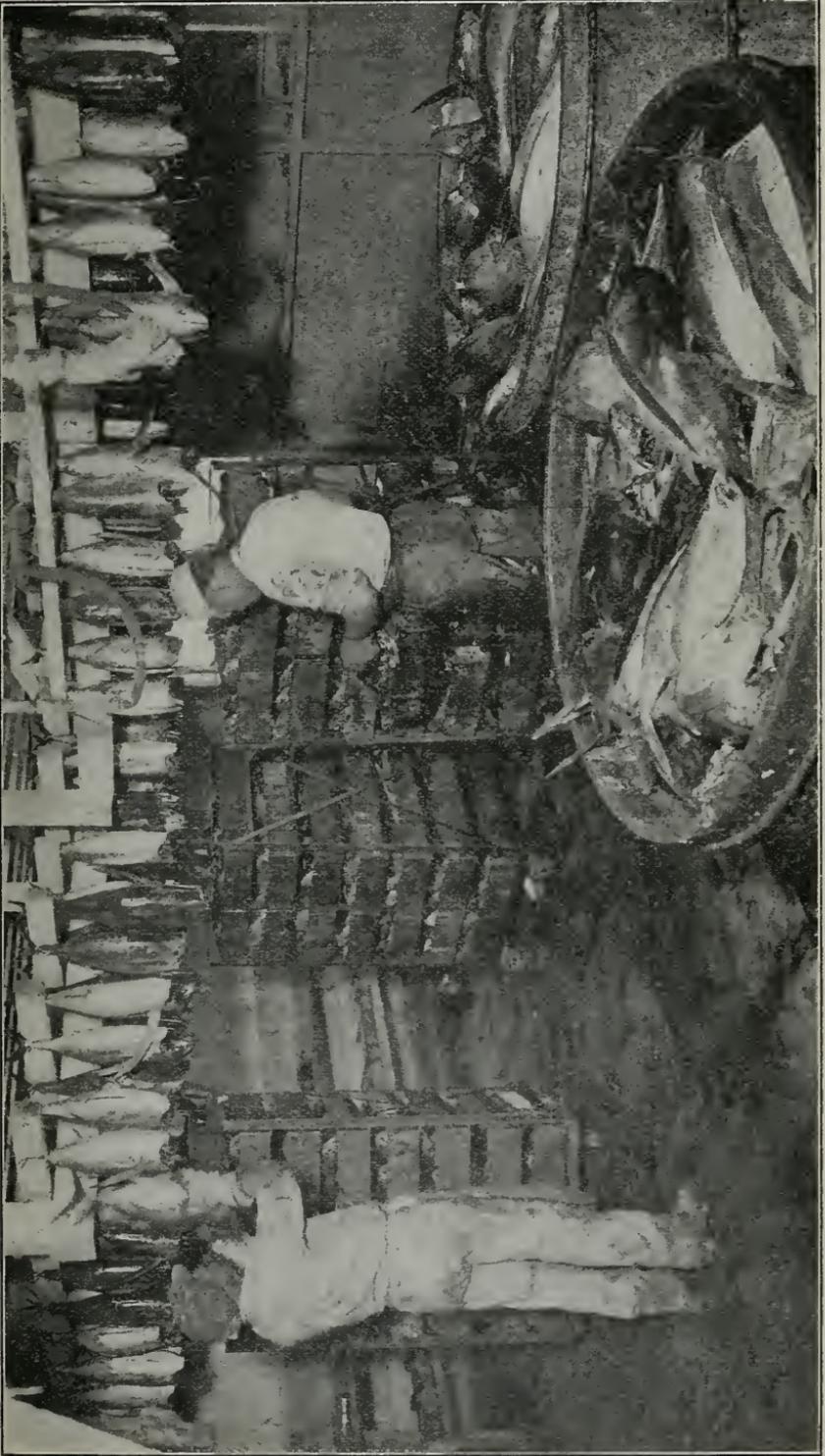
About six years ago the Southern California Fish Company of East San Pedro packed a few cases of albacore as an experiment. The first important pack was in 1911, when the above cannery and the Pacific Tuna Canning Company of San Diego together put up about 20,000 cases. From that time on the industry has grown enormously. In 1912 there were five tuna canneries in southern California which put up 80,000 cases. In 1913, there were nine canneries which put out 128,000 cases, or roughly 6,400,000 pounds. In canning, but little more than 50 per cent of the whole fish is used; so that the weight of the fish as they were taken from the sea was about 12,000,000 lbs. At this time, July, 1914, there are eleven canneries located in southern California, and at least one more in Lower California at Magdalena Bay. The canneries of southern California up to July 18th had taken 90,000 cases or, roughly, 9,000,000 pounds of the whole fish as they come from the ocean. The season so far is considered poor. The fish have not been as plentiful as it was hoped they would be. Preparations had been made to put up a large pack, for the demand for canned tuna has been great. The combined canning plants expected to put up 300,000 cases. The season is probably not half over, however, and they may yet put up very nearly this expected amount, which at the ruling prices would bring, at wholesale, over \$1,500,000.

Other Uses of the Tuna.

Besides the tuna that are canned, large quantities are used in the fresh markets, and the demand for this fish in a fresh condition is very rapidly growing. It is estimated 200 tons of fresh albacore will be handled through San Diego and Los Angeles markets this year. It was reported at San Diego that an eastern order had been placed there for 300 tons of albacore to be shipped frozen. At least three companies are putting up salted and smoked albacore or tuna. One of these firms, the Redondo Fish Company, will put up 350 tons this year if they can get the fish.

Method of Taking the Albacore in Southern California.

Boats.—The boats engaged in taking albacore are good seaworthy boats of about five tons and driven by 15 to 25 horsepower gasoline engines. They are decked in and have a cabin that accommodates the three men of the crew. The average cost of these boats is \$2,500. Placed on the deck and near the stern of each boat is a square tank for holding and keeping the sardines, anchovies and smelt used for bait. A pump connected with the boat's engine keeps fresh sea water constantly circulating through it to keep the bait alive. Each boat also has its own small meshed net for catching this bait. Before daylight the boats start out and run to wherever they can get sardines, which are considered the



Hanging albacore (tuna) by tails to drain.

best bait that can be used. After they have secured sufficient bait, which is very often not easy to get, they start out into the open sea for the fishing grounds, trolling behind them a couple of "jigs" or lures, which are made of bone and so fashioned that they resemble a small fish as they are drawn through the water. These "jigs" are usually homemade affairs, each boat having its own particular pattern. When an albacore seizes or "strikes" one of these lures, the boat is quickly brought to a stop, the men at the same time throwing out live bait to draw the fish around the boat. Soon they can be seen "breaking" at many places about the boat as they come to the surface after the sardines thrown out. Hand lines are then thrown over baited with the sardines, each man operating one line. If the albacore are biting well, a ton or more are caught in a very few minutes. When they cease to bite, the boat moves on, with the lures out as before, until another school is struck.

Another method of catching the albacore is by pole and line. This method was introduced by the Japanese and is called the "Jap pole" method. A short, unyielding bamboo pole is employed with a line slightly longer than the pole itself. A live sardine is hooked through the back and so held with this pole and line that it swims about on the surface of the water. The pole is supported by one hand with its butt against the body. With the other they scatter splashing drops of water around the swimming bait, with a cup shaped bamboo paddle tied at the end of a short springy piece of bamboo. This is supposed to make the one sardine look like a whole school. If the fisherman is alert he will check the albacore as soon as it seizes the bait and before it gets started down with it, and lifting it bodily from the water, swings it into the boat in one mighty heave. When the albacore are coming fast this is the favorite method of fishing, for it is much faster. With the hand lines a gaff has to be used to lift the fish into the boat.

The albacore are cleaned or dressed at sea by the fishermen. The head and entrails are removed, in which process the fish loses about 18 per cent of its weight. For the dressed fish they receive from the canneries $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Anything less than a ton of fish is considered a poor catch and catches of four to six tons are common.

The Capture of Bait.—In fishing for albacore the most difficult part is obtaining the bait. Very often the sardines or anchovies are hard to find or the fishermen may have to go a long distance out of their way to get them. Frequently some of the boats are not able to obtain bait at all. Small meshed nets of two types are used for capturing this bait. Practically all boats carry a small net known locally as the "blanket net." It was introduced by the Japanese. A few of the boats now carry circle or lampara nets, the largest of which are 350 feet long and about 40 feet deep.



Removing skin and bones from albacore (tuna).

It is necessary to use the larger nets when the sardines and anchovies are scarce. The "blanket net," I think, is a harmless net and does little or no damage. The circle net is usually cast where a school of sardines or anchovies is observed at the surface of the water, and the nets take little else. The only serious damage they could do would be when they are used in too shallow water and the lead line drags the bottom. I understand they seldom use it where the water is shallow.

No legislation should be contemplated which would hinder these nets in the taking of fish for bait, as it would seriously cripple the tuna industry. Due to the scarcity of bait at times, I think it would be to the best interest of the people as a whole in the southern part of the state to allow the restricted taking of bait within fish preserves.

The Canning of the Tuna.

Only the long-finned tuna or albacore is used in canning. The dressed fish are brought in by the boats in the afternoon or evening to the cannery wharf, where they are unloaded and hung by the tails to drain over night. The next day they are packed in wire baskets and cooked with steam in large retorts. They are rolled on trucks from the retorts to the cooling room, where they remain until cooled. They are then carried to the tables, where women and girls remove the skin, bones and dark meat. Only the white meat goes into the cans. The rest of the process is very similar to the canning of salmon or other fish. The latest canning machinery and equipment is the rule in the tuna canneries. The plants are new and most of them have started out with the best.

There are now eleven of these canneries in southern California, located at San Pedro, Wilmington, Long Beach and San Diego. They have approximately \$300,000 invested in buildings and their equipment. Besides this there are the boats, about 125 of them, worth at least \$300,000 more.

Following is a list of the canneries with their estimated capacity:

Van Camp Sea Food Company, San Pedro.

Formerly the California Tunny Canning Company. They can handle 35 tons of dressed fish daily: put up the "Van Camp's" Brand.

White Star Canning Company, East San Pedro.

Capacity, 15 tons daily; put up the "White Star" Brand.

Southern California Fish Company, East San Pedro.

Capacity, 15 tons daily; put up the "Blue Sea" Brand.

United States Fish Packing Company, Wilmington.

Capacity, 5 tons daily.

United Tuna Company, Wilmington.

Capacity, 25 tons.

Monarch Canning Company, Wilmington.

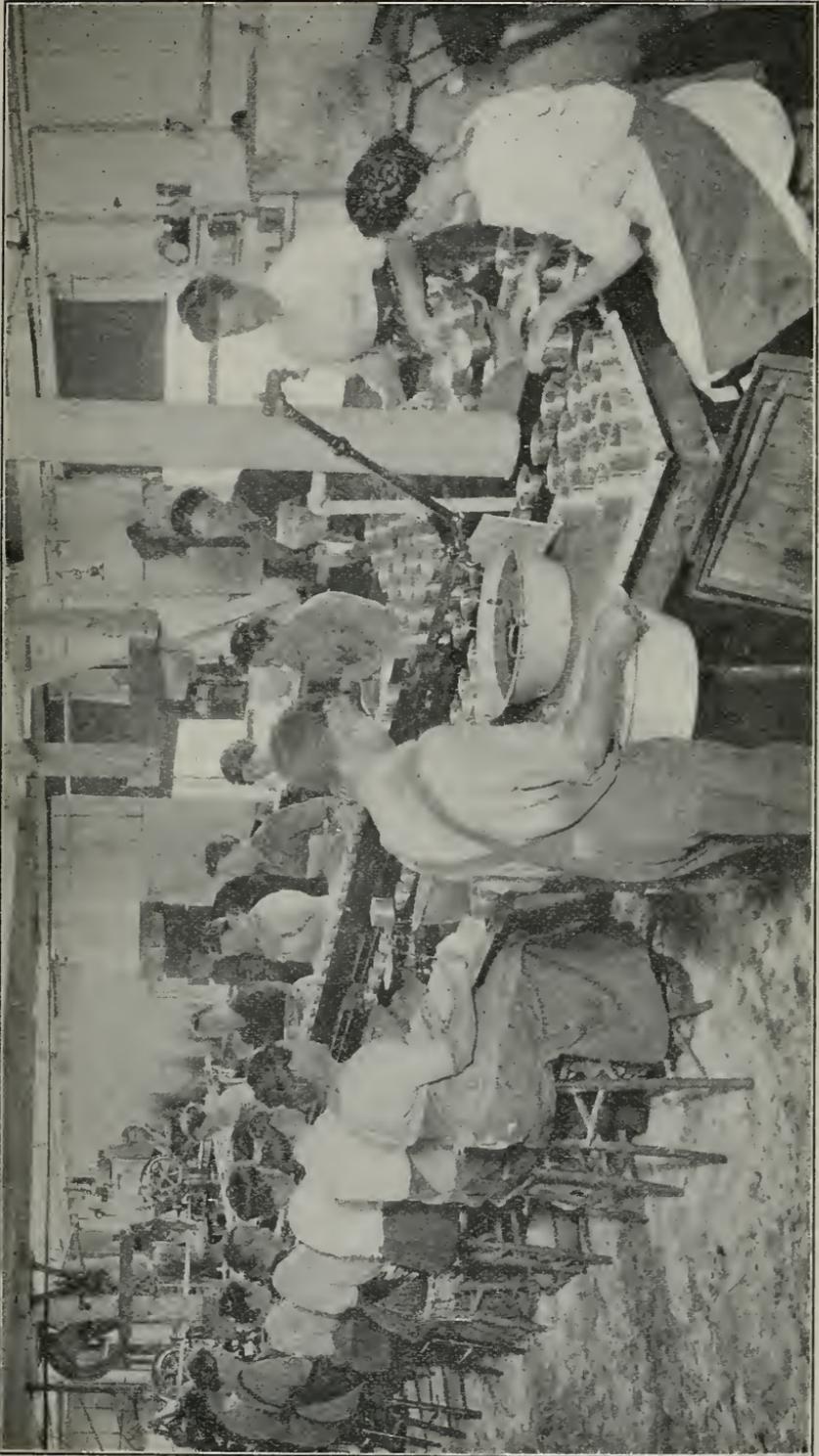
Capacity 8 tons daily; put up the "De Lux" Brand.

Los Angeles Tuna Canning Company, Long Beach.

Capacity, 15 tons; put up the "Panama" Brand.

South Coast Canning Company, Long Beach.

Capacity, 35 tons; put up the "Avalon" Brand.



Canning albacore (tuna) at San Pedro.

Lower California Canning Company, San Diego.

Occupies the site of the former Roberts-Hume Fisheries Company; capacity, 20 tons.

Pacific Tuna Canning Company, San Diego.

Capacity, 20 tons; put up the "Catalina" Brand.

Premier Packing Company, San Diego.

Capacity, 15 tons; put up the "Premium" Brand.

Of these canneries the Southern California Fish Company has canned sardines for several years. At least three others, the Lower California Canning Company, San Diego, the South Coast Canning Company, Long Beach, and the Van Camp Sea Food Company, San Pedro, will can sardines this winter. The rest of the canneries are likely to soon be canning other varieties of fish, rather than allow their plants to be idle the five or six months between tuna runs. These canneries will greatly expand the fishing industry of southern California. Improved methods of fishing will undoubtedly be introduced. The taking of albacore with hook and line is rather a primitive method, but still very effective while the fish are numerous. Occasionally, though, the fish do not bite, although they may be there in large numbers. So far, no net has been successfully used in these waters for the taking of albacore.

As to the probable effect of intensive fishing for albacore, it is not likely that intensive albacore fishing in California waters will ever greatly reduce the numbers of these fish. The spawning fish are not taken in California, neither are the young; nor is it at all likely that all the albacore migrate into California waters between spawning seasons. Any laws looking toward the preservation of these fish would have to apply to Mexican waters, where the fish spawn and the young are to be found. Intensive fishing near San Lucas, where they spawn and are found throughout the year, would undoubtedly affect the California fisheries seriously.

The Utilization of Fish Waste.

When the albacore are caught at sea, they are at once cleaned, and 18 per cent of the fish is thrown away and is a total loss. The dressed fish, before it is in the cans, loses a third or more of its weight. This one third of the cooked fish is at the present time turned over to "fertilizer" plants which pay from 75 cents to \$1 a ton for it. They convert it into chicken feed and sell it for about \$50 a ton. Some of the canneries expect to put in plants of their own to take care of this waste. The Lower California Canning Company will put in a plant to convert this waste into chicken feed. They expect to make a well balanced chicken food of it by the addition of ground red abalone shells. Other canneries expect to can their cooked "scraps" for chicken feed. It probably will not be long until they will be using the heads and entrails, now thrown away at sea, for fertilizer. It is proposed to use kelp fertilizer, which is rich in potash, with fish waste, which is rich in phosphoric acid and nitrates, thus making a well balanced fertilizer.

FISH AND GAME CONDITIONS IN THE "LAND OF LITTLE RAIN."

By E. H. OBER, Assistant Commissioner.

Inyo County has an area of 10,294 square miles; its boundaries are, north, Mono County; east, the Nevada state line; south, Kern and San Bernardino counties; west, Fresno and Tulare counties; its surface is largely mountainous, interspersed with large valleys, of which the Owens Valley is the largest, being over one hundred miles long and about seventeen miles wide at Bishop City, and varying in width as one goes south from four to ten miles. The Sierras here being impassable by wagon, the valley is reached from the north or south only, from California points, with the exception of four fair packtrails which lead across the Sierras.

The altitude of Owens Valley ranges from 3,620 feet at Keeler, the southern point, to 4,148 feet at Bishop, in the north; Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, is within Inyo's borders, and many slightly less high neighboring summits afford scenic views scarcely less grand. We also have Death Valley, one of the lowest depressions in the world, at one point 430 feet below sea level. On each side of this wonderful Death Valley mountains rise to an altitude of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet, and within its bleak wastes desolation reigns supreme; a temperature of 120 degrees, and even higher, is not rare here. Naturally, in view of the foregoing facts, there is a tremendous amount of misunderstanding concerning this region, people generally accepting the sole functions of the valley as that of Creation's morgue; but it may be truthfully said that almost in its very heart springs of pure cold water are to be found, small tracts of land are now under cultivation, and more are sure to become so in the years to come. Similar conditions exist in the desolate valleys of Pannamint, Saline, Cow Horn and Eureka, these being continuations of Death Valley, lying to the north and west, and all being located in Inyo County.

Writers of note have frequently referred to Inyo County as a "sportsman's paradise," and that the Sierra Nevadas, particularly their frontage west of the Owens Valley, are, from a scenic standpoint, unsurpassed by any portion of the globe.

Mountain sheep are very plentiful in Inyo County, especially in the southeastern portion where the Nelson or desert sheep makes his home; their increase within the past five years has been truly wonderful, due to the fact that each year has brought forth an abundance of rain, with its consequence of plenteous feed in the particular habitat where these sheep abound, and to the further fact that very little if any mineral prospecting has been done, which certainly acts as a disturbance and cause of much loss of life to the sheep.

That which is, perhaps, the largest herd of mountain sheep in Inyo County, may be found around and near Homestake Canyon, on the eastern slope of the White Mountains about twenty miles east of Independence. This herd numbers upward of one hundred and fifty head, but they have been observed, however, in separate bunches, eventually reuniting. Homestake Canyon is their watering place during the summer months.

East of Homestake Canyon, and across Saline Valley twenty miles to Hot Springs, and around Sand Springs and Last Chance Mountain, mountain sheep may be found everywhere; also on Ubehebe Mountain,



Mount Tom in Inyo County. The home of 100 "bighorns". (mountain sheep).

lying east of Saline Valley, mountain sheep are very abundant, and south of Ubehebe Mountain for one hundred miles; all through the Funeral, Argus, Pannamint and Slate ranges of mountains, they abound. They are most numerous, however, in Inyo County, in the above named mountains, and in and around "Windgate Pass" and the Sheep Mountain country, and on the western slope of Tin Mountain northeast of Ubehebe Mountain.

Directly east of Big Pine, about thirty miles, there is a very beautiful herd, the writer, on several occasions having seen as many as sixty at one time, and thirty-eight and forty at others; very reliable reports reach me concerning their splendid increase each year.

The Nelson or desert sheep vary in color at different seasons, ranging from a pale gray in summer to a pale blue in winter. Desert sheep frequent the most remote and precipitous and barren mountains imaginable, using for their shade and resting place the faces of perpen-

dicular cliffs. Their food consists chiefly of the tender shoots of growing brush and their favorite dessert is the most delicate ferns and flowers.

In the Sierras running through Inyo County there are three herds of mountain sheep, and these are a distinct and much larger variety than the desert sheep. People generally are not aware of the existence of these sheep from the fact that tourists seldom see them, as they are found high up in cloudland and above the localities frequented by man. The largest herd known in the Sierras can be found northeast of Independence and about ten miles away; the writer has observed this herd upon many occasions, and their number is in the near neighborhood of eighty-five to ninety, sixty-five having been counted at one time this last winter at the base of the mountains touching the valley, and within a stone's throw of an automobile road, thus refuting the popular notion that mountain sheep do not change their altitude, regardless of weather conditions.

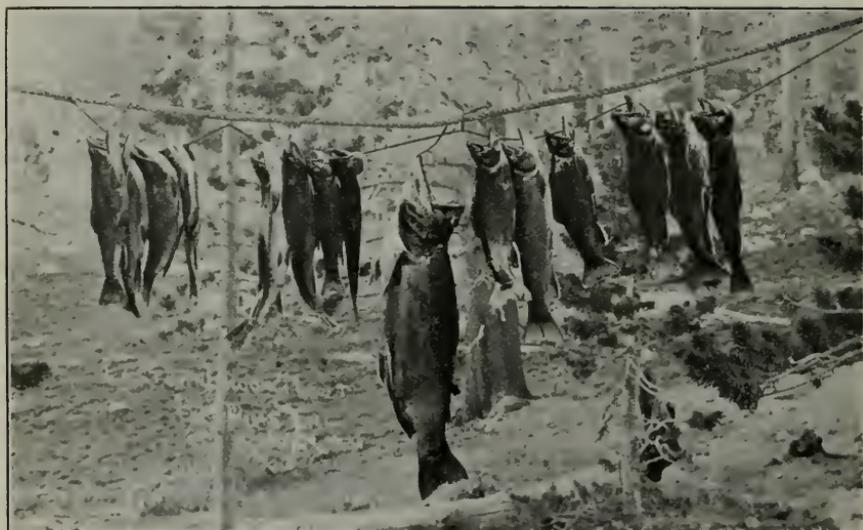
The herd next in size may be found about twenty-five miles west of Bishop City, on Mount Tom, and numbers about forty or fifty head: they follow the snow line in winter, and, as a matter of fact come very close to the little farming community of Round Valley.

The next largest herd make their home in the neighborhood of the South Fork of Big Pine Creek, and from there on over to the rough Birch Creek and Mount Credo country; this herd consisted of about thirty head when last seen by the writer.

Of all the game animals in California the mountain sheep stand in a class by themselves; nature has provided for their welfare in many ways, having provided them with a telescopic vision and a telephonic hearing. While bold and seemingly reckless in their rock and cliff climbing, they are quick to calculate, always on the alert, and their judgment is free from error; they are very robust and strong limbed, yet very active withal, and are capable of feats of great endurance and in many ways most astonishing. Notwithstanding what many people have written and said, a mountain sheep can not and never did leap from any great height and alight upon its horns. The fact that the desert sheep are rarely found with unbroken horns is due to their using them in seasons of drouth, for prying amid the rocks and boulders in search of a certain succulent and watery bulb, called by the Indians "Sequaya," and which serves the sheep as a thirst-quencher until the springs are replenished and flow again; while in the Sierras, on the other hand, where water is plentiful, the horns are nearly always perfect to the very tips. When sheep are once pursued or fired upon, however, they can dash down an appalling declivity, touching a crevice here and there, and land in perfect safety and condition, where to the observer it would seem certain to be killed. For one to fully and really appreciate mountain sheep,

they should be seen in their native home amid the grandeur of the treeless slopes, far above timber line, in the Inyo section of the grand old Sierra Nevadas.

The people of this county are duly grateful and appreciative of the splendid results achieved for them through the efforts of the State Fish and Game Commission. There is not a living stream within its borders today that does not teem with either rainbow, Eastern brook, cutthroat, Loch Leven or golden trout; at least fifty mountain lakes, previously barren of life, now hold countless millions of large Loch Leven and Eastern brook trout, and the bagging of a five-pounder of either of



Eastern brook trout from Big Pine Creek, Inyo County. Introduced in 1909 by Fish and Game Commission.

these high class table varieties has long since ceased to be rare enough to cause a comment, and is commonplace. The commission has well stocked seven streams in this county with trout, streams to which the fin of a fish was previously unknown, and has added to this section an asset in the way of an attraction to outside people, and in actual food value, beyond the possibility of computation or of estimation. The Chinese or ringneck pheasant, introduced into this section by the commission, has also adapted himself to his new environment and is thriving and multiplying rapidly. Inyo County doffs its hat to the California State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners!

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

ARID CALIFORNIA AND ITS ANIMAL LIFE.

By FRANK STEPHENS.

Perhaps it may seem a little severe to term southeastern California arid, but the most distinctive character of the region I wish to indicate by this heading is its dryness as compared with the region west of the mountains. I am writing of that part of southern California east of the Sierra Nevadas and the mountains south to the state line. While a large part of this region is arid, there are localities of greater or less extent scattered through it that are less arid, either from the presence of streams or springs that furnish water for irrigation, or from a higher altitude causing a moister mountain climate. Animal life is more abundant and of greater variety in these less arid localities, but there is some life in all parts of this region. A greater proportion of it is nocturnal than in the western part of the state, and animals of nocturnal habits are more likely to be overlooked than those that are abroad in the daytime. This is the principal reason why so many people think that there is almost no animal life on the deserts. Really one does not see much life in traveling through this region, yet there is a far greater amount and variety there than a casual observer would think possible.

In a general way the southern part of this region is known as the Colorado Desert. It is the lowest in altitude, the warmest, and averages the driest; but it also contains the largest body of cultivated land, principally under the Imperial Canal.

North of the Colorado Desert is the Mohave Desert, a plain of higher altitude interspersed with low mountains, usually isolated or standing in small irregular groups. Some of the northernmost of these mountains rise to a considerable height and carry small coniferous forests. A more or less connected range of low barren mountains divides the Mojave Desert from the Colorado Desert.

In the strict sense of being a land without animal or vegetable life, these are not deserts, as there is everywhere some animal life, and shrubs and cactuses occur, albeit sparsely in places. But in the sense used by us "old desert rats" (as the prospectors, cattlemen, frontiersmen and naturalists frequenting this region are often called) a "desert" means a land where springs and water holes are many miles apart and grass or other horse feed is very scanty or altogether lacking.

All animal life is dependent on vegetable life, hence when plants are few animal life is correspondingly scanty. But the plants of this region sprout their seeds quickly, grow rapidly and mature early when showers

do come, and showers are quite likely to be heavy though brief. Then many annuals quickly appear that soon ripen a quantity of seeds that furnish food for many small mammals and some birds. If the rains happen to come at short intervals and extend over several weeks, the "desert" becomes a brilliant flower garden. Then the desert is a paradise for botanists, entomologists and other naturalists. Plants and insects of many species appear, live a brief life and disappear, for years perhaps. This fullness of bloom happens but rarely, however. I have seen it at its best but twice in many years.

MAMMALS.

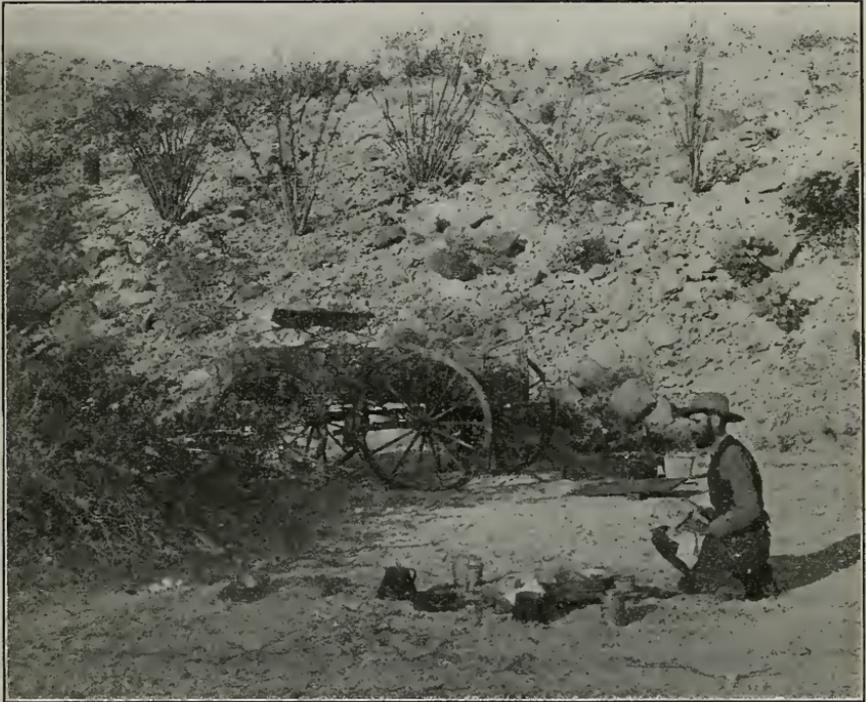
Deer are found only near the border of arid California, the deserts being unsuited to their wants. Formerly some burro deer lived along the Colorado River, but the settlers and prospectors have practically exterminated them there. A few California mule deer range down the eastern slopes of the mountains bordering the western side of the deserts.

I do not think that antelope were ever plentiful in this region, but I once saw four antelope where Carrizo Creek opens out to the Colorado Desert, and I have seen fresh tracks of antelope many times in the southern part of this desert. As near as I can learn no antelope has been seen in that part of the Colorado Desert north of the Mexican boundary for seven or eight years. I am told that a few still survive near Lake Maquata in northeastern Lower California, and an occasional individual might wander north as far as the boundary. A small band of antelope still live in Antelope Valley, which is the western end of the Mojave Desert. This band is carefully protected, and is the only one I know of in southern California.

Bighorns (mountain sheep) still live in eastern California. The subspecies of the desert mountains is the Nelson bighorn, *Ovis canadensis nelsoni*. Recently (1912) Dr. Joseph Grinnell described a new race from the Sierra Nevadas as the Sierra Nevada bighorn, *Ovis canadensis sierræ*. It is probable that the few bighorns living in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains belong to the latter race, as Nelson bighorns prefer a warmer climate, being seldom found as high as 4,000 feet above sea level, while the Sierra Nevada bighorns live mostly above 8,000 feet altitude.

Among the rough and almost inaccessible canyons and spurs of the eastern slope of the coast range of mountains in San Diego and Riverside counties, and in the desert hills and low mountains of eastern Riverside, San Bernardino, Inyo and Imperial counties, Nelson bighorns occur in small bands or singly. There are few large bands left. Those remaining maintain a precarious existence by constant watchfulness. Their natural enemies aside from man are few. Cougars (mountain

lions), that are so destructive to bighorn lambs in the Rocky Mountains, do not occur at all in most of this region, and are very rare along the Colorado River and on the eastern slope of the coast range. Nor do golden eagles do much harm to the lambs. Coyotes kill an occasional lamb or an isolated wounded adult, but adult bighorns, especially if in a small band, are able to fight coyotes away. But bighorns can not cope with man. Sportsmen do not now kill many bighorns, but prospectors, ranchmen and Indians do kill many, in season and out of season, male



A "desert rat." (Photo by courtesy of Mr. Frank Stevens.)

and female. Most prospectors contend that they have the moral right to kill game for food whenever they have the opportunity. Travelers and outlying ranchmen pick them off occasionally; Mojave and other Indians kill some. Among them they make life exceedingly hazardous for bighorns. The frontier people particularly resent entire restriction of hunting. I believe that if a brief open season was allowed the closed season would be better respected, no more bighorns would be killed than now, and it would be much easier to educate the people to respect the closed season. With all this destruction, I believe that bighorns are nearly holding their own, and if poaching was stopped their numbers would begin to increase slowly. There is a large area of rough hills

and low mountains in southeastern California that is well adapted to the wants of bighorns, that can never be utilized for agricultural purposes for lack of water. Its principal value at present is as a prospecting ground for minerals. By thorough protection the number of bighorns in this region could be steadily increased, and ultimately this could be made a fine hunting ground.

The food of bighorns is of a coarse nature, mostly the leaves and twigs of shrubs, or a very coarse kind of desert grass called *gietta*. Bighorns go to water nearly every day in warm weather; but if disturbed at the springs, or if they become suspicious of the presence of men at the springs they may go without water for several days. At such times they eat the large cactuses that grow in this region. The Indians tell me that they sometimes get in the habit of eating these cactuses and then go without drinking for a long time in cool weather.

Six species of squirrels live in arid California, all being ground squirrels or chipmunks. Some of these squirrels are troublesome to farmers through depredations on crops. No tree squirrels or flying squirrels live in this region as there are no extensive forests.

Formerly beavers were common along the Colorado River, but they have been trapped so relentlessly that they have become quite scarce. If they were thoroughly protected a few years they would again become common. Notwithstanding the warm climate in which they live the fur of these beavers is fairly good because the water of the river remains cool most of the year.

Muskrats occur here and there along the Colorado River, but are not common. I am told that they have followed down the Imperial Canal and have become quite troublesome by causing breaks in the canal. They are likely to always be troublesome in such canals as it is not practicable to entirely exterminate them. Their fur is poor.

Mice and rats, of many species, are the most abundant mammals of arid California. A locality must be barren indeed if mice are unable to find food in it, and the mice of this region are hardy. In favorable places they become very abundant, particularly pocket mice and pocket rats, which have developed the habit of storing food in the season when it is most abundant. The list of species of these two groups foots up thirty for arid California. Of course no one locality has half of them.

Desert jack rabbits are widely distributed, though sparsely in the more barren parts. Arizona cottontails are common in the Colorado River bottoms, and in various places where brush is plentiful enough to make sufficient cover. They are lacking in wide areas of the more barren parts of the region.

Desert wildcats (lynx, bobcats) are found along the Colorado River and along the old channels running from it into Salton Lake, and less commonly in brushy localities in the foothills and low mountains. They prey on rats, mice, cottontails, etc., and once in a while on poultry.

Yuma cougars (puma, mountain lion) are rare inhabitants of the Colorado River bottoms, not occurring west, according to our present knowledge of their distribution. The Pacific cougar occurs in the foothills bordering the deserts on the west, but is becoming quite rare. They prey on squirrels, rats, mice, rabbits, and occasionally on hogs, fawns and bighorn lambs.

Coyotes are common everywhere in arid California. They prey on cottontails, jack rabbits, ground squirrels, rats and mice, and such insect life as grasshoppers and beetles. They catch a small amount of poultry at isolated ranches and the borders of settlements, but on the whole they do the farmer more good than harm, as they help keep in check harmful insects, ground squirrels, gophers, etc. Certainly no bounty should be paid for the destruction of coyotes.

Foxes of two species live in this region. The desert kit fox is a yellowish colored animal inhabiting the open desert. Its prey is almost entirely rats and mice. The Arizona gray fox is common in the timbered bottom lands along the Colorado River. They are easily trapped.

Raccoons are abundant along the Colorado River and the old overflow channels in Imperial Valley. They eat fish, frogs, rats, mice, fruits and seeds. Their fur is moderately good in winter.

A very few badgers are scattered through arid California.

Sonora otters are rare along the Colorado River. Trappers look closely for their signs and occasionally get an otter there.

Arizona skunks are common along the Colorado River and the old channels. A few spotted skunks live in the same region.

Bats are more or less common in their season in arid California, and are abundant at times around water.

Altogether about sixty-five kinds of mammals are native to arid California.

BIRDS.

About two hundred species and sub-species of birds are known to be found in arid California at some season of the year. About thirty-five of these are practically resident all the year. Most of the water birds are present only in winter. Over a large part of this area water birds are necessarily lacking, yet even small ponds and springs are visited by migrating ducks at times. The muddy waters of the Colorado River are not inviting to water birds, but the sloughs and ponds

of the flood channels of the lower river afford clearer water, and are visited by great numbers of water birds in winter, more particularly those in Lower California, where the birds are not harassed by hunters so much.

Sea birds of course do not visit this part of California, and loons, grebes and gulls are not common. White pelicans sometimes appear in large numbers in winter. I have seen flocks covering several acres standing thickly on sand bars a few miles south of the boundary. A dozen species of edible ducks occur. They are most common south of the boundary, but a considerable number are to be found along the overflow channels and on the main river in California. Geese are of irregular occurrence in this region and are seldom abundant.

Wood ibises come up the Colorado River in summer after their breeding season along the Gulf of California is over. I have seen large flocks in August a hundred miles above Yuma. These large birds are not used as food. I do not know that they do any harm, unless possibly by eating the young of edible fishes. They appear to glean their food entirely from the water. Herons of several species are found, but rarely away from the big river or its overflow channels. Shore birds are comparatively few, for lack of suitable feeding grounds.

Three species of quail are found in arid California. California valley quail are limited to the foothills along the western border of the deserts, and the partly timbered mountains of the northern Mojave Desert. In some of these mountains nice coveys used to be found at some of the springs. Mountain quail also occur at many of the same places in smaller numbers. I have even found mountain quail in thin growths of juniper. They seem more independent of water than valley quail. Gambel quail are often abundant along the Colorado River and about the overflow channels, though their numbers are now being greatly lessened around the settlements by steady hunting. The ranges of these three species meet at the western end of the Colorado Desert. I have shot hybrids between valley and Gambel quail there, and I have seen hybrids between mountain and Gambel quail that were shot on the northeast slope of the San Bernardino Mountains.

Mourning doves are found occasionally in summer at springs and water holes, and more commonly along the Colorado River.

Hawks are usually scarce throughout this region, as are owls, though great horned owls are somewhat more common where they can find shelter in crevices in cliffs.

Woodpeckers are scarce away from the mountains and the timbered river bottoms, and are not very plentiful even there.

In certain places hummingbirds are common when flowers are in bloom. Four or five species occur, though two are only migrants.

Flycatchers are not common, for lack of insect food. The male of one species, the vermilion flycatcher, is conspicuous from its bright red colors.

Ravens are widely distributed in arid California. They are usually seen in pairs, and probably remain paired permanently. When it is time for travelers to break camp in the morning and move on, a pair of ravens are likely to appear and perch on some shrub near, to wait patiently until the travelers have gone, when they thoroughly glean any scraps of food or grain that the party may have left around the recent camp. Jays are unknown in most of this region.

Blackbirds, orioles and meadow larks are ordinarily found only along the river bottoms and around the irrigated land.

About twenty-five kinds of sparrows are found in this region, mostly as migrants or winter visitors. Swallows are common in but few places. The smaller insectivorous birds are mostly only transient migrants.

Wrens are few, the cactus wren being the most conspicuous species. Crissal thrashers are common in the thickets of the river bottoms, and the rare LeConte thrasher is sometimes seen out in the desert, where it is a permanent resident.

On the whole, birds are not plentiful, as might be expected in so barren a country.

FISH.

Fish of course are scarce in a region so deficient in streams as this is. As a matter of fact no edible fish are found in arid California except in the Colorado River and in the sloughs and ponds supplied by it. Even in the Colorado River native fish are not abundant, as the water is so muddy as to make it unfit to support most kinds of fish. There are some carp and catfish, the descendants of introduced fish. There are very small fish, like small minnows, in many of the permanent springs of arid California, particularly in the warm springs. These little fish are of several species, and sometimes two or three species live in the same spring. It is a problem how these little fish became so widely disseminated in isolated springs.

SNAKES.

Snakes are not abundant in arid California. Perhaps rattlesnakes are the most common species, though they are not nearly as common as when I first knew the desert, nearly forty years ago. Every one kills rattlesnakes wherever found, and this steady destruction has decidedly lessened their number. The small rattlesnake known as the "sidewinder" is peculiar in its mode of locomotion. It moves side-

wise or diagonally to the direction which it faces. It is dreaded by the "desert rats" because it gives so little warning; its rattle is small and is little used, while the larger species sound their rattle on slight provocation. Several other species of snakes live in this region.

LIZARDS.

Lizards are comparatively abundant, both in species and in individuals. Several prospectors and cattlemen have told me that they had seen the big lizard known as the "Gila monster" in southeastern



The border of the desert. (Photo by courtesy of Mr. Frank Stevens.)

California. A little questioning usually convinced me that the lizard really seen was the "chuckwalla," another large lizard that is rather common in rocky places in the Mojave Desert, and is occasionally found in the foothills bordering the Colorado Desert. I know of no reliable record of the occurrence of the Gila monster anywhere in California. It is the only poisonous lizard found in the United States. The desert Indians formerly ate chuckwallas and other large lizards, and to some extent do so yet. White men laughed at them for eating lizards and rats, and now they do not like to be seen eating such things, although they are really as clean and wholesome as squirrels and rabbits.

TORTOISES.

Agassiz tortoises inhabit arid California. They are found most often on the mesas west of the Colorado River, but I have never seen them plentiful even there, and farther west they are rare. The Indians eat them, and so do the white settlers sometimes. I have seen teeth marks of coyotes on their shells, but the shells generally prove too hard for the coyotes. These tortoises are exclusively vegetarian. They are able to become dormant for weeks at a time when green food is scarce, and in cold weather. They are principally nocturnal, in hot weather at least.

THE CALIFORNIA FISH INDUSTRY FROM A COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW.

By F. E. BOOTH, Secretary, Sacramento River Packers' Association and President, Monterey Packing Company.

Much has been said in the press of the state about a so-called "fish trust," which has, it is stated, arbitrarily raised the price of fish to the housewives, until fish is a higher priced article of food than the choicest beef cut.

Thousands of our good citizens have really believed this, and some are even satisfied that this charge has been fully proven. They recall the time when shrimps and cracked crabs were served free, as an appetizer, at many of the old-time restaurants; when a whole cooked crab could be bought for 10 cents; when salmon were so plentiful on the Sacramento River that the steamboats refused to haul them from river receiving points to San Francisco, unless the freight charges were prepaid. They can remember visiting the beach at old Harbor View and watching the always picturesque fishermen, hauling in their beach seines, and usually with a mass of all kinds of good food fish, including many dozens of crabs, at each haul. Fish were so plentiful then that any one could help himself, without objection from the fishermen.

Now all this is changed, and the old-timers, without trying to find the real cause, accept without question, or the slightest investigation, the first explanation that any irresponsible person may make. Hence, the cry of "fish trust" was taken up and believed, and is, unfortunately, still believed by many to be the cause of high prices.

The purpose of this article is to put the commercial fishing business right up to the reader, and let him draw his own conclusions.

Any person, after a moment's thought, will admit the following to be true, almost from his personal knowledge of the situation. First, that if he eats fish at all, it is almost always on Friday, and at no other time; second, that he eats fish not so much for its food value as for a change in diet, or because of church edicts.

Statistics show that 80 per cent of the fish business is done on Friday, and 15 per cent on Wednesday (both days being observed by certain religious denominations, as fish days), the remaining 5 per cent being scattered over the other four business days in the week.

It requires no great knowledge of arithmetic to figure out a tremendous additional increase in the cost of fish from this very fact. A retail fish dealer must, therefore, get practically all his week's expenses and profits from his Friday sales. This necessarily means 50 to 100 per cent added to his cost.

Another thing, which is altogether wrong, is that most of the retail fish business is carried on by persons selling practically nothing but fish, and it is imperative that they get these higher prices to make even ordinary wages. The economical course would be for butchers or grocers to be the distributors of fish, for their expenses would be no greater than when handling meats or groceries. Some butchers do sell fish, and they could *afford* to sell, for at least one half of their asking price. But why should they, they argue? Their neighbor (the exclusive fish store) gets from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound for fish, so why shouldn't the butcher? Not a bad argument, and one you would probably use.

Once more they argue, a woman will only buy 50 cents to 60 cents worth of fish per week, anyway, and she doesn't care what it costs per pound. Still once again, the housewife phones her fishman, and nine times out of ten wants that variety of fish which she can prepare with the least trouble and which has the least waste in bone or skin. So she orders halibut or salmon, or striped bass.

A thoughtful reader will see right here one of the reasons for advanced prices to the retailer.

The population of the cities throughout the state has doubled and quadrupled within a comparatively few years. This has directly increased the demand for fish, and certain kinds, notably salmon, have not increased with the population. In fact, as population has increased and encroached on the spawning grounds of the salmon, it has automatically lessened the natural increase of the salmon. Had it not been for the artificial propagation of salmon in all these last twenty-five years, it is reasonable to suppose there would not now be a single salmon left in the Sacramento River. As it is, the supply is tremendously bigger than most people think, for the increased consumption in the fresh fish market requires an enormous supply of salmon. The fall run of salmon is probably as big now as it used to be, although it is not so apparent owing to the enormous demand.

Striped Bass.

One of the most popular of all the river fish, the striped bass, was originally introduced by the Fish and Game Commission from the waters of the eastern part of the United States. Evidently it liked the new surroundings, for its increase has been marked. The present laws regarding the catching and sale of this fine fish seem most wise and effective. This fish is usually high priced, as it is a fine shipping fish, firm and a good carrier, and justly popular. It matures in salt water, returning each year to fresh water for spawning purposes, after which it again returns to salt water.

Shad.

This is another transplanted eastern fish, which, like the striped bass, has increased rapidly in the Pacific waters. But there the comparison ends, for the fish has not met with popular favor. It is esteemed most highly in the eastern markets, the wholesale price running from 8 to 10 cents per pound. It is admitted that the Pacific fish is in every way as fine as the Atlantic variety, but people here will not eat it, even at a retail price of 5 cents per pound, cleaned and delivered to the house. Their principal use now is to strip them of the roe and salt the rest of the fish. It is hard work to sell them salted at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, dressed, dried weight, boxed and delivered, f. o. b. to the China steamers. The Chinese exporters are practically the only ones handling the salt fish.

Catfish.

Here, again, is an example of what success the Fish and Game Commission has made of an imported fish. The catfish is entirely a fresh water fish, and has found a home to its liking in the California waters. For several years it was a despised little fish, too plentiful to be considered good for anything, and neglected accordingly. Gradually, however, its worth became known and it came into its own. Over fishing necessitated special laws regarding size to be taken, kind of nets to be used, etc.

Crabs.

This dainty sea food has before been mentioned in this article. Twenty-five years ago, these fish were sold for from 40 cents to 50 cents per dozen. Now they command from \$2 to \$2.50 and even \$3 per dozen. This advance is occasioned by two factors: *First*, an extraordinary demand owing to a large population; *second*, to a combination among the crab fishermen's union, which imposes a limit on the number of crabs that can be taken in one day, and the price they must be sold for.

Shrimps.

The bay is said to be as full of shrimps now as it ever was, yet comparatively few are being caught. Here is the reason: There is only one "best" way of catching shrimps, at least only one "best" *known* way, and that is with a Chinese shrimp or bag net. This is so constructed that it not only catches shrimps of all sizes, but everything else that is alive that comes its way. It is an accepted theory that the young and immature fish of most every variety of salt water fish live right in among the shrimps. This is most unfortunate, for the taking of shrimps is very desirable. The destruction of countless millions of baby food fish is, however, not to be tolerated. After years of fighting the Chinese shrimp

interests, the Fish and Game Commission finally got a law passed prohibiting the use of the Chinese shrimp net, and this has automatically stopped shrimp fishing, since no one seems to have found out how to take shrimps with any other kind of net. This will be discovered some day, however.

As a matter of fact, not over 5 per cent of the shrimps formerly caught were used in the local market, the balance being dried and shipped out of the country. A careful account kept of one week's catch of the baby fish showed 100 tons to have been wasted by the destruction of these fish in the shrimp nets, equal, perhaps to 1,000 tons at maturity. The Fish and Game Commission never did a better thing in its career than to get the present law passed. Of course, great effort will be made to have this law repealed.

Crawfish or California Lobster.

Many people think this fish fully as fine as the eastern lobster. Certainly it is worth preserving, and it has taken endless patience and tact to have the present laws passed. The people do not care to eat the large sized crawfish, and as this is the real breeder, it was made illegal to take them over 13½ inches long. This is as it should be. A 14 inch female lobster produces about ten times as many eggs as a 7 inch female. The present law permits the importation into California of the Mexican lobster, under the supervision of the Fish and Game Commission. This is as it should be, for it not only gives our people the privilege of having lobster, but it also protects California's supply. It is true that some of the California lobster fishermen are trying hard to have the law changed so as to exclude the Mexican fish, claiming that if no Mexican or Lower California lobsters came in the price of the California lobsters would double.

Soles, Sand-dabs, and Flounders.

These are the principal supply of fish in the San Francisco and Bay cities markets. They are caught almost entirely by trawlers, fishing outside the Heads, and frequently twenty-five miles off shore. They are the freshest of all fish sold on the market, for the trawl boats go out every day except Saturday, returning the same night. Furthermore, they are, with two exceptions, shad and carp, the cheapest of all the fish sold in San Francisco. They seldom bring more than 3 to 4 cents per pound; so when the retailer sells you this variety of fish at from 20 to 25 cents per pound, you may know he seldom paid more than 4 cents for it.

The Italian name of the net used in this trawl fishing is *paranzella*. It sounds pretty forbidding, but is nothing more nor less than a drag net, weighted to go nearly to the bottom and in very deep water, and is dragged usually between two power boats. This kind of fishing has been going on here for over forty years, with no apparent diminution of fish.

Halibut.

A large flat fish like a sole or flounder, but frequently weighing over 100 pounds. It is caught principally in Alaska, where it is cleaned and iced and shipped to San Francisco, where it finally finds a market from two to four weeks after it is caught. It has no particular merit, except an absence of bones, and is therefore easily served and popular with the "hurry up" housekeeper.

Chicken Halibut.

A small size edition of the halibut of Alaska, but caught in southern California waters. It is sold the day after it is caught. In Los Angeles they prefer the chicken to the genuine halibut, which is where they show good judgment.

Barracuda, Sea Bass, Spanish Mackerel, Yellow Tail.

All these fish are, more properly speaking, southern California fish, although some of the varieties frequently get as far north as San Francisco Bay. At certain seasons, Monterey Bay gives up good catches of these fish. They are a popular table fish, and usually not very high in price.

Albacore.

A species of tuna, caught in southern California waters, and during the season very abundant. They are not at all popular as a table fish, but are principally used for canning. This industry has grown beyond belief and promises to tax the fish supply. The merit of the canned fish is unquestioned and the demand is constantly expanding.



Compulsory salting of stock on U. S. National Forest. Salting done at definite places, which become salt licks for deer. (Photo by courtesy of U. S. Forest Service.)

THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN CALIFORNIA.

By W. C. HODGE, Forest Examiner, U. S. Forest Service.

From the earliest times forestry has been associated with the protection of game. In the year 1598 the Englishman, Manwood, in his treatise on the "Laws of the Forest," defines a forest as "a certain territory of woody grounds, fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase, and warren to nest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king." Since Manwood's time the functions of the forest have greatly increased, so that instead of being solely valuable as a pleasure ground they are now chiefly valuable for the production of wood and the conservation of water. But their usefulness for recreation purposes is still extremely great, and although the production of timber and the maintenance of the water supply will henceforth outrank in importance the game production feature, this last will always continue to be a valuable resource.

As a forest was formerly a game preserve, so a forester was formerly a gamekeeper. With the shifting of the functions of the forest came about a change in the duties of the forester. Nowadays, although the function of game protection is still important, it is subordinate to the work of forest administration and forest protection.

National forests are set apart to insure a perpetual supply of timber for the use and necessities of the people of the United States, and to prevent destruction of the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams. They "are open to all persons for all lawful purposes. The timber, water, pasture, and other resources are for the use of the people, and the minerals are open to exploitation just as on unreserved public land. * * * Twenty-five per cent of all receipts from national forests are given to the counties in which they lie, to be used for schools and roads. An additional ten per cent is expended by the Secretary of Agriculture upon roads and trails constructed primarily for the benefit of settlers within the forests."*

Between July 1, 1913, and June 30, 1914, receipts from the national forests in California amounted to \$261,415.44. This revenue is derived from the sale or lease of the resources contained in the forests, the administration and protection of which constitutes the principal work of the service.

In California there are eighteen national forests. Their average size is one and one half million acres, and they include the roughest and most mountainous portions of the state. The areas selected for national

*The Use Book: A Manual for users of the National Forests. July 1, 1913. Copies may be obtained free of charge on application to the District Forester, 114 Sansome street, San Francisco.

forests are of two kinds: those actually or potentially valuable for the production of timber, and those whose cover is valuable chiefly for its effect on stream regulation. In southern California water conservation is the principal function; in northern California timber production is the most important; but all of the national forests serve both purposes to some extent.

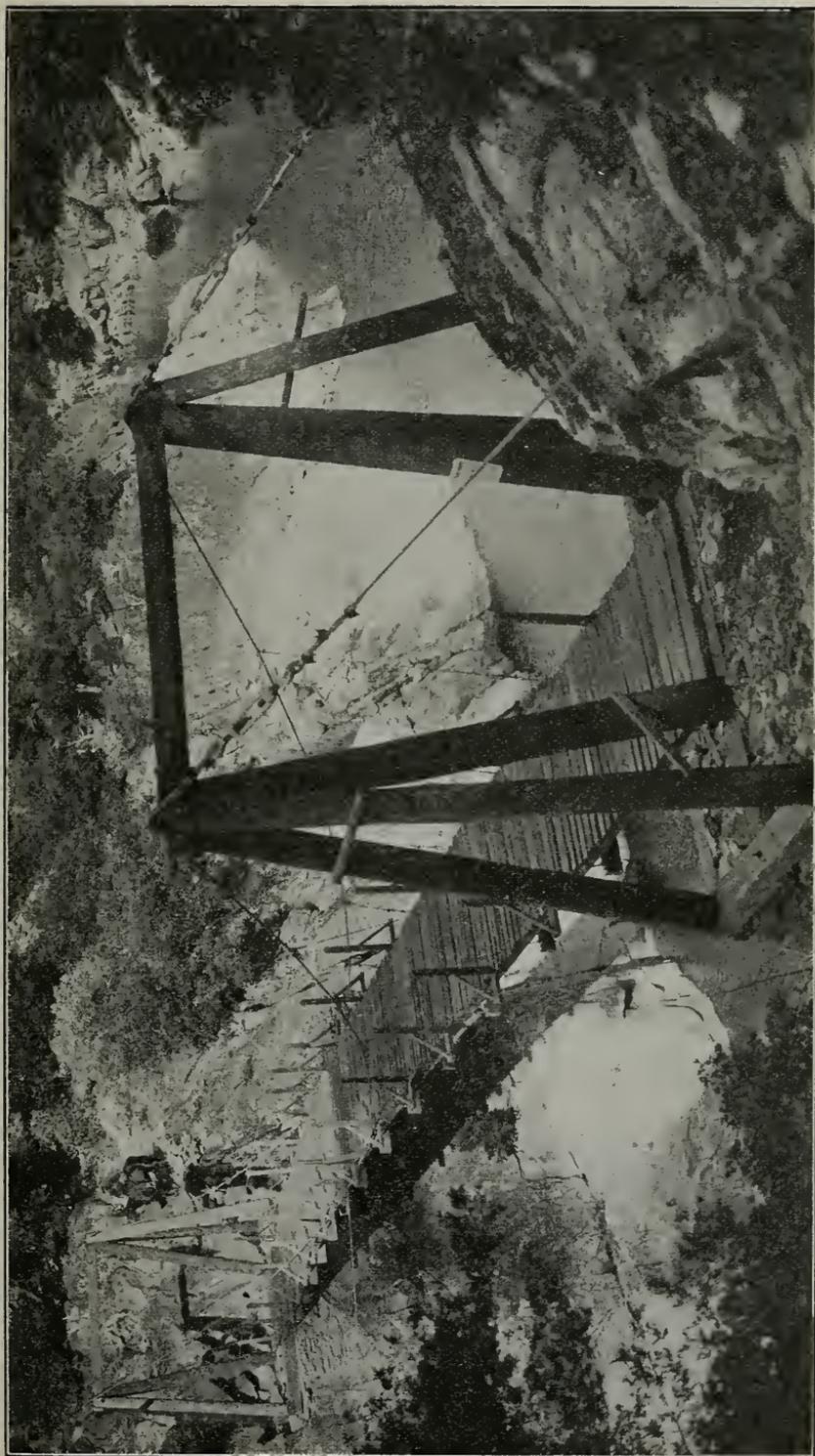
Originally the national forests were called "forest reserves." The name was changed in order to bring out more clearly the point that the resources of the forests are to be used. The national forests are "reserved" in the sense that certain of the land laws which apply to the public domain are not effective on the forests; but none of the resources are reserved from use except in occasional cases where one use is incompatible with another.

All mature timber in the national forests which may be cut with benefit in accordance with the principles of forestry is for sale and will be offered as demand arises. Only stumpage is sold, the title to the land remaining with the government. Timber may be sold in amounts ranging from a few thousand feet up to whatever amount may be necessary to warrant the investment required for constructing a railroad or other means of transportation into comparatively inaccessible regions. Forage resources are sold under regulations whose leading objects are the protection and conservative use of all national forest land adapted for grazing; the permanent good of the live stock industry through proper care and improvement of grazing lands; and the protection of the settler and home builder against unfair competition in the use of the range.

Claims can be initiated upon lands within national forests only under the mining laws, the coal land laws, and the forest homestead act. Prospecting is not interfered with in any way. Free use of timber is granted to bona fide miners and prospectors who may not reasonably be required to purchase and who have not on their own claims a sufficient or practically accessible supply.

The use and occupancy of the agricultural lands in the forests is desired from every standpoint. Every added home helps in the upbuilding of the country. The forests are to serve the people in a permanent development of homes and industries. In addition, the settler is a great help—practically a necessity—in the protection and development of the forest itself. Every cultivated field is a fire-break; every ranch is a vantage point to prevent and fight fires; every settler may become a forest protector.

The national forests contain waterpowers of great value, the aggregate capacity of which is estimated at 12,000,000 horsepower. Permits for the development and use of these water powers are granted under



U. S. Forest Service bridge over American River, El Dorado National Forest. (Photograph by courtesy U. S. Forest Service.)

regulations which seek to prevent the appropriation of power sites for speculative purposes; to secure prompt and full development; to prevent monopoly; and to secure a reasonable compensation to the government for the use of the land occupied and the beneficial protection given to the watershed.

The administration of these various resources and the protection of the forests especially from fire constitute the principal work of the forest officers.

The national forests contain the principal habitats of all the important game animals of the west. No charge is made for hunting, fishing, or ordinary camping upon government land within the national forests and their use as recreation grounds is encouraged. No permits are issued for game preserves or any use of land which would result in preventing or restricting lawful hunting or fishing. Since game in general is regarded as under state control, the federal forest officers derive their authority in game protection from the state. They are not game wardens *ex officio* but only after appointment as such by the proper state authorities. National forest officers are, however, active in game protection, the policy of the government in this respect being expressed in the following regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture:

All forest officers will cooperate with state or territorial officials, so far as they can without undue interference with their regular forest work, to enforce local laws for the protection of birds, fish, and game. When properly authorized to do so they will act *without additional pay* as deputy game wardens with full power to enforce local laws, but *may not accept any fees or rewards or parts of fines* on account of the enforcement of the state game laws. Forest officers and employees may, however accept any bounties voluntarily offered by any state or county or any association or individual for the destruction of predatory wild animals.

This is supplemented by the following instructions:

Wild game adds materially to the enjoyment of the national forests by the public, and the preservation of game animals, birds, and fish is a public duty. This duty, however, rests primarily with the state. It is incumbent upon the forest service, under the act of May 23, 1908, to render all reasonable assistance in the protection of game within the national forests, but the service must be governed in its enforcement of the game laws by the attitude of the state officials. Furthermore, such assistance must be subordinated to the regular protective and administrative work of the forest service.

Acting under these instructions and in cooperation with the State Fish and Game Commission, the forest officers on 27,000,000 acres of national forest lands are fulfilling the duties of game wardens in California.

The administration of the national forests and the conduct of all matters relating to forestry which have been placed upon the Department of Agriculture by congress are under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, in charge of the Forester, who is chief of the Forest Service. The office of the Forester is in Washington, D. C.

For the better administration of the national forests, six districts have been established, each of which is in charge of a district forester who is aided by several assistant district foresters and specialists in various branches of the work.

District 5, which includes California and western Nevada, has its headquarters at 114 Sansome street, San Francisco, California.

Each national forest is in charge of a supervisor who plans the work on his forest under the instructions of the district forester and supervises its execution. His headquarters is located in a town conveniently situated with regard to his forest. Routine work involved in the supervision of timber sales, grazing, free use of timber, special use, and other contracts and permits, the carrying out of the protection and improvement plans, and other administrative activities, is performed by rangers. Each forest is divided into ranger districts of such size that, under ordinary conditions, all the regular work can be handled effectively by one fully equipped ranger with the necessary temporary assistants. The average ranger district has about 60,000 acres, but where means of travel and communication are good, or where there is only a small volume of business or the fire hazard is low, very much larger districts may be established.

From the sportsman's point of view, the most important activity of the forest service outside of the enforcement of the game laws is the protection of the forests from fire. The fire risk in California is excessive. The long dry season, the inflammable nature of the cover, and the habit, natural to California, of camping out during the summer, tend to produce severe fire conditions. The matter of camping is mentioned for the reason that most fires are of human origin. The seasoned camper is by no means a source of fire danger; he is, rather, a safety factor since he knows what precautions must be taken and helps to instruct those who are less experienced. But until a camper has had at least a season's experience in the forests he is apt to take unwarranted chances with camp fires, matches, burning tobacco, etc; and, speaking generally, the more people there are in the forests the greater the risk.

The fire organization on the national forests includes measures designed to prevent, detect, and suppress fires. Absolute prevention is, of course, impossible; lightning causes a certain percentage of fires each year, and a few fires start in other ways that may be fairly called unpreventable. Among these are the breaking of transmission lines, the accidental burning of houses in the forest, etc. There is also a theory very popular in California that broken bottles, by focusing the sun's rays upon inflammable material, are a frequent source of fires, but the theory has never been verified. During seven years in which

accurate fire records have been kept in California, not a single case of this sort has come to light.

Preventable fires can be prevented only by educating the public. This the service attempts to accomplish by various devices but especially by giving currency to the following Six Rules:

1. **Matches.** Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. **Tobacco.** Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **Making Camp.** Build a small campfire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. **Leaving Camp.** Never leave a campfire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and then covering it with earth.

5. **Bonfires.** Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. **Fighting Fires.** If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. Forest Ranger or State Firewarden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

The work of detecting and suppressing forest fires has been greatly systematized in recent years. Nowadays fires are reported mainly by lookouts whose function is not to fight fires but merely to discover and report them. The lookouts are located on commanding peaks, and remain on duty continuously. They are equipped with the necessary instruments and housed in cabins from the interior of which the entire area under protection can be kept in view. Each forest has several lookouts. Where the same area is under observation from two or more, the location of a fire can be determined very accurately even at a distance of many miles from either.

The lookout is in communication with the ranger either by telephone or by heliograph. Telephone service is the most certain and satisfactory but heliographs are used in situations where other facilities are lacking or are too costly. On receiving a report from a lookout, the ranger in whose district the fire is located takes immediate steps to put it out. His assistants are stationed at various strategic points each connected by telephone, and they remain within hearing distance of the bell. In fighting a forest fire it is as necessary to be prompt as it is in saving a burning house. For this reason the forest firemen are kept at their stations in constant readiness. This system has proved to be very economical. Instead of having large fires to fight, the majority of fires are kept to an area under one quarter of an acre and are handled by one or two men at the most.

Where large fires occur, due to exceptional circumstances, large bodies of fire fighters may be required. These are as far as possible organized in advance so that no time may be lost. They are recruited from near-by

ranchers, stockmen, lumbermen, and even from the settlements outside. Transportation facilities both for the men and for their subordinates are also arranged beforehand, and tools and nonperishable food supplies are cached in places where a demand for them is likely to arise.

In the more thickly settled portions of some forests, especially where there are numerous occasional visitors from near-by towns, moving patrolmen are employed. These, by calling the attention of campers to the necessity for taking proper precautions, and even by their very



Junction of phone and heliograph systems on national forests.
(Photo by courtesy U. S. Forest Service.)

presence, keep a great many fires from starting. They also attend to the extinguishing of such fires as occur, and in the case of large fires take charge of the fire fighting until their superiors relieve them.

The system thus briefly described handled 1,628 fires on the national forests of California during the season of 1913. This was an exceptional year for electric storms, lightning having caused 804 fires or nearly half the total. Thirteen per cent of the fires were caused by campers. The total area of forest burned was a trifle less than 90,000 acres, 10,418 acres being timber land and the remainder brush or grass land. Only 275 fires attained an area of 10 acres or larger and 912 were caught and put out before they had covered a space 100 feet square.

One additional phase of fire protection work should be mentioned, namely, the safeguarding of dangerous areas either by reducing their inflammability or by constructing fire lines around them. Obviously the simplest way of cleaning up considerable areas that are in dangerous condition is by the careful use of fire. The debris resulting from the

cutting of timber under the timber sale regulations would form a serious menace to the young growth from which the future forest will be derived unless it were disposed of somehow. The usual practice is to require that the purchaser of government timber pile the brush, tops, limbs, and other debris in piles of suitable size which are fired at the proper season by the rangers.

A few years ago the opinion was very prevalent in California that the entire forest area should be burned over periodically in order to effect a general clean-up. This theory is now very largely discarded, and properly so. There are certain arguments in favor of it but it is chiefly based upon conceptions that are fundamentally wrong.

In the first place, although it appears to cost nothing, it is in reality an extremely expensive measure when performed effectively. Advocates of this theory—the so-called “light burning” theory—assume that it is



“Making trail” in the U. S. National Forest. (Photo by courtesy of U. S. Forest Service.)

only necessary to touch off a piece of forest at the proper season and that the fire will do its work without further attention. This is by no means the case. It is obvious that there are many areas that fire should be kept out of at all hazards, or, if they are to be burned at all, should be burned with extreme care. This means, then, that the fire must be kept under control, which would entail prohibitive expense as compared with the cost of keeping fires out entirely. One large tract in the northern Sierras was cleaned up in this fashion at a cost of 50 cents per acre. At the same rate, the expense of light burning the whole of the yellow pine belt in California would amount to at least \$5,000,000.

But besides the prohibitive cost there are two other objections to this practice. One is that the young growth is inevitably destroyed; in fact, since thickets of young growth are specially inflammable, it is one of the objects of light burning to consume them. But the forests of the future can not be created all at once when they are needed. They require a development period of at least one hundred years before they produce material fit to cut into lumber. Any system which protects the mature timber at the expense of the young growth which is to replace it violates the principles of forestry, and, unless the sacrifice is absolutely unavoidable, of common sense as well. It was formerly argued that the sacrifice was necessary; that unless the debris which collected on the floor of the forest year after year was burned, unless the thickets of young growth were kept down, the final result would be a conflagration that nothing could control. This argument upon examination, is found not to hold. The record of the forest service in California during the last year proved that very severe fire conditions could be handled without any considerable loss of timber.

But, what is still more important, it is found by experiment that burning decreases the amount of litter not for a period of years but at most for an interval of a few months. The litter upon the ground at the time of the burning is consumed, but is replaced with more than normal rapidity by the debris shed from the trees scorched by the fire.

In short, light burning, in order to make the forest safe against future fires, must not be "light" but must be a fire of exactly the sort that it is the object of the practice to prevent. Fortunately the light burning method is no longer advocated to any great extent.

United States Department of Agriculture.

Forest Service—District 5.

CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN NEVADA.

District Forester, COERT DUBOIS; District Office, 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco.		
National Forest.	Forest Supervisor.	Headquarters.
Angeles -----	R. H. Charlton -----	625 Federal Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
California -----	M. A. Benedict -----	Willows (winter), Oriental (summer), Glenn County, Cal.
Cleveland -----	S. W. Wynne -----	Escondido, San Diego County, Cal.
El Dorado -----	E. W. Kelley -----	Placerville, El Dorado County, Cal.
Inyo -----	A. H. Hogue -----	Bishop, Inyo County, Cal.
Klamath -----	W. B. Rider -----	Yreka, Siskiyou County, Cal.
Lassen -----	W. J. Rushing -----	Red Bluff (winter), Mineral (summer), Tehama County, Cal.
Modoc -----	W. G. Durbin -----	Alturas, Modoc County, Cal.
Mono -----	W. M. Maule -----	Gardenville, Douglas County, Nev.

Monterey	-----N. H. Sloane	-----Arbolado, Monterey County, Cal.
Plumas	-----D. N. Rogers	-----Quincy, Plumas County, Cal.
Santa Barbara	-----C. E. Rachford	-----Howard-Canfield Building, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Sequoia	-----A. B. Patterson	-----Hot Springs, Tulare County, Cal.
Shasta	-----R. F. Hammatt	-----Sisson, Siskiyou County, Cal.
Sierra	-----P. G. Redington	-----Northfork, Madera County, Cal.
Stanislaus	-----R. W. Ayres	-----Sonora, Tuolumne County, Cal.
Tahoe	-----R. L. P. Bigelow	-----Nevada City, Nevada County, Cal.
Trinity	-----W. A. Huestis	-----Weaverville, Trinity County, Cal.

THE AMERICAN ARMY OF HUNTERS.

By ERNEST SCHAEFFLE.

Do we not sometimes overlook the fact that America has a "standing army" of over 5,000,000 hunters, trained in the use of firearms, accustomed to the most strenuous exercise, and recruited from the most active, courageous part of the population?

And singularly enough this splendid "army" costs the government not a cent in appropriation nor a moment's anxiety or directorship, but pays its own bills and administers its own affairs. Furthermore, the "army" about which we are speaking takes no man from useful industry during times of peace, but rather increases the productive capacity of its members and in many ways makes of them healthier, happier and more useful members of society. Of what other "army" can this much be said?

We are inspired to write of this "army" at this particular moment, knowing that the thoughts of most Americans are clustered around the central ideas of war, armies and the safety of the nation. At a time like this many of us are likely to regret the fact that our regular army is so small and to rather condemn our peace time determination to get along with less than a hundred thousand soldiers. We are also likely to give attention to the militarist with his "I told you so" impudence and suggestion of an European system.

Just at this point it is well for us to take a long breath and collect our scattered wits, for have we not as a nation always met every emergency that called for an intelligent, courageous army of men who could and would shoot? And after reviewing certain conditions in our national life how can we doubt our ability to meet future emergencies as they may arise? The American people have always been a nation of hunters. We have lived in a land blessed by nature with an abundance of game and have always had the privilege of hunting such game in a degree enjoyed by few other peoples in modern times. Given the supply and the opportunity, quite naturally the game has been hunted, universally and hard, for man is still a hunter and full of the desire to kill. In the country's infancy game was taken for food, while in later years it has been regarded more and more as the object and reward of sport; but always it has been hunted, from one ocean to the other and by millions of our heartiest, most "American" men.

With the wonderful advance that has been made in our country in the mechanical trades and businesses has come wonderful improvement and cheapening in firearms and ammunition, so that today the "poor man" with an outlay of \$25 is the practical equal in the field of his English brother with an outfit running into the hundreds of dollars.

Which all brings us back to our theme:

The country has now (and has had since its beginning), an "army" of hunters, confined to the game fields in times of peace, but ready for defense of the nation in time of peril. This "army" would never have existed and would not exist now had we not recognized the injustice of conditions in older countries and guarded our inherent right to bear arms and to hunt. But where would our army be if the land had no game, and where will it be in future if the game we have saved is to be exterminated, as seems to be the real purpose of even many who call themselves "game protectors" and what not?

The best guarantee of American freedom from foreign invasion and more dangerous aggression and demoralization at home would seem to be a rifle in every household, with the young men trained in its use by experience in the hunting field after game.

CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS.

San Francisco District.

Office: 734 Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Alameda County.	Marin County.	San Mateo County.
Contra Costa County.	Menocino County.	Santa Clara County.
Del Norte County.	Monterey County.	Santa Cruz County.
Humboldt County.	San Benito County.	Sonoma County.
Lake County.	San Francisco County.	

Area, 20,650 square miles; population, 1910, 1,002,405.

Sacramento District.

Office: Forum Building, Sacramento, California.

Alpine County.	Modoc County.	Sierra County.
Amador County.	Napa County*	Siskiyou County.
Butte County.	Nevada County.	Solano County*
Calaveras County.	Placer County.	Sutter County.
Colusa County.	Plumas County.	Tehama County.
El Dorado County.	Sacramento County.	Trinity County.
Glenn County.	San Joaquin County.	Yuba County.
Lassen County.	Shasta County.	Yolo County.

Area, 45,903 square miles; population, 1910, 370,420.

*On August 1, 1914, Napa and Solano counties will be transferred to the San Francisco District.

Los Angeles District.

Office: 510 Consolidated Realty Building, Los Angeles, California.

Imperial County.	Orange County.	San Luis Obispo County.
Inyo County.	Riverside County.	Santa Barbara County.
Los Angeles County.	San Bernardino County.	Ventura County.
Mono County.	San Diego County.	

Area, 61,186 square miles; population, 1910, 779,709.

Fresno District.

Office: Forsyth Building, Fresno, California.

Fresno County.	Madera County.	Stanislaus County.
Kern County.	Mariposa County.	Tuolumne County.
Kings County.	Merced County.	Tulare County.

Area, 29,331 square miles; population, 1910, 225,115.

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

Roster June 30, 1914.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate.

Term at pleasure of the Governor. No compensation.

F. M. Newbert, <i>President</i> , Sacramento	Appointed August 3, 1911
M. J. Connell, Los Angeles	Appointed February 1, 1909
Carl Westerfeld, San Francisco	Appointed November 28, 1911
Ernest Schaeffle, <i>Executive Secretary</i>	Appointed November 29, 1911

Head office, San Francisco, 734 Mills Building.

Under direction of Commissioner Carl Westerfeld.

Ernest Schaeffle	Executive Secretary	Daniel O'Connell	Clerk
J. S. Hunter	Assistant Secretary	H. R. Dunbar	Clerk
R. D. Duke	Attorney	Mae D. Horn	Stenographer
O. H. Reichling	Cashier	Lillian Ciegler	Stenographer
Leo N. Pettit	Record Clerk		

Sacramento office, Forum Building.

Under direction of Commissioner F. M. Newbert.

George Neale	Assistant	Geo. T. Hanley	Clerk and stenographer
Leslie Rust			Office Boy

Los Angeles office, 510 Consolidated Realty Building.

Under direction of Commissioner M. J. Connell.

H. I. Pritchard	Assistant	E. A. McKee	Clerk and stenographer
-----------------	-----------	-------------	------------------------

Fresno office, 347 Forsyth Building.

Under direction of Deputy A. D. Ferguson.

Lida H. Ransom			Clerk and stenographer
----------------	--	--	------------------------

LIST OF REGULAR DEPUTIES.

San Francisco District.

Alameda County.

J. L. Bundock		Oakland
Earl Downing		Pleasanton

Del Norte County.

Paul Smith		Requa
------------	--	-------

Humboldt County.

Earl P. Barnes		Eureka
Theo. M. Benson		Fortuna

Mendocino County.

Chas. R. Perkins		Fort Bragg
B. H. Miller		Ukiah

Marin County.

Vernon D. Thomas		San Rafael
------------------	--	------------

Monterey County.

Phil H. Oyer		Pacific Grove
Frank Shook		Salinas

Santa Cruz County.

J. H. Hill		Watsonville
R. B. Heacock		Seabright

Santa Clara County.

I. L. Koppel		San Jose
--------------	--	----------

San Francisco County.

M. S. Clark		San Francisco
A. M. Fairfield		San Francisco
H. E. Foster		San Francisco
M. L. Cross		San Francisco
C. E. McPherson		San Francisco
Edward Boyle		San Francisco
A. M. Cunningham		San Francisco

Sonoma County.

A. F. Lea ----- Cloverdale
 Henry Lencioni ----- Healdsburg

Launch "Quinnat."
 H. B. Nidever, Captain

J. Christensen, Engineer ----- Headquarters, Vallejo

Sacramento District.

Amador County.

Frank S. Parke ----- Sutter Creek

Calaveras County.

David E. Roberts ----- Murphys

Colusa County.

S. J. Carpenter (on furlough) ----- Maxwell

El Dorado County.

Euell Gray ----- Shingle

Lassen County.

Frank P. Cady ----- Susanville

Modoc County.

Geo. W. Courtright ----- Straw

Nevada County.

R. C. O'Connor ----- Grass Valley
 S. J. Mandeville ----- Truckee

Napa County.

W. J. Moore ----- Napa

Placer County.

Chester A. Scroggs ----- Loomis

Sacramento County.

W. J. Green ----- Sacramento
 C. H. Blemer ----- Sacramento

Shasta County.

J. S. White ----- Redding

Siskiyou County.

J. W. Harris ----- Greenview

Solano County.

Wm. H. Armstrong ----- Vallejo

Sutter County.

E. D. Ricketts ----- Live Oak

San Joaquin County.

Richard Squire ----- Lodi
 Geo. J. Merritt ----- Manteca

Trinity County.

G. O. Laws ----- Weaverville

Tehama County.

T. W. Birmingham ----- Red Bluff

Yolo County.

R. L. Sinkey ----- Woodland

Los Angeles District.

Inyo County.

E. H. Ober ----- Big Pine

Mono County.

A. J. Stout ----- Mono Lake

Orange County.

W. K. Robinson ----- El Toro

Riverside County.

James H. Gyger ----- Elsinore

Los Angeles County.

I. A. Bordner ----- Long Beach

H. J. Abels	<i>Santa Barbara County</i>	Santa Maria
James A. Vale	<i>San Bernardino County.</i>	San Bernardino
Webb Toms	<i>San Diego County.</i>	San Diego
A. T. Norton (crawfish inspector)		San Diego
C. E. Cook	<i>San Luis Obispo County.</i>	San Luis Obispo
John J. Barnett	<i>Ventura County.</i>	Ventura
Fresno District.		
D. H. Hoen	<i>Fresno County.</i>	Fresno
S. L. N. Ellis		Fresno
F. A. Bullard		Dunlap
Tipton Mathews	<i>Kern County.</i>	Wasco
E. W. Smalley	<i>Kings County.</i>	Hanford
M. A. Wright	<i>Merced County.</i>	Merced
J. E. Newsome	<i>Stanislaus County.</i>	Newman
Geo. F. Grant	<i>Tuolumne County.</i>	Columbia
* * *		
Hayward Game Farm.		
W. N. Dirks		Superintendent
R. Gansberger		Laborer
* * *		
Hatcheries—screen and ladder investigation.		
W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of hatcheries		Sisson
J. H. Hoerl, Fish cultural clerk		Sisson
A. E. Doney, Screen and ladder surveyor and spawn taker		Sisson
A. E. Culver, Screen surveyor		Sisson
Chas. L. Gilmore, Engineer-Draftsman		Sacramento
Jack Forrest, Apprentice draftsman		Sacramento
R. W. Requa, Second class fish culturist		Chico
<i>Sisson hatchery and spawning stations.</i>		
F. McCrea	First class messenger, distribution car, and fourth class fish culturist	
C. Nixon	Third class fish culturist	
F. Sullaway	Fourth class fish culturist	
W. L. Gatchell	Fourth class fish culturist	
E. Clessens	Fourth class fish culturist	
Geo. McCloud, Sr.	Fourth class fish culturist	
J. Shebley	Fourth class fish culturist	
Norman Sisson	Fourth class fish culturist	
R. I. Bassler	Messenger, distribution car, and fourth class fish culturist	
L. Phillips	Messenger distribution car and fourth class fish culturist	
J. B. Sollner	Fourth class fish culturist	
J. E. Winchcomb	Pond fish feeder	
F. Clessens	Carpenter	
Wm. Heffernan	Watchman	
R. Rupp	Pond Watchman	
A. E. Glidden	Temporary laborer	
B. J. Benning	Temporary laborer	
Geo. McCloud, Jr.	Temporary laborer	
G. L. Morrison	Laborer	
A. Hill	Temporary laborer	

Tahoe Hatcheries.

E. W. Hunt	Second class fish culturist
F. F. Anderson	Third class fish culturist (temporary)
Geo. E. West	Fourth class fish culturist
A. Steininger	Temporary laborer
Wm. Storrs	Temporary laborer

Price Creek Hatchery.

W. O. Fassett (leave of absence)	Second class fish culturist
----------------------------------	-----------------------------

Ukiah Hatchery.

A. V. La Motte	Second class fish culturist
W. R. Crockett	Temporary fish culturist

Unattached.

F. A. Shebley (leave of absence)	Second class fish culturist
----------------------------------	-----------------------------

**INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF FISH AND GAME
COMMISSION.**

Recapitulation Statement, June 30, 1914.

Office equipment	\$4,901 46
Sundry property in charge of employees	2,357 59
Game farm, cottage, equipment, birds, etc.	7,151 20
Patrol launches	7,658 48
Hatcheries at Sisson, Tahoe, Tallac, Glen Alpine, Price Creek, Wawona, Ukiah and spawning stations, including fish distribution car, buildings, water rights, equipment, etc.	59,535 24
Total	\$81,603 97

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, YEARS 1912-1913 AND 1913-1914.

Showing Revenues for this Period.

Balance in state treasury, June 30, 1912		\$32,668 56
Receipts.		
Sale of hunting licenses—1911-1912	\$5,525 48	
Sale of hunting licenses—1912-1913	166,130 93	
Sale of hunting licenses—1913-1914	158,063 65	
		329,720 06
Sale of market fishing licenses—1912-1913	\$23,857 50	
Sale of market fishing licenses—1913-1914	26,985 00	
		50,842 50
Sale of wholesale fish and game dealers' licenses—1911-1912	\$125 00	
Sale of wholesale fish and game dealers' licenses—1912-1913	1,300 00	
Sale of wholesale fish and game dealers' licenses—1913-1914	1,280 00	
		2,765 00
Sale of trout farm licenses—1912-1913	\$35 00	
Sale of trout farm licenses—1913-1914	20 00	
		55 00
Sale of anglers' licenses—1914		13,229 25
Sale of game farm products—1912-1913	\$532 00	
Sale of game farm products—1913-1914	734 40	
		1,266 40
Sales of sundry articles, rebates on scrip books, etc.		122 10
Received from importers of crawfish for inspecting same in closed season—1912-1913	\$793 33	
Received from importers of crawfish for inspecting same in closed season—1913-1914	900 00	
		1,693 33
Fines paid into state treasury for violations of fish, game, and license laws—1912-1913	\$17,938 27	
Fines paid into state treasury for violations of fish, game, and license laws—1913-1914	14,934 32	
		32,872 59
Total		\$465,234 79

DISBURSEMENTS, YEAR 1912-1913.

San Francisco District—salaries, traveling expenses, rentals, supplies, etc.....	\$48,799 70	
Sacramento District—salaries, traveling expenses, rentals, supplies, etc.....	43,861 25	
Los Angeles District—salaries, traveling expenses, rentals, supplies, etc.....	17,384 52	
Fresno District—salaries, traveling expenses, rentals, supplies, etc.....	21,084 50	
Game Farm—salaries, traveling expenses, rentals, supplies, etc.....	5,827 93	
Patrol launches—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	4,574 20	
Prosecutions and allowances.....	9,774 63	
Commissions—hunting and market fishing licenses.....	15,050 65	
Lion bounties	5,280 00	
Commissioners' traveling expenses	247 75	
Scientific investigations and publicity—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	8,305 67	
Sundry bills	7,293 47	
Screen and ladder surveys—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	4,841 66	
Superintendent of hatcheries and assistants—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	2,636 10	
Sisson hatchery—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	15,130 18	
Tahoe and Tallac hatcheries—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	2,986 08	
Price Creek hatchery—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	2,052 49	
Ukiah hatchery—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	343 90	
Wawona hatchery—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	154 05	
Bogus Creek station—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	950 74	
Brookdale hatchery and Swanton spawning station—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	4,094 81	
Sacramento experimental station—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	977 14	
Fish distribution car—salaries, expenses, supplies, etc.....	3,387 05	
		\$225,038 27

DISBURSEMENTS, 1913-1914.

General Fish and Game Patrol, Administration, etc.

San Francisco Division.

Salaries of deputies and employees.....	\$37,404 50	
Traveling expenses, rentals, office supplies, etc.....	17,093 84	
		\$54,501 34

Sacramento Division.

Salaries of deputies and employees.....	\$25,834 00	
Traveling expenses, rentals, office supplies, etc.....	13,050 14	
		38,884 14

Los Angeles Division.

Salaries of deputies and employees.....	\$12,227 00	
Traveling expenses, rentals, office supplies, etc.....	4,953 98	
		17,180 98

Fresno Division.

Salaries of deputies and employees.....	\$11,746 00	
Traveling expenses, rentals, office supplies, etc.....	6,894 85	
		18,640 85

Miscellaneous Expenditures.

Traveling expenses, commissioners	880 02	
Prosecutions and allowances.....	8,486 63	
General printing, license lithographing, etc.....	6,458 28	

Sub-total, fish and game patrol, administration..... \$145,032 29

Sub-total fish expenditures, 40 per cent, \$58,012.92.

Sub-total game expenditures, 60 per cent, \$87,019.37.

Fishery Expenditures.

Superintendent of hatcheries and assistants.

Salaries	\$4,072 50	
Traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	1,009 81	
		\$5,082 31

Sisson hatchery.

Salaries	\$13,476 23	
Traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	7,881 64	
		21,357 87

Tahoe and Tallac hatcheries.

Salaries	\$2,650 17	
Traveling expenses, supplies, etc.....	679 73	
		3,329 90

Price Creek hatchery.

Salaries	\$1,791 67	
Traveling expenses, supplies, etc.	1,016 53	
		2,808 20

Ukiah hatchery and Snow Mountain.

Salaries	\$904 25	
Traveling expenses, supplies, etc.	419 90	
		1,324 15

Wawona hatchery.

Salaries	\$487 50	
Traveling expenses, supplies, repairs, etc.	247 70	
		735 20

Klamath spawning stations.

Salaries	\$2,094 50	
Traveling expenses, supplies, repairs, etc.	1,322 76	
		3,417 26

Brookdale hatchery.

Salaries	\$320 00	
Traveling expenses, supplies, repairs, etc.	77 55	
		397 55

Sacramento experimental station.

Rental		12 00
--------------	--	-------

Screen and fishway surveys and supervision.

Salaries	\$6,607 33	
Traveling expenses, supplies, etc.	2,632 30	
		9,239 63

Fish patrol (launches, etc.).

Salaries	\$2,649 00	
Traveling expenses, supplies, repairs, etc.	1,768 91	
		4,417 91

Fish distribution (car and messenger).

Salaries	\$1,751 02	
Traveling expenses, supplies, repairs, etc.	1,997 87	
		3,658 89

Fish transplanting (pack train, messenger, etc.).

Traveling expenses, supplies		167 51
------------------------------------	--	--------

Miscellaneous expenditures.

Anglers' license commissions		1,148 30
Market fishing license commissions		532 75
Crawfish inspection		1,100 00
Sub-total fish expenditures		\$58,729 43

Game Expenditures.*Hayward game farm.*

Salaries	\$2,698 50	
Traveling expenses, repairs, supplies, etc.	3,978 85	
		\$6,677 36

Miscellaneous expenditures.

Hunting license commissions and refunds		14,680 70
Mountain lion bounties		4,100 00
Sub-total game expenditures		\$25,458 06

Fish and game research and publicity.

Salaries	\$500 00	
Traveling expenses, supplies, etc.	491 04	
		\$1,091 04
Sub-total fish expenditures, 40 per cent.	\$436 42	
Sub-total game expenditures, 60 per cent.	654 62	

Recapitulation, 1913-1914.

Total fish expenditures		\$117,178 76
Total game expenditures		113,132 06
Grand total, all expenditures		\$230,310 82

SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF STATE GAME LAWS.
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Offense	Number of arrests	Convicted	Acquitted and dismissed	Sentence suspended and probation	Pending	Number of persons imprisoned	Fines imposed	Fines collected
Violations hunting license law	526	489	36	20	1	280	\$8,886 50	\$7,658 50
Deer—killing, pursuing, possession, close season; excess bag limit	166	134	30	4	2	779	4,357 50	3,548 50
Female deer and fawns—killing and possession	64	54	10	2	---	182	2,640 00	2,293 00
Deer hides—female; evidence of sex removed; buying or selling (hides and meat)	18	10	7	---	1	100	675 00	375 00
Ducks—killing and possession, close season	28	25	8	---	---	25	790 00	705 00
Ducks—excess bag limit	67	43	23	4	1	---	1,340 00	1,315 00
Ducks—Using a trained animal for taking; night shooting; shooting from power boat in motion	54	40	12	2	2	---	725 00	650 00
Quail—killing, possession, close season	82	80	2	6	---	62	1,895 00	1,733 00
Quail—excess bag limit; buying or selling	8	8	---	---	---	---	425 00	425 00
Doves—killing, possession, close season; excess bag limit	33	32	1	---	---	55	680 00	570 00
Snipe, mew, rail, plover and other shore birds—killing, possession, close season; excess bag limit	13	12	1	1	---	50	305 00	255 00
Pheasants, swans—killing, etc	2	2	---	---	---	---	75 00	75 00
Non-game birds—killing, possession, shipping	122	113	9	8	---	---	1,894 50	1,214 50
Tree squirrels—killing, possession, close season	18	9	9	2	---	---	230 00	180 00
Cottontail and bush rabbits, killing, possession, close season; excess bag limit	77	72	5	16	---	---	1,355 00	1,045 00
Elk—possession of meat	1	1	---	---	---	---	50 00	50 00
Illegal trapping of birds and possession without permit	2	2	---	---	---	---	50 00	50 00
Totals	1,281	1,126	148	65	7	1,533	\$25,973 50	\$22,202 50

SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF STATE FISH LAWS.
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Offense	Number of arrests	Convicted	Acquitted and dismissed	Sentence suspended and probation	Pending	Number of days imprisonment	Fines imposed	Fines collected
Fishing (market) without a license	123	102	18	14	3	88	\$1,559 00	\$516 00
Fishing (angling) without a license	15	14	1	1		2	535 00	470 00
Wholesale dealing in fish without a license; not keeping a register of fish purchased	8		4		1		35 00	35 00
Illegal fishing apparatus (nets and lines)	96	66	23	11	7	391	2,530 00	1,648 00
Salmon—catching, possession, close season	17	5	9	2	3	2	360 00	348 00
Saturday and Sunday fishing, salmon, shad and striped bass	6	4	2	1		150	60 00	60 00
Striped bass—close season; underweight; exporting	46	33	13	6			520 00	455 00
Black bass—close season; excess bag limit; catching by means other than hook and line	17	15	2	2		65	275 00	215 00
Trout—close season; excess bag limit; catching by means other than hook and line; buying or selling under weight	56	46	10	8			1,020 00	1,020 00
Steelhead trout—close season; spearing	37	31	6	4		195	995 00	575 00
Catfish—undersize, buying or selling	25	21	4	1		10	545 00	545 00
Taking fish within 50 feet of a fishway	4	4					250 00	250 00
Using explosives to take fish	15	7	8	2		250	1,500 00	125 00
Polluting waters—(oil, sawdust, etc.)	13	3	6		4		550 00	250 00
Shipping fish not properly marked	1	1					20 00	20 00
Taking fish—reservations	29	25	4				\$50 00	\$50 00
Young of fish—taking or possession	11	9	2				160 00	140 00
Salt water perch—shipping for sale	1	1					10 00	10 00
Taking surf fish other than with hook and line	2	2					20 00	
Trawling in District No. 6	13				13			
Crabs—close season; undersize; female	98	66	32	21			700 00	700 00
Abalones—close season; undersize; other than for food purposes	29	25	4	2		26	530 00	390 00
Crawfish, lobsters—undersize and oversize	18	16	2				365 00	325 00
Clams—excess bag limit; undersize	32	28	4	1		10	338 00	125 00
Totals	712	527	154	76	31	1,180	\$13,837 00	\$9,271 00

RECAPITULATION.

Arrests:		
Fish cases	-----	712
Game cases	-----	1,281
Total	-----	1,993
Convictions:		
Fish cases	-----	527
Game cases	-----	1,126
	-----	1,653
Acquittals and dismissals:		
Fish cases	-----	154
Game cases	-----	148
	-----	302
Pending cases:		
Fish cases	-----	31
Game cases	-----	7
	-----	38
Total	-----	1,993
Fines imposed:		
Fish cases	-----	\$13,837 00
Game cases	-----	25,973 50
Total	-----	\$39,810 50
Fines collected:		
Fish cases	-----	\$9,271 00
Game cases	-----	22,202 50
Total	-----	\$31,473 50
Number of days imprisonment imposed:		
Fish cases	-----	1,189
Game cases	-----	1,533
Total	-----	2,722

Total Arrests for a Period of Twelve Years.

1902-1904	-----	550
1904-1906	-----	774
1906-1908	-----	1,192
1908-1910	-----	1,771
1910-1912	-----	2,063
1912-1914	-----	1,993
Total	-----	8,343

SEIZURES OF FISH, GAME AND ILLEGALLY USED FISHING APPARATUS.

July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Illegally used fishing apparatus (nets and lines).....	*223	
Salmon	11,410	pounds
Striped bass	7,826	pounds
Steelhead	781	pounds
Black bass	20	pounds
Catfish	1,842	pounds
Trout	241	pounds
Crabs	5,775	
Abalones	304	
Crawfish	898	
Clams	1,976	
Miscellaneous fish	1,153	pounds
Crawfish traps	64	
Ducks	6,656	
Quail	273	
Shore birds	36	
Doves	96	
Non-game birds	892	
Deer meat	2,190	pounds
Hides	60	
Rabbits (cottontail and bush).....	1,318	
Squirrels	11	
Golden eagle (mounted).....	2	

Illegally used fishing apparatus, after condemnation in superior courts, is destroyed by the board; all wholesome fish and game is donated to public and charitable institutions, from whom many grateful letters of acknowledgment have been received.

During the period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, there were 1,191 searches and inspections of markets, restaurants, private individuals, conveyances, etc., for illegal fish and game, made by deputies. Of this number, 975 were made in San Francisco.

*The 223 nets and lines seized represent 12,305 fathoms, or 73,834 feet.

HUNTING LICENSE SALES.

July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1914.

Counties	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914
Alameda	\$5,766	\$4,359	\$5,724	\$7,071	\$7,273	\$8,218	\$8,727
Alpine	60	60	36	70	109	94	64
Amador	1,079	880	945	1,002	950	1,263	1,404
Butte	2,375	2,414	2,419	2,731	2,878	3,035	3,097
Calaveras	972	736	734	829	1,116	1,480	1,505
Colusa	1,364	1,208	1,270	1,747	1,688	1,690	1,619
Contra Costa	1,660	1,288	1,296	1,474	1,660	1,980	2,226
Del Norte	322	369	312	322	292	262	290
El Dorado	1,087	947	864	955	1,026	1,298	1,337
Fresno	3,718	3,657	4,194	5,512	5,956	6,358	5,882
Glenn	698	672	796	1,027	1,102	1,197	1,235
Humboldt	2,843	2,595	3,056	3,652	3,451	3,555	3,250
Imperial	559	509	445	405	366	420	582
Inyo	916	916	1,055	1,010	950	1,011	1,228
Kern	2,095	2,521	3,550	4,734	5,039	5,301	4,600
Kings	1,010	950	1,233	1,352	1,246	1,564	1,278
Lake	1,217	929	1,028	1,194	1,243	1,143	1,108
Lassen	524	441	518	551	638	843	1,159
Los Angeles	12,545	12,225	13,109	15,298	13,136	19,216	20,547
Madera	745	619	793	727	799	971	939
Marin	939	905	763	981	608	896	232
Mariposa	395	360	325	300	341	429	393
Mendocino		882	1,336	1,815	2,495	2,344	2,261
Merced	1,375	1,491	1,530	1,789	1,928	2,136	1,872
Modoc	450	413	406	506	599	870	815
Mono	194	181	235	257	292	224	247
Monterey	1,937	1,968	2,239	2,237	2,081	2,193	2,002
Napa	1,412	1,423	2,025	1,990	2,006	2,166	2,140
Nevada	1,260	1,524	1,601	1,624	1,665	1,603	1,681
Orange	1,946	1,822	2,200	2,351	2,363	2,834	2,715
Placer	1,583	1,534	1,786	1,879	2,000	1,831	2,306
Plumas	645	618	458	545	518	706	789
Riverside	2,477	2,448	3,347	3,271	2,956	3,429	2,899
Sacramento	3,851	3,515	3,588	4,035	4,737	4,743	5,164
San Benito	737	793	1,060	1,006	1,120	1,201	1,049
San Bernardino	3,314	3,071	3,619	3,675	3,498	4,287	3,848
San Diego	3,020	2,929	3,454	3,513	3,651	5,263	5,637
San Francisco	2,120	1,252	1,015	885	*	*	*
San Joaquin	2,785	3,050	3,245	3,402	3,629	4,470	4,481
San Luis Obispo	1,533	1,553	1,341	1,504	1,393	1,450	1,338
San Mateo	1,513	1,299	1,524	1,765	1,698	1,773	1,749
Santa Barbara	1,873	1,796	1,803	1,759	1,900	2,087	2,073
Santa Clara	3,855	3,193	3,612	4,212	4,595	5,406	4,800
Santa Cruz	2,045	2,027	2,030	1,959	2,345	2,607	2,564
Shasta	2,120	2,083	2,163	2,260	1,945	1,997	2,092
Sierra	321	239	164	148	167	199	324
Siskiyou	2,881	2,748	2,843	3,271	3,373	3,643	3,508
Solano	2,042	1,948	1,597	2,092	2,475	2,521	2,287
Sonoma	4,030	4,027	4,390	4,959	5,730	6,178	6,150
Stanislaus	1,162	1,182	1,415	1,699	1,556	1,631	1,630
Sutter	588	540	631	905	898	928	879
Tehama	1,180	1,161	1,135	1,342	1,243	1,420	1,500
Trinity	522	506	793	793	693	889	927
Tulare	2,525	2,703	2,998	2,770	3,075	3,679	3,297
Tuolumne	1,092	1,052	1,036	1,062	1,094	1,145	1,287
Ventura	1,564	1,462	1,862	1,949	1,857	2,054	2,152
Yolo	1,454	1,408	1,500	1,699	1,956	2,392	2,199
Yuba	901	832	960	1,277	1,194	1,365	1,389
†Fish and Game Commission	13,231	14,767	17,221	14,838	14,233	16,910	16,488
‡Fish and Game Commission				62	374	979	1,116
§Fish and Game Commission				3,166	4,982	2,014	1,224
#Fish and Game Commission						199	526
Totals	\$118,427	\$114,950	\$128,450	\$143,265	\$146,181	\$165,984	\$164,111

*San Francisco county clerk sold no hunting licenses during years indicated.

†San Francisco office. ‡Fresno office. §Los Angeles office. #Sacramento office.

STATEMENT OF LION BOUNTIES PAID BY FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
FROM OCTOBER, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Counties	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1914	Total
Alameda		1							1
Amador		3		1	2	2			8
Butte	2	11	5	2	4	3	2	1	30
Calaveras		1	4	1		1		1	8
Colusa		3		3	3	1	1	2	13
Del Norte		10	12	4	11	11	23	4	75
El Dorado	2	7	2	1	8	9	6		35
Fresno		1	3	1		4		1	10
Glenn		13	6	6	1	4	5	1	36
Humboldt	10	113	67	71	42	50	41	24	418
Inyo						1			1
Kern		8	10	12	5	9	10	2	56
Lake	2	14	11	13	9	10	7	2	68
Lassen			1		2	1	2		6
Los Angeles		7	1	2	2		2	1	15
Madera		3	5	1		1	1	9	20
Mariposa	2	4	3	6	2	1	4	7	29
Mendocino		44	18	11	16	17	24	11	146
Merced				1					1
Modoc			1	1	1				3
Monterey		14	11	7	1	3	9	3	48
Mono								2	2
Napa				1		2			3
Nevada		1	1	1					3
Orange			1	1	1		1		4
Placer		5	4	1	2	7	3	1	23
Plumas		2		3		1	2		8
Riverside		2	5			4	2		13
San Benito		1	2	1	2	11	3	2	22
San Bernardino		5	2	1	2		2	1	13
San Diego		3	5	5	8	3	1	1	26
San Luis Obispo		11	5	9	4	4	5	4	42
San Mateo				1					1
Santa Barbara		7	24	7	3	5	11	1	58
Santa Clara			4			1	1	1	7
Santa Cruz				1					1
Shasta	1	25	32	31	29	28	22	5	173
Sierra		1				3	2		6
Siskiyou	1	31	55	45	25	25	22	13	197
Sonoma			2	4	1	4	1	1	13
Stanislaus			2		1				3
Sutter						1			1
Tehama	3	31	19	25	10	22	27	2	139
Trinity	2	86	34	32	22	15	14	10	222
Tulare		6	8	11	4	5	3	3	40
Tuolumne		6	10	5	2	4	1	1	29
Ventura		1	6	4	6	2		1	20
Yuba		1			2				3
Totals	37	482	361	333	233	275	260	118	2,099

Total bounty paid, at \$20 per scalp, \$41,980.

NUMBER OF DEER KILLED IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES DURING THE OPEN SEASONS OF 1911, 1912, 1913.

District No. 1.

County	1911	1912	1913
Del Norte	No record	42	See Dist. 2
Siskiyou	275	300	313
Modoc	54	129	129 Est.
Lassen	39	50	38
Shasta	506	281	396
Trinity	707	367	522
Humboldt	711	256	See Dist. 2
Tehama	5	159	165
Totals	2,297	1,584	1,563

District No. 2.

Mendocino	422	546	345
Glenn	42	No record	396
Colusa	136	144	8
Lake	45	494	161
Sonoma	664	261	193
Napa	29	31	72
Yolo	No record	51	No record
Solano	23	12	14
Marin	355	363	325
Del Norte	No record	See Dist. 1	120
Humboldt	See Dist. 1	See Dist. 1	700
Totals	1,716	1,902	2,334

District No. 3.

Plumas	28	10	23
Butte	2	9	No record
Sierra	6	No record	No record
Yuba	7	No record	No record
Sutter	No record	No record	No record
Nevada	88	117	38
Placer	71	40	46
El Dorado	202	240	248
Sacramento	35	78	6
Amador	3	11	17
Alpine	No record	No record	See Dist. 7
Calaveras	47	130	204
Tuolumne	183	250	226
Mariposa	14	No record	50 Est.
Mono	9	7	See Dist. 7
San Joaquin	No record	See Dist. 4	30
Totals	695	892	888

District No. 4.

San Joaquin	No record	30	See Dist. 3
Stanislaus	No record	60	35
Merced	No record	34	34 Est.
Madera	43	69	69 Est.
Fresno	182	124	30
Kings	No record	No record	No record
Tulare	276	266	266 Est.
Kern	112	156	350
Totals	613	739	784

Number of Deer Killed During 1911, 1912 and 1913—Continued.

District No. 5.

County	1911	1912	1913
Contra Costa -----	4	20	30 Est.
Alameda -----	52	270	420
San Francisco -----	No hunting	No hunting	No hunting
San Mateo -----	132	155	202
Santa Clara -----	19	350	343
Santa Cruz -----	69	109	85
San Benito -----	123	67	42
Monterey -----	404	510	552
San Luis Obispo -----	25	132	132 Est.
Santa Barbara -----	See Dist. 6	See Dist. 6	210
Totals -----	828	1,613	2,206

District No. 6.

Santa Barbara -----	114	214	See Dist. 5
Ventura -----	10	125	110
Los Angeles -----	17	186	89
Orange -----	27	38	16
San Diego -----	61	62	62
Imperial -----	No record	No record	No record
Riverside -----	1	89	76
San Bernardino -----	22	42	40
Inyo -----	88	45	See Dist. 7
Totals -----	340	801	393

District No. 7.

Mono -----	See Dist. 3	See Dist. 3	7 Est.
Alpine -----	No record	No record	14
Inyo -----	See Dist. 6	See Dist. 6	80
Total -----			101

Total for year 1911-----	6,489
Total for year 1912-----	7,533
Total for year 1913-----	8,269

Biennial Report of the Trustees

OF THE

California State Library

FOR THE

Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Fiscal Years

July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

TRUSTEES.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years.

- A. H. HEWITT, of Yuba City, *President*.....Term expires February 28, 1916
- ALLEN B. LEMMON, of Santa Rosa.....Term expires February 28, 1914
- BRADNER W. LEE, of Los Angeles.....Term expires February 28, 1914
- CHARLES S. GREENE, of Oakland.....Term expires February 28, 1912
- R. M. RICHARDSON, of Sacramento.....Term expires February 28, 1914
- J. L. GILLIS, of Sacramento.....*Librarian and ex officio Secretary*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
TRUSTEES	2
LETTER SUBMITTING REPORT	5
REPORT OF LIBRARIAN	7
FINANCES	7
THE LIBRARY FUND	7
STAFF	7
LAW DEPARTMENT	9
DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT	9
BOOKS FOR THE BLIND DEPARTMENT.....	10
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT	11
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT	11
CATALOG DEPARTMENT	12
ORDER DEPARTMENT	12
BRANCHES OF THE STATE LIBRARY.....	13
COMPILATIONS AND INDEXES	13
NEWS NOTES OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES.....	14
UNION CATALOG AND DEPOSITORY CATALOG.....	14
ELEVATOR	15
LIBRARY SCHOOL	15
SUTRO GIFT	16
LIBRARY BUILDING	16
EASTERN TRIPS	16
COUNTY LIBRARIES	17
APPENDIX A—DEBITS AND CREDITS FOR SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR.....	18
APPENDIX B—DEBITS AND CREDITS FOR SIXTY-FIFTH YEAR.....	20
APPENDIX C—TOTAL EXPENDITURES	22
APPENDIX D—VOLUMES IN LIBRARY	23
APPENDIX E—BOARD OF LIBRARY EXAMINERS	23

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE LIBRARY,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1914.

To his *Excellency*, HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the Biennial Report of the State Librarian for the two years ending June 30, 1914.

By order of the State Board of Library Trustees.

A. H. HEWITT, *President.*

ALLEN B. LEMMON, *Trustee.*

BRADNER W. LEE, *Trustee.*

CHARLES S. GREENE, *Trustee.*

R. M. RICHARDSON, *Trustee.*

REPORT OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN.

To the Honorable Board of Library Trustees of the California State Library.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report covering the transactions of the State Library for the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years, ending June 30, 1914.

FINANCES.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1912-----	\$3,527 78
Amount received during sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years-----	145,509 87
Total -----	\$149,037 65
Expenditures during sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years-----	134,692 54
Balance -----	\$14,345 11

THE LIBRARY FUND.

During the first half of this biennial period the Library continued on the reduced maintenance fund of \$3,500; and it was necessary, as was noted in the preceding report, to limit book purchases and to reduce the staff to the lowest number possible. The legislature of 1913, however, gave the Library the best fund it has ever had, amounting to \$197,200.00 for the two years, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915. With this fund it has been possible to resume book purchases on a scale more commensurate with our demands. Several members have been added to the staff in order to carry out the plans for better service. And the binding which was badly in arrears has been caught up with. We were further enabled to start a library school which for many years has been greatly needed in the development of library activities in California.

STAFF.

J. L. Gillis, Librarian.

Milton J. Ferguson, Assistant Librarian and in charge of Law Department.

Miss Laura Steffens, Second Assistant Librarian and Editor of News Notes of California Libraries.

Melvin G. Dodge, Legislative Reference Librarian.

Miss Margaret Eastman, in charge of Order Department.

Miss Susan T. Smith, Reference Librarian.

Miss Eudora Garoutte, Head of California Department.

Miss Alice J. Haines, Head of Documents Department.

Miss Sarah S. Oddie, Head of Catalog Department.

Miss Mabel R. Gillis, Head of Books for the Blind Department.

Miss Harriet G. Eddy, County Library Organizer.

Mrs Annie K. Blanchard, Shelf Lister.

Miss Annie Lowry, in charge of Periodicals and Binding.
Miss Ida G. Munson, Assistant.
Miss Anne B. Bailey, Assistant.
Miss Florence Whyte, Assistant.
Miss Anna Creaner, Assistant.
Miss Essae M. Culver, Assistant.
Miss Mary V. Provines, Assistant.
Miss Elisabeth C. Haines, Loan Desk Assistant.
Miss Margaret E. Dold, Assistant.
Miss M. Gladys Brownson, Assistant.
Miss Beulah Mumma, Assistant.
Miss D. Florence Montfort, Assistant.
Miss Ethel L. Wiles, Assistant.
Miss Clara L. Murray, Assistant.
Miss Persis C. McIntire, Assistant.
Miss Ella A. Clark, Indexer.
Wm. H. Lugg, Shipping Clerk and Cameragraph Operator.
Elmer Walther, Assistant in Law Department.
Miss Emma F. De Merritt, Book Repairer.
Miss Mae Sternsdorff, Book Repairer.
Miss Gladys M. Kidd, Stenographer.
Miss Lily Tilden, Stenographer.
Miss Florence Lamb, Bookkeeper and Stenographer.
Jos. E. Ryan, Assistant Shipping Clerk and Assistant Cameragraph Operator.
George J. Raymond, Assistant Shipping Clerk.
Lloyd Smith, Messenger.
Lon Hochderffer, Messenger.
George Glackin, Messenger.
Albert Marty, Messenger.
J. L. Foss, Janitor.
Albert E. Walsh, Assistant Janitor.

The following persons have been employed by the Library during the period covered by this report, but are not now in our service :

Robert Alexander, Jr. (temporary).
Miss Winifred Bigley (temporary).
Miss Jennie May Brown.
A. Cifuentus (temporary).
Martin Clancy (temporary).
Miss Vera M. Cleghorn.
Harry Coon.
Earl Eckles.

Miss Helen Evans (temporary).
Laurence Harrigan.
Mrs D. A. Hibbard.
Miss Nellie L. Hill.
J. Fulton Irwin.
Miss Edith C. Lawrence.
Lawrence Lewis.
Emmett Phillips (temporary).
Miss Edith Richardson.
Everett Rutherford.
Charles Schinkel.
James Snook.
Miss Julia Steffa.
Russell Tracy.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The regular increase of reports, statutes and court records has quite filled up the shelf room in the Law Department. The most important addition to the collection consists of a complete set of *Lois et Actes du Gouvernement* (France) beginning 1789 with continuations to date. The laws of several other important European countries are also being secured.

DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT.

The consolidation of the Documents and Legislative Reference Departments has proven advantageous. A certain amount of needless duplication has been avoided; and the time of assistants has been disposed of to better advantage. The work of the Library for the legislature of 1913 proves quite conclusively that better results are obtained under the new plan than under the old.

The documents collection is being checked carefully and missing items are being sought for. The New York State Library Index to Legislation, as far as it has been printed, is being clipped and mounted on catalog cards, so that all the items on any one subject may be filed together. This work, which will be completed before the convening of the legislature of 1915, will greatly facilitate investigations of the laws enacted throughout the United States.

From the point of view of the public some of the most important work of the department has been a review of legislation in 1913, a summary of measures to be submitted to the people in 1914, and select lists of references on the following subjects: The eight hour working day, "blue sky" laws, and state-wide prohibition; all of which appeared in the various issues of News Notes of California Libraries. Similar lists will be included in the July and October issues, and it is hoped thus to cover before the election most of the measures to be submitted.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND DEPARTMENT.

The Books for the Blind Department aims to furnish reading matter to all the blind people of the state, and also to the partially blind and to those who have weak eyes. Books, magazines, and music in five types (American Braille, European Braille, Line, Moon and New York point) are loaned to those who can already read; and instruction books and alphabets to those who wish to learn. Games and writing appliances are loaned as samples so that the blind can try them before buying. Information about all phases of work for the blind is given to inquirers.

The accessions of the department are now 3,863, 1,441 additions having been made in the last two years. There are 635 borrowers, a gain of 124 in two years; 15,101 loans were made from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914—4,271 more than were made in the previous two years.

A new circular and finding list was issued January, 1914. This explains the method of borrowing books, and contains a complete list of the books in the department at that date. A copy was sent to each blind borrower, and has helped greatly in the selection of books wanted.

The finding list is supplemented each quarter by News Notes, a reprint of the books for the Blind Department section of News Notes of California Libraries. This gives statistics about the department work, as well as a list of additions, and is sent to all blind borrowers.

The best for our purpose of the new books published in American Braille, New York point and Moon during the last two years have been added immediately; and older publications have been bought mainly on request. Many gifts have also been received from blind borrowers, schools, societies and publishers for the blind. Our collection of music, which had not been materially added to for some time, was built up during the last year, so that we now have 105 pieces of New York point music and 430 pieces in American Braille.

The fact that the Uniform Type Committee will probably decide on European Braille as a basis for a uniform type has aroused much interest in that system. The Library has accordingly ordered a new collection of primers and books in that type. Formerly our collection of books in European Braille had consisted mainly of donations.

The department is trying at present to be of assistance to those blind students who are attending schools for the seeing. All books needed for school work are bought, if they have been put into raised type. This, of course, can only be done on request, as education of the blind with the seeing is just beginning in California, and it is impossible to judge for what studies and for what grades books are going to be needed. To these students the greatest assistance given has been along the lines of history, mathematics and the languages.

The greatest advance made by the department in the last two years has been in the employment of a home teacher for the blind. Her appointment was made at the June, 1914, meeting of the Board of State Library Trustees, to take effect July 1, so no report of her work can be made at this time. The plan, however, is to have as a beginning, three hours on two afternoons a week at the Los Angeles Public Library, where the blind who can go to the Library, will be taught to read. On other days the teacher will visit the blind of Los Angeles and vicinity in their homes. Miss Kate M. Foley, of Los Angeles, a graduate of the California School for the Blind, is the teacher employed. For some years she has been teaching the adult blind merely from interest in the work, and is thoroughly informed on all problems of the blind.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT.

The cards of about 300 pioneers, artists, authors and musicians, generally accompanied by photographs and other biographical material, have been added to the collection during the past two years. Much progress has been made in our endeavor to gather together reproductions of the works of California artists and the manuscript and published writings of California authors and musicians. About 5,000 commercial documents of unusual historical value have been acquired during the period covered by this report.

The newspaper index now covers the period, August 15, 1846, to March, 1905, and January to September, 1913. Rapid progress is being made towards filling in the gap from 1905 to 1913. The time of one person is entirely devoted to this work.

The department prepared a supplementary list of the pseudonyms of California authors, which was published in v. 8, News Notes of California Libraries, p. 587. The department also compiled a list of Fiction in the State Library having a California coloring which will be found in v. 9, News Notes of California Libraries, p. 227.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Reference Department continues to grow, especially through requests from the county free libraries, from public libraries, and through work done for high schools and women's clubs. During the past two years the department has tried especially to build up a collection to fill the demand for foreign books, and toward that end has purchased books in the Bohemian, Italian, Portuguese, Danish and Swedish languages, as well as added to the French, German and Spanish collections.

The Library is acquiring prints, which are being loaned through the Reference Department. There are now a few over nine hundred in the collection, consisting of a full set of the Medici prints; reproductions of the masterpieces in famous galleries of Europe, from the Berlin Photo-

graphic Company; some of Braun and Company's reproductions; and examples of American art from the Detroit Publishing Company, and Curtis and Cameron.

Lantern slides are also being loaned through this department. The first collection of slides to be added are those showing California industries. Forestry and horticulture subjects are now available.

Many women's clubs have been assisted in the preparation of programs, in the selection of books on stated subjects, and in the lending of the books as needed. The Library is to be brought into even closer touch with the clubs during the coming year, as the Head of the Reference Department has recently been appointed Chairman of the Bureau of Library, Information and Reciprocity of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, and in that capacity will help in much of the work of making up programs, give all kinds of information and direct the club women to a close connection either with their local libraries or the State Library.

As the work of the department has grown, it has become necessary to make some change in the service given. Beginning July 1, 1914, all requests for material from individuals, institutions or libraries in a county having a county free library must be sent to the State Library through the county free library. This applies to cities which have not joined the county free library, as well as to the regular established branches. This will help economy of service, and will prevent the sending of material which is already available in the county.

CATALOG DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Catalog Department has proceeded as usual—current accessions have been cataloged as fast as possible, and classes needing recataloging have been worked on as demand arose. The recataloging of books on sociology has been finished, and the 800's are now being worked on. During the past two years 69,286 cards, representing 17,562 volumes, were added to the catalog.

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

With the increase in our funds we immediately began to purchase books in much larger quantities, in order to make up for the lack of purchases during the preceding biennial period. It was soon found that our old accessions system was too laborious; too much time was required to enter books after their receipt. A new order and accessions system, similar to that employed in the Library of Congress, has been adopted, and has been found satisfactory in every respect. It requires much less time to handle the books under the new plan than it did under the old. In particular, a lot of books may now be cleared in a fraction of the time required under the older system; a matter which is of special importance in the case of books needed immediately upon receipt at the Library.

BRANCHES OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

As the 1913 legislature was nearing the end of its session the heirs of Adolph Sutro decided to give the Sutro collection of books to the State Library on condition that the Trustees establish a permanent branch in San Francisco in which to house the gift. Action in accordance with the terms of the gift was immediately taken by the Board of State Library Trustees. A bill, carrying an appropriation of \$70,000.00 for quarters, stacks and other expenses, was immediately passed but did not receive the Governor's approval. The Trustees felt, however, that the gift was too important not to accept.

The books which for more than thirty years had been housed in the old Montgomery Block were packed up during September, 1913, and early in October were moved to Sacramento and Webster streets on the second floor of the Lane Medical Library Building. These quarters, which in many ways are highly desirable, are in a fire-proof building and have been taken under a five-year lease. A one-story wooden stack has been placed covering about half of the floor space, and having a capacity of 60,000 or 70,000 volumes. Some progress has already been made in listing the books by author and placing them on the shelves. Just the number of volumes in the collection and their worth can only be definitely ascertained, however, after the books have all been handled. Enough is known about the library to be sure that it contains many very valuable volumes.

Such a branch in the heart of the most populous section of the state will give the State Library an opportunity to make its material accessible to more people. No attempt will be made, of course, to compete with local libraries; but enough remains of that field which the State Library has been covering, supplementary to local libraries, to tax our resources.

Nothing has yet been accomplished toward the establishment of a branch in Los Angeles. Should the bond measure for a state building in that city be approved, however, it may then be possible to give consideration to this question.

COMPILATIONS AND INDEXES.

The legislature of 1913 amended the law relating to the duties of the state librarian, who thereby is now required to index the statutes and journals, to make a general index to the laws of the state, and to compile such volumes and pamphlets of laws and other matter as the various state departments may require in the exercise of their official duties. Under this law the library has indexed the histories of both houses of the legislature, the journals and the statutes for the session of 1913. As yet no provision has been made for printing the general index to the laws, so that work has not been done.

The following compilations have been made:

Election Laws.

Library Laws.

Health Laws.

Laws Relating to Orphans.

Supplement to the Compilation of Laws of Interest to Women and Children is on the press.

NEWS NOTES OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES.

"News Notes of California Libraries" is issued quarterly, and is now in its ninth volume. It contains statistics from the libraries of the state, news notes about their work, information about the California Library Association and the Board of Library Examiners, and a Directory for Library Supplies. Almost every number has as an additional feature reference lists of various kinds on California subjects or subjects of interest to California. The publication aims primarily to keep every library worker of California informed about what the other librarians and libraries are doing. It is hoped by means of this quarterly to make the knowledge of library conditions in California very general. From all indications we believe that this result is being accomplished.

We have been able to effect a considerable saving in the mailing of "News Notes of California Libraries," through second class rates which were granted in December, 1913. Though two applications had previously been made for this privilege, for some reason never very clear or very forceful to us both applications had been denied.

UNION CATALOG AND DEPOSITORY CATALOG.

The Union Catalog for California was started in 1909 with cards for the periodical files in most of the libraries of California. The Catalog aims to include an author card for every addition to every library in California. The county free libraries and some of the public libraries of the state are already sending cards for additions. Stanford University accessions since October, 1912, are included and cards have been promised from the University of California Library as the books are recataloged.

The State Library is also a depository for cards from Harvard University Library, the University of Chicago Library and the Library of Congress. The depository set of Library of Congress cards that was formerly located in the Denver Public Library was transferred to us in January, 1914. As the Denver Public Library had had the cards discontinued in January, 1911, the accumulation since that date was being held at the Library of Congress. This accumulation, in addition to a large quantity of cards which came unfiled from Denver, has been impossible to handle in the five months' time, but by January, 1915, the cards will doubtless be filed to date.

Any information the Union Catalog or depository cards can give is furnished promptly to any inquirer.

ELEVATOR.

Efficient and ready service has long been attained in the State Library quarters in spite of the fact that the reading rooms and book stacks are scattered over five floors of the Capitol building and without an inside elevator. The handicap became so evident during the early part of 1914 that the State Engineering Department was requested to investigate the feasibility of installing an elevator exclusively for library use. The plan has been approved, and it is expected that the elevator will be ready for use by January 1, 1915.

LIBRARY SCHOOL.

In order to meet the demand both on the part of libraries for librarians and assistants, who have had the benefits of technical training, and also of persons desiring to enter the profession for training within the state, the Trustees of the State Library at the meeting on September 4, 1913, authorized the establishment of a library school. The course covers a period of one academic year. The number of students taken has been limited to fifteen. The first class, selected by competitive examination held by the State Civil Service Commission entered upon its work on January 12, 1914, and consists of the following persons:

Ruth Beard, Modesto.
Helen V. Briggs, Sacramento.
Helen M. Bruner, Sacramento.
Blanche Chalfant, Bishop.
Miriam J. Colcord, Modesto.
Mabel Coulter, Salinas.
Bernice L. Goff, San Jose.
Vivian Gregory, Woodland.
Eloise Gundrum, Sacramento.
Cecilia Henderson, Santa Paula.
Anne Margrave, Santa Barbara.
Lenala Martin, Sacramento.
Myrtle Ruhl, Redwood City.
Jennie Rumsey, Woodland.
Caroline Wenzel, Sacramento.

This first class will end its year's work on December 18, 1914.

The second class, for which examinations will be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles on September 2, 1914, will begin its work on September 23d. Beginning with the second class the school year will regularly begin in September and end the following June.

In the Fall of 1915 the entrance standard will be raised, at which time and thereafter only college graduates will be considered for admission to the School.

During the Summer vacation of 1914 the students of the school were employed part time cataloging the books of the Sutro collection, and part time working in the San Francisco Public Library. The experience gained in both phases of their work will no doubt be of much value to them.

SUTRO GIFT.

Mention of the Sutro collection has already been made under the heading Branches of the State Library, but further and formal notice and thanks must be made to the heirs of Adolph Sutro and especially to the executrix of the estate, Dr. Emma L. Merritt, for this splendid gift. These books, including as they do much valuable material in all departments of knowledge, will be made available to the public as soon as possible and will serve the purpose which their far sighted collector had in mind.

LIBRARY BUILDING.

The Commission to investigate the need for more adequate quarters for departments of the state government, including the State Library, made a thorough investigation of the whole question and in its report to the Governor strongly urged the necessity of at least two more buildings in Sacramento: an office building and a building for the courts and the State Library. The committee was unanimous in condemning any plan to put the additional buildings on the present Capitol park. It decided after thorough discussion and consultation with experts that the most convenient location for these buildings would be the two blocks adjoining the Capitol grounds on the west; and suggested that the city of Sacramento purchase and donate this ground to the state. Accordingly the citizens of Sacramento who are interested in preserving the park in its present open and beautiful condition undertook a campaign of education. So thoroughly convincing was the argument that the bond proposition to purchase the two blocks carried almost eight to one.

The legislature of 1913 passed a bond measure providing \$3,000,000.00 to construct the two buildings in question. This proposition will be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1914; and from all indications will be approved.

EASTERN TRIPS.

In October and November, 1913, the Assistant Librarian made a trip to many of the eastern libraries; and in January and February, 1914, the Legislative Reference Librarian made a similar trip, covering for the most part different libraries. The purpose of these trips was to study library conditions and activities in the places visited, to find out where things are done differently and why, and to attempt in every possible way to better our practice and service.

The State Library was represented at the 1913 and 1914 conferences of the American Library Association by a member of the Board of Trustees, Charles S. Greene.

COUNTY LIBRARIES.

The following counties have established county free libraries since the last report: Butte, Contra Costa, Glenn, Humboldt, Inyo, Los Angeles, Monterey, San Bernardino, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Solano. Many school districts have joined the county free libraries and are having library service. Branches established in these school districts and in other localities by the county free libraries amount to the total of 752, an increase of 535 in the last two years. On July 1, 1912, fifteen school districts had joined county free libraries; July 1, 1914, 183 school districts have joined, making an increase of 168 school districts having county free library service in two years.

The following is a list of the counties having county free libraries, with the date of establishment, income, and number of branches on June 30, 1914.

	Date established	Income, 1912-14	Number of branches
Alameda -----	Sept. 26, 1910	\$32,177 32	24
Butte -----	Sept. 3, 1913	5,199 38	52
Contra Costa -----	July 21, 1913	6,765 78	29
Fresno -----	Mar. 12, 1910	27,454 60	27
² Glenn -----	¹ Jan. 8, 1913		
	Apr. 8, 1914		
³ Humboldt -----	May 12, 1914		
Imperial -----	Feb. 6, 1912	10,648 38	25
Inyo -----	Sept. 15, 1913	3,762 24	7
Kern -----	Nov. 16, 1910	19,839 29	29
	¹ July 11, 1911		
Kings -----	June 4, 1912	11,325 23	9
Los Angeles -----	Sept. 5, 1912	90,407 26	64
Madera -----	May 3, 1910	13,573 36	25
	¹ June 5, 1911		
Merced -----	June 6, 1910	32,456 06	16
Monterey -----	Aug. 6, 1912	7,368 81	11
	⁴ Sept. 1, 1913		
Riverside -----	Nov. 8, 1911	11,589 40	49
Sacramento -----	Oct. 1, 1908	23,699 90	165
San Bernardino -----	July 14, 1913	4,973 77	20
	⁴ Feb. 1, 1914		
San Diego -----	Apr. 5, 1912	14,386 19	23
	Feb. 15, 1913		
San Joaquin -----	Mar. 7, 1910	15,000 00	24
³ San Mateo -----	Sept. 5, 1912		
Santa Barbara -----	Feb. 16, 1910	20,168 46	30
² Santa Clara -----	July 20, 1912		
⁵ Solano -----	Apr. 6, 1914		
Stanislaus -----	Aug. 14, 1911	16,315 35	19
Tulare -----	June 10, 1910	26,386 94	54
	⁴ July 1, 1913		
Yolo -----	July 12, 1910	16,220 39	50

¹Under 1911 law.

²To start operations July 1, 1914.

³Appropriation has not yet been made.

⁴Work started. This additional date is given only in cases where it is at least six months later than date established.

⁵To start operations August 1, 1914.

APPENDIX A.

Debits for the sixty-fourth fiscal year, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

1912—July 1	Balance on hand.....	\$8 90
July 5	Warrant	3,499 15
	Petty cash	1 41
Aug. 5	Warrant	3,495 58
	Petty cash	55 21
Sept. 6	Warrant	3,509 45
	Petty cash	3 06
Oct. 5	Warrant	3,525 97
	Petty cash	8 95
Nov. 2	Warrant	3,510 84
	Petty cash	5 81
Dec. 7	Warrant	3,534 16
	Petty cash	4 23
1913—Jan. 4	Warrant	3,500 84
	Petty cash	2 24
Feb. 1	Warrant	3,528 03
	Petty cash	17 03
Mar. 5	Warrant	3,492 65
	Petty cash	2 69
Apr. 5	Warrant	3,507 04
	Petty cash	17 41
May 2	Warrant	3,495 23
	Petty cash	2 53
June 4	Warrant	3,532 03
	Petty cash	19 75
June 30	Warrant	6,508 94
	Total	\$49,089 13
	Credits for the sixty-fourth fiscal year.....	49,069 38
	Balance in bank July 1, 1913.....	\$19 75

APPENDIX B.

Debits for the Sixty-fifth fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

1913—July 1	Balance on hand.....	\$19 75
July 31	Warrant	3,856 21
	Petty cash	4 26
Aug. 31	Warrant	4,871 94
	Petty cash	18 11
Sept. 30	Warrant	5,308 89
	Petty cash	1 71
Oct. 31	Warrant for salaries	3,745 01
Nov. 3	Warrant for general bills	2,232 10
	Petty cash	6 98
Nov. 29	Warrant for salaries	3,850 17
	Petty cash	43 68
Dec. 3	Warrant for general bills	2,234 29
Dec. 31	Warrant for salaries	3,943 67
	Petty cash	9 55
1914—Jan. 7	Warrant for general bills	5,134 87
Jan. 31	Warrant for salaries	3,941 67
	Petty cash	17 32
Feb. 6	Warrant for general bills	3,445 13
Feb. 28	Warrant for salaries	4,065 01
	Petty cash	34 03
Mar. 2	Warrant for general bills	3,617 04
Mar. 31	Warrant for salaries	4,116 21
	Petty cash	2 06
Apr. 2	Warrant for general bills	5,975 65
Apr. 30	Warrant for salaries	4,288 47
	Petty cash	5 40
May 7	Warrant for general bills	5,974 29
May 29	Warrant for salaries	4,388 92
	Petty cash	50 89
June 9	Warrant for general bills	2,337 28
June 30	Warrant for salaries	4,399 19
	Petty cash	6 97
	Warrant for general bills	4,626 62
	Total	\$85,973 34
	Credits for the sixty-fifth fiscal year.....	85,966 37
	Balance in bank July 1, 1914	\$6 97

APPENDIX C.
Credits for the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Items	General Department	Law	Documents	Legislative Reference	News Notes	Blind	County Free Library Organization	Library School	Saturo	Total
Books	\$10,435 99	\$4,654 49	\$3 24			\$733 66				\$15,827 38
Prints	292 07							\$18 81		310 88
Music	2 68					20 88				23 56
Maps	126 85									126 85
Subscriptions	3,612 47	701 41	3 60			2 64				4,320 12
Salaries	53,697 78	4,795 84	8,978 64	\$3,900 00		3,555 00	\$1,975 82	765 65	\$422 15	78,090 88
Printing	1,447 15				\$3,626 01	284 01	88 93			5,446 10
Printing supplies	617 55									617 55
Binding	1,680 33	208 95	4 10		15 80					1,909 18
Telegraph and telephone	607 12			26 47						633 59
Postage	2,035 00									2,035 00
Express	1,914 71		52 99			2 24				1,969 94
Cartage and freight	560 71	50	1 25			3 10		436 01		1,001 57
Furniture	654 45							90 75		745 20
Typewriters, etc.	1,563 26									1,563 26
Filing cases	3,702 41							193 60		3,896 01
Supplies, cards, etc.	785 30		3 25							788 55
Library of Congress cards	900 00		143 79							1,043 79
Water and ice	262 35									262 35
Rent									1,000 00	1,000 00
Traveling expenses	1,388 10			336 53			2,279 19		291 80	4,295 62
Board meetings	513 20									513 20
California Library Association expenses	840 23									840 23
Miscellaneous	2,645 48		9 32			27 53		120 36		2,802 69
Book lift	80 00									80 00
American Library Association expenses	149 66									149 66
Stacks								3,292 00		3,292 00
Lectures								281 80		281 80
Stereopticon	405 84									405 84
Adding machine	325 00									325 00
Elevator	94 74									94 74
Totals	\$91,340 43	\$10,361 19	\$9,200 18	\$4,263 00	\$3,641 81	\$4,629 06	\$4,343 94	\$1,066 26	\$5,846 67	\$134,692 54

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento County } ss.

I, J. L. Gillis, being duly sworn, on oath depose and say: That I am the secretary of the Board of Trustees of the California State Library; that the foregoing statement of the expenditures of the State Library for the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth fiscal years, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, is true and correct.

J. L. GILLIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of October, A. D. 1914.

[SEAL]

M. J. FERGUSON,
Notary Public, Sacramento County, California.

APPENDIX D.

Number of volumes in Library June 30, 1914.

	Number at last report	Added from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914					Grand total
		Purchase	Exchange	Gift	Discard	Total	
Main Library, including Law and California -----	160,280	7,152	1,444	*1,871	None	10,467	170,747
"Large Loans Collection" -----	13,830	None	None	None	None	None	13,830
Books for Blind -----	2,422	1,053	None	388	None	1,441	3,863
Grand totals ----	176,532	8,205	1,444	2,259	None	11,908	188,440

*Includes U. S. Government publications.

APPENDIX E.

BOARD OF LIBRARY EXAMINERS.

Members of the Board.

J. L. Gillis, State Librarian, Chairman.

Everett R. Perry, Librarian Los Angeles Public Library, Secretary.

Robert Rea, Librarian San Francisco Public Library.

Section 6 of the County free library law reads:

A commission is hereby created to be known as the board of library examiners, consisting of the state librarian, who shall be ex officio chairman of said board, the librarian of the public library of the city and county of San Francisco and the librarian of the Los Angeles public library . . . (Chap. 6S, Cal. Statutes 1911.)

Four examinations have been held (July 1, 1912—June 30, 1914):

Los Angeles, October 10, 1912, and San Francisco, October 11, 1912.

Santa Barbara, June 10, 1913.

Los Angeles, December 8-9, 1913, and San Francisco, December 11-12, 1913.

Coronado, June 19, 1914, and San Francisco, June 23, 1914.

Sixty-eight candidates took the examinations and 28 passed.

The Board has issued 90 certificates in all.

Certificates of qualification have been issued to the following persons :

First Grade.

- Bailey, Anne Bell, Assistant State Library, Sacramento.
 Baird, Jean D., Assistant Alameda County Department Free Library, Oakland.
 Barmby, Mary, Chief Alameda County Department Free Library, Oakland.
 Bigley, Winifred H., Librarian Merced County Free Library, Merced.
 Chapin, Artna M., Librarian A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.
 Cloudsley, W. F., Librarian Stockton Free Public Library and San Joaquin County Free Library, Stockton.
 Coffin, Helen L., 934 Walnut St., Riverside.
 Daniels, Joseph F., Librarian Riverside Public Library and Riverside County Free Library, Riverside.
 Dills, Clara B., Librarian Solano County Free Library, Fairfield.
 Evans, Helen, Reference Librarian Public Library, Riverside.
 Ferguson, Milton J., Assistant Librarian State Library, Sacramento.
 Gillis, Mabel R., Head Books for Blind Department, State Library, Sacramento.
 Gleason, Celia, Librarian Los Angeles County Free Library, Los Angeles.
 Greene, Charles S., Librarian Free Library, Oakland.
 Hadden, Anne, Librarian Monterey County Free Library, Salinas.
 Haines, Alice J., Head Documents Department, State Library, Sacramento.
 Herrman, Bessie, Librarian Tulare County Free Library, Visalia.
 Herrman, Jennie, Librarian San Diego County Free Library, San Diego.
 Huntington, Stella, Librarian Santa Clara County Free Library, San Jose.
 Kennedy, Helen T., Chief Branches Department, Public Library, Los Angeles.
 Lion, Mrs Frances Burns, Librarian Santa Barbara Free Public Library and Santa Barbara County Free Library, Santa Barbara.
 Long, Harriet C., Librarian Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield.
 McCardle, Sarah E., Librarian Fresno Free Public Library and Fresno County Free Library, Fresno.
 Oddie, Sarah S., Head Catalog Department, State Library, Sacramento.
 Perry, Everett R., Librarian Public Library, Los Angeles.
 Provines, Cornelia D., Librarian Stanislaus County Free Library, Modesto.
 Reagan, Ida M., Librarian Butte County Free Library, Oroville.
 Ripley, Lauren W., Librarian Sacramento City Free Library and Sacramento County Free Library, Sacramento.
 Smith, Susan T., Reference Librarian State Library, Sacramento.
 Steffa, Julia, Assistant Los Angeles County Free Library, Los Angeles.
 Steffens, Laura, Second Assistant Librarian State Library, Sacramento.
 Waterman, Minerva H., Librarian Public Library, Santa Cruz.
 Waters, Caroline S., Librarian San Bernardino County Free Library, San Bernardino.
 Watson, William R., Chief Division of Educational Extension, New York State Library, Albany, New York.
 Whitbeck, Mrs Alice G., Librarian Contra Costa County Free Library, Martinez.

Second Grade.

- Babcock, Mrs Julia G., Librarian Yolo County Free Library, Woodland.
 Baker, Mignon, Librarian Girls' High School Branch, Public Library, Riverside.
 Barnett, Margaret Adelle, Librarian Public Library, Santa Rosa.
 Beeman, Mrs Anne (Madison), Mrs Thomas Beeman, Librarian Imperial County Free Library, El Centro.
 Brown, Charlotte M., Librarian University of Southern California Library, Los Angeles.
 Brown, Jennie May, Librarian Inyo County Free Library, Independence.
 Brownson, Gladys, Assistant State Library, Sacramento.
 Clatworthy, Linda M., Estes Park, Colorado.
 Craig, Agnes S., Librarian North Branch Public Library, Pasadena.
 Culver, Essae M., Assistant State Library, Sacramento.
 Davison, Mrs Hannah P., Librarian Free Public Library, San Diego.

Dickson, Lillian L., Head Cataloger, Public Library, Riverside.
 Dold, Margaret E., Assistant State Library, Sacramento.
 Ellis, Victoria, 427 N. Grand avenue, Los Angeles.
 Ferris, Katharine Post, Librarian Public Library, Corona.
 Field, Clara C., 548 E. Almond avenue, Orange.
 Foote, Frances R., Assistant Public Library, Los Angeles.
 Goldman, Belle A., Superintendent of Branches and Stations, Public Library, San Francisco.
 Lawrence, Edith C., 5705 Washington avenue, Chicago.
 McCluhan, Elva, Assistant City Free Library, Sacramento.
 Madison, Mrs Elizabeth S., Librarian High School Library, Oakland.
 Mallory, Gertrude, Custodian Central Avenue Branch, Public Library, Los Angeles.
 Mast, Maude L., Librarian Madera County Free Library, Madera.
 Maynard, Glyde, Cataloger University of California Library, Berkeley.
 Mumm, Beulah, Assistant State Library, Sacramento.
 Munsen, Ida G., Assistant State Library, Sacramento.
 Robson, Anna Laura, Assistant Public Library, Berkeley.
 Silverthorn, Bessie B., Librarian Kings County Free Library, Hanford.
 Strother, Nell, Assistant Fresno County Free Library, Fresno.
 Weyand, Anna, Assistant Contra Costa County Free Library, Martinez.
 Wilsey, Della M., Librarian Public Library, Richmond.

Third Grade.

Maxwell, Agnes, Librarian Public Library, Crescent City.
 West, Mabel G., Elko, Nevada.
 Williams, Anna L., Librarian Public Library, Alturas.

At Present Out of Library Work.

Dickinson, Asa Don (2d grade).
 Dickinson, Mrs Norma (Burrell) Mrs G. C. Dickinson (2d grade).
 Green, Mrs Mabel (Prentiss), Mrs Donald R. Green (1st grade).
 Harris, Mrs Emma B. (Barker), Mrs Daniel Harris (2d grade).
 Hollabaugh, Mrs Antoinette M. (Humphreys), Mrs Thomas G. Hollabaugh (1st grade).
 Laurence, Mrs Ethelwyn H. (Fagge), Mrs Roger Laurence (1st grade).
 Schurch, Mrs Bertha (Kumli), Mrs John Schurch (1st grade).

A revised edition of the "California county free library law and circular of information for applicants for certificates of qualification to hold the office of county librarian in California" was prepared and was printed in *News Notes of California Libraries*, January, 1914, and later issued in pamphlet form.

VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA

Annual Report

OF

Board of Directors and Officers

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1913

LOCATION OF HOME:

Veterans' Home Post Office, Napa County, California

Railroad Station, Yountville



FRIEND WM. RICHARDSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

1913

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1912-1913.

SAMUEL W. BACKUS-----San Francisco
 President and ex officio member of all committees.

HUGH M. BURKE-----San Francisco
 Vice-President.

WM. H. SAVAGE-----San Pedro

JOHN C. CURRIER-----San Francisco

HUGH HOGAN -----Oakland

E. B. HINMAN-----Sacramento

G. PARKER DILLON, M.D.-----Sacramento

C. DE COLMESNIL-----Secretary and Treasurer

OFFICIAL AND MEDICAL STAFF RESIDENT AT VETERANS' HOME, 1912-1913.

Brigadier-General C. A. Woodruff-----Commandant

C. de Colmesnil-----Secretary and Treasurer

General John F. Sheehan-----Quartermaster

Captain Simon Peter-----Commissary

T. W. Lawrence-----Chief Engineer

Colonel D. M. McRae-----Surgeon

Captain H. W. Crane-----Assistant Surgeon

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1912-1913.

Buildings and Grounds Committee.
 DIRECTORS HOGAN, BURKE, CURRIER.

Auditing Committee.
 DIRECTORS CURRIER, HINMAN, HOGAN.

Hospital Committee.
 DIRECTORS DILLON, SAVAGE, HINMAN.

Library and Amusement Committee.
 DIRECTORS BURKE, SAVAGE.

Law Committee.
 DIRECTORS SAVAGE, DILLON.

Supplies Committee.
 DIRECTORS HINMAN, DILLON, CURRIER.

Applications Committee.
 THE ENTIRE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

BOARD OF SURVEY.

GENERAL C. A. WOODRUFF-----Commandant

COLONEL D. M. McRAE-----Surgeon

GENERAL JOHN F. SHEEHAN-----Quartermaster

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA.

September 29, 1913.

To His Excellency, HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.

SIR: In presenting this, my twelfth annual report as president of the Veterans' Home of California, I have the honor to express to you my thanks and appreciation for reappointment as a Director of the Home for a new term. In the future, as in the past, it shall be my endeavor to work for the best advantage of the State and the institution, guarding the interest of the Veterans entrusted to the care of the Nation and the State. As a part of my report I also hand you those of the Commandant of the Home, and other officers, referring to their respective departments.

The directorate of the Home remains unchanged since last report.

On November 1, 1912, General C. A. Woodruff resigned as Commandant, and Colonel H. G. Burton was elected in his place. Colonel Burton efficiently acted in that capacity until May 1, 1913, when he resigned, and the Directors were fortunate in again securing the services of General Woodruff. The Home is being ably conducted under the management of General Woodruff, who looks well after the disabled and aged veterans under his care. Added to kindness of heart in dealing with the members, great executive skill is displayed in handling the many employees, men and women, in the general conduct of the institution.

On February 24, 1913, occurred the death of Colonel J. J. Lyon, who for thirteen years had served as Quartermaster and Commissary and two additional years as Commissary of the Home. Previous to his residence at the Home, Colonel Lyon had been untiring in his efforts on behalf of the Home and the old soldiers. With Colonel Lyon's death the Home lost an upright, conscientious officer and the veterans of the Nation's wars a loyal and faithful friend.

Otherwise the personnel of the officers of the Home remains unchanged.

Many necessary repairs and improvements have been made throughout the Home during the year. The installation of waitresses in the Hospital on May 1, 1912, having met with such marked success, it was deemed advisable to place them in the main dining-room. Consequently, about twenty-three waitresses are now employed in the main dining-room in addition to those in the Hospital.

Interest in the Library increases among the members. The Library is open daily from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. The long reading tables are in constant use, there being 44 newspapers and 53 periodicals to interest the readers. On June 30, 1913, there were 4,297 books on hand. During the year 21,844 were loaned to members. A new system of cataloging has recently been inaugurated, and the fiction portion has been completed and placed accessible to readers. The Library is

efficiently managed. Visitors to the Library are now enabled to read in any part of the room as a new lighting system has been installed.

Throughout the year affairs of the Home have been generally satisfactory. The Directors and officers have worked in harmony with the State officials.

In conclusion, I desire to express the thanks of the Board of Directors and the officers to the Governor of the State, the State Board of Control, the Legislature, and all State officers with whom we have come in contact, for many courtesies extended and cordial co-operation in our endeavors to administer the affairs of the Home and direct our efforts toward alleviating the suffering of the veterans entrusted to our care; providing for them a comfortable and well-equipped home, and disbursing the funds appropriated by the Government and the State for the purposes contemplated by them.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. BACKUS,
President.

REPORT OF COMMANDANT.

To the President and Members of the Board of Directors, Veterans' Home of California:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the affairs of this Home for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Accompanying this paper are the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, Surgeon, Quartermaster, Commissary and Engineer, and especial attention is invited to these reports, as they give in detail the business side of the affairs of this Home.

In the Treasurer's report I call especial attention to the amount of pension checks cashed by the Treasurer—\$139,574.58 during the year, and not one dollar of this has been used for the support of the Home.

During the year the members have deposited with our Treasurer \$41,081.93 and drawn out \$32,807.14. We have now on deposit \$23,341.65. All of this voluntarily deposited by the members.

A rather remarkable fact is that the gains and losses have each been greater than ever before in the history of the Home. One fourth of the admissions were veterans of the Spanish-American War.

I invite special attention to the Surgeon's report in reference to the need of a tubercular pavilion. It is to be regretted that the last Legislature, which was generally so generous to the Home, overlooked our request for this vitally important building.

This office has received many letters from former patients of the hospital, and from friends and relatives of former patients, expressing their thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the care extended by the surgeons, nurses and attendants. The growing importance of the hospital owing to the increasing infirmity of the fast aging veterans has only to be known to be appreciated. Probably no other hospital in the State, public or private, has a more diverse male clientage than ours: old, middle aged and young; sick, wounded and blind; feeble-minded and strong; victims of drug and liquor habits and tropical diseases; and mentally diseased.

The Quartermaster's report gives in considerable detail the work of this department.

The report of the Commissary shows that the poultry plant and hog ranch have been successful, and the gross receipts from all Home products was \$13,959.43.

The report of the Engineer gives in detail the work of his department, save the daily repairs, so numerous at such an institution.

The last Legislature was liberal to this institution. In addition to the maintenance fund of \$132,500 per annum, they gave special appropriations as follows:

General repairs -----	\$13,500 00
Assembly and Library building -----	15,000 00
For a pipe line from the California State Reformatory -----	12,000 00
A dairy barn -----	7,500 00
Painting -----	7,500 00
Repairs to plumbing -----	5,000 00
Lavatories -----	1,250 00
For the septic tank and drains and laterals leading thereto -----	5,200 00

Among all of California's institutions her home for disabled veterans is unique in many respects. The Home property, valued at \$321,149, was presented to the State, not by any of our wealthy citizens, but by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War and the Grand Army of the Republic; its membership represents the classes who were paramount in the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American Philippine War, and in the westward march of civilization from the Mississippi and Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean; and the emoluments of its officers are much less than those of any similar institution of the State.

The conduct of the members generally has been excellent and is worthy of the military record of the organizations wherein they earned the right of admission to this Home. All soldiers were not heroes, and unfortunately a small percentage of our membership is not worthy of the protecting hand of the State, and more unfortunately still the lack of moral stamina of a very small number brings reproach upon the vastly greater number of honorable, self-respecting, well conducted men.

Public opinion will shrug its shoulders at the sight of one feeble old veteran under the influence of cheap, and sometimes drugged, liquor, and never raise a hand or voice against the well known disreputable grogeries and "blind pigs" where the weakness of this feeble old veteran was played upon until he was completely debauched, rebbed of the last dollar of his honorably earned pension, and thrown out to find his way, as best he could, back to the benign care of our hospital.

There are still "blind pigs" and so-called "clubs" in Yountville, a saloon in Oakville, where I am informed they take dishonest advantage of those whom they have partly intoxicated; and there is a saloon two miles from the Home on a back road for which there is no excuse whatever, except that it is just outside the mile and a half limit. The disgrace for such a condition of affairs should not rest upon this Home, its officers or its members, but upon the community that suffers it to continue. I desire to say that I am indebted to the sheriff of Napa County for cordial support.

Discipline is absolutely necessary for success in every walk of life, in business, in the home, in schools, in every institution, but it is the desire of the authorities of this Home that our discipline shall be as mild and kindly as possible, and more for the happiness and protection of the well disposed and the weak than the correction of the erring.

As far as practicable members can do as they please, so long as they do not infringe upon the rights of others; it is their Home; but maudlin sympathy that would permit a self-respecting man to be annoyed or put upon by a bully or a drunkard is not encouraged; from reveille to tattoo members come and go as they please, passes and furloughs are granted upon request, and the electric and steam railroads issue to members half-rate transportation upon the request of the Commandant.

Owing to three dry seasons in succession, the water supply has been a very serious problem, and but for the new well on the eastern part of our grounds we would have been almost destitute of sufficient water for domestic purposes. Owing to the appropriation for a pipe line from Rector Canyon, next year will undoubtedly find this Home abundantly supplied with this very necessary article.

The main dining-room has been enlarged by building two wings, which gives us room for all at one sitting, and this room is now lighted by two large skylights, to the additional comfort of the members.

The cement walks have been extended and now render it unnecessary for members to get their feet wet going to almost any building of the Home.

The improvement in service and benefits derived from the installation of waitresses to replace members in the dining-room of the hospital were so manifest that the Board of Directors determined to introduce waitresses in the main dining-room. A competent matron has been employed for this important work, and early in the next fiscal year we expect to have a full force engaged. This change was rendered advisable and almost necessary owing to the increasing age of members.

Frequent inquiries induce me to again state that no part of the pension is taken for the support of members at this Home.

Those only are eligible to admission who served in the army or navy or marine corps of the United States, and received honorable discharge therefrom, during the war with Mexico, 1846 to 1848; the Civil War, April 15, 1861, to April 2, 1866; the Spanish War, April 21, 1898, to April 2, 1899; the Philippine Islands, China or in Alaska and those who served in any Indian wars, and are now aged, disabled or in indigent circumstances, residents of California for six months immediately preceding admission and have not been a member of any other Home for six months.

During the past year Department Commander W. R. Thomas, accompanied by his staff, made several visits at the Home, which were enjoyed by the members, and on several occasions he brought with him "The Old Boys Choir." and they naturally aided in producing happiness and pleasure.

The members themselves, often aided by Christian women, have religious exercises two evenings each week, and we have preaching by clergymen. Catholic and protestant, nearly every Sunday. Baseball games three times per month and moving picture shows three times per week.

Our library is of great importance and benefit to the members, and again I thank those papers of the State of California that have generously supplied us with copies of their issues; and again I ask the papers of California who have not yet done so, to furnish us with at least a weekly edition, for some of our members are interested in every locality in the State.

From September 16, 1912, to May 15, 1913, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, Colonel H. G. Burton was the efficient Commandant of this Home.

On February 24, 1913, Colonel J. J. Lyon, who has justly been called the "Father of the Home," and for fifteen years was Commissary, passed over the river and sleeps beside the comrades whom he loved so well.

I am indebted to the members of the Board of Directors individually and collectively for their cordial support and encouragement.

Any success that has attended the operation of this Home during the past year is largely due to the labor and co-operation of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Home, and the members generally, to

all of whom my appreciation is extended, for I fully recognize the fact that no home can ever succeed in being what a home for veterans should be without the support of its members; they must assist in keeping up the moral tone, in restricting the use of intoxicants and in promoting harmony.

To the hearty co-operation and hard work of the headquarters employees is due in a great measure the cordial relations that have existed between this office and the Board of Control, and this office and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. WOODRUFF,
Commandant.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

VETERANS' HOME, July 1, 1913.

To the President and Board of Directors, Veterans' Home of California
(through General C. A. Woodruff, Commandant):

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

July 1, 1912—Balance on hand	-----		\$819 07
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913—			
State and United States appropriations	-----	\$234,919 55	
Subsistence:			
Sales, commissary stores	-----	\$4,839 42	
Board of guests, directors' cottage	-----	151 90	
Board, main dining-room	-----	48 50	
			5,039 82
Current expense:			
Rents collected	-----	\$180 00	
Telephone collections	-----	121 35	
Postage sold	-----	36 00	
			337 35
Farm:			
Sale products	-----		679 59
Quartermaster stores:			
Clothing, etc., sold	-----	291 80	
Clothing refunded	-----	357 62	
			649 42
Refund of transportation and cash advanced	-----		19 05
Household	-----		532 50
Miscellaneous:			
Excess amount allowed on pay rolls	-----	93 03	
Hospital sales, barrels	-----	6 75	
Sundry refunds and rebates	-----	24 79	
Sales: hides, sacks, barrels, etc.	-----	128 90	
Reimbursement from Department of Engineering	-----	45 06	
			298 53
Amount borrowed on note	-----	12,100 00	
			254,575 81
			\$255,394 88

Disbursements.

July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913—			
Paid approved bills and pay rolls	-----	\$234,919 55	
Remitted to State Treasurer	-----	7,785 62	
Note paid	-----	12,100 00	
Erroneous telephone charge	-----	60	
			254,805 77
June 30, 1913—Balance on hand	-----		\$589 11

In addition to above balance the Treasurer has on hand a \$500.00 Revolving Fund belonging to the General Fund.

POST FUND.

Receipts.

July 1, 1912—Balance open account-----		\$1,971 77
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913—		
Post Store receipts-----	\$7,339 30	
Transportation and loans to members returned-----	89 85	
Transferred from savings account-----	3,000 00	
Transferred from posthumous fund in accordance with the law-----	1,900 13	
Interest and dividends-----	674 25	
Reimbursements-----	101 17	
Premiums on canceled insurance policies and bonds--	123 95	
		<u>13,228 65</u>
		\$15,200 42

Disbursements.

July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913—		
Paid approved bills and pay rolls-----		\$13,535 95
June 30, 1913—Balance, open account-----		\$1,664 47
Revolving Funds:		
July 1, 1912—On hand-----	\$2,540 00	
On deposit with savings banks:		
On hand, July 1, 1912-----	\$13,999 65	
Received dividends-----	110 25	
Received posthumous fund-----	3,655 09	
	<u>\$17,764 99</u>	
Transferred to open account-----	3,000 00	
		<u>14,764 99</u>
		17,304 99
June 30, 1913—Total to credit of post fund-----		\$18,969 46

SPECIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

Receipts.

July 1, 1912—Balance on hand-----		\$19,785 00
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913—		
Received from depositors-----	\$41,081 93	
Received interest and dividends-----	299 63	
Deposit to cover overdraft of fiscal year ended June 30, 1912-----	3 05	
		<u>41,384 61</u>
		\$61,169 61

Disbursements.

July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913—		
Paid to depositors-----	\$32,807 14	
Paid on orders of depositors-----	821 04	
Transferred to posthumous fund-----	4,199 77	
		<u>37,827 95</u>
June 30, 1913—Balance on hand-----		\$23,341 66

Checks to the amount of \$139,574.58 were cashed for pensioners during the year.

Statistics as to membership, gains, losses, etc., during the year ended June 30, 1913.

Membership of Home, June 30, 1912-----		1,118
New admissions during the year—		
Survivors of Civil War-----	189	
Survivors of Spanish-American War-----	64	
Survivors of Indian wars-----	6	
Total admissions -----	259	
By readmissions -----	278	
Total gain -----	537	
Losses during the year—		
By discharge, own request-----	339	
By discharge, summary -----	13	
By discharge, dishonorable -----	2	
By dropped, absent without leave-----	52	
By dropped, not renewing furlough -----	98	
By death -----	120	
Total loss -----	624	
Net loss -----		87
Membership of Home, June 30, 1913-----		1,031
Segregation as to wars—		
Mexican War -----	10	
Civil War -----	882	
Spanish-American War -----	116	
Indian wars -----	23	
Total -----		1,031
Average present during the year-----		944
Average present and absent during the year-----		1,084
Average absent with leave-----		130
Average absent without leave-----		10
Average sick -----		208
Average age of all living members-----	69 years	
Average age of members admitted-----	59 years	
Average age of members dying -----	69 $\frac{3}{4}$ years	
Total admissions to June 30, 1913-----		5,975
Highest number present during the year-----		1,013
Highest number present and absent-----		1,122
Average T. A. P. -----		10

Average number sick, with leave, without leave, present, absent, whole number cared for, gain and loss, at Veterans' Home of California from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1913.

	Average sick	Average with leave	Average without leave	Average present	Average present and absent	Whole number cared for	Gain.			Loss.					
							By admission	By readmission	Total	By discharge	By summary discharge	By dishonorable discharge	By dropped from roll	By death	Total
1890	25	32	2	203	236	304	136	9	145	42		14	23	17	96
1891	31	49	3	233	279	361	192	17	209	59		5	25	23	112
1892	122	75	7	334	416	542	308	56	364	116		20	68	44	248
1893	163	104	9	411	524	591	228	83	311	123		16	68	32	239
1894	44	48	11	416	475	562	291	114	405	348		30	62	42	492
1895	43	34	6	442	482	516	268	203	466	277		34	51	35	397
1896	48	47	8	553	588	588	275	224	499	300		36	28	51	415
1897	50	40	11	600	651	651	257	198	455	229	25	11	68	42	375
1898	74	51	11	624	683	686	197	189	386	247	47	5	60	30	397
1899	103	48	13	674	735	735	206	243	452	168	17	2	105	51	373
1900	115	63	17	689	772	772	186	218	404	218	19	3	133	68	441
1901	128	70	15	703	788	788	189	225	414	153	10	4	120	74	361
1902	128	71	14	735	820	820	186	199	385	214	43	4	88	60	409
1903	116	104	12	709	825	825	193	201	394	124	59	2	45	76	306
1904	124	141	20	726	887	887	197	175	372	146	37		69	75	327
1905	127	140	25	730	895	895	215	166	381	130	65	1	97	72	365
1906	143	115	11	764	895	895	180	200	380	265	76	1	82	70	494
1907	135	83	6	721	813	813	131	192	323	15	20	2	31	88	326
1908	139	85	10	761	856	856	223	214	437	120	50	3	78	94	345
1909	160	120	10	834	971	971	268	181	449	119	31	6	63	120	334
1910	159	179	13	855	1047	1049	273	164	437	131	20	2	105	86	344
1911	178	228	16	925	1169	1180	324	154	478	275	6	5	69	133	440
1912	208	159	15	982	1156	1164	292	209	501	310	3	1	93	107	514
1913	208	130	10	944	1084	1094	259	278	537	339	13	2	150	120	624

Total number admitted 5,975 and readmitted 4,503, making a total of 10,478 since the organization of the Home.

Nativity—		
Native born	-----	3,508
Foreign born	-----	2,467
		5,975

Nativity of foreign born—		Nativity of foreign born—	
Austria	-----	Poland	-----
Canada	-----	Prussia	-----
Denmark	-----	Scotland	-----
England	-----	Sweden	-----
France	-----	Switzerland	-----
Germany	-----	Wales	-----
Ireland	-----	Scattering	-----
Norway	-----		
Nova Scotia	-----		
			2,467

Respectfully submitted.

C. DE COLMESNIL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL, VETERANS' HOME, July 12, 1913.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Veterans' Home of California (through General C. A. Woodruff, Commandant):

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the report of the Hospital Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, as follows:

Number of patients treated in hospital during year-----	682
Number of patients admitted to hospital during year-----	491
Number of patients discharged from hospital during year-----	355
Number of patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1913-----	202
Number of patients treated at sick call during year-----	5,947
Daily average number of patients treated at sick call-----	19
Number of surgical treatments and dressings during year-----	5,840
Daily average number of surgical treatments and dressings-----	16
Number of patients died in hospital during year-----	112
Number of members died in quarters and on Home grounds-----	4
Number of members died while absent from Home during year-----	9
Total number of deaths during year, including 6 T. A. P.'s-----	126

Of the above—

111 were Civil War veterans, whose average age was 72.5 years.

14 were Spanish War veterans, whose average age was 45 years.

Percentage of deaths to total number treated in hospital, 16.4.

Number of tubercular patients treated during year (about)-----	90
Number of tubercular patients who have died during year-----	24
Number of tubercular patients in hospital, June 30, 1913 (about)-----	35

The following operations were performed during the year:

Amputations—		Fractures—	
Of foot-----	4	Of fibula, silver plate-----	1
Herniotomy-----	4	Of legs and arms-----	6
Cataracts-----	2	Minor operations-----	24

I would again like to call attention to the urgent need for a proper tubercular pavilion for the care of this class of patients. The number is rapidly increasing, and means of caring for them is becoming a serious question. The building used for such purpose is nearly always full, and to make room for the sicker men it is very often necessary to send patients who show improvement back to quarters; at present there must be at least twenty men in quarters who should be in hospital, but who, for lack of room, are allowed to remain there—and allowed to spread infection.

A number of improvements have been made, among which might be mentioned the rearranging of the surgical dressing-room and the addition to it of needed equipment, enabling the dresser to do his work far better than formerly; a large sun porch has been constructed for the men of the annex, furnishing them with a large, warm and comfortable room, to gather in, which was especially welcome this winter. Both the tubercular building and the annex have been screened, doing away with the fly question, which used to be a serious one in these buildings. Some of the sections in the lower wards have been divided into rooms, where very sick men can be isolated and be made more comfortable than in the general wards. Fans have also been installed in these wards, which have added greatly to the comfort of the men in hot weather.

The Board has very generously met the requests made for additional nurses; the increasing number of patients and their advancing age has made this addition necessary. At the same time, the number of dressings done has increased in the same proportion, until the work done is almost double that of a year ago.

In closing, I wish to thank Dr. Crane, my assistant, and Miss Patten, the head nurse, for their loyal support and help, and their readiness to respond any time they were called upon, without which there could have been no success in handling the different problems which have arisen.

Respectfully,

D. M. McRAE,
Surgeon.

DIED IN HOSPITAL DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913—MEMBERS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Service.	Nativity.	Died.	Cause of death.
1	Kehler, Wm. H.	69	F, 5th Pa. Reserve.	Pennsylvania	July 5, 1912	Endocarditis; 2d, interstitial nephritis.
2	Kearns, John	72	U. S. Navy	Ireland	July 6, 1912	Erysipelas; 2d, broncho-pneumonia.
3	Bodwell, Geo. R.	66	E, 9th Maine Inf.	Maine	July 11, 1912	Carcinoma of stomach.
4	DeGarmo, James	74	C, 12th W. Va. Inf.	Ohio	July 13, 1912	Chronic interstitial nephritis.
5	Spencer, Rud. A.	68	B, 23d Wis. Inf.	New York	July 23, 1912	Senile dementia.
6	Clegg, James F.	67	H, 24th Mich. Inf.	Canada	July 29, 1912	Terminal paralysis of the insane.
7	Westcott, Varnum	81	A, 8th Cal. Inf.	New York	July 30, 1912	Lobar pneumonia; 2d, myocarditis.
8	Brewster, George	75	E, 3d U. S. Inf.	Ireland	Aug. 1, 1912	Mitral regurgitation; 2d, myocarditis.
9	McLeer, Patrick	76	B, 158th N. Y. Inf.	Ireland	Aug. 5, 1912	Carcinoma of bladder.
10	Goettig, John	82	A, 1st N. J. Art.	Germany	Aug. 10, 1912	Cerebral hemorrhage, with rupture.
11	Mezger, Gottlieb	68	H, 6th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Germany	Aug. 11, 1912	Peritonitis; carcinoma of large intestine.
12	Teadley, Daniel	78	L, 19th Mass. Inf.	Scotland	Aug. 21, 1912	Diabetes; 2d, gangrene.
13	Bowes, Fred C.	70	G, 11th Conn. Inf.	Ireland	Aug. 26, 1912	Cerebral hemorrhage.
14	Israel, Wm. L.	65	E, 19th Ohio Inf.	Ohio	Sept. 3, 1912	Carcinoma of stomach; 2d, nephritis.
15	Norton, Harvey	70	B, 23d N. Y. Inf.	New York	Sept. 6, 1912	Broncho-pneumonia; 2d, multiple sclerosis.
16	Jensen, Nell	60	C, 5th U. S. Inf.	Denmark	Sept. 8, 1912	Peritonitis; 2d, ulceration of intestines.
17	Anderson, Wm.	72	C, 89th Ill. Inf.	New York	Sept. 13, 1912	Pleurisy, with effusion; 2d, pulm. tuberculosis.
18	Callahan, Chas. H.	68	B, 2d U. S. Cav.	Massachusetts	Sept. 16, 1912	Intercapsular fracture left hip; alcoholism.
19	Harloff, Chas. W.	77	E, 2d Mass. Cav.	Germany	Sept. 21, 1912	Cerebral hemorrhage; 2d, alcoholism.
20	Case, Russell	71	C and G, 19th Ohio Inf.	New York	Sept. 26, 1912	Lobar pneumonia.
21	Honnymau, Elmer	41	A, 1st Nevada Cav.	Texas	Sept. 26, 1912	Interstitial nephritis; 2d, cystitis.
22	Nichols, Edmond	65	L, 109th N. Y. Inf.	New York	Oct. 2, 1912	Bronchial pneumonia.
23	Montgomery, Coll.	81	F, 4th Cal. Vol. Inf.	Ohio	Oct. 3, 1912	Carcinoma of stomach; pulm. tuberculosis.
24	Norton, Elbert N.	68	L, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.	New York	Oct. 4, 1912	Terminal paralysis of the insane.
25	McLaughlin, Wm.	76	U. S. Navy	Unknown	Oct. 9, 1912	Broncho-pneumonia; 2d, mitral regurgitation.
26	Keller, Geo. M.	70	A, 9th Ill. Cav.	Pennsylvania	Oct. 13, 1912	Carcinoma of face.
27	Mills, Benjamin	87	K, 2d Ill. Cav.	Kentucky	Oct. 14, 1912	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
28	Robb, Robert	70	B, 142d N. Y. Inf.	New York	Oct. 16, 1912	Broncho-pneumonia; 2d, alcoholic dementia.
29	Meirchoffer, Joseph	71	C, 3d Ohio Cav.	Ohio	Oct. 20, 1912	Cerebral hemorrhage.
30	Conlifer, Lewis B.	69	C, 97th Pa. Inf.	Pennsylvania	Oct. 23, 1912	Carcinoma of rectum.
31	LaCampo, Manuel	69	F, 2d Cal. Vol. Inf.	Spain	Oct. 29, 1912	Broncho-pneumonia; 2d, cerebral hemorrhage.
32	Mosby, John W.	75	F, 124th Ill. Inf.	Indiana	Oct. 30, 1912	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
33	Kelly, John	62	U. S. Navy	Scotland	Oct. 31, 1912	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
34	Reed, Randolph	42	L, 15th U. S. Vol. Cav.	Arkansas	Nov. 4, 1912	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
35	Stickney, Eubray	81	D, 1st Cal. Inf.	Maine	Nov. 6, 1912	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
36	Young, James	85	B, 99th N. Y. Inf.	Ireland	Nov. 8, 1912	Cerebral hemorrhage; 2d, alcoholism.
37	Harrigan, Dennis	92	D, 4th U. S. Art. (Mex. War)	Ireland	Nov. 11, 1912	Fracture of left hip, caused by fall.
38	Brannan, Anthony B.	75	U. S. Navy	Ireland	Nov. 14, 1912	Carcinoma of stomach.
39	Tuttle, Freeman	74	B, 36th Wis. Inf.	Maine	Nov. 14, 1912	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
40	Latham, Charles	65	C, 4th Wis. Cav.	Connecticut	Nov. 17, 1912	Interstitial nephritis; 2d, cystitis.

DIED IN HOSPITAL DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913—MEMBERS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Service.	Nativity.	Died.	Cause of death.
41	Hoadley, Henry T.	68	H, 15th Conn. Inf.	Connecticut	Nov. 18, 1912	Cerebral hemorrhage; 2d, hemiplegia.
42	Ruche, Rudolph	78	B, 45th N. Y. Inf.	Germany	Nov. 19, 1912	Nephritis; 2d, pulmonary tuberculosis.
43	Dyson, George	68	G, 29th Pa. Inf.	Pennsylvania	Nov. 22, 1912	Senile dementia.
44	Wilson, Wm. A.	86	B, 26th Mo. Inf.	England	Nov. 23, 1912	Broncho-pneumonia; 2d, epithelioma on forehead.
45	Powell, Henry T.	77	G, 2d Cal. Cav.	Illinois	Nov. 27, 1912	Pyelo-nephritis; 2d, cystitis.
46	Prince, James H.	73	A, 114th N. Y. Inf.	New York	Nov. 29, 1912	Hemorrhagic nephritis; 2d, cystitis.
47	Kelly, John A.	77	B, 8th Ill. Cav.	New York	Dec. 1, 1912	Cerebral hemorrhage.
48	Tolman, George B.	86	Surg. 6th Cal. Inf.	New Hampshire	Dec. 2, 1912	Nephritis; 2d, cystitis.
49	Hagan, Gustave	54	Hosp. Corps, U. S. A.	Germany	Dec. 12, 1912	Chronic nephritis.
50	Longfellow, Hy L.	75	U. S. Navy	Louisiana	Dec. 17, 1912	Broncho-pneumonia.
51	Drake, John L.	68	H, 23d Ohio Inf.	Ohio	Dec. 29, 1912	Angina-pectoris; 2d, mitral regurgitation.
52	Battin, Wm. H.	75	F, 124th Pa. Inf.	Pennsylvania	Jan. 1, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage; 2d, nephritis.
53	Shotts, Chas. W.	76	H, 2d Cal. Cav.	Ohio	Jan. 14, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
54	Stewart, Charles	94	Fremont's Batt. (Mex. War)	Kentucky	Jan. 17, 1913	Acute dilatation of heart; 2d, sarcoma right breast.
55	Lauer, Andrew	84	K, 2d U. S. Art.	Germany	Jan. 16, 1913	Senile dementia.
56	Eastman, Theo. H.	85	I, 2d Cal. Cav.	Vermont	Jan. 23, 1913	Chronic valvular disease of heart; 2d, epilepsy.
57	Fallon, John B.	54	U. S. Navy	Massachusetts	Jan. 30, 1913	Broncho-pneumonia; 2d, alcoholism.
58	Rankin, William	68	A, 20th Maine Inf.	Maine	Jan. 31, 1913	Angina-pectoris; 2d, myocarditis.
59	Brennan, Frank	72	12th U. S. Inf., Com. Sergt.	Ireland	Feb. 5, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
60	Gregory, George W.	57	U. S. Navy	California	Feb. 7, 1913	Sarcoma of face.
61	Keating, Stephen	60	H, 1st Cal. Inf.	Canada	Feb. 8, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
62	May, Paul J.	54	G, 7th U. S. Cav.	Germany	Feb. 10, 1913	Myocarditis.
63	Brothers, Frank	70	F, 7th Wis. Inf.	Vermont	Feb. 21, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
64	King, Henry S.	72	A, 4th Cal. Inf.	Canada	Feb. 21, 1913	Myocarditis; 2d, senile dementia.
65	Vance, Clarence P.	33	G, 1st Col. Vol. Inf.	Iowa	Feb. 26, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis; 2d, myocarditis.
66	Newberry, David	70	I, 107th N. Y. Inf.	New York	Feb. 26, 1913	Chronic nephritis; 2d, myocarditis.
67	Erl, John A.	76	M, 4th Mass. Cav.	New Jersey	Feb. 28, 1913	Chronic valvular disease of heart.
68	Thompson, Charles	74	B, 4th Cal. Inf.	Norway	March 5, 1913	Senile dementia.
69	Sneathage, Samuel	79	D, 4th U. S. Inf.	England	March 9, 1913	Chronic valvular heart disease.
70	Goethings, Wm. W.	85	At Oregon Inf.	New York	March 12, 1913	Perforating ulcer of small intestines.
71	Dillon, Edward	73	A and B, 9th Conn. Inf.	Louisiana	March 19, 1913	Pulm. tuberculosis; 2d, mitral regurgitation.
72	Cassidy, Bernard	66	K, 2d U. S. Art.	Ireland	March 26, 1913	Broncho-pneumonia; 2d, senile dementia.
73	Stewart, William	71	G, 1st Conn. Cav.	At sea	March 28, 1913	Cirrhosis of liver.
74	Bailey, Edwin H.	71	B, 119th Ill. Inf.	Illinois	April 2, 1913	Chronic interstitial nephritis.
75	Gordon, Robert	75	K, 48th N. Y. Inf.	Ireland	April 3, 1913	Pulm. tuberculosis; 2d, mitral regurgitation.
76	Sheehan, John	71	U. S. Navy	Ireland	April 6, 1913	Carcinoma of stomach; 2d, hemorrhage.
77	DeMasters, Ferd.	68	A, 7th N. Y. Inf.	Italy	April 7, 1913	Anaesthetic; 2d, perineal abscess.

78	Senac, Louis	G, 59th Mass. Inf.	France	April 13, 1913	Carcinoma of liver; 2d, mitral regurgitation.
79	Clark, Edwin S.	29th Co., U. S. Coast Art.	New York	April 14, 1913	Lobar pneumonia, 2d, pulm. tuberculosis.
80	Pollack, Thomas	F, 2d Cal. Cav.	Illinois	April 15, 1913	Endocarditis; 2d, carcinoma of stomach.
81	White, Frank C.	U. S. Navy.	New York	April 18, 1913	Diabetes; 2d, pulmonary tuberculosis.
82	Roche, James	G, 5th U. S. Inf.	Ireland	April 20, 1913	Mitral regurgitation; 2d, arterio-sclerosis.
83	Allen, George S.	A, 102d Pa. Inf.	Pennsylvania	April 22, 1913	Cystitis.
84	West, James C.	H, 2d Ill. Inf. (Mex. War)	Missouri	April 23, 1913	Scarvesonia of face.
85	Horton, Russell A.	G, 21st Wis. Inf.	Michigan	April 26, 1913	Interstitial nephritis; 2d, myocarditis.
86	Sullivan, Michael	U. S. Navy.	Ireland	April 26, 1913	Locomotor ataxia.
87	McAllister, Fr. J.	D, 1st Cal. Vol. Inf.	California	April 30, 1913	Interstitial nephritis; 2d, endocarditis.
88	McMahon, Owen	U. S. Navy.	Ireland	May 3, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis; 2d, nephritis.
89	Tyrell, Jerome O.	A, 6th Pa. Cav.	Pennsylvania	May 4, 1913	Mitral regurgitation; 2d, arterio-sclerosis.
90	Gaffney, Charles	H, 33d N. Y. Inf.	New York	May 5, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage.
91	Herrick, Frank D.	G, 9th Pa. Inf.	Pennsylvania	May 9, 1913	Senile dementia.
92	Doyle, John	K, 3d Mass. Heavy Art.	Pennsylvania	May 13, 1913	Pyelo-nephritis; 2d, carcinoma of rectum.
93	Gunsolus, Seymour	C and B, 4th U. S. Cav.	New York	May 14, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
94	Blakesley, Wm.	E, 2d N. Y. Cav.	New Jersey	May 17, 1913	Carcinoma of stomach.
95	Linderwood, Thomas	E, 22d Wis. Inf.	New York	May 19, 1913	Gunshot wound, self-inflicted, suicidal intent, coroner's verdict.
96	Agnew, Thomas	G, 7th N. J. Inf.	New Jersey	May 21, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage; 2d, senile dementia.
97	Pool, Judah W.	M, 10th N. Y. Heavy Art.	New York	May 24, 1913	Myocarditis; coroner's verdict.
98	Fisher, Joseph	G, 1st Cal. Vol. Inf.	Pennsylvania	May 30, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
99	Relly, Andrew J.	M, 1st Cal. Vol. Inf.	California	June 8, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
100	Vantress, Wm.	E, 8th Ky. Cav.	Kentucky	June 9, 1913	Interstitial nephritis; 2d, valvular dis. of heart.
101	Bullis, Edward A.	E, 98th N. Y. Inf.	New York	June 10, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
102	Donovan, Michael	F, 11th Ky. Cav.	Ireland	June 13, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
103	Gress, Geo. W.	L, 15th N. Y. Cav.	New York	June 16, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage; 2d, mitral regurgitation.
104	Staley, Albert J.	C, 4th Cal. Inf.	New York	June 17, 1913	Carcinoma of stomach; 2d, encephalomalacia.
105	McDonald, Alex.	I, 7th N. Y. Inf.	New York	June 23, 1913	Chronic cystitis; 2d, pulmonary tuberculosis.
106	Ernst, Harry	A, 1st Cal. Vol. Inf.	Ohio	June 28, 1913	Mitral regurgitation.

DIED IN HOSPITAL—OFFICER OF HOME.

No.	Name.	Age.	Service.	Nativity.	Died.	Cause of death.
107	Lyon, James J.	75	Lt. Col., 21st Mo. Vet. Inf., Commissary of Home.	New York	Feb. 24, 1913	Chronic cystitis; 2d, mitral regurgitation.

DIED AT VETERANS' HOME, OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL.

No.	Name.	Age.	Service.	Nativity.	Died.	Cause of death.
108	Stonehouse, Cuthbert R.	66	H, 31st Maine Inf.	England	Oct. 18, 1912	Fracture of skull, from accidental fall, coroner's verdict.
109	Butler, John F.	68	9th Mich. Cav.	Pennsylvania	Dec. 26, 1912	Alcoholism and exposure; coroner's verdict.
110	Miller, August, alias Stromberg.	35	D, 23d U. S. Inf., T. A. P.	California	Jan. 1, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage; coroner's verdict.
111	Conroy, Patrick	70	U. S. Marine Corps.	Ireland	June 25, 1913	Mitral regurgitation; 2d, myocarditis; coroner's verdict.

DIED IN HOSPITAL WHILE TEMPORARILY AT POST.

112	Martin, Robert M.	76	35th Iowa Inf.	Ohio	July 13, 1912	Senile dementia.
113	Stephens, Edward F.	68	M, 7th Mo. Cav.	Illinois	Dec. 24, 1912	Aortic regurgitation; 2d, ulcer large intestines.
114	Cook, William V.	73	C, 51st Pa. Inf.	New Jersey	April 1, 1913	Lobar pneumonia; 2d, alcoholism.
115	Larkin, Michael	70	K, 47th N. Y. Inf.	Ireland	May 27, 1913	Endocarditis; 2d, interstitial nephritis.
116	McNally, John	53	Ord. Corps, U. S. A.	California	May 28, 1913	Lobar pneumonia.

DIED WHILE ABSENT FROM VETERANS' HOME.

117	McGilleuddy, David	46	Hosp. Corps, U. S. A.	California	Sept. 29, 1912	Pulmonary tuberculosis; City and County Hospital, San Francisco.
118	McKenna, Thomas	72	H, 27th U. S. Inf.	Ireland	Oct. 5, 1912	Unknown; died at Presidio Hospital, San Francisco.
119	Lennon, Edward	76	B, 5th Mass. Inf.	Massachusetts	Dec. 3, 1912	Killed by electric car in Oakland.
120	Barkman, Henry	71	B, 74th N. Y. Inf.	Germany	Dec. 30, 1912	Unknown; died at Presidio Hospital, San Francisco.
121	Kiernan, James	69	U. S. Navy.	Ireland	March 14, 1913	Unknown; died at San Francisco while away on leave.
122	McDonald, Maurice	74	U. S. Navy.	Ireland	March 24, 1913	Broncho pneumonia; died at San Francisco while away on leave.
123	Cooper, John	81	F, 1st Iowa Cav.	Ireland	April 7, 1913	Unknown; died at Sacramento while away on leave.
124	Moore, William	70	D, 39th Ill. Inf.	Ireland	June 15, 1913	Unknown; died while away on leave.
125	Wilson, Parker	75	B, 40th Wis. Inf.	New Hampshire	June 17, 1913	Natural causes; coroner's verdict at Yountville.
126	Mitchell, Mordica B.	74	4th Ind. Battery	Ohio	April 14, 1913	Mitral stenosis at Yountville.

QUARTERMASTER'S REPORT.

VETERANS' HOME, September 29, 1913.

General C. A. Woodruff, Commandant Veterans' Home.

GENERAL: I have the honor to present herewith report concerning transactions in the Quartermaster's Department of the Veterans' Home for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

The Quartermaster's Department embraces within its jurisdiction many features of the industrial life of the Home, and employs an average of about 45 men, nearly all of whom are members from the Civil and Spanish-American wars. The Quartermaster has supervision of the clothing; dairy, including the care of and distribution of milk; all features of farming, with the exception of hog and chicken ranches and orchard; irrigation of alfalfa lands; charge of the stables, blacksmith shop; transportation of persons and hauling of all freight to and from railroad stations; care of manure pits; disposition of swill; sprinkling of Home roads; graveling and grading same; delivery of ice; vegetable garden; removing and burning garbage at dump; whitewashing. Also has charge of post store, tailor shop, shoe shop, mattress and harness shops, baggage rooms, and care of effects of deceased members, besides having charge of and making inventory of all the household property of the Home, and supplying fuel for all departments and households.

Supplies of clothing from contractors have been eminently satisfactory, and no complaints from members are recorded. The value of clothing on hand has been reduced to the maximum allowed by the Board of Directors, viz. \$3,000, although the membership is larger and prices of garments higher than when said maximum was established. The following statistics relating to clothing should prove interesting to all concerned:

Clothing received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

Article	Number	Value
Uniform coats	150	\$1,102 50
Uniform trousers	599	2,069 64
Uniform blouses	270	1,134 00
Overalls	231	162 86
Jumpers	62	48 98
Overshirts, cotton	697	237 02
Overshirts, merino	795	761 89
Undershirts, cotton	36	14 85
Undershirts, merino	1,353	885 10
Knit jackets	241	466 12
Drawers, cotton	67	27 64
Drawers, merino	1,543	1,009 39
Socks, cotton	1,178	109 06
Socks, merino	3,339	481 98
Hats	666	591 08
Shoes	1,266	3,330 71
Suspenders	481	86 18
Handkerchiefs	600	32 50
Gloves	73	12 78
Shoe laces, dozen pairs	310	16 75
Total value		\$12,600 98

Clothing report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

Article	Exchanges	Issues	From members on furlough
Uniform coats -----	147	221	151
Uniform blouses -----	319	498	397
Uniform trousers -----	694	669	511
Overalls -----	113	158	93
Jumpers -----	17	74	47
Overshirts, wool -----	549	303	} 730
Overshirts, cotton -----	591	616	
Undershirts, merino -----	997	903	} 718
Undershirts, cotton -----	44	44	
Drawers, merino -----	1,141	907	} 710
Drawers, cotton -----	95	47	
Socks -----		1,064	
Hats -----	546	450	457
Shoes -----	762	491	421
Suspenders -----	337	425	335
Gloves -----	17	202	188
Knit jackets -----	56	248	67
Caps -----		8	5
Chevrons -----		12	2

Although the past has been a season of drought generally throughout the State, Napa County proved an exception and crops in this vicinity averaged fairly good. The total rainfall for the season 1912-1913 at the Veterans' Home amounted to 25.81 inches, being 2½ inches in excess of the preceding year, and more than 17 inches greater than the rainfall in the Sacramento Valley for the same period.

About 100 acres are available for cultivation for crops of hay, and from this acreage and volunteer hay land there was produced last season 222½ tons of the following varieties: Alfalfa and barley mixed, alfalfa, beardless barley, oats, wheat, volunteer. Of this quantity there were 37¼ tons of alfalfa and 17¾ tons of alfalfa and barley mixed. The total value of this crop of hay at market rates of July 1st is estimated to be \$4,433.40. There were 180 tons the previous year. None of this hay was baled as it is all required for Home consumption and there is storage room in barns for 350 tons of loose hay. There has been an increase of live stock within the past two years by the purchase of 14 Holstein heifers, and three horses were added to Home stables. It is estimated that 300 tons of hay per annum is required to feed our present stock. With sufficient water for irrigation we can cut 200 tons of alfalfa per year and should be able to raise an average of 120 tons of grain hay and 40 tons of volunteer hay each season. Pasturage on hill lands has been very light the last two seasons. Since making our report on hay crop to July 1st there has been cut and hauled to cow barn and outside stacks 25 tons and 1,730 pounds of alfalfa, all of second or third cutting; and there is now growing on a field east of septic tank a fine third crop. We have been able to supply to the hog ranch fresh alfalfa nearly every day since July 1st. There will be some alfalfa pasturage for milch cows nearly all the fall. Thanks to the Board of Directors and Commandant for energetic action in furnishing distributing pipe, the farm department has been enabled to irrigate several acres of alfalfa which otherwise would have drooped and died out from drought. As it appears now we will have no difficulty in irrigating the tracts sown to alfalfa if water is available.

The dairy produced 40,208 gallons of milk during the year, against 38,020 gallons for the previous year. This yield of 110 gallons per day

has served the Home without purchase of milk, but a greater quantity is required for the aged and sick. The hospital received one half of the total supply. The value of the milk furnished by the dairy for the year is \$9,046.80 at 22½ cents per gallon. There were born on the farm 58 calves, of which 35 of common stock and 11 Holstein were sold for \$216.50. Three Holstein heifers are being raised at the Home. Nine calves were born dead, three being of Holstein stock. Eight old cows were condemned and slaughtered for beef.

Stock on farm at present: 59 milch cows, 2 bulls and 2 Holstein calves. If the supply of milk will admit of it all promising Holstein heifers will be raised at the Home. Of the cows 45 are being milked at present, 14 being out dry. There are 12 horses and 4 mules, all but one (retired on account of old age) being worked daily.

During the fiscal year there were cleaned and repaired in Home tailor shop 472 uniform coats, 670 blouses and 1,153 pair of trousers.

The shoe shop reports show that 1,014 pair of shoes were repaired.

In the mattress shop 343 mattresses and 79 pillows were made and repaired.

Sewing done through this department as follows: made, 727 sheets, 852 pillow cases, 351 hand towels, 193 roller towels, 48 napkins, and 159 waiters' aprons.

During the present summer 155 loads of gravel have been hauled from Napa River at a point about a mile beyond Oakville, involving a round-trip haul of nine miles, each team bringing two loads per day. The gravel is had without cost to the Home except the hauling. Efforts have been made to obtain gravel from a place nearer the Home, but without avail. A goodly quantity of this gravel has been used in the making of cement for walks, etc. What is left will be placed upon Home roads.

The vegetable garden supplies the Home tables with staple vegetables all the year round. Tomatoes have been furnished since early in August and will continue to yield until frost appears. Celery will be ripe by Thanksgiving. The garden is irrigated with clean water from the septic tanks.

Report of vegetable garden for fiscal year.

Vegetable	Amount	Value
Beets -----	12,530 pounds	\$125 30
Cabbage -----	7,438 heads	371 90
Cauliflower -----	449 heads	22 45
Celery -----	794 heads	39 70
Carrots -----	24,080 pounds	240 80
Cucumbers -----	1,264 dozen	126 40
Onions, ripe -----	23,240 pounds	348 60
Onions, green -----	1,900 dozen	95 00
Lettuce -----	766 dozen	76 60
Parsley -----	85 bunches	4 25
Peppers -----	417 dozen	41 70
Parsnips -----	225 sacks	112 50
Rutabagas -----	2,800 pounds	28 00
Rhubarb -----	2,000 pounds	80 00
Squashes -----	21,675 pounds	216 75
Tomatoes -----	12,425 pounds	124 25
Turnips -----	16,720 pounds	167 20
String beans -----	5,005 pounds	150 15
Beet greens -----	21 sacks	5 25
Cucumbers for pickles -----	250 gallons	50 00
Cabbage for kraut -----	9,300 pounds	325 00
Total value -----		\$2,751 80

I earnestly recommend the purchase of a motor truck as soon as finances will admit of it. A motor truck is a business necessity. Six of the best horses and two men are required in hauling fuel oil from the spur track on the Southern Pacific railroad, a distance of three quarters of a mile, all up grade, and this work occupies at least eight days per month, average. About 1,000 gallons are hauled each load, the weight of oil and tank being in excess of $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons. I believe I can safely assert that the cost of fuel for the motor will be less than the maintenance of the horses engaged; and besides the motor would haul practically all the freight from the railroad stations. Thus from six to eight horses could be disposed of and the payment of demurrage minimized.

The Post store, under the supervision of the Quartermaster, is a profitable adjunct to the Home, besides being a great convenience to members, officers and employees. A careful inventory of stock is taken every month, a complete report of expenditures and receipts made and the profit ascertained. For the twelve months ended June 30, 1913, the cash profit was \$1,912.82, as against \$1,630.26 for the year previous. During the warm days the sale of temperance drinks is very great. As an instance, on a recent hot day 435 "soft" drinks were sold, from which the store realized \$21.75, making a profit of nearly 100 per cent. For the accommodation of the women employees of the Home and others a line of delicatessen goods has been added to the stock in the Post store. Total cash receipts of Post store for the fiscal year amounted to \$7,339.30, as shown by Treasurer's book. Cash is turned in to Treasurer three times each week.

All stove wood required is cut on Home grounds. About 60 cords are used each year and the cost of felling trees and chopping into 2-foot and 14-inch lengths is \$2.00 per cord, a saving of \$4.50 per cord over cost of firewood in former years.

For kindly consideration and co-operation the thanks of this department are due the Board of Directors, the Commandant and other officers, and to a corps of earnest, intelligent employees.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. SHEEHAN,
Quartermaster.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT REPORT.

General C. A. Woodruff, Commandant, Veterans' Home of California.

SIR: The business pertaining to the Commissary Department for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1913, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Poultry Plant: The poultry plant is one of the paying propositions of the Home, and is very ably managed by the present Superintendent.

Issued and sold during the fiscal year:

Eggs, chickens and ducks, received from plant-----	\$6,788 85
Feed, labor, etc. -----	5,637 19
Credit to poultry plant-----	\$1,151 66
Fowls on hand July 1, 1912, 3,823; value-----	2,266 25
Fowls on hand June 30, 1913, 4,289; value-----	2,192 25

The higher valuation last year on young chickens makes the total valuation this year less than last, although there is a greater number of fowls.

Some 23,040 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen eggs were delivered to the Commissary Department, the value of which at contract price was \$6,396.56.

Hog Ranch: Last year a partnership existed between the Home and Messrs. Chinn & Rabattero, they being equal partners with the Home in the herd of swine. This partnership was dissolved about November 1, 1912, by the Home purchasing the interest held by Messrs. Chinn & Rabattero for \$400.00, they turning over to the Home at that time 214 head of swine.

June 30, 1913, shows a record of the herd as follows: 1 boar, 98 hogs, 44 shoats, 113 pigs, 28 sows; total, 284. During the year just passed ending with June 30, 1913, there was delivered to the Commissary Department 138 fat hogs, whose aggregate weight was 30,538 pounds, the value of which at market prices was \$2,384.00.

Hogs delivered to Commissary Department-----	\$2,384 00
Feed, labor, etc.-----	1,905 62

To credit of hog ranch-----	\$478 38
-----------------------------	----------

During October and November, 1912, a very complete hog ranch was established on the Home grounds, with the necessary buildings, cement feeding platforms, watering troughs, slaughterhouse, etc. This year, if all goes well, the hog ranch should make a good showing with a fair profit.

Vegetables: The Home garden has supplied the vegetables for the main dining-room and hospital in a very creditable manner, the following table designating the amount of each article.

Fruits: Scarcely any fruits were received this season on account of the heavy frosts, the last season's prune crop, however, being very good, the Commissary Department receiving about 17 tons of very nice dried prunes. The price being very low, none were sold, and the Home can now dispose of at least 8 tons to good advantage.

Supplies: With very few exceptions the supplies furnished by the present contractors have been A No. 1, and quite satisfactory.

Employees: Some decided changes have been made in the matter of help in the main kitchen to the betterment of all concerned, and we are very appreciative of the kindness of the Board of Directors in granting many of our requests. The three cooks now employed in the main kitchen are civilians, and are giving good satisfaction.

Very respectfully,

SIMON PETER,
Commissary of Subsistence.

Account of Home products for fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

Article	Quantity	Price	Value
Apples -----	1,332 pounds	\$0.11 per lb.	\$13 32
Apricots -----			
Beans, string -----	5,005 pounds	.03 per lb.	150 15
Beef -----	2,877 pounds	.096 per lb.	276 19
Beets -----	12,530 pounds	.01 per lb.	125 30
Bones -----	9,897 pounds	10c and 11c per lb.	50 98
Cabbage -----	7,438 heads	.05 per head	371 90
Calves -----	46		216 50
Carrots -----	24,080 pounds	.01 per lb.	240 80
Cauliflower -----	449 heads	.05 per head	22 45
Celery -----	794 heads	.05 per head	39 70
Cherries -----	290 pounds	.05 per lb.	14 50
Chickens -----			325 65
Cucumbers -----	1,264 dozen	.10 per doz.	126 40
Ducks -----	110		66 64
Eggs -----	23,040 ³ / ₄ dozen	.278 per doz.	6,396 56
Greens -----	21 sacks	.25 per sack	5 25
Hides -----	11		40 25
Lettuce -----	766 dozen	.10 per doz.	76 60
Onions, green -----	1,900 dozen	.05 per doz.	95 00
Onions, ripe -----	23,240 pounds	.015 per lb.	348 60
Parsley -----	85 dozen	.10 per doz.	8 50
Peaches -----	1,145 pounds	.03 per lb.	34 35
Pears -----	1,674 pounds	.02 per lb.	33 48
Peppers, green -----	417 dozen	.10 per doz.	41 70
Pickles -----	250 gallons	.20 per gal.	50 00
Pork, fresh -----	30,583 pounds	7c to 8 ¹ / ₂ c per lb.	2,384 00
Prunes, ripe -----	2,735 pounds	.04 per lb.	109 40
Prunes, dried -----	34,376 pounds	.035 per lb.	1,203 16
Rhubarb -----	2,000 pounds	.04 per lb.	80 00
Rutabagas -----	2,800 pounds	.01 per lb.	28 00
Sauerkraut -----	9,300 pounds	.035 per lb.	325 50
Squashes -----	21,675 pounds	.01 per lb.	216 75
Sacks, grain -----	1,401	2 ¹ / ₂ c to 3c each	37 90
Tomatoes -----	12,425 pounds	.01 per lb.	124 25
Turnips -----	16,720 pounds	.01 per lb.	167 20
Parsnips -----	225 sacks		112 50
Total -----			\$13,959 43

BILL OF FARE.

SUNDAYS.

Breakfast—Fried sausage and boiled eggs, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast pork, brown gravy, steamed potatoes, hominy, bread, apple pie, tea.

Supper—Rolled wheat, mush and milk, bread, butter, cheese, cake, tea, apricot sauce.

MONDAYS.

Breakfast—Mutton stew, corn and wheat bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Split pea soup, roast mutton, tomato sauce, summer squash, boiled potatoes, bread, tea.

Supper—Boiled rice and steamed California figs, bread, butter, tea.

TUESDAYS.

Breakfast—Pork and beans, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, peeled boiled potatoes, stewed parsnips, tapioca pudding, bread, tea.

Supper—Macaroni and cheese Italian, bread, butter, prune sauce, tea.

WEDNESDAYS.

Breakfast—Lamb curry and rice, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef and cabbage, steamed potatoes, beets, bread, tea.

Supper—Corn meal mush and milk, bread, butter, peach sauce, tea.

THURSDAYS.

Breakfast—Pickled lambs' tongues, boiled potatoes, corn and wheat bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled salt pork, mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread, tea.

Supper—Rolled oat mush and milk, bread, butter, prune sauce, tea.

FRIDAYS.

Breakfast—Codfish family style, Bayo beans, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Pearl barley soup, fresh fish, boiled potatoes, cold slaw, bread, bread pudding, tea.

Supper—Lima beans, bread, butter, apple sauce, tea.

SATURDAYS.

Breakfast—Beef stew, corn and wheat bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, peeled boiled potatoes, bread, tea, boiled onions.

Supper—Cold meats, potato salad, bread, butter, prune sauce, tea.

REPORT OF ENGINEER.

VETERANS' HOME, September 29, 1913.

General C. A. Woodruff, Commandant Veterans' Home.

General: I have the honor to submit the following statement pertaining to the work performed in the departments of this Home, which are under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913:

WATER SYSTEM.

An extension of sixty feet has been added to the well at the county road, giving it a total length of ninety feet. The well has been housed over and painted, and the walls lined with lagging and braced.

One thousand feet of 1½-inch pipe has been run from supply line from the dam to the hog ranch, with ¾-inch branches, supplying water to corrals and brooding pens. Connection has been made with pipe line from the canyon below Whitton Spring to water tank for dry cattle.

A pipe line has been run from new spring near old Commissary residence to tank near concrete bridge for sprinkling. Connection has also been made with same spring to irrigate alfalfa field.

CONSTRUCTION.

A complete and modern equipment for breeding and raising hogs has been installed to the west of and adjoining the chicken ranch. The old slaughterhouse has been torn down and a new one erected at the hog ranch. A frame dwelling house for the accommodation of the men there employed has been constructed at the same place.

The Commandant's residence has been enlarged by an addition containing a sewing-room, bathroom, closet and two toilets.

The work on the Surgeon's cottage has been completed in all details.

The Treasurer's office has been enlarged by extending it to the west on a line with the walls of the Library.

A sun porch has been constructed at the hospital annex, and wire screening placed around same.

A carpenter shop has been built adjoining Uncle Tom's Cabin for the use of the carpenter employed at the hospital.

An addition has been constructed to the old power house building providing quarters for members and lavatories for hospital employees. A barber shop has been constructed in the Post store building.

An addition of two rooms and porch has been built to the dwelling house on the chicken ranch.

The old oil tank building has been remodeled into a dwelling house for the farmer.

An addition of sixteen feet in length with concrete walls has been built to the tin shop.

A galvanized iron house with concrete foundation has been built for storage of gasoline.

A wood shed has been erected with capacity for storing 100 cords of wood.

CONCRETE WORK.

A concrete floor has been placed in the storehouse for flour and prunes; concrete floor placed with addition to tin shop; concrete walls and floor placed for storage house for gasoline; the basement of Surgeon's cottage concreted, given coat of asphaltum and cemented; cement walk run from nurses' cottage to main walk; at hog ranch nine floors for brood sow houses; eighteen yards for brood sow houses; floors and walls for granary and feeding platform; three water basins; floor in slaughterhouse and two hundred and thirty yards of gutter have been concreted, and scalding kettle bricked in and chimney built.

CARPENTER WORK.

Practically all carpenter work on the new construction work hereinbefore mentioned has been performed by Home labor. Window screens have been placed throughout Company "B"; old annex building, upper and lower porch of tuberculosis annex, Quartermaster's building, farmer's cottage, kitchen employees' quarters and addition to old power house building. Forms have been made for concrete valve boxes; two double doors and two skylights placed in main dining-room; 20 table frames made for main dining-room and maple tops placed thereon and doors placed in electric station. One hundred and fifteen coffins have been made, and all repairs to furniture, buildings, etc., performed by the Home carpenters.

WORK OF PAINTERS.

The Home painters have painted all new carpenter work and lettered all head boards, painted and varnished furniture as required, and made all necessary repairs.

WORK OF TINSMITH.

The Home tinsmith has made the tin and galvanized iron ware and construction material required for use, and has also made all necessary repairs. The tin shop equipment being modern and complete, everything required in this line is manufactured therein.

WORK OF LAUNDRY.

The Home laundry washed on an average 25,500 pieces per month. The working force employed therein consists entirely of members of the Home.

ICE PLANT.

The ice plant supplied refrigeration for the various cold storages in operation and manufactured 129 tons of ice during the year.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

The following work has been done by the State Department of Engineering under the supervision of the Chief Engineer as Inspector:

Sewer line. Sewer line of 5,220 feet has been laid and 25 manholes placed. This includes main sewer line and laterals from quarters, etc., to septic tanks. The sewer line is now entirely confined to the limits of the Home reservation.

Cottages, Company "C." The interior plastering of cottage No. 7, Company "C," has been removed, and the same has been lined with

plaster board. The interior woodwork and plaster board have been painted, new electric wiring and closet fixtures have been installed, and cement floor placed in the lavatory.

Addition to old power house. The interior to the old power house building, now fitted for waitresses' quarters, was painted and varnished throughout by Home labor.

Very respectfully,

T. W. LAWRENCE.
Chief Engineer.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA, JUNE 30, 1913.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Ackerman, James D.	U. S. Navy.	1st Class Boy	22	New York	65	\$14 50	Rheumatism	Feb. 1, 1901
Adams, John C.	M, 21st U. S. Inf.	Private	36	Iowa	49	14 00	Skin disease	Jan. 5, 1907
Albrecht, Zejian	K, 15th Mo. Inf.	Private	38	Switzerland	76		Rheumatism	Sept. 2, 1892
Aldrich, David A.	B, 19th Ill. Inf.	Private	10	Canada	70	30 00	Senility	Jan. 21, 1913
Aldridge, George W.	E, 57th Ohio Inf.	Sergeant	36	Pennsylvania	68	25 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 13, 1910
Alexander, Jackson	I, 47th Mass. Inf.	Private	13	Massachusetts	69	12 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 6, 1910
Allen, Daniel	G, 1st U. S. Mtd. Inf.	Private	216	Ireland	84	20 00	General debility	July 8, 1901
Allen, Lorenzo D.	G, 3d Vt. Inf.	Captain	10	Vermont	73	20 00	Rupture	Jan. 9, 1902
Allen, William L.	K, 2d Cal. Inf.	Private	54	Kentucky	70		General debility	Feb. 10, 1891
Anderson, H. C.	B, 142d N. Y. Inf.	Private	9	Denmark	73	6 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 8, 1893
Amis, Charles H.	F, 2d Mass. Inf.	Private	11	Massachusetts	76	21 50	Impaired vision	Aug. 2, 1901
Anthony, Matthew J.	K, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	10	Illinois	75	19 00	Rheumatism and age	July 14, 1910
Anthony, William T.	D, 2d Cal. Inf.	Private	17	New York	70	20 00	Heart disease	Jan. 14, 1897
Armstrong, William	U. S. Navy.	Seaman	163	Ireland	43	15 00	Epilepsy	Jan. 8, 1911
Ashenfelder, Frank M.	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	60	Pennsylvania	34		Lumbago	Sept. 18, 1911
Asseln, Herman	U. S. Navy.	Ord. Seaman	16	Germany	82	24 00	Epilepsy	Dec. 9, 1904
Atberton, George B.	G, 18th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	New York	59		Double hernia	Oct. 9, 1912
Atterbury, James D.	C, 43d Mo. Inf.	Corporal	11	Missouri	68	15 50	Varicose veins	Sept. 18, 1901
Austin, Charles G.	A, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	16	Ohio	51		Heart disease	April 27, 1908
Austin, John	D, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	36	Missouri	85	30 00	Old age	Sept. 22, 1905
Baer, James W.	B, 1st Wash. Inf.	Private	14	Ohio	53		Dysentery	April 16, 1913
Baer, Robert E.	A, 1st N. D. Inf.	Private	16	Minnesota	38		Broken back	Oct. 28, 1912
Bagley, Edward M.	U. S. Navy.	Seaman	36	Maine	69	23 00	Kidney trouble	Oct. 1, 1905
Balge, Henry	U. S. Navy.	Boy	22	Massachusetts	67	16 50	Asthma	April 21, 1912
Ballentine, James	U. S. Navy.	Seaman	15	Pennsylvania	82	27 00	Rheumatism	April 5, 1909
Baltz, Henry W.	A, 33d Pa. Inf.	Private	4	Pennsylvania	70	15 00	Crippled right hand	April 27, 1905
Bane, Henry	F, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	9	New Jersey	68	15 50	Age	June 27, 1908
Bane, Thomas	B, 3d Cal. Inf.	Corporal	34	Ireland	74	24 00	Rheumatism	July 27, 1910
Banks, Michael	E, 6th U. S. Cav.	Private	36	Ohio	68	12 00	Rheumatism and age	Sept. 30, 1910
Barkeley, Frank	E, 1st Mo. Cav.	First Lieut.	36	Ohio	79	30 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 1, 1909
Barnes, Gresham	E, 13th Ill. Cav.	Private	22	Ohio	71	16 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 15, 1908
Barnhardt, Christian M.	I, 178th Ohio Inf.	Private	10	Pennsylvania	67	12 00	Piles	Nov. 19, 1897
Barrowsky, Henry	C, 169th N. Y. Inf.	Private	6	New York	66	12 00	General debility	June 15, 1909
Barringer, David	M, 2d Mich. Cav.	Private	48	Germany	77	15 00	Disease of lungs	Dec. 19, 1898
Barth, William	A, 3d Neb. Inf.	Private	11	Germany	50		Rheum. and malaria	Oct. 8, 1899
Bartlett, Charles N.	F, 3d Wis. Inf.	Private	50	Maine	77	15 00	Loss of right eye	Nov. 12, 1896
Barton, James, Jr.	H, 124th Pa. Inf.	Captain	25	Pennsylvania	76	15 00	Age	April 22, 1911

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Bascorn, Ray	I, 1st Cal. Cav.	Private	32	Kentucky	68	12 00	Insomnia	June 18, 1895
Beamish, James	U. S. Navy	Cabin Steward	12	Ireland	79	12 00	Age	Aug. 4, 1909
Beck, Max	14th Batty, U. S. Fd. Art.	Private	36	Germany	65		Hernia	Feb. 25, 1913
Beecher, George A.	II, 15th Ohio Inf.	Private	11	Ohio	65	12 00	Hernia	Nov. 3, 1903
Beecher, Miles J.	K, 13th Conn. Inf.	1st Sergeant	53	Connecticut	30	30 00	Paralysis	Jan. 25, 1904
Behm, Peter	F, 6th Wis. Inf.	Private	18	France	77	15 00	General debility	May 5, 1897
Bell, Charles H.	D, 1st Me. Cav.	Sergeant	46	Maine	70	12 00	Gunsbot wounds	April 13, 1894
Bell, George W.	G, 20th Pa. Inf.	Private	26	Pennsylvania	79		Chronic diarrhoea	Feb. 22, 1910
Bell, Henry	A, 17th Mass. Inf.	Private	45	Ireland	75	25 00	Loss of foot	Sept. 11, 1902
Bemis, Hiram A.	B, 10th Kan. Inf.	Private	36	Pennsylvania	70	23 00	Indigestion	April 22, 1910
Bennett, John R.	E, 1st Md. Inf.	Private	13	Georgia	80	24 00	Valvular disease of heart.	Jan. 21, 1904
Benton, Addison P.	E, 142d Ill. Inf.	Private	12	Illinois	64	12 00	Piles and rupture	Oct. 4, 1911
Bergman, Peter	A, 5th Mo. Cav.	Private	38	Missouri	69	19 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 12, 1909
Bernard, Walter	B, 7th N. Y. Inf.	Private	5	New York	74	12 00	Stomach trouble	Feb. 12, 1896
Bernard, William	B, 68th Ill. Inf.	Private	5	Illinois	68	24 00	Stroke	March 2, 1913
Bever, William L.	D, 8th Cal. Inf.	Corporal	10	Georgia	77	20 00	Age and rheumatism	July 8, 1911
Bickford, Joseph P.	U. S. Navy	Fireman	74	New York	53		Malaria and anemia	Feb. 8, 1908
Bigelow, John W.	U. S. Navy	Coal Passer	12	Maine	40		Tuberculosis	July 17, 1912
Bigley, Benjamin	U. S. Navy	Fireman	43	Ireland	41		Tuberculosis	July 2, 1913
Birdsell, John A.	F, 10th Minn. Inf.	1st Sergeant	3	Canada	73	25 00	Partial blindness	March 11, 1899
Bixler, William H.	C, 2d Colo. Inf.	Private	13	Ohio	69	16 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 28, 1903
Black, William	K, 27th Pa. Inf.	Private	49	Maine	73	25 00	Ezema	Aug. 31, 1904
Blake, Thomas	U. S. Marine Corps.	Private	48	Ireland	79	19 00	Rheumatism	April 20, 1894
Blackett, Benj.	C, 3d Ill. Inf.	Corporal	11	Illinois	84	30 00	Old age	Sept. 29, 1909
Blockgett, Charles E.	II, 18th N. H. Inf.	Private	9	Vermont	63	13 50	Broken right arm	June 25, 1911
Blyler, Lewis M.	E, 142d Ind. Inf.	Corporal	10	Indiana	69	15 50	Valvular disease of heart.	May 17, 1905
Boardman, John N.	M, 1st Cal. Cav.	Private	38	Indiana	70	24 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 2, 1911
Boas, Jacob R.	E, 81st Pa. Inf.	Private	10	Pennsylvania	72	12 00	Hernia	Feb. 18, 1904
Boeckstanz, Charles N.	K, 7th Mich. Inf.	Private	51	France	77	21 00	Lame left hand	Nov. 23, 1910
Bogle, Andrew	K, 15th Ohio Inf.	Captain	3	W. Virginia	85	50 00	Broken leg	May 25, 1911
Bohler, Jacob	A, 7th N. Y. Inf.	Private	35	Germany	71	15 00	Rheumatism	July 24, 1897
Bohler, Jacob	II, 8th Mich. Inf.	Private	33	New York	69	12 00	Injury to right knee	Feb. 28, 1888
Boland, Martha	A, 2d Minn. Cav.	Private	24	Illinois	75	15 00	Age and rheumatism	Dec. 31, 1919
Bolton, William W.	A, 6th Minn. Inf.	Private	36	Indiana	72	25 00	Hernia	May 7, 1913
Bonney, Joseph	U. S. Marine Corps.	Private	48	Ireland	72	25 00	Rheumatism	May 8, 1889
Bossart, John	E, 1st Ill. Cav.	Private	15	Germany	85	24 00	Rupture	Sept. 25, 1898

Bouss, William B.	H, 37th N. J. Inf.	Private	3	New York	68	15 00	Disease of rectum.	Dec. 10, 1901
Bowes, John J.	D, 42d U. S. Inf.	Private	67	Ireland	40	14 00	Loss of three toes, left foot.	March 22, 1911
Boyd, Hugh	U. S. Navy	Coal passer	39	Ireland		8 00	Varicose veins	Oct. 19, 1910
Boyer, Cornelius	B, 24th Pa. Inf.	Private	11	Pennsylvania	67	12 00	Rheumatism	May 13, 1913
Boyer, William	U. S. Navy	Seaman	15	Massachusetts	68	16 00	Blind	Feb. 4, 1898
Bradford, Charles E.	Band, 65th N. Y. Inf.	Musician	10	Oregon	60		Rheumatism	Dec. 11, 1908
Bradley, Chester A.	A, 7th Ver. Inf.	Corporal	50	Vermont	71	25 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 6, 1910
Bradley, Henry S.	F, U. S. Signal Corps.	1st Sergeant	36	Ireland	53	14 00	Tuberculosis	Jan. 20, 1910
Brady, Edward	Art. Detach., Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y.	Private	33	Ireland	78	24 00	Rupture	Dec. 30, 1901
Brady, James	E, 88th N. Y. Inf.	Drummer	16	England	66		Injured eye	May 16, 1892
Brady, John	U. S. Navy	Boatswain mate	5	Massachusetts	64	6 00	Rheumatism	March 30, 1904
Brant, William F.	F, 12th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	Pennsylvania	70	12 00	Loss of three fingers, right hand.	June 25, 1911
Bras, Francisus	D, 2d Cal. Inf.	Private	16	Holland	70	20 50	Chronic rheumatism	Jan. 7, 1909
Brawner, Nelson H.	F, 1st Iowa Cav.	Sergeant	8	Ohio	81	22 50	Heart disease	Aug. 22, 1899
Bray, John	G, 8th Wis. Inf.	Private	36	New York	70	24 00	Rheumatism	July 13, 1903
Brennan, Frank	G, 12th U. S. Inf.	Private	150	Ireland	74	25 00	Falling eye sight.	Nov. 11, 1892
Brennerman, Louis	F, 8th N. J. Inf.	Private	28	France	69	15 50	Bronchitis	Dec. 17, 1894
Bresnahan, Timothy	C, 11th Md. Inf.	Corporal	9	Wash., D. C.	65	12 00	Gunshot wounds	Jan. 10, 1911
Bresneau, Michael	A, 42d Mass. Inf.	Private	11	Ireland	68	15 50	Bronchitis	April 15, 1904
Brick, Michael	D, 7th Ohio Inf.	Private	39	Ireland	73	25 00	Heart trouble	Aug. 17, 1911
Brodley, Philip	A, 69th N. Y. Inf.	1st Sergeant	27	Ireland	71	20 00	General debility	June 7, 1894
Brogan, Thomas	U. S. Navy	Machinist	12	Ireland	60		Rheumatism	April 27, 1911
Brophy, James	B, 8th U. S. Cav.	Private	60	Ireland	68		Rheumatism	June 12, 1913
Brown, Albert	L, 2d Cal. Cav.	Captain	57	Pennsylvania	72	30 00	Varicose veins	July 5, 1893
Brown, Charles C.	K, 3d Wis. Inf.	Private	26	New York	78	23 00	Rupture	April 9, 1913
Brown, Cornelius	A, 17th Kan. Inf.	Private	40	England	73	18 00	Double rupture	June 24, 1908
Brown, Gilbert N.	H, 11th Me. Inf.	Private	8	Maine	76	15 50	Catarrh of stomach.	Dec. 3, 1901
Brown, Jefferson G.	D, 1st Ohio Heavy Art.	Private	25	Ohio	65	12 00	Fracture left ankle.	Sept. 6, 1912
Brown, John	H, 18th N. H. Vol.	Private	5	Germany	69	15 00	Catarrh	Dec. 13, 1911
Brown, Samuel B.	F, 19th Pa. Inf.	1st Sergeant	30	Pennsylvania	74	25 00	Gunshot wound	March 21, 1911
Browne, George H.	F, 8th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Sergeant	32	New York	75	30 00	Heart disease	June 21, 1899
Brouson, Lawrence E.	D, 5th U. S. Inf.	Private	35	Alabama	47		Dysentery	April 21, 1913
Bryan, Edward	U. S. Navy	Seaman	35	Ireland	69	12 00	Old age	Dec. 16, 1910
Bryan, John	D, 26th Mo. Mil.	Private	23	Pennsylvania	70		Partial blindness	March 28, 1895
Bryant, Homer N.	C, 114th Ill. Inf.	Private	34	Illinois	76	12 00	General debility	June 14, 1911
Bryant, Isaac	U. S. Navy	Landsman	63	Massachusetts	85	30 00	Heart disease	July 9, 1891
Bryling, Samuel W.	I, 33d Pa. Inf.	Private	20	Pennsylvania	70	24 00	Piles	June 7, 1895
Bullard, William	G, 2d Mass. Cav.	Sergeant	28	England	69	23 00	Lumbago	Feb. 7, 1911
Bundy, William	F, 116th Ind. Inf.	Private	7	Indiana	75	15 50	Stomach trouble	Feb. 5, 1910
Burdick, Stephen F.	C, 66th N. Y. Inf.	Private	16	New York	75	13 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 30, 1906
Burge, Washington B.	U. S. Navy	Landsman	23	North Carolina	75	24 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 21, 1901

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Burke, John H.	C, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	13	Illinois	64		Disease of rectum	Oct. 14, 1901
Burke, Samuel	D, 24th Wis. Inf.	Private	34	Ireland	72	24 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 22, 1908
Burleigh, Harry W.	K, 1st Mont. Inf.	Private	18	Pennsylvania	54	17 00	Heart disease	Sept. 16, 1908
Burnett, John W.	G, 3d Iowa Cav.	Private	36	Virginia	70	24 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 15, 1912
Burns, John	U. S. Navy	Landsman	14	Ireland	75	20 00	Rheumatism	May 26, 1910
Burns, John G.	D, 2d Cal. Cav.	1st Sergeant	24	Ireland	69	24 00	Rheumatism	March 29, 1899
Burns, Patrick	A, 11th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	New York	72	21 50	Rheumatism	Dec. 9, 1890
Burns, William	U. S. Navy	Coxswain	88	England	39		Malaria	Dec. 16, 1911
Butterfield, Fessendon	C, 7th Ill. Cav.	Private	12	Maine	69	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 6, 1912
Buzzell, Stillman C.	E, 2d Ver. Inf.	Private	36	Vermont	70	24 00	Varicose veins	Jan. 20, 1910
Byrnes, Dennis	F, 4th Cal. Inf.	Private	8	Wisconsin	73	15 50	Rheumatism	Oct. 28, 1903
Byrod, Frederick W.	C, 21st Pa. Cav.	Private	7	Pennsylvania	74	19 00	Rheumatism	July 12, 1903
Cagney, William	A, 2d U. S. Cav.	Private	36	Ireland	68		Stomach trouble	Feb. 14, 1910
Cain, John	G, 106th N. Y. Inf.	Private	34	Ireland	69	12 00	Lumbago	Oct. 17, 1911
Callaghan, Bernard	U. S. Navy	Oiler	62	Ireland	37	10 00	Hernia	Dec. 21, 1912
Callahan, Charles H.	G, 60th Ohio Inf.	Private	37	Virginia	72	18 00	Heart disease	Sept. 21, 1911
Cameron, Douglas	B, 17th U. S. Inf.	Private	40	England	68	16 50	Gunshot wound	Sept. 20, 1911
Cameron, John	C, 7th N. H. Inf.	Private	10	Nova Scotia	66	15 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 12, 1903
Campion, William	U. S. Navy	Seaman	43	New Jersey	73	25 00	Varicose veins	Oct. 22, 1894
Cannon, William	L, 29th U. S. Inf.	Private	22	New York	35		Rheumatism	March 7, 1910
Carey, Wilson	A, 1st Meh. Cav.	Saddler	13	Canada	69	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 16, 1903
Carlton, Judson	B, 44th Mass. Inf.	Private	10	Massachusetts	70	15 50	Broken knee	Nov. 20, 1906
Carr, David H.	U. S. Marine Corps.	Private	60	Massachusetts	43		Injury to right eye	March 25, 1907
Carr, John	F, 65th N. Y. Inf.	Private	46	Ireland	74	25 00	Injury to shoulder	July 24, 1897
Carroll, Conrad	30th Ind. N. Y. Batty	First Lieut.	47	Germany	84	30 00	Age	Dec. 16, 1896
Carter, William N.	U. S. Navy	Landsman	9	Ohio	66	15 50	Rheumatism	Sept. 24, 1912
Casey, John	C, 8th Conn. Inf.	Private	13	Louisiana	68	16 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 16, 1899
Cawley, William	H, 56th Pa. Inf.	Private	23	Ireland	64	12 00	Broncho-pneumonia	May 14, 1913
Chaiker, William	K, 1st U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	228	New York	61	10 00	Hernia	Dec. 28, 1912
Chambers, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	13	Pennsylvania	74	12 00	Old age	Dec. 23, 1893
Charles, Riley	H, 155th Ill. Inf.	Private	7	Illinois	65	12 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 16, 1912
Charles, William W.	K, 18th Ohio Inf.	Private	44	Ohio	74	15 00	Broken leg	Aug. 14, 1902
Chase, Charles E.	L, 31st Me. Inf.	Private	10	Maine	69	15 50	Injury to left leg	June 30, 1913
Chenot, Eugene E.	Hosp. Corps, U. S. A.	Private	15	California	45		Fistula	March 20, 1913
Chesley, George A.	U. S. Marine Corps.	Private	15	Nebraska	32	24 00	Dislocated right hip	April 20, 1912
Childress, William A.	A, 62d Ill. Inf.	Private	49	Illinois	69	19 00	Paralysis (light)	Jan. 11, 1910
Claffey, John	E, 2d Mass. Inf.	Private	5	Ireland	71	12 00	Asthma	Nov. 7, 1893

Clark, Alpha	F, 5th Iowa Cav.	18	New York	76	27 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 29, 1909
Clark, Charles	M, 1st Wash. Inf.	30	Illinois	54	17 00	Kidney trouble	June 27, 1913
Clark, George H.	B, 5th Ill. Cav.	30	Illinois	71	16 50	Piles	Feb. 2, 1912
Clark, Henry H.	G, 7th Cal. Inf.	80	Michigan	68	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 16, 1903
Clark, John F.	D, 8th Vt. Inf.	72	Vermont	72	18 00	Deafness	Sept. 23, 1909
Clark, Luther	F, 4th Wis. Cav.	67	Massachusetts	85	30 00	Partial paralysis	May 25, 1888
Clark, William	E, 64th N. Y. Inf.	11	New Jersey	70		Gunshot wound right arm.	Feb. 20, 1899
Clay, Adolph M.	F, 1st Mont. Inf.	16	California	39	50 00	Paralysis	Nov. 12, 1912
Cleapor, Alvin H.	35th Coast Art. Corps.	72	South Carolina	42	10 00	Disease of stomach.	May 21, 1913
Clemans, Robert E.	H, 3d Minn. Inf.	48	Indiana	70	19 00	Bladder disease	March 19, 1903
Clemence, Stephen	D, 12th R. I. Inf.	8	Rhode Island	72	30 00	Blindness	March 19, 1913
Clinean, Martin	C, 3d N. J. Cav.	24	Pennsylvania	69	17 00	Hemorrhage of lungs	Jan. 31, 1901
Coehran, John P.	A, 1st Iowa Cav.	19	Iowa	68	17 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 2, 1903
Cohee, Edward	A, 36th U. S. Inf.	67	Ireland	67		Rheumatism	Aug. 16, 1909
Cole, Justus H.	A, 2d Cal. Inf.	18	New York	84	27 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 17, 1904
Coleman, Jacob C.	U. S. Navy	32	California	42	17 00	Piles	Jan. 17, 1909
Collier, Daniel M.	K, 106th Ill. Inf.	35	Pennsylvania	74	24 00	Paralysis	June 23, 1913
Collins, John	U. S. Navy	22	Malhe	75	15 00	Senility	April 1, 1912
Colton, Nathaniel W.	F, 10th Mass. Inf.	17	Massachusetts	75	24 00	General debility	Sept. 9, 1893
Conant, Edwin R.	F, 9th Ind. Inf.	38	Indiana	72	25 00	General debility	Feb. 5, 1900
Conaway, Arehile J.	K, 3d U. S. Art.	18	California	52	6 00	Dislocated shoulder	Jan. 1, 1913
Conn, John C.	U. S. Navy	7	New Jersey	79	21 00	General debility	Nov. 6, 1901
Connell, John	C, 2d Marine Batty	50	Ireland	76	29 00	Inf. to left shoulder.	July 18, 1906
Connolly, Joseph P.	B, 4th U. S. Inf.	12	Ireland	59		Rupture	Sept. 6, 1912
Connor, John	A, 18th Mass. Inf.	45	New Brunswick	71	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 20, 1897
Connors, John W.	M, 1st Wash. Inf.	3	California	43		Tuberculosis	May 15, 1912
Coogan, Joseph	F, 13th U. S. Inf.	36	New York	36		Loss of both feet.	May 17, 1911
Cook, George B.	A, 50th Mass. Inf.	36	Massachusetts	69	16 00	Epilepsy	May 10, 1903
Copp, John	C, 7th N. H. Inf.	38	New Hampshire	67	17 00	Gunshot wound, left elbow.	April 7, 1913
Corbett, John	U. S. Marine Corps.	60	Ireland	51	8 00	Broken hip	Oct. 28, 1909
Corcoran, Michael	D, 4th U. S. Inf.	57	Canada	69	12 00	Heart disease	April 18, 1910
Cornell, George P.	H, 4th Cal. Inf.	10	New York	64	13 50	Disease of eyes.	Jan. 13, 1897
Corrigan, John F.	K, 1st Mont. Inf.	18	Ireland	49		Neurasthenia	July 24, 1908
Cosley, Hiram B.	A, 43d Mo. Inf.	8	Illinois	66	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 13, 1901
Cossey, Henry R.	A, 1st Battn. Cal. Heavy Art.	12	England	46		Stomach trouble	Dec. 19, 1912
Coulle, John D.	H, 1st. Mass. Heavy Art.	50	Scotland	70	19 00	Locomotor ataxia	May 8, 1903
Coulter, Lewis B.	C, 97th Pa. Inf.	10	Pennsylvania	71	12 00	Partial paralysis	Dec. 22, 1910
Cowan, William A.	K, 41st Ohio Inf.	17	Ohio	69	23 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 8, 1901
Cowan, John Q.	M, 11th Ill. Cav.	60	Illinois	69	12 00	Crippled hand	Oct. 3, 1910
Coyne, Myron	F, 31st Wis. Inf.	34	New York	67	12 00	Rheumatism	March 29, 1909
Coyne, James A.	L, 2d La. Inf.	4	Louisiana	68		Neurasthenia	Aug. 2, 1912

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Craig, Robert	U. S. Navy	Acting ensign	50	Pennsylvania	76	30 00	Lumbago	Feb. 3, 1933
Crall, George A.	E, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	78	Ohio	73		Rheumatism	June 9, 1930
Crocker, Albert W.	D, 6th Conn. Inf.	Sergeant	47	New York	68	19 00	Gunshot wounds	Jan. 25, 1894
Crome, August	G, 6th Ohio Inf.	Private	2	Germany	78	12 00	Partial blindness	March 9, 1934
Crowe, Charles	U. S. Navy	Seaman	36	Ireland	73	20 00	Rupture	Nov. 24, 1911
Cummings, William	12th Mass. Lt. Batty.	Private	31	Maine	69	18 03	Rupture	Dec. 17, 1904
Cunningham, Addison	G, 4th Me. Inf.	Private	46	Maine	69	19 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 11, 1905
Curley, John	F, 2d U. S. Cav.	Private	72	New York	73	12 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 22, 1931
Curtin, John	E, 9th U. S. Inf.	Private	76	Ireland	72	25 00	Rheumatism	July 17, 1910
Curtin, Patrick	F, 2d U. S. Inf.	Private	25	Ireland	38		Locomotor ataxia	April 24, 1909
Curtis, Francis A.	I, 1st Neb. Cav.	Private	32	Pennsylvania	67	12 06	Rheumatism	Sept. 27, 1910
Cushing, John	U. S. Navy	Seaman	54	New York	67	6 03	Rheumatism	April 4, 1912
Oushing, Nathaniel	K, 4th Mass. Cav.	Private	33	Massachusetts	63	12 00	General debility	Nov. 29, 1897
Cusick, Patrick	A, 16th Wis. Inf.	Private	5	Ireland	78	24 00	Deafness	March 5, 1901
Dady, James	C, 22d N. Y. Inf.	Private	163	Ireland	49	17 00	Diabetes	May 25, 1913
Daley, Thomas J.	F, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	15	California	44		Dysentery	Jan. 24, 1913
D'Aubigny, Philip E.	B, 16th U. S. Inf.	Private	33	Canada	71	12 00	Partial paralysis	March 19, 1910
Daum, Henry	B, 24th N. Y. Inf.	Private	25	Germany	76	27 00	Injury to right hip	Oct. 22, 1897
Dauphin, Joseph	K, 5th N. Y. Inf.	Sergeant	21	New York	71	23 00	Varicose veins	Jan. 31, 1893
Davis, George W.	I, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	16	Pennsylvania	81	24 00	General debility	April 18, 1919
Dawson, William	A, 6th U. S. Old. Heavy Art.	Sergeant	37	New York	67	12 00	Injury to spine	March 6, 1913
Dean, Elias	C, 163d Ohio Inf.	Sergeant	34	New York	75	24 00	Dislocated ankle	Jan. 27, 1905
Dearborn, Charles	H, 2d U. S. Inf.	Private	11	Kentucky	59		Rheumatism	March 10, 1911
Deasy, John	U. S. Navy	1st class fireman	55	Ireland	41	17 00	Ankylosis right hand	Oct. 29, 1939
DeBlaciere, Thomas	M, 14th U. S. Inf.	Private	14	New York	41		Diarrhoea	Jan. 18, 1911
Delaney, Francis	U. S. Navy	Landsman	12	Ireland	66	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 16, 1910
Delmore, James	I, 1st Cal. Cav.	Sergeant	73	Ireland	73	25 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 25, 1894
Deloney, Henry	K, 45th U. S. Inf.	Q. M. Sergeant	35	Denmark	49	17 00	Chronic dysentery	Nov. 22, 1904
Dempsey, Andrew	D, 69th Ill. Inf.	Private	5	Ireland	72	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 24, 1897
Dennick, George V.	A, 122d Ohio Inf.	Private	26	Ohio	65	12 00	Piles and gunshot wd.	Nov. 28, 1901
Desmond, Daniel	K, 2d Cal. Inf.	Private	22	Ireland	78	25 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 2, 1901
Devney, John	B, 30th U. S. Inf.	Private	39	Ireland	71		Rheumatism	March 2, 1939
Dewey, Robert P.	B, 20th Iowa Inf.	Sergeant	33	Ohio	69	19 00	Stomach trouble	July 15, 1910
Dezell, James M.	E, 192d Ohio Inf.	Private	6	Ohio	79	19 00	Age	Dec. 30, 1911
Dickinson, Fred M.	M, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.	Private	44	Connecticut	73	25 00	Loss of right hand	June 26, 1889
Dickson, William	I, 1st Mo. Engineers	Artificer	49	Scotland	76	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 13, 1907

Diehl, John A.	B, 51st Ohio Inf.	Ohio	77	22 50	General debility	June 15, 1911
Dille, Lee	K, 35th U. S. Inf.	California	44		Cataract, both eyes	Jan. 10, 1912
Dixon, Frank J.	C, 2d U. S. Inf.	England	37		Asthma	March 2, 1905
Dixon, John	U. S. Navy	England	71	25 00	Varicose veins	April 11, 1900
Dixon, Napoleon B.	A, 3d Va. Inf.	Virginia	32		Lumbago	April 14, 1908
Dodd, James	U. S. Navy	Massachusetts	39	21 50	Rheumatism	June 4, 1891
Dolan, Patrick	U. S. Navy	Ireland	71		Fracture, both legs	May 31, 1907
Donahoe, William J.	L, 14th Ill. Cav.	Ohio	66	18 00	Swelling, right arm	Oct. 8, 1912
Donaldson, William R.	B, 9th Kan. Cav.	Arkansas	69	12 00	Dislocated right ankle	May 7, 1904
Donlan, Dennis G.	U. S. Navy	Ireland	10	13 50	Lumbago	Dec. 13, 1910
Donnelly, James	U. S. Navy	California	47		Bronchitis	May 13, 1913
Dooley, Daniel O.	C, 11th U. S. Inf.	Ireland	43	51	Blood poisoning	Sept. 2, 1911
Dority, Henry W.	19th Me. Inf.	Maine	67	12 00	Blind	Dec. 21, 1895
Doty, Delos	G, 115th Ohio Inf.	New York	34	18 00	Rheumatism	March 9, 1898
Douglas, Benjamin F.	L, 1st Mich. Light Art.	New York	26	23 00	Rheumatism	July 14, 1911
Doyle, Harry	A, 48th Pa. Inf.	North Carolina	72	17 00	Injury of right wrist	Jan. 29, 1913
Doyle, John	H, 36th U. S. Inf.	New York	18	6 00	Malaria	March 7, 1907
Doyle, Michael	Hos. Corps, U. S. A.	Ireland	36	52	Piles	Nov. 8, 1904
Doyle, Owen E.	K, 99th N. Y. Inf.	Ireland	42	30 00	Rupture	Sept. 29, 1909
Drake, C. O.	F, 1st Cal. Inf.	Iowa	16	58	Partial paralysis	April 15, 1912
Drake, Orson A.	B, 10th N. Y. Cav.	New York	44	25 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 9, 1908
Driscoll, Jeremiah	B, 61st Pa. Inf.	Ireland	69	13 50	Rheumatism	Jan. 18, 1895
Driscoll, William	U. S. Marine Corps	Massachusetts	120	48	Syphilis	Oct. 26, 1910
Drouillard, John B.	D, 1st Mich. Engineers	Canada	69	16 50	Failing eyesight	Feb. 22, 1910
Drummond, Benjamin	D, 7th Cal. Inf.	Illinois	66	14 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1909
Drummond, Franklin M.	C, 15th U. S. Inf.	Canada	68	12 00	Rupture	Oct. 25, 1911
Duer, Alfred	U. S. Navy	New York	70	18 00	Cataract	Nov. 9, 1911
Duff, Hugh M.	K, 17th U. S. Inf.	Ireland	64	48	Rheumatism	May 27, 1911
Dugan, Patrick	L, 1st Cal. Cav.	Ireland	82	30 00	Heart disease	July 17, 1891
Dugan, John	U. S. Marine Corps	Ireland	73	23 00	Lumbago	June 8, 1911
Dunn, Harry	E, 8th Cal. Inf.	Canada	66	15 50	Rheumatism	Aug. 21, 1911
Dunn, Michael	U. S. Navy	Louisiana	76	15 00	Broken ribs	March 11, 1902
Dwyer, Michael	H, 4th Cal. Inf.	Ireland	75	12 00	Rheumatism	June 27, 1906
Dyer, James A.	U. S. Navy	Maine	68	16 50	Rupture	Oct. 22, 1907
Dyer, Joseph D.	U. S. Navy	Ireland	69	13 00	Disease of kidneys	May 15, 1899
Eachus, Francis J.	C, 97th Pa. Inf.	Pennsylvania	40	30 00	Rheumatism	April 1, 1898
Eby, James W.	H, 1st Pa. Light Art.	Pennsylvania	36	25 00	Varicose veins	Dec. 13, 1910
Eckel, Henry B.	K, 2d N. J. Inf.	New Jersey	15	21 00	Hemorrhoids	May 4, 1889
Eddy, Milton W.	F, 14th U. S. Inf.	Wisconsin	43	6 00	Injury to right wrist	May 22, 1912
Edson, Wallace	A, 127th Ill. Inf.	Vermont	72	15 50	Rheumatism	Oct. 30, 1904
Edwards, Alfred M.	A, 45th Ill. Inf.	Illinois	14	16 00	Rheumatism	March 25, 1907
Eggers, John H. C.	B, 5th N. Y. Inf.	Germany	6	18 00	Chronic diarrhoea	June 6, 1905
Eicheldinger, George	B, 14th U. S. Inf.	Germany	14		Dislocated shoulder	Jan. 24, 1902

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Eichelberger, John C.	H, 2d Iowa Inf.	Sergeant	36	Pennsylvania	75	30 00	Rheumatism	May 13, 1892
Eichner, John	E, 41st N. Y. Inf.	Private	25	Germany	75	23 00	Lumbago	Jan. 19, 1909
Fijiott, John M.	A, 6th Mass. Inf.	Private	3	Maine	73	18 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 20, 1910
Fils, Henry C.	F, 38th Wis. Inf.	Corporal	11	Illinois	68	16 00	Fistula	Oct. 21, 19 3
Ernst, Harry	A, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	15	Ohio	42	17 00	Heart disease	April 3, 1913
Estabrook, William W.	B, 1st Nev. Inf.	Private	24	New Hampshire	64	16 50	Rheumatism	Aug. 23, 1891
Evans, Charles	U. S. Navy	Lieutenant	8	England	64	—	Age	Jan. 2, 1913
Evans, James W.	U. S. Navy	Carpenter's mate	32	New York	48	—	Deafness	July 18, 1912
Faving, French L.	F, 2d Ohio Inf.	Private	30	Ohio	33	—	Hemorr. of stomach	Feb. 26, 1913
Fabry, Martin	G, 9th Mass. Inf.	Private	15	Ireland	73	21 50	Rheumatism	Dec. 28, 1905
Fay, Frank	F, 1st Wash. Inf.	Private	17	New York	58	—	Fracture of foot	Oct. 3, 1911
Ferchland, Charles	G, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	45	Germany	57	—	Bronchitis	Aug. 16, 1912
Ferra, Eugene	Casual Detach. Coast Art.	Private	31	Italy	43	—	Tuberculosis	Oct. 9, 1912
Finn, Owen	U. S. Navy	Landsman	24	Virginia	71	19 00	Rupture	Feb. 28, 1898
Fletcher, Maurice J.	B, 7th Minn. Inf.	Private	31	Pennsylvania	72	25 00	Lame ankle	Dec. 23, 1897
Flood, Terrance	A, 71st N. Y. Inf.	Private	38	Ireland	68	—	Lame left knee	May 4, 1892
Flynn, Edward W.	I, 5th Wis. Inf.	Private	36	New York	74	24 00	Gnashot wound right arm.	July 6, 1891
Flynn, John	D, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	12	Scotland	54	—	Rupture	Oct. 4, 1912
Fogarty, William F.	U. S. Marine Corps.	Private	21	New York	45	10 00	Hernia and broken knee.	Dec. 31, 1910
Follett, Thomas M.	H, 34th Iowa Inf.	Corporal	36	Michigan	78	20 00	Old age	April 22, 1917
Fonda, Abner S.	A, 7th Vt. Inf.	First Lieut.	50	Vermont	72	25 00	Bronchitis	March 15, 1910
Foot, Andrew N.	B, 1st Cal. Mtrs.	Private	24	New York	75	20 00	Rheumatism	March 21, 1912
Forbes, George W.	14th Ohio Light Batly.	Private	50	New York	67	12 69	Partial paralysis	Sept. 10, 1911
Foster, Alexander, Jr.	F, 9th U. S. Cav.	Private	45	Georgia	39	—	Dislocated shoulder	Jan. 22, 1913
Foster, Peyton	D, 14th Ill. Inf.	Private	12	Illinois	85	20 00	Old age	Nov. 5, 1910
Foster, William C.	F, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Private	20	New York	72	21 50	Rheumatism	July 17, 1910
Fox, Adam	C, 21st Pa. Inf.	Private	3	Pennsylvania	70	18 00	Rupture	April 10, 1912
Fox, Alexander	C, 177th N. Y. Inf.	Private	11	New York	69	15 50	General debility	Nov. 28, 1898
Foy, Edwin B.	K, 29th Me. Inf.	Corporal	39	Maine	69	24 00	Loss of right foot	Nov. 19, 19 0
Fraley, Frederick D.	C, 31st Ill. Inf.	Private	8	Illinois	67	12 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 6, 1900
Francisco, Benjamin L.	C, 21st Mich. Inf.	Private	29	New York	71	12 00	Heart disease	Jan. 10, 1909
Francisco, Emanuel	U. S. Navy	Seaman	72	Portugal	73	25 00	Nearly blind	July 22, 1903
Frazier, Henry	H, 6th Ohio Inf.	Private	36	Indiana	71	15 00	Rupture	Oct. 14, 1893
Frear, Chauncey E.	D, 6th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Private	24	New York	74	15 00	Rheumatism	April 22, 1893
Frederickson, John	U. S. Navy	Seaman	33	Russia	78	20 00	Old age	March 19, 1913

French, De Milton R.	E, 147th Ill. Inf.	Corporal	Illinois	67	16 00	Accident	Oct. 27, 1911
Fris, Henry J.	K, 7th U. S. Cav.	Q. M. Sergeant	Denmark	77	15 00	Senility	Feb. 26, 1911
Frye, Maurice	E, 30th U. S. Inf.	Private	Ireland	49		Gunshot wound, right thigh.	Dec. 13, 1912
Fuchs, Hermann	A, 1st Idaho Inf.	Private	Austria	59		Sprained back	July 1, 1913
Funk, James W.	F, 17th U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	Virginia	66	6 00	Injury, left shoulder	Dec. 19, 1911
Gaffney, Luke	F, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	Ireland	75	20 00	Asthma	Dec. 11, 1895
Gage, Samuel S.	U. S. Navy	Landsman	New York	72	25 00	Rheumatism	March 31, 1903
Gallagher, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	New York	81	24 00	Old age	May 18, 1912
Gallagher, John	G, 14th U. S. Inf.	Private	Massachusetts	43		Neuralgia	Sept. 29, 1910
Gallagher, John F.	F, 35th U. S. Inf.	Private	Massachusetts	49		Tuberculosis	Dec. 16, 1910
Gallagher, Thomas	K, 15th N. Y. Cav.	Private	Ireland	68		Deafness	Oct. 6, 1897
Gallandett, James H.	I, 3d Cal. Inf.	Private	New York	80	30 00	Age	March 31, 1911
Gallow, Joseph M.	E, 3d Minn. Inf.	Private	New York	73	15 00	Rheumatism	March 24, 1904
Gandy, Samuel E.	E, 3d Iowa Cav.	Private	Iowa	68	24 00	Kidney disease	April 29, 1913
Gans, Benjamin D.	H, 17th N. Y. Inf.	Private	Ohio	72	18 00	Rheumatism	April 13, 1908
Gardner, Ernest	M, 18th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	Missouri	45		Rheum. & lumbago.	March 13, 1913
Garland, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	Scotland	73	27 00	Senility	June 13, 1911
Garrison, Oliver S.	F, 79th Ohio Inf.	Private	Ohio	65	12 00	Rheumatism	March 30, 1911
Gates, George	B, 8th Mich. Cav.	Private	Ohio	68	16 50	Rupture	April 16, 1913
Gay, Frank	I, 23d U. S. Inf.	Private	Pennsylvania	65		Dislocated knee	Jan. 27, 1912
Gehring, Erhart	C, 35th N. J. Inf.	Private	Switzerland	74	15 00	Dropsy	April 19, 1913
George, Henry D.	K, Mo. Vol. Engineers	Private	New Hampshire	78	21 00	Rupture	Oct. 26, 1909
Gethings, Patrick F.	21st Mass. Inf.	Serg. Major	Ireland	72	15 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 23, 1883
Geyer, Phillip	I, 9th U. S. Inf.	Private	Germany	79	30 00	Lame back	Jan. 20, 1903
Gibbs, William	K, 7th U. S. Inf.	Private	England	65	10 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 11, 1910
Gibson, James A.	A, 1st Ark. Inf.	Private	Illinois	51		Nephritis	Jan. 12, 1909
Gilbert, Elijah A.	E, 102d Ill. Inf.	Private	Ohio	69	24 00	Gunshot wound	Oct. 17, 1911
Gillespie, George W.	I, 102d Pa. Inf.	Second Lieut.	Pennsylvania	68	19 00	Rheumatism	June 27, 1913
Gilson, Samuel A.	G, 9th Mich. Cav.	Private	New York	65	12 00	Stomach trouble	Dec. 3, 1912
Glaze, John W.	E, 119th Pa. Inf.	Private	Pennsylvania	68	14 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 29, 1912
Glazebrook, John H.	F, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	Missouri	50		Chronic bronchitis	Jan. 13, 1912
Glynn, Thomas	K, 6th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Private	New York	67	12 00	Vertigo	Feb. 16, 1911
Goemmel, George	B, 13th Mass. Inf.	Private	Germany	67	14 00	Rheumatism	July 18, 1911
Goggin, John	I, 15th N. Y. Engineers	Private	Ireland	70	15 50	Rupture	Nov. 12, 1910
Goodspeed, Henry	A, 153th Ill. Inf.	Private	Illinois	65	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1908
Gould, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	New York	63		Defective eyesight	July 1, 1908
Grafton, Harker M.	C, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	Ohio	77	22 50	General debility	Aug. 16, 1889
Graham, Andrew J.	U. S. Navy	Gunner's mate	Pennsylvania	79	30 00	Partial paralysis	Sept. 23, 1892
Graham, Richard A.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	England	73	21 50	Asthma	Oct. 22, 1901
Graham, Robert A.	A, 1st Wyo. Light Art.	Private	Scotland	58		Rupture	Dec. 2, 1903
Graham, William	I, 58th Mass. Inf.	Private	Ireland	68	16 00	Valvular heart disease	Dec. 16, 1901
Grainger, Francis M.	E, 46th Mo. Inf.	Private	Missouri	66	15 50	Lung trouble	Oct. 15, 1910

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Granstrom, Charles	U. S. Navy	Seaman	24	Sweden	70	21 50	Ulcerated left leg	Sept. 16, 1904
Gray, John W.	I, 3d Pa. Heavy Art.	Private	9	Pennsylvania	68	16 50	Heart disease	Sept. 29, 1910
Green, Henry	F, 38th N. J. Inf.	Private	84	New Jersey	65	15 50	Lumbago	Sept. 2, 1886
Greenwood, John T.	U. S. Navy	3d Asst. Eng.	8	Pennsylvania	72	25 00	Rheumatism	May 9, 1910
Greer, Robert	G, 9th Ill. Cav.	Private	49	Canada	74	30 00	Heart disease	Jan. 20, 1806
Gregory, John	F, 3d Pa. Inf.	Private	62	New York	37	15 00	Rheumatism	April 7, 1910
Griffin, Russel B.	F, 63d Ohio Inf.	Private	7	Ohio	89	15 00	Neurasthenia	May 19, 1910
Griggs, Joseph	I, 6th Cal. Inf.	Corporal	12	New York	70	16 00	Rupture	May 20, 1907
Grines, John L.	U. S. Navy	Blacksmith	70	California	44	-----	Hernia	Jan. 3, 1912
Grove, George M.	A, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	6	Iowa	47	-----	Rheumatism	Aug. 30, 1909
Grow, Ambrose	B, 1st Cal. Cav.	Private	45	Indiana	71	17 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 13, 1909
Gutzman, Julius C.	B, 91st N. Y. Inf.	Private	9	Russia	71	19 00	Rheumatism	June 25, 1937
Guyll, Mathew H.	D, 46th Iowa Inf.	Private	4	Iowa	63	12 00	Paralysis agitans	Jan. 29, 1911
Hagaman, Abraham J.	I, 2d N. Y. Cav.	Private	25	New York	38	15 00	Rheumatism	April 27, 1903
Hagens, George W.	K, 9th U. S. Inf.	Private	62	South Carolina	73	12 00	Bladder trouble	Oct. 15, 1909
Hagerty, John	K, 8th Pa. Cav.	Private	2	Ireland	83	-----	Old age	May 16, 1913
Haldick, James	U. S. Navy	Fireman	29	Denmark	70	12 00	Broken ribs	May 23, 1908
Haley, Thomas W.	A, 1st Wash. Inf.	Private	51	England	82	30 00	Sciatica	June 19, 1903
Hall, Charles	H, 49th N. Y. Inf.	Sergeant	24	New York	70	17 00	Paralysis	Nov. 24, 1909
Hall, Francis E.	H, 24th Mass. Inf.	Drummer	51	Massachusetts	68	19 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 10, 1911
Hall, Henry	E, 8th Pa. Inf.	Private	18	Vermont	86	20 00	General debility	Aug. 5, 1898
Hall, Joseph G.	C, 97th N. Y. Inf.	Private	22	New York	79	27 00	Partial paralysis	Dec. 16, 1908
Hall, Lester E.	G, 115th Ohio Inf.	Private	10	Ohio	69	16 00	Bronchitis	Oct. 4, 1903
Halsey, Clifford N.	L, 4th Tenn. Inf.	Private	59	Ohio	45	10 00	Epilepsy	Aug. 16, 1908
Hastead, Charles A.	C, 25th N. Y. Cav.	Private	19	New York	69	15 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 18, 1936
Hamilton, John	U. S. Navy	Landsman	3	Ireland	68	15 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 27, 1912
Hamilton, Thomas F.	I, 73d Ohio Inf.	First Lieut.	46	Wisconsin	73	16 00	General debility	Nov. 9, 1905
Hamlin, Arthur L.	D, 6th Cal. Inf.	Corporal	4	Wisconsin	55	-----	Injury to shoulder	Sept. 23, 1909
Hammeter, Fred C.	U. S. Hosp. Corps.	Private	19	Germany	49	17 00	Tuberculosis	July 23, 1911
Hanon, George	C, 4th U. S. Art.	Private	20	New York	70	24 00	Heart disease	Feb. 26, 1897
Hanon, Aquila W.	1st Battn. Cal. Mtrs.	1st Lt. and Adj.	18	Pennsylvania	76	20 00	Heart disease	June 22, 1905
Hannau, James R.	D, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Private	21	New York	72	12 00	Rheumatism	May 14, 1910
Hansen, James B.	D, 23d Mass. Inf.	Private	10	England	67	12 00	Catarh	Nov. 18, 1912
Hansen, Lewis P.	A, 1st Utah Light Art.	Corporal	11	Denmark	45	10 00	Ulcerated right leg	Aug. 5, 1908
Harkness, Oscar L.	K, 78th Ill. Inf.	Private	33	Illinois	69	18 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 17, 1909
Harney, Robert	A, 62d Mass. Inf.	Private	3	Massachusetts	62	-----	Sore leg	July 4, 1913
Harrington, William E.	I, 9th Ind. Inf.	Private	19	Indiana	68	30 00	Blind	July 3, 1912

Harris, Samuel	A, 9th U. S. Inf.	Private	12	Ireland	Bladder trouble	March 6, 1842
Harrison, George R.	H, 6th Tenn. Inf.	Private	26	Tennessee	Kidney trouble	March 27, 1911
Hart, Charles C.	K, 2d Md. Inf.	Private	15	Pennsylvania	Rheumatism	Dec. 9, 1840
Hartman, Prince Albert	K, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	12	Massachusetts	Paralysis	April 20, 1933
Harvey, John R.	G, 14th U. S. Inf.	Private	15	Pennsylvania	Stomach trouble	April 11, 1905
Haskins, Charles	D, 8th N. Y. Cav.	Private	36	New York	Rheumatism	May 1, 1913
Hastie, Gavin S.	K, 2d U. S. Art.	Musician	30	New York	Heart disease	Feb. 9, 1895
Hatch, James T.	U. S. Navy	Landsman	12	Maine	Rheumatism	Oct. 28, 1909
Hathaway, George B.	L, 33d Mass. Inf.	Private	36	Massachusetts	Myocarditis	Aug. 7, 1938
Hayden, Edwin	H, 44th Mass. Inf.	Musician	24	Massachusetts	Partial paralysis	July 21, 1908
Hayes, Frank P.	L, 1st U. S. Cav.	Second Lieut.	4	Canada	Dysentery	May 20, 1939
Hayes, Hugh	Rough Riders					
Hearne, William	F, 7th Vt. Inf.	Private	4	Ireland	Asthma	Nov. 25, 1897
Heath, Leon D.	H, 1st N. Y. Mtd. Rifles	Second Lieut.	36	Maine	Palsy	Nov. 4, 1912
Hecker, William	A, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	18	Illinois	Rheumatism	Nov. 18, 1925
Helstein, Charles	G, 23d U. S. Inf.	Private	72	Germany	Pistol wound, left leg	March 15, 1913
Henderson, Francis M.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	24	Sweden	Partial paralysis	March 17, 1909
Henderson, Theodore L.	B, 43th Ill. Inf.	Private	41	Illinois	Rheumatism	Nov. 16, 1931
Henkel, Frank	F, 6th Cal. Inf.	Private	16	New York	Age and rheumatism	Aug. 19, 1889
Henry, Joseph	H, 6th Iowa Cav.	Private	72	Illinois	General debility	March 4, 1804
Herbert, William	C, 1st Ore. Cav.	Private	22	Ohio	Partial paralysis	Sept. 25, 1906
Hern, Charles	U. S. Navy	Seaman	6	Ireland	Deafness	Jan. 20, 1910
Herrier, Philip	K, 18th U. S. Inf.	Private	6	Canada	Hernia	Oct. 8, 1908
Herron, Thomas	M, 1st U. S. Cav.	Private	6	France	Deafness	Nov. 3, 1911
Hessler, John	M, 14th U. S. Cav.	Private	33	Ireland	Rheumatism	Aug. 1, 1896
Hickerson, Isaac	D, 1st Nev. Cav.	Private	27	Sweden	Injury to left hip	June 12, 1913
Hicks, Charles W.	C, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	33	Illinois	Lumbago	July 24, 1908
Hicks, John L.	B, 7th Tenn. Mtd. Inf.	Private	11	Tennessee	Lame left hand	March 27, 1908
Higbee, William L.	H, 3d U. S. Art.	Corporal	14	Wisconsin	Kidney disease	Feb. 15, 1912
Higgins, John W.	K, 175th Ohio Inf.	Private	68	Ohio	Rheumatism	June 27, 1905
Higgins, William	U. S. Navy	Boatswain mate	66	Ohio	Dropsy	March 24, 1911
Hight, Samuel M.	E, Mo. Vol. Inf., Mex. War	Private	22	New York	Broken hip	Dec. 14, 1910
Hildebrandt, Marlin	C, 2d Ore. Inf.	Private	15	Pennsylvania	Old gae	Feb. 3, 1901
Hildum, Robert J.	B, 6th Cal. Inf.	Private	7	Germany	Bronchitis	June 21, 1909
Hill, Erwin D.	C, 4th Ohio Cav.	Corporal	48	Pennsylvania	Kidney disease	Dec. 16, 1912
Hinden, Valentine	K, 14th U. S. Inf.	Trumpeter	6	Ohio	Rheumatism	April 7, 1902
Hoey, Michael G.	C, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.	Private	36	France	Rheumatism	Oct. 1, 1909
Hoffer, Frederick	28th N. Y. Light Art.	Sergeant	42	Connecticut	Wound in left eye	Nov. 11, 1903
Hofman, Henry M.	B, 1st Mich. Cav.	Private	36	Germany	General debility	June 21, 1899
Hollenwager, Louis	K, 26th Ohio Inf.	Private	64	Illinois	Cancer	June 18, 1913
Holmes, Charles A.	H, 9th U. S. Inf.	Private	51	Germany	Eyes	Sept. 10, 1911
Holseher, Frank A.	E, 34th N. Y. Inf.	Private	41	New Brunswick	Scleritis	Dec. 12, 1908
Hoff, David H.	F, 8th Cal. Inf.	Second Lieut.	25	Germany	Rheumatism	Sept. 20, 1908
			31	Maine	Chronic diarrhoea	Oct. 21, 1904

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Hodthaus Frank	A, 6th U. S. Inf.	Private	45	Germany	76	30 00	Old age	Feb. 23, 1891
Hood, Edward P.	F, 2d Cal. Inf.	Private	33	New Hampshire	73	18 00	Rupture	Sept. 19, 1896
Hoogs, Charles R.	K, 8th Ohio Inf.	Private	43	Massachusetts	70	19 00	Rheumatism	May 11, 1910
Hooper, Samuel A.	G, 10th Mich. Inf.	Private	39	Michigan	69	19 00	Rupture	April 30, 1896
Hoover, Henry	5th Batty. Wis. Light Art.	Private	18	Wisconsin	68	16 00	Deafness	Oct. 8, 1909
Hoover, John T.	11th Indpt. Ohio Light Art.	Corporal	31	Ohio	72	25 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 11, 1910
Hopkins, James	A, 3d R. I. Heavy Art.	Private	41	Rhode Island	68	19 00	Blind right eye	April 24, 1906
Horton, John W.	A, 8th Wis. Inf.	Corporal	48	Wisconsin	73	15 00	Heart trouble	Oct. 4, 1903
Hough, Alfred	U. S. Navy	Seaman	39	Finland	70	15 50	Rheumatism	Jan. 7, 1910
House, Little B.	H, 1st Texas Inf.	Private	43	Alabama	70	6 00	Injury to left arm	Nov. 8, 1911
Housman, Jacob	Ord. Dept., U. S. A.	Corporal	82	Germany	82	30 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 24, 1903
Hubbard, John A.	K, 19th Ind. Inf.	Private	35	Indiana	73	25 00	Rheumatism	July 15, 1911
Hughes, John	C, 1st Ore. Inf.	Private	16	Ireland	73	20 00	Rupture	May 2, 1911
Halbert, Philetis	G, 6th Iowa Cav.	Saddler	32	Wisconsin	68	12 00	Lumbago	Sept. 25, 1906
Hull, Charles I.	B, 15th N. Y. Engineers	Private	8	Pennsylvania	75	15 00	General debility	July 19, 1909
Hull, Octavius H.	H, 12th W. Va. Inf.	Private	19	West Virginia	67	12 00	Asthma	May 27, 1912
Hummel, Charles	K, 3d Ind. Cav.	Private	42	Germany	73	25 00	Bronchitis	Oct. 3, 1907
Humphrey, Arthur	K, 127th N. Y. Inf.	Private	34	Wales	71	12 00	Rupture	Oct. 7, 1908
Hundermar, Herman	F, 7th N. Y. Inf.	Private	17	Germany	73	19 00	Blind	April 2, 1912
Hunt, Patrick	U. S. Navy	Landsman	15	Ireland	77	20 00	Injury to right leg	March 28, 1893
Hunter, John D.	B, 79th N. Y. Inf.	Musician	38	Scotland	73	15 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 11, 1911
Hunter, Percival N.	D, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	24	Texas	49		Rheumatism	March 11, 1913
Hurd, Alfred D.	C, 111th N. Y. Inf.	Private	34	New York	76	24 00	Rheumatism	Feb. 8, 1912
Hurlbut, Edwin T. M.	24th N. Y. Indpt. Lt. Btty.	Private	33	New York	84	30 00	Old age	Sept. 26, 1909
Hurley, John	G, 2d Mass. Cav.	Private	84	Ireland	74	24 00	Heart disease	Feb. 27, 1894
Hutchins, Reuben T.	A, 3d Me. Inf.	Private	37	Maine	72	25 00	Injury to left hand	June 23, 1883
Hynan, Joseph	M, 8th Ohio Cav.	Private	16	Germany	73	20 00	Vertigo	March 27, 1912
Hynes, John A.	L, 17th Ill. Cav.	1st Lt. and Adj.	18	Wisconsin	70	16 50	Loss of three fingers, left hand.	Oct. 19, 1883
Inglehart, Ernest C.	D, 33d Mich. Inf.	Private	8	Michigan	36	8 00	Synovitis of knee	Jan. 28, 1907
Isham, Alfred W.	F, 13th Vt. Inf.	Private	12	Vermont	72	19 00	Lumbago	Jan. 11, 1911
Jackson, Robert F.	D, 25th Ohio Inf.	Captain	43	Indiana	71	25 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 28, 1909
Jackson, Thomas	L, 1st U. S. Art.	Private	94	Canada	82	20 00	Broken hip	June 30, 1850
James, Walter B.	A, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	43	Iowa	53	6 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 5, 1912
Jennings, Thomas F.	B, 1st Battn. Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	8	Virginia	45		Heart trouble	March 4, 1912

Jessup, Henry O.	D, 145th Pa. Inf.	Sergeant	33	Pennsylvania	74	24 00	General debility	April 5, 1909
Jewett, Loving A.	I, 32d Mass. Inf.	Private	70	Maine	71	18 00	Age	March 16, 1901
Jockus, Charles	D, 1st Iowa Inf.	Private	3	Germany	79	20 00	Injury to leg	Nov. 28, 1883
Johnson, John	C, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	8	California	44	24 00	Incipient paralysis	Aug. 18, 1910
Johnson, Pedro	U. S. Navy	Seaman	3	Sweden	76	24 00	Rheumatism	March 17, 1908
Johnson, Robert A.	C, 156th Ind. Inf.	Private	34	Indiana	66	24 00	Paralysis	May 12, 1912
Johnson, Thomas	H, 4th Cal. Inf.	Private	37	Canada	78	20 00	Varicose veins	March 20, 1885
Johnson, William	J, 1st N. Y. Light Art.	Private	36	Pennsylvania	69	18 00	Heart disease	Aug. 28, 1886
Johnston, Charles E.	K, 9th U. S. Cav.	Private	31	Kentucky	48	46 00	Loss of right leg	March 9, 1913
Jones, Charles P.	C, 5th Indpt. Ohio Cav.	Private	33	Ohio	73	18 00	Nervous trouble	May 7, 1907
Jones, Clarence S.	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	55	Virginia	42	6 00	Tuberculosis	Nov. 3, 1911
Jones, Edwin	C, 5th U. S. Art.	Private	37	Pennsylvania	73	19 00	Gunshot wound, left arm.	April 12, 1888
Jones, Elijah	I, 7th Ind. Cav.	Private	24	Ohio	71	17 00	Broken left wrist	Nov. 28, 1912
Jones, George	G, 1st U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	144	England	49	10 00	Myocarditis	July 29, 1912
Jones, Thomas S.	7th Mass. Light Batty	Private	33	Vermont	71	25 00	General debility	Sept. 24, 1910
Jones, William	E, 17th N. Y. Inf.	Private	58	Ireland	71	25 00	Gunshot wound, left hip.	Nov. 18, 1892
Judge, Thomas Junior, Robert	H, 100th N. Y. Inf. A, 11th U. S. Colored Inf.	Private Private	21 26	Ireland Louisiana	69 62	16 50 16 00	Rupture Piles and rheumatism	May 15, 1912 Nov. 8, 1912
Kating, James	K, 4th Cal. Inf.	Private	14	Ireland	78	24 00	Impaired vision	March 17, 1895
Kane, Bernard	K, 156th Ill. Inf.	Private	33	Ireland	78	25 00	Catarrh	Aug. 7, 1908
Kane, Hugh	A, 5th Pa. Cav.	Private	15	Ireland	74	19 00	Lumbago	Feb. 14, 1904
Kaneen, Shelton E.	D, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	12	California	55	55	Kidney disease	Nov. 25, 1909
Karns, Sanford A.	K, 75th Ind. Inf.	Private	34	Virginia	67	18 00	Heart trouble	May 15, 1912
Kaufman, Charles	M, 19th N. Y. Cav.	Private	7	Germany	73	19 00	Nervous prostration	July 8, 1913
Kearas, Washington I.	K, 91st N. Y. Inf.	Private	10	New York	67	15 50	Incipient paralysis	June 8, 1911
Keenan, John	K, 2d N. J. Inf.	Private	36	New Jersey	72	15 00	Lumbago	Jan. 24, 1912
Keene, George W.	L, 3d Mo. Cav.	Private	38	New York	75	15 00	General debility	Dec. 3, 1891
Keller, Henry A.	E, 147th Ohio Inf.	Private	3	Ohio	63	15 00	Rheumatism	April 6, 1911
Keller, Frank L.	B, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	9	California	49	25 00	Heart disease	March 28, 1912
Kelly, Edward	A, 3d Cal. Inf.	Private	33	Illinois	72	25 00	Asthma	Jan. 20, 1897
Kelly, John A.	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	11	Pennsylvania	43	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 1, 1911
Kemble, Alfred	D, 1st Ore. Inf.	Private	12	England	69	16 00	Rheumatism	April 11, 1912
Kenney, John L.	B, 13th N. Y. Inf.	Private	4	New York	76	21 00	Rheumatism	May 12, 1891
Kernan, Thomas	C, 12th E. I. Inf.	Musician	20	Rhode Island	74	21 00	Rheumatism	May 10, 1901
Kimble, Garrett	F, 2d N. J. Inf.	Private	26	New Jersey	71	23 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 6, 1910
Kineaid, William M.	M, 43d U. S. Inf.	Corporal	30	Iowa	44	17 00	Lumbago	June 27, 1911
King, Isaac M.	U. S. Navy	Landsman	54	New York	71	23 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 10, 1907
Kingman, Albert E.	K, 27th N. Y. Inf.	Private	43	New York	70	19 00	Old age	May 1, 1913
Kinsley, John	D, 1st Ore. Inf.	Private	25	Pennsylvania	76	24 00	Heart disease	June 16, 1894
Kinzey, Harvey P.	E, 70th Ohio Inf.	Private	18	Ohio	66	16 50	Pericarditis	April 20, 1910
Kirk, Ludoviah J.	A, 149th N. Y. Inf.	Private	9	Born at sea	72	12 00	Paralysis	April 22, 1911

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Kitchen, Walter S.	G, 2d Mass. Heavy Art.	Private	133	Massachusetts	78	30 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 26, 1907
Knapp, John N.	D, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	34	Ohio	77	20 00	Hernia	June 22, 1892
Kniekmeyer, William	I, 1st Mo. Art.	Private	26	Germany	73	25 00	Heart disease	May 26, 1912
Knapp, Martin P.	F, 133th Pa. Inf.	Private	33	Pennsylvania	70	18 00	Old age	June 16, 1912
Krauer, Frederick	C, 41st Mo. Inf.	Corporal	40	Switzerland	78	30 00	Asthma	May 29, 1896
Kugand, Charles	B, 47th N. Y. Inf.	1st Sergeant	36	Germany	72	25 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 18, 1904
Lamb, Henry E.	G, 35th Wis. Inf.	Private	26	Wisconsin	67	24 00	Heart trouble	March 9, 1913
Landgraf, Charles	I, 3d N. J. Cav.	Corporal	34	Germany	79	30 00	Hernia	Aug. 28, 1898
Lange, Henry	K, 27th Ind. Inf.	Private	37	Indiana	72	15 00	Scurvy	Oct. 20, 1912
Larago, Peter	B, 8th Vt. Inf.	Private	3	New Hampshire	78	21 00	Age	Dec. 28, 1912
Larish, Henry	F, 21st Ill. Inf.	Private	10	Pennsylvania	73	19 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 7, 1894
Larney, Nicholas	K, 1st U. S. Colored Inf.	First Lieut.	55	Ireland	78	17 00	Rupture	May 6, 1893
Lasbrook, Edgar	C, 27th Iowa Inf.	Private	21	Illinois	65	14 50	Hernia	April 13, 1911
Laubach, Peter	B, 13th Ill. Cav.	Private	17	Germany	72	20 00	Injury to right side	Nov. 14, 1888
Lavine, Frank	L, 1st Wis. Cav.	Corporal	46	Vermont	68	19 00	Defective eyesight	March 24, 1909
Lawler, Thomas	A, 1st Cal. Heavy Art., Cas. Detach.	Private	16	Ireland	50		Rheumatism	Feb. 1, 1908
Le Barron, Walter A.	Hth U. S. Inf.	Private	36	New York	38		Malaria	June 3, 1907
Lennerman, Dietrich	13th U. S. Indpt. Batty.	Private	35	Germany	69	18 00	General debility	July 18, 1899
Lenard, Michael	D, 5th U. S. Inf.	Private	60	Pennsylvania	85	30 00	Age	Jan. 5, 1910
Leonard, Charles	B, 23d N. Y. Cav.	Corporal	25	New York	68	17 00	Rupture	June 9, 1905
Leonard, Edward	F, 5th Me. Inf.	Private	38	Massachusetts	69	24 00	Gunshot wound, left arm.	July 27, 1908
Leonard, Enoch	M, 6th Ill. Inf.	Private	5	Illinois	34		Fracture of right leg	Sept. 11, 1912
Lewis, Charles	B, 49th Mo. Inf.	Private	12	Wisconsin	70	15 50	Heart disease	Feb. 3, 1909
Lewis, John A.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	34	New York	83	30 00	Defective eyesight	March 24, 1905
Lewis, Nelson	U. S. Navy	Landsman	25	Ohio	73	15 00	General debility	Dec. 16, 1910
Livingston, Henry H.	I, 1st Cal. Cav.	Private	30	Massachusetts	76	30 00	Age	June 21, 1917
Livingston, John H.	E, 9th Ill. Inf.	Private	8	New York	75	15 00	Rheumatism	May 14, 1909
Loekes, Charles	G, 113th Ill. Inf.	Private	34	Wash., D. C.	70	24 00	Pleurisy	June 20, 1912
Loney, Philip	B, 4th Cal. Inf.	Private	13	Ireland	83	24 00	Lumbago	July 3, 1911
Long, Jonas F.	B, 7th Pa. Cav.	Captain	48	Pennsylvania	75	30 00	Gunshot wound, right arm.	March 21, 1892
Lorr, Anthony	E, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	29	Iowa	75	25 00	Rupture	March 31, 1896
Lortz, William	H, 147th Pa. Inf.	Private	24	Germany	66	16 50	General debility	May 5, 1896
Love, Edward	M, 1st N. Y. Heavy Art.	Private	6	Nova Scotia	68	12 00	Deafness	May 1, 1913
Low, William S.	F, 61st Mass. Inf.	Private	6	Massachusetts	72	18 00	Gastritis	Dec. 31, 1897

Lynch, Edward	D, 1st U. S. Cav.	Private	60	New York	61	Rheumatism	May 9, 1913
Lynch, John	H, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	58	New York	57	Bronchitis	Sept. 27, 1910
Lynch, Michael H.	A, 15th U. S. Inf.	Private	28	Massachusetts	68	Lumbago	Sept. 22, 1897
Lyons, Thomas	C, 107th N. Y. Inf.	Corporal	33	Ireland	72	Rheumatism	April 17, 1892
Lyst, Edward	H, 1st Wyo. Inf.	Private	36	Russia	42	Bronchitis	Jan. 21, 1913
Madden, Michael J.	G, 1st Vt. Cav.	Private	10	New York	69	Catarrh of stomach.	Aug. 3, 1909
Madigan, Andrew J.	K, 73d N. Y. Inf.	Private	36	Ireland	76	Gunshot wound, left leg.	July 14, 1900
Magee, John	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	22	Ireland	71	Partial paralysis	Nov. 20, 1907
Magee, William H. H.	D, 8th Wis. Inf.	Private	14	Indiana	76	Gunshot wound, left leg.	April 5, 1910
Magoffin, Albert E.	89th Ohio Inf.	Sergt. major	15	Ohio	67	Loss of left leg.	May 27, 1911
Maguire, Thomas	D, 40th N. Y. Inf.	Private	5	England	67	Disease of rectum.	Aug. 6, 1892
Maherin, John	F, 40th N. Y. Inf.	Private	33	Ireland	65	Injury to left leg.	Aug. 20, 1899
Mahoney, Daniel	U. S. Navy.	Landsman	35	Ireland	66	Broken leg.	April 29, 1903
Mahoney, Daniel	M, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	15	California	43	Rheumatism	April 27, 1904
Mahoney, James	A, 2d Me. Cav.	Private	9	Canada	70	Effects of pneumonia	Oct. 7, 1911
Malley, William	G, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	11	Ireland	74	Deafness	March 17, 1907
Mannerick, Frank	C, 4th Mo. Cav.	Private	36	Germany	74	Rheumatism	March 21, 1889
Manning, John	I, 3d U. S. Cav.	Corporal	85	New York	77	Hernia	April 1, 1894
Manton, John	A, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	31	Ireland	90	General debility	July 19, 1899
Mannion, Thomas J.	F, 1st U. S. Cav.	Private	56	Ireland	78	Rheumatism	Nov. 8, 1893
Mareau, Francis M.	E, 16th Mass. Cav.	Bugler	22	Kentucky	67	Rheumatism	July 12, 1906
Marques, Ellison	F, 143d Ind. Inf.	Private	10	Indiana	65	Rheumatism	June 6, 1909
Marrinan, Martin D.	G, 1st Neb. Inf.	Private	23	New York	69	Dislocated elbow	June 28, 1908
Marsau, Charles C. L.	McClain's Battery, Colo.	Private	34	Canada	73	Rheumatism	Jan. 28, 1911
Marshall, Robert	Light Art.	Private	6	Maryland	71	Deafness	June 2, 1899
Marshall, Thomas	C, 5th U. S. Cav.	Private	60	England	38	Pleurisy	Dec. 12, 1912
Martin, Henry	K, 3d U. S. Art.	Private	13	England	71	Heart disease	Feb. 15, 1906
Martin, Joseph A.	U. S. Navy.	Landsman	9	Germany	52	Rupture and rheum.	June 17, 1908
Martin, William	A, 7th U. S. Inf.	Private	8	Germany	71	Gunshot wound, right leg.	Feb. 22, 1897
Martin, William	U. S. Navy.	Landsman	16	New York	71	Gunshot wound, right leg.	Feb. 22, 1897
Martin, William H.	E, 3d U. S. Art.	Private	14	Tennessee	43	Rheumatism	Jan. 7, 1913
Martin, William H.	G, 22d Wis. Inf.	Musician	35	New York	67	Disease of feet.	July 25, 1902
Marx, Gustav A.	U. S. Marine Corps	Corporal	51	Germany	68	Weak eyes	Dec. 1, 1911
Mason, Charles M.	H, 30th Me. Inf.	Private	20	Maine	69	Stomach trouble	Oct. 10, 1903
Mason, Harve L.	B, 127th Ill. Inf.	First Lieut.	42	Ohio	73	Paralysis	July 2, 1913
Maurke, James	U. S. Navy.	Seaman	49	Wales	73	Injury from burns.	July 30, 1891
Mavis, John	F, 11th N. Y. Cav.	Private	36	Germany	82	Rheumatism	Aug. 13, 1883
Mearher, Matthew	C, 79th Ohio Inf.	Private	34	Ireland	49	Rheumatism	Feb. 17, 1909
Meany, Edmund J.	M, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	53	California	73	Epilepsy	Sept. 21, 1908
Mears, William H.	U. S. Navy.	Asst. Engineer	12	New Jersey	58	Broken ankle	Sept. 17, 1904

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Medbury, William C.	F, 1st Nev. Cav.	Private	20	New York	76	30 00	Kidney disease	Jan. 14, 1892
Meehan, Thomas	H, 6th Pa. Cav.	Private	35	Ireland	80	30 60	Senility	Dec. 31, 1902
Melody, Hugh J.	U. S. Navy	Oiler	118	California	45	---	Rheumatism	Nov. 1, 1909
Mercer, John	L, 1st Cal. Cav.	Private	28	Virginia	81	30 00	Chronic bronchitis	April 28, 1904
Merkle, Joseph F.	A, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	8	California	41	---	Rheumatism	Oct. 27, 1909
Mesner, John	C, 7th U. S. Inf.	Private	23	Austria	41	12 00	Gastritis	April 11, 1912
Michels, Theodore	E, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	10	Germany	19 00	19 00	Partial paral. (head)	March 15, 1899
Mikulich, Jacob C.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	14	Austria	70	15 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 3, 1909
Miles, Edward M.	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	64	California	44	---	Gastritis	April 29, 1913
Miller, Augustus R.	U. S. Navy	Quartermaster	98	New Jersey	47	---	Rheumatism	May 10, 1909
Miller, Charles	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	115	England	49	---	Lumbago	March 21, 1910
Miller, George W.	B, 36th Ill. Inf.	Private	36	New York	71	25 06	Injury to knee.	Dec. 30, 1908
Miller, Jacob	M, 6th Ohio Cav.	Private	20	Ohio	72	18 00	Rupture	July 7, 1905
Miller, Lewis E.	D and C, 5th Wis. Inf.	Private	18	New York	69	12 00	Rupture	March 8, 1896
Millett, John S.	A, 3d Me. Inf.	Private	15	Iowa	67	12 00	General debility	May 24, 1897
Milhouse, Julius L.	D, Indpc. Battn. Wash. Vol.	Private	3	Nebraska	33	---	Tuberculosis	Aug. 11, 1912
Mills, William E.	B, 17th Conn. Inf.	Private	33	Connecticut	70	18 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 17, 1894
Mitchell, Freeman	K, 2d Mass. Art.	Private	21	Maine	66	16 50	Rheumatism	Dec. 22, 1911
Mitchell, James	C, 99th N. Y. Inf.	Private	37	Ireland	71	30 00	Bladder trouble	June 6, 1892
Mitchell, James H.	L, 47th Ill. Inf.	Sergeant	36	Illinois	69	20 00	Piles	Jan. 30, 1899
Mitchell, Robert	E, 2d N. C. Inf.	Private	5	Missouri	57	---	Valvular disease of heart.	Feb. 16, 1913
Mitchell, Samuel	E, 155th Ill. Inf.	First Lieut.	11	Indiana	67	20 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 12, 1912
Mitton, Fred U.	K, 39th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	25	England	53	14 00	Malaria poison	June 2, 1913
Mitton, John	U. S. Navy	Fireman	12	Ireland	78	24 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 14, 1897
Monahan, William	A, 2d N. Y. Heavy Art.	Private	6	Ireland	75	18 00	Blind	Oct. 27, 1908
Montgomery, Samuel M.	U. S. Hosp. Corps	Sergeant	123	Kentucky	35	17 00	Deafness	July 31, 1910
Montgomery, William J.	K, 1st Cal. Cav.	Private	42	Connecticut	68	19 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 15, 1901
Monlar, David P.	L, 69th Ohio Inf.	Private	18	Ohio	72	24 00	Age	Sept. 21, 1912
Mooney, James	C, 3d Cal. Inf.	Private	36	Maryland	79	25 00	Rheumatism	March 31, 1910
Moore, Ernest A.	B, 62d Ohio Inf.	Corporal	19	Ohio	67	12 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 25, 1906
Moore, William H.	A, 37th Wis. Inf.	Private	16	New Jersey	68	16 00	Heart disease	Dec. 28, 1904
Mooss, John W.	H, 26th U. S. Inf.	Private	38	Germany	61	8 00	Prostatitis	Aug. 19, 1911
Moran, John	C, 26th N. H. Inf.	Private	11	Canada	71	12 00	Rupture	Sept. 24, 1903
Morgan, John S.	A, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	14	Illinois	73	19 00	Rheumatism	July 23, 1907
Morian, Robert J.	L, 2d Engineers, U. S. V.	Corporal	21	Ohio	57	---	Rheumatism	March 26, 1913
Morphy, Thomas R.	M, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	11	Massachusetts	38	---	Rheumatism	Dec. 30, 1904
Morris, John	A, 99th N. Y. Inf.	Private	38	Russia	73	15 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 8, 1903

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS.

Morris, John E.	K, 5th U. S. Inf.	36	Massachusetts	39	8 00	Bad feet	April 6, 1913
Morris, Survignia J.	E, 1st Ore. Inf.	11	Illinois	78	22 50	General debility	Aug. 7, 1903
Morse, Joseph M.	K, 32d Mass. Inf.	35	New Hampshire	78	30 00	General debility	Oct. 20, 1908
Moser, Bernhard	G, 13th Ohio Inf.	47	Switzerland	77	30 00	Asthma	Dec. 14, 1904
Mullen, Matthew	U. S. Marine Corps.	38	Ireland	73	25 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 11, 1895
Muller, Fritz A.	U. S. Navy	120	Germany	53	30 00	Rheumatism	March 11, 1910
Muller, Theodore	D, 22d Ind. Inf.	8	Prussia	83	20 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 5, 1894
Mulligan, John J.	F, 11th U. S. Inf.	10	Ireland	47		Liver trouble	Oct. 31, 1910
Murphy, James	U. S. Navy	162	Ireland	63	19 50	Bad eyesight	April 12, 1910
Murphy, John	C, Pa. Light Art.	5	Illinois	45		Rheumatism	June 8, 1911
Murphy, Patrick	B, 14th U. S. Inf.	58	Ireland	67		Rupture	May 30, 1913
Murphy, Richard	H, 24th Conn. Inf.	28	Connecticut	70	18 00	Bronchitis	Sept. 16, 1908
Murray, James P.	H, 11th U. S. Inf.	13	Ireland	55		Kidney disease	Oct. 21, 1910
Murray, Thomas R.	I, 19th Pa. Cav.	84	Ireland	75	7 50	Rheumatism	Sept. 26, 1900
Myers, Elihu S.	H, 23d Ind. Inf.	48	Indiana	71	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 27, 1900
Myers, Hamilton O.	B, 11th Mich. Cav.	37	Michigan	68	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1910
Myers, Peter	G, 2d Cal. Cav.	36	New York	75	30 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 25, 1901
McAndrews, Edward	D, 4th U. S. Cav.	94	Ireland	59	20 00	Deafness	July 17, 1911
McCabe, James	U. S. Navy	33	Ireland	71	12 00	Rheumatism	July 16, 1888
McCann, John	U. S. Navy	86	Ireland	73	15 00	Hernia	July 26, 1899
McCann, John	U. S. Navy	12	Ireland	82	22 50	Rheumatism	April 1, 1903
McCarthy, Timothy	G, 6th U. S. Inf.	35	Ireland	76	20 00	Piles	Jan. 12, 1893
McCarty, Daniel	H, 4th U. S. Art.	36	New York	71	25 00	Asthma	July 31, 1905
McClain, William N.	E, 12th U. S. Inf.	13	Illinois	82	30 00	Partial paralysis	June 13, 1910
McClintic, Michael S.	C, 3d Colo. Cav.	12	Iowa	73	21 00	Old age	Sept. 14, 1912
McCool, Richard H.	I, 6th Cal. Inf.	16	Michigan	67	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 10, 1880
McCormick, Edward	B, 11th R. I. Inf.	10	Ireland	69	12 00	Rheumatism	March 11, 1909
McCoy, William	D, 2d Cal. Cav.	43	Ohio	77	30 00	Lumbago	June 17, 1910
McDermott, William J.	A, 1st Nev. Inf.	3	New York	60		Myocarditis	May 23, 1913
McDonald, Eugene A.	I, 1st Wash. Inf.	15	California	43	17 00	Kidney disease	Dec. 28, 1909
McDonald, Frank	B, 2d N. Y. Inf.	12	New York	71	19 00	Chronic diarrhoea	Feb. 7, 1893
McDonald, George	B, 2d Cal. Inf.	19	Canada	78	27 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 29, 1881
McDonald, Hugh	C, 28th U. S. Inf.	33	Ireland	45		Tuberculosis	Dec. 17, 1910
McDonald, John	G, 1st U. S. Cav.	61	Washington	61	10 00	Partial blindness	Jan. 20, 1908
McDonnell, Phillip	M, 1st Mont. Inf.	45	Ireland	47		Loss of right leg	Nov. 15, 1911
McDowell, John R.	L, 4th Texas Inf.	7	Iowa	50		Heart trouble	Nov. 14, 1912
McElroy, William	E, 3d U. S. Art.	36	Ireland	67	14 00	Weak eyes	Oct. 5, 1894
McFarland, William	7th N. J. Inf.	25	Wash., D. C.	69	20 00	Thumb and first finger off right hand.	Dec. 31, 1909
McGivney, Thomas	B, 47th Mass. Inf.	12	Ireland	82	22 50	Rheumatism	Jan. 13, 1883
McGovern, Frank	G, 6th N. Y. Inf.	24	New York	73	27 00	Varicose veins	Sept. 24, 1897
McGorian, Joseph	K, 11th U. S. Inf.	22	Ireland	53	6 00	Hemorrhoids	March 15, 1911
McGrath, Thomas F.	U. S. Marine Corps.	60	New York	41		Stomach trouble	Sept. 29, 1912

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
McGuire, John	B, 1st U. S. Cav.	Private	36	Ireland	73	15 00	Deafness	March 10, 1905
Melnyre, Charles S.	C, 7th Ill. Inf.	Private	5	Illinois	58		Neuralgia	July 20, 1909
McKane, Hugh J.	F, 2d Miss. Inf.	Private	5	California	41	18 00	Loss of left arm.	March 13, 1913
McKenzle, William	M, 43d U. S. Inf.	Private	10	Michigan	38	6 00	Chronic sprue	Jan. 3, 1913
MeKey, John	E, 54th Ind. Inf.	Private	23	Kentucky	68	16 50	Catarrah	Nov. 17, 1898
McLaughlin, David	F, 15th U. S. Inf.	Private	65	New York	68	16 00	Kidney trouble	May 19, 1913
McLaughlin, Patrick H.	B, 9th Mass. Inf.	Private	32	Ireland	73	24 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 6, 1908
McMannny, Charles	C, 51st Pa. Inf.	Private	5	Ireland	70	15 00	Rheumatism	April 15, 1912
McNierney, John J.	U. S. Navy	Fireman	238	Ireland	53	19 35	Dislocated rt. sh'lder	Jan. 26, 1910
McNiff, John	McNiff, Mass. Cav.	Private	17	Massachusetts	66	16 00	Rupture	Jan. 2, 1895
McNulty, Joseph	I, 13th U. S. Inf.	Private	33	Ireland	34		Gastritis	Oct. 16, 1907
McOmie, Henry	B, 1st Nev. Cav.	Private	22	Scotland	74	21 50	Fracture, right wrist	Dec. 23, 1904
McPherson, August W.	F, 21st N. Y. Inf.	Private	24	Indiana	73	23 00	General debility	Oct. 5, 1909
McWorthy, Cornelius	D, 153d Ill. Inf.	Private	3	Illinois	65	15 00	General debility	Aug. 3, 1909
Neff, Joseph B.	K, 7th Ill. Cav.	Private	38	Ohio	70	19 00	Paralysis	Feb. 5, 1913
Nellan, Joseph	H, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	17	Ireland	52		Lumbago	Feb. 4, 1909
Nerney, Robert E.	F, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	29	California	33	17 00	Disease of lungs	June 18, 1913
Netherton, George	H, 6th Cal. Inf.	Private	29	England	83	20 00	Old age	June 17, 1904
Newby, William	G, 23d Iowa Inf.	Private	7	Indiana	67	15 54	Heart trouble	May 1, 1913
Newman, Leon	B, 3d Conn. Inf.	Private	3	Germany	82	21 00	General debility	June 25, 1891
Newton, Emory C.	C, 108th Ohio Inf.	Major	19	New York	75	24 00	Piles	March 29, 1911
Nelisen, Peter	U. S. Navy	Seaman	10	Denmark	70	16 00	Dislocated left knee	Nov. 19, 1903
Noe, Thomas E.	H, 1st Ind. Inf.	Private	12	Kentucky	87	20 00	Old age	April 10, 1907
Norton, Alexander B.	A, 21st N. Y. Vet. Res. (Corps.)	Private	37	New York	80	30 00	Old age	May 7, 1913
O'Brien, John	U. S. Navy	Landsman	36	Ireland	71	15 00	Heart disease	April 15, 1897
O'Brien, Talbert S.	F, 3d Kan. Inf.	Private	3	Missouri	67		Rheumatism	Sept. 15, 1911
O'Connor, Michael	K, 2d La. Inf.	Corporal	8	Louisiana	44		Varicocele	Feb. 4, 1912
O'Dell, Cicero H.	G, 36th Ill. Inf.	Private	5	Indiana	67	15 00	Rheumatism	July 20, 1911
O'Donnell, Charles J.	G, 3d N. Y. Cav.	Corporal	48	Ireland	72	10 00	Age	Dec. 8, 1907
O'Donnell, Edward	B, 7th U. S. Inf.	Private	96	Ireland	74	23 00	Guns-hot wound	Dec. 17, 1903
O'Donnell, William	D, 37th N. Y. Inf.	Private	24	Ireland	82	20 00	General debility	Oct. 9, 1889
O'Hanton, Luke L.	15th N. Y. Engineers	Artificer	15	Ireland	71	16 00	General debility	March 20, 1894
Ollert, Richard	H, 4th N. Y. Cav.	Private	63	Germany	72	25 00	Rheumatism	June 7, 1891
O'Neill, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	6	Massachusetts	75	19 00	General debility	Jan. 3, 1894
O'Neill, Timothy	U. S. Navy	Landsman	3	Massachusetts	63	13 00	Rupture	July 31, 1912

Ong, William C.	C, 2d W. Va. Inf.	Corporal	48	Ohio	70	19 00	Catarrah of head.	May 29, 1913
Orton, James C.	G, 2d Colo. Cav.	Private	35	Illinois	65	15 00	Rheumatism	May 7, 1912
Osburn, Thomas J.	M, 2d Ore. Inf.	Private	13	Pennsylvania	44		Defective vision	Jan. 19, 1910
Ostberg, Percival A.	D, 1st Battn. Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	16	Sweden	53		General debility	Oct. 15, 1904
Owens, Sidney P.	G, 4th U. S. Inf.	Private	20	Illinois	44		Paralysis of mouth.	Feb. 15, 1913
Owley, James	M, 4th Pa. Cav.	Private	18	Pennsylvania	67	15 50	Piles	Nov. 15, 1898
Page, Calvin J.	I, 1st Ark. Inf.	Private	24	Illinois	67	12 00	Lame back	Sept. 27, 1912
Palmatteer, Charles D.	D and F, 2d Ill. Inf.	Private	38	Ohio	70	19 00	Rheumatism	July 10, 1913
Palmer, Edwin W.	C, 53d Mass. Inf.	Private	31	Massachusetts	68	18 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 25, 1901
Palmer, Hugh	U. S. Navy.	Seaman	35	Prince Edw. Isl.	64	12 00	Loss of right leg	April 7, 1895
Palmer, John B.	U. S. Navy.	1st Sergeant	78	New York	77	15 00	Rupture	March 16, 1893
Parker, Nathan E.	I, 2d U. S. Art.	Private	16	Iowa	67	15 00	Chronic diarrhoea	Sept. 20, 1904
Parker, Richard	D, 4th Ky. Mtd. Inf.	Musician	36	Indiana	66	16 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 30, 1897
Parke, John W.	D, 3d Ill. Inf.	Private	33	Virginia	45		Valvular heart disease	June 5, 1913
Parrish, John W.	E, 8th U. S. Inf.	Private	37	Michigan	70	25 00	Bronchitis	Feb. 15, 1902
Paulson, Frank	H, 6th Mich. Cav.	Private	15	Michigan	34	6 00	Nearly blind	Jan. 18, 1912
Paulson, Hans P.	M, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	16	Pennsylvania	53		Blind, right eye.	July 14, 1911
Paxton, James	L, 1st Tenn. Inf.	Private	16	Norway	69	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 18, 1908
Paxton, James	F, 11th Ind. Inf.	Private	14	Ohio	73	20 00	Heart disease	June 29, 1902
Pendergast, Fnes	U. S. Navy.	Seaman	36	Ireland	69	16 00	Structure	Aug. 20, 1892
Penders, Edward	U. S. Navy.	Landsman	24	Connecticut	77	24 00	Rupture	April 18, 1902
Percival, George F.	E, 7th N. Y. Inf.	Private	212	Massachusetts	63		Loss of three fingers,	April 6, 1911
Peterman, Gustav	F, 36th U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	7	Germany	63		left hand.	
Pettys, Freeman	E, 11th Mich. Inf.	Biswn. mate.	248	Ohio	63	12 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 7, 1907
Peterson, Jacob	U. S. Navy.	Coal passer.	14	Norway	49	30 33	Ophthalmia	Nov. 7, 1907
Phelan, John	U. S. Navy.	Private	16	Ireland	63	18 00	Sciatica	March 21, 1909
Phelan, Michael	E, 1st Mont. Inf.	Private	56	Ireland	56		Rheumatism	Aug. 10, 1905
Phelan, John A.	G, 12th Ohio Cav.	Q. M. Sergeant	25	Ohio	74	25 00	Triple rupture	Nov. 14, 1908
Phensey, Philip	G, 2d Vt. Inf.	Private	34	Vermont	65	18 00	Rheumatism	June 15, 1899
Phillips, Joseph W.	G, 18th U. S. Inf.	Private	14	California	36		Bronchitis	Dec. 31, 1912
Phillips, David	A, 12th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	Pennsylvania	40	12 00	Fracture, right fibula	July 20, 1912
Pierpont, John B.	K, 10th Conn. Inf.	Private	37	Canada	68	19 00	Partial paralysis	July 6, 1904
Pilger, John	E, 9th Ohio Cav.	Private	33	Germany	69	18 00	Varicose veins	Oct. 24, 1902
Piper, Adolph F.	A, 4th Mo. Inf.	Private	7	Germany	49		Varicose veins	March 26, 1913
Pipey, Benjamin	G, 1st Del. Inf.	Private	43	Delaware	75	25 00	Gunshot wd., left leg	July 6, 1895
Pipey, Edward W.	B, 36th Mass. Inf.	Private	38	Prince Edw. Isl.	77	30 00	Rheumatism	May 16, 1893
Pitts, Jasper	K, 12th Kan. Inf.	Private	26	Indiana	73	30 00	Partial blindness	Oct. 22, 1892
Platt, Oscar	L, 2d Conn. Heavy Art.	Second Lieut.	33	New York	72	24 00	Falling eyesight	Nov. 14, 1903
Popa, Franz	9th U. S. Inf.	Musician	192	Germany	85	30 00	Hernia	Dec. 14, 1903
Porter, Wesley B.	L, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	38	California	39		Tuberculosis	June 17, 1913
Porter, Wesley S.	A, 15th U. S. Inf.	Private	47	Maine	47	12 00	Tuberulosis	Oct. 12, 1912
Potts, William H.	U. S. Marine Corps	Sergeant	54	New York	72	19 00	Disease of eyes.	Dec. 17, 1897

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Prince, Kimball	U. S. Navy.	1st class boy	37	Massachusetts	68	19 00	Synovitis	Jan. 9, 1905
Pringle, John	E, 1st Del. Inf.	Private	10	Scotland	74	19 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 27, 1896
Putnam, Charles C.	B, 3d U. S. Art.	Private	36	Massachusetts	65	12 00	Rupture	June 17, 1910
Eyle, William H.	D, 149th Ohio Nat. Guard.	Private	3	Ohio	68	12 00	Inflammatory rheum.	Dec. 6, 1912
Rady, Phillip	F, 2d Mass. Cav.	Bugler	18	Massachusetts	69	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1893
Ragan, John M.	B, 24th Ind. Inf.	Private	33	Ireland	83	30 00	Rheumatism	March 23, 1900
Randall, Oscar	U. S. Navy	Seaman	38	Norway	80	30 00	Deafness	April 20, 1891
Randall, Warren G.	F, 1st Dist. Col. Cav.	Private	21	Maine	67	8 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 30, 1904
Raubach, Conrad	F, 103d N. Y. Inf.	Sergeant	27	Prussia	73	15 50	Kidney trouble	Dec. 6, 1912
Russ, Henry H.	69th Ohio Inf.	Musician	8	Ohio	68	15 50	Lung trouble	May 14, 1907
Raycroft, Fred	4th Va. Inf.	Chief musician.	9	England	60	25 00	Chronic pleurisy	June 13, 1913
Raymond, George W.	B, 7th Minn. Inf.	Private	48	New York	74	19 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 16, 1911
Raymond, William B.	L, 3d Mass. Cav.	Private	38	Massachusetts	70	19 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 8, 1897
Reardon, John	U. S. Navy	Landsman	27	Missouri	70	16 50	Rheumatism	Nov. 23, 1895
Redmond, Michael	H, 32d Mass. Inf.	Private	33	Massachusetts	69	12 00	Rheumatism	Feb. 13, 1895
Reed, Benjamin	C, 135th Pa. Inf.	Private	21	Pennsylvania	70	16 50	Injury to rt. sh'lder.	Oct. 13, 1899
Reel, John F.	D, 6th Cal. Inf.	Private	24	Illinois	70	15 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 4, 1912
Reel, William F.	D, 6th Cal. Inf.	Private	12	Missouri	69	16 00	Lumbago and piles.	Jan. 12, 1901
Reese, William	H, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	18	England	79	27 00	Age	Aug. 19, 1895
Regan, Thomas	A, 1st Nev. Inf.	Private	3	Illinois	55	23 00	Nephritis	June 17, 1913
Reich, Samuel	I, 10th N. Y. Inf.	Private	23	New York	72	23 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 12, 1888
Reiley, Phillip	C, 15th N. Y. Engineers	Private	24	Ireland	68	17 00	Rheumatism	June 7, 1898
Reinville, Joseph	F, 12th Ill. Light Art.	Private	21	Vermont	68	19 00	Partial blindness	Nov. 8, 1900
Renkin, Carsten J.	C, 1st Cal. Vol. Art.	Private	8	Germany	67	14 50	Rheumatism	Jan. 10, 1913
Reno, William	U. S. Navy	Boy	19	Massachusetts	64	20 00	Sciatica	June 1, 1910
Reno, Samuel J.	A, 4th U. S. Res. Corps.	Private	23	Pennsylvania	68	16 00	Heart disease	May 17, 1894
Repholt, Theodore	L, 1st N. Y. Art.	Private	15	Germany	69	16 00	Chronic ulcer, left leg.	Nov. 16, 1903
Rhoades, John	E, 9th Iowa Cav.	Private	28	England	78	30 00	Age and rheumatism.	Nov. 5, 1911
Richardson, Theodore W.	K, 15th Ind. Inf.	Private	38	Indiana	70	15 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 22, 1912
Riding, Thomas R.	E, 1st Cal. Mtrs.	Corporal	21	England	74	21 50	Loss of right foot.	June 16, 1898
Ricelli, Edward	D, 1st Mass. Inf.	Sergeant	35	Massachusetts	78	30 00	General debility	Aug. 17, 1899
Riegat, Ernst	U. S. Navy	Seaman	4	Germany	37	30 00	Cystitis	May 4, 1913
Rieman, Peter	B, 5th U. S. Cav.	1st Sergeant	139	Germany	77	30 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 10, 1895
Riordan, Michael	K, 10th Iowa Inf.	Private	36	Ohio	66	16 00	Deafness	Dec. 1, 1907
Ritchie, Valentine	A, 10th N. J. Inf.	Private	36	Germany	81	30 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 27, 1904
Ritchie, William H.	U. S. Navy	Boy	41	New York	65	14 00	Lumbago	Jan. 11, 1909

Roach, Addison	H, 12th Ky. Inf.	46	Kentucky	70	16 50	Stomach trouble	March 22, 1913
Robinson, Edgar	G, 137th N. Y. Inf.	19	New York	72	16 50	Kidney trouble	April 18, 1901
Robinson, Joseph F.	B, 1st Cal. Inf.	31	Kentucky	58	14 00	Ulcer of rectum	Nov. 10, 1911
Rockwell, Myron	E, 32d Iowa Inf.	36	New York	73	25 00	Age	June 7, 1913
Roebeling, William	K, 8th Cal. Inf.	7	New York	37		Lumbago	Jan. 28, 1905
Rogers, Henry	M, 1st U. S. Inf.	25	New Jersey	53		Mitral insufficiency	Jan. 24, 1908
Rogers, Richard N.	U. S. Navy	23	New York	68	15 50	Rheumatism	Aug. 10, 1900
Romanello, Giuseppe	B, 9th N. Y. Cav.	12	Italy	74	21 50	Rheumatism	Oct. 8, 1910
Rooney, John	C, 1st Battn. U. S. Engrs.	127	Ireland	55	8 00	Abscess of left arm	April 18, 1911
Roper, Micah J.	F, 3d U. S. Inf.	10	South Carolina	54		Rheumatism	Aug. 23, 1902
Rose, Alexander	H, 72d N. Y. Inf.	11	Scotland	91	22 50	Old age	June 29, 1889
Rosen, James	G, 2d U. S. Inf.	12	Russia	49	10 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 10, 1912
Ross, Charles M.	B, 10th Ind. Cav.	144	Indiana	66	16 50	Injury to right knee	April 12, 1892
Roth, Conrad	B, 3d U. S. Art.	79	Germany	77	15 00	Kidney trouble	Oct. 10, 1908
Royal, Henry W.	G, 8th Me. Inf.	64	Maine	70	49 00	Senility	May 16, 1905
Royer, George B.	U. S. Marine Corps.	13	Pennsylvania	79	24 00	Sclatica	Aug. 18, 1910
Ruhe, Rudolph	D, 46th N. Y. Inf.	8	Prussia	79	20 00	General debility	Feb. 8, 1890
Rutherford, James	F, 14th N. Y. Heavy Art.	20	New York	69	16 50	Lumbago	Oct. 1, 1911
Ryan, Michael J.	B, 20th U. S. Inf.	36	Ireland	42		Tuberculosis	June 11, 1913
Saben, Hollis M.	F, 11th Me. Inf.	5	Maine	70	12 00	Tuberculosis	Nov. 23, 1912
Sackett, James H.	E, 1st Nev. Cav.	22	Ohio	82	27 00	Age	June 23, 1898
Sain, John	C, 66th Ill. Inf.	18	Illinois	67	24 00	Loss of right leg	Nov. 24, 1911
Sanborn, James H.	B, 1st Nev. Cav.	27	Pennsylvania	75	20 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 9, 1911
Sanders, Robert L.	I, 3d Pa. Heavy Art.	21	New Jersey	65	16 00	Weak eyes	Aug. 17, 1912
Santouge, Arthur J.	I, 7th Cal. Inf.	67	Kansas	41	6 00	Lame hip	Jan. 23, 1909
Saunders, James M.	C, 7th U. S. Cav.	124	Pennsylvania	63		Blind, right eye	Feb. 22, 1909
Saunders, Thomas W.	G, 28th Mich. Inf.	12	New York	70	17 00	Age	Jan. 3, 1913
Saunders, William	H, 6th N. Y. Inf.	25	New York	72	23 00	Heart disease	June 15, 1894
Saylor, Alexander	I, 15th Ind. Inf.	48	Ohio	74	25 00	Gunshot wound, left thigh.	Aug. 8, 1905
Saylor, Jacob	U. S. Navy	12	Ohio	73	15 00	Defective vision	April 26, 1905
Scales, William	U. S. Marine Corps.	48	Ireland	79	20 00	Senility	Jan. 12, 1893
Schroder, Julius	K, 47th N. Y. Inf.	24	Holland	76	30 00	Broken hip	April 11, 1894
Schultz, Frederiek W.	C, 1st Cal. Inf.	60	Iowa	60		Dysentery	Nov. 5, 1912
Schussler, Christian	C, 20th N. Y. Inf.	13	Germany	71	23 00	Rheumatism	July 18, 1910
Schwab, Peter	F, 165th Ohio Inf.	3	Germany	78	21 00	Rupture	Nov. 3, 1905
Schwab, William S.	A, 14th N. Y. Inf.	24	New York	74	30 00	Lung trouble	March 14, 1891
Scott, James	F, 9th Vi. Inf.	10	New York	67	15 50	Catarrh of stomach	Dec. 22, 1910
Scott, John C.	U. S. Navy	34	Massachusetts	67	18 00	Rupture	Sept. 24, 1909
Scott, Thomas H.	H, 14th Mich. Inf.	48	Michigan	72	19 00	Inflammatory rheum.	Aug. 27, 1908
Scranton, Edwin	C, Marine Batty.	47	Ohio	77	20 00	General debility	Nov. 23, 1889
Searies, James H.	E, 1st Mass. Cav.	17	New Hampshire	71	12 00	Age	Feb. 25, 1912
Seeber, George W.	B, 3d Mo. Cav.	38	Missouri	70	30 00	Blind	June 19, 1912

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Seeger, Ulrich	I, 35th Mass. Inf.	Private	62	Switzerland	70	20 00	Heart disease	July 6, 1908
Self, William N.	I, 1st U. S. Cav.	Sergeant	64	New York	74	15 00	Bladder trouble	April 6, 1904
Seward, George M.	A, 1st Ore. Inf.	Private	19	Indiana	71	15 00	Rupture	Jan. 20, 1911
Sexton, James	A, 1st Nev. Inf.	Private	3	Ireland	33		Rheum. (alcoholic)	May 4, 1910
Shaffer, William F.	U. S. Navy.	Landsman	59	Pennsylvania	39		Rheumatism	Sept. 9, 1910
Shafer, Albert	C, 1st Mich. Cav.	Private	10	Canada	66	16 00	Heart and liver dis.	March 25, 1909
Shaw, Oliver M.	K, 59th Ill. Inf.	Private	11	Illinois	67	14 00	Lame ankle	Jan. 3, 1911
Shean, John	C, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	8	Massachusetts	63		Lung trouble	Nov. 13, 1914
Sheehan, William	I, 1st U. S. Cav.	Private	64	Massachusetts	58	14 00	Heart trouble	Nov. 5, 1912
Sheller, John	3d Asst. Eng.	Eng.	43	Germany	77	30 00	General debility	June 7, 1899
Shepard, Edwin R.	U. S. Navy.	Fireman	9	New York	80	22 50	Old age	June 23, 1913
Sherwood, Edmund	Band, 7th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	33	Pennsylvania	55		Hernia	March 6, 1911
Shields, Frank	I, 4th N. J. Inf.	Private	6	Pennsylvania	75		Rheumatism	Nov. 17, 1902
Shiel, John	M, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	16	Ireland	52		Dislocated shoulder	Jan. 12, 1909
Shiels, Patrick	A, 69th N. Y. Inf.	Private	7	Ireland	70	18 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 8, 1909
Shore, James	E, 4th N. J. Inf.	Private	12	England	71	12 00	Heart disease	April 17, 1908
Simenson, Christian L.	E, 15th Wis. Inf.	Private	29	Norway	67	16 50	General debility	Aug. 2, 1910
Simon, Stephen	A, 38th N. Y. Inf.	Private	21	New York	72	23 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 31, 1913
Singer, William	L, 2d U. S. Engineers.	Private	11	Germany	56		Injury to left knee	July 24, 1910
Skeels, Spencer L.	A, 150th Ohio Inf.	Private	17	New York	68	15 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 5, 1910
Skellinger, Charles K.	E, 4th N. J. Inf.	Private	46	Pennsylvania	71	15 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 23, 1905
Slade, Frank M.	C, 12th Ohio Inf.	First Lieut.	39	Ohio	74	25 00	Hæmorrhoids	Sept. 15, 1904
Slocum, Thomas	C, 69th Pa. Inf.	Corporal	15	Pennsylvania	69	19 00	Cancer of eye	April 9, 1918
Smith, Asa	G, 1st Ky. Inf.	Private	13	Ohio	69	19 00	Rheumatism	May 2, 1912
Smith, Collins C.	F, 59th Ohio Inf.	Private	38	Ohio	73	25 40	Rheumatism	June 30, 1915
Smith, Edward	U. S. Navy.	Landsman	12	New York	66	14 00	Rupture	Sept. 24, 1912
Smith, Edward	E, 1st N. Y. Engineers	Private	37	Ireland	73	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 20, 1909
Smith, George J.	L, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	15	Scotland	49	15 00	Stomach trouble	May 25, 1902
Smith, James	E, 33d Wis. Inf.	Private	33	Ireland	73	8 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 7, 1908
Smith, James	E, 11th N. Y. Cav.	Private	28	Canada	67	17 00	Lung trouble	June 6, 1911
Smith, Milton	A, 11th Ohio Inf.	Private	19	Ireland	68	24 00	Neuralgia	March 16, 1913
Smith, Truman H.	3d Iowa Light Batty	Private	18	Ohio	77	24 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 31, 1911
Smith, William	F, 18th Ohio Inf.	Private	8	England	70	12 00	Varicose veins	Nov. 20, 1894
Snyder, Marshall	A, 9th N. J. Inf.	Private	3	New Jersey	67	15 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 23, 1909
Snyder, Martin	A, 19th Pa. Cav.	Private	33	Germany	68	12 00	Lame hip	Dec. 17, 1909
Snyder, William H.	G, 14th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	35	Virginia	75	21 50	Weak eyes and rheum.	Jan. 11, 1897
Soule, John S.	H, 73d Ohio Inf.	Private	16	Ohio	68	12 00	Fracture, right tibia	April 5, 1913
Southard, James T.	75th Co. Vet. Res. Corps.	Sergeant	37	New York	68	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 9, 1912

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS.

Sparhawk, Edward P.	F, 4th Md. Inf.	Private	32	Maryland	75	24 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 16, 1894
Spencer, Frederick	B, 7th Ohio Inf.	Private	50	Switzerland	72	25 00	Heart disease	Jan. 13, 1904
Spencer, William	B, 135th Ill. Inf.	Private	4	New York	68	15 00	Rheumatism	April 6, 1910
Spickert, George	H, 37th Ohio Inf.	Private	15	Germany	82	30 00	Gunsnot wound, right thigh.	Sept. 28, 1893
Sporel, George	I, 5th Mass. Inf.	Private	14	Germany	82	20 00	Old age	Nov. 18, 1911
Spurgeon, Felix	F, 2d Ohio Heavy Art.	Private	24	Ohio	67	19 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 21, 1899
Standbridge, Charles E.	A, 17th U. S. Inf.	Musician	36	New York	70	70	Rheumatism	Nov. 6, 1902
Standing, John W.	K, 23rd Mich. Inf.	Private	21	Sweden	73	15 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 18, 1911
Staniels, William H.	E, 2d Mass. Cav.	Private	9	Massachusetts	70	15 50	Kidney disease	March 14, 1908
Stanley, John T.	U. S. Navy	Coal passer	12	California	45		Rheumatism	Feb. 10, 1911
Stanley, Woodville G.	Hos. Steward, U. S. A.	Druggist	38	Wash., D. C.	53	17 00	Myocarditis	March 9, 1910
Stephens, Robert	H, 4th N. Y. Inf.	Private	31	England	73	25 00	Rheumatism	June 21, 1902
Stewart, James H.	G, 1st Iowa Cav.	Sergeant	63	Illinois	75	25 00	Neuralgia of stomach	April 19, 1913
Stewart, Joseph	C, 7th Iowa Cav.	Private	50	Ohio	67	19 00	Heart trouble	March 9, 1913
Stewart, Perry	E, 68th Ill. Inf.	Private	17	Indiana	67	16 00	Piles	April 21, 1913
Stieckhofer, Julius H.	L, 8th U. S. Cav.	Private	60	Switzerland	67	20 00	Heart disease	Feb. 17, 1895
Stickney, Eubray	D, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	36	Maine	82	15 00	Rheumatism	May 1, 1896
Stinchfield, Freeman L.	G, 141st Ill. Inf.	Private	3	Maine	65	15 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 9, 1911
Stith, Newton S.	L, 133d Ill. Inf.	Private	6	Illinois	69	15 00	Rheumatism	May 26, 1929
Stivers, Charles A.	K, 40th U. S. Inf.	Private	21	California	34	14 00	Malaria	Nov. 13, 1913
Stoekwell, George H.	L, 39th Wis. Inf.	Private	4	Wisconsin	67	15 00	Rupture	Nov. 15, 1911
Stolle, William	3d Battery, N. J. Light Art.	Private	16	Prussia	73	20 00	Kidney disease	Sept. 24, 1892
Stoyel, William H.	B, 28th Me. Inf.	Private	12	Maine	76	19 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 18, 1895
Streeler, Edward	M, 1st N. Y. Inf.	Private	24	Switzerland	71	25 00	Rheumatism	July 26, 1895
Strey, John	D, 3d Mo. Cav.	Private	34	Ohio	72	25 00	Fracture, shoulder	April 10, 1917
Stromberg, William	U. S. Navy	Seaman	33	Sweden	73	15 00	Lame back	May 13, 1913
Strong, Stuart B.	H, 13th Ill. Inf.	Private	17	Canada	72	25 00	Rheumatism	April 18, 1907
Stuart, Allen W.	F, 3d Mo. Inf.	Sergeant	4	Missouri	33		Pul. tuberculosis	Feb. 25, 1913
Sublett, Allen S.	A, 16th U. S. Inf.	Private	33	Missouri	41		Nail in foot	Nov. 5, 1912
Sullivan, Adrian A.	14th U. S. Inf.	Musician	43	Michigan	67	17 00	Rheumatism	Feb. 2, 1911
Sullivan, John	D, 99th N. Y. Inf.	Private	76	Connecticut	67	17 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 15, 1911
Sullivan, John	U. S. Navy	Fireman	55	Ireland	68	17 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 23, 1898
Sullivan, John	U. S. Navy	Fireman	36	California	49	8 00	Rheumatism	March 20, 1903
Sullivan, John I.	C, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	8	Ireland	51		Piles	Nov. 17, 1907
Sullivan, Michael	D, 2d Conn. Inf.	Private	12	Ireland	72	20 00	Rupture	Sept. 6, 1894
Sullivan, Richard	G, 19th Mass. Inf.	Private	6	Ireland	65	15 50	Bronchitis	April 12, 1911
Sullivan, Thomas	U. S. Navy	Fireman	36	Ireland	48		Myocarditis	March 30, 1913
sutherland, Demotie W.	A, 8th Ill. Inf.	Private	13	Illinois	65	14 00	Lend poisoning	May 24, 1911
Swinney, Josiah G.	U. S. Navy	Fireman	4	Kentucky	69			Oct. 29, 1910
Tabbot, John	L, U. S. Engineers.	Private	11	England	60		Sciatic rheumatism	Nov. 2, 1912
Tanner, Elijah	F, 174th Ohio Inf.	Private	10	Ohio	67	12 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 1, 1911

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Tapp, George	B, 11th Pa. Inf.	Private	29	England	78	45 00	Gunshot wound, left arm.	July 10, 1913
Tateburg, Ernst W.	I, 39th Ill. Inf.	Sergeant	50	Germany	81	30 00	Age	Nov. 17, 1911
Taylor, Burrel	K, 134th Ind. Inf.	Private	4	Indiana	69	15 00	Defective vision	Dec. 30, 1903
Taylor, Eugene A.	C, 1st Mich. Sharpshooters	Private	28	Michigan	67	17 00	Gunshot wound, head	Dec. 15, 1910
Taylor, James C.	K, 32d Mass. Inf.	Private	6	Massachusetts	73	22 50	Old age	June 17, 1913
Taylor, Thomas H.	G, 17th Mass. Inf.	Private	48	England	73	15 00	Rheumatism	July 4, 1894
Terrell, George W.	F, 4th Cal. Inf.	Private	33	Illinois	73	12 00	Rheumatism	April 27, 1910
Thayer, Richard R.	A, 6th Mich. Inf.	Second Lieut.	34	Michigan	71	24 00	Rheum. and senility	April 4, 1909
Thiergart, Ludwig	K, 23d Vet. Res. Corps	Private	35	Germany	89	30 00	Old age	Oct. 20, 1910
Thomas, Alfred J.	A, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	22	Wales	83	21 50	Dislocated shoulder.	Jan. 6, 1904
Thompson, Almer	H, 123d N. Y. Inf.	Corporal	23	Maryland	69	55 00	Loss right arm.	April 25, 1911
Thompson, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	29	New York	74	15 00	Age	Oct. 5, 1908
Thompson, William	U. S. Navy	Seaman	12	Maine	71	25 00	Osteo-myelitis	May 3, 1903
Tierney, Thomas F.	Ilos. Corps, U. S. A.	Private	15	Rhode Island	48		Malarial fever	Nov. 28, 1912
Tobey, Edwin L.	F, 34th Mass. Inf.	Private	37	Massachusetts	71	19 00	Gunshot wound	Feb. 13, 1892
Tofte, Frederick	L, 9th Kan. Cav.	Sergeant	7	Germany	78	30 00	Heart disease	July 1, 1898
Toole, John	D, 11th Mass. Light Art.	Private	7	Pennsylvania	63	12 00	Piles	Jan. 1, 1905
Townsend, Herbert L.	A, 1st U. S. Dragoons.	Private	60	England	75		Old age	Oct. 28, 1912
Trembly, Cyriac	H, 25th Mass. Inf.	Private	12	Canada	66	16 00	Lame left shoulder.	Feb. 10, 1910
Trewin, Robert	C, 8th Cal. Inf.	Sergeant	11	England	74	19 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 4, 1907
Tripp, Joseph	K, 4th Mass. Cav.	Q. M. Sergeant	48	Massachusetts	72	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 29, 1908
Tuck, John W.	G, 28th Ill. Inf.	Private	26	Maine	68	16 00	Partial paralysis	Sept. 27, 1910
Turner, Frederick A.	U. S. Marine Corps.	Corporal	280	Georgia	53	6 00	Neuritis	Aug. 16, 1912
Turner, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	23	Ireland	72	19 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 8, 1895
Tussee, William	F, 50th Mo. Inf.	Private	12	Missouri	68	15 50	Partial paralysis	July 16, 1911
Twitchell, George W.	A, 47th Ill. Inf.	Corporal	28	Maine	68	17 00	Varicose veins	Dec. 5, 1908
Tyhurst, James E.	K, 12th Kan. Inf.	Private	34	Indiana	83	39 00	Old age	Nov. 12, 1910
Tyler, Chancy A.	A, 16th Iowa Inf.	Private	19	Iowa	68	16 50	Lumbago	April 20, 1909
Unland, William	D, 35th U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	19	Germany	44		Broken ankle	March 20, 1912
Upson, Robert T.	K, 36th Mich. Inf.	Private	8	Ohio	68	15 50	Lumbago	Nov. 4, 1898
Valpey, Charles C.	E, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	20	Nova Scotia	66	12 00	Scallity	May 15, 1913
Van Camp, Belus	E, 3d Mich. Cav.	Bugler	53	Indiana	70	12 00	Rupture	March 15, 1899
Vandaveer, William	E, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	6	Illinois	51		Lumbago	Aug. 27, 1911
Viers, Valentine	D, 25th Ohio Inf.	Private	22	Ohio	70	16 50	Gunshot wound, right leg.	April 29, 1899

Vogler, Remiguis	I, 41st N. Y. Inf.	24	Switzerland	69	21 50	Rheumatism	Dec. 31, 1909
Von Gerfichen, Wm. C. A.	I, 8th Cal. Inf.	6	California	46	15 00	Rheumatism	April 28, 1913
Von Stroble, Francis	I, 7th N. Y. Inf.	11	Germany	75		Rheumatism	Dec. 23, 1890
Wagner, Leopold S.	F, 96th N. Y. Inf.	12	Germany	83	22 50	Rheumatism	Nov. 14, 1905
Wagner, Robert S.	H, 24th U. S. Inf.	174	Tennessee	37		Disability	May 28, 1913
Wahler, Henry J.	C, 15th U. S. Inf.	6	Oregon	44		Heart trouble	May 24, 1911
Waldo, Urfah S.	E, 9th Mich. Cav.	31	Michigan	68	12 00	Liver trouble	Jan. 7, 1908
Waldron, George	C, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	11	California	50		Locomotor ataxia	March 21, 1912
Walker, Cleveland	Oregon Mounted Vol.	7	Illinois	80	20 00	Hernia	July 20, 1910
Walker, William B.	H, 3d U. S. Art.	60	Georgia	49	18 00	Myocarditis	Jan. 29, 1913
Wallace, Charles M.	M, 192d Pa. Inf.	4	England	73	12 00	Fracture, rt. clavicle.	Aug. 7, 1908
Wallace, Frank	H, 3d U. S. Inf.	72	Indiana	55	12 00	Defective vision	Jan. 5, 1908
Wallace, Henry K.	G and H, 11th Ind. Inf.	47	Indiana	74	19 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 25, 1909
Wallace, Jacob H.	G, 192d N. Y. Inf.	26	New York	73	23 00	Old age	May 1, 1913
Walsh, John	E, 1st Conn. Vol. Art.	48	Ireland	84	15 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 25, 1899
Walsh, James J.	A, Batty. U. S. Engineers.	12	Ireland	66	8 00	Heart disease	June 28, 1901
Walters, George W.	K, 16th Ill. Inf.	4	New York	75	17 00	Rheumatism	April 6, 1912
Wandell, Nelson L.	K, 9th Vt. Inf.	36	New York	76	15 00	Asthma	Oct. 7, 1910
Warlow, James	I, 6th U. S. Inf.	80	Ireland	79	20 00	Age	March 21, 1911
Warne, Charles	I, 4th Cal. Inf.	8	New York	73	25 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 20, 1912
Warren, John H.	F, 16th Mich. Inf.	6	New York	74	21 00	Rheum. and senility.	Jan. 2, 1908
Warren, Timothy T.	H, 21st Mass. Inf.	39	Massachusetts	73	24 00	Heart trouble	June 14, 1905
Watt, Joseph A.	F, 14th Pa. Cav.	25	Pennsylvania	68	12 00	Fractured ankle	May 17, 1899
Weaver, Lafayette	F, 171st Ohio Inf.	4	Ohio	70	18 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 6, 1912
Webster, Daniel G.	K, 68th Mass. Inf.	8	New Hampshire	64	12 00	Constipation	Sept. 6, 1909
Weed, Henry S.	B, 59th N. Y. Inf.	49	Connecticut	73	15 00	Asthma	July 12, 1907
Weidman, Rudolph	H, 17th U. S. Inf.	60	Switzerland	71		Piles	Feb. 8, 1911
Weingart, Matthew	L, 3d N. J. Cav.	10	Germany	70	12 00	Rheumatism	June 29, 1910
Weiskemer, John	13th N. Y. Indept. Batty.	44	Germany	69	19 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 21, 1904
Weeks, William J.	L, 3d U. S. Cav.	55	New York	55		Myocarditis	July 23, 1912
Wells, Andrew J.	H, 76th Ill. Inf.	35	New York	73	24 00	Broken ribs	April 18, 1910
Wells, Charles H.	U. S. Navy	10	Massachusetts	67		Age	Jan. 16, 1913
Wells, William	B, 8th Cal. Inf.	7	California	38		Failing eyesight	Sept. 19, 1912
Wendt, Frederick	B, 10th N. Y. Cav.	46	Germany	68	19 00	Heart disease	Nov. 25, 1908
Wentworth, Nathaniel S.	B, 38th Mass. Inf.	39	New Hampshire	76	15 00	Varicose veins	Sept. 29, 1910
Werly, Charles	Ord. Dept., U. S. A.	36	Switzerland	53		Heart trouble	Oct. 8, 1912
Werner, Gottlieb	H, 54th N. Y. Inf.	87	Germany	71	25 00	Sore feet	June 14, 1899
West, James	A, 23d Me. Inf.	13	England	68	16 00	Rheumatism	June 25, 1910
Westfall, John	F, 62d N. Y. Inf.	37	Germany	70	19 00	Asthma	Jan. 8, 1894
Wetherbee, David A.	D, 83d Pa. Inf.	12	Pennsylvania	67	12 00	Gunshot wound, right hip.	April 19, 1913
Wetsell, George W.	U. S. Marine Corps.	66	New York	68	19 00	Bronchitis	Nov. 30, 1902
Wetstein, Andrew	103d N. Y. Inf.	40	Germany	75	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 24, 1908

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Weykman, Peter	G, 12th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	36	Holland	50		Heart weakness	Sept. 21, 1912
Whitaker, Frederick	B, 14th N. Y. Cav.	Private	30	England	73	24 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1907
White, Richard	B, 1st Nev. Cav.	Bugler	34	New York	76	20 00	Old age	Jan. 22, 1913
White, Thomas E.	K, R. I. Mil.	Private	3	England	79	8 00	Rheumatism	March 15, 1897
White, Thomas F.	D, 1st Nev. Inf.	Private	3	Massachusetts	55	15 00	Injury to left arm.	Sept. 16, 1908
Whiting, Thomas	F, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	35	Massachusetts	75	24 00	Rheumatism and age.	Nov. 12, 1910
Whitney, Henry H.	H, 103th N. Y. Inf.	Sergeant	34	New York	78	27 00	Rheumatism	June 21, 1900
Whitney, Hezekiah	U. S. Navy.	Seaman	20	Massachusetts	82	27 00	Ulcer, right leg	June 25, 1898
Widten, Charles	U. S. Navy.	Seaman	97	Massachusetts	76	25 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 17, 1905
Wilcox, Julius B.	A, 67th Ohio Inf.	Private	38	Ohio	67	12 00	Crippled left hand.	March 1, 1913
Wilkes, Blair	L, 184th Ohio Inf.	Private	7	Ohio	67	15 50	Rheumatism	April 5, 1911
Wiley, Granville C.	U. S. Navy.	3d Asst. Eng.	38	New Hampshire	76	15 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 15, 1908
Wilshire, Walter S.	B, 46th U. S. Inf.	Second Lieut.	19	Ohio	42		Broken hip	July 1, 1913
Williams, Charley	M, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	7	Denmark	55		Lumbago	Oct. 3, 1921
Williams, Edgar S.	A, 133d Ind. Inf.	Private	4	Indiana	66	15 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 19, 1911
Williams, Edward	U. S. Marine Corps.	Private	41	Ohio	47		Potts fracture, left ankle.	Feb. 3, 1908
Williams, Edward	F, 33d Ill. Inf.	Private	8	Illinois	67	15 50	Rheumatism	Sept. 29, 1909
Williams, Francis	B, 5th Wis. Inf.	Private	54	New York	87	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 8, 1900
Williams, John	U. S. Navy.	Landman	7	Mississippi	67		Cancer of hip	Nov. 8, 1911
Williams, Stillman	K, 10th N. Y. Inf.	1st Lt. & Q. M.	33	New York	75	30 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 19, 1895
Williams, Thomas	D, Mo. Mtd. Inf., Mex. War	Private	18	England	93	30 00	Old age	June 29, 1893
Williamson, John	F, 4th U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	35	New York	69		Rheumatism	May 11, 1912
Wilmarth, Barton	G, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	33	Massachusetts	75	30 00	Senility	July 5, 1902
Wilson, Hiram C.	F, 18th Mo. Inf.	Private	45	Missouri	79	12 00	Gunsbot wound, right leg.	March 19, 1913
Wilson, James W.	L, 29th Kan. Inf.	Private	13	Massachusetts	45		Kidney trouble	Nov. 27, 1909
Winter, Henry	F, 51st Mo. Inf.	Private	7	Germany	76	15 00	Kidney disease	June 11, 1896
Witham, Charles A.	Unattached 2d Mass. Inf.	Private	8	Massachusetts	70	19 00	Cystitis	April 29, 1898
Wood, Charles W.	K, 6th Mich. Heavy Art.	Second Lieut.	48	New York	71	15 00	Injury from fall.	Sept. 24, 1904
Wood, Franklin	D, 3d U. S. Art.	Corporal	68	Germany	82	30 00	Age	Jan. 20, 1903
Woodin, Alfred	B, 39th Ill. Inf.	Private	42	Ohio	76	36 00	Rheumatism (crippled)	Oct. 19, 1911
Wood, Cyrus L.	G, 25th Ill. Inf.	Private	39	Illinois	79	19 00	Bronchitis	Oct. 30, 1909
Woods, George H.	A, 1st Nev. Cav.	Private	18	New York	52	6 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 25, 1906
Woods, William B.	H, 33th Ill. Inf.	Private	15	Illinois	74	20 00	Bladder trouble	March 8, 1910
Woodruff, Thomas	D, 10th N. Y. Inf.	Corporal	35	New York	71	12 00	Nervousness	June 9, 1913
Woodward, Charles H.	F, 21st U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	69	Illinois	64		Rheumatism	Oct. 6, 1910
Woodward, Howard B.	A, 22d Ill. Inf.	Private	39	Wisconsin	68	19 00	Loss of left leg	Aug. 11, 1911

Woodward, William	A, 4th Va. Inf.	Wagoner	12	California	50	6 00	Bad eyesight	Dec. 3, 1910
Wooster, George	D, 2d Mich. Inf.	Private	50	Michigan	71	12 00	Injury to shoulder	July 25, 1911
Worcester, Herman B.	B, 18th Wis. Inf.	Private	15	New York	71	12 00	Stricture	Feb. 1, 1912
Wray, John	G, 1st Conn. Cav.	Private	6	Massachusetts	70	12 00	Disease of eyes	Jan. 29, 1896
Writer, Orion E.	I, 57th Mass. Inf.	Private	15	Vermont	69	12 00	Disease of kidneys	Sept. 14, 1896
Wykoff, Daniel H.	I, 47th N. Y. Inf.	1st Sergeant	53	New York	72	25 00	Rheumatism	April 26, 1939
Younger, Elton R.	L, 33th U. S. Inf.	Q. M. Sergeant	34	California	57		Chronic dysentery	Aug. 24, 1908
Zerby, Jacob	D, 46th Ill. Inf.	Private	24	Illinois	64	15 00	Rheumatism	July 14, 1896
Zipfel, Joseph R.	U. S. Navy	Water tender	30	Ohio	57	6 00	Injury to right wrist	Aug. 20, 1912

VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Board of Directors and Officers

Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1914

Location of Home:

Veterans' Home Post Office, Napa County, California
Railroad Station, Yountville



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1913-1914.

SAMUEL W. BACKUS.....	San Francisco
President and ex officio member of all committees.	
HUGH M. BURKE.....	San Francisco
Vice-President.	
JAMES O. PREWETT.....	Sacramento
JOHN C. CURRIER.....	San Francisco
HUGH HOGAN.....	Oakland
E. B. HINMAN.....	Sacramento
G. PARKER DILLON, M.D.....	Sacramento
C. DE COLMESNIL.....	Secretary and Treasurer

OFFICIAL AND MEDICAL STAFF RESIDENT AT VETERANS' HOME, 1913-1914.

Brigadier-General Wm. H. C. Bowen.....	Commandant
C. de Colmesnil.....	Secretary and Treasurer
General John F. Sheehan.....	Quartermaster
Captain J. P. Edmunds.....	Commissary
T. W. Lawrence.....	Chief Engineer
Colonel D. M. McRae.....	Surgeon
Captain H. W. Crane.....	Assistant Surgeon

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1913-1914.

Buildings and Grounds Committee.
DIRECTORS HOGAN, BURKE, CURRIER.

Auditing Committee.
DIRECTORS CURRIER, HINMAN, HOGAN.

Hospital Committee.
DIRECTORS DILLON, PREWETT, HINMAN.

Library and Amusement Committee.
DIRECTORS BURKE, PREWETT.

Law Committee.
DIRECTORS PREWETT, BURKE.

Supplies Committee.
DIRECTORS HINMAN, DILLON, CURRIER.

Applications Committee.
THE ENTIRE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

BOARD OF SURVEY.

GENERAL WM. H. C. BOWEN.....	Commandant
COLONEL D. M. McRAE.....	Surgeon
GENERAL JOHN F. SHEEHAN.....	Quartermaster

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA,
August 21, 1914.

To His Excellency, HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my thirteenth annual report as President of the Board of Directors of the Veterans' Home of California. As a part of my report I also submit reports of the Commandant, Secretary and Treasurer, Surgeon, Quartermaster, Commissary, and Engineer, giving in detail transactions of their several departments.

The directorate of the Home has changed in one instance since my last report. Colonel Bonus Leightner, of Sacramento, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of office of Senator Wm. H. Savage. Owing to ill health Colonel Leightner was constrained to resign, and on April 11, 1914, Judge James O. Prewett, of Sacramento, was appointed in his place. With his experience along legal lines, and in all other respects, Judge Prewett is a valuable addition to the directorate.

To Senator Savage is due our thanks for his untiring work on behalf of the Home and its members during his eight years of service as a director.

On May 1, 1914, the resignation as Commandant of Brigadier General C. A. Woodruff (U. S. A. retired) was accepted with regret on the part of the directors, the members, officers and employees of the Home. General Woodruff, with his kindly and courteous manner, had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact at the Home.

Colonel Wm. H. C. Bowen, U. S. A., retired, was elected Commandant. In Colonel Bowen we should find a worthy successor to General Woodruff, and his record in the army leads one to the belief that his administration at the Home will be a successful one. Colonel Bowen has served in the army continuously since 1875, when he was commissioned second lieutenant and was retired January, 1914, as colonel of the 12th U. S. Infantry. He is a veteran of many Indian campaigns and of the Spanish-American War.

On July 1, 1913, Captain J. P. Edmunds was elected to the position of Commissary. Owing to Captain Edmunds' experience in the Commissary Department of the United States Army, he is well fitted to cope with the many and arduous duties connected with his position.

In other respects the personnel of the officers of the Home remains unchanged.

Recently, the Department Commander of the Grand Army visited the Home, and I beg to quote from his report to the Forty-seventh annual Encampment of the Grand Army, as follows:

“With senior Vice Commander B. B. Tuttle and Past Department Commander E. L. Hawk, I visited the Veterans' Home. General Woodruff and staff welcomed us to the hospitality of as lovely a home as any soldiers' home could be. It is an ideal place, in a beautiful valley backed by wooded hills. The grounds are well kept and there are about eleven hundred members in the Home. Of that number one hundred and fifty are veterans of the Spanish-American War. They receive the same care and protection that are given to the older veterans. We ate at the same table with the members, and were bountifully served by the young ladies who now attend that service. We found no ground of complaint, and we heartily commend the officers of the Home for their faithfulness and efficiency.”

Great interest is manifested by the members of the Home in the library, where fifty-eight magazines and forty-two newspapers are regularly received. On July 1, 1914, we had 4,347 volumes on hand. During the last year 22,493 volumes were loaned to 737 cardholders. The library is mostly supported from our Post fund and we are indebted to many kind friends for contributions of books and periodicals.

In administering the affairs of the Home for the past year, the directors and officers have worked in harmony with the state officials.

To the Governor of the State, the State Board of Control, and all State officers with whom we have come in contact, I desire to express the thanks of the board of directors for many courtesies extended and cordial co-operation accorded us, in our desire to bring help and comfort to the veterans whose welfare we have at heart.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL W. BACKUS,
President.

REPORT OF COMMANDANT.

VETERANS' HOME, June 30, 1914.

To the President, Board of Directors,
Veterans' Home of California.

SIR: I have the honor to submit annual report for the year ending June 30, 1914:

Inclosed find reports of Treasurer, Surgeon, Quartermaster, Commissary and Engineer.

Total number carried on rolls June 30, 1914.....	1,055
Total number carried on rolls June 30, 1913.....	1,031
Gain for the year.....	24
Number present June 30, 1914.....	882
Number absent June 30, 1914.....	173
Number in hospital, including extra duty members absent with leave and absent without leave June 30, 1914.....	256
Average for year, present and absent with leave.....	1,029
Number of deaths during year.....	139

Membership.—I quote from annual report for year ended June 30, 1912: "It was generally expected that the membership of all veterans' homes would decrease after 1907, but the membership of this Home has constantly increased since that date, as follows: 1907, average present, 721; 1908, 761; 1909, 834; 1910, 855; 1911, 925; 1912, 982; an average increase of 6 per cent per annum. If the coming year shows a corresponding increase we will be crowded to the very extreme limit."

Additional Buildings.—The increase for 1913 and 1914 did come—the increase being 24 for year ended June 30, 1914. We are crowded to the limit. Our needs for barrack room, night nurses' cottage, a large and commodious building to keep men in restraint, a warehouse or storehouse, a kitchen of adequate capacity, an ice plant of large enough capacity for our needs, certain additions to the hospital, or preferably a new one, buildings for civilian employees, etc., are urgently needed. Attention is now called to the matter that proper steps may be initiated at once, looking to the next meeting of the legislature for adequate provisions for relief.

Hospital Buildings—Tubercular Pavilion.—The hospital needs, and needs at once a separate pavilion or building for the tubercular patients. In our large centers of population "the white plague" is receiving deserved attention and adequate provisions are rapidly being made to segregate this class of disease.

The patients here should have separate buildings, separate dining hall, separate dishes, separate nurses, and separate laundry. At present

all the members are in danger, more or less, and more so here than in most other communities, for the reason that the average age is so high and the physical condition is far from first rate.

I invite special attention to the Surgeon's report in reference to the need of a tubercular pavilion. It is to be regretted that the last legislature, which was generally so generous to the Home, overlooked our request for this vitally important building.

The growing importance of the hospital, owing to the increasing infirmity of the fast aging veterans, has only to be known to be appreciated. Probably no other hospital in the State, public or private, has a more diverse male clientage than ours; old, middle-aged and young; sick, wounded and blind; feeble-minded and strong; victims of drug and liquor habits and tropical diseases, and mentally diseased.

Detention Quarters.—There should be a large and commodious ward in hospital set apart for alcoholic patients, where our poor old inebriates can be properly cared for and restrained, and where the regular patients would not be inconvenienced and annoyed. These dipsomaniacs or habitually drunken men need restraint and care. As it is at present, the hospital attendants and nurses have all they can attend to in caring for their regular sick, without being bothered by the alcoholics.

The conduct of the members generally has been excellent, and is worthy of the military record of the organizations wherein they earned the right of admission to this Home.

“Public opinion will shrug its shoulders at the sight of one feeble old veteran under the influence of cheap, and sometimes drugged, liquor, and never raise a hand or voice against the well known disreputable groggeries and ‘blind pigs’ where the weakness of this feeble old veteran was played upon until he was completely debauched, robbed of the last dollar of his honorably earned pension, and thrown out to find his way as best he could, back to the benign care of our hospital.

“There are still ‘blind pigs’ and so-called ‘clubs’ in Yountville, where I am informed they take dishonest advantage of those whom they have partly intoxicated; and there is a saloon two miles from the Home on a back road for which there is no excuse whatever, except that it is just outside the mile and a half limit. The disgrace for such a condition of affairs should not rest upon this Home, its officers or its members, but upon the community that suffers it to continue. I desire to say that I am indebted to the sheriff of Napa County for cordial support.

“It is the desire of the authorities of this Home that our discipline shall be as mild and kindly as possible, and more for the happiness and protection of the well disposed and the weak than for the correction of the erring.”

As far as practicable members can do as they please, so long as they do not infringe upon the rights of others; it is their Home; but maudlin sympathy that would permit a self-respecting man to be annoyed or put upon by a bully or a drunkard is not encouraged; from reveille to tattoo members come and go as they please, passes and furloughs are granted upon request, and the electric and steam railroads issue to members half-rate transportation upon the request of the Commandant.

Regarding alcoholic patients Dr. George Donohue, Superintendent State Hospital for Inebriates, Knoxville, Iowa, says: "There is no cure for drunkenness and inebriety save not to drink. There is no known specific for the cure of this condition," and this was said in 1914, the present year, at a public meeting before the Iowa State Board of Control, at which there were representative officials from many contiguous states.

At this Home there are between 70 and 100 periodical drunkards, and perhaps 20 confirmed drunkards. They are men who can not be depended on from day to day.

We should have a ward that would accommodate this number at least, separated from the main hospital and divided into separate sleeping apartments, with a common dining-room. Here they should be kept, except during the hours of work, and during those hours they should be closely guarded and watched.

Ward for Female Sick.—We need a ward in the hospital for the sick female help. Comment unnecessary.

Amusement Room and Library.—The State Architect, Mr. McDougall, was here about the 16th instant, and I had a good talk with him about the need of buildings, appropriations, etc. In his opinion, all new buildings should be of reinforced concrete, and on a definite plan.

Labor.—We are rapidly approaching the limit of labor that can be performed satisfactorily by members of the Home. In this connection attention is called to the report of 1913. "The employment of more civilian help will soon be rendered necessary by the increasing age and infirmities of members who are now employed."

Good men must live and many have families, and, if not fairly treated as to pay and promotion, they will leave just as they are most efficient. Constant change does not invite good service. Keep your employees and keep them satisfied. Provide, not only proper shelter and food, but provide amusements so as to keep them contented.

Burbank Spineless Cactus for Forage.—The subject of Burbank spineless cactus for forage is called to the attention of the board. At a cost of \$300 we can secure 1,000 cuttings, which, in three years, will bear a crop large enough to harvest, and from which other plants can be raised. The subject is of interest, and, so far as this Home is

concerned, it is indorsed by the Commandant, by the Quartermaster, and by the Farmer.

Milk Supply.—Our herd of cattle is too small. At the Napa State Hospital, with a membership of over 2,000 they are milking some 200 cows—here, with a membership of over 1,000, we have less than 40 cows (for June we were milking 33). The number is insufficient.

Horses.—Our horses are getting old and their feet are giving out. For the proper working of the farm, we have not enough of them. The handling of oil and supplies is constant, requiring all our horses and mules most of the time.

Cold storage.—Our cold-storage plant is inadequate. The machine is a small one, having a daily capacity of only 1,800 pounds, running twenty hours. We use 1,200 to 1,400 pounds daily in the summer time, but not including that required for cold storage. If any serious break should happen to the machine, which has been in constant use fifteen or sixteen years, we would be hard-put to properly care for meat, etc., besides causing great inconvenience and loss.

Expenses.—If our expenses seem large it is only necessary to note the continued high cost of living and increase in membership; which condition is obtaining in other soldiers' homes, and may so continue for years.

The State of New Hampshire gives \$15,000 a year for maintenance, or an average of \$172.00 per member per annum.

Massachusetts, the wealthy, gives something over \$300.00 per member per annum. California, with an average attendance of 912, gives \$145.00 per member per annum.

The Veterans' Home of California is unique in its membership, claiming members from almost every state in the Union, from Maine to California and from Oregon to Texas. A tabulated statement of the deaths during the past fifteen months will show this, viz:

Maine -----	1	Kentucky -----	2
Vermont -----	1	Texas -----	1
Massachusetts -----	5	Missouri -----	2
Rhode Island -----	1	Kansas -----	3
New York -----	15	Nevada -----	2
New Jersey -----	2	Oregon -----	1
Pennsylvania -----	8	Washington -----	2
Ohio -----	5	California -----	20
Illinois -----	4	United States Army -----	13
Indiana -----	4	United States Navy -----	20
Wisconsin -----	8	United States Marine Corps -----	1
Michigan -----	1	United States Colored Troops -----	1
Minnesota -----	2		

Pensions.—Frequent inquiries induce me to state that no part of a man's pension money is taken for the support of the Home, or for any other purpose. Each pensioner uses his money as he sees fit.

Visitors.—The Home is always open to inspection and visitors are welcome. We invite inspection and a thorough examination at any and all times of the Home and of its management. We request visits from members of the legislature especially.

Before closing my report I desire to call attention to an extract from the Thanksgiving Day proclamation of Governor G. C. Perkins in 1881:

“I would especially invoke the aid of the people of the State in behalf of the Veterans’ Home Association of California. This day having been set apart by the executive committee of said association for such free-will offerings as our people may deem proper to donate, to the extent of your ability contribute to this worthy cause. Remember that the blessings which are ours this day come through them, periling life and limb to keep this nation one and indivisible. It is not charity they ask, but justice. We owe it to them; it is an obligation the fulfillment of which has been already too long delayed.”

On May 1, 1914, General C. A. Woodruff resigned as Commandant because of personal reasons, and the undersigned was appointed in his stead.

I am indebted to the board of directors, individually and collectively, for cordial support and encouragement, and to the hearty co-operation and hard work of the Home officials and employees.

WM. H. C. BOWEN,
Commandant.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

VETERANS' HOME, July 1, 1914.

To the President and Board of Directors,
Veterans' Home of California.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

July 1, 1913—Balance on hand	\$589 11
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914—	
State and United States appropriations	\$230,806 38
Subsistence:	
Sales, commissary stores	\$3,736 25
Board of guests, directors' cottage	160 99
Board, main dining-room and hospital	130 07
	4,027 31
Current expense:	
Rents collected	\$170 00
Telephone collections	150 85
Sale stamps	6 47
Reimbursements account pilferage	47 28
	374 60
Farm:	
Sale products	922 48
Sale prunes	1,727 45
Quartermaster stores:	
Clothing sold and refunded	\$320 93
Miscellaneous	294 85
Household	224 61
	\$40 39
Miscellaneous:	
Refunded on pay rolls	6 26
Reimbursed from Post fund	110 30
Sale cement, etc.	77
Hauling for State Department of Engineering	32 00
Reimbursed for undertaker's charges	9 70
Amount borrowed on note	5,000 00
	243,857 64
	\$244,446 75

Disbursements.

July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914—	
Paid approved bills and pay rolls	\$230,806 38
Remitted to State Treasurer	8,103 93
Note paid	5,000 00
Petty payment	30
	243,910 61
June 30, 1914—Balance on hand	\$536 14

In addition to above balance the Treasurer has on hand a \$500 revolving fund belonging to the general fund.

POST FUND.

Receipts.

July 1, 1913—Balance open account.....		\$1,664 47
July 1, 1913. to June 30, 1914—		
Post store receipts.....	\$8,282 70	
Interest and dividends.....	575 89	
Transportation and loans to members returned.....	40 45	
Revolving fund from San Francisco office turned in.....	500 21	
Reimbursements, refunds, etc.....	12 46	
Returned by baseball club.....	19 45	
Contribution from Col. D. M. Burns toward Christmas entertaining.....	20 00	
Petty sale.....	1 13	
Payment for book lost.....	40	
Transferred from posthumous fund in accordance with the law.....	3,841 39	
		<u>13,294 08</u>
		\$14,958 55

Disbursements.

July 1, 1913. to June 30, 1914—		
Paid approved bills and payrolls.....	\$11,986 71	
Interest on note.....	35 83	
Attorney's fees.....	500 00	
Baseball suits.....	99 75	
Paid estate.....	11 65	
		<u>12,633 94</u>
June 30, 1914, balance open account.....		\$2,324 61
Revolving funds.....	\$2,040 00	
On deposit with savings banks.....	14,764 99	
		<u>16,804 99</u>
June 30, 1914—Total amount to credit of Post fund.....		\$19,129 60

SPECIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

Receipts.

July 1, 1913—Balance on hand.....		\$23,341 66
July 1, 1913. to June 30, 1914—		
Received from depositors.....		43,887 43
Received interest and dividends.....		609 30
		<u>\$67,838 39</u>

Disbursements.

July 1, 1913. to June 30, 1914—		
Paid to depositors and orders.....	\$31,665 69	
Paid estate.....	990 45	
Transferred to posthumous fund.....	8,046 01	
Paid to Guardian of incompetent.....	250 00	
		<u>40,952 15</u>
June 30, 1914—Balance on hand.....		\$26,886 24
Above amount credited as follows:		
Depositors' credits.....		\$25,494 57
Interest and dividends.....		1,391 67
		<u>\$26,886 24</u>

During the year pension checks amounting to \$125,577.55 were cashed for pensioners.

Statistics as to Membership, Gains, Losses, etc., during the Year Ended June 30, 1914.

Membership of Home, June 30, 1913.....	1,031
New admissions during the year—	
Survivors of Civil War.....	167
Survivors of Spanish-American War.....	111
Survivors of Indian wars.....	16
Total admissions.....	294
By readmissions.....	290
Total gain.....	593
Losses during the year—	
By discharge, own request.....	321
By discharge, summary.....	3
By discharge, dishonorable.....	4
By dropped, absent without leave.....	32
By dropped, not renewing furlough.....	70
By deaths.....	139
Total loss.....	569
Net loss.....	24
Membership of Home June 30, 1914.....	1,055
Segregation as to wars—	
Mexican War.....	10
Civil War.....	750
Spanish-American War.....	257
Indian wars.....	38
Total.....	1,055
Average present during the year.....	912
Average present and absent during the year.....	1,041
Average absent with leave.....	117
Average absent without leave.....	11
Average sick.....	195
Average age of all living members.....	70 years
Average age of members admitted.....	61 years
Average age of members dying.....	71½ years
Total admissions to June 30, 1914.....	6,269
Highest number present during the year.....	989
Highest number present and absent.....	1,072
Average T. A. P.....	13

Average number sick, with leave, without leave, present, present and absent, whole number cared for, gain and loss, at Veterans' Home of California from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1914.

During the year ending June 30	Average sick	Average with leave	Average without leave	Average present	Average present and absent	Whole number cared for	Gain			Loss					
							By admission	By readmission	Total	By discharge	By summary discharge	By dishonorable discharge	By dropped from roll	By death	Total
1890	25	32	2	203	236	304	136	9	145	42	---	14	23	17	96
1891	31	49	3	233	279	361	192	17	209	59	---	5	25	23	112
1892	122	75	7	334	416	542	308	56	364	115	---	20	68	44	248
1893	163	104	9	411	524	591	228	83	311	123	---	16	68	32	239
1894	44	48	11	416	475	562	291	114	405	348	---	30	62	42	492
1895	43	34	6	442	482	516	263	203	466	277	---	34	51	35	397
1896	48	47	8	553	588	588	275	224	499	300	---	36	28	51	415
1897	50	40	11	600	651	651	257	198	455	229	25	11	68	42	375
1898	74	51	11	624	686	686	197	189	385	247	47	5	60	30	397
1899	103	48	13	674	735	735	203	246	452	168	17	2	105	51	373
1900	115	66	17	689	772	772	186	218	404	218	19	3	133	68	441
1901	128	70	15	703	788	788	189	225	414	158	10	4	120	74	361
1902	128	71	14	735	820	820	186	199	385	214	43	4	88	60	409
1903	116	104	12	709	825	825	193	201	394	124	59	2	45	75	306
1904	124	141	20	726	887	887	197	175	372	146	37	---	69	75	327
1905	127	140	25	730	895	895	215	166	381	130	65	1	97	72	365
1906	143	115	11	764	895	895	180	200	380	265	76	1	82	70	494
1907	135	86	6	721	813	813	131	192	323	15	20	2	31	88	326
1908	139	85	10	761	856	856	223	214	437	120	50	3	78	94	345
1909	160	120	10	834	971	971	268	181	449	119	31	6	68	120	334
1910	159	179	13	855	1047	1049	273	164	437	131	20	2	105	86	344
1911	178	228	16	925	1160	1180	324	154	478	275	6	5	69	133	440
1912	208	159	15	982	1156	1164	292	209	501	310	3	1	93	107	514
1913	208	130	10	944	1084	1094	259	278	537	339	13	2	150	120	624
1914	195	117	11	912	1041	1054	294	299	593	321	3	4	102	139	569

Total number admitted 6,269 and readmitted 4,802, making a total of 11,071 since the organization of the Home.

Nativity—

Native born	3,715
Foreign born	2,554

NATIVITY OF FOREIGN BORN.

Australia	2	Norway	28
Austria	22	Nova Scotia	12
Belgium	1	Poland	12
Canada	153	Scotland	93
Denmark	59	Sweden	87
England	232	Switzerland	42
France	65	Wales	12
Germany	547	Prussia	24
Ireland	1,143	Scattering	8

Respectfully submitted.

C. DE COLMESNIL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL, VETERANS' HOME, July 7, 1914.

*To the President and Board of Directors,
Veterans' Home of California.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the report of the Hospital Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Number of patients treated in hospital during year.....	687
Number of patients admitted to hospital during year.....	490
Number of patients discharged from hospital during year.....	358
Number of patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1914.....	197
Number of patients treated at sick call during year.....	5,640
Daily average number of patients treated at sick call.....	18
Number of surgical treatments and dressings during year.....	5,120
Daily average number of treatments and dressings.....	14
Number of patients died in hospital during year.....	127
Number of members died in quarters and on Home grounds.....	5
Number of members died while absent from Home during year.....	13
Total number of deaths during year, including 5 T. A. P.'s.....	145
Of the above—	

132 were Civil War veterans, whose average age was 74 years.

13 were Spanish War veterans, whose average age was 44.4 years.

Percentage of deaths to total number treated in hospital, 21.1.

Number of tubercular patients treated during year (about).....	85
Number of tubercular patients who have died during year.....	20
Number of tubercular patients in hospital June 30, 1914.....	31

The following operations were performed during the year:

Amputations—		Fractures—	
Leg, above knee.....	1	Arm	1
Leg, below knee.....	1	Hip	3
Toe	1	Hydrocele—	
Herniotomy	1	Radical operation for cure.....	1
Carcinomatous growths on face.....	2	Cataracts	1
		Minor operations	14

One of the most important questions confronting not only the hospital department, but the health of the entire Home, is the construction of a proper pavilion, suitably located, to take care of the constantly increasing number of tubercular patients who present themselves for treatment, or who are known to be scattered throughout the barracks, for lack of room in the present quarters that are provided for the purpose. This building is entirely unfitted for the care of tubercular patients, the back rooms having practically no sunlight, and no circulation of air, on account of its being backed up against another building. How urgent is the need of a new building, complete in itself, with kitchen, dining-room, surgical dressing-rooms, etc., I am sure I do not have to point out to the Board.

The present building is badly needed for the increasing number of incompetents and helpless old men, who need care and attention more than they do treatment in a hospital; in fact, many are in such a state that they could not be kept in the regular wards of the hospital.

Another building, removed from the noises of the camp, is a necessity, if the night force is to obtain proper rest; such building need not be either large or expensive. Happily, the night nurses now have a small cottage to themselves.

Speaking of new buildings, I heartily agree with the Commandant, that a separate ward for alcoholics is a necessity; such a ward should have a high fence surrounding it, to prevent friends on the outside from passing in liquor to the inmates. With the present jag-rooms, patients in nearby wards are frequently kept awake by noisy and violent drunks.

While realizing that the hospital is receiving its full share of the milk supplied by the Home dairy, such supply is inadequate for the present number of patients, the majority of whom are very old men. With this class of patients, milk is not a luxury, but a necessity, as food. The same statement holds true of the chicken ranch and the egg supply.

A large amount of repair work has been necessary this year; wards and rooms needing plastering; new porches and foundations to replace the old, worn-out ones, etc. The morgue has been put in a sanitary condition by having a new cement floor, and proper drainage has been installed.

Numerous minor repairs have been made, and buildings, etc., kept from needing more extensive overhauling at the end of long periods of time, by the employment of a carpenter for the hospital alone.

While on the subject of buildings, the cottage occupied by the hospital waitresses comes to mind. This building, while fairly serviceable for summer use, needs a great many repairs to make it a comfortable and fit place for occupation during the winter months.

With the fast increasing age and feebleness of the members of the Home, it will only be a short time before the present main building will be too small to accommodate all who must be taken care of in the hospital. Even this last winter it was often crowded to the limit of its capacity.

In closing, I wish to thank my assistant, Dr. Crane, and my two head nurses, Miss Patten and Miss Bahr, for their loyal support and help.

Respectfully,

D. M. McRAE,
Surgeon.

DIED IN HOSPITAL DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—MEMBERS.

No.	Name	Age	Service	Nativity	Died	Cause of death
1	Wood, Abraham	74	G, 19th U. S. Inf.	New York	July 4, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage.
2	Lysaght, John	43	U. S. Navy	California	July 5, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
3	Sibert, Robert A.	67	F, 2d Iowa Cav.	Ohio	July 8, 1913	Carcinoma of stomach.
4	Hysung, Jacob P.	76	C, 8th Ohio Inf.	Pennsylvania	July 10, 1913	Acute dilatation; arterio sclerosis.
5	Lauffer, Jacob	70	B, 6th U. S. Inf.	Germany	July 12, 1913	Bronchial pneumonia; hemiplegia.
6	Bunker, Edwin S.	68	C, 11th Maine Inf.	Maine	July 19, 1913	Valvular disease of heart.
7	Stewart, Edward	41	I, 83d N. Y. Inf.	New York	July 21, 1913	Chronic pyococcalitis.
8	Curtis, William H.	65	F, 11th Ind. Inf.	Indiana	July 24, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage.
9	Kennedy, Patrick	73	U. S. Navy	Ireland	July 25, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
10	Burns, Miles B.	77	C, 3d Cal. Inf.	Ireland	July 27, 1913	Chronic valvular disease.
11	Owens, John	70	K, 3d N. Y. Lt. Art.	New York	Aug. 4, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage.
12	McCormack, Isadore	71	U. S. N. and Lt. B. 4th U. S. Colored Troop.	Prince Edward Island	Aug. 8, 1913	Pyelo-nephritis; cystitis.
13	Connor, Owen	80	U. S. Navy	Ireland	Aug. 20, 1913	Lobar pneumonia.
14	Kennett, Stephen	63	U. S. Navy	England	Aug. 24, 1913	Broncho-pneumonia; perineal abscess.
15	Elliott, Robert M.	69	I, 2d Minn. Cav.	Indiana	Aug. 29, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
16	Timmins, Bernard	83	G, 1st Cal. Vol. Inf.	Massachusetts	Sept. 5, 1913	Myocarditis; interstitial nephritis; cystitis.
17	Brown, John	73	U. S. Navy	Massachusetts	Sept. 9, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
18	Cole, George E.	73	U. S. Navy	Massachusetts	Sept. 9, 1913	Endocarditis.
19	Burt, Samuel	71	A, 8th Mass. Inf.	New York	Sept. 11, 1913	Endocarditis; senile dementia.
20	Elmendorf, Theo.	73	Musician, 2d R. I. Inf.	Germany	Sept. 19, 1913	Diabetes; mitral regurgitation.
21	Smith, John W.	72	C, 8th Cal. Inf.	England	Sept. 23, 1913	Interstitial nephritis.
22	Poitra, John	73	A, 8th U. S. Inf.	Canada	Sept. 26, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
23	Ralston, William A.	86	D, 1st Nevada Cav.	Kentucky	Sept. 28, 1913	Valvular disease of heart.
24	Hicks, Lucius C.	72	I, 2d Cal. Cav.	Ohio	Oct. 3, 1913	Run over by bus; accident.
25	Ivory, John A.	72	Lieut. 13th Mo. Cav.	Pennsylvania	Oct. 5, 1913	Lobar pneumonia.
26	Hanlin, Roscoe G.	72	D, 2d U. S. S.	Maine	Oct. 11, 1913	Endocarditis; hemiplegia.
27	Moriarty, John	67	U. S. Navy	England	Oct. 12, 1913	Pyelo-nephritis; cystitis.
28	Galley, Luke	74	F, 7th Cal. Inf.	Ireland	Oct. 14, 1913	Senile dementia; syphilis.
29	Hundermere, Herman	74	F, 7th N. Y. Inf.	Germany	Oct. 19, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage; senile dementia.
30	Hartley, Marshall A.	75	A, 7th Ill. Cav.	Illinois	Oct. 19, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
31	Townsend, Herbert I.	79	A, 1st Drag. Cal., I.	London, England	Oct. 24, 1913	Broncho-pneumonia; senile dementia.
32	Kinzer, Harvey P.	66	F, 70th Ohio Inf.	Ohio	Oct. 25, 1913	Myocarditis.
33	Kiernan, Thomas	74	C, 12th R. I. Inf.	Rhode Island	Oct. 30, 1913	Interstitial nephritis.
34	Finn, Owen	74	U. S. Navy	Pennsylvania	Nov. 1, 1913	Gangrene of serotum, involving hernia.
35	Livingston, Hy. H.	76	F, 1st Cal. Cav.	Massachusetts	Nov. 1, 1913	Endocarditis; interstitial nephritis.
36	Wagner, Leopold S.	83	F, 96th N. Y. Inf.	Prussia	Nov. 2, 1913	Gangrene of right fore arm; endocarditis.
37	Weed, Henry S.	83	F, 59th N. Y. Inf.	Connecticut	Nov. 2, 1913	Gangrene of left leg; pulmonary tuberculosis; endocarditis.
38	Grainger, Francis M.	66	E, 45th Mo. Inf.	Missouri	Nov. 4, 1913	Chronic valvular disease.

33	Cawley, William	H, 59th Pa. Inf.	Ireland	Nov. 5, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
34	Miller, Walter S.	F, 3d N. J. Inf.	New York	Nov. 6, 1913	Broncho-pneumonia; pemphigus vulgaris.
41	Crall, George A.	F, 2d Cal. Cav.	Ohio	Nov. 9, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage.
42	Eachus, Francis J.	K, 97th Pa. Inf.	Pennsylvania	Nov. 9, 1913	Pyelo-nephritis.
43	Williams, Francis	K, 5th U. S. Cav.	New York	Nov. 12, 1913	Gluteal abscess—tubercular.
44	Myers, Peter	G, 2d Cal. Cav.	New York	Nov. 13, 1913	Mitral regurgitation.
45	Walters, Frederick W.	U. S. Navy	Pennsylvania	Nov. 16, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis; dysentery, chronic.
46	Garland, James	U. S. Navy	Scotland	Nov. 19, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage.
47	Woodin, Alfred	B, 39th Ill. Inf.	Ohio	Nov. 26, 1913	Broncho-pneumonia; hemiplegia.
48	Bellows, Dudley O.	D, 146th Ohio Inf.	Ohio	Dec. 2, 1913	Endocarditis.
49	Dodds, Charles	D, 8th Cal. Inf.	New Zealand	Dec. 5, 1913	Carcinoma of esophagus.
50	Higgins, William	U. S. Navy	New York	Dec. 5, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
51	Royer, George B.	U. S. Marine Corps	Pennsylvania	Dec. 7, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis; chronic valvular disease.
52	Thiergart, Ludwig	F, 6th Minn. Inf.	Germany	Dec. 8, 1913	Chronic cystitis; senile dementia.
53	McDonald, George	B, 2d Cal. Inf.	Canada	Dec. 9, 1913	Chronic nephritis; mitral regurgitation.
54	Donatello, Antonio	A, 3d Cal. Inf.	Italy	Dec. 10, 1913	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
55	Walker, Cleveland	Oregon Mtd. Vols.	Illinois	Dec. 11, 1913	Chronic pancreatitis; senile dementia.
56	Flick, Charles C.	B, 100th N. Y. Inf.	Germany	Dec. 11, 1913	Chronic endocarditis.
57	Sackett, James H.	E, 1st Nev. Cav.	Ohio	Dec. 20, 1913	Chronic endocarditis.
58	Barnes, Gresham	E, 13th Ill. Cav.	Ohio	Dec. 21, 1913	Chronic endocarditis; lobar pneumonia.
59	Harrison, Wm. P.	H, 35th Ill. Inf.	Illinois	Dec. 31, 1913	Carcinoma head pancreas; chronic endocarditis.
60	Shells, Patrick	A, 69th N. Y. Inf.	Ireland	Jan. 4, 1914	Chronic endocarditis.
61	Sheehan, Jeremiah	U. S. Navy	Ireland	Jan. 6, 1914	Chronic arthritis deformans.
62	Bartlett, Chas. N.	F, 3d Wis. Inf.	Maine	Jan. 8, 1914	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
63	Harrington, Wm. E.	I, 9th Ind. Inf.	New York	Jan. 8, 1914	Senile dementia.
64	Manning, John	I, 3d U. S. Cav.	New York	Jan. 10, 1914	Cerebral hemorrhage.
65	Von Strobel, Francis	B, 7th N. Y. Inf.	Germany	Jan. 16, 1914	Pyelo-nephritis.
66	Gage, Samuel S.	E and G, 76th N. Y. Inf.	Germany	Jan. 16, 1914	Myocarditis; interstitial nephritis.
67	Shelor, John	U. S. Navy	New York	Jan. 17, 1914	Interstitial nephritis; myocardiitis.
68	Callahan, Chas. H.	E, 1st Ohio Heavy Art.	Germany	Jan. 19, 1914	Chronic endocarditis.
69	O'Brien, John	U. S. Navy	New York	Jan. 20, 1914	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
70	Wilmarth, Barton	G, 2d Cal. Cav.	Ireland	Jan. 26, 1914	Rupture of stomach; peritonitis.
71	Warne, Charles E.	I, 4th Cal. Inf.	Massachusetts	Jan. 28, 1914	Senile dementia.
72	Norton, Sylvanus	H, 12th Ill. Inf.	New York	Jan. 30, 1914	Interstitial nephritis; chronic pleurisy.
73	Hoffman, Henry M.	B, 11th Mich. Inf.	New York	Jan. 30, 1914	Cerebral hemorrhage; chronic nephritis.
74	Johnson, Henry L.	E, 18th Wis. Inf.	Illinois	Feb. 4, 1914	Sarcoma, face and jaw.
75	Walsh, James J.	D and A, U. S. Eng. Corps.	Ohio	Feb. 6, 1914	Cystitis; pyelo-nephritis.
76	Johnson, Robert	U. S. Navy (colored)	Ireland	Feb. 8, 1914	Chronic endocarditis.
77	Collier, Daniel M.	K, 106th Ill. Inf.	Alabama	Feb. 13, 1914	Aneurism of aorta; ruptured.
78	Clark, Luther	F, 4th Wis. Cav.	Pennsylvania	Feb. 21, 1914	Cerebral hemorrhage; broncho-pneumonia.
79	McKinney, Thomas	B, 47th Mass. Inf.	Massachusetts	Feb. 23, 1914	Senile dementia.
80	Cook, William L.	Bat. C, 1st U. S. Art.	Ireland	March 1, 1914	Cerebral hemorrhage.
81	Baumgartner, Peter	I, 1st Wash. Vol. Inf.	California	March 5, 1914	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
82	Rogers, Richard N.	U. S. Navy	Switzerland	March 6, 1914	Sepsaemia, with endocarditis.
83	Bell, Stephen S.	D, 23d Wis. Inf.	New York	March 6, 1914	Fracture base of skull; contributory alcoholism.
			Canada	March 8, 1914	Cerebral hemorrhage; senile dementia.

DIED IN HOSPITAL DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914—MEMBERS.

No.	Name	Age	Service	Nativity	Died	Cause of death
84	Kirk, Ludovick J.	72	C, 147th N. Y. Inf.	Unknown	March 9, 1914	Cerebral hemorrhage.
85	Wiggins, William	47	U. S. Navy	Ireland	March 12, 1914	Mitral regurgitation.
86	Tobcy, Edwin L.	77	G, 34th Mass. Inf.	Massachusetts	March 16, 1914	Septicemia carbuncle.
87	Greer, Robert	77	G, 9th Ill. Cav.	Canada	March 16, 1914	Carcinoma of stomach and intestines.
88	Mannion, John	77	A, 7th Cal. Inf.	Ireland	March 16, 1914	Chronic nephritis.
89	Mars, Gustave A.	68	U. S. Marine Corps	Germany	March 22, 1914	Chronic nephritis; senile dementia.
90	Stockwell, Geo. H.	69	L, 39th Wis. Inf.	Unknown	March 27, 1914	Cerebral hemorrhage; meningitis.
91	Ditsher, John H.	76	H, 1294 B, K, 195th Pa. Inf.	Pennsylvania	March 30, 1914	Mitral regurgitation.
92	Frankel, Herman	66	G, 31st N. Y. Inf.	Germany	March 31, 1914	Senile dementia; contributory gangrene.
93	Mallon, John H.	76	U. S. Navy	New York	April 5, 1914	Pyelo-nephritis.
94	Henderson, Theo. I.	81	F, 6th Cal. Inf.	New York	April 12, 1914	Chronic endocarditis.
95	Magee, Wm. H. II.	76	D, 8th Wis. Inf.	Indiana	April 16, 1914	Chronic interstitial nephritis; endocarditis.
96	Larago, Peter	78	B, 8th Vt. Inf.	New Hampshire	April 18, 1914	Cerebral hemorrhage.
97	Lenhart, John L.	93	A, 112th Ill. Inf.	Ohio	April 22, 1914	Myocarditis.
98	Jacobi, Richard B.	73	H, 19th U. S. Inf.	Germany	April 24, 1914	Pulmonary tuberculosis; spinal tuberculosis.
99	Dixon, John	78	U. S. Navy	England	April 25, 1914	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
100	Crome, August	79	G, 6th Ohio Inf.	Germany	May 4, 1914	Cerebral hemorrhage.
101	Spencer, Frederick	73	B, 7th Ohio Inf.	Switzerland	May 9, 1914	Carcinoma of rectum.
102	Varney, Stephen H.	81	E, 116th Ill. Inf.	Maine	May 9, 1914	Cystitis; pyelo-nephritis.
103	Miller, Noah W.	73	F, 17th N. Y. Inf.	New York	May 19, 1914	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
104	Butler, Guy K.	79	A, 10th Kan. Inf.	Vermont	May 11, 1914	Carcinoma of lip.
105	Boardman, John N.	71	M, 1st Cal. Cav.	Indiana	May 12, 1914	Septicemia from gangrene of leg.
106	Williams, Lewis M.	69	U. S. Navy	Ohio	May 17, 1914	Chronic nephritis.
107	Burns, John	71	F, 6th N. Y. Inf.	New York	May 17, 1914	Sarcoma of jaw.
108	Ingelhart, Ernest O.	42	K, 17th U. S. Inf.	Michigan	May 19, 1914	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
109	Moser, Bernard	77	C, 13th Ohio Inf.	Switzerland	May 26, 1914	Carcinoma of face.
110	Wildy, Rudolph W.	77	G, 12th Ill. Inf.	Illinois	May 27, 1914	Cerebral hemorrhage.
111	Gallaudet, Jas. H.	81	L, 3d Cal. Inf.	New York	May 27, 1914	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
112	Frus, Henry J.	78	C, 15th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Denmark	June 3, 1914	Senile dementia.
113	Currant, George A.	33	Cas. Det. 11th U. S. Inf.	Connecticut	June 8, 1914	Spleno-medullary leukemia.
114	Hunt, Emmons B.	69	K, 3d N. Y. Art.	New York	June 9, 1914	Chronic endocarditis; pleurisy.
115	Hayden, Edwin	70	A, 44th Mass. Inf.	Massachusetts	June 10, 1914	Senile dementia.
116	Henry, Joseph	75	C, 1st Ore. Cav.	Ohio	June 19, 1914	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
117	Repholt, Theodore	70	L, 1st N. Y. Art.	Germany	June 19, 1914	Sarcoma of jaw.
118	Reynolds, Just. M.	68	L, 75th Ill. Inf.	Indiana	June 21, 1914	Pancreatitis; pericarditis with effusion.
119	Stevenson, Frank	46	C, 49th U. S. V. Inf.	West Virginia	June 23, 1914	Cirrhosis of liver.
120	Hough, Alfred	71	U. S. Navy	Finland	June 23, 1914	Chronic endocarditis.
121	Knaupp, John W.	77	D, 8th Cal. Inf.	Ohio	June 24, 1914	Senile dementia.
122	Frederickson, John	78	U. S. Navy	Finland	June 28, 1914	Fracture of femur; senile dementia.
123	Gifford, Alfred H.	69	K, 23d Pa. Inf.	Pennsylvania	June 29, 1914	Seirr. carc. of rectum, prostate and bladder.

DIED AT VETERANS' HOME, OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL.

124	Wilson, Henry	76	U. S. Navy	England	Aug. 4, 1913	Myocarditis.
125	Detrick, Daniel W.	65	H, 14th Kan. Cav.	Illinois	Sept. 11, 1913	Apoplexy; coroner's verdict.
126	Bascom, Ray (T. A. P.)	68	E, 1st Cal. Cav.	Kentucky	Dec. 12, 1913	Chronic myocarditis.
127	Bagley, Edward M.	72	U. S. Navy	Maine	Dec. 24, 1913	Chronic asthma; coroner's verdict.
128	Hoover, John T.	73	11th Ohio Ind. Bat.	Ohio	April 16, 1914	Angina pectoris; coroner's verdict.

DIED IN HOSPITAL WHILE TEMPORARILY AT POST.

129	Mullen, George	65	A, 69th Pa. Inf.	Ireland	July 22, 1913	Cerebral hemorrhage.
130	Armstrong, Ellis	72	K, 7th N. J. Inf.	New Jersey	Sept. 17, 1913	Alcoholism; coroner's verdict.
131	Albrecht, Richard	71	E, 12th U. S. Inf.	Germany	Dec. 17, 1913	Chronic interstitial nephritis; chronic endo-carditis.
132	Hale, James A.	81	B, 2d Cal. Inf.	Maine	March 6, 1914	Pulmonary tuberculosis.

DIED WHILE ABSENT FROM VETERANS' HOME.

No.	Name	Age	Service	Nativity	Died	Place and cause of death
133	Copp, John	67	C, 7th N. H. Inf.	New Hampshire	Oct. 10, 1913	At Sacramento, while absent with leave.
134	Lynch, John J.	67	Unknown	Unknown	Oct. 5, 1913	At St. Helena.
135	Biggs, Harry	33	61st Colo. Inf.	Pennsylvania	Oct. 9, 1913	At Napa State Asylum. Suicide by hanging.
136	Heckman, John H.	77	1st Wis. Lt. Bat.	Pennsylvania	Oct. 18, 1913	At San Francisco, while on furlough.
137	Scales, William	79	U. S. Marine Corps	Ireland	Oct. 18, 1913	At Omaha, Neb., while on furlough.
138	Lawson, James C.	81	E, 13th Kan. Inf.	Denmark	Oct. 11, 1913	At St. Helena, Cal.
139	Grasberger, Jos.	59	C, 1st Texas Cav.	Germany	Dec. 13, 1913	At Napa; suicide by inhaling of chloroform.
140	Bradley, Henry S.	54	F, U. S. Signal Corps	Ireland	Dec. 29, 1913	At Oakville, Cal., killed by electric train.
141	O'Donnell, Wm.	82	D, 37th N. Y. Inf.	Ireland	Dec. 25, 1913	At San Francisco.
142	Brown, Gilbert A.	77	H, 11th Mo. Inf.	Mahe	Feb. 16, 1914	At Georgetown, Cal., while absent with leave.
143	Schwab, Peter	78	F, 165th Ohio Inf.	Germany	April 15, 1914	At Oakville; killed by S. P. train.
144	Klinger, Alphonse	73	U. S. Navy	Prussia	May 4, 1914	At Yountville, Cal.; hemorrhage of lungs, Coroner's verdict.
145	Dixon, Napoleon B.	33	A, 3d Virginia Inf.	Virginia	May 2, 1914	At Presidio, San Francisco.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER.

VETERANS' HOME, August 17, 1914.

*General Wm. H. C. Bowen, Commandant,
Veterans' Home.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to present herewith report concerning transactions in the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

The recent changes in method of accounts and in making requisitions, etc., inaugurated by experts of the State Board of Control, should produce good results. Ever since taking charge of this department the Quartermaster has felt the necessity of ascertaining the exact profit (or loss if any) of the various departments of the Home, and was about to inaugurate a system more than a year ago, until informed of the intentions of the Board of Control to establish a general state system. So far as the Quartermaster's Department is concerned the new system is working well, although it involves a great deal of additional clerical work.

This department is experimenting in raising the Burbank spineless cactus, some 200 plants having already been planted. This number of plants covers about one fourth of an acre of ground. The spineless cactus is a natural silage, as it can always be gathered in the green state, and is exceedingly succulent and can be mixed with alfalfa hay or meal. It is relished by poultry and hogs, as well as by cattle.

The total yield of hay for the season already stored amounts to 195 tons and 35 pounds, every load having been weighed, classed as follows: alfalfa 41 tons, alfalfa and oats mixed 12, barley 19, wheat 12, oats 50, volunteer 52, and 9 tons of alfalfa cut green and delivered in lots daily to hog and chicken ranches. The horse barn has been filled to its capacity with best quality of hay, all the alfalfa being stored in cow barn. The new barn, in pasture field, for storage of hay for dry cows contains 25 tons of volunteer hay. No hay was baled, there being ample storage for all the crop loose. A third crop of alfalfa is now being cut and a fourth crop is expected from about 12 acres if water is available for irrigating.

The rainfall for season 1913-14 amounted to 58.13 inches.

Under the appropriation of \$7,500.00 by the last legislature a new dairy building has been constructed under the direction of the contractor, Louis Ceroghino of San Francisco. The contract price was

\$6,747.00, covering all but electrical work. The building is one story, 141½ feet in length and 35 feet in width, the walls of concrete to a height of about 9 feet, all above, including roof, being of wood; the floor all concrete. There are 60 milking stalls, with storage room for milk, feed, etc., at ends. The ground upon which the building has been erected lies on the southeast part of the cow barnyard, below the present milk house.

Profits of Post store for the last fiscal year amounted to \$2,041.98, being \$129.16 more than the profit of the previous year. A grocery department for the accommodation of families of the Home has been established in connection with the store.

The dairy gave 33,468 gallons of milk during the year. There has been a shortage of milch cows, but the Home has purchased 22 Holstein heifers, through the State Veterinarian, which increases the stock to 34 Holsteins, 27 common stock, 1 registered Holstein bull, 1 yearling Holstein bull raised at the Home, 3 yearling heifers and 1 calf. All the Holstein heifers born here are being raised at the Home.

The Home owns 12 horses and 4 mules. Six of the horses are old and nearly broken down.

The strictest economy in issuance of clothing was maintained during the past year. The quality furnished by contractors was fully up to samples.

Clothing purchased during year.

Uniform coats	111	\$815 85
Uniform blouses	251	1,192 25
Uniform trousers	676	2,323 20
Overalls	285	213 75
Jumpers	37	27 75
Overshirts, cotton	1,133	413 07
Overshirts, merino	420	400 75
Undershirts, cotton	72	33 90
Undershirts, merino	1,708	956 48
Drawers, cotton	204	96 05
Drawers, merino	2,026	1,134 56
Socks, merino	2,790	418 50
Socks, cotton	1,764	170 30
Hats	805	737 92
Shoes	686	1,656 50
Suspenders	600	110 00
Handkerchiefs	937	46 85
Shoe laces (gross)	45	24 30
Knit jackets	125	275 00
Total		\$11,066 04

Clothing transactions during year.

Articles	Issues	Exchanges	Received from members	Sales
Uniform coats -----	165	106	149	-----
Uniform blouses -----	558	316	385	4
Uniform trousers -----	659	618	510	2
Overalls -----	110	137	99	7
Jumpers -----	62	29	63	3
Overshirts, cotton -----	707	588	614	5
Overshirts, merino -----	211	570	2	3
Undershirts, cotton -----	93	91	2	1
Undershirts, merino -----	939	1,128	638	16
Drawers, cotton -----	105	115	2	7
Drawers, merino -----	958	1,264	635	30
Socks, cotton -----	509	-----	663	103
Socks, merino -----	561	-----	2	56
Hats -----	483	557	328	3
Suspenders -----	435	313	323	16
Shoes -----	515	637	403	15
Handkerchiefs -----	885	392	614	26
White gloves -----	119	7	170	4
Caps -----	7	-----	7	-----
Chevrons -----	12	3	3	-----

An ample supply of staple vegetables have been raised in the garden, which the following table will show:

Vegetables	Amount	Value
Onions, pounds -----	2,510	\$37 85
Beets, pounds -----	5,254	52 54
Carrots, pounds -----	16,510	165 10
Parsnips, pounds -----	9,481	94 81
Turnips, pounds -----	21,850	218 50
Cabbage, heads -----	8,306	415 30
Celery, bunches -----	684	34 20
Lettuce, dozen heads -----	1,653	165 30
Cucumbers, dozen -----	492½	49 25
Squash, pounds -----	9,565	95 65
Parsley, bunches -----	110	5 50
Tomatoes, pounds -----	5,535	55 35
Peppers, dozen -----	373	37 30
Pickles, gallons -----	300	60 00
String beans, pounds -----	3,287	98 61
Onions, green, dozen -----	670	33 50
Cauliflower, heads -----	550	27 50
Kraut, barrels -----	12	30 00
Rhubarb, pounds -----	532	21 28
Total -----	-----	\$1,697 54

The Home shoemaker repaired 1,097 pairs of shoes.

Mattress maker made 290 mattresses and 90 pillows.

In the tailor shop there were repaired and cleaned 635 coats, 859 blouses and 1,418 pairs of trousers.

Sales of Quartermaster's stores amounted to \$840.39.

Eighty-eight and one half cords of stove wood were cut from Home grounds at \$2.00 per cord.

Thanking the board of directors, the Commandant, and fellow officers for kindly considerations, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. SHEEHAN,
Quartermaster.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY, June 30, 1914.

*General Wm. H. C. Bowen, Commandant,
Veterans' Home of California.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the Commissary Department of the Veterans' Home of California for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. The Commissary has supervision of the bakery, butcher shop, vegetable room, dining hall, kitchen, chicken ranch, hog ranch, and all features pertaining thereto.

Supplies.—With very few exceptions the supplies furnished by the contractors have been up to the standard of the specification of the contract; except potatoes, fresh—the quality not being up to the standard, hence the rejections. Reclamations are made in conformity with generally accepted trade rules; with this method the loss, if any, is sustained by the contractor.

Employees.—The department employs 35 male and 25 female help (26 members and 34 civilians); total 60. In positions occupied by veterans, the work has been done at small wages, but as their infirmities increases with advancing years the time is not far distant when they will become unable to perform the duties required, so that civilians will necessarily have to be employed at an increased expense. Civilians have been employed only when it has been found that the veterans at the Home were unable to perform the work satisfactorily. This method, however, has too often resulted in a detriment to the best interest of the home. In view of the fact that an applicant for position on the civil service list is granted quarters, board, etc., suitable quarters should be provided him when reporting for duty. At present this is impossible, as the quarters now are wholly inadequate. Special inducements should be made to hold desirable employees.

Dining hall.—During the past fiscal year the dining hall has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated. No effort has been spared to make it attractive and inviting. On holidays a special menu is prepared, and once a month a special chicken dinner is served. It has been the aim to serve good, wholesome and palatable food and in this I believe the department has been successful. The unnecessary waste which arises from so many sources has been entirely eliminated. The employment of waitresses has proven a decided success in every particular—cleanliness, good order and economy have resulted. I desire to express my appreciation of the highly efficient services rendered by the matron, Mrs. C. W. Dibble, under whose direction the waitresses are employed, quartered and cared for, etc. The daily average attend-

ance at the dining hall has been 726 men during the past year. The messing of the men is one of the features of the Home, and has received my unremitting and constant attention.

Kitchen.—The constant increase of the membership at the Home will make the kitchen room too small for its purpose. Its enlargement is recommended. The use of oil fuel in place of coal in the kitchen ranges is also recommended from a point of economy and cleanliness. A cold storage box should be built for use of kitchen; at present time a medium sized ice box is being used but is entirely unsatisfactory.

Bakery.—During the year the oven has been overhauled and repaired; since that time a noticeable saving of oil fuel has been made. Exceptionally good bread is baked.

Pantry.—During the past months a woman has been substituted for a man employee therein; it has resulted in attaining higher efficiency in every respect.

Vegetable room.—One of the greatest wastes is in peeling potatoes, and if this is not overcome, a higher cost of the ration will result. A new potato peeler has been recommended and will be installed shortly. The Home garden has supplied the vegetables for the main dining-room and hospital in a very creditable manner. A greater variety of vegetables would be acceptable and appreciated.

Fruits.—During the month of November, 1913, prunes held in storage and not required for use were sold for \$1,727.45. Amount turned over to the treasurer. A great deal of the fruit received from the orchard has not been of the quality expected.

Butcher shop.—The cold storage box now in use should be overhauled and enlarged also, a separate compartment should be built for storage of eggs, etc. The making of pork sausage has been very successful. Fresh pork used at the Home is of home production, none being purchased from contractor.

Waste.—During the year all old bags, tea lead, bones, etc., were sold to the highest bidder, \$238.78 being realized. This amount was turned over to the treasurer.

Poultry plant.—The following statement of the operations of the plant speaks for itself: July 1, 1913—June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.	
Per inventory, fowl, feed, etc.....	\$1,598 95
Purchased feed, etc.	3,901 46
Payment of wages, services, etc.....	94 14
Purchase minor supplies	37 27
Total	\$6,431 82

LIABILITIES.

Received eggs, chickens, etc. -----	\$6,874 21
Old bags, refuse, etc., sold -----	146 19
Per inventory, fowl, feed, etc. -----	2,401 87
Total -----	\$9,422 27
Total net gain during year -----	\$2,990 45

Eggs received, 22,592 dozens.

All eggs not required for immediate use are stored in "water glass." The eggs so stored have been tested and the quality is excellent. The housing of the fowl is wholly inadequate, particularly so during raining season, little or no shelter is afforded the bird. Suitable sheds as well as at least six new colony houses are recommended to be provided.

Hog ranch.—The following is a statement of the operations of the ranch from July 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Per inventory, hogs, feed, etc. -----	\$2,276 00
Purchase of feed, etc. -----	841 13
Payment of wages, killing hogs, etc. -----	1,182 70
Purchase of blooded stock -----	58 25
Purchase of supplies -----	8 72
Inoculation of herd against cholera -----	296 21
Loss from secondary invasion of last year -----	400 00
Total -----	\$5,063 01

LIABILITIES.

Received from ranch in pork -----	\$4,785 44
Old bags, bones, refuse -----	66 26
Per inventory, stock, feed, etc. -----	2,727 45
Total -----	\$7,579 15
Total net gain during year -----	\$2,516 14

All stock in good condition. Every effort to stamp out disease or infection is being made and continued, and it is hoped in this we will be successful, which means a great deal towards profit in hog-raising. At present we have ten full blooded Tamworth stock.

I desire to thank the President, Board of Directors and Commandant for the courtesy shown me.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. EDMUNDS,
Captain, Commissary.

BILL OF FARE.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Fried ham, soft boiled eggs, steamed potatoes, wheat bread, fresh butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast veal, dressing, creamed mashed potatoes, stewed string beans, lettuce salad, plum pie, wheat bread, tea.

Supper—Cornmeal mush, fresh milk, cheese, peach sauce, cinnamon cake, fresh butter, tea.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Bayo beans, hot cakes, wheat bread, fresh butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled pork and cabbage, peeled potatoes, rhubarb sauce, bread pudding, wheat bread, tea.

Supper—Fried potatoes, oatmeal mush, fresh milk, toast bread, wheat bread, stewed prunes, ginger cake, fresh butter, tea.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Irish stew, corn bread, hot cakes, fresh butter, wheat bread, coffee.

Dinner—Bean soup, boiled beef, gravy, steamed potatoes, creamed carrots, wheat bread, tea.

Supper—Beef hash, apple sauce, fresh butter, wheat bread, tea.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Hamburger steak, steamed potatoes, corn bread, fresh butter, wheat bread, coffee.

Dinner—Meat pie, boiled hominy, lettuce salad, tapioca pudding, wheat bread, tea.

Supper—Boiled rice, fresh milk, toast bread, apricot sauce, vanilla cake, wheat bread, fresh butter, tea.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Fried pork sausage, hot rolls, wheat bread, fresh butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast mutton, dressing, mashed potatoes, beet salad, wheat bread, tea.

Supper—Maccaroni and cheese, oatmeal mush and milk, stewed figs, wheat bread, spice cake, fresh butter, tea.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Cream codfish, corn bread, fresh butter, wheat bread, coffee.

Dinner—Baked fish, sauce, mashed potatoes, plum pudding, wheat bread, tea.

Supper—Lima beans, toast bread, stewed prunes, wheat bread, fresh butter, tea.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Mutton curry and rice, corn bread, wheat bread, fresh butter, coffee.

Dinner—Pea soup, roast beef, gravy, steamed potatoes, creamed onions, wheat bread, tea.

Supper—Cold meats, potato salad, stewed apricots, wheat bread, fresh butter, toast bread.

Sugar, syrup, pickles, sauces, mustard, vinegar, etc., on all tables at all times. Fresh vegetables added when received from farm.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

*General Wm. H. C. Bowen, Commandant,
Veterans' Home.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement pertaining to the work performed in the departments of the Home which are under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:

CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION.

Quarters for cook have been built in rear of directors' cottage, and electric and plumbing fixtures installed.

A hay barn, 20 by 40 feet, with 12 foot shed on west side, has been built for feeding dry cattle.

A room for storing goods has been built in rear of post store.

Floors have been placed in shelter houses, and farrowing houses have been battened up at hog ranch.

Board floors have been placed in chicken houses at chicken ranch.

A room has been built for the Home bugler under the porch at the south end of the library.

A bath tub and three wash trays have been placed in the main dining-room, waitresses' quarters. Linoleum has been placed throughout the same quarters.

Electric daylight service has been installed in the Commandant's, Treasurer's and Commissary residences, and in commissary, main laundry, main dining-room, waitresses' quarters and baggage room.

Trenches have been dug in lower alfalfa field and pipe line and connections extended for irrigating same.

The stairway on the east side of Company B has been rebuilt.

CEMENT WORK.

Concrete foundations have been placed for cooks' quarters in rear of directors' cottage, and for hay barn for dry cows. Concrete floor has been placed in room for bugler, and concrete partition in main dining-room toilet.

CARPENTER WORK.

Four hundred and twenty window and door screens have been made and placed in different quarters and buildings. One hundred and twenty-eight coffins and 15 shipping cases have been made, and all repairs to furniture and minor repairs to buildings have been done by the Home carpenters.

PAINTING.

All painting of new work and all repairs in painting has been done by the Home painters.

TINSHOP.

All tin and galvanized iron work and construction material required has been manufactured at and necessary repairs in this line have been made in Home tinshop.

LAUNDRY.

The Home laundry washed on an average 26,165 pieces per month. All laundry employees are members of the Home.

ICE PLANT.

The ice plant manufactured 167 tons of ice during the year and supplied refrigeration for the various cold storages in operation.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

The following work has been done by the State Department of Engineering under the supervision of the chief engineer as inspector:

Sidewalks—4,150 square feet of cement pavement has been laid on Home grounds.

Cottages, Company C—The interior walls and ceilings of all cottages have been kalsomined, the interior woodwork painted, and furniture cleaned and varnished.

Main dining-room waitresses' quarters—A two-story wire screen enclosed porch has been built in front of these quarters.

Main dining-room—The pantry and dish washing machine have been removed from the center of the main dining-room, a new pantry constructed in the former passageway between the main dining-room and bakery, and the dish washing machine has been installed therein. Floor joists, with concrete pier supports, and 2,000 square feet of flooring have been renewed in main dining-room. Interior walls and ceiling have been repainted throughout in white; also walls and ceilings of main kitchen and butcher shop.

Ice plant—At ice plant floor joists and 1,080 square feet of flooring have been renewed in loft, and water distilling equipment installed. Insulation has been renewed around brine tank, and platform built for ice delivery, with concrete catch pit and protecting shed.

Septic tanks—6-inch sewer pipe connections have been made with contact beds and 12-inch line run to vegetable garden.

North ward, Company G—Flooring has been renewed and front and rear porch torn out, concrete foundations placed, and new porch constructed.

Commandant's residence—Front porch steps have been torn out and renewed and board floor placed in basement.

Wells—A new well, 5 by 96 feet and from 19 to 21 feet deep, draining into well No. 1, has been sunk at foot of oil road. The well has been housed over and painted, and the walls lined with lagging and braced.

Morgue—A concrete floor has been placed in the morgue.

Power house—Boilers Nos. 3 and 4 have been retubed and walls of power house given a coat of Dekorato.

Chicken ranch—The roof of the large brooder has been reshingled and painted.

Farmer's residence—The roof has been reshingled and painted.

Lavatories, Companies E and G—New lavatories, occupying a building separate from quarters have been constructed.

Hospital—Wall studding, floor joists and flooring have been renewed in the south end of ward No. 3. Loose plaster has been removed and walls replastered throughout main hospital and hospital annex. Interior walls have been sized and painted in wards Nos. 3 and 4, and interior walls of lower dining-room kalsomined.

Dairy barn—A modern and thoroughly equipped dairy barn has been constructed, with a capacity for 60 cows.

Pipe line—A five-inch wire bound redwood pipe line has been laid from Rector Canyon, on the State Farm, and is now supplying the Home with an abundance of pure water.

Very respectfully,

T. W. LAWRENCE,
Chief Engineer.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA, JUNE 30, 1914.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Ackerman, James D.	U. S. Navy	1st Class Boy	22	New York	64	\$16 50	Rheumatism	Feb. 1, 1901
Adams, John C.	M, 21st U. S. Inf.	Private	36	Iowa	48	14 00	Skin disease	Jan. 25, 1907
Albrecht, Zelian	K, 15th Mo. Inf.	Private	36	Switzerland	55	14 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 2, 1892
Aldrich, David	B, 19th Ill. Inf.	Private	10	Canada	70	30 00	Scalily	Jan. 21, 1913
Alexander, Jackson	I, 47th Mass. Inf.	Private	13	Massachusetts	66	16 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 6, 1910
Alexander, William	A, 46th Iowa Inf.	Private	4	Pennsylvania	79	21 00	Stomach trouble	April 14, 1914
Allen, Daniel	E, 1st U. S. Mtd. Rifles	Private	216	Ireland	62	20 00	General debility	July 8, 1901
Allen, Lorenzo D.	G, 3d Vt. Inf.	Captain	10	Vermont	62	20 00	Rupture	Jan. 9, 1902
Allen, William L.	K, 2d Cal. Inf.	Private	54	Kentucky	58	14 50	General debility	Feb. 10, 1891
Ambrose, William H. C.	E, 23d Ohio Inf.	Musician	17	Ohio	64	14 50	Nervousness	Jan. 20, 1914
Anderson, Andrew	C, 6th Cal. Inf.	Private	8	Norway	47	6 00	Fracture both arms	Sept. 25, 1913
Anderson, H. C.	B, 142d N. Y. Inf.	Private	9	Denmark	52	6 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 8, 18'83
Anderson, Louis	F, 6th Cal. Inf.	Private	7	Norway	55	6 00	Kidney and bladder trouble	April 15, 1914
Annis, Charles H.	F, 2d Mass. Inf.	Private	11	Massachusetts	63	21 50	Impaired vision	Aug. 2, 1901
Anthony, Mathew J.	K, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	10	Illinois	72	22 50	Rheumatism	July 14, 1910
Armstrong, James J.	K, 4th Tex. Inf.	Private	48	Scotland	40	10 00	Heart disease	March 16, 1904
Armstrong, William	U. S. Navy	Seaman	166	Ireland	41	15 00	Epilepsy	July 8, 1911
Ashenfelder, Frank M.	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	60	Pennsylvania	32	8 00	Lumbago	Sept. 18, 1911
Asplund, Charles J.	H, 30th U. S. Inf.	Private	4	Sweden	38	8 00	General debility	March 1, 1914
Asseln, Herman	U. S. Navy	Ord. Seaman	16	Germany	73	24 00	Epilepsy	Dec. 9, 1904
Atherton, George B.	G, 18th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	New York	59	15 50	Double hernia	Oct. 9, 1912
Atterbury, James D.	C, 43d Mo. Inf.	Corporal	11	Missouri	56	16 50	Varicose veins	Sept. 18, 1901
Atwood, A. Armstrong	B, 4th Mich. Cav.	Private	18	Michigan	68	16 50	Bronchial trouble	March 19, 1914
Austin, John	D, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	36	Missouri	72	30 00	Old age	Sept. 22, 1905
Badger, James W.	A, 1st Wash. Inf.	Private	14	Ohio	53	24 00	Dysentery	April 16, 1913
Bailey, George L.	B, 4th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Private	22	New York	66	24 00	Rheumatism and broken ribs	Jan. 6, 1910
Baker, August C.	U. S. Navy	Carp.'s Mate	12	Belgium	71	21 50	Piles, etc.	Nov. 16, 1913
Baige, Henry	U. S. Navy	Boy	22	Massachusetts	66	16 50	Asthma	April 21, 1912
Balentine, James	U. S. Navy	Ord. Seaman	15	Pennsylvania	78	27 00	Rheumatism	April 5, 1909
Baltz, Henry W.	A, 33d Pa. Mtl., etc.	Private	4	Pennsylvania	62	15 00	Crippled right hand.	April 27, 1905
Bane, Thomas	B, 3d Cal. Inf.	Corporal	34	Ireland	71	24 00	Age	July 27, 1910
Banning, Wm. W.	12th Ind. Ohio Lt. Art.	Private	49	Ohio	70	25 00	Kidney trouble	July 16, 1911
Barkley, Frank	E, 1st Miss. Cav.	1st Lieut.	36	Ohio	75	30 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 1, 1909
Barnhardt, Christian M.	F, 178th Ohio Inf.	Private	10	Pennsylvania	49	12 00	Piles	Nov. 19, 1897
Barowsky, Henry	C, 179th N. Y. Inf.	Private	6	New York	62	12 00	General debility	June 15, 1909

Bart, William A.	E, 150th Ind. Inf.	6	Indiana	69	15 50	Bladder trouble	May 14, 1914
Barringer, David	M, 2d Mich. Cav.	48	Germany	62	15 00	Disease of lungs	Dec. 19, 1898
Barton, James, Jr.	H, 124th Pa. Inf., etc.	25	Pennsylvania	74	15 00	Age	Sept. 22, 1911
Beamish, James	U. S. Navy.	12	Ireland	75	12 00	Age	Aug. 4, 1909
Beecher, George A.	H, 118th Ohio Inf.	11	Ohio	55	12 00	Hernia	Nov. 3, 1903
Beecher, Miles J.	K, 18th Conn. Inf., etc.	53	Connecticut	69	30 00	Paralysis	Jan. 25, 1904
Beidler, Jacob	K, 2d D. C. Inf.	11	Pennsylvania	60	15 50	Rheum. and ht. dis.	Jan. 7, 1905
Behm, Peter	E, 6th Wis. Inf.	18	France	61	15 00	General debility	May 5, 1907
Beik, John C.	D, 14th Kans. Cav.	32	Missouri	66	19 00	Tumor	Oct. 9, 1912
Beiknapp, Seba	H, 37th Wis. Inf., etc.	8	New York	67	15 50	Stomach trouble	May 5, 1914
Beil, Charles H.	D, 1st Maine Cav.	46	Maine	51	12 00	Gunshtot wound	April 13, 1894
Bell, George W.	G, 20th Pa. Inf., etc.	26	Pennsylvania	76	12 00	Chronic diarrhea	Feb. 22, 1910
Bell, Henry	A, 17th Mass. Inf.	45	Ireland	64	25 00	Loss of foot	Sept. 11, 1902
Bell, John F.	C, 64th Ohio Inf.	20	Ohio	48	14 50	Blindness, left eye	Jan. 12, 1898
Bell, Robert	A, 5th Ohio Cav., etc.	21	Ohio	61	16 50	Asthma and bronc.	June 21, 1905
Bemis, Hiram A.	B, 10th Kans. Inf.	36	Pennsylvania	67	23 00	Indigestion	April 23, 1910
Bennett, James	G, 63d Ill. Inf.	39	Illinois	68	19 00	Stomach trouble	June 9, 1914
Bennett, John R.	E, 1st Md. Inf.	13	Georgia	71	24 00	Valvular heart dis.	Jan. 21, 1904
Benson, Albert	E, 25th Iowa Inf.	34	Illinois	67	18 00	Stomach trouble	June 11, 1914
Benton, Addison P.	E, 142d Ill. Inf., etc.	12	Illinois	63	12 00	Piles and rupture	Oct. 4, 1911
Bergman, Peter	A, 5th Mo. Cav., etc.	38	Missouri	66	19 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 12, 1909
Bergman, Walter	B, 7th N. Y. Inf.	5	New York	67	12 00	Stomach trouble	Feb. 1, 1906
Bernard, William	B, 68th Ill. Inf.	5	Illinois	68	24 00	Sunstroke	March 2, 1913
Bickford, Joseph P.	U. S. Navy.	74	New York	47	16 00	Malaria and anemia	Feb. 8, 1908
Bixler, William H.	C, 2d Colorado Cav.	133	Ohio	59	16 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 28, 1903
Black, William	K, 27th Pa. Inf.	49	Maine	64	25 00	Eczema	Aug. 31, 1904
Blackburn, Mason S.	L, 5th Ohio Cav.	23	Ohio	71	21 50	Heart trouble	March 30, 1914
Blake, Thomas	U. S. Marine Corps.	48	Ireland	60	19 00	Rheumatism	April 20, 1894
Blackston, Raymond J.	Sail Mkr., Mate	33	Canada	42	15 00	Inflam. rheumatism	March 22, 1905
Bleakel, Julius	K, 2d U. S. Cav.	60	Germany	52	15 00	General debility	Oct. 29, 1913
Blessington, James	E, 23d Pa. Inf.	54	Delaware	72	15 00	Heart trouble	May 12, 1914
Bloekberger, Benj.	C, 3d Ill. Inf., Mex. War	11	Illinois	81	30 00	Old age	Sept. 21, 1909
Blodgett, Charles E.	H, 18th N. Hamp. Inf.	9	Vermont	64	15 50	Broken right arm	June 25, 1911
Blyer, Lewis M.	E, 142d Ind. Inf.	10	Indiana	61	19 00	Valvular heart dis.	May 17, 1905
Boas, Jacob R.	E, 81st Pa. Inf.	10	Pennsylvania	63	20 00	Hernia	Feb. 18, 1904
Boggs, Samuel	A, 4th U. S. Art., etc.	100	Delaware	65	25 00	Heart disease	March 12, 1914
Bohler, Jacob alias							
Both	A, 7th N. Y. Inf.	16	Germany	55	20 00	Rheumatism	July 24, 1897
Bohn, Jacob	H, 8th Mich. Inf.	36	New York	44	12 00	Injury to right knee.	Feb. 28, 1888
Boland, Martin	A, 2d Minn. Cav.	24	Illinois	71	30 00	Age and rheumatism	Dec. 31, 1909
Bonney, Joseph	U. S. Marine Corps.	48	Ireland	48	25 00	Rheumatism	May 8, 1890
Booth, Martin F.	A, 89th Ill. Inf.	24	New York	73	25 00	Kidney trouble	July 22, 1913
Bossart, John	E, 1st Ill. Cav.	15	Germany	70	24 00	Rupture	Sept. 25, 1898

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted
Boughton, George N.	D, 78th N. Y. Inf.	Corporal	36	New York	53	\$25 00	Gunshot wound	Feb. 17, 1894
Bouss, William R. alias Russell	H, 38th N. J. Inf.	Private	100 days	New York	56	15 00	Disease of rectum	Dec. 10, 1901
Bowes, John J.	D, 42d U. S. Inf., etc.	Private	67	Ireland	38	14 00	Loss of toes, left foot	March 22, 1911
Boyd, Hugh	U. S. Navy	Coal passer	39	Ireland	42	8 00	Varicose veins	Oct. 19, 1910
Boyer, William	U. S. Navy	Ordn. Seaman	15	Massachusetts	53	16 00	Blind	Feb. 4, 1898
Bradley, Chester	A, 7th Vt. Inf.	Corporal	50	Vermont	69	25 00	Rheumatism, etc.	Oct. 6, 1910
Brady, Edward	U. S. Mil. Academy, Art. Detachment	Private	36	Ireland	66	24 00	Rupture	Dec. 30, 1901
Brady, James	E, 88th N. Y. Inf.	Drummer	16	England	45		Injured eye	May 16, 1892
Bragg, John	U. S. Navy	Ch. btwn mate	53	Massachusetts	55	6 00	Rheumatism	March 30, 1904
Bragg, Lemuel J.	A, 32d U. S. Vol. Inf.	Private	19	Illinois	39		Malarial fever	March 15, 1914
Brand, Robert	K, 15th Ill. Inf.	Private	5	Canada	75	21 00	Piles and age	Nov. 13, 1913
Brant, William F.	F, 12th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	Pennsylvania	69	25 00	Loss 3 fingers, rt. hd.	June 25, 1911
Bras, Francisco	D, 2d Cal. Inf.	Private	16	Holland	66	20 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 7, 1909
Brauner, Nelson H.	E, 1st Iowa Cav.	Sergeant	8	Ohio	67	22 50	Heart disease	Aug. 22, 1899
Bray, John	G, 8th Wis. Inf.	Private	36	New York	60	24 00	Rheumatism	July 13, 1903
Brennan, Frank	G, 1st B'n, 12th U. S. Inf.	Private	150	Ireland	53	25 00	Failing eyesight	Nov. 11, 1892
Brennermann, Louis	E, 8th N. J. Inf.	Private	28	France	50	15 50	Bronchitis	Dec. 17, 1894
Bresnahan, Timothy	C, 11th Md. Inf.	Corporal	9	Washington, D. C.				
Bresnean, Michael	A, 42d Mass. Inf.	Private	11	Ireland	64	16 00	Gunshot wounds	Jan. 10, 1911
Brick, Michael	D, 7th Ohio Inf.	Private	39	Ireland	59	15 50	Bronchitis	April 15, 1904
Brittain, Fred G.	B, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	9	Ireland	72	25 00	Heart trouble	Aug. 17, 1911
Brogan, Thomas	U. S. Navy	Machinist	12	California	37		Broken foot	Nov. 10, 1910
Bronson, Marcus D.	B, 6th N. Y. Cav.	Private	37	Ireland	58		Rheumatism	April 27, 1911
Brophy, James	B, 8th U. S. Cav.	Private	60	New York	67	18 00	Kidney trouble	July 19, 1913
Brouse, Andrew	F, 2d U. S. Cav.	Private	10	Ireland	68		Rheumatism	June 12, 1913
Brown, Alba	C, 5th Iowa Cav.	Q. M. Sergeant.	46	Canada	61	6 00	Kidney trouble	Sept. 19, 1913
Brown, Albert	L, 2d Cal. Cav.	Captain	57	Vermont	78	30 00	Inj. to legs and age.	Oct. 16, 1913
Brown, Cornelius	A, 17th Kans. Inf.	Private	40	Pennsylvania	62	30 00	Varicose veins	July 5, 1896
Brown, Curtis M.	H, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	20	England	68	18 00	Double rupture	June 24, 1908
Brown, John	E, 18th N. Hamp. Inf.	Private	5	Wisconsin	72	21 50	Rheumatism	Sept. 13, 1913
Brown, John F.	C, 3d Colo. Inf.	Private	4	Germany	67	15 00	Catarh	Dec. 13, 1911
Brown, Samuel B.	F, 19th Pa. Inf.	Private	30	Illinois	66	18 00	Rheumatism	May 24, 1904
Brown, George H.	F, 8th N. Y. Heavy Art.	First Sergeant	32	Pennsylvania	72	25 00	Gunshot wound	March 21, 1911
Brunson, Lawrence E.	D, 5th U. S. Inf.	Private	35	New York	51	30 00	Heart disease	June 21, 1889
				Alabama	47		Dysentery	April 21, 1913

Bryan, Edward	U. S. Navy	Master at Arms	35	Ireland	67	12 00	Old age	Dec. 16, 1910
Bryan, John	D, 20th Mo. Mil.	Private	25	Pennsylvania	52		Partial blindness	March 29, 1895
Bryant, Isaac	U. S. Navy (Mex. War)	Landsman	23	Massachusetts	63	30 00	Heart disease	July 9, 1891
Bryning, Samuel W.	I, 3d Pa. Inf., etc.	Private	29	Pennsylvania	52	24 00	Piles	June 7, 1895
Buchanan, Joseph R.	I, 5th Ill. Cav.	Private	20	Illinois	78	27 00	Age	Jan. 19, 1911
Buck, Hamilton	A, 14th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	103	Maryland	60	12 00	Fractured right leg	Oct. 24, 1913
Bull, James R.	A, 34th Ohio Mtd. Inf., etc.	Corporal	48	Ohio	76	30 00	General debility	June 11, 1914
Bullard, William	G, 2d Mass. Cav.	Sergeant	28	England	67	23 00	Lumbago	Feb. 7, 1911
Bundy, William	F, 16th Ind. Inf.	Private	7	Indiana	62	13 50	Stomach trouble	Feb. 5, 1910
Burdick, Stephen F.	C, 69th N. Y. Inf.	Private	16	New York	67	15 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 30, 1906
Burke, Edward J.	F, 1st Mo. Light Art.	Private	37	Ireland	71	25 00	Deafness	Oct. 15, 1913
Burleigh, Harry	K, 1st Mont. Inf.	Private	18	Pennsylvania	49	17 00	Heart disease	Sept. 16, 1908
Burke, Samuel	D, 24th Wis. Inf.	Private	34	Ireland	63	24 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 22, 1908
Burns, John	U. S. Navy	Landsman	14	Ireland	72	20 00	Rheumatism	May 26, 1910
Burns, John C.	D, 2d Cal. Cav.	First Sergeant	24	Ireland	55	24 00	Rheumatism	March 29, 1899
Burns, Nathan P.	F, 1st Btl. Wyo. Inf.	Corporal	16	Ohio	53		Rheumatism	March 4, 1914
Burns, William	U. S. Navy	Ord. Seaman	88	England	38		Malaria	Dec. 16, 1911
Burt, Samuel	A, 8th Mass. Ml., etc.	Sergeant	8	New York	71	19 00	Paralysis	Aug. 18, 1913
Butterfield, Fessenden C.	C, 7th Ill. Cav.	Private	12	Maine	61	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 6, 1912
Buzzell, Stillman C.	E, 2d Vt. Inf.	Private	24	Vermont	68	24 00	Varicose veins	Jan. 20, 1910
Byrnes, Dennis	F, 4th Cal. Inf.	Private	8	Wisconsin	63	15 50	Rheumatism	Oct. 28, 1903
Byrod, Frederick W.	C, 21st Pa. Cav.	Private	7	Pennsylvania	67	19 00	Rheumatism	July 12, 1906
Cagney, William	A, 2d U. S. Cav.	Private	36	Ireland	65		Stomach trouble	Feb. 14, 1910
Cain, John	G, 106th N. Y. Inf.	Private	34	Ireland	67	12 00	Lumbago	Oct. 17, 1911
Callaghan, Peter G.	D, 20th U. S. Inf.	Private	60	Connecticut	61		Rheumatism	March 20, 1911
Cameron, John	C, 7th N. Hamp. Inf.	Private	10	Nova Scotia	56	19 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 12, 1903
Cameron, John	U. S. Navy	Officer	72	Scotland	61		Kidney trouble	Jan. 13, 1914
Campton, William	U. S. Navy	Ord. Seaman	43	New Jersey	54	25 00	Varicose veins	Oct. 25, 1894
Campbell, William	U. S. Navy	Seaman	12	Ireland	53	24 00	Rheumatism	March 29, 1889
Cannon, William	L, 26th U. S. Inf.	Private	22	New York	32		Rheumatism	March 9, 1910
Capell, George W.	A, 3d U. S. Art.	Private	9	California	46		Xeuritis	April 24, 1914
Carey, Wilson	A, 1st Mich. Cav.	Saddler	13	Canada	59	20 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 16, 1903
Carleton, Judson	B, 44th Mass. Inf.	Private	106	Massachusetts	63	19 00	Broken knee	Nov. 20, 1906
Carnegie, Archibald	G, A, K, 8th U. S. Inf.	Private	106	Scotland	79	30 00	Old age	March 21, 1914
Carmill, William	U. S. Navy	Carp. s Mate	12	Ireland	46		Fistula	Feb. 11, 1914
Carr, David H.	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	60	Massachusetts	37		Injury to right eye	March 25, 1907
Carr, John	F, 65th N. Y. Inf.	Private	46	Ireland	58	25 00	Injury to shoulder	July 24, 1897
Carrol, William F.	E, 71st Ill. Inf.	Private	3	Virginia	65	18 00	Catarth, etc.	Aug. 1, 1908
Carrollin, Conrad	30th Ind., N. Y. Bat'y	First Lieutt.	47	Germany	67	30 00	Age	Dec. 16, 1896
Carroll, George H.	H, 29th Mass. Inf.	Private	13	Massachusetts	68	24 00	Dis. of lungs	July 15, 1895
Carroll, Peter	E, H, 6th U. S. Inf., etc.	Private	146	Ireland	57		Asthma	April 6, 1914
Cartter, William N.	U. S. Navy	Landsman	9	Ohio	65	15 50	Rheumatism	Sept. 24, 1912
Case, John J.	B, 4th Mo. Cav.	Private	49	Missouri	65	25 00	Rheumatism, etc.	Dec. 27, 1907

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Casey, John alias Barkley	C, 8th Conn. Inf.	Private	13	Louisiana	54	\$16 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 16, 1899
Cassady, William A.	K, 10th Ill. Inf.	Private	41	Illinois	71	25 00	Double rupture	Jan. 11, 1911
Cathelin, George	D, 1st B'n, Cal. Hv. Art.	Private	16	France	53	6 00	Varicose veins	April 19, 1914
Caughy, Samuel W.	F, 78th Pa. Inf.	Private	6	Pennsylvania	69	15 50	Rheumatism	July 10, 1913
Chalker, William	K, H, 1st U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	228	New York	61	10 00	Hernia	Dec. 23, 1912
Chambers, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	13	Pennsylvania	54	12 00	Old age	Dec. 23, 1893
Charles, Riley	H, 155th Ill. Inf.	Private	7	Illinois	65	15 50	Rheumatism	Oct. 16, 1912
Charles, William W.	K, 15th Ohio Inf., etc.	Private	44	Ohio	64	15 00	Broken leg	Aug. 14, 1902
Chenot, Eugene E.	Hosp. Corps, U. S. A.	Private	15	California	35		Fistula	March 20, 1903
Chesley, George A.	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	15	Nebraska	31	24 00	Dislocated right hip	April 20, 1912
Childress, William A.	A, 62d Ill. Inf.	Private	49	Illinois	66	19 00	Paralysis, light	Jan. 11, 1910
Clarley, John	E, 2d Mass. Inf.	Private	5	Ireland	48	15 00	Asthma	Nov. 7, 1893
Clancy, Thomas J.	I, 1st U. S. Inf.	Private	30	New York	57		Piles and indigestion	June 20, 1914
Clark, Alpha	F, 5th Iowa Cav.	Private	18	New York	72	27 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 29, 1909
Clark, Charles	M, 1st Wash. Inf.	Private	30	Illinois	54		Kidney trouble	June 27, 1912
Clark, George B.	B, 5th Ill. Cav.	Second Lieut.	30	Illinois	70	17 00	Piles	Feb. 2, 1912
Clark, Henry H.	G, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	20	Michigan	58	16 50	Rheumatism	Dec. 16, 1903
Clark, John F.	D, 8th Vt. Inf.	Private	30	Vermont	68	24 00	Deafness	Sept. 26, 1909
Clark, William	E, 64th N. Y. Inf.	Corporal	11	New Jersey	56		Gunshot wound	Feb. 20, 1899
Clemons, Robert E.	H, 3d Minn. Inf.	Private	48	Indiana	51	25 00	Right arm	July 17, 1894
Clay, Wm. B. alias Keane	I, 1st Ill. Light Art.	Private	17	Kentucky	57	20 00	Bladder disease	
Climmer, Martin alias Cubler	C, 3d N. J. Cav.	Private	19	Pennsylvania	57		Loss of voice, fractured right arm	Oct. 31, 1901
Cochran, John P.	A, 1st Iowa Cav.	Private	24	Iowa	58		Hemorrhage of lungs	Jan. 2, 1903
Coffee, Edward	A, 36th U. S. Inf., etc.	Private	96	Ireland	63	17 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 2, 1903
Coffey, James D.	F, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	17 days	Massachusetts	63		Rheumatism	Aug. 16, 1909
Cole, George E.	U. S. Navy	Landsman	64	Massachusetts	54		Lumbago	Nov. 25, 1911
Cole, Justus H.	A, 2d Cal. Inf.	Private	18	Massachusetts	64	23 00	Rheumatism	June 15, 1904
Coleman, Barth.	I, 13th Minn. Inf.	Private	8	New York	76	27 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 17, 1904
Collins, John, Jr.	U. S. Navy	Landsman	22	Minnesota	44	6 00	Varicose veins	Sept. 11, 1913
Collins, Thomas	L, 3d U. S. Art.	Private	6	Maine	74	22 50	Senility	April 1, 1911
Collins, William C.	E, 9th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	England	47		Rheumatism	May 9, 1909
Colton, Nathaniel W.	F, 10th Mass. Inf.	Private	17	Illinois	79	30 00	Malaria	July 7, 1914
Colvey, John	U. S. Navy	2d class f'man	36	Massachusetts	55	24 00	General debility	Sept. 9, 1893
Conant, Edwin R.	F, 9th Ind. Inf., etc.	Private	38	Ireland	45	25 00	Sbingles	Oct. 18, 1913
Conn, John C.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	7	Indiana	59		General debility	Feb. 5, 1900
				New Jersey	67	21 00	General debility	Nov. 6, 1901

Connarty, Peter	E, 2d N. J. Inf.	4	Ireland	63	12 00	Loss of right arm.	Sept. 25, 1907
Connell, John	C, 2d Marine B'n (Mex.)	50	Ireland	69	20 00	Injury to left shld'r.	July 18, 1896
Connolly, Joseph P.	B, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf.	12	Ireland	56		Rupture	Sept. 6, 1912
Connor, John	A, 18th Mass. Inf., etc.	45	New Brunswick	57	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 20, 1897
Connor, John W.	M, 1st Wash. Inf.	3	San Francisco	32		Tuberculosis	May 15, 1911
C'oogan, Joseph	F, 13th U. S. Inf.	36	New York	44		Loss of both feet	March 17, 1911
Co'ok, George B.	A, 50th Mass. Inf.	36	Massachusetts	59	16 00	Epilepsy	May 10, 1903
Cooper, George C.	C, 17th Ind. Inf.	22	Indiana	54	19 00	Rheumatism, etc.	April 30, 1902
Corbett, John	U. S. Marine Corps	60	Ireland	47	8 00	Broken hip	Oct. 28, 1909
Corcoran, Michael	D, 12th U. S. Inf., etc.	57	Canada	66	12 00	Heart disease	April 18, 1910
Cornell, George P.	H, 4th Cal. Inf.	10	New York	48	13 50	Disease of eyes	Jan. 13, 1897
Cornigan, John F.	K, 1st Mont. Inf.	18	Ireland	44		Neurasthenia	July 24, 1908
Corrigan, William	G, 4th Cal. Inf.	36	Ireland	73	25 00	Stomach trouble	Aug. 9, 1913
Corwhe, Adams	A, 4th U. S. Inf. Vol.	10	Ohio	58		Diabetes	Dec. 31, 1913
Coulde, John Dore	H, 1st Mass. Heavy Art.	50	Scotland	60	25 00	Locomotor ataxia	May 8, 1903
Coulter, Lewis B.	C, 97th Pa. Inf., etc.	10	Pennsylvania	68	12 00	Partial paralysis	Dec. 22, 1910
Cowan, McClure	F, 145th Pa. Inf.	17	Pennsylvania	53	16 00	Wound of thorax, double hernia	Sept. 20, 1898
Cowan, William A.	K, 41st Ohio Inf., etc.	17	Ohio	58	23 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 8, 1901
Cowen, John Q.	M, 11th Ill. Cav., etc.	12	Illinois	66	12 00	Crippled hand	Oct. 3, 1910
Cowing, Myron	F, 31st Wis. Inf.	34	New York	63	12 00	Rheumatism	March 20, 1909
Coyne, James A.	I, 2d La. Inf.	4	Louisiana	68		Neurasthenia	Aug. 2, 1912
Craig, Robert	U. S. Navy.	50	Pennsylvania	66	30 00	Lumbago	Feb. 3, 1903
Crist, Daniel L.	A, 3d Cal. Inf.	58	Illinois	72	19 00	Loss of left arm.	June 17, 1914
Crocker, Albert W.	D, 6th Conn. Inf.	37	New York	50	19 00	Gunshot wounds	Jan. 25, 1894
Crowe, Charles	U. S. Navy.	36	Ireland	71	20 00	Rupture	Nov. 24, 1911
Crowley, John F.	A, 1st Wash. Inf.	16	California	38		Phthisis, etc.	Nov. 28, 1910
Cully, William L.	U. S. Marine Corps	48	Wisconsin	70	19 00	Rheumatism	April 14, 1914
Cummings, John	L, 2d Cal. Cav.	37	Missouri	55	25 00	General debility	Dec. 2, 1894
Cummings, William	12th, Mass. Lt. Bat'y	31	Maine	60	18 00	Rupture	Dec. 17, 1904
Cunningham, Addison	G, 4th Maine Inf.	46	Maine	61	19 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 11, 1905
Curas, Thomas L.	D, 44th Iowa Inf.	69	Norway	69	20 00	Fistula	June 4, 1914
Curley, Edward M.	F, 1st Wash. Inf.	32	California	42	6 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 16, 1909
Curley, John	F, 2d U. S. Cav.	72	New York	61	12 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 22, 1901
Curth, John	E, 9th U. S. Inf.	76	Ireland	69	25 00	Rheumatism	July 17, 1910
Curtin, Patrick	F, 2d U. S. Inf.	25	Ireland	34		Locomotor ataxia	April 24, 1900
Curtis, Francis A.	I, 1st Neb. Cav.	65	Pennsylvania	65	12 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 27, 1910
Cushing, John	U. S. Navy, etc.	66	New York	66	6 00	Rheumatism	April 4, 1912
Cushing, Nathaniel	K, 4th Mass. Cav.	33	Massachusetts	50	12 00	General debility	Nov. 29, 1897
Dafly, James	C, 22d N. Y. Inf., etc.	106	Ireland	49	17 00	Diabetes	May 25, 1913
Daniels, Louis J.	F, 1st Idaho Inf.	16	Pennsylvania	48		Phes	Oct. 6, 1908
Daley, Thomas J.	E, 1st Cal. Inf.	15	California	44		Dysentery	Jan. 24, 1913
Darnal, John C.	C, 9th Mo. Cav.	28	Ohio	45	18 00	Rupture, lung disease	Oct. 12, 1891
D'Arbigney, Philip E.	B, 10th U. S. Inf.	36	Canada	68	12 00	Partial paralysis	March 19, 1912

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Daum, Henry	B, 24th N. Y. Inf.	Private	21	Germany	60	\$27 00	Injury to right hip.	Oct. 22, 1897
Dauphin, Joseph	K, 5th N. Y. Inf.	Sergeant	25	New York	51	23 00	Varicose veins	Jan. 31, 1893
Davis, Calvin I.	K, 36th U. S. Inf.	Private	39	New York	35		Kidney trouble	March 20, 1914
Davis, George A.	G, 6th Mass. Mil., etc.	Private	8	Vermont	69	15 50	Rheumatism	Dec. 1, 1913
Davis, George W.	I, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	16	Pennsylvania	77	24 00	General debility	April 18, 1909
Day, Daniel	G, 41st U. S. Inf.	Private	19	Illinois	50		Nephritis	Nov. 6, 1912
Day, Ralph B.	1st Ohio Cav.	Reg. Q. M., First Lieut.	5	Ohio	56		Broken shoulder	March 21, 1914
Dean, Charles B.	A, 23d Maine Inf.	Private	10	Maine	75	22 50	Rheumatism	July 1, 1911
Dean, Silas	C, 103d Ohio Inf.	Sergeant	34	New York	67	24 00	Dislocated ankle	Jan. 27, 1905
Dearborn, Charles	H, 2d U. S. Inf.	Private	11	Kentucky	57		Rheumatism	March 10, 1907
Deasy, John	U. S. Navy.	1st class fman	55	Ireland	38	17 00	Ankylosis right hand	Oct. 29, 1909
De Blaquiere, Thomas	M, 14th U. S. Inf.	Private	14	New York	39		Diarrhea	Jan. 18, 1911
Delaney, Francis alias Riley	U. S. Navy.	Landsman	12	Ireland	65	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 16, 1910
Delmore, James	L, 1st Cal. Inf.	Priv., Serg't	36	Ireland	54	25 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 25, 1894
Dempsey, Andrew	D, 69th Ill. Inf.	Private	5	Ireland	54	18 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 2, 1897
Desmond, Daniel	K, 2d Cal. Inf.	Private	22	Ireland	66	25 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 2, 1901
Deviney, John	B, 36th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	Ireland	67		Rheumatism	March 2, 1909
Dewey, Robert P.	B, 20th Iowa Inf.	Sergeant	39	Ohio	66	25 00	Stomach trouble	July 15, 1910
Diamond, John W.	U. S. Navy.	Seaman	152	New York	58	8 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 5, 1913
Dickinson, Frederick M.	M, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.	Private	44	Connecticut	49	25 00	Loss right hand	June 26, 1889
Dickson, William	D, 9th U. S. Vols., etc.	Private, etc.	49	Scotland	70	30 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 13, 1907
Diehl, John	B, 51st Ohio Inf.	First Lieut.	10	Ohio	75	22 50	General debility	June 15, 1911
Dille, Lee	K, 33th U. S. Vols.	Private	21	California	43		Cataract both eyes	Jan. 10, 1912
Dillman, Harrison M.	I, 10th Ind. Cav.	Private	20	Indiana	55	16 50	Uni. fracture patella	Feb. 17, 1903
Dixon, Frank J.	C, 32d U. S. Inf., etc.	Private	37	England	63		Asthma	March 2, 1905
Doane, Eugene O.	A, 68th Ohio Inf.	Private	16	Michigan	73	16 50	Blind	Sept. 12, 1913
Doody, James	U. S. Navy	Landsman		Massachusetts	50	21 50	Rheumatism	June 4, 1891
Doherty, Daniel	G, 5th R. I. Heavy Art.	Private	9	Ireland	70	19 00	Paralysis	May 1, 1914
Dolan, Patrick	U. S. Navy.	Landsman	2	Ireland	65		Fracture both legs	May 31, 1907
Dollar, James R.	F, 21st U. S. Inf.	Private	36	N. Carolina	65		Rheumatism	May 3, 1914
Donahoe, William J.	I, 14th Ill. Cav.	Private	18	Ohio	66	12 00	Swelling right arm	Oct. 8, 1912
Donlan, Dennis G.	U. S. Navy.	Ord. Seaman	10	Ireland	63	15 50	Lumbago	Dec. 13, 1910
Donnelly, James A.	U. S. Navy.	1st class fireman	4	California	47		Rheumatism	May 13, 1913
Dooley, Daniel C.	C, 11th U. S. Inf., etc.	Sergeant	46	Ireland	49		Blood poisoning	Sept. 2, 1911
Dority, Henry W.	19th Maine Inf.	Private	2	Maine	49	12 00	Blind	Dec. 21, 1885
Doty, Dolos	G, 115th Ohio Inf.	Private	34	New York	58	24 00	Rheumatism	March 9, 1898

Bougherty, Harry M.	K, 4th Penn. Inf. Vols.	41	Pennsylvania	37	Injured ribs	July 13, 1909
Douglas, Benjamin F.	F, 1st Mich. Light Art.	25	New York	30 00	Rheumatism	July 34, 1911
Doyle, Harry	A, 48th Pa. Inf.	76	North Carolina	17 00	Injury to rt. wrist	Jan. 29, 1913
Doyle, John	H, 36th U. S. Inf.	18	New York	49	Malaria	March 7, 1907
Drake, Owen E.	K, 99th N. Y. Inf.	42	Ireland	72	Rupture	Sept. 29, 1908
Drake, C. C.	F, 1st Cal. Inf.	57	Iowa	30 00	Par. paralysis	April 15, 1912
Drake, Orson A.	B, 10th N. Y. Cav.	41	New York	65	Rheumatism	Nov. 9, 1908
Drey, Ferdinand	D, 2d Cal. Cav.	20	Alsace	25 00	Rheumatism	April 2, 1897
Driscoll, Jeremiah	B, 61st Pa. Inf.	24	Ireland	52	Rheumatism	Jan. 18, 1896
Drouillard, John B.	D, 1st Mich. Eng.	66	Canada	21 50	Falling eyesight	Feb. 22, 1910
Dunham, Benjamin	D, 7th Cal. Inf.	19	Illinois	62	Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1909
Duer, Shadrack	A, 8th Mo. Cav.	10	Arkansas	67	Rheumatism	Dec. 22, 1913
Durf, Albert M.	J, 18th Pa. Inf.	5	Pennsylvania	42	Injury to testicle	May 8, 1914
Dugan, Patrick	L, 1st Cal. Cav.	38	Ireland	60	Heart disease	July 17, 1901
Duncan, Julius M.	C, 49th N. Y. Inf.	43	Pennsylvania	70	General debility	June 25, 1914
Dunn, Harry	E, 8th Cal. Inf.	13	Canada	64	Rheumatism	Aug. 21, 1911
Dunn, Michael O. alias Smith	U. S. Navy	25	Louisiana	65	Broken ribs	March 11, 1902
Dwyer, Michael	H, 4th Cal. Inf.	20	Ireland	68	Rheumatism	June 27, 1905
Dwyer, Patrick	F, 1st U. S. Inf.	59	Ireland	54	Crippled right leg	April 6, 1914
Eck, Charles	F, 53d N. Y. Inf.	6	New York	69	Stomach trouble	May 11, 1914
Eckel, Henry B.	K, 2d N. J. Militia	3	New Jersey	54	Hemorrhoids	May 4, 1890
Eddy, Milton W.	F, 14th U. S. Inf.	15	Wisconsin	42	Injury to left wrist	May 22, 1912
Edwards, Alfred M.	A, 45th Ill. Inf.	14	Illinois	64	Rheumatism	March 25, 1909
Egan, James	C, 3d U. S. Inf.	60	Ireland	54	General debility	Jan. 8, 1892
Eggers, John H. C.	B, 5th N. Y. Inf.	6	Germany	67	Chronic diarrhea	June 6, 1905
Eichelberger, John C.	H, 2d Iowa Inf.	33	Pennsylvania	54	Rheumatism	May 13, 1892
Eichelbeger, George	L, 5th U. S. Inf.	14	Alsace	38	Dislocated shoulder	Jan. 24, 1902
Eikner, John	E, 41st N. Y. Inf.	25	Germany	71	Lumbago	Jan. 19, 1909
Elliot, John M.	A, 6th Mass. Inf.	3	Mahe	70	Rheumatism	Jan. 20, 1910
Ellis, Henry C.	F, 38th Wis. Inf.	11	Illinois	58	Fistula	Oct. 21, 1903
Ernst, Harry	A, 1st Cal. Inf.	15	Ohio	42	Heart disease	April 3, 1913
Estabrook, William W.	B, 1st Nev. Inf.	24	New Hampshire	47	Rheumatism	Sept. 16, 1901
Esterhelt, Josiah	C, 77th N. Y. N. G., etc.	11	Pennsylvania	65	Rheumatism	March 14, 1914
Evans, Charles	U. S. Navy	8	England	64	Age	Jan. 2, 1912
Evans, Gomez	Hesp. Corps, U. S. A.	16	South Wales	41	Lead poisoning	June 24, 1914
Evans, James W.	U. S. Navy	32	New York	47	Deafness	July 18, 1912
Ewing, French L.	F, 2d Ohio Inf., etc.	80	Ohio	33	Hemor. of stomach	Feb. 26, 1913
Facey, Martin	G, 9th Mass. Inf.	15	Ireland	65	Rheumatism	Dec. 28, 1905
Facey, Michael	C, 7th U. S. Inf.	34	Ireland	75	Rupture	May 8, 1914
Fairbairn, Richard	H, 43d Ind. Inf.	1	Ireland	66	Age	Dec. 19, 1912
Farr, George W.	B, 78th Pa. Inf.	21	Pennsylvania	68	Loss of right leg	Jan. 11, 1914
Fay, Frank	F, 1st Wash. Inf.	17	New York	57	Fracture of foot	Oct. 3, 1911
Injured ribs						
Rheumatism						
Injury to rt. wrist						
Malaria						
Rupture						
Par. paralysis						
Rheumatism						
Rheumatism						
Falling eyesight						
Rheumatism						
Rheumatism						
Injury to testicle						
Heart disease						
General debility						
Rheumatism						
Broken ribs						
Rheumatism						
Crippled right leg						
Stomach trouble						
Hemorrhoids						
Injury to left wrist						
Rheumatism						
General debility						
Chronic diarrhea						
Rheumatism						
Dislocated shoulder						
Lumbago						
Rheumatism						
Fistula						
Heart disease						
Rheumatism						
Rheumatism						
Age						
Lead poisoning						
Deafness						
Hemor. of stomach						
Rheumatism						
Rupture						
Age						
Loss of right leg						
Fracture of foot						

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Ferhland, Charles	I, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	15	Germany	57		Bronchitis	Aug. 16, 1912
Ferera, Eugene	Cas. det 6th Coast Art.	Private	36	Italy	43		Tuberculosis	Oct. 9, 1912
Fine, Eugene J.	K and D, 1st Ark. Cav.	Private	37	Arkansas	67	\$19 00	Bowel trouble	Sept. 17, 1913
Fleck, John J.	I, 29th U. S. Inf.	Private	25	Germany	41	10 00	Chronic dysentery, broken left elbow	May 26, 1909
Fletcher, Maurice	B, 7th Minn. Inf.	Private	36	Pennsylvania	56	25 00	Lame ankle	Dec. 23, 1897
Flick, Charles	B, 100th N. Y. Inf.	Private	39	Germany	77	22 50	Age	Oct. 20, 1913
Flynn, Edward W.	I, 5th Wis. Inf.	Private	39	New York	55	24 00	Gun-shot, right arm	July 6, 1894
Flynn, John	D, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	12	Scotland	54		Rupture	Oct. 4, 1912
Foley, Michael	C, Ind. Bat. Wash. Inf.	Private	3	Ireland	54		Rheumatism	June 4, 1911
Follett, Thomas M.	H, 34th Iowa Inf.	Corporal	36	Michigan	72	30 00	Old age	April 22, 1907
Folz, Franklin	B, 15th Pa. Mtl. Inf.	Private	10	Pennsylvania	75	19 00	Rheumatism	July 10, 1913
Fonda, Abner S.	A, 7th Vermont Inf.	First Lieut. and Q. M.	50	Vermont	69	25 00	Bronchitis	March 15, 1910
Footte, Andrew S.	B, 1st Cal. Mtrs.	Private	24	New York	74	20 00	Rheumatism	March 21, 1912
Forbes, George W.	14th Ohio Light Battery	Private	50	New York	65	15 50	Par. paralysis	Sept. 10, 1911
Foster, Charles	G, 4th N. H. Inf.	Private	8	England	72		Age and bad feet	July 22, 1913
Foster, William Craig	F, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Private	20	New York	69	21 50	Rheumatism	July 17, 1910
Foy, Edwin B.	K, 20th Maine Inf.	Corporal	39	Maine	56	24 00	Loss of right foot	Nov. 19, 1900
Francisco, Benjamin L.	C, 21st Mich. Inf.	Private	29	New York	67	12 00	Heart disease	Jan. 10, 1909
Francisco, Emanuel	U. S. Navy	Seaman	72	Portugal	63	25 00	Nearly blind	July 22, 1903
Franks, John	M, 1st Cal. Cav.	Corporal	37	Tennessee	77	30 00	Old age and def. vis.	July 21, 1910
Frazier, Henry	H, 6th Ohio Inf.	Private	36	Indiana	54	15 00	Rupture	Oct. 14, 1896
Frazier, Solomon V.	M, 3d Ky. Inf.	Private	11	Virginia	42		Rheumatism, etc.	March 22, 1912
Frear, Chauncey E.	L, 6th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Private	24	New York	54	30 00	Rheumatism	April 22, 1893
French, DeMilton R.	E, 147th Ill. Inf.	Corporal	11	Illinois	65	16 00	Accident	Oct. 27, 1911
French, John D.	K, 6th Mich. Heavy Art.	Private	19	Ohio	68	17 00	Kidney trouble	Aug. 4, 1913
Friings, Hugo	D, 14th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	Germany	80		Old age	July 30, 1913
Frye, Maurice	E, 30th U. S. Inf.	Private	18	Ireland	49	6 00	Gunshot wound, right thigh	Dec. 13, 1912
Fuchs, Herman	A, 1st Idaho Inf.	Private	16	Austria	59		Sprained back	July 1, 1913
Funk, James W.	F, 17th U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	120	Virginia	64	6 00	Inf. to left shoulder	Dec. 19, 1911
Gallagher, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	36	New York	80	24 00	Old age	May 18, 1912
Gallagher, John	G, 14th U. S. Inf.	Private	25	Massachusetts	43		Neuralgia	Sept. 29, 1910
Gallagher, John F.	E, 35th U. S. Inf.	Private	21	Massachusetts	47		Tuberculosis	Dec. 16, 1910
Gallagher, Thomas	K, 15th N. Y. Cav.	Private	19	Ireland	52	17 00	Deafness	Oct. 6, 1897
Gallow, Joseph McC.	E, 8th Minn. Inf.	Private	15	New York	64	15 00	Rheumatism	March 24, 1904

Gandy, Samuel E.	E, 3d Iowa Cav.	Private	28	Iowa	68	24 00	Kidney disease	April 29, 1913
Ganey, John	A, 9th N. H. Inf.	Private	12	Ireland	60	17 00	Gunshot wound, right leg	March 12, 1905
Gans, Benjamin D.	H, 17th N. Y. Inf.	Private	5	Ohio	67	18 00	Rheumatism	April 13, 1905
Gardner, Ernest	M, 18th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	15	Missouri	45		Rheumatism	March 13, 1913
Garrison, Daniel F.	B, 10th N. J. Inf.	First Sergeant	23	New Jersey	57	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 9, 1887
Garrison, Oliver S.	F, 79th Ohio Inf.	Private	45	Ohio	63	12 00	Rheumatism	March 30, 1911
Garry, Frank	I, 22d U. S. Inf.	Private	36	Pennsylvania	64		Dislocated knee	Jan. 27, 1912
Gehring, Edward	C, 35th N. J. Inf.	Private	22	Pennsylvania	74	15 00	Dropsy	April 19, 1913
George, Henry D.	K, Mo. Vol. Engrs.	Private	14	Switzerland	74	21 00	Rupture	Oct. 20, 1909
Geran, Anthony	E, 4th Cal. Inf.	Private	41	New Hampshire	74	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 18, 1883
Gethings, Patrick F.	21st Mass. Inf.	Sergt. Major	49	California	49	15 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 23, 1883
Geyer, Philip	I, 9th U. S. Inf.	Private	60	Ireland	72	30 00	Lame back	Jan. 20, 1906
Geyer, Philip	D, 68th Pa. Inf.	Musicalian	35	Germany	63	18 00	Rheumatism, etc.	Oct. 18, 1904
Giberson, Charles H.	K, 7th U. S. Inf.	Private	46	Pennsylvania	62	10 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 11, 1910
Gibbs, William	A, 1st Ark. Inf., etc.	Private	78	England	62	10 00	Nephritis	Oct. 12, 1912
Gibson, James A.	E, 102d Ill. Inf.	Private	31	Illinois	47	24 00	Gunshot wound	Oct. 17, 1911
Gilbert, Elijah A.	F, 2d N. Y. Cav.	Sergeant	48	Ohio	66	25 00	Blindness	June 21, 1907
Gilbert, Horace	I, 102d Pa. Inf.	2d Lieut., etc.	25	New York	68	19 00	Rheumatism	June 27, 1913
Gillespie, George W.	G, 9th Mich. Cav.	Private	46	Pennsylvania	65	12 00	Stomach trouble	Dec. 12, 1912
Gilson, Samuel A.	D, 17th Wis. Inf.	Private	35	Ireland	50	19 00	Rheumatism, etc.	Dec. 8, 1882
Ginnety, James	I, 119th Pa. Inf.	Private	42	Pennsylvania	68	19 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 29, 1912
Glaze, John W.	K, 63d Ill. Inf.	Sergeant	10	Ohio	70	25 00	Vertigo	Jan. 13, 1914
Glines, William J.	A and K, 6th N. Y. Hy. Art.	Private	36	New York	65	12 00	Rheumatism	Feb. 16, 1911
Glynn, Thomas	F, 4th U. S. Inf.	Private	65	Indiana	43		Rheumatism	May 14, 1914
Gordecke, Henry F.	B, 13th Mass. Inf.	Private	19	Germany	65	15 50	Rupture	July 18, 1911
Goemmel, George	I, 15th N. Y. Engrs.	Private	12	Ireland	67	16 50	Rupture	Nov. 12, 1910
Goggin, John	C, 6th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Corporal	7	New York	68	16 50	Rheumatism	June 27, 1914
Goodell, Milo B.	A, 156th Ill. Inf.	Private	128	Illinois	61	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1908
Goodspeed, Henry	D, 5th U. S. Cav.	Private	84	Tennessee	55		Defective eyesight	March 27, 1914
Goostree, Joseph W.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	12	New York	58	22 50	General debility	July 1, 1908
Gould, James	C, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	12	Ohio	63	30 00	Partial paralysis	Aug. 16, 1899
Grafton, Harker M.	U. S. Navy	Gunner's mate	37	Pennsylvania	58	30 00	Partial paralysis	Sept. 28, 1882
Graham, Andrew J.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	42	England	61	21 50	Asthma	Oct. 22, 1901
Graham, Richard A.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	14	Scotland	48		Rupture	Dec. 2, 1904
Graham, Robert R.	A, 1st Wyoming Inf.	Private	17	Ireland	56	16 00	Valvular heart disease	Oct. 16, 1904
Graham, William	I, 58th Mass. Inf.	Private	24	Sweden	61	21 50	Ulcerated left leg	Sept. 16, 1904
Graham, William	U. S. Navy	Seaman	84	Sweden	69	25 00	Rheumatism	May 9, 1910
Granstrom, Charles	U. S. Navy	Coal Passer	84	Pennsylvania	61		Locomotor ataxia	May 27, 1914
Greenwood, John T.	K, 14th U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	92	Ireland	53	8 00	Injury to left arm	Dec. 16, 1908
Gregory, George	I, 46th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	14	Rhode Island	74	15 00	Neurasthenia	May 19, 1910
Griffin, Michael F.	F, 63d Ohio Inf.	Private	7	Ohio	64	16 00	Rupture	May 20, 1907
Griffith, Russell P.	I, 6th Cal. Inf.	Corporal	12	New York	64	6 00	Rupture	May 20, 1907
Griggs, Joseph	D, 20th U. S. Inf.	Private	183	Ireland	45		Arterial sclerosis	Aug. 19, 1910
Grubbs, James	U. S. Navy	Blacksmith	70	California	43		Hernia	Jan. 3, 1912
Grimes, John L.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	132	Sweden	48	30 00	Tuberculosis	June 3, 1914
Gronberg, John H.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	132	Sweden	48	30 00	Tuberculosis	June 3, 1914

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Grove, George M.	A, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	6	Iowa	44	---	Rheumatism	Dec. 11, 1913
Gulford, Andrew J.	K, 8th Mich. Cav.	Second Lieut.	34	Ohio	75	\$24 00	Scallity	April 30, 1914
Gutzman, Julius C.	B, 91st N. Y. Inf.	Private	9	Prussia	65	19 00	Rheumatism	June 25, 1907
Guyll, Matthew H.	D, 46th Iowa Inf.	Private	4	Iowa	61	12 00	Paralysis agitan	Jan. 29, 1911
Haackl, John James	A, U. S. Engrs.	Private	12	Australia	48	---	Skin trouble	Dec. 11, 1913
Hagaman, Abraham J.	I, 2d N. Y. Cav.	Private	25	New York	58	17 00	Rheumatism	April 27, 1903
Hagerty, John	K, 8th Pa. Cav.	Private	2	Ireland	83	---	Old age	May 16, 1913
Halkire, James	U. S. Navy	1st class fireman	29	Denmark	65	23 00	Broken ribs	May 23, 1908
Haley, Thomas W.	A, 1st Wash. Inf.	Private	51	England	72	30 00	Sciatica	June 19, 1903
Hall, Charles	H, 40th N. Y. Inf.	Sergeant	24	New York	66	23 00	Paralysis	Nov. 24, 1909
Hall, Henry	E, 8th Pa. Inf.	Private	18	Vermont	71	20 00	General debility	Aug. 5, 1898
Hall, Joseph G.	C, 97th N. Y. Inf.	Private	22	New York	76	27 00	Partial paralysis	Dec. 16, 1908
Hall, Lester F.	G, 115th Ohio Inf.	Private	10	Ohio	59	16 00	Bronchitis	Oct. 4, 1903
Halsstead, Charles A.	C, 25th N. Y. Cav.	Private	19	New York	62	21 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 18, 1906
Hamel, Thomas N.	F, 1st Tenn. Inf.	Private	18	Tennessee	39	30 00	Locomotor ataxia	March 13, 1914
Hamilton, John	U. S. Navy	Landsman	3	Ireland	68	15 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 27, 1912
Hamilton, Thomas F.	I, 73d Ohio Inf.	First Lieut.	46	Ohio	67	30 00	General debility	Nov. 9, 1905
Hamilon, Roscoe G.	D, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters	Private	8	Maine	68	15 00	General debility	Sept. 12, 1908
Hanlin, Arthur J.	D, 6th Cal. Inf.	Corporal	4	Wisconsin	57	---	Injury to shoulder	Sept. 26, 1908
Hammel, David	D, 101st Ohio Inf.	Private	13	Ohio	69	16 00	Kidney trouble	July 8, 1914
Hammoud, Abram	I, 1st Tenn. Cav.	Major	15	Virginia	87	24 00	Rupture and age	Nov. 3, 1913
Hanley, Michael	A, 6th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	Ireland	43	---	Piles	Jan. 3, 1914
Hanlon, George	C, 4th U. S. Art.	Private	20	New York	54	20 00	Heart disease	Feb. 26, 1897
Hanna, Aquila W.	1st Bat. Cal. M'rs.	First Lieut.	18	Pennsylvania	68	24 00	Heart disease	June 22, 1905
Hanrahan, John	C, 11th N. Y. Inf.	Private	14	New York	59	24 00	Rheumatism	March 23, 1894
Hansen, Lewis P.	A, 1st Utah Light Art.	Corporal	11	Denmark	40	10 00	Ulcerated right leg	Aug. 5, 1908
Harkins, James J.	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	216	Ireland	47	---	Defective eyesight	Oct. 19, 1913
Harkness, Oscar L.	K, 78th Ill. Inf.	Private	33	Illinois	65	24 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 17, 1909
Harney, Robert	A, 62d Mass. Inf.	Private	1	Massachusetts	62	---	Sore leg	July 4, 1913
Harris, Samuel	A, 8th U. S. Inf.	Private	12	Ireland	81	30 00	Kidney trouble	March 6, 1912
Hart, Jesse B.	A, 55th Ohio Inf.	Private	20	Ireland	68	14 50	Partial paralysis	June 16, 1914
Hartman, Prince Albert	A, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	12	Massachusetts	57	12 00	Stomach trouble	April 20, 1903
Harvey, John R.	G, 14th U. S. Inf.	Private	15	Pennsylvania	33	---	Rheumatism	April 11, 1906
Harvey, Samuel C.	H, 15th Pa. Inf.	Private	3	Pennsylvania	79	30 00	Tuberculosis	May 21, 1911
Haskins, Charles	D, 8th N. Y. Cav.	Private	38	New York	69	19 00	Rheumatism	May 1, 1913
Hastie, Gavin S.	K, 2d U. S. Art.	Musican	60	New York	43	15 00	Heart disease	Feb. 9, 1895
Hatch, James T.	U. S. Navy	Landsman	12	Maine	68	19 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 28, 1909

Hathaway, George B.	I, 33d Mass. Inf.	36	Massachusetts	62	12 00	Partial paralysis	Aug. 7, 1908
Hawes, Sllas M.	I, 33d U. S. Inf.	20	Argentine Rep.	53		Itch	Feb. 7, 1914
Hayden, Edwin	H, 4th Mass. Inf.	24	Massachusetts	65	15 50	Dysentery	July 21, 1908
Hayes, Frank P.	L, 1st U. S. Cav.	4	Canada	42		Dysentery	May 20, 1909
Hayes, Hugh	F, 7th Vermont Inf.	4	Ireland	55	18 00	Asthma	Nov. 25, 1897
Hearne, William	H, 1st N. Y. Mounted Riflemen.	33	Maine	70	12 00	Palsy	Nov. 4, 1912
Heath, Leon D.	A, 7th Cal. Inf.	18	Illinois	58	16 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 18, 1905
Helstein, Charles	U. S. Navy	15	Sweden	67	16 00	Partial paralysis	March 17, 1909
Henkel, Frank	H, 6th Iowa Cav.	24	Illinois	53	15 00	General debility	March 4, 1894
Hennessey, William W.	U. S. Navy	324	Massachusetts	45	36 00	Asthma	Dec. 2, 1913
Herald, John S.	D, 10th Minn. Inf.	14	Pennsylvania	40		Locomotor ataxia	Feb. 8, 1905
Herbert, William	U. S. Navy	6	Ireland	69	24 00	Deafness	Jan. 10, 1910
Hern, Charles	C, 18th U. S. Inf.	6	Canada	44	14 00	Hepha	Oct. 3, 1908
Herritt, Philip	K, 12th Ohio Cav.	6	France	67	13 00	Deafness	Nov. 3, 1911
Herron, Thomas	M, 1st U. S. Cav.	36	Ireland	60		Rheumatism	Aug. 1, 1895
Hessler, John	M, 14th U. S. Inf.	36	Sweden	45	6 00	Injury to left hip	June 12, 1913
Hicks, Charles W.	C, 2d Cal. Cav.	36	Illinois	63	19 00	Lame, left hand	March 27, 1908
Hicks, John L.	B, 7th Tenn. Mounted Inf.	11	Tennessee	65	13 50	Kidney disease	Feb. 15, 1912
Higbee, William L.	H, 3d U. S. Art.	14	Wisconsin	41		Rheumatism	June 27, 1905
Higgins, John W.	K, 177th Ohio Inf.	11	Ohio	64	13 50	Dropsy	March 26, 1911
Highet, Samuel M.	E, St. Louis Bat'n. Mo. Inf. (Mexican War).	15	Pennsylvania	76	30 00	Old age	Feb. 3, 1901
Hildebrand, James O.	D, 1st Pa. Res. Cav.	16	Pennsylvania	57	16 00	Rheumatism	June 19, 1914
Hildebrandt, Martin	E, 2d Oregon Inf.	15	Germany	44	12 00	Bronchitis	June 21, 1909
Hill, Erwin D.	C, 4th Ohio Cav.	6	Ohio	59	19 00	Rheumatism	April 7, 1902
Hills, Thomas S.	K, 6th Wis. Inf.	21	Illinois	74	21 50	Age	Dec. 24, 1913
Hinden, Valentine	K, 14th U. S. Inf.	36	France	66		Rheumatism	Oct. 1, 1909
Hoey, Michael G.	C, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.	42	Connecticut	41		Wound, left leg	Nov. 11, 1903
Hofier, Frederick	28th N. Y. Light Art.	36	Germany	63	20 90	General debility	June 21, 1899
Hollowbush, William P.	F, Indt. Bat. Pa. Light Art.	7	Pennsylvania	68		Rupture	May 20, 1914
Holmes, Charles P.	H, 9th U. S. Inf.	41	New Brunswick	47		Sclerosis	Dec. 12, 1908
Holmes, Charles W.	B, 2d Mass. Inf.	36	New York	74	25 00	Heart trouble	May 9, 1914
Holscher, Frank A.	F, 34th N. Y. Inf.	25	Germany	71	30 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 20, 1908
Holt, David H.	G, 8th Cal. Inf.	31	Maine	64	15 00	Chronic diarrhoea	Oct. 21, 1904
Hooper, Samuel A.	G, 10th Mich. Inf.	39	Michigan	52	25 00	Rupture	April 30, 1896
Hoover, Henry	5th Bat. Wis. Lt. Art.	18	Wisconsin	64	16 00	Deafness	Oct. 8, 1909
House, Little B.	H, 1st Tex. Inf.	26	Alabama	44	6 00	Injury to left arm	Nov. 8, 1911
Houseman, Jacob	Ord. Dept. U. S. Army	60	Germany	73	30 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 21, 1903
Hubbard, John A.	K, 19th Ind. Inf.	36	Indiana	71	25 00	Rheumatism	July 15, 1911
Hughes, John	C, 1st Oregon Inf.	16	Ireland	72	20 00	Rupture	May 2, 1911
Hulick, David	C, 25th Ill. Inf.	40	Indiana	67	25 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 27, 1909
Hummel, Charles	K, 3d Ind. Cav.	42	Germany	67	25 00	Bronchitis	Oct. 3, 1907
Humphrey, Arthur	K, 127th N. Y. Inf.	34	Wales	66	21 00	Rupture	Oct. 8, 1908

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Hunt, Frederick A.	C, 11th N. Y. Cav.	Private	26	England	62	\$15 00	Nervous debility	Oct. 2, 1909
Hunt, Patrick	U. S. Navy	Landsman	15	Ireland	62	20 00	Injury to right leg	March 29, 1898
Hunter, John D.	B, 79th N. Y. Inf.	Musician	36	Scotland	71	15 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 11, 1911
Hunter, Robert	U. S. Navy	Coal heaver	9	New York	71	19 00	Kidney trouble	March 9, 1911
Hutchins, Reuben T.	A, 3d Maine Inf.	Private	37	Maine	53	39 00	Injury to left hand	June 22, 1893
Hymans, Joseph	M, 8th Ohio Cav.	Private	16	Germany	71	20 00	Vertigo	March 27, 1912
Hynes, John A.	L, 17th Ill. Cav.	First Lieut. and Adj.	18	Wisconsin	50	21 50	Loss of three fingers	Oct. 19, 1893
Isert, Arthur M.	H, 12th U. S. Inf.	Private	24	Pennsylvania	66	-----	Rheumatism	May 17, 1914
Isahn, Alfred W.	F, 13th Vermont Inf.	Private	12	Vermont	60	19 00	Lumbago	Jan. 11, 1901
Isahn, Charles W.	G, 16th Iowa Inf.	Private	32	New York	70	40 00	Injury to right hand	March 22, 1914
Jackson, Robert F.	D, 25th Ohio Inf.	Captain	46	Indiana	67	25 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 28, 1909
Jackson, Thomas	G, 1st U. S. Art.	Private	94	Canada	59	20 00	Broken hip	June 30, 1890
James, Walter B.	A, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	43	Iowa	58	6 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 5, 1912
Jennings, Thomas	B, 1st Bat. Cal. Art.	Private	8	Virginia	44	-----	Heart disease	March 4, 1912
Jessup, Henry C.	D, 14th Pa. Inf.	Sergeant	33	Pennsylvania	70	30 00	General debility	April 5, 1909
Jewett, Loring A.	I, 32d Mass. Inf.	Private	34	Maine	58	18 00	Age	March 16, 1901
Jockus, Charles	P, 1st Iowa Inf.	Private	3	Germany	59	20 00	Injury to leg	Nov. 28, 1893
Johnson, Charles	U. S. Navy	Q. M. 1st class.	2	Sweden	51	-----	Asthma	Aug. 30, 1913
Johnson, John	C, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	8	California	41	-----	Incipient paralysis	Aug. 18, 1910
Johnson, Pedro	U. S. Navy	Ordn. seaman	24	Sweden	71	24 00	Rheumatism	March 17, 1908
Johnson, Robert A.	C, 157th Ind. Inf.	Private	3	Indiana	65	24 00	Paralysis	Nov. 12, 1912
Johnson, Thomas	H, 4th Cal. Inf.	Private	37	Canada	60	20 00	Varicose veins	March 20, 1895
Jones, Charles P.	C, 5th Ind. Ohio Cav.	Private	3	Ohio	67	18 00	Nervous trouble	May 7, 1907
Jones, Edwin	C, 5th U. S. Art.	Private	27	Pennsylvania	54	25 00	Gunshot wound	April 12, 1898
Jones, George	G, 1st U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	144	England	49	10 00	Myocarditis	July 23, 1910
Jones, Thomas S.	7th Mass. Light Battery	Private	36	Vermont	69½	25 00	General debility	Sept. 24, 1910
Judge, Thomas	H, 100th N. Y. Inf.	Private	21	Ireland	68	16 50	Rupture	May 15, 1912
Junior, Robert	A, 11th U. S. Col. Inf.	Private	26	Louisiana	61	16 00	Piles and rheumatism	Nov. 8, 1912
Kaiting, James	K, 4th Cal. Inf.	Private	14	Ireland	60	24 00	Impaired vision	March 17, 1895
Kane, Hugh C.	A, 5th Pa. Cav.	Private	15	Ireland	65	19 00	Lumbago	Feb. 14, 1904
Kane, John C.	L, 3d Vermont Inf.	Private	14	Pennsylvania	70	15 00	Partial paralysis	June 9, 1914
Kaneen, Shelton E.	P, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	12	California	51	-----	Kidney disease	Nov. 25, 1909
Kapp, John	I, 35th Ohio Inf.	Private	48	Pennsylvania	68	25 00	Gunshot wd. left arm	Aug. 16, 1912
Karns, Sanford A.	K, 75th Ind. Inf.	Private	34	Virginia	66	18 00	Heart trouble	May 15, 1912
Kaufman, Charles	M, 10th N. Y. Cav.	Private	7	Germany	72	19 00	Nervous prostration	July 8, 1912
Kavanaugh, Arthur	8th U. S. Inf.	Q. M. Sergt.	249	Ireland	49	-----	Epilepsy	April 27, 1914

Kayser, Michael	H, 47th Ill. Inf.	Private	12	Germany	68	24 00	Chronic bronchitis	Sept. 27, 1905
Keans, Washington I.	K, 91st N. Y. Inf.	Private	10	New York	65	15 50	Incapent paralysis	June 8, 1911
Keenan, John	I, 2d N. J. Inf.	Private	36	New Jersey	71		Lumbago	Jan. 24, 1912
Keene, George W.	I, 3d Mo. Cav.	Private	38	New York	53	15 00	General debility	Dec. 3, 1891
Keifer, Henry A.	E, 147th Ohio Inf.	Private	33	Ohio	64	15 00	Rheumatism	April 6, 1911
Kelley, Dennis	D, 17th U. S. Inf.	Private	65	Maine	68	25 00	Paralysis	Sept. 24, 1908
Kelly, Edward	A, 3d Cal. Inf.	Private	36	Illinois	56	25 00	Asthma	Jan. 20, 1896
Kelly, Thomas	K, 30th U. S. Inf.	Private	27	Ireland	37	10 00	Dysentery	Jan. 22, 1912
Kelly, Thomas J.	I, 5th Ill. Cav.	Private	20	Illinois	65	16 50	Rheumatism	Feb. 9, 1912
Kemble, Alfred	D, 1st Oregon Inf.	Private	12	England	68	16 00	Rheumatism	April 11, 1912
Kennedy, John L.	B, 13th N. Y. Militia	Private	4	New York	54	21 00	Rheumatism	May 12, 1891
Kerr, David H.	D, 23d U. S. Inf.	Private	13	California	40		Myocarditis	Jan. 18, 1913
Kiddler, Cyrus	G, 19th Wis. Inf.	Private	38	Wisconsin	67	19 00	Rheumatism	Feb. 10, 1914
Kienzle, Franklin F.	E, 1st Pa. Vol. Inf.	Private	10	New Jersey	44	30 60	Heart disease	July 14, 1911
Kiernan, Thomas	C, 12th R. I. Inf.	Musician	20	Rhode Island	62	21 50	Rheumatism	May 10, 1901
Kimble, Garrett	E, 2d N. J. Inf.	Private	26	New Jersey	68	23 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 6, 1910
Kincaid, William M.	M, 43d U. S. Inf.	Corporal	42	Iowa	42	17 00	Lumbago, etc.	June 27, 1911
King, Linza	E, 2d Ark. Cav.	Private	12	Alabama	77	24 00	Piles	Sept. 12, 1913
Kingham, Albert E.	K, 27th N. Y. Inf.	Private	43	New York	70	19 00	Old age	May 1, 1913
Kinney, Patrick	D, 58th Ill. Inf.	Private	27	Ireland	67	17 00	Rheumatism	June 17, 1914
Kinsley, John	D, 1st Oregon Inf.	Private	25	Pennsylvania	57	24 00	Heart disease	June 16, 1894
Kirk, Michael	U. S. Navy	Watertender	34	Ireland	46	30 00	Tuberculosis	May 2, 1914
Kisinger, James W.	A, 7th Mo. Enr'd Mil.	Private	12	Virginia	70	12 00	General debility	Aug. 17, 1913
Kitcher, Walter S.	G, 2d Mass. Heavy Art.	Private	133	Massachusetts	72	30 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 26, 1907
Kniekmeyer, William	I, 1st Mo. Art.	Private	36	Germany	64	25 00	Heart disease	May 26, 1912
Knapp, Martin P.	F, 135th Pa. Inf.	Private	36	Pennsylvania	69	24 00	Old age	June 16, 1912
Knight, Joseph	61st Ill. Inf. (unassigned)	Private	2	Missouri	67		Biliousness	Feb. 20, 1914
Kraeger, Armin	D, 18th N. Y. Cav.	Private	36	Germany	70	23 00	Rheumatism	July 24, 1910
Kramer, William	C, 61st N. Y. Inf.	Private	16	Germany	67	17 00	Age	Jan. 7, 1914
Kramer, Frederick	C, 41st Mo. Inf.	Corporal	40	Switzerland	61	30 00	Asthma	May 29, 1896
Ladd, Atticus A.	K, 37th Ill. Inf.	Drummer	40	Massachusetts	63	19 00	General debility	Sept. 9, 1910
Lamb, Henry E.	G, 35th Wis. Inf.	Private	26	Wisconsin	67	24 00	Heart trouble	March 9, 1913
Lamb, Henry S.	C, 47th Wis. Inf.	Corporal	10	Ohio	71	19 00	Bronchitis, scallity	June 19, 1914
Lang, Joseph	E, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	7	Indiana	51		Injury to left hip	March 19, 1914
Langue, Henry	K, 27th Ind. Inf.	Private	37	Indiana	72	25 00	Scurvy	Oct. 20, 1912
Langley, Thomas B.	G, 5th New Hamp. Inf.	Bugler	45	England	48	18 00	Injury to right arm	Sept. 15, 1893
Larish, Henry	E, 21st Ill. Inf.	Private	10	Pennsylvania	54	19 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 7, 1894
Larkin, Thomas H.	L, 1st Mont. Inf.	Corporal	17	Missouri	50		Palpitation of heart	Feb. 11, 1911
Larney, Nicholas	K, 1st U. S. Colored Inf.	First Lieut.	55	Ireland	58	17 00	Rupture	May 6, 1893
Laubach, Peter	B, 13th Ill. Cav.	Private	57	Germany	57	20 00	Injury to right side	Nov. 14, 1898
Lavine, Frank	L, 1st Wis. Cav.	Corporal	46	Vermont	64	19 00	Defective eyesight	March 24, 1909
Lawler, Thomas	A, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	16	Ireland	45		Rheumatism	Feb. 1, 1908
Lawson, Cyrus W.	A, 1st Nev. Inf.	Private	15	Iowa	64	16 00	Partial paralysis	Feb. 18, 1908

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
LeBarron, Walter A.	11th U. S. Inf., Casual Detach.	Private	35	New York	32		Malaria	June 3, 1907
Leedy, Thomas	C, 5th Mich. Cav.	Private	26	Michigan	49		Rheumatism	Dec. 22, 1892
Leech, William	D, 152d Ill. Inf.	Private	7	Pennsylvania	57	\$15.50	General debility	May 31, 1914
Lemon, James A.	B, 106th Ohio Cav.	Private	33	Pennsylvania	69	24.00	Rheumatism	April 13, 1911
Leinermann, Dietrich	13th N. Y. Indpt. Batty.	Private	31	Germany	56	18.00	General debility	July 18, 1899
Leonard, Michael	D, 5th U. S. Inf.	Private	60	Pennsylvania	82	30.00	Age	Jan. 5, 1910
Leonard, Charles	B, 20th N. Y. Cav.	Corporal	25	New York	60	17.00	Rupture	June 9, 1905
Leonard, Edward	F, 5th Me. Inf.	Private	58	Massachusetts	63	24.00	Gunshot wound, left arm.	July 27, 1908
Leonard, Enoch	M, 6th Ill. Inf.	Private	5	Illinois	34		Fracture, right leg.	Sept 11, 1912
Lewis, Charles	B, 49th Mo. Inf.	Private	12	Wisconsin	66	15.00	Heart disease	Feb. 3, 1909
Lewis, John A.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	34	New York	75	30.00	Defective eyesight	March 24, 1905
Lewis, Nelson	U. S. Navy	Landsman	25	Ohio	71	15.00	General debility	Dec. 16, 1910
Lewis, William	B, 31st Me. Inf.	Corporal	15	Maine	69	17.00	Failing eyesight	March 11, 1914
Lickleder, John B.	Battery A, Utah Lt. Art.	Private	14	Germany	54	8.00	Lame back	Aug. 13, 1913
Lillbrig, Andrew	K, 14th Minn. Inf.	Private	78	Norway	44	24.00	Heart disease	Dec. 31, 1910
Lizzy, Charles A.	F, 163d N. Y. Inf.	Private	10	New York	67	15.50	Varicose veins	June 12, 1914
Loelker, Charles	G, 113th Ill. Inf.	Private	31	Dist. Columbia	69	24.00	Epilepsy	June 20, 1910
Loug, John	F, 24th N. Y. Cav.	Private	7	New York	60	16.50	Defective eyesight	July 21, 1904
Loug, Jonas F.	B, 7th Pa. Cav.	Captain	48	Pennsylvania	54	30.00	Gunshot wound, right arm.	March 21, 1892
Lorang, John	I, 3d Ill. Inf.	Private	51	Germany	44	10.00	Fracture, left leg	June 22, 1914
Loreh, Jacob S.	Band, 2d Mass. Inf.	Musician	21	Massachusetts	55	17.00	Rheumatism	May 17, 1884
Lorne, Francis F.	U. S. Marine Corps.	Private	60	Pennsylvania	39	8.00	Liver trouble	Dec. 26, 1913
Lortz, William	H, 147th Pa. Inf.	Private	24	Germany	49	16.50	General debility	May 5, 1896
Lynch, Edward	D, 1st U. S. Cav.	Private	60	New York	61		Rheumatism	May 9, 1913
Lynch, John	H, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	31	New York	56		Bronchitis	Sept. 27, 1910
Lynch, Michael H.	A, 15th U. S. Inf.	Private	28	Massachusetts	51	15.50	Lumbago	Sept. 22, 1897
Lyons, John M. J.	U. S. Navy	Yeoman	36	New York	54		Partial paralysis	Jan. 8, 1914
Lyons, Thomas	C, 107th N. Y. Inf.	Corporal	35	Ireland	51	15.00	Rheumatism	April 17, 1892
Madden, Michael J.	G, 1st Vt. Cav.	Private	10	New York	65	15.50	Catarrh of stomach.	Aug. 3, 1909
Madigan, Andrew J.	K, 73d N. Y. Inf.	Private	36	Ireland	65		Gunshot wound, left leg.	July 14, 1900
Maguire, Thomas	D, 40th N. Y. Inf.	Private	5	England	46	15.00	Disease of rectum	Aug. 6, 1892
Mahoncy, James	A, 2d Me. Cav.	Private	9	Canada	68	15.50	Effects of pneumonia	Oct. 7, 1911
Maloy, James	I, 3d New Hamp. Inf.	Private	7	Ireland	50	19.00	Heart disease	July 18, 1894

Mannerick, Frank	C, 4th Mo. Cav.	36	Germany	50	Rheumatism	March 21, 1889
Mannion, Thomas J.	F, 1st U. S. Cav.	56	Ireland	58	Rheumatism	Nov. 8, 1893
Marconi, Francis M.	L, 2d Neb. Cav.	31	Kentucky	60	Rheumatism, etc.	July 12, 1906
Marquis, Ellison	F, 143d Ind. Inf.	10	Indiana	61	Rheumatism	June 6, 1909
Marr, Almond	G, 7th Mo. Cav.	39	Missouri	72	Age	Dec. 24, 1913
Marrinan, Martin D.	G, 1st Neb. Inf.	23	New York	12 00	Dislocated elbow	June 25, 1908
Marshall, Hugh	B, 2d Colorado Cav.	36	Pennsylvania	54	General debility	Sept. 18, 1894
Marshall, Robert	C, 5th U. S. Cav.	60	Maryland	25 00	Deafness	June 2, 1899
Martin, Henry	U. S. Navy	9	England	67	Heart disease	Feb. 15, 1906
Martin, Joseph A.	A, 7th U. S. Inf.	8	Germany	44	Rupture and rheum.	June 17, 1908
Martin, William	U. S. Navy	16	New York	55	Gunshot wound, right leg.	Feb. 22, 1897
Mason, Charles M.	H, 30th Me. Inf.	20	Maine	59	Stomach trouble.	Oct. 10, 1903
Masteron, John	E, 6th New Hamp. Inf.	58	New York	63	La grippe	Nov. 15, 1907
Mathers, James	B, 9th Kans. Cav.	36	Indiana	72	Rheumatism	May 18, 1914
Matter, Peter	E, 2d Iowa Inf.	35	France	76	Partial blindness	March 26, 1914
Mattingley, Joseph	M, 5th Mo. Cav.	36	Missouri	66	Kidney disease	Oct. 27, 1909
Maurice, James	U. S. Navy	49	Wales	53	Injury from burns	July 30, 1891
Mavis, John	F, 11th N. Y. Cav.	36	Germany	62	Rheumatism	Aug. 13, 1893
Mead, William B.	C, 12th Mo. Cav.	26	Missouri	69	Blindness	May 10, 1914
Meagher, Matthew	C, 79th Ohio Inf.	31	Ireland	69	Rheumatism	Feb. 17, 1909
Meany, Edmund J.	M, 1st Cal. Inf.	53	California	44	Epilepsy	Sept. 21, 1908
Mears, William H.	U. S. Navy	12	New Jersey	49	Broken ankle	Sept. 17, 1904
Medbury, William C.	F, 1st B't'n Nev. Cav.	29	New York	55	Kidney disease	Jan. 14, 1892
Meohan, Thomas	H, 6th Pa. Cav.	36	Ireland	69	Senility	Dec. 31, 1902
Melody, Hugh J.	U. S. Navy	118	California	41	Rheumatism	Nov. 1, 1909
Mercer, John	L, 1st Cal. Cav.	28	Virginia	72	Chronic bronchitis	April 28, 1904
Merchant, Fred R.	U. S. Hospital Corps	13	California	33	Partial paralysis	Feb. 17, 1914
Merthweh, Theodore H.	D, 23d N. Y. Inf.	49	New York	72	Gunshot wound	Dec. 19, 1908
Merkle, Joseph F.	A, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	8	California	37	Rheumatism	Oct. 27, 1909
Mesner, John	C, 7th U. S. Inf.	23	Austria	40	Gastritis	April 11, 1912
Metcalf, Arthur A.	C, 6th Ill. Inf.	8	Illinois	31	Ulcerated throat	Jan. 8, 1914
Meyer, Bruno	C, 8th Cal. Inf.	7	Germany	56	Rheumatism	May 5, 1914
Meyer, John	K, 1st U. S. Cav.	60	Germany	60	Rheumatism	Nov. 28, 1913
Michael, Jacob L.	E, 34th U. S. Inf.	20	Pennsylvania	47	Kidney trouble	Jan. 10, 1914
Michael, George	L, 16th U. S. Inf.	36	Denmark	37	Broken left leg	Oct. 11, 1911
Michels, Theodore	E, 8th Cal. Inf.	10	Germany	60	Paralysis	March 15, 1899
Miles, Edward M.	U. S. Marine Corps	64	California	44	Stomach trouble	April 29, 1913
Miller, Augustus R.	U. S. Navy	93	New Jersey	43	Rheumatism	May 10, 1909
Miller, Charles	U. S. Marine Corps	115	England	47	Lumbago	March 21, 1910
Miller, George W.	B, 36th Ill. Inf.	36	New York	66	Injury to knee	Dec. 30, 1908
Miller, George W.	E Battery, 7th U. S. Art.	36	New York	46	Chronic dysentery	June 24, 1914
Miller, Isaac W.	H, 50th Ill. Inf.	46	Indiana	68	Rheumatism	June 13, 1914
Miller, Jacob	M, 6th Ohio Cav.	20	Ohio	64	Rupture	July 7, 1905
Miller, Lewis E.	D and O, 5th Wis. Inf.	18	New York	52	Rupture	March 8, 1896

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Millett, John S.	A, 3d Minn. Inf.	Private	15	Iowa	51	\$12 00	General debility	May 24, 1897
Mills, William E.	B, 17th Conn. Inf.	Private	33	Connecticut	51	24 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 17, 1894
Mitchell, Freeman	K, 2d Mass. Art.	Private	21	Maine	64	16 50	Rheumatism	Dec. 22, 1911
Mitchell, James H.	C, 99th N. Y. Inf.	Private	37	Ireland	50	30 00	Bladder trouble	June 6, 1892
Mitchell, James H.	I, 47th Ill. Inf.	Sergeant	36	Illinois	57	24 00	Piles	Jan. 20, 1899
Mitchell, Robert	E, 2d No. Car. Inf.	Private	52	Missouri	57	24 00	Valv. heart disease	Feb. 16, 1914
Mitchell, Samuel	E, 157th Ill. Inf.	1st Lieut.	11	Indiana	67	20 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 1, 1912
Milton, John	U. S. Navy	1st Class f'man	12	Ireland	54	24 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 14, 1897
Moloney, Daniel J.	M, 29th U. S. Inf.	Private	72	Ireland	48		Lung trouble	April 20, 1914
Moran, William	A, 3d N. Y. Heavy Art.	Private	6	Ireland	70	21 00	Blind	Oct. 27, 1908
Montjar, David P.	I, 60th Ohio Inf.	Private	18	Ohio	79	24 00	Age	Sept. 21, 1912
Monroe, Francis	G, 2d U. S. Cav.	Private	13	Scotland	71	17 00	Injury to both feet.	May 19, 1914
Montgomery, William J.	K, 1st Calif. Cav.	Private	42	Connecticut	56	19 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 16, 1901
Mooney, James	C, 3d Cal. Inf.	Private	36	Maryland	69	25 00	Rheumatism	March 31, 1910
Moore, Ernest A.	B, 62d Ohio Inf.	Corporal	19	Ohio	60	12 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 25, 1906
Moore, William H.	A, 37th Wis. Inf.	Private	16	New Jersey	59	12 00	Heart disease	Dec. 28, 1904
Mooss, John W.	H, 20th U. S. Inf.	Private	38	Germany	59	8 00	Prostatitis	Aug. 19, 1911
Moran, John	C, 6th New Hamp. Inf.	Private	14	Canada	34	12 00	Rupture	Sept. 24, 1903
Moran, Michael J.	A, 13th Minn. Inf.	Private	52	New Brunswick	33	6 00	Chronic dysentery	April 24, 1914
Morgan, John S.	A, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	65	Illinois	65	19 00	Rheumatism	July 23, 1907
Moriarty, John	U. S. Navy	Seaman	22	England	54	16 00	Gunshot wound, hip.	Nov. 9, 1898
Morlan, Robert J.	I, 2d U. S. Engineers	Corporal	11	Ohio	57		Rheumatism	March 26, 1913
Morris, John	A, 99th N. Y. Inf.	Private	38	Russia	63	15 50	Rheumatism	Dec. 8, 1903
Morris, Survgenia J.	E, 1st Ore. Inf.	Private	11	Illinois	71	22 00	General debility	Aug. 7, 1906
Morrison, Fred P.	E, 6th Cal. Inf.	Corporal	8	New Hampshire	48		Pneumy	Sept. 30, 1910
Morse, Joseph M.	K, 32d Mass. Inf.	Private	35	New Hampshire	73	30 00	General debility	Oct. 20, 1908
Mottis, Samuel	A, 81st Ohio Inf.	Private	34	Switzerland	69	18 00	Broken thigh	Oct. 18, 1913
Mulhern, Patrick	E, 2d U. S. Inf.	Private	108	Ireland	71		Injured ankle	April 13, 1914
Mullen, Mathew	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	48	Ireland	55	30 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 11, 1895
Muller, Frederick	U. S. Hospital Corps	Private	12	New Jersey	50		Sclafica, etc.	Aug. 27, 1908
Muller, Fritz A.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	120	Germany	48		Rheumatism	March 11, 1910
Muller, Theodore	D, 22d Ind. Inf.	Private	8	Prussia	64	20 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 5, 1894
Mulligan, John J.	F, 11th U. S. Inf.	Private	10	Ireland	44		Liver trouble	Oct. 31, 1910
Murphy, James	U. S. Navy	Landsman	162	Ireland	60	19 50	Defective eyesight	April 12, 1910
Murphy, John	C, 3d Pa. Light Art.	Artificer	5	Illinois	43		Rheumatism	June 3, 1911
Murphy, Richard	H, 24th Conn. Inf.	Private	28	Connecticut	65	18 00	Bronchitis	Sept. 16, 1908
Murray, James P.	H, 11th U. S. Inf.	Private	13	Ireland	52		Kidney disease	Oct. 21, 1910
Murray, Thomas R.	I, 19th Pa. Cav.	2d Lieut.	84	Ireland	62	7 50	Rheumatism	Sept. 26, 1900
Myer, John	C, 41st Ohio Inf.	Private	38	Germany	74	30 00	Defective vision	Nov. 14, 1913

Meyers, Elish S.	H, 23d Ind. Inf.	48	Indiana	60	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 27, 1900
Myers, Hamilton C.	B, 11th Mich. Cav.	37	Michigan	66	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1910
McAloo, Newton	U. S. Signal Corps.	18	Pennsylvania	69	16 50	Stomach trouble	March 31, 1914
McCabe, James	U. S. Navy	36	Ireland	56	12 00	Rheumatism	July 16, 1898
McCann, John	U. S. Navy	36	Ireland	54	18 00	Hernia	July 26, 1899
McCann, John	U. S. Navy	12	Ireland	72	22 50	Rheumatism	April 1, 1903
McCartney, William J.	U. S. Navy	72	England	40		Broken right arm	Feb. 25, 1914
McCarthy, Timothy	G, 6th U. S. Inf.	36	Ireland	56	20 00	Piles	Jan. 12, 1893
McCarty, Daniel	H, 4th U. S. Art.	36	New York	63	25 00	Asthma	July 31, 1905
McCarty, William	U. S. Navy	12	Ireland	83	23 50	Defective eyesight	Jan. 14, 1893
McClain, William N.	E, 12th U. S. Inf.	13	Illinois	60	30 00	Partial paralysis	June 13, 1910
McClintick, James S.	F, 10th Ill. Inf.	9	Illinois	66	15 50	Rheumatism	May 11, 1914
McClintic, Michael S.	C, 3d Colorado Cav.	12	Iowa	76	21 00	Old age	Sept. 4, 1912
McCollum, William	H, 136th Ill. Inf.	5	Illinois	65	12 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 22, 1911
McCorty, Richard H.	I, 6th Cal. Inf.	16	Ireland	54	12 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 10, 1890
McCormick, Edward	B, 11th Rhode Island Inf.	10	Ireland	65	15 50	Rheumatism	March 11, 1909
McCormick, John	B, 17th Mass. Inf.	36	Ireland	60	25 00	General debility	June 11, 1903
McCormick, John W.	K, 5th Mo. Inf.	5	Missouri	59		Bronchial asthma	Feb. 27, 1914
McCoy, Clarence N.	A, 1st Mich. Heavy Art.	48	Iowa	71	25 00	Valv. heart disease	June 19, 1914
McDemott, William J.	A, 1st B'tn New Inf.	3	New York	40		Myocarditis	May 23, 1913
McDonald, Eugene A.	A, 28th U. S. Inf.	49	California	63	17 00	Kidney disease	Dec. 28, 1909
McDonald, Frank	B, 24 N. Y. Inf.	12	New York	54	19 00	Chronic diarrhoea	Feb. 7, 1896
McDonald, George	B, 2d Cal. Inf.	19	Canada	56	27 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 25, 1891
McDonald, Hugh	F, 1st New Jersey Inf.	33	Ireland	42		Tuberculosis	Dec. 17, 1910
McDonnell, Philip	M, 1st Mont. Inf.	45	Ireland	45		Loss of right leg	Nov. 15, 1911
McDonnell, John R.	L, 4th Texas Inf.	7	Iowa	50		Heart trouble	Nov. 14, 1912
McElroy, William	E, 3d U. S. Art.	36	Ireland	48	14 00	Weak eyes	Oct. 5, 1884
McFarland, William	7th New Jersey Inf.	25	Dist. Columbia	76	20 00	Loss of thumb and finger, right hand.	Dec. 31, 1909
McGinnis, Patrick J.	L, 4th U. S. Inf.	39	Ireland	57		Rheumatism	April 11, 1914
McGovern, Frank	G, 6th N. Y. Inf.	24	New York	56	27 00	Varicose veins	Sept. 24, 1897
McGortan, Joseph	K, 11th U. S. Inf.	22	Ireland	51	6 00	Hemorrhoids	March 15, 1911
McGrath, Thomas F.	U. S. Marine Corps.	60	New York	41		Stomach trouble	Sept. 29, 1912
McGuire, John J.	L, 16th Kans. Cav.	20	Michigan	67	16 00	Heart disease	April 26, 1914
McGuire, John	B, 1st U. S. Cav.	36	Ireland	67	15 00	Deafness	March 10, 1905
McGuire, Thomas	7th Mass. Light Art.	10	Canada	68	15 50	Paralysis, left arm	June 16, 1914
McGuire, William P.	I, 1st Wash. Ter. Inf.	36	Missouri	79	30 00	Rheumatism, etc.	July 2, 1912
McIntyre, Charles S.	C, 7th Ill. Inf.	5	Illinois	54		Neuralgia	May 20, 1909
McKane, Hugh J.	F, 2d Miss. Inf.	5	California	41	18 00	Rheumatism, etc.	March 13, 1913
McKenney, William A.	F, 7th Me. Inf.	39	Maine	71	30 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 16, 1909
McKey, John	E, 54th Ind. Inf.	23	Kentucky	53	16 50	Catarth	Nov. 17, 1898
McLaughlin, Frank E.	C, 1st Wash. Inf.	33	Ohio	52		Fracture of ribs	July 26, 1913
McLaughlin, Patrick H.	B, 9th Mass. Inf.	32	Ireland	68	24 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 6, 1908
McLaughlin, William	I, 20th Me. Inf.	8	Ireland	77	22 50	Age	May 21, 1914
McManamy, Charles	C, 51st Pa. Inf.	5	Ireland	69	15 50	Rheumatism	April 15, 1912
McNally, Bernard	U. S. Marine Corps.	96	Ireland	66	16 50	Yellow fever	June 8, 1914

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
McNeirney, John J.	U. S. Navy.	Fireman	238	Ireland	50	8.19 38	Dislocated shoulder	Jan. 26, 1910
McNiff, John	C, 2d Mass. Cav.	Private	17	Massachusetts	48	16 00	Rupture	Jan. 2, 1895
McOnie, Henry	E, 1st Nev. Cav.	Private	22	Scotland	61	27 00	Fracture right wrist	Dec. 23, 1904
McPherson, August W.	F, 2d N. Y. Inf.	Private	24	Indiana	70	23 00	General debility	Oct. 5, 1909
McWilliams, John C.	A, 13th Iowa Inf.	Private	3	Ohio	73	18 00	Age	Jan. 8, 1914
McWorthy, Cornelius	D, 13th Ill. Inf.	Private	31	Illinois	62	15 00	General debility	Aug. 3, 1909
Neff, Joseph B.	K, 7th Ill. Cav.	Private	38	Ohio	70	19 00	Paralysis	Feb. 5, 1913
Nolan, Joseph	H, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	17	Ireland	48		Lumbago	Feb. 4, 1909
Netherton, George	H, 6th Cal. Inf.	Private	29	England	74	20 00	Old age	June 17, 1904
Newby, William	G, 23d Iowa Inf.	Private	7	Indiana	67	15 50	Heart trouble	May 1, 1913
Newman, Leon	B, 3d Conn. Inf.	Private	3	Germany	60	21 00	General debility	June 25, 1891
Newton, Harry C.	C, 168th Ohio Inf.	Major	19	New York	73	24 00	Piles	March 29, 1911
Nicholas, Philip A.	U. S. Field Art.	1st Sergeant	115	Ireland	40		Tuberculosis	May 27, 1914
Nielsen, Peter	U. S. Navy	Seaman	20	Denmark	60	20 00	Dislocated left knee	Nov. 9, 1903
Nilsen, Adolph S.	D, 3d Neb. Inf.	Corporal	11	Denmark	45		Heart trouble	April 6, 1914
Noe, Thomas E.	H, 1st Ind. Inf. (Mexican)	Private	12	Kentucky	81	20 00	Old age	April 10, 1907
Nordmeyer, John	A, 48th Mo. Militia	Private	12	Missouri	71		Indigestion	June 17, 1914
Norris, John H.	B, 196th Pa. Inf.	Private	47	Pennsylvania	47	15 00	General debility	April 12, 1894
Norton, Michael J.	Band, 14th U. S. Inf.	Musician	115	Iowa	47		Throat trouble	April 16, 1914
Nugent, Dennis	U. S. Marine Corps.	Sergeant	76	Pennsylvania	41		Rheumatism	Jan. 14, 1914
O'Brien, John	U. S. Navy	Landsman	36	Ireland	55	15 00	Heart disease	April 15, 1897
O'Connor, Talbert S.	F, 3d Kans. Militia	Private	3	Missouri	65		Rheumatism	Sept. 15, 1911
O'Connor, Michael	K, 2d La. Inf.	Corporal	8	Louisiana	43		Variocoele	Feb. 4, 1912
O'Neil, Cicero H.	G, 36th Ill. Inf.	Private	48	Indiana	65	15 00	Rheumatism	July 20, 1911
O'Donnell, Charles J.	G, 3d N. Y. Cav.	Corporal	5	Ireland	67		Age	Dec. 8, 1907
O'Donnell, Edward	B, 7th U. S. Inf.	Private	96	Ireland	64	23 00	Gunshot wound	Dec. 17, 1903
O'Leary, Jerry	C, 4th U. S. Cav.	Sergeant	135	New York	52	25 00	Rheumatism	March 20, 1914
Ollert, Richard	H, 4th N. Y. Cav.	Private	63	Germany	53	19 00	Rheumatism	June 7, 1894
O'Neil, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	6	Massachusetts	53	15 00	General debility	Jan. 3, 1891
O'Neil, Timothy	U. S. Navy	Landsman	3	Massachusetts	65		Rupture	July 31, 1912
Osburn, Thomas J.	M, 2d Ore. Inf.	Private	13	Pennsylvania	41		Defective vision	Jan. 19, 1910
Ostberg, Percival A.	D, 1st Cal. Heavy Art.	Private	46	Sweden	45		General debility	Oct. 15, 1904
Overacker, Horace T.	B, 9th Iowa Inf.	Musician	10	Iowa	69	19 00	Rheumatism	June 24, 1914
Owens, John W.	H, 116th Ind. Inf.	Private	53	Indiana	70	16 00	Gunshot wound, left thigh.	Aug. 27, 1913
Oxley, James	M, 4th Pa. Cav.	Private	18	Pennsylvania	52	15 50	Piles	Nov. 15, 1898

Page, Calvin J.	I, 1st Ark. Inf.	24	Illinois	67	12 00	Lame back	Sept. 27, 1912
Palmateer, Charles D.	D and F, 62d Ill. Inf.	35	Ohio	70	19 00	Rheumatism	July 10, 1913
Palmier, Hugh	U. S. Navy	38	Prince Edw. Isl.	46	13 50	Loss of right leg	April 7, 1895
Palmor, John B.	1st Sergeant	78	New York	60	15 00	Rupture	March 16, 1886
Parish, Mortimer	Private	32	New York	73	30 00	Rheumatism	July 13, 1912
Parker, Nathan E.	D, 3d Mich. Inf.	16	Iowa	58	16 00	Chronic diarrhoea	Sept. 20, 1904
Parks, John W.	E, 4th Ky. Mid. Inf.	36	Virginia	45	13 00	Valv. heart disease	June 5, 1913
Parry, Walter J.	E, 8th U. S. Inf.	4	California	33	10 00	Hernia	Sept. 13, 1913
Parrish, John W.	U. S. Navy	37	Michigan	59	25 00	Bronchitis and asthma	Feb. 15, 1902
Patterson, John C.	H, 6th Mich. Cav.	39	New York	71	25 00	Paralysis and rupture	June 25, 1914
Paulson, Hans P.	U. S. Navy	39	Norway	50	10 00	Blind right eye	July 14, 1911
Paxton, James	J, 1st Tenn. Inf.	16	Ohio	64	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 18, 1908
Pendegast, Edos	F, 11th Ind. Inf.	14	Ireland	62	20 00	Heart disease	June 29, 1902
Penders, Edward	U. S. Navy	14	Connecticut	48	16 00	Stricture	Aug. 20, 1892
Pereval, George W.	U. S. Navy	36	Massachusetts	66	24 00	Rupture	April 18, 1902
Perry, Walter G.	E, 77th S. Y. Inf.	7	Michigan	49	12 00	Rupture	Jan. 8, 1909
Peter, Simon	M, 34th Mich. Inf.	24	Ohio	49	18 00	Hernia	May 31, 1914
Peterman, Gustav	K, 98th Ohio Inf.	34	Germany	61	18 00	Loss of three fingers, left hand.	April 6, 1911
Peterson, Jacob	E, 36th U. S. Inf.	212					
Peterson, Jacob	U. S. Navy	248	Norway	43	20 36	Ophthalmia	Nov. 7, 1907
Phelan, John	U. S. Navy	14	Ireland	65	16 00	Sciatica	March 21, 1909
Phelps, John A.	B, 12th Ohio Cav.	25	Ohio	69	25 00	Triple rupture	Nov. 14, 1908
Phenscy, Phillip	Q, M, Sergeant	34	Vermont	52	18 00	Rheumatism	June 15, 1890
Phillips, Joseph W.	Private	14	California	36	40 00	Bronchitis	Dec. 31, 1912
Pierpoint, Frank	G, 18th U. S. Inf.	60	England	49	40 00	Loss of left foot	Sept. 10, 1913
Pierpont, John B.	U. S. Marine Corps	37	Canada	59	18 00	Partial paralysis	July 6, 1904
Pilger, John	K, 10th Conn. Inf.	36	Germany	58	18 00	Varicose veins	Oct. 24, 1902
Piper, Adolph F.	E, 9th Ohio Cav.	7	Germany	49	25 00	Varicose veins	March 26, 1913
Piper, Benjamin	A, 1th Mo. Inf.	43	Delaware	57	30 00	Gunshot wd., lt. leg	July 6, 1895
Pippy, Edward W.	G, 1st Del. Inf.	15	Prince Edw. Isl.	57	30 00	Rheumatism	May 16, 1893
Platt, George	B, 36th Mass. Inf.	38	Pennsylvania	66	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 28, 1908
Platt, Oscar	I, 74th Ind. Inf.	33	New York	65	24 00	Falling eyesight	Nov. 14, 1906
Popa, Franz	L, 2d Conn. Heavy Art.	84	Germany	75	30 00	Hernia	Dec. 14, 1903
Porter, Jacob G.	9th U. S. Inf.	37	Ohio	71	12 00	Rheumatism	May 28, 1914
Porter, Thornton G.	D, 60th Ohio Inf.	7	Missouri	78	30 00	Fezema	July 15, 1913
Potter, Ensley S.	B, 2d Cal. Inf.	8	Maine	47	12 00	Tuberculosis	Oct. 12, 1912
Potts, William H.	A, 15th U. S. Inf.	54	New York	57	25 00	Disease of eyes	Dec. 17, 1897
Prince, Kimball	U. S. Marine Corps	60	Massachusetts	19	00 00	Synovitis	Jan. 9, 1905
Pringle, John	1st Class boy	10	Scotland	69	19 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 27, 1896
Pryor, Jeremiah	E, 1st Del. Inf.	12	Missouri	67	19 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 25, 1912
Putnam, Charles C.	C, 2d Cal. Inf.	35	Massachusetts	62	12 00	Rupture	June 17, 1910
Quigel, James	A, 107th Ill. Inf.	6	Ohio	80	30 00	Old age	June 5, 1911
Rady, Phillip	F, 3d Mass. Inf.	18	Massachusetts	49	16 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1893

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Ragan, John M.	B, 24th Ind. Inf.	Private	33	Ireland	70	\$20 00	Rheumatism	March 26, 1900
Randall, Oscar	U. S. Navy	Seaman	38	Norway	58	30 00	Deafness	April 20, 1891
Randall, Warren G.	F, 1st Dist. Col. Cav.	Private	21	Maine	58	8 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 30, 1904
Ray, Henry H.	69th Ohio Inf.	Musician	8	Ohio	62	15 50	Lung trouble	May 14, 1907
Ray, Major	G, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	7	Nova Scotia	74	15 00	Sciatic rheumatism	July 18, 1913
Raycraft, John	C, 4th N. Y. Heavy Art.	Chief musician	9	Ireland	77	27 00	Rheumatism	June 10, 1914
Rayeroff, Fred	4th Virginia Inf.	Private	21	England	60		Chronic pleurisy	June 13, 1913
Raymond, George W.	B, 7th Minn. Inf.	Private	48	New York	72	25 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 16, 1911
Reader, Henry G.	L, 39th Wis. Inf.	Private	3	Ohio	70	15 50	Age	Nov. 2, 1914
Reardon, John	U. S. Navy	Landsman	27	Missouri	52	16 50	Rheumatism	Nov. 23, 1895
Reed, Benjamin	C, 135th Pa. Inf.	Private	21	Pennsylvania	56	16 50	Injury to rt. sh'lder	Oct. 13, 1899
Reel, John T.	D, 6th Cal. Inf.	Private	24	Illinois	69	15 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 4, 1912
Reel, William F.	D, 6th Cal. Inf.	Private	12	Missouri	57	16 00	Lumbago and pikes	Jan. 12, 1901
Reese, William	H, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	18	England	61	27 00	Age	Aug. 19, 1895
Reiley, Philip	C, 15th N. Y. Engineers	Private	24	Ireland	53	17 00	Rheumatism	June 7, 1898
Reinville, Joseph	F, 1st Ill. Light Art.	Private	21	Vermont	55	19 00	Partial blindness	Nov. 8, 1900
Remkin, Carlston J.	C, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	8	Germany	47		Rheumatism	Jan. 10, 1913
Reno, William	U. S. Navy	2d Class boy	21	Massachusetts	61	14 50	Sciatica	June 1, 1910
Reno, Samuel J.	A, 4th U. S. Reserve Corps	Private	23	Pennsylvania	49	20 00	Heart disease	May 17, 1894
Reynolds, Thomas	C, 1st Batt. Cal. Lt. Art.	Private	96	New York	50		Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1911
Rhoades, John	E, 9th Iowa Cav.	Private	28	England	76	30 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 5, 1911
Rice, William H.	B, 1st Bat'n Cal. Hy. Art.	Private	6	California	43		Rheumatism	Dec. 21, 1911
Richardson, Theodore W.	K, 1st Ind. Inf.	Private	38	Indiana	70	15 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 22, 1912
Riding, Thomas R.	E, 1st Cal. M'rs.	Corporal	21	England	69	21 50	Loss of right foot	June 16, 1908
Riedell, Edward	D, 1st Mass. Inf.	Sergeant	36	Massachusetts	64	30 00	General debility	Aug. 17, 1899
Rieman, Peter	B, 5th U. S. Cav.	1st Sergeant	139	Germany	59	30 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 10, 1895
Riordon, Michael	K, 10th Iowa Inf.	Private	33	Ohio	60	16 00	Deafness	Dec. 1, 1907
Ritche, Valentine	A, 16th N. J. Inf.	Private	33	Germany	72	30 00	Rheumatism	Nov. 27, 1904
Ritche, William H.	U. S. Navy	1st Class boy	41	New York	61	16 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 11, 1899
Roach, Addison	H, 12th Ky. Inf.	Private	46	Kentucky	72	18 00	Lumbago	March 22, 1913
Roberts, Robert	25th Recruiting Co., Gen. Service, U. S. A.	Private	41	Illinois	34	12 00	Par. paralysis rt. leg	Jan. 6, 1914
Robinson, Edgar	G, 13th N. Y. Inf.	Private	19	New York	58	16 50	Kidney trouble	April 18, 1901
Robinson, Joseph F.	B, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	19	Kentucky	56	14 00	Ulcer of rectum	Nov. 10, 1911
Rochford, Henry	H, 12th U. S. Inf.	Private	36	Ireland	70		Lumbago	Nov. 22, 1913
Rockwell, Myron	E, 23d Iowa Inf.	Private	3	New York	73	25 00	Age	June 7, 1912
Roebling, William	K, 8th Cal. Inf.	Private	37	New York	49		Lumbago	Jan. 28, 1905
Rogers, Henry	M, 1st U. S. Inf.	Private	25½	New Jersey	48		Mitral insufficiency	Jan. 24, 1908

Rooney, John	O, 1st Bat'n U. S. Engrs.	127	Ireland	53	8 00	Abscess left arm.	April 18, 1911
Roper, Michael J.	F, 2d U. S. Inf.	10	So. Carolina	43	22 50	Rheumatism	Aug. 23, 1902
Rose, Alexander	Private	11	Scotland	47		Old age	June 26, 1887
Rosen, James	Private	12	Russia	60	10 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 9, 1912
Ross, Charles M.	B, 10th Ind. Cav.	144	Indiana	45	15 00	Injury to right knee.	April 12, 1892
Roth, Conrad	B, 3d U. S. Cav.	70	Germany	72	16 50	Kidney trouble	Oct. 10, 1908
Royal, Henry W.	G, 8th Me. Inf.	64	Maine	62	19 00	Scuffly	May 16, 1905
Rucker, Everett S.	H, 22d U. S. Inf.	35	Indiana	38		Cardiac enlargement	Aug. 7, 1908
Rube, Rudolph	D, 45th N. Y. Inf.	8	Prussia	51	20 00	General debility	Feb. 8, 1889
Rush, William B.	H, 148th Ind. Inf.	7	Indiana	77	25 50	Varicose veins, etc.	Nov. 14, 1913
Rutherford, James	F, 14th N. Y. Art.	20	New York	67	16 50	Lumbago	Oct. 1, 1911
Saben, Hollis M.	F, 14th Me. Inf.	5	Maine	71	19 00	Tuberculosis	Nov. 23, 1912
Sage, Henry P.	U. S. Navy	35	Connecticut	64	15 00	General debility	Aug. 1, 1913
Sain, John	C, 66th Ill. Inf.	18	Illinois	65	24 00	Loss of right leg.	Nov. 24, 1911
Sammoh, James	B, 2d U. S. Art.	14	New York	41		Rheumatism	Feb. 2, 1914
Samborn, James H.	B, 1st Nev. Cav.	27	Pennsylvania	73	24 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 9, 1911
Sanders, Robert J.	I, 3d Pr. Hy. Art.	21	New Jersey	65	16 00	Weak eyes	Aug. 17, 1912
Santonge, Arthur J.	I, 7th Cal. Inf.	67	Kansas	37	8 00	Lame hip	Jan. 23, 1909
Saunders, James W.	C, 7th U. S. Cav.	124	Pennsylvania	59	17 00	Blind, right eye.	Feb. 22, 1919
Saunders, Thomas W.	G, 28th Mich. Inf.	12	New York	70	17 00	Age	Jan. 3, 1912
Saunders, William	H, 6th N. Y. Inf.	25	New York	53	23 00	Heart disease	June 15, 1894
Sawyer, Charles A.	A, 10th Vt. Inf.	35	Vermont	67	12 00	Rheumatism	June 15, 1911
Sayer, John E.	H, 15th U. S. Inf.	98	New York	58	12 00	Rheumatism	March 25, 1914
Saylor, Henry B.	F, 46th Wis. Inf.	10	Pennsylvania	66	16 00	Injury to left shldr.	Aug. 20, 1913
Saylor, Jacob	U. S. Navy	12	Ohio	64	15 00	Defective vision	April 23, 1905
Schroeder, Julius	K, 47th N. Y. Inf.	24	Holland	57	30 00	Broken hip	April 11, 1894
Schultz, Frederik W.	C, 1st Cal. Inf.	13	Iowa	60		Rheumatism	Nov. 5, 1912
Schussler, Christian	C, 25th N. Y. Inf.	13	Germany	68	23 00	Rheumatism	July 10, 1910
Scotfield, John B.	I, 5d N. Y. Inf.	7	California	37		Rheumatism	April 2, 1914
Scotfield, William A.	A, 5th Iowa Cav.	45	Ohio	63	25 00	Rheum. and heart dis.	Dec. 3, 1908
Scott, James	F, 9th Vt. Inf.	10	New York	64	15 50	Cataarrh of stomach.	Dec. 22, 1910
Scott, Thomas H.	H, 14th Mich. Inf.	48	Michigan	67	19 00	Inflammatory rheum.	Aug. 27, 1908
Scranton, Edwin	C, Marine Bdy.	47	Ohio	53	20 00	General debility	Nov. 23, 1889
Scraples, James H.	E, 1st Mass. Cav.	17	N. Hampshire	70	16 50	Age	Feb. 25, 1912
Segesser, Ulrich	I, 25th Mass. Inf.	14	Switzerland	65	20 00	Rheumatism	July 6, 1918
Seward, George M.	A, 1st Ore. Inf.	19	Indiana	60	15 00	Rupture	Jan. 20, 1911
Sexton, James	A, 1st Nev. Inf.	3	Ireland	50		Rheumatism	May 4, 1910
Shaffer, William F.	U. S. Navy	50	Pennsylvania	35		Rheumatism	Sept. 9, 1910
Shafter, Albert	C, 1st Mich. Cav.	19	Canada	62	16 60	Heart and liver dis.	March 25, 1903
Shaumon, William	U. S. Navy	38	Ireland	80	30 00	Age	Jan. 11, 1914
Sharp, George C.	I, 2d U. S. Cav.	13	Ohio	53		Rheumatism	Dec. 19, 1911
Shaw, Oliver M.	K, 59th Ill. Inf.	21	Illinois	65	16 00	Lame ankle	Jan. 3, 1911
Shen, John	U. S. Navy	53	Ireland	53	23 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 29, 1891
Shreu, John	C, 8th Cal. Inf.	8	Massachusetts	49		Lung trouble	Nov. 13, 1904

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Sheehan, Jeremiah	U. S. Navy	Boys	36	Ireland	67	\$15 00	Pul. tuberculosis	Oct. 16, 1913
Sheehan, William	L. 1st U. S. Cav.	Private	64	Massachusetts	62	14 00	Heart trouble	Nov. 5, 1912
Shiell, John	M. 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	16	Ireland	48	6 00	Dislocated shoulder	Jan. 1, 1909
Sherman, George E.	F. 4th N. Y. Hy. Art.	Private	33	New York	59	24 00	Heart disease	Dec. 29, 1912
Sherwood, Edmund	7th U. S. Inf.	Musician	33	Pennsylvania	53		Hernia	March 6, 1911
Shields, Frank	L. 4th N. J. Inf.	Private	7	Pennsylvania	64		Rheumatism	Nov. 17, 1912
Shiels, Patrick	A. 69th N. Y. Inf.	Private	6	Ireland	66	18 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 8, 1909
Siofer, John H., Jr.	G. 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	14	Indiana	65	14 00	Paralysis	March 26, 1914
Short, Charles J.	M. 11th U. S. Cav.	Saddler	16	New York	45		Fractured rib	Dec. 29, 1913
Shotenkrk, Chauncey F.	E. 21st Ill. Inf.	Corporal	24	New York	67	16 50	Age and rheumatism	Nov. 19, 1913
Shreve, Albert	F. 19th Pa. Inf.	Private	9	Pennsylvania	67		Stomach trouble	Nov. 10, 1913
Simon, Stephen	A. 39th N. Y. Inf.	Private	21	New York	62	23 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 31, 1903
Singer, William	L. 2d U. S. Engers.	Private	17	Germany	53		Broken leg, etc.	July 24, 1910
Skeels, Spencer L.	A. 150th Ohio Inf.	Private	11	New York	65	15 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 3, 1910
Skellinger, Charles C.	E. 4th N. J. Inf.	Private	45	Pennsylvania	63	15 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 22, 1905
Slade, Frank M.	C. 12th Ohio Inf.	1st Lieut.	39	Ohio	65	25 00	Hemorrhoids	Sept. 15, 1904
Slocum, Thomas	C. 69th Pa. Inf.	Corporal	15	Pennsylvania	64	16 00	Cancer of eye	April 9, 1908
Smith, Asa	G. 1st Ky. Inf.	Private	37	Ohio	70	25 00	Rheumatism	May 2, 1912
Smith, Charles J.	M. 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	16	California	38		Sprained ankle	Dec. 18, 1902
Smith, Collins C.	F. 89th Ohio Inf.	Private	38	Ohio	65	25 00	Rheumatism	June 30, 1905
Smith, Edward	U. S. Navy	Landsman	12	New York	55	14 00	Rupture	Sept. 24, 1902
Smith, Edward	E. 1st N. Y. Engers.	Private	37	Ireland	69	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 20, 1909
Smith, Hugh Sharp	D. 1st W. Va. Lt. Art.	Private	34	Ohio	69	50 00	Paralysis left side	April 18, 1914
Smith, James	E. 33d Wis. Inf.	Private	35	Ireland	68	15 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 7, 1908
Smith, Milton	A. 11th Ohio Inf.	Private	19	Ireland	68	24 00	Neuralgia	March 16, 1913
Smith, Truman H.	3d Iowa Lt. Batt'y.	Private	18	Ohio	75	24 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 31, 1911
Smith, William	F. 18th Ohio Inf.	Private	8	England	51	12 00	Varicose veins	Nov. 20, 1891
Snyder, Thomas L.	I. 32d Wis. Inf.	Private	34	New York	80	30 00	Stomach trouble	June 10, 1914
Suow, George V.	E. 63th Ill. Inf.	Musician	36	Wisconsin	60	18 00	Cystitis asthma	Aug. 11, 1908
Suyler, John L.	D. 12th Ill. Inf.	Private	22	Ohio	61	16 50	Disease of eyes	Jan. 6, 1909
Snyder, Marshall	A. 9th N. J. Inf.	Private	3	New Jersey	63	15 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 23, 1869
Snyder, Martin	A. 19th Pa. Cav.	Private	33	Germany	64	12 00	Lame hip	Dec. 17, 1909
Snyder, William H.	G. 14th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	36	Virginia	59	27 00	Weak eyes, etc.	June 11, 1897
Sparhawk, Edward P.	F. 4th Md. Inf.	Private	32	Maryland	56	24 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 16, 1894
Spear, John P.	K. 43d Me. Inf.	Private	12	Maine	73	19 00	Eczema	April 6, 1914
Spencer, William	B. 133th Ill. Inf.	Private	4	New York	65	15 00	Rheumatism	April 16, 1910
Spickert, George	H. 37th Ohio Inf.	Private	15	Germany	65	30 00	Gs. wound rt. thigh	Sept. 28, 1896
Sporel, George	I. 5th Mass. Inf.	Private	14	Germany	80	20 00	Old age	Nov. 18, 1911

Spurgeon, Felix	F, 2d Ohio Hy. Art.	Private	24	Ohio	53	19 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 21, 1889
Squibb, Samuel	F, 7th Inf. Cav.	Private	2	Ohio	65	18 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 3, 1911
Stabler, John	A, 2d Bat'n N. G., Ohio	Private	31	Germany	82		Defective eye sight	June 18, 1914
Staubridge, Charles F.	A, 1st Bat'n 17th U. S. Inf.	Musician	37	New York	59		Rheumatism	Nov. 6, 1932
Standing, John W.	K, 28th Mich. Inf.	Private	31	Sweden	71	15 00	Rheumatism	Aug. 18, 1911
Staniels, William H.	E, 2d Mass. Cav.	Private	9	Massachusetts	65	15 50	Kidney disease	March 14, 1908
Stanley, Christopher C.	K, 25th Iowa Inf.	Private	12	Alabama	72	24 00	Injury to right hip	Aug. 12, 1913
Stanley, John T.	U. S. Navy	Coal passer	34	California	43		Rheumatism	Feb. 10, 1911
Staubly, Woodville G.	Hosp. Steward, U. S. A.	Hosp. Steward	38	Dist. Columbia	53	17 00	Myocarditis	March 9, 1940
Steel, John A.	E, 94th Ohio Inf.	Private	17	Ohio	59	19 00	Varicose veins, etc.	March 16, 1932
Steele, Henry C.	D, 7th Iowa Inf.	Private	9	Iowa	70	39 00	Bronchitis	June 7, 1914
Stephens, Robert	H, 4th N. Y. Inf.	Private	62	England	62	25 00	Rheumatism	June 21, 1932
Stephenson, Ira B.	C, 20th U. S. Inf.	Private	25	Indiana	43		Rheum. and malaria	Jan. 15, 1933
Stevenson, Jacob	U. S. Marine Corps	Drummer	69	Pennsylvania	65	15 00	Bruised shoulder	June 12, 1914
Stewart, Joseph	C, 7th Iowa Cav.	Private	50	Ohio	67	19 00	Heart trouble	March 9, 1913
Stewart, Joseph M.	I, 46th Wis. Inf.	Private	3	Pennsylvania	67	15 00	Rheumatism	April 18, 1934
Stewart, Perry	E, 66th Ill. Inf.	Private	17	Indiana	67	16 00	Flies	April 21, 1913
Stiekhofer, Julius H.	L, 8th U. S. Cav.	Private	49	Switzerland	69		Heart disease	Feb. 17, 1895
Stickney, Embury	D, 1st Cal. Inf.	Private	33	Maine	65	20 00	Rheumatism	May 1, 1896
Stinchfield, Freeman L.	G, 11st Ill. Inf.	Private	33	Maine	64	15 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 9, 1911
Stith, Newton S.	I, 133d Ill. Inf.	Private	21	Illinois	65	15 00	Rheumatism	May 25, 1939
Stivers, Charles A.	K, 40th U. S. Inf.	Private	5	California	37	14 00	Malaria	Nov. 13, 1913
Stolle, William	3d N. J. Lt. Art.	Private	16	Prussia	52	20 00	Kidney disease	Sept. 24, 1892
Storme, Thomas	U. S. Navy	Seaman	13	Germany	41	8 00	Infected wound left hand.	July 20, 1912
Stoyell, William H.	B, 26th Me. Inf.	Private	12	Maine	58	22 50	Rheumatism	Dec. 18, 1895
Streeter, Edward	M, 1st N. Y. Inf.	Private	24	Switzerland	53	25 00	Rheumatism	July 23, 1895
Stromberg, William	U. S. Navy	Seaman	33	Switzerland	73	15 00	Lame back	May 13, 1913
Sullivan, Adrian A.	Band, 14th U. S. Inf.	Musician	73	Michigan	41		Rheumatism	Feb. 2, 1911
Sullivan, John	U. S. Navy	Fireman	33	California	39	8 00	Rheumatism	March 20, 1903
Sullivan, John	U. S. Navy	Fireman	55	Ireland	53	17 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 23, 1898
Sullivan, John	D, 99th N. Y. Inf.	Private	36	Connecticut	66	17 00	Rheumatism	Sept. 15, 1911
Sullivan, John L.	C, 1st Cal. Hy. Art.	Private	8	Ireland	45		Flies	Nov. 17, 1907
Sullivan, Michael	D, 2d Conn. Inf.	Private	12	Ireland	53	20 00	Rupture	Sept. 6, 1894
Sullivan, Patrick II.	D, 6th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	35	New York	45		Rheumatism	May 4, 1914
Sullivan, Thomas	U. S. Navy	Fireman	36	Ireland	48		Myocarditis	March 13, 1913
Summers, Samuel S.	J, 9th Ill. Cav.	2d Lieut.	50	New York	30 00		Old age	July 2, 1911
Sutherland, Demotte W.	A, 8th Ill. Inf.	Private	13	Illinois	63	16 00	Lead poisoning	May 24, 1911
Swiney, Josiah G.	U. S. Navy	Fireman	4	Kentucky	47		Vertigo, etc.	Oct. 29, 1940
Talbot, John	L, U. S. Engrs.	Private	11	England	60		Sciatic rheumatism	Nov. 2, 1912
Tanner, Elijah	F, 174th Ohio Inf.	Private	10	Ohio	64	12 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 1, 1911
Tateburg, Ernest W.	I, 39th Ill. Inf.	Sergeant	50	Germany	79	30 00	Age	Nov. 17, 1911
Taylor, Burrell	K, 136th Ind. Inf.	Private	4	Indiana	59	15 00	Heart disease and defective vision.	Dec. 30, 1933

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Taylor, Dan J.	G, 10th U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	63	Illinois	47	\$12 00	Rheumatism, etc.	Dec. 31, 1909
Taylor, Eugene A.	C, 1st Mich. Sharpshooters	Private	28	Michigan	64	17 00	Gunshot wound, head	Dec. 15, 1910
Taylor, Samuel B.	M, 6th Iowa Cav.	Private	30	Pennsylvania	58	17 00	Disease of lungs	April 22, 1909
Taylor, Samuel W.	E, 5th Me. Inf.	Private	44	Maine	69	19 00	General debility	Oct. 12, 1913
Taylor, Thomas H.	G, 17th Mass. Inf.	Private	48	England	54	25 00	Rheumatism	July 4, 1891
Thayer, Richard R.	A, 6th Mich. Inf.	2d Lieut.	34	Michigan	67	24 00	Rheum. and scilify-- Partial paralysis	April 4, 1909
Thomson, James H.	Band, 29th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	36	New York	63		Loss right arm	Nov. 13, 1902
Thompson, Abner	H, 122 N. Y. Inf.	Corporal	26	Maryland	67	55 00	Scilify	April 25, 1911
Thompson, David S.	F, 16th Mo. Inf.	Corporal	36	Ohio	76	30 00	Age	March 19, 1914
Thompson, James	U. S. Navy	Seaman	29	New York	70	15 00	Osteomyelitis	Oct. 15, 1908
Thompson, William	U. S. Navy	Seaman	12	Maine	61	25 00	Rupture	May 3, 1913
Thurston, George	H, 80th Ill. Inf.	Private	28	Indiana	65	17 00	Rupture	Feb. 10, 1910
Toftoy, Thomas	Iosp. Corps, U. S. A.	Private	15	Rhode Island	48		Malarial fever	Nov. 28, 1912
Toifte, Frederick	L, 9th Kan. Cav.	Sergeant	28	Germany	63	30 00	Heart disease	July 1, 1893
Toole, John	D, 11th Mass. Lt. Art.	Private	7	Pennsylvania	55	12 00	Flies	Jan. 1, 1935
Trenbly, Cyprian	I, 29th Mass. Inf.	Private	12	Canada	63	16 00	Lame left shoulder	Feb. 10, 1910
Tripp, Joseph	C, 8th Cal. Inf.	Sergeant	11	England	68	22 50	Rheumatism	Oct. 4, 1907
Tuek, John W.	K, 4th Mass. Cav.	Private	48	Massachusetts	67	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 29, 1908
Turner, James	G, 28th Ill. Inf.	Private	26	Maine	65	13 00	Partial paralysis	Sept. 10, 1910
Tusher, Frederick	U. S. Navy	Seaman	54	Ireland	73	19 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 8, 1885
Tussee, William	H, 15th Ill. Inf.	Private	19	Switzerland	76	25 00	Fistula	Sept. 21, 1913
Twitcheh, George W.	F, 47th Mo. Inf.	Private	12	Missouri	66	15 50	Partial paralysis	July 16, 1911
Tyler, Chancy A.	A, 46th Ill. Inf.	Corporal	28	Maine	63	17 00	Varietose veins	Dec. 5, 1908
	A, 16th Iowa Inf.	Private	19	Iowa	64	16 50	Lumbago	April 20, 1909
Ullman, John	C, 8th Kan. Inf.	Private	16	Missouri	60	15 50	Kidney trouble	May 3, 1901
Upton, William	D, 35th U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	79	Germany	43		Broken ankle	March 29, 1912
Upton, Robert T.	K, 30th Mich. Inf.	Private	8	Ohio	53	15 50	Lumbago	Nov. 8, 1898
Van Camp, Belus	E, 2d Mich. Cav.	Bugler	53	Indiana	56	25 00	Rupture	March 15, 1899
Vandaveer, William	E, 7th Cal. Inf.	Private	6	Illinois	49		Lumbago	Aug. 27, 1911
Vannmeter, Charles J.	M, 7th U. S. Art.	Private	10	Illinois	33		Kidney trouble	Dec. 16, 1913
Venn, Samuel	C, S. Navy	Seaman	181	England	49		Tuberculosis	Oct. 14, 1913
Verhage, Peter	A, 9th Wis. Inf.	Private	27	New York	57	19 00	Rheumatism	July 15, 1911
Viers, Valentine	D, 29th Ohio Inf.	Private	38	Ohio	51	21 50	Gunshot wound rt. leg	April 29, 1889
Vogler, Remigius	L, 41st N. Y. Inf.	Private	24	Switzerland	65	21 50	Rheumatism	Dec. 31, 1909
Von Stroble, Francis	B, 7th N. Y. Inf.	Private	11	Germany	52	15 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 23, 1890

Waggoner, Michael H.	A, 24th Ohio Inf.	Private	38	New York	81	20 00	Old age	June 16, 1912
Wagner, Robert S.	H, 24th U. S. Inf.	Private	174	Tennessee	37		Disability	May 28, 1913
Wahler, Henry	C, 15th U. S. Inf.	Private	6	Oregon	42		Heart trouble	May 24, 1911
Waldo, Uriah S.	E, 9th Mich. Cav.	Bagler	31	Michigan	63	12 00	Liver trouble	Jan. 7, 1908
Waldron, George	C, 1st Cal. Hy. Art.	Private	11	California	49		Locomotor ataxia	March 21, 1912
Wall, Joseph	U. S. Navy	Seaman	12	Ireland	72	20 00	Rupture and heart trouble.	April 18, 1914
Wall, William H.	B, 1st Cal. Mt's	Private	25	New York	80	30 00	Age and loss of heel, left foot.	Sept. 25, 1907
Wallace, Frank	H, 3d U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	72	Indiana	72	14 00	Defective vision	Jan. 5, 1908
Wallace, Henry K.	G and H, 11th Ind. Inf.	Private	47	Indiana	70	19 00	Rheumatism	Jan. 25, 1909
Wallace, Jacob H.	G, 152d N. Y. Inf.	Private	25	New York	73	23 00	Gunshot wd., left leg.	May 1, 1913
Walsh, John	E, 1st Conn. Art.	Corporal	48	Ireland	70	15 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 25, 1899
Ward, Charles H.	C, 1st Cal. Hy. Art.	Private	7	California	38		Rheumatism	March 27, 1912
Ward, James	M, 6th N. Y. Inf., etc.	Private	164	Ohio	57	12 00	Heart disease	April 6, 1914
Warlow, James	L, 6th U. S. Inf., etc.	Corporal	80	Ireland	77	29 00	Age	March 21, 1911
Warren, John H.	F, 16th Mich. Inf.	Private	6	New York	72	21 00	Rheum. and softlly	Jan. 2, 1908
Warren, Timothy T.	H, 21st Mass. Inf.	Private	42	Massachusetts	65	24 00	Heart trouble	June 14, 1905
Waterman, James E.	D, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	17	Michigan	67	12 00	Sciatic rheumatism	Sept. 30, 1910
Watt, Joseph A.	F, 14th Pa. Cav.	Private	25	Pennsylvania	54	12 00	Fractured ankle	May 17, 1899
Weatherwax, Lewis	H, 15th Kan. Cav.	Private	23	Indiana	68	17 00	Bright's disease	May 8, 1914
Webster, Daniel G.	K, 58th Mass. Inf.	Private	8	N. Hampshire	60	12 00	Constipation	Sept. 6, 1909
Weeks, William J.	L, 3d U. S. Cav.	Private	4	New York	54		Myocarditis	July 23, 1912
Weidman, Rudolph	H, 17th U. S. Inf.	Artificer	60	Switzerland	69		Phes.	Feb. 8, 1911
Weingart, Mathew	L, 3d N. J. Inf.	Private	10	Germany	67	12 00	Rheumatism	June 29, 1910
Weisheimer, John	13th N. Y. Incht. Batt'y.	Bagler	41	Germany	60	19 00	Rheumatism	Oct. 21, 1904
Wells, Andrew J.	H, 78th Ill. Inf.	Private	35	New York	70	24 00	Broken ribs	April 18, 1910
Wentworth, Nathaniel S.	B, 38th Mass. Inf.	1st Sergeant	39	N. Hampshire	73	30 00	Varicose veins	Sept. 29, 1910
Wentworth, Orrin S.	L, 26th Me. Inf.	Private	18	Maine	57	17 00	Heart and kidney trouble.	Sept. 9, 1903
Wetly, Charles	Ord. Dept., U. S. A.	Private	33	Switzerland	53		Heart disease	Oct. 8, 1912
Werner, Gottlieb	H, 54th N. Y. Inf.	Private	83	Germany	58	25 00	Sore feet	June 4, 1899
West, James	A, 32d Me. Inf.	Private	17	England	65	16 00	Rheumatism	June 25, 1910
Westfall, John	F, 62d N. Y. Inf.	Private	37	Germany	51	25 00	Asthma	Jan. 8, 1894
Wetsell, George W.	U. S. Marine Corps	Drummer	66	New York	57	19 00	Bronchitis	Nov. 30, 1902
Wetstein, Andrew	103d N. Y. Inf.	Lieut. Colonel	40	Germany	70	25 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 24, 1938
Weykman, Peter	G, 12th U. S. Inf.	Corporal	36	Holland	50		Heart weakness	Sept. 21, 1912
Whitaker, Frederick	B, 14th N. Y. Cav.	Private	30	England	39	24 00	Rheumatism	Dec. 15, 1907
White, Alexander T.	H, 23d U. S. Inf.	Private	12	Canada	48		Lumbago	Dec. 12, 1913
White, Thomas E.	K, E. I. Militia	Private	3	England	63	8 00	Rheumatism	March 15, 1897
White, Thomas F.	R, 1st Nev. Inf.	Private	3	Massachusetts	50		Injury to left arm.	Sept. 16, 1908
Whiting, Thomas	F, 2d Cal. Cav.	Private	35	Massachusetts	73	15 00	Rheumatism and age	Nov. 12, 1910
Whitlock, William H. H.	F, 7th Cal. Inf.	Corporal	16	Michigan	73	29 00	Rupture	March 11, 1914
Whitney, Henry H.	H, 106th N. Y. Inf.	Sergeant	34	New York	65	24 00	Rheumatism	June 21, 1900
Whitney, Hezekiah	U. S. Navy	Seaman	24	Massachusetts	70	27 00	Ulcer, right leg	June 25, 1898

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Company and regiment.	Rank.	Length of service, months.	Nativity.	Age.	Pension per month.	Disability.	When admitted.
Witten, Charles	U. S. Navy	Seaman	97	Massachusetts	68	\$25.00	Rheumatism	Nov. 17, 1895
Wiley, William	D, 49th Mass. Inf.	Private	33	Ireland	61	30.00	General debility	Feb. 1, 1899
Wilkes, Blair	I, 18th Ohio Inf.	Private	7	Ohio	65	15.50	Rheumatism	April 5, 1907
Wilkey, Granville	U. S. Navy	3d Asst. Engr.	38	New York	71	15.00	Rheumatism	Oct. 15, 1908
Williams, Albert E.	U. S. Navy	Seaman	5	New York	41	6.00	Fractured ankle	March 31, 1914
Williams, Charles	M, 8th Cav. Inf.	Private	7	Denmark	44		Lambago	Oct. 3, 1910
Williams, Edgar S.	A, 133d Ind. Inf.	Private	4	Indiana	64	15.00	Rheumatism	Dec. 19, 1911
Williams, Edward	U. S. Marine Corps	Private	41	Ohio	42		Fractured right ankle.	Feb. 3, 1938
Williams, John	U. S. Navy	Landsman	7	Mississippi	65	12.00	Cancer of lip	Nov. 8, 1911
Williams, Stillman	K, 10th N. Y. Inf.	1st Lieut. and Quartermaster	33	New York	57	30.00	Rheumatism	Jan. 19, 1895
Williams, Thomas	D, Mo. Mtd. Inf., Mex. War	Private	18	England	74	30.00	Old age	June 20, 1896
Williams, William H.	K, 10th Ohio Inf.	Corporal	36	Michigan	57		Weak eyes	Aug. 26, 1913
Williamson, John	F, 4th U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	9	New York	65		Rheumatism	May 11, 1912
Wilson, George H.	K, 1st Ark. Cav.	Private	25	Tennessee	71	23.00	Defective eyesight	July 18, 1913
Wilson, Hiram C.	F, 18th Mo. Inf.	Private	45	Missouri	70	19.00	Gunshot wound rt. leg	March 19, 1913
Wilson, Thomas	A, 9th Tenn. Cav.	Private	34	Virginia	74	24.00	Heart disease	April 18, 1914
Winkler, James J.	A, Eastman's Bat'n Mo. Inf.	Private	6	Indiana	83	20.00	Old age	June 30, 1910
Winans, Anthony	I, 10th Mich. Cav.	Bugler	26	New York	67	17.00	Old age	March 19, 1914
Winter, Henry	F, 51st Mo. Inf.	Private	7	Germany	53	15.00	Kidney disease	June 11, 1896
Witham, Charles A.	2d Mass. Inf., unattached.	Private	8	Massachusetts	55	19.00	Cystitis	April 29, 1898
Withers, George M.	K, 146th Ind. Inf.	Private	6	Indiana	62	17.00	Rheum. and wound of right hand.	Nov. 21, 1908
Wolbrecht, Julius	31st U. S. Inf.	Q. M. Sergeant.	21	Germany	62		Kidney trouble	March 27, 1914
Wood, Charles W.	K, 6th Mich. Hy. Art.	2d Lieut.	48	New York	62	15.00	Injury from fall	Sept. 24, 1904
Wood, Franklin	D, 3d U. S. Art.	Corporal	68	Germany	75	30.00	Age	Jan. 20, 1906
Woodard, Charles F.	L, 1st Vt. Cav.	Private	35	Vermont	62	24.00	Heart disease	Aug. 24, 1899
Woodin, Alfred	B, 39th Ill. Inf.	Private	42	Ohio	74	36.00	Rheum. and crippled	Oct. 19, 1911
Woodruff, Thomas	D, 110th N. Y. Inf.	Private	33	New York	71	25.00	Nervousness	June 23, 1913
Woodruff, Thomas	G, 25th Ill. Inf.	Private	51	Illinois	66	19.00	Bronchitis	Oct. 30, 1909
Woods, Cyrus L.	H, 30th Ill. Inf.	Private	15	Illinois	71	29.00	Bladder trouble	March 8, 1910
Woods, William B.	F, 21st U. S. Inf.	Sergeant	60	Illinois	61		Rheumatism	Oct. 10, 1910
Woodward, Charles H.	A, 4th Va. Inf.	Wagoner	12	California	48	6.00	Defective eyesight	Dec. 3, 1910
Woodward, William	B, 18th Wis. Inf.	Private	6	New York	70	12.00	Stiffure	Feb. 1, 1912
Worrester, Herman B.	G, 1st Conn. Cav.	Private	15	Massachusetts	53	12.00	Disease of eyes.	Jan. 29, 1895
Wray, John	U. S. Navy	Fireman	12	Missouri	41		Stomach trouble	April 24, 1914
Wreath, George C.	F, 57th Mass. Inf.	Private	15	Vermont	52	12.00	Kidney disease	Sept. 14, 1895

Wykoff, Daniel H.	I, 47th N. Y. Inf.	1st Sergeant	20	New York	68	25 00	Rheumatism	April 26, 1909
Wynkoop, William	2d Minn. Inf.	Sergeant Major	16	Illinois	68	16 50	Heart trouble	April 25, 1914
Yerger, Theodore	U. S. Navy	Seaman	5	Germany	71	18 00	Age	Feb. 19, 1914
Younger, Elton R.	L, 36th U. S. Inf.	Q. M. Sergeant	19	California	52		Chronic dysentery	Aug. 24, 1908
Young, James B.	L, 3d U. S. Art.	Private	36	Virginia	43		General debility	Feb. 13, 1914
Zerby, Jacob	D, 46th Ill. Inf.	Private	24	Illinois	47	15 00	Rheumatism	July 14, 1896
Zittle, Joseph	K, 11th U. S. Cav.	Private	10	Pennsylvania	33	6 00	Hernia	Jan. 19, 1909

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

California State Civil Service Commission

TO THE GOVERNOR

DECEMBER 22, 1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO THE GOVERNOR.

HONORABLE HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.

Pursuant to the mandate of the civil service law (sec. 5, subdivision eighth), the State Civil Service Commission makes its first biennial report to you.

The law went into effect August 15, 1913. On November 14 the rules and regulations required by law had been completed and adopted, and the civil service of the State divided according to duties into 198 classes, and graded according to salaries. This involved an investigation into the history of every State employee. We found that there were, in offices affected by the civil service law, 4,834 State employees, of whom 345 were exempt, leaving 4,489 subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission. A firm of accountants in Chicago, which claimed to have classified the employees of four jurisdictions, and presented the most satisfactory references, made a bid to do this work for \$7,000.

The first great obligation laid on us was to provide eligible lists for the 198 classes of employees. The success of civil service depends upon an eligible list for every class. Without eligible lists resort must be had to temporary and emergency employments, which usually are political appointments.

The Commission has held ninety examinations up to the date of this report (December 22, 1914), the first being for Chief Clerks (November 18, 1913). Five thousand twenty-four persons have been examined, and over 659 permanent appointments have been made. The examinations have been divided into two general classes, educational and non-educational. In the case of educational examinations, candidates are assembled and given a written test relating to the duties to be performed. The non-educational examinations, which cover the skilled trades, consist of an inquiry into the applicant's training and experience, based upon the facts stated in his sworn application and the confidential vouchers of employers referred to by the applicant, and an oral examination into his personality and fitness; 44.4 per cent of the applicants for educational examinations have passed, and 78.1 per cent in the non-educational class.

We believe that by steady persistence in examinations the remaining classes will be provided with eligible lists before January 1, 1916. The Civil Service Commission has had the assistance of every branch of the State government on which we have called in preparing, holding and

marking examinations. The cooperation of these departments has been remarkable, and without it the large number of examinations held would have been impossible.

The first great object of a civil service law has been accomplished. There are no longer political appointments in California. Every citizen of the State is free to take the examinations, and the positions go to the highest competitors, regardless of politics or any other consideration except merit.

The next great object of a civil service law is to promote efficiency. This is to be accomplished by a study of the cost of work in each class of employees, the marking of the most worthy by efficiency records, the rewarding of the most efficient by raises of salary and promotion to higher positions, and the demotion of the incompetent.

The proper marking of efficiency records, however, is a subject of great difficulty. The Civil Service Commission has provided a general efficiency blank for all classes, covering quality and quantity of work and discipline, including punctuality, obedience to rules, and courtesy to the public and fellow-employees. An investigation of this fascinating field of efficiency, however, will convince the student that there is general agreement on the part of those who are striving to get results that no general efficiency blank will suffice. The quality and quantity of work of a hospital attendant is not the same as that of a clerk or a gardener. The factors that make for efficiency in each class must be carefully grouped and separately rated. The United States government is earnestly following up this inquiry, as are also the railroad companies and the great private business corporations. Mr. Robert Catherwood, president of the Cook County (Ill.) Civil Service Commission, writes the California Commission that the railroads centering in Chicago have scientific employment bureaus, under which the foreman is not allowed either to discharge or hire, arbitrarily, any employee. A certain per cent (in two large railroads about 2 per cent) of the pay roll is set aside to provide funds for the bureau. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Marshall Field & Co., the National Cash Register Company, the Ford Manufacturing Company, and other great corporations hiring from five to twenty thousand employees, have adopted scientific employment systems as a matter of business. It saves money. The most notable advance in securing results in this line of work has been in the city of Chicago. One hundred eighty-six thousand dollars a year is there set aside for the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Catherwood says that in Chicago the Civil Service Commission sits with the finance committee of the council, "and everybody agrees that they save the city millions of dollars." The whole secret is courteous and persistent checking up of the work of the subordinates. Those who do their work well are encouraged and promoted. Those who do their work ill are warned by being

marked low in their efficiency records, and then if the inefficiency continues they are automatically removed from the service.

Taxes have doubled in the United States in fifteen years. Government activities have more than doubled. Government will break down unless its work is done efficiently. A civil service law is necessary to destroy boss politics. As a matter of course there rests upon civil service reform the necessity of promoting efficiency as well.

Louis Brandeis says:

“Efficiency is the hope of democracy. Efficiency means greater production with less effort and at less cost, thru the elimination of unnecessary waste, human and material. How else can we hope to attain the new social ideals?”

No man in the United States has done so much to point out the inefficiency of the great public service corporations as Mr. Brandeis. No man has done more to emphasize the public demand that government shall enter upon larger duties, particularly that kind of duty covered by the new social program. What he means by efficiency being the hope of democracy is that without efficiency the larger governmental activities will fail and the new ideals never be realized unless the work of government can be economically done. The cost will otherwise break the government. With all the fervor of an apostle pleading for the liberties of a people, he is calling upon America to be governmentally efficient, because the hope of democracy is in efficiency.

New York City finds its hope for civic betterment in the development of efficiency. Mayor John Purroy Mitchell says:

“We have now gone so far in New York that even Tammany Hall asks for votes on the efficiency records of its candidates and supports a bureau with the avowed purpose of furthering efficiency of the city government. The gospel of achieving results in a clean cut, direct way—results which are worth while and in the public interest—has become the creed of every alert and progressive city administration in the United States.”

Edward Earle Purinton, the efficiency engineer, states the substance of efficiency in the epigram:

“Efficiency is the power of doing one’s most and best, in the shortest time and easiest way, to the satisfaction of all concerned.”

A prejudice against efficiency records obtains in some quarters, because it is conceived to be a system which will grind the faces of the State’s employees by speeding up their work at the cost of their happiness. Efficiency, however, means the happiness of all concerned—the public, the superior, and the subordinates. The public is made happy by better and greater service; the superior by managing and directing that service, and the subordinate by being more useful and having his usefulness recognized and better paid.

May we discuss two phases of this question by examples? Let us suppose there is an important branch of the State service where the superintendent is harsh, overbearing, tyrannical, unjust and discourteous, both to the public and to his subordinates. He discharges many men for insufficient reasons, and selects as far as possible those who are servile. Is it not at once apparent that efficiency will require a changed superintendent or a change in superintendents? It would be the duty of the Civil Service Commission to insist upon better treatment of employees by the superintendent, for the good of the service.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, declares that the first rule for building up efficiency is that the head of an organization shall "observe the duties of the employer and the rights of the employee. Generous motives, fair principles, and honest dealing are vastly more important as efficiency measures than the technical phases of skilled management and economical production."

There is a vacancy in the office of steward in one of the state hospitals. A study of the efficiency of one who is to fill this important position will disclose; first, that the steward is the purchasing agent of all supplies (Political Code, sec. 2161), which requires that he shall have a knowledge of market conditions; second, he must be a bookkeeper, "he shall keep true and accurate books and accounts;" third, he "shall have the control of the farm, livestock, grounds, and all outside departments", which involves a knowledge of horticulture and intensive farming, due to the orchards, farms and truck gardens attached to each institution; fourth, he "shall exercise general supervision over the kitchen and all food supplies, and see that they are properly cooked and served"; fifth, he must have executive ability, because he is in charge of many subordinates; sixth, he should have idealism, because his work, properly understood and properly discharged, will enable him to be of social service to thousands of God's afflicted. His duties are exceedingly varied; with thousands of inmates affected by the manner in which he discharges his duties, and with hundreds of employees to supervise, he is really called upon to exercise the knowledge and responsibility of a city manager. Yet the dairy herd of one of the state hospitals has been so badly handled that it is hopelessly afflicted with tuberculosis, and the management is unable to conceive of any remedy except the destruction of the herd. In another institution the steward denies responsibility in any important matter, and lives only in the shadow of the superintendent. He had allowed certain orchard trees to be unplowed and unpruned for years. Vacancies in a fine young orchard have not been filled up, until less than two thirds of the ground is occupied. In another institution the trees have been worked over to better varieties, but have been allowed to become stunted, and a large number destroyed by neglect of the buds during summer growth. Would not an insistence upon the

proper discharge of the duties that the law imposes upon the steward be a good work? If the place of steward were filled by a man capable of discharging these duties, would not that elevate the institution and bless the inmates, as well as reduce the cost?

The case of the steward illustrates what a serviceable and wise efficiency bureau could accomplish throughout the state service. The saving would pay the cost of the Civil Service Commission many times over. It is the vision of such results that buoys up the civil service reformer, and makes him echo the words of Brandeis: "Efficiency is the hope of democracy."

The State civil service law, in section 5, subdivision fifth, provides:

"Records of individual efficiency of holders of positions in performing their duties shall be established in all offices and places of employment affected by this act."

This duty we have been unable to perform, except in part. Practically all our energies have been consumed in holding examinations. We have, indeed, established general efficiency records in the Engineering Department, the Health Department, the Industrial Accident Commission, the California School for the Deaf and Blind, and on the Belt Railroad in San Francisco. We are, however, unable to follow up this important work for lack of funds. If the legislature would provide the Civil Service Commission with a fund equal to two per cent of the State payroll, then our Commission would be equipped for continuous service in this important department. The payroll of the classified civil service of the State is approximately \$4,000,000. Two per cent of this is \$80,000. Our annual appropriation has been \$25,000. Following is a table showing the appropriations for some other civil service commissions, with which California may be compared:

State	Amount	Number of employees
California -----	\$25,000 00	5,000
Illinois -----	46,440 00	5,000
Chicago -----	186,000 00	20,000
Cook County, Illinois -----	42,000 00	3,000
Massachusetts -----	57,966 00	*60,000
New Jersey -----	25,000 00	No report
New York (state) -----	74,750 00	14,277
Ohio -----	66,820 00	†20,000
Wisconsin -----	23,565 00	No report
Los Angeles County, California -----	33,000 00	
San Francisco -----	17,500 00	

*State, cities and towns.

†State and counties.

The California Civil Service Commission should have at least as much as the state of Illinois gives its commission.

SUGGESTIONS.

The civil service act requires the report of the Commission to include "any suggestions that the Commission or any Commissioner may deem practicable for the more effectual accomplishment of this act".

First suggestion: The first suggestion is that every commissioner should devote all of his time to his official duties. The work of the Commission has grown rapidly, and its importance can not be over-estimated. The work of the Commission requires frequent conference and discussion by the entire board. The salary paid the commissioners, however, is not sufficient to justify responsible men leaving their business or profession to devote their entire time to the work of civil service. It is therefore felt that the salaries of the commissioners should be made adequate, in order that their entire time may be given to the work. The civil service act as passed by the legislature of 1913 did not contemplate resident commissioners giving all of their time to the work.

Second suggestion: The appointing power should be allowed to specify sex in the requests for certification. The Attorney General has given it as his opinion that this can not now be done.

Third suggestion: A revolving fund should be allowed the Commission, for traveling expenses, purchase of stamps, and other current expenses, of at least \$500.

Fourth suggestion: The law should be amended to allow transfers from one class to another, upon the recommendation of the appointing power and the approval of the Civil Service Commission. For instance, an attendant at a hospital shows marked ability in some other line of work; he is personally known to the management, and has an agreeable personality. It should be within the power of the superintendent and the Civil Service Commission to put this man in his proper place. Otherwise a new man from the eligible lists must be certified and tried out before the position can be properly filled. A locomotive engineer, laid off because of the temporary non-use of a locomotive, should be assignable to the position of machinist, if he is competent, and so maintain a coherent force, rather than have him dismissed and possibly lost to the service. By the time the locomotive is put again in commission the engineer might be permanently employed a thousand miles away.

Fifth suggestion: Where the appointing power makes charges against a civil service employee, it should not have the right to try him on these charges. No man should be a judge in his own cause. The prosecutor has already determined the guilt of the accused before he brings the charges.

Sixth suggestion: The general clause (section 7, subdivision 14) exempting superintendents, chiefs and heads of departments from the operations of the civil service act should be repealed. There is steady

progress all over the United States to raise the standard of civil service employees. In New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, engineers at the head of great enterprises and doctors at the head of great hospitals are put under civil service, with salaries ranging from five to ten thousand dollars per year.

The clause is exceedingly indefinite. It could easily be stretched to cover every employee in the service having supervisory powers over any subordinate. An administration hostile to civil service might remove every important subordinate, by claiming that he was the chief or the head of some minor department. For instance, on the water front at San Francisco the assistant state engineer, the superintendent of tugs and dredgers, the superintendent of the Ferry building, the foreman carpenter, the foreman paver, the foreman piledriver, the various engineers in charge of different boats, dredgers and stations, the foreman of the sweepers on the docks, and so on to every petty boss, who now imagine that they are protected by the civil service law, could be removed. Is it not evident that it depends upon the point of view of the harbor commissioners? Is a chief engineer of a dredger a chief? Is a head nurse a chief? Is a foreman of pavers or sweepers a chief?

Furthermore, the superintendents, chiefs and heads of departments should be protected by the civil service act as a matter of justice. Mr. Newman, assistant chief engineer of the State, assigned to the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, passed second in the United States civil service examination for appraising engineers for the valuation of railroads under the Interstate Commerce Commission. He came to the Civil Service Commission and said, "If my position has a civil service status I will stay. Otherwise I will accept the offer of a position by the United States at a higher salary, but I want to stay in California." Mr. Newman, in one view, is an assistant to State Engineer McClure. In another, he is a superintendent in charge of one of the most important departments of the state service, spending millions of dollars in the construction of docks and wharves.

Mr. W. H. Shebley is superintendent of the fish hatchery at Sisson. He has never worked for another employer but the State of California. His father before him occupied the same position; his son is following in his footsteps. He said to the President of this Commission, "Why should I be discriminated against, after my life's service; why should I be made the sport of politics, while my assistant is protected?"

Seventh suggestion: The Civil Service Commission should have authority to standardize salaries in the State, so that the same services should receive the same reward. It should have the authority to declare useless positions vacant. There are many positions in the State service where the title and the salary are fixed by statute. In some cases the salaries are too high; in other cases the position is useless, but is filled

simply because it exists. In still other cases the position is filled and the occupant discharges duties entirely different from those imposed by statute. This authority might well be exercised in conjunction with the Board of Control.

Eighth suggestion: Laborers should be chosen by competitive physical examination, instead of by priority of application. There are over two thousand applicants for laborer's positions. The Civil Service Commission gives a qualifying examination only. We weed out cripples and worn-out shells, but we can not select the best material. A man of forty-five, addicted to drink, fat and ill-conditioned, easily proves that he can labor; he earns his living that way. And the young, snappy, muscular men who could be selected are passed by for the earlier applicant. The State has reclamation work near Lathrop, requiring laborers of the best grade. Many civil service laborers refuse to take this position, or having taken it, give it up because it is "too hard." They come back to the Civil Service Commission and ask to be retained on the civil service list until some position that they fancy will be open to them. The Civil Service Commission has made it a rule that every laborer who will not stick is dropped, but we are helpless to certify men who will stick, because of this priority clause in the law.

Ninth suggestion: A small fee to cover the actual cost of examination might well be charged all applicants. We now require a medical certificate, but we have never received one reflecting on the applicant, although some have been physically unfit. The fee that the applicant pays the doctor of his selection insures a favorable report. We are convinced from experience that these certificates are valueless, but hardly dare to do without them. The cost of such service by the State would be less than now paid by the applicant to some physician, but our funds will not permit of providing for such examinations ourselves.

Tenth suggestion: There are many cases in the State service where important positions, involving unusual professional or scientific attainments, are filled by temporary appointment, because there are no eligible lists. Before examinations can be given the occupant has become thoroughly at home in the office, and is doing invaluable service. We suggest that when such cases occur the Civil Service Commission be authorized to give a non-competitive examination to the occupant of the position, and if he qualifies that he be given a civil service status.

We have found it expedient to exempt the experts employed in inaugurating the new departments of the Industrial Accident Commission, for the period of one year, as we doubtless will do in the case of the new corporation bureau and the water commission. We are unable to hold many more examinations than are already scheduled. At the end of a year we should be able to retain these men in the State service. The

giving of a large percentage for experience is in our power, but it seems to render the examinations non-competitive. Besides, we find that in a highly technical examination it is impossible to guarantee to any one that he will be highest. The result is that the experienced man is thrown out because he does not get the highest percentage, and the appointing powers are sorely grieved because of that fact, and indict the civil service system for failure to certify the most efficient man, from their point of view. A sound discretion in such cases should be left to the Civil Service Commission where there is no eligible list and the employee has been in the service of the State for at least a year.

Criticism has been made that this is an abandonment of the civil service principle. We think, however, that it is a better plan than to exempt such places entirely from the civil service law. As it is now, the State can not hire men of high technical or professional training and guarantee them any considerable length of employment, unless they take a civil service examination, which they are often unwilling to do. The higher you go the less the competition, and the more sought after are the competent men. In one case we searched the United States over for a specialist, and found only one competent man willing to accept, and that only on condition of a guarantee of a year's employment.

The head of the insurance department in the Industrial Accident Commission receives \$500.00 a month. He has rendered invaluable service to the State in setting the new law going. If he were to take a competitive examination and with forty or fifty competitors came fourth, he would be lost to the service and the work of the Accident Commission impaired. We think a certain elasticity here would make for the welfare of the State service.

Eleventh suggestion: Separate lists of employees for the different State institutions seem in some cases highly desirable. The distance is so great between Patton and the northern asylums that certification to all from the same list of eligibles for attendants is difficult. One superintendent wants married attendants, and another does not. The five hundred odd miles that separate these institutions make immediate filling of these positions at times impossible. The law allows separate lists for laborers for different institutions, and the reason holds for many other classes of State employees.

Twelfth suggestion: The Railroad Commission should not be exempted from the protection of the civil service law. The exemption was not asked for at the time the law was enacted. As surely as strange hands gain control of the administration of the State, the pressure to find political jobs will be tremendous. There will be so few not protected by the civil service law that a determined effort will be made to displace the employees of the Railroad Commission. It would be wise

now to throw the protecting arm of service tenure around this important branch of the State service, and not leave it open to future attacks by spoilsmen.

Thirteenth suggestion: The State Librarian, who was very earnest to prevent the civil service from applying to his office, now asks the assistance of this Commission in extending the provisions of the civil service law to all county librarians appointed under the State law. The Horticultural Commissioner also asks that the selection of county inspectors, now devolving upon him, be taken over by the Civil Service Commission. The Sealer of Weights and Measures, likewise, is a State official in charge of county appointments. His assistants in the counties should obviously be appointed by State authority, instead of by the county supervisors. This important work depends upon the fearlessness and impartiality of the deputies. It is easy to imagine that a deputy sealer of weights and measures might find some big merchant using short weights, and yet be afraid to fight him because of his political influence with the board of supervisors, which has the power to appoint and dismiss the deputy at pleasure.

We suggest that these three classes of deputy officials be put under the State civil service law.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES WESLEY REED.
J. M. HUNTER.
EDGAR WILLIAMS.

POSITIONS EXEMPTED FROM PROVISIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT BY RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION.

Department.

BANKING

DEPARTMENT.

Position.

Special Deputy Superintendents in charge of the liquidation and distribution of the assets of delinquent banks taken over by the Superintendent.

Reasons for Exemption.

"The positions are not permanent; are filled but infrequently; are of great responsibility; are confidential in character; and it appears difficult, if not impossible, to provide lists of eligibles under Civil Service Rules."

*Names of Incumbents.*DAIRY
BUREAU.

Inspectors of city and county health departments acting as state officials.

Said inspectors act without compensation from the state.

CALIFORNIA
SCHOOL FOR
GIRLS.

Parole Officer.

1.

Subdivision 8 of section 7 of the Civil Service Act exempts the Parole Officer of the Whittier State School. The California School for Girls was formed by segregating the boys and girls in the Whittier State School and the exemption should therefore apply to the Parole Officer in charge of the girls.

Mary K. James.

2.

The State Civil Service Commission is of the opinion that, had the attention of the Legislature been called to the matter, the exemption of this position would have been made.

BOARD OF
HEALTH.

1. All student help, employed in the Bureau of Food and Drugs at Berkeley.

Students work at 25 cents per hour for short periods; many are thus assisted in earning their way through college; the positions are not subject to open competition of general public and could not properly be filled from an eligible list after examination.

David F. Bush.
Judson E. Krueger.
— McCollum.
J. G. McQuarrie.
Mrs. Harry B. Mead.
W. H. Overshiner.
Fred E. Wesson.
Harold A. White.
Stanley V. Wilson.

POSITIONS EXEMPTED FROM PROVISIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT BY RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION.

*Department.**Position.**(Continued.)**Reasons for Exemption.**Names of Incumbents.*

2. Laboratory Assistant in the State Hygienic Laboratory at Berkeley for one year from January 1, 1914.

Position requires wide variety of laboratory experience rarely found in one not having had special medical training; funds do not permit of employment of a physician; competent person has been secured for one year at very low salary.

Grace McMillan.

3. Sanitary Inspector, for one year from January 1, 1914.
4. Consulting Engineer.

Inspector is needed for only one year; competent person could not be hired for less than one year; such competent person has been secured in the person of Edward T. Ross.

Eduard T. Ross.

5. Draftsman.

Professor Hyde is a member of the faculty of the University of California; his services are of an intermittent nature.

Chas. Gilman Hyde.

6. Stenographer.

Miss E. L. Middlehoff.

1. Subforemen, including grading subforemen, cement subforemen, straw bosses, and stable bosses.
2. Engine men, including roller engineers, pump men, and concrete mixer engineers.
3. Blacksmiths, including helpers.
4. Carpenters, including helpers.
5. Cooks, including flunkies.
6. Teamsters, including drivers of 2, 4, 6, 8-horse teams, Fresno scrapers, plows, and graders.

Mr. Foster and Miss Middlehoff are members of Dr. Hyde's staff and their services are available for special work only.

1. Entire work of Highway Commission is relatively temporary in nature and will not be permanent unless further legislation is enacted.
2. Majority of day laborers employed on the state highways are engaged upon contracts which Commission was compelled to take over because of failure of contractor. When roads are completed at end of few months, these forces will be disbanded.
3. Majority of employees are unskilled and it would not be economical to pay their transportation from one piece of work to another. If eligible lists of unskilled laborers were established at sundry centers of population throughout the state, it would

CALIFORNIA
HIGHWAY
COMMISSION.

be impossible to draw from these lists for men for they would be available only within very short distances from such centers, and they could not afford to pay their own transportation.

4. The habits of the class of men employed are such that they do not stay longer than a few weeks in one place.

H. L. Viereck.

1. Commission is organized to introduce parasitic and predaceous insects from Europe and the Orient into California.
2. Such services require a man of special training and experience.

Commission has just been created; has no experience to guide it; does not know what field should be covered first; therefore it can not advise Civil Service Commission of the duties of its employees without first making investigation. Civil Service Commission is not prepared at this time to hold examinations for such positions.

Lilas Ball, Clerk and Stenographer.

M. A. Brady, Investigator.

E. A. Brown, Inspector.

F. J. Cunningham, Investigator.

C. J. Gamble, Investigator.

W. W. Hamilton, Stenographer.

F. C. Mills, Investigator.

L. Mott, Bookkeeper.

J. R. Murison, Inspector.

L. Pellegrini, Stenographer and Interpreter.

J. J. Rosenthal, Sanitary Engineer.

Caroline Schleaf, Inspector.

J. L. Simpson, Inspector and Assistant Attorney.

V. D. Sushan, Interpreter.

J. V. Thompson, Investigator.

R. G. Wagenet, Investigator and Statistician.

Several other special investigators employed for a few days at a time on emergency work.

7. Laborers, including concrete mixers, concrete watermen, header board men, material men, grader operators, plow holders, Fresno loaders and dumpers, weighers, drillers, loaders, stablemen, watchmen, and waterboys.

Expert Horticulturist.

COMMISSION OF HORTICULTURE.

All employees for a period of one year from October 9, 1913.

COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING.

POSITIONS EXEMPTED FROM PROVISIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT BY RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION.
(Continued.)

<i>Department.</i>	<i>Position.</i>	<i>Reasons for Exemption.</i>	<i>Names of Incumbents.</i>
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION.	Employees for a period of one year from November 1, 1913. Exemption does not apply to clerks and stenographers when the Commission has an eligible register from which to certify.	Commission is entering upon a new field of work, limits of which are not known; character and number of help needed are not known; to select employees under Civil Service rules and regulations during the formative period would limit the freedom of the Industrial Accident Commission and impair its usefulness.	C. I. Blotcky, Insurance Clerk. J. R. Brownell, Superintendent of Safety. Geo. Bush, Insurance Clerk and Stenographer. J. Cornwell, Assistant Underwriter. R. A. Crowley, Accountant. Mrs. L. Driggers, Stenographer. R. L. Eltringham, Safety Engineer. J. J. Gallagher, Insurance Clerk. Dr. M. R. Gibbons, Physician. E. F. Goelzer, Chief Inspector. A. L. Hart, Assistant to Insurance Manager. Miss F. B. Hatch, Stenographer. M. Kiddet, Investigator. H. H. Kinney, Assistant Secretary. Quida Kinross, Stenographer. Wm. Leslie, Actuary. Geo. W. Linch, Chief Underwriter. W. L. McConnell, Insurance Manager, Los Angeles.
			G. W. McKay, Insurance Clerk. H. C. Nelson, Referee. Bertha Optiz, Stenographer. Ruth Rayford, Stenographer. B. F. Schleicher, Insurance Agent. Grace Smith, Stenographer. E. R. Welch, Investigator. H. L. White, Assistant Secretary. Hugh Wolfham, Mining Inspector.

INDUSTRIAL
HOME FOR THE
ADULT BLIND.

Sightless inmates who are in receipt of money from the state for work performed in the institution.

CALIFORNIA
POLYTECHNIC
SCHOOL.

Student help.

Various students who are employed at 20 and 25 cents per hour, not exceeding \$10 per month.

1. Students work at odd hours for small compensation to assist in earning their way through school.
2. Opportunity to do this work encourages them to be self-supporting.
3. It is more economical to have such intermittent and irregular work done by the students than by outsiders.

SMELTER WASTES
COMMISSION.

Chemist and Botanist to act as investigators under provisions of chapter 615 of the Statutes of 1913.

Work is to be accomplished in three or four months; heads of departments of botany and chemistry of Stanford University to supervise investigation without salary, and to be assisted by other employees of the university; this force has just completed similar investigation for the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., and is therefore familiar with the work.

VETERANS' HOME
OF CALIFORNIA.

Positions filled by inmates who receive money from the state for work performed by them in the home.

"Said employees are unable to earn a living outside of the institution, being in a manner dependent, and the opportunity of doing useful work for which they receive small sums from the state, creates in them a sense of independence, relieves them from temptations of absolute idleness, and in every way makes for character and happiness." Civilian help could not be obtained at such small salaries.

SUGGESTION BY COMMISSIONER REED ALONE.

Under the authority of that phrase in the Civil Service law which contains the provision that the biennial report shall contain "any suggestions the commission or *any commissioner* may deem practicable for the effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act." I hereby present to the consideration of your Excellency a suggestion, which, while it does not meet with the approval of my fellow commissioners, has at the same time not met with their disapproval.

Certification should be made from the highest name on the eligible list and not from the first three. Recently there was a vacancy in the position of locomotive engineer. Three names were certified according to law. One man lived in Auburn, one in Bakersfield and one in San Francisco. The San Francisco man arrived first and was selected at once; he happened to know the Superintendent. The Bakersfield man resigned his position and came to San Francisco, only to be informed that the position had been filled without considering him. The Auburn man did not come, but wrote that he was ready to accept. When informed that the place had been filled, he came to the conclusion that he had been deprived of his rights. He enlisted the aid of a high state official, with the result that the Civil Service Commission became the target for severe criticism.

On October 29 the Civil Service Commission certified twenty-eight switchmen to the Board of Harbor Commissioners, there being twenty-six vacancies. The latter body availed themselves of the literal provision of the law, which says that "the commission shall then certify to the appointing power the names and addresses of the three persons standing highest on the eligible list for the class or grade to which the position belongs." Although more than two months have since elapsed, only seven appointments have been made by the Harbor Board from the switchmen's list; in other words, the insistence upon the literal observations of the law may defeat its object and allow non-Civil Service men to hold their positions for months, although Civil Service eligibles are legally entitled to be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES WESLEY REED,
Commissioner.

First Biennial Report

OF THE

State Board of Education

State of California

1913-14



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1915

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
PART I.	
Letter of Transmittal.....	8
Report of President.....	9
PART II. Reports of Committees.	
Textbook Committee.....	17
Committee on Accreditation.....	23
High School Credentials Committee.....	34
Committee on Health and Development Certification.....	36
Committee on Examinations.....	37
Legislative Committee.....	38
Committee on Life Diplomas and Documents.....	41
Retirement Salary Fund Committee.....	42
PART III.	
Report of Secretary.....	53
PART IV. Reports of Commissioners.	
Commissioner of Elementary Schools.....	65
Commissioner of Secondary Schools.....	81
Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education.....	109
PART V. Statistical Tables.	
Kindergarten Schools.....	155
Elementary Schools.....	157
High Schools.....	173
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind.....	191
California Polytechnic School.....	195
State Normal Schools.....	199
University of California.....	209
State Textbooks.....	215
General Statistical Summary.....	223

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

WILLIAM H. LANGDON, San Francisco-----	Term expires 1917
MRS. O. SHEPARD BARNUM, Alhambra-----	Term expires 1917
GEORGE W. STONE, Santa Cruz-----	Term expires 1916
CHARLES F. STERN,* Eureka-----	Term expires 1916
LAWRENCE E. CHENOWETH, Bakersfield-----	Term expires 1915
MRS. AGNES RAY, Oakland-----	Term expires 1915
ERNEST P. CLARKE, Riverside-----	Term expires 1914
MARSHALL DEMOTTE,† Corning-----	Term expires 1916
CHARLES A. WHITMORE, Visalia-----	Term expires 1915

*Resigned March, 1914.

†Appointed May, 1914, *vice* C. F. Stern, resigned.

NOTE.—Mr. Whitmore was appointed in January, 1915, to succeed Mr. Chenoweth, resigned.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

W. H. LANGDON -----	<i>President</i>
MRS. O. SHEPARD BARNUM-----	<i>Vice President</i>
EDWARD HYATT-----	<i>Ex officio Secretary</i>

COMMISSIONERS.

MARGARET E. SCHALLENBERGER-----	<i>Commissioner of Elementary Schools</i>
WILL C. WOOD-----	<i>Commissioner of Secondary Schools</i>
EDWIN R. SNYDER-----	<i>Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education</i>

COMMITTEES.

September, 1913, to May, 1914.

Textbooks.

MR. STERN, MRS. BARNUM, MR. STONE.
Life Diplomas and High School Credentials.
MR. CHENOWETH, MR. CLARKE, MRS. BARNUM.

Retirement Salaries.

MR. STONE, MRS. RAY, MR. STERN.

Accrediting.

MRS. BARNUM, MR. CHENOWETH, MR. CLARKE.

Legislation.

MRS. RAY, MR. CLARKE, MR. STERN.

Auditing.

MR. HYATT.

Normal Schools.

MR. LANGDON, MR. CHENOWETH, MRS. BARNUM.

Health and Development Certificate.

MR. CHENOWETH, MR. CLARKE, MRS. BARNUM.

Examinations.

MR. CLARKE, MR. CHENOWETH, MRS. BARNUM.

Since May, 1914.

Textbooks.

MR. DEMOTTE, MRS. BARNUM, MR. STONE.
Life Diplomas and High School Credentials.
MR. CHENOWETH, MR. CLARKE, MRS. BARNUM.

Retirement Salaries.

MR. STONE, MRS. RAY, MR. DEMOTTE.

Accrediting.

MRS. BARNUM, MR. CHENOWETH, MR. CLARKE.

Legislation.

MRS. RAY, MR. CLARKE, MR. DEMOTTE.

Auditing.

MR. HYATT.

Normal Schools.

MR. LANGDON, MR. CHENOWETH, MRS. BARNUM.

Health and Development Certificate.

MR. CHENOWETH, MR. CLARKE, MRS. BARNUM.

Examinations.

MR. CLARKE, MR. CHENOWETH, MRS. BARNUM.

PART I.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL AND REPORT OF
PRESIDENT.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

The State Board of Education has the honor to submit to his Excellency, Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California, in accordance with section 1519 of the Political Code, its first biennial report.

The report contains, in addition to a résumé of the activities of the Board, the reports of the various committees of the Board, the reports of the Commissioners and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the report of the Public School Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund Board.

Respectfully submitted.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

In accordance with the provisions of section 1517 of the Political Code of California, approved June 6, 1913, the members of the State Board of Education were appointed by your Excellency, August 29, 1913. The Board held its first meeting in Sacramento, September 10, 1913, and organized as provided by law.

A State Board of Education consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor, is a new departure in the administration of the California school system. Another new feature embodied in the statute creating the Board is that none of its members may be actively engaged in school work during their respective terms of office.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

In pursuance of the expressed intent of the legislature, the Board took steps immediately to select a Commissioner of Elementary Schools, a Commissioner of Secondary Schools, and a Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. This was one of the most important of the duties with which this Board was charged. These Commissioners were to constitute an entirely new force in the educational work of the state, supplying adequate specialized supervision for the schools. Recognizing the responsibilities to be placed upon the Commissioners, and the expectations that had been aroused among the school people of the state regarding their usefulness, time was taken for a very thorough investigation of the men and women available; and the counsel of some of the best educational authorities in California and the East was secured.

As a result of this investigation, the Board at its meeting in December, 1913, appointed Margaret E. Schallenberger Commissioner of Elementary Schools, Will C. Wood Commissioner of Secondary Schools, and E. R. Snyder Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. These Commissioners assumed the duties of their respective offices January 1, 1914.

In organizing their work, the Commissioners have gathered, systematized and made available much information and data of great value in shaping educational policies. In their visitation and observation of schools, they are becoming thoroughly conversant with the educational needs and conditions of the entire state. By lecturing at teachers' institutes, addressing various public gatherings, attending teachers' conferences and advising school trustees, superintendents and principals, the Commissioners are disseminating the highest educational ideals and are rendering a real and practical educational service which is already appreciated by the people of this state.

THE RURAL SCHOOL.

I cannot refrain from directing your attention to a few of the suggestions which appear in the reports of the Commissioners. In the matter of supervision, city school systems in California are well provided for. The supervision of our rural schools, however, is clearly inadequate. This condition may be remedied by the employment of additional supervisors, by urging communities to take advantage of existing laws permitting the consolidation of school districts, and by discouraging the creation of new districts through division of old ones, which will increase the efficiency of the schools with no increase of cost. We must endeavor not only to maintain rural schools of a standard equal to that of the urban schools, but we must aim to give the rural schools some of those cultural agencies which have proved so beneficial in the city. Of these, the moving picture and the phonograph are no longer experiments. With the rural school as a neighborhood center, the parents as well as the children of the community may derive profit and enjoyment from these educational features. By requiring standardization of equipment it will be practicable for the state to lend films or reels and phonograph records to the various counties or school districts in the same manner perhaps as books are now distributed from the state library. A moderate appropriation would enable a start to be made along this line.

It is the desire of the Board to be of real practical service to the schools of this state. In view of the unsatisfactory types of rural school architecture and poor conditions of lighting, heating and ventilating in rural school buildings, we believe that the state, through the proper department, should prepare and keep on hand plans and specifications of various types of school buildings, to be lent to any school district in the state. In doing this, the state would be rendering an inexpensive and valuable service to the rural communities.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STANDARDS OF CERTIFICATION.

Some professional educators of the state undoubtedly feared that a lay Board of Education would propose iconoclastic changes in the educational affairs of the state, and lower standards that had come to be recognized as essential to the successful administration of the schools.

On the contrary, the Board has been specially careful to maintain and safeguard in every way California's recognized high standards for the certification of teachers and for the accreditation of educational institutions.

A revision of the rules governing high school certification has been made in the interest of clearness, and to bring the California requirements into harmony with the best practice of other states, and with recent legislation.

The Board heartily endorses the recent establishment of a training school in Oakland for prospective teachers in high schools. This meets a long felt need, and augurs well for the increased efficiency of high school teachers.

The standard for the accreditation of normal schools has been raised, so that now only those normal schools are eligible which meet the highest standard of California normal schools, namely, those which require for admission graduation from a four-year high school course, and give at least a two-year course of professional training of attested merit.

In the matter of kindergartens (as in that of vocational education) the lay Board has shown itself at once sensitive to the needs and wishes of the people of the state, and scrupulous in providing sound and stable ways of meeting these needs. Recent legislation has opened the way for an increase in the number of kindergartens and a projection of kindergarten ideals. Consequently, the board has conducted—through its experts—an exhaustive investigation of the kindergarten training schools of the country, in order to determine standards and revise its accredited list so that an adequate number of well trained kindergarten teachers may be secured to meet the needs of this growing and popular feature of the school system of the state.

PROPOSED SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

The Board has been cautious in recommending new legislation because it believes that a new constitution is necessary before any real progress can be made in educational legislation. However, the Board is carefully studying the larger educational problems of the state, and as it sees a solution of these problems, it will recommend such legislation as may be necessary. For the recommendations of this Board on school legislation, your attention is directed to the report of the Committee on Legislation, submitted herewith.

FREE TEXTBOOKS.

The plan of furnishing free textbooks to the pupils of the elementary schools, which went into effect in November, 1912, has been successfully carried out. It is a matter for congratulation that common school education is now entirely free to the children of California. Through the economical and efficient methods of the State Printing Office, the appropriation of \$500,000 made by the legislature for this purpose has been sufficient to provide all textbooks required and will show a balance of \$129,906.56 at the end of the present fiscal year. The amount expended to date for free textbooks is \$379,727.19. The Commissioner and textbook expert are now reviewing various textbooks and unpublished manuscripts. In adopting textbooks the Board will aim to obtain the best textbooks known to educational experts. In

making any changes, however, the Board will endeavor to make a financial saving to the state by obtaining the most favorable prices.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Board believes that the high schools of the state should attract and hold a larger number of pupils than they do at present. In the last two years of the elementary school and the first two years of the high school, large numbers of pupils drop out. For the purpose of holding pupils in school longer, two plans have been suggested—one is designed to effect a reorganization of the work of these four years through the intermediate school; the other is designed to assist small rural high schools in making their work more attractive and broader in its scope.

These plans are more fully discussed in the report of the Committee on Legislation, submitted herewith.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

In the creation of the department of industrial and vocational education our state has committed itself to a policy that will place it in line with the leading states in educational matters. While vocational education includes training in agricultural branches, it is in the city that greatest advancement has been made in vocational training. This work deserves to be fostered and developed, for through it, we believe, many of the social and ethical problems of our country may be solved, by holding pupils in school for a longer time, and training them to earn a livelihood. In establishing this important educational work on a firm basis, state, county and district should coöperate.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SALARY FUND.

In obedience to the law of the state the Board has met quarterly since its organization, namely, in September, December, March and June. Because of the great amount of work entailed in organization, it has been necessary to hold special meetings on the following dates:

September 22, 1913; November 11, 1913; January 12, 1914; April 8, 1914.

It will be remembered that the powers and duties of the Public School Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund Board are lodged in the State Board of Education, thus giving the Board a dual function. The Public School Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund Board is a distinct organization under the law. Since, however, its officers and members are also officers and members of the State Board of Education, it has been deemed advisable to hold the meetings of this Board while the members are assembled for the sessions of the State Board of Education, thereby saving traveling expenses of members. Since the state pays a retirement salary of \$500 per annum to each annuitant under

this law, a sum equivalent to 5 per cent interest on an investment of \$10,000, the members of the Retirement Salary Fund Board deem it incumbent upon them to scrutinize and thoroughly investigate the qualifications of each applicant for the retirement salary, and feel that in the disbursement of this fund they should show the same care, prudence and fidelity as is shown by other trustees or by bank directors. Since the retirement salary law went into effect, 169 applications for retirement have been filed, and 130 have been granted. As each applicant is obliged under the rules to furnish evidence of his qualification for retirement by filing certificates and affidavits showing when and where his teaching service was rendered, and, as each applicant's history extending over a period of at least thirty years must be investigated, the Retirement Salary Fund Board has been obliged to devote much time to its work.

In closing, permit me to say that my colleagues of the State Board of Education are fully mindful of the responsibilities resting upon them in the shaping of the educational policies of California. They have brought to their work high ideals, sound judgment and a true devotion to the welfare of the public school system. The work of the Board is accomplished very largely through committees, the members of which are deserving of the highest commendation for their diligence and fidelity in the discharge of their duties. The reports of the committees are incorporated in this report.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. LANGDON, President.



PART II.
REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES.

REPORT OF THE TEXTBOOK COMMITTEE.

The publication of textbooks by the State of California can be divided into three distinct periods. The first period dates from 1884 with the adoption of the Perry amendment to section 7 of the state constitution to 1903 which followed the adoption of the Perry amendment in section 7 of the state constitution of 1879. In accordance with the laws existing during this period, the books were written by teachers of the state employed by the State Board of Education and printed at the State Printing Office. This method proved very unsatisfactory, and was abandoned in 1903, when, under a ruling of the Attorney General, it was held that although state textbooks must be printed and manufactured in the State Printing Office, the subject matter of the books might be leased or purchased outside of the state. With this ruling began the second period, and the State Board of Education opened negotiations with various publishing houses for the lease of plates on a royalty basis, intending thus to secure satisfactory textbooks by choosing from the best in the market. The result of this plan has been much more satisfactory, and there has been a steady reduction in the cost of our textbooks due in part to competition among the publishing houses, which has tended to reduce the royalty, but principally, under the present management of the State Printing Office, to the efficiency of that department, which has, within two years, cut the cost to nearly one half what the parents of the state paid for their children's books four years ago.

The selection of textbooks has usually been made upon the recommendation of expert readers employed by the State Board of Education with the final approval by that Board, and the contracts with the publishing companies have usually required duplicate sets of plates, together with such changes in the text as were at the time recommended. The statute provided that the textbook committee of the former Board should be composed of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and one member of the Board, and as the work was at times arduous, it necessarily drifted into the hands of those willing to do it. We find no uniform form of contract in existence and are somewhat embarrassed by that fact.

Before the state adopted a system of free textbooks in 1912, the books printed by the State Printer were, according to law, sold by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to dealers or to the officers of the schools at a cost based on the royalty paid and the cost of their manufacture. It is to be regretted that the excessive cost in manufacturing during many years, due to the inefficiency of the State Printing Office, placed

the people of the state under a direct burden which was lifted in part when the management of the State Printing Office was changed, and completely, when the free textbooks began to be issued.

At the November election of 1912 the people of the state amended the constitution so as to provide for a reorganization of the State Board of Education, and for free textbooks. On the passage of this amendment the former Board ceased to act, consequently the state was without a State Board of Education until a new law providing for a new Board had been passed, and this new Board had been appointed and finally qualified. The new Board met for the first time in September, 1913.

The third textbook period dates from January 15, 1913, when the constitutional amendment authorizing the free distribution of state textbooks became operative. It had been thought that this work would not begin until the end of that school year, then half over, but the interpretation put upon the constitutional amendment by the Attorney General necessitated the immediate distribution of free textbooks.

From the carefully compiled tables to be found in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, it will be seen that there were on hand January 15, 1913, when the law became unexpectedly operative, 229,862 bound books, and 224,477 writing (copy) books. Against this assortment, which should have been ample for the ordinary mid-winter demands, was launched an unprecedented requisition causing a shortage of books which was annoying, but wholly unpreventable. That time has passed, and with steadier demands and growing precedents upon which to base estimates, we trust there may never again occur serious interruptions in the distribution of free textbooks. By June 30, 1913, or during the first five and a half months, there were distributed 359,634 bound books, and 118,299 copy books, the latter at a cost, for distribution, of \$2,787.24, or practically 5.8 mills, a trifle over a half cent per copy. This date brings us to the beginning of the fiscal year, but the work of this Board did not begin until September 10, 1913, when its members qualified.

When the present State Board of Education came into being, September 10, 1913, it found that the system of printing and distributing free textbooks in accordance with the amendment to section 7 of article 9 of the constitution of the state, had been begun, as stated above, January 15, 1913, under an interpretation of the law by the Attorney General that the free textbook act became operative upon the passage of the amendment authorizing it. Under this ruling a state series of textbooks, of which this Board had no official knowledge, and for which it had no responsibility, had already been established and a system of distribution begun. It was under such conditions that this textbook committee took up the work where others had left off.

The state series thus established prior to the creation of this Board, and inherited by it, consists of textbooks adopted at various times by the former State Board of Education. These books are all being manufactured by the state under existing or expired contracts upon a royalty basis, the royalty being payable to the owners of the copyrights. As yet we have made no new contracts, but are now preparing a speller bulletin compiled in our office and have experts investigating all the book series used in the elementary schools.

PRESENT CONTRACTS WITH PUBLISHERS.

	Royalty (per copy)	Date of exp'n of contract
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY:		
McMaster's Brief History of the United States.....	.15	Jan. 1, 1918
McClymonds and Jones Essentials in Arithmetic.....	.09	July 1, 1918
McClymonds and Jones Elementary Arithmetic .....	.0525	July 1, 1918
Brooks Second Reader .....	.0525	July 1, 1914
Brooks Third Reader .....	.06	July 1, 1914
Spencer Sons Writing (five books) .....	.01	Jan. 1, 1912
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY:		
Chancellor's Speller—two books .....	.025	July 1, 1911
Tarr & McMurry Introductory Geography .....	.09	July 1, 1916
Tarr & McMurry Advanced Geography .....	.15	July 1, 1916
D. C. HEATH AND COMPANY:		
Thomas Introductory History .....	.15	July 1, 1910
Dunn's Community and the Citizen (Civics) .....	.125	Jan. 1, 1918
SILVER-BURDETT AND COMPANY:		
A First Reader (Progressive Road to Reading) .....	.048	July 1, 1914
A Fourth Reader (Stepping Stones to Literature) .....	.09	July 1, 1914
A Fifth Reader (Stepping Stones to Literature) .....	.09	July 1, 1914
Guide Books to English (Book 1) .....	.0675	July 1, 1916
Guide Books to English (Book 2) .....	.09	July 1, 1916
NEWSON AND COMPANY:		
A Primer (Aldine Primer) .....	.048	July 1, 1914
WORLD BOOK COMPANY:		
Primer of Hygiene .....	.06	July 1, 1916

On January 15, 1913, when the free textbook distribution began, there were on hand in the state warehouse 503,599 books of all kinds. Between then and June 30th of that year there were manufactured 449,098, a total of 952,697 books. During this period there were distributed 477,933 books, leaving on hand June 30, 1913, the end of the fiscal year, a balance of 474,764 books. During the fiscal year 1913-14, there were manufactured 1,351,715 books, which, together with the number on hand July 1, 1913, as above, give us a total on June 30, 1914, of 1,826,479. There were distributed in this fiscal year 1,379,154 books and there were sold to dealers, private schools and others in the state, 13,516, leaving us a balance on hand, July 1, 1914, of 433,809 books.

Among the interesting results found in our experience thus far, we note first, that the cost of distribution has been reduced to a trifle less

than 5.5 mills per book, a material reduction in expense; that the cost of manufacture has been lessened; and that the first estimate of our needs made in 1912 of 1,611,000 volumes, based on attendance in all grades, was not justified by nearly a quarter of a million books, and this, in spite of the fact that the increase of enrollment during the past year had been greater than ever before in our school history. These figures effectually dispose of the objections sometimes made that free textbooks are incompatible with public economy, and sustain for us the contention that the citizens of California are willing to care for the property of the state as for their own. They also offer the best evidence in answer to the question as to the ability of the State of California to minister directly to the needs of her citizens in this popular manner.

The distribution of the textbooks for the elementary schools has been carried out according to rules covering requisitions, specifications and necessary statistics, to be furnished by the county and city superintendents' offices. As yet no steps have been taken to enforce care and preservation of the books, so issued, after they have passed into the hands of the districts, and thus beyond the jurisdiction of this Board, as there has been no evidence of either waste or injury. A careful study of the requisitions made by school districts shows no disposition to order beyond apparent needs. All these matters are under careful supervision in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Very interesting has been the question of costs of textbooks. In spite of the decided advance in the market price of paper and other supplies needed in their manufacture, our textbooks have cost less with each edition. An exceedingly clever scheme of cost finding maintained by the Superintendent of Printing keeps us posted on the exact cost of each book. Some unfair statements have been made concerning our textbook costs, but so accurately is the record kept that our cost figures cannot be questioned.

Last year the State of Georgia had a committee investigating cost of school books, and in their report they have listed a number of states of the union, with the cost in each, of a single series of elementary school textbooks. From that report we learn that in Georgia, a single series of textbooks costs \$7.90; Idaho, \$10.09; Indiana, \$5.85; Kansas, \$5.57; Oregon, \$9.52; Utah, \$17.41; Virginia, \$9.79. This same report gives California as \$5.95. The whole report seems to be naturally antagonistic to state publication of textbooks. We have no way of verifying the figures from other states as given above, which are of about half the number of states quoted, and representative of all, but it is interesting to note that \$5.95, which they give for California, was not the cost but a former dealer's retail selling price for a series of our textbooks. As a matter of fact on July 1, 1914, our cost of the same

series was \$4.60, much lower than any other state given. This report goes on to make a general charge that the State of California has a million dollars invested in a rapidly depreciating printing plant for the sole purpose of printing textbooks, while, as every citizen knows, the plant is equipped and maintained for the purpose of state and legislative printing, as well as for the printing of texts. The plant is thoroughly up-to-date, though very poorly housed. Their criticism that our books are not up to the grade of similar works turned out by regular publishing houses is trivial and manifestly unfair.

AN EIGHTH GRADE PUPIL'S OUTFIT OF BOOKS.

Take a concrete case, that of the books for a pupil in the eighth grade of the grammar school, the grade using the most expensive free textbooks.

Books	Former state selling prices				Publisher's list price	Cost to state, 1914
	1902	1906	1910	1912		
Reader -----	\$.60	\$.60	\$.60	\$.38	\$.60	\$.24
Speller -----	.31	.25	.24	.22	.25	.14
Advanced Arithmetic -----	.50	.60	.50	.37	.60	.23
Brief History -----	.82	.95	.80	.71	.80	.41
Advanced Geography -----	1.20	1.20	.95	.87	1.00	.54
English Lessons -----	.55	.55	.59	.55	.60	.26
Hygiene -----	.58	.44	.49	.28	.40	.18
Civics -----	.54	-----	.60	.48	.75	.31
Copy books -----	.08	.08	.08	.06	.08	.04
	\$5.18	\$4.72	\$4.81	\$3.92	\$5.08	\$2.35

This case is simply that of the ordinary eighth grade outfit, and reference to it will disclose that books which formerly cost approximately \$5, all of which the parents paid, are now being furnished free and that the cost to the state is only \$2.35. Since there are over 35,000 eighth grade children in the schools of the state, we are effecting in this item alone a saving of over \$90,000. There is a corresponding economy in equipping the children of the other grades. There has been a saving to the parents in another direction, not available in figures.

HIGH SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

Section 1750 of the Political Code, governing the selection of high school textbooks, was found by the Commissioner of Secondary Schools to be widely disregarded. On his recommendation, an administrative plan for enforcing the regulations of this law was adopted by the Board and its measures immediately became operative. The lists of high school texts as published by the former Board, with the exception of vocational and commercial studies, which are still under consideration, was brought down to date by eliminations and additions and the list of expert readers

reviewed and changed to meet present requirements. Details of the administrative plan may be found in the report of the Commissioner of Secondary Education.

In accordance with section 1527 of the Political Code, the Board adopted resolutions stating that preference will be given to texts "entirely written, compiled, printed and published in the State of California," providing that merit be the sole criterion in judging all texts from whatsoever source. In deciding upon the comparative merits of textbooks, this Board purposes giving due consideration to the judgment of the teachers of the state.

We append herewith the financial statement of the textbook fund June 30, 1914. It will be noticed that the balance on hand from the former revolving fund July 1, 1913, was \$77,365.32. To this fund \$300,000 of the \$500,000 made available for free textbooks by the legislature of 1913, has been added. The statement shows a credit balance of \$129,906.56 and to this should be added \$200,000 remaining of our original half million appropriation, leaving available for the publication of free textbooks July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, \$329,906.56.

Based on present cost of books, and taking into consideration the needs for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16, and the rapid growth of our school system, and bearing in mind the fact that we are just beginning an extensive and possibly rather expensive study of all our textbook needs, we deem it best to ask that the next legislature place at the disposal of this Board \$500,000 for textbook publication during the next two years.

Respectfully submitted.

MARSHALL DEMOTTE,
GEORGE W. STONE,
MARY G. BARNUM,
Textbook Committee

Statement of the School Book Fund Account.
RECEIPTS.

Date		Amount received
July 1, 1913	On hand -----	\$77,356 32
Oct. 8, 1913	Transferred appropriation -----	100,000 00
Oct. 16, 1913	Refund from redemption of all textbooks (Alder- man) -----	7 59
Dec. 1, 1913	Book sales -----	882 45
Jan. 2, 1914	Book sales -----	66 73
Feb. 2, 1914	From superintendent, San Francisco, collections from lost books -----	84 95
Feb. 5, 1914	Transferred from appropriation -----	200,000 00
Feb. 3, 1914	Book sales -----	73 32
Mar. 1, 1914	Book sales -----	323 12
April 1, 1914	Book sales -----	421 87
June 3, 1914	Book sales -----	180 22
June 6, 1914	From superintendent, San Francisco, lost and dam- aged texts -----	321 62
		\$379,727 19

EXPENDITURES.

	Amount expended
State Printer, cost of manufacturing -----	\$156,871 81
Royalties -----	80,970 22
Redemptions to dealers -----	7,634 38
Clerk hire -----	799 98
Freight, express, postage -----	3,484 24
Balance -----	129,906 56
	\$379,727 19

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCREDITATION.

To the Honorable State Board of Education:

Your Committee on Accreditation submits the following annual report:

The particular work of the Accreditation Committee has been to investigate the fitness of certain schools outside of the state to receive the recommendation of the State Board of Education as required by law and by the rules of the Board.

These are of three classes: *First*, graduate schools, the credits of which may be accepted for the graduate work required for regular high school certificates; *second*, normal schools, the diplomas of which may be accepted in granting elementary certificates; *third*, kindergarten training schools, the graduates of which may receive kindergarten-primary certificates.

This work obviously requires expert professional skill. Therefore, all investigations have been placed in the hands of the Commissioners of the Board—the Commissioner of Secondary Schools taking charge of those pertaining to graduate schools, the Commissioner of Elementary Schools taking charge of those pertaining to normal schools and kindergarten training schools.

APPROVED GRADUATE SCHOOLS.

Approved graduate schools include the University of California, Leland Stanford Junior University, the University of Southern California (for graduate work done after 1911–12), and such other universities or colleges belonging to the Association of American Universities, or Association of State Universities, approved by the State Board of Education as offering graduate academic and professional preparation equivalent in quality to that offered by the University of California. The institutions so approved are as follows:

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Iowa State University, Iowa City, Ia.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
 Columbia University, New York City.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

The following institutions are accredited with the proviso that this accreditation shall not extend to post-graduate work done prior to the academic year 1911–1912:

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
 University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Article XVI, section 1775, of the Political Code, states that county boards of education may, without examination, grant certificates to holders of California state normal school diplomas, San Francisco city normal school diplomas heretofore granted, and other normal school diplomas; *provided*, that the State Board of Education of this state

shall have recommended the normal school issuing said diploma as being of equal rank with the state normal schools of California. This provision necessitated knowledge of the efficiency of normal schools desiring to be accredited in California. The State Board of Education immediately preceding the one now serving recognized one hundred and thirty-seven normal schools as issuing diplomas equal to those of California, designating them the list of accredited normal schools. Such a list was necessarily unstable. Institutions not accredited were continually applying to be recommended, and their requests were either granted or refused; while those accredited were, from time to time, investigated in order that there should be no doubt concerning their claims to be considered of equal rank with the California state normal schools.

The Committee on Accreditation, on assuming the duties of office, found an accumulation of applications waiting to be acted upon. It found also that some years had elapsed since the last investigation of accredited normal schools had been made. The committee, therefore, recommended a revision of the list of accredited normal schools, based upon an investigation. No institution was to be accredited which did not reach the highest standard of California normal schools. The Board authorized this investigation and revision to be conducted, as stated above, by the Commissioner of Elementary Schools.

Essential requirements for the accreditation of an institution claiming equal rank with the normal schools of California were considered to be the following:

For entrance into the normal school a four years' course in a good high school—minimum requirement; for graduation, two years of professional training, with practice teaching of at least one period a day for a year. Not always were the conditions quite so clear-cut and simple, but nothing less than the equivalent of such requirements was deemed equal to those of the California normal schools.

An application form was sent to each normal school on the accredited list, the entrance requirements and professional training of which were not known to be entirely satisfactory, and to normal schools applying to be accredited. A circular letter was sent to the state superintendents of public instruction in the states from which normal schools were being considered for accreditation. Where possible, additional information of certain normal schools was obtained through personal interviews with men who were well acquainted with their standing and history. Catalogues of the schools and other of their printed documents outlining the courses of study, stating the size of the faculties and their training, and touching upon many other significant facts were carefully examined.

The following list, selected upon the principles and employing the methods above stated, was submitted for accreditation, as being equal in rank to the California state normal schools:

LIST OF ACCREDITED NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Arizona:

Flagstaff (1902).
Tempe (1900).

Canada:

Fredericton, N. B. (1902 to 1907).
London, Ont. (1901 to 1907).
Ontario Normal College, Hamilton (1903 to 1907).
Ottawa, Ont. (1901 to 1907).
School for Teachers, Macdonald College, formerly McGill Normal, Quebec (1904 to 1907).
Toronto, Ont. (1901 to 1907).
Truro, Nova Scotia (1903 to 1907).
Winnipeg, Manitoba (1907 only).

Colorado:

State Teachers College, formerly State Normal School, Greeley (1898).

Connecticut:

Danbury (1909).
New Britain (1902).
New Haven (1903).
Willimantic (1902).

District of Columbia:

The James Ormond Wilson Normal School, formerly Washington City Normal No. 1 (1903).

England:

Normal Dept., Edge Hill Training College, Liverpool (1904).

Idaho:

Albion (1911).
Lewiston (1911).

Illinois:

Chicago Normal (1901).
Eastern State Normal, Charleston (1900).
Northern State Normal, De Kalb (1900).
Southern State Normal, Carbondale (1901).
State Normal University, Normal (1900).
University of Chicago, Normal Dept. (1906).
Western State Normal, Macomb (1905).

Indiana:

Normal Training School, Indianapolis (1913).
Terre Haute (1900).

Iowa:

College of Education, Drake University, Des Moines (1905).
State Teachers College, formerly State Normal, Cedar Falls (1900).

Kansas:

Emporia (1904).
Fort Hays Normal, Fort Hays (1911).

Kentucky:

Western State Normal, Bowling Green (1914).

Louisiana:

Natchitoches (1901).

Maine :

Aroostook State Normal, Presque Isle (1905).
Castine (1901).
Farmington (1901).
Gorham (1901).

Maryland :

Baltimore (1904).
Baltimore Training School for Teachers (1907).
Normal Dept., Washington College, Chestertown (1909 to 1912).

Massachusetts :

Boston (1903).
Bridgewater (1899).
Framingham (1900).
Fitchburg (1900).
Hyannis (1901).
Lowell (1900).
North Adams (1901).
Salem (1904).
Westfield (1900).
Worcester (1900).

Michigan :

Central State Normal, Mt. Pleasant (1900).
Northern State Normal, Marquette (1900).
Wales C. Martindale Normal Training School for Teachers, formerly Wash-
ington Normal, Detroit (1910).
Western State Normal, Kalamazoo (1906).
Ypsilanti (1900).

Minnesota :

Duluth (1903).
Mankato (1900).
Moorhead (1900).
St. Cloud (1900).
St. Paul Normal, St. Paul (1908).
Winona (1900).

Missouri :

Cape Girardeau (1902).
Kirksville (1900).
Maryville (1907).
Springfield (1907).
School of Education, University of Missouri, formerly Teachers College (1908).
Warrensburg (1900).

Montana :

Dillon (1906).

Nebraska :

Dept. of Education, University of Nebraska (1909).
Kearney (1906).
Peru (1902).
Teachers College, Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place (1909).
Wayne (1911).

New Hampshire :

Keene (1913).
Plymouth (1902).

Nevada :

Normal Dept., State University, Reno (1900).

New Jersey :

Montclair (1909).
Trenton (1900).

New Mexico:

- Normal Dept., University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1908).
- Normal University, Las Vegas (1905).
- Silver City (1908).

New York:

- Albany (1900).
- Brockport (1900).
- Buffalo (1900).
- Cortland (1900).
- Fredonia (1900).
- Geneseo (1900).
- New Platz (1900).
- New York City Normal (1902).
- Oneonta (1900).
- Oswego (1899).
- Plattsburg (1901).
- Potsdam (1900).
- Teachers College, Syracuse University (1909).
- Teachers College, Columbia University (1898).

North Carolina:

- State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro (1905).

North Dakota:

- Teachers College, University of North Dakota, University (1909).

Ohio:

- Baldwin-Wallace University Normal Dept., Berea (1907).
- City Normal, Columbus (1909).
- City Normal, Cleveland (1909).
- City Normal, Dayton (1907).
- City Normal, Toledo (1909).
- State Normal College of Ohio University, Athens (1902).

Oklahoma:

- Central, Edmond (1905).
- East Central, Ada (1909).
- Northeastern, Tahlequah (1909).
- Northwestern, Alva (1908).
- Southeastern, Durant (1909).
- Southwestern, Weatherford (1909).

Oregon:

- Monmouth (1912).

Pennsylvania:

- Bloomsburg (1904).
- California (1905).
- Clarion (1905).
- East Stroudsburg (1905).
- Edinboro (1905).
- Indiana (1905).
- Kutztown (1905).
- Lock Haven (1905).
- Mansfield (1905).
- Millersville (1905).
- Philadelphia Normal for Girls (1905).
- Shippensburg (1905).
- Slippery Rock (1905).
- West Chester (1905).

Rhode Island:

- Providence (1900).

South Carolina :

Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill (1906).

South Dakota :

Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen (1912).
Spearfish (1914).

Tennessee :

Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville (1901).

Utah :

School of Education, University of Utah, Salt Lake City (1903).

Washington :

Bellingham (Whatecom), (1902).
Cheney (1904).
Ellensburg (1904).

Wisconsin :

LaCrosse (1909).
Milwaukee (1896).
Oshkosh (1900).
Platteville (1901).
River Falls (1903).
Stevens Point (1903).
Superior (1900).
Whitewater (1901).

Wyoming :

Normal Dept., University of Wyoming, Laramie (1909).

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Article VII, section 1617c of the Political Code, reads as follows :

“The board of education of every city, city and county, or the board of school trustees of every school district in this state, shall upon petition of the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children between the ages of four and one half and six years, residing within a mile of any elementary school building situate in such city, city and county or school district, establish and maintain a kindergarten, or kindergartens; *provided*, that such kindergarten, or kindergartens, shall be established only between the first day of June and the first day of August in any year. The board of education of every city, city and county, or board of school trustees of every school district, in which a kindergarten is established under the provisions of this act, shall, at least fifteen days before the month in which the board of supervisors is required by law to levy the taxes required for county purposes, submit to the county superintendent of schools, an estimate of the amount of money which will be required for the maintenance of any kindergarten, or kindergartens, in their several school districts for the ensuing school year. The county superintendent of schools shall thereupon examine said estimates and submit copies of the same, with his approval or disapproval endorsed thereon, to the board of supervisors and to the county auditor at the time he submits to them his estimate for the county school tax for the ensuing year. If the county superintendent of schools approve such estimate, the board of supervisors shall, at the time and in the manner of levying other taxes, levy and cause to be collected in the several school districts for which estimates have been submitted and approved as herein provided, the amount so estimated

and approved. The fund so levied shall be known as the kindergarten fund of _____ school district (as the case may be), and shall be available for the maintenance of the kindergarten, or kindergartens, established under the provisions of this section, and the moneys drawn from such fund shall be paid out in the same manner as money from the state and county school funds for the maintenance of the elementary schools are drawn and paid out. If the average daily attendance in any kindergarten in any city, city and county, or school district, shall be ten or less for the school year, the governing body for such city, city and county, or school district, shall, at the close of such school year discontinue such kindergarten. In case a kindergarten shall be discontinued, as provided by this section, the property and funds of such kindergarten shall immediately revert to the elementary schools of the city, city and county, or school district, in which said kindergarten has been located."

Article X, section 1663, states that the holder of any valid special certificate for kindergarten work, or of any kindergarten primary certificate, who has had at least one year of training in a state normal school of California or other normal school accredited by the state board of education, or one year's teaching in an elementary school, shall be entitled to teach in the first grade of the elementary schools.

These two laws, the one providing for the establishment of kindergartens, the other extending certain opportunities of the primary school to kindergartens, emphasize the importance of care in the accreditation of kindergarten training schools. Therefore, your Committee on Accreditation instructed the Commissioner of Elementary Schools, January 14, 1914, to undertake the investigation of kindergarten training schools with a view to their standardization.

It has been found that standardization is extremely difficult owing to the fact that there are both public and private kindergarten training schools, that some are connected with normal schools, some with colleges, some with universities, some are independent and some are called associations. They vary greatly in the length and strength of their curricula, in the size and personnel of their faculties, and in the character of their "practice teaching."

In order to obtain as accurate information as possible, the following methods were used:

(1) Letters were written to some of the best known kindergartners in the country, and personal interviews were held with a number of them at the convention of the National Educational Association, held in St. Paul July 4-11, 1914. From these sources much valuable concrete, detailed information was obtained.

(2) Application forms to be filled out were sent to all institutions applying to be accredited.

(3) Catalogues of kindergarten training schools, and other of their printed publications were carefully studied.

It seems to be generally conceded that the minimum requirements for the granting of a kindergarten diploma should be two years of professional training with practice in a good kindergarten, and that no student should be admitted into a kindergarten training school who has not completed a four-year course of study in a high school, or who has not received the equivalent of this education. These requirements, your Committee on Accreditation has made compulsory for all kindergarten training schools applying to be listed.

The list of accredited kindergarten training schools in force at the time of the organization of the present Board included sixty-five institutions. Information concerning each of these schools has been obtained. Some of them have been discontinued but remain listed in order that the diplomas of their graduates may be honored.

The following kindergarten training schools are recommended as worthy of accreditation :

LIST OF ACCREDITED KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOLS.

California :

- Berkeley Kindergarten Training School, Berkeley (1909).
- Broadoaks Kindergarten Training School, Pasadena.
- California Kindergarten Free Normal Training School, San Francisco (1889).
- Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, San Francisco (1903).
- Miss Barnard's Kindergarten Training School, Berkeley (formerly Oakland) (1903).

Canada :

- Toronto Normal Kindergarten Training School, Toronto (1906).

Colorado :

- State Teachers College, formerly State Normal, Kindergarten Training Department, Greeley (1904).

Connecticut :

- New Britain State Normal, Kindergarten Training Department (1908).

England :

- Bloch Heath Froebelian School and Training College for Teachers, London (1906).
- Edge Hill Training College, Kindergarten Department, Liverpool (1905).

Illinois :

- Kindergarten Collegiate Institute, formerly Free Kindergarten Association, Chicago.
- Chicago Froebel Association (1904).
- National Kindergarten College, formerly Chicago Kindergarten College) (1903).
- Chicago Kindergarten Institute (1902).
- Froebelian School, Longwood, Chicago (1905).
- University of Chicago, Kindergarten Training Department, College of Education.
- Pestalozzi-Froebel Kindergarten Training School, Chicago (1907).

Indiana :

- South Bend Training School, South Bend.
- Teachers' College for Training Kindergartners and Primary Teachers, Indianapolis, formerly Indiana Kindergarten and Primary Normal Training School.

Iowa :

Drake University Kindergarten Training School, Des Moines (1904).
 State Teachers College, Kindergarten Training Department, Cedar Falls
 (1909).

Kansas :

State Normal, Kindergarten Department, Emporia.

Kentucky :

Free Kindergarten Association's Training School, Louisville.

Massachusetts :

Boston Normal School, Kindergarten Department.
 Bridgewater State Normal, Kindergarten Department.
 Garland Kindergarten Training School, Boston (1907).
 Kindergarten Training School, 82 St. Stephen St., Boston (1908).
 Miss Harriet Niel's (formerly Miss Fisher's) Training School for Kinder-
 gartners, Boston (1909).
 Miss Page's Normal Kindergarten School, Danvers (1907).
 Miss Wheelock's Kindergarten Training School, Boston.
 Perry Kindergarten Normal School, Boston (1907).
 Westfield State Normal, Kindergarten Department (1908).

Michigan :

Alma College, Kindergarten Department, Alma.
 Central State Normal, Kindergarten Department, Mt. Pleasant (1909).
 Grand Rapids Kindergarten Association Training School (1905).
 Kalamazoo State Normal, Kindergarten Department.
 Ypsilanti State Normal College, Kindergarten Training Department.

Minnesota :

Duluth Normal, Kindergarten Training Department (1910).
 Mankato Normal, Kindergarten Department (1906).
 Minneapolis Kindergarten Association Normal School (1904).
 St. Paul Teachers' Training School, Kindergarten Department (1906).
 Winona State Normal School, Kindergarten Training Department (1907).

Missouri :

Froebel Kindergarten Training School, Kansas City (1909).
 St. Louis Public School System, Kindergarten Training Department (1909).
 Warrensburg State Normal, Kindergarten Training Department (1909).

Nebraska :

Omaha Public Schools, Kindergarten Training Department (1906).
 Peru Public Schools, Kindergarten Training Department (1903).

New York :

Adelphi College, Kindergarten Department, Brooklyn.
 Buffalo State Normal, Kindergarten Training Department (1909).
 Buffalo Kindergarten Association, Training Department.
 Cortland State Normal, Kindergarten Department.
 Ethical Culture School, Kindergarten Normal Department, New York City.
 Fredonia State Normal, Kindergarten Training Department (1904).
 Geneseo State Normal, Kindergarten Department.
 New York Froebel Normal, New York City (1910).
 Oswego State Normal, Kindergarten Department (1905).
 Pratt Institute, Kindergarten Training Department, Brooklyn.
 Teachers College, Columbia University, Kindergarten Department, New York
 City.
 Utica Kindergarten Training School (1904).

Ohio :

Cincinnati Kindergarten Association (1906).
 Cleveland Kindergarten Training School.
 Columbus Kindergarten Training School (1906).
 Dayton Normal School, Kindergarten Department (1907).
 Law-Froebel Kindergarten Training School, Toledo (1908).
 Oberlin Kindergarten Training Association.

Oregon :

St. Helen's Hall, Portland (1907).

Pennsylvania :

Miss Hart's Training School for Kindergartners, Philadelphia (1909).
 Philadelphia Training School for Kindergartners, Senior Course (1906).
 Pittsburg Training School for Teachers, Kindergarten Training Department
 (1904), formerly Pittsburg and Allegheny Free Kindergarten Association
 (1904).
 Temple University, Kindergarten Department, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island :

Providence State Normal, Kindergarten Training Department (1909).
 The Froebel School, Providence (1904).

Texas :

Ft. Worth Kindergarten Training School.

Utah :

University of Utah, Kindergarten Training Department, Salt Lake City (1909).

Washington :

Seattle Training School for Kindergartners (1908).

Wisconsin :

Milwaukee State Normal, Kindergarten Department.
 Superior State Normal, Kindergarten Department (1910).
 Stout Training School for Kindergarten Teachers, Menominee (1905).
 Wylie Training School, Madison (1901).

In the interest of thoroughness and for the convenience of county boards of education, the committee decided that changes in the accredited lists should only be made annually, the present list to stand until the meeting in March, 1915.

The chairman and members of the committee have worked throughout the year in close coöperation with the commissioners.

The Board has unanimously adopted the revised list, as recommended by the committee.

(Signed) MARY G. BARNUM, *Chairman.*
 E. P. CLARKE.
 LAWRENCE E. CHENOWETH.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD HIGH SCHOOL CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

The work of the State Board High School Credential Committee has been very exacting, made so not only by the number of individual cases considered, but also by a desire upon the part of the committee to maintain the high standard which has been maintained in the past, or, where it seemed necessary, to raise that standard.

A résumé of the work done by this committee during the period ending June 30, 1914, shows unmistakably that the standard has been raised uniformly in high school certification requirements. The doubts of educators, and there were doubts, as to the advisability of a purely lay Board passing upon the certification of high school instructors, and the fear that the prideful standard in California might be lowered by the new State Board of Education, have been dissipated entirely, and this committee believes that its work has met with the commendation and approval of those most closely identified with, and interested in the educational advancement of California.

The law provides that the State Board of Education shall prescribe certain rules under which county boards, and city and county boards of education may grant regular certificates of the high school grade.

These requirements have been revised by the committee in the interest of clearness and to bring the requirements into harmony with the best practice in other states. The standard for regular certification has been advanced in the following particulars:

(a) The number of hours of pedagogy required has been increased from twelve to fifteen.

(b) Four pedagogical courses that bear directly on teaching problems in the high school have been prescribed. It was possible formerly for the candidate to elect courses in pedagogy regardless of their application in high school work.

(c) The candidate is required to take one graduate course in at least one of the subjects which he expects to teach.

(d) The new regulations clearly set forth exemptions from the prescribed pedagogical work which may be made where candidates are normal school graduates or teachers of experience.

(e) A form for recommending candidates for the high school certificate has been prescribed.

The last provision is for the purpose of aiding the work of county boards of education. County boards of education will no longer be confused by a variety of forms of recommendation, each setting forth different facts concerning the candidate's preparation, and the committee

believes that experience will show more uniform action of county boards of education and a more rigid adherence to the standard of requirements.

These revised rules governing high school certification were prepared by the committee in conjunction with the Commissioner of Secondary Education, and issued in June, 1914, as California State Board of Education Bulletin No. 5.

The great bulk of work performed by the committee has been in passing upon the issuance of state board high school credentials. The law provides that the State Board of Education may consider the cases of individual candidates who have not the exact credentials required for regular high school certification.

The State Board of Education, in considering such cases through this committee, has hewn to the line by requiring that the standard shall be the same as for regular certification, accepting only after the closest investigation, satisfactory permitted equivalents. Candidates who in the judgment of the Board fully meet the academic and professional standards of regular certification have been granted the state board high school credential upon which county and city and county boards of education may grant high school certificates.

The strictest investigation is made by the committee before recommendation for action is made to the State Board of Education, and each application is weighed carefully and conscientiously. About two hundred and forty applications have been passed upon by the committee during the past year, and in many cases applicants were accorded the privilege of reconsideration to permit the introduction of further or more complete evidence of fitness for the credential.

The committee has endeavored earnestly to be of aid to those who are seeking the credential, and in many instances has recommended an additional educational course to be pursued, and when the required work has been accomplished satisfactorily, the credential has been issued.

The spirit of the committee has been not to sit in cold and unresponsive judgment upon the applications, but to aid in securing for California high schools the highest trained and best equipped teachers who, though barred by the regular requirements, were highly desirable and were admissible to certification through the granting of the state board high school credential.

The amount received under the law from applicants for the state board high school credential during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was \$559.80, and the cost of conducting the department, including the issuance of the documents to successful applicants, was \$480.59.

It will be seen by this financial report that this department of the work of the State Board of Education is more than self-sustaining, and the expense of conducting it does not fall upon the state but upon the applicants for credentials.

Upon the recommendation of this committee resolutions were adopted by the State Board of Education requesting the three accredited universities in California to organize teachers' training schools for the purpose of offering prospective high school teachers adequate opportunity for practice teaching.

The Commissioner of Secondary Education was directed to confer with the university authorities, and the committee has pleasure in reporting that the University of California, coöperating with the board of education of Oakland, has organized a training school of intermediate and secondary grade in which its students may take the courses in practice teaching under the supervision of competent heads of departments.

A preparatory department in which prospective high school teachers may do practice work is maintained by the University of Southern California. Leland Stanford Junior University is disposed to coöperate with the State Board, but so far has been unable to undertake the organization of a training school.

The work of this committee has been directed toward the consideration of problems and necessities arising out of certification of high school teachers, and its activities and work accomplished as set forth in this brief résumé, are respectfully submitted for approval.

LAWRENCE E. CHENOWETH, *Chairman.*

MARY G. BARNUM.

E. P. CLARKE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATION.

Under a law enacted in 1909, boards of school trustees and city boards of education are authorized to establish health and development supervision in the public schools of California, for the purpose of securing the correction of developmental and acquired defects of both pupils and teachers which interfere with health, growth and efficiency; to adjust school activities to health and growth needs and to development processes and to attend to all matters pertaining to school hygiene, and to bring about a special study of mental retardation and deviation of pupils.

The law specifically sets forth the requirements for certification of those who shall have charge of health and development supervision, and provides that a recommendation from the State Board of Education certifying special fitness for the work shall be granted.

During the period ending June 30, 1914, this committee has passed upon and recommended granting seventeen health and development certificates. The form of the recommendation issued was changed by the committee whose recommendations were adopted by the State Board of Education.

LAWRENCE E. CHENOWETH, *Chairman.*
MARY G. BARNUM.
E. P. CLARKE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATIONS.

To the State Board of Education:

Your Committee on Examinations presents the following annual report:

Two examinations for state high school credentials have been held during the past year; the first was conducted in December, that being the earliest date possible after the present State Board of Education went into office, and at that time twelve applicants were examined. The examinations were conducted at Los Angeles, San Jose and Chico, and nine of the twelve applicants were successful. The total cost of this examination was approximately \$500; this, however, is a much larger sum than it will be necessary to expend on such examinations in the future, as the work is now being largely handled by the Commissioner of Secondary Education. For this December examination it was necessary to secure expert assistants for the preparation of the papers, the conduct of the examination and the grading of papers. The second examination was conducted in June, applicants being examined at Los Angeles and Sacramento; nine applicants appeared and seven of these made a passing grade. This examination was conducted under the direction of the Commissioner of Secondary Education and the total cost was approximately \$90. This will fairly represent the cost of such examinations in the future, and our estimate is that as a maximum amount, not over \$300 will be required to meet the expense of these examinations for the next biennial period.

While a large number of letters of inquiry are received regarding these examinations, it will be noted from the statistics given above that only a small number of applicants actually appear at the time the examinations are held. It is the opinion of the committee, therefore, that hereafter only one examination annually should be held instead of two as has been the rule in the past. We do not, however, ask definite action on that point at this time, deeming it wise to wait until some estimate can be made from the letters of inquiry as to the number who

would be accommodated by the holding of such examination. These examinations undoubtedly have served a useful purpose in meeting the needs of exceptional cases and some strong teachers for high school work have secured their credentials in this manner. In view, however, of the large number of high school credentials that are being issued on credentials, the possibility of entirely discontinuing these examinations may well be considered. Specific recommendation on this point is reserved until the situation has been more fully canvassed, in the light of the experience of the coming year. If an examination is held the coming year, the date will probably be some time during the month of May.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CLARKE, *Chairman*.
LAWRENCE E. CHENOWETH.
MARY G. BARNUM.
Committee on Examinations.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

September 17, 1914.

To the Honorable State Board of Education:

The Committee on Legislation desires to present the following report regarding the more important phases of educational legislation which will naturally be considered by the legislature at its coming session:

1. Repeated amendments and additions to the California school law have resulted in repetition and confusion, causing a demand for a recodification of the same to effect: (1) rearrangement of sections for ease of reference; (2) a clear statement with regard to the intent of the law; (3) to correct certain clerical errors and discrepencies.

In view, however, of the possibility of a constitutional convention being called, we recommend that all suggestions for changes or corrections in the present school laws, or for desired legislation along that line, be received and filed by this Board for future use unless emphatically requiring immediate action; but in the event that no constitutional convention is called, it will be the policy of this committee to recommend recodification and revision to perfect school administration.

2. We endorse the following recommendation made in the report of the Secondary Commissioner, regarding the recognition of the intermediate schools: "The law should definitely recognize the intermediate school, should provide for the granting of intermediate school certificates, legalize the introduction of certain school studies in the seventh and eighth years, and authorize the grouping of the seventh

and eighth years with the ninth, or the ninth and tenth years in the intermediate school—the organization of intermediate schools to be left optional with the various school districts.”

While, however, recognizing the value in practical efficiency of grouping the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth years together in many communities, we should regret to see any legislation that would multiply distinct schools with graduation from one to the other. Wherever a break of this sort occurs, there is danger that the children will feel that they are through school and will be anxious to drop out. Whatever changes are made in the grouping of grades, the unity of the public schools from the first to the twelfth grade should be maintained.

3. We believe provision should be made for state aid for vocational schools, but in view of the fact that a feasible plan for such aid is now under consideration by several educational authorities in the state, who are interested in the movement for vocational education, we are not prepared at this time to endorse any specific plan. The Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education has gathered and embodied in his annual report quite specific suggestions for the organization of vocational schools, which report we trust will result in general consideration of this matter throughout the state, in order that before the next legislature meets sufficient data will be at hand to form the basis of desired legislation along this line.

4. The present law regarding the attendance in the organized high schools of the state, of pupils from districts having no high schools, is unsatisfactory and inequitable. This Board is now conducting an investigation regarding the feasibility of providing by law for a general county high school fund. That plan would result in free high school privileges for all pupils of the state who desired to attend high school, and the fund could be apportioned so as to strengthen the country high schools. Until, however, a general survey of conditions in the state has been completed, we are not prepared to go further than to suggest that the plan of a county high school fund is well worthy of consideration.

5. We believe the law relating to the issuance of special certificates should be amended in order to meet the needs for special teachers of vocational subjects and modern languages. Due care should, however, be exercised to maintain a high standard of general scholarship for all teachers who are to give instruction in the public schools of the state.

6. The teachers' retirement salary law is on trial, but we believe the general sentiment of the teachers of the state is that it is a most beneficial measure and is working efficiently. Numerous amendments to the law have been suggested and will be considered by this Board as the law is more fully tested by actual administration. It is the

opinion of this committee that it is unwise at this time to attempt any general revision of the act.

7. The free textbook law is also on trial, and we doubt the wisdom of attempting any revision of it until its provisions have been more fully tested by actual administration. The principal criticism has been on the slowness with which the books were provided at the beginning of the last school year. This was due entirely, however, to the fact that the law became operative immediately upon its passage and it was a physical impossibility to manufacture the books in the State Printing Office as rapidly as was necessary to meet the immediate operation of the law. Books have now been accumulated in sufficient numbers so that all orders are being promptly met.

The present plan of distribution is efficient and satisfactory, but the great problem is the enforcement of economy and care in the use of the books after they go into the hands of the pupils. This is a matter, however, that must be worked out by the local school authorities and the ultimate responsibility rests with the teacher and the children. There should be no wasteful use of books simply because they are free. Every county and city superintendent and every teacher should remember and should impress on the children the fact that the state textbooks cost the taxpayers of the state a large amount of money and should be used as if they were paid for directly instead of indirectly by the parents.

8. In view of the fact that there are many children attending the public schools of the state of such physical and mental variation that they are a cause of retardation in the regular classes, we recommend that these be taught in separate classes and given special instruction suited to their needs.

9. Among the data now in the hands of this committee for use in drafting or suggesting legislation along the lines indicated are a report from the Legislative Reference Bureau upon those matters submitted to it by this Board regarding suggested new legislation and the correction of certain clerical errors in the present school laws; suggested amendments making legal provisions for the establishment of intermediate schools, their courses of study and accreditation of teachers for the same; suggested legislation encouraging the establishment of vocational schools, providing their course of training and the basis for accreditation of their teachers; a tentative provision for an adequate library fund in cities, specific amendments to provide for the instruction of children physically and mentally unable to keep up with the regular classes; suggestions for better supervision and encouragement of the rural schools as well as abundant data toward revising and correcting the school law in the event that a constitutional convention is not called

in the near future and the work of codification is undertaken by this Board.

The policy of this committee is at this time one of conservatism and caution rather than enthusiastic haste to make sweeping changes and revolution. It is a policy of evolution born of the conviction that California is a state of large area with varied conditions to be considered when attempting to expand and unify its school system, and is, moreover, a state which is already in the forefront of states in matters of education. These two considerations prompt us to only the most rational legislation, which is, at the same time, widely beneficial to the end that the public school of California shall continuously go forward and not backward.

10. In compliance with Senate Resolution No. 8, directing the State Board of Education to investigate the conditions surrounding and affecting the orphan children of the state, the education and training they receive, and to make recommendation regarding the same, the Legislative Committee has consulted the biennial reports of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, these reports being the most available and authoritative. From the report of that Board, 1911-1912, much information has been obtained concerning the numbers of children in orphan asylums receiving state aid, July, 1912, and the school facilities offered by each institution. Since, however, the report for the years 1913-1914 will soon be available, the committee wishes to secure this later information before making definite recommendation in this matter. There can be no question that both economy and humanity demand that these helpless wards of the state should be afforded adequate educational and vocational training necessary to good citizenship.

AGNES RAY, *Chairman.*

E. P. CLARKE.

MARSHALL DEMOTTE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIFE DIPLOMAS AND DOCUMENTS.

The work of this committee has been very simple and is merely a ratification of recommendations made by the county board of education of each county in the state. There is a specific provision of the law governing the method by which a teacher may secure a life diploma of the different grades issued or a document. The requirements are clearly set forth, and the application reaches this committee only when in complete form.

Each application has been carefully checked by this committee, and upon recommendation the State Board of Education has granted during the period closing June 30, 1914, the following diplomas and documents:

Kind	No.
High school life diplomas.....	135
Grammar school life diplomas.....	601
Kindergarten-primary life diplomas	20
Special life diplomas	41
New issue life diplomas	1
Normal documents	40
Total	838

Under the law a fee of \$2 is required from each applicant; the total amount received from applicants during the period above named was \$1,674, and the amount expended in furnishing the diplomas and documents was \$1,507.60.

LAWRENCE E. CHENOWETH, *Chairman*.

MARY G. BARNUM.

E. P. CLARKE.

REPORT OF THE RETIREMENT SALARY FUND COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Retirement Salary Fund presents the following report:

The work of the committee commenced at the first meeting of the Board after its appointment, namely, on September 10, 1913. Under the new law it was necessary to prepare forms and books of record to carry on the work of the Board effectively. An expert was detailed by the Board of Control to prepare the system of books and blanks needed. Numerous points in the new law were referred by the Board to the Attorney General for an opinion before proceeding with the enrollment of those entitled, under the law, to retirement salary. Considerable time was required to prepare for this important work, and not until the meeting of the Board in March, 1914, was it possible to begin an enrollment of teachers entitled to retire under the new law.

Since that date, 212 names have been enrolled—42 men and 170 women. Of this number, 73 were received from the organization in San Francisco and 9 from the association in Alameda County, both established under the law approved March 26, 1895. Two of these annuitants have died since this enrollment began. With this list of

annuitants from San Francisco and Alameda counties, the sum of \$58,700.79 was received and placed in the Public School Teachers' Permanent Fund, in compliance with section 21 of the law creating this Board.

The revenues of the Board under the law have been ample, thus far, to supply the demands upon the fund. The receipts to July 1, 1914, have been as follows:

From San Francisco and Alameda counties (annuity funds) -----	\$58,700 79
From taxes collected under the inheritance tax law -----	79,343 75
From monthly payments by teachers, several counties not having reported	55,934 25
From other sources -----	3,768 90

The disbursements to July 1, 1914, have been as follows:

Payment of retirement salaries -----	\$35,984 69
Cost of books, blanks and other expenses attending the organization of the work -----	1,226 00
Office expense, clerical help, etc. -----	2,238 67

These figures will show only a part of the first year and can therefore have little value in forming estimates for the future. With the records of a complete year, it will be practicable to present a much fuller report. The system of bookkeeping will then be completed and a satisfactory statement will be possible.

On the whole, the administration of the act has been attended, thus far, with very little complication or dissatisfaction. Questions have naturally arisen concerning rules for conducting the business of the Board, but in view of the lack of precedent and the necessity for creating new rules, more rapid progress has been deemed unwise.

The coöperation of the teachers in the matter of accepting the benefits of the act and complying with its requirements, has been general. The law seems to be working satisfactorily.

We append herewith a list of teachers receiving the retirement salary, also tables showing the collections for Teachers' Permanent Fund, and another table showing the amount of salary paid in each county.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. STONE, *Chairman.*

AGNES RAY.

MARSHALL DEMOTTE.

TABLE NO. 1.
List of Annuitants, July 1, 1914.

Name	Years	Annual salary
Amick, Daniel B.		\$500 00
*Armstrong, Mrs. Flora	27	450 00
Ashley, Ella E.		500 00
Ayer, Hattie G.		500 00
Ayers, Amos M.		500 00
Ayres, Mary J.		500 00
Banning, Mrs. F. A.		500 00
*Barrows, Miss L. M.	26	433 33
Barry, Charlotte M.		500 00
Bentley, Miss L. E.		500 00
Betancue, Mrs. Lizzie C.		500 00
Bills, Rebecca Allen		500 00
Black, Samuel T.		500 00
Blanchard, Jamie Maud	22	366 66
Blood, Mrs. Frances E.		500 00
Boyle, Mary		500 00
Bradbury, Mrs. Marcia G.		500 00
Bradbury, Miss V. E.		500 00
Brigham, Alma S.		500 00
Brodbeck, Mrs. Kate		500 00
Brooks, Elisha		500 00
Brooks, James M.		500 00
*Brooks, Miss Lina M.	21	350 00
Brown, James B.		500 00
Browne, Esther		500 00
Burdg, Mrs. Ida M.		500 00
*Burnham, Miss L.	22½	375 00
Campbell, Anne B.		500 00
Campbell, Miss A. T.		500 00
Campbell, Miss R. G.		500 00
Candee, Katherine H.		500 00
*Canham, Miss M. J.	28	466 66
Carson, Elizabeth		500 00
Carson, Miss M. E.		500 00
Chandler, Joseph F.		500 00
Childs, Miss K. B.		500 00
Chinn, Mrs. B. A.		500 00
*Claiborne, Miss R. V.	20	333 33
Clark, Jacob S.		500 00
Code, Emma S.		500 00
Cohen, Ailee H.		500 00
Colby, Phoebe S.		500 00
Conover, Flora		500 00
Cooney, Katherine M.		500 00
Cornell, Mrs. R. J.		500 00
Cowan, Mary Phelps		500 00
Crawford, T. O.		500 00
Currier, Mrs. M. H.		500 00
Curtis, Corinna M.		500 00
*Curtis, Mrs. Mary W.	26	433 33
Dake, Mrs. Laura M.		500 00
Danks, Julia A.		500 00
Denton, Joey		500 00
Dow, Mrs. Eliza V.		500 00
Driscoll, Kate		500 00
Driver, Mrs. Susie M.		500 00
DuBois, Mrs. C. G.		500 00
*Dunn, Catherine E.	29	483 33
Dwyer, Mrs. Margaret		500 00
Early, Mrs. Amelia C.		500 00

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
List of Annuitants, July 1, 1914.

Name	Years	Annual salary
Edwards, W. H.		\$500 00
Efey, Agnes		500 00
Elder, Elva R.		500 00
Farrell, Mary F.		500 00
*Fay, Rose	22	366 66
Ford, Howard		500 00
Fowler, Laura T.		500 00
*Freeman, Mrs. Frances	15	250 00
French, Sarah T.		500 00
Fuller, Eugenie		500 00
*Gallagher, Annie M.	28	466 66
Garlick, J. P.		500 00
Gates, Alice A.		500 00
Gibbs, Ellen		500 00
Gleason, Mrs. Orie B.		500 00
*Goggin, Emily	29	483 33
Goldsmith, Bertha		500 00
Goodell, George		500 00
Gorman, Miss J. B.		500 00
Grant, Miss E. G.		500 00
Gregg, Alice C.		500 00
Griffith, Mrs. A.		500 00
Ham, Charles H.		500 00
Hamaker, Mary E.		500 00
Hamilton, James T.		500 00
Hart, Christine		500 00
*Hart, Lydia	22	366 66
Haskett, Miranda		500 00
Haswell, Nellie C.		500 00
Hawkins, Mary E.		500 00
Hazleton, Mrs. R. H.		500 00
Heney, Miss E. S.		500 00
Herbert, Thomas L.		500 00
*Hertz, Regina	24	400 00
Hill, Annie A.		500 00
Hopkins, Mrs. L. T.		500 00
Hunt, Caroline L.		500 00
Huntley, Antoinette M.		500 00
Hurley, Mrs. Mary E.		500 00
*Ingram, Stella J.	24	400 00
Jacobs, Miss R.		500 00
Johnston, Miss C. M.		500 00
Keran, A. P.		500 00
King, Jessie I.		500 00
*Kollmyer, Kate A.	16	266 66
Lambert, D.		500 00
Lemmon, Albert P.		500 00
Lillibridge, Clara		500 00
Lindberg, Emily U.		500 00
Long, Mrs. Orpa A.		500 00
Loucks, Annie		500 00
†Love, Mrs. Josephine		500 00
MacDonald, Alexander H.		500 00
*MacLean, Mrs. Flora M.	18	300 00
Mahoney, Margaret J.		500 00
Mains, Belle		500 00
March, Addie		500 00
Mason, Mrs. Leola I.		500 00
Mayborn, Mrs. Mary J.		500 00
McAllen, Margaret E.		500 00

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
List of Annuitants, July 1, 1914.

Name	Years	Annual salary
McCarty, John L.		\$500 00
McClymonds, John W.		500 00
McColgan, Miss K. F.		500 00
McComas, Mrs. Mary G.		500 00
McConnell, Miss Q. O.		500 00
*McGinnis, Mrs. E. M.	27	450 00
McKenna, Edward		500 00
McKennon, Mary L.		500 00
McLean, Mary Helen		500 00
McLeod, Edith		500 00
McNair, Martha J.		500 00
McPhail, Mrs. Ella		500 00
Meredith, Charles T.		500 00
Merwin, C. E.		500 00
*Miley, Annette	28	466 66
*Miller, Emma J.	22	366 66
Moore, C. W.		500 00
*Morrison, Mrs. Annie L.	19	316 66
Mullen, Harriette M.		500 00
Newberry, Mrs. Carrie J.		500 00
Nicholl, Mrs. T. C. Stohr		500 00
Norman, Nellie M.		500 00
*O'Hara, Kate	27	450 00
Oliver, Mrs. Lena Blumb.	19	316 66
O'Loughlen, Nellie		500 00
Osborn, Charles V.		500 00
Paris, Mrs. Alice C.	25½	425 00
Parker, Jean		500 00
Patterson, Miss I.		500 00
*Pearce, Maud M.	24	400 00
Peck, Kate E.		500 00
Pettigrew, Miss E. R.		500 00
Phelps, Josephine Hart		500 00
Phillips, Mrs. Anna M.		500 00
Playter, Georgia B.		500 00
Powell, Elizabeth		500 00
Power, Thomas W.		500 00
*Ralet, Miss V. M.	27	450 00
*Raymond, Helen A.	15	250 00
Reardon, William H.		500 00
Reynolds, Mrs. Elise D.		500 00
Richards, Cornelia		500 00
Rubell, C. F.		500 00
*Seabrook, Mrs. N.	21	350 00
Simon, Malvina		500 00
Simpson, Henrietta C.		500 00
Slavan, Miss A. E.		500 00
Smith, C. S.		500 00
*Smith, Miss M. A.	20	333 33
*Smith, Mrs. Margaret K.	27	450 00
*Smith, Mrs. Mary H.	17	283 33
Solomon, Miss M.		500 00
Soule, Miss F. L.		500 00
Spaulding, Mary S.		500 00
Sprott, Madge		500 00
Stallman, Miss N. C.		500 00
Stinson, Mrs. Margaret		500 00
Stone, Martha		500 00
Stout, George H.		500 00
*Sutherland, Miss A. M.	18	300 00

TABLE No. 1—Continued.
List of Annuitants, July 1, 1914.

Name	Years	Annual salary
Sutphen, Albert W.		\$500 00
Taylor, Mrs. A. C.		500 00
Taylor, Jefferson		500 00
Templeton, Miss L. S.		500 00
Thomas, Flora M.		500 00
*Thurston, Margaret	21	350 00
Tilson, James R.		500 00
Troyer, Mrs. V.		500 00
Turner, Henry F.		500 00
*Turney, Katherine	20	333 33
Walden, Mrs. A. C.		500 00
Walker, Luey A.		500 00
Walker, Charles J.		500 00
Walsh, Adele		500 00
Walsh, Margaret		500 00
Walton, Adaline E.		500 00
Warren, George W.		500 00
†Waters, Mrs. Kate		500 00
Webster, R. H.		500 00
Wheeler, Mary L.		500 00
Whirlow, Miss H. E.		500 00
Whitecomb, Mrs. E. M. North		500 00
White, Mrs. M. A.		500 00
White, T. B.		500 00
Williams, Walter J. G.		500 00
Williamson, Ethel L.		500 00
Winn, A. T.		500 00
Wise, Mrs. Elizabeth S.		500 00
Vollmar, Bertha T.		500 00
*Young, Sara R.	22	366 66
Zimmermann, William		500 00

NOTE—All teachers whose length of teaching service is not shown, have been retired on thirty or more years of teaching.

*Retired for incapacity for further school service, upon less than thirty years of service.

†Deceased.

TABLE NO. 2.

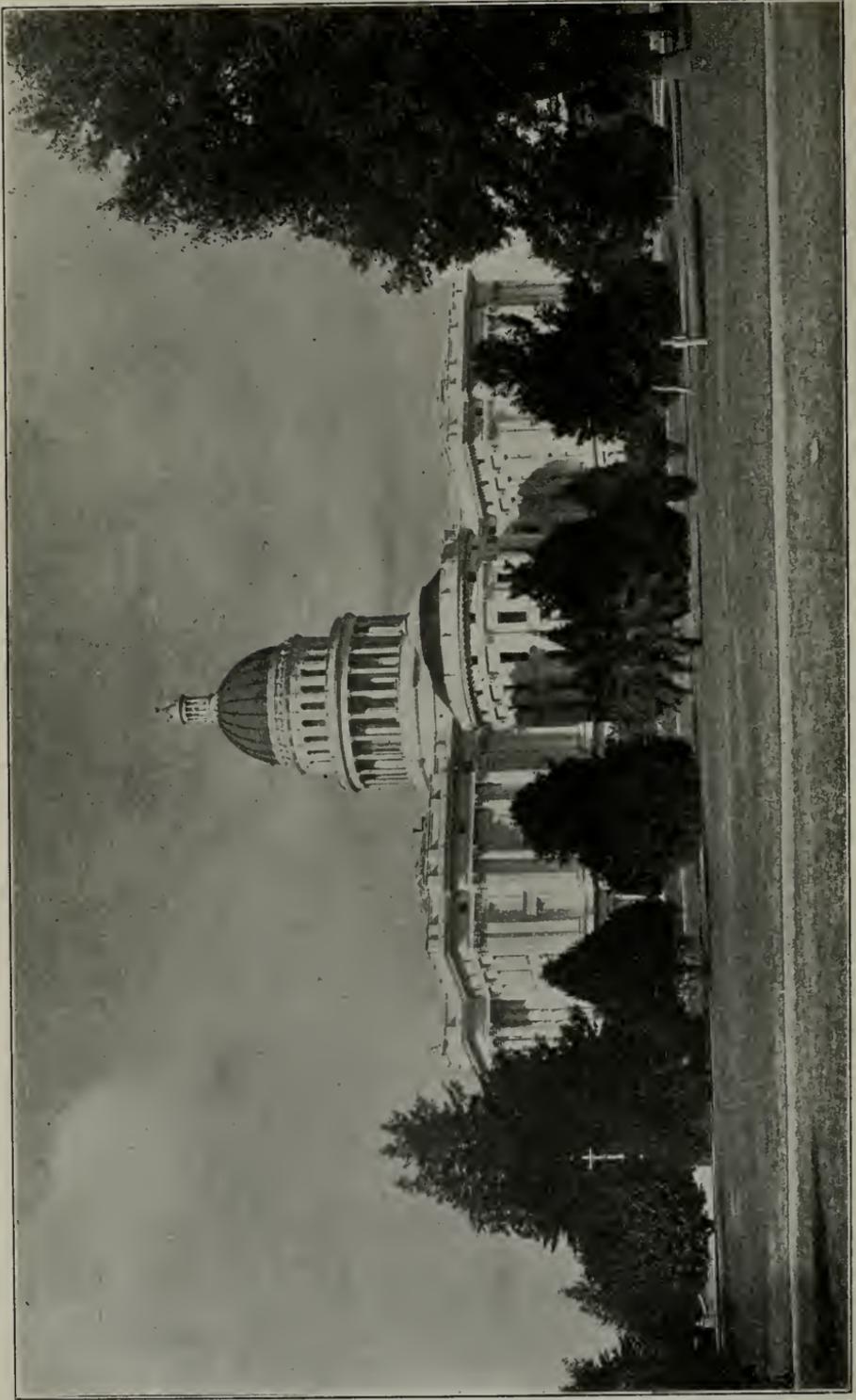
Collections for Teachers' Permanent Fund for Period Ending June 30, 1914.

County	Amount
Alameda	\$6,161 25
Alpine (none paying)	22 00
Amador (incomplete)	1,016 00
Butte	534 75
Calaveras (no report)	1,200 00
Colusa	128 00
Contra Costa	375 00
Del Norte	3,953 00
El Dorado	179 00
Fresno	848 50
Glenn (incomplete)	632 00
Humboldt	83 00
Imperial	
Inyo	531 00
Kern	284 25
Kings	241 00
Lake	
Lassen (incomplete)	457 00
Los Angeles (no report)	
Madera	158 00
Marin (no report)	768 68
Mariposa	354 50
Mendocino	403 90
Merced (incomplete)	39 50
Modoc	580 25
Mono (incomplete)	581 00
Monterey	387 00
Napa	610 00
Nevada	315 00
Orange	78 00
Placer (incomplete)	1,659 00
Plumas	1,081 00
Riverside	233 00
Sacramento (incomplete)	2,046 00
San Benito	2,328 00
San Bernardino	13,370 35
San Diego	1,429 00
San Francisco	432 50
San Joaquin	1,023 00
San Luis Obispo	1,569 00
San Mateo	1,069 50
Santa Clara	1,040 00
Santa Barbara	474 00
Santa Cruz	91 00
Shasta	722 00
Sierra	963 00
Siskiyou	1,307 00
Solano	
Sonoma	
Stanislaus (no report)	
Sutter	325 00
Tehama (no report)	
Trinity	80 00
Tulare	2,038 00
Tuolumne	249 00
Ventura	844 00
Yolo	368 00
Yuba (incomplete)	204 00
Total	\$55,934 25

TABLE NO. 3.

Residence of Annuitants by Cities and Counties, With Amount Necessary to Pay Their Retirement Salaries for the Fiscal Year, 1914-1915.

	Number of annui- tants	Amount
City—		
Alameda	7	\$2,470 00
Berkeley	9	2,830 00
Eureka	2	386 66
Oroville	1	210 00
Los Angeles	12	3,059 66
Oakland	22	8,527 00
Pasadena	3	1,004 00
San Francisco	72	30,373 05
San Rafael	1	260 00
Santa Ana	1	260 00
Riverside	4	1,040 00
San Diego	5	1,590 00
Stockton	2	581 00
San Luis Obispo	2	336 66
Santa Barbara	1	260 00
San Jose	3	740 00
Palo Alto	2	866 66
Santa Cruz	2	706 00
Vallejo	1	260 00
Santa Rosa	1	260 00
County, outside above cities		
Alameda	3	1,027 00
Amador	1	260 00
Calaveras	1	260 00
Colusa	1	260 00
Contra Costa	2	760 00
El Dorado	1	260 00
Fresno	2	303 33
Humboldt	1	260 00
Kern	1	260 00
Kings	1	260 00
Lassen	1	500 00
Los Angeles	1	260 00
Marin	2	1,000 00
Mendocino	1	260 00
Monterey	1	260 00
Napa	1	260 00
Placer	2	520 00
Riverside	1	260 00
Sacramento	1	630 00
San Bernardino	1	260 00
San Diego	2	520 00
San Joaquin	2	1,000 00
San Luis Obispo	2	470 00
San Mateo	3	1,500 00
Santa Clara	2	637 10
Santa Cruz	1	500 00
Shasta	3	596 66
Siskiyou	1	260 00
Solano	3	780 00
Sonoma	2	270 00
Stanislaus	1	260 00
Tehama	1	260 00
Tulare	2	520 00
Non-residents	2	692 00
Totals	150	\$75,606 78



State Capitol.

PART III.
REPORT OF SECRETARY.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

*The State Board of Education,
Sacramento, California.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit the following tabular statements containing résumés of the statistics gathered by the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the two years extending from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, together with some generalizations and observations drawn therefrom, in accordance with section 1518, subdivision fourth (*d*), of the Political Code.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD HYATT.

Superintendent of Public Instruction and ex officio
Secretary of State Board of Education.

GENERALIZATIONS.

The biennial period ending June 30, 1914, the period covered by this report, has been one of great educational activity, rapid growth and sweeping changes.

Free Textbooks.

The first change we have to note is in the method of furnishing textbooks. Formerly textbooks for the elementary schools were sold by the state to the children at cost.

At the election held November 5, 1912, the people by a very decisive vote amended the constitution so that the state should manufacture and deliver free to the children in the elementary schools all textbooks used in such schools. This amendment also carried with it a provision that the legislature should provide for a state board of education "by election or appointment" in place of a board named in the constitution, which latter provision had been in force since 1872.

An opinion of the attorney general, Hon. U. S. Webb, was to the effect that the amendment providing for free textbooks went into effect at once; that the superintendent of public instruction must take the place of the state board of education until the new board was provided for; that he should order the textbooks manufactured and proceed to distribute them free to the children in the elementary schools.

With no funds to meet the expense of such undertaking, and no similar system in existence to serve as a guide, the task of making plans to meet the demands of the schools was taken up. The state printing office was taxed to its full capacity to manufacture books and take care of the printing required by the legislature and by all of the state officers and commissioners.

Immediately after the organization of the legislature an emergency appropriation was passed to meet the expenses of the shipment of these books. A second act was passed allowing the money in the state school book fund to be used for the payment of the manufacture of the books. The shipment of the free textbooks began January 15, 1913, by a lot sent to Superintendent Will C. Wood of the city of Alameda. As rapidly as books could be printed, they were sent to all parts of the state. A full report of the books sold and the books sent free will be found on pages 85 to 90, inclusive, of this report.

School Legislation.

The legislature of 1913 was one long to be remembered for the great amount of legislation enacted. There were 1,783 bills introduced in the senate, an average of 44.5 to the member, and 2,139 introduced in the assembly, about 26.6 per member. Of this mass of proposed legislation about 360 bills related to education.

Kindergartens.

A bill having for its purpose the encouragement of the organization of kindergartens was passed, and became a law of this state as section 1617c of the Political Code. The bill as originally drafted embodied a demand that kindergarten classes, instead of being regarded as local in character, should be recognized as a part of the state school system and given state aid. However, the educational committees having this matter in charge did not accept this view. Since kindergarten classes can thrive only in populous districts amply able to support them, the committee felt that the state should devote its energies to the encouragement of the elementary schools in which all children have a common interest.

The same end as giving state aid to the kindergartens may be reached by giving more aid to the elementary schools and leaving the localities to devote more of their money to the special school, such as the kindergarten, and the more practical work of the vocational schools. That the kindergarten school thrives best in large cities is shown by the fact that twenty-four cities in this state maintain these schools, nine of these cities being in Los Angeles County.

Elementary Schools.

In the kindergarten, elementary and high schools there are 501,021 pupils enrolled. Of this number 13,070 or 2.6 per cent are in the kindergartens; 422,024 or 84.3 per cent are enrolled in the elementary schools; while 65,927 or 13.1 per cent are in the high schools. All children must benefit from the elementary schools. It should be plain that this is the school that is common to all. Those who would enter the high school must have passed through the elementary schools. It is evident that the state should aid the elementary schools in preference to other schools since all children enjoy the benefits of these schools. The following table will show the gain in these schools and the proportion of state aid to local aid:

	1907	1914	Gain per cent
Number of teachers.....	8,246	12,266	48
Number of pupils enrolled.....	294,385	422,024	43
Average daily attendance.....	234,624	319,229	36
Number enrolled per teacher.....	35.7	33	-----
Number of graduates.....	12,683	24,780	92
Amount of state aid given.....	\$3,977,295 40	\$5,358,579 04	35
Amount of county aid given.....	2,866,479 17	4,980,197 76	73
Amount of district aid given (special taxes)	937,001 16	4,591,921 29	390
Amount of bonds voted for buildings, etc....	1,374,395 58	3,267,805 05	130

These figures show that the county has increased its aid to the schools more than twice as much as has the state, and that the district has increased its aid more than ten times as fast as the state, in addition to the bonds that have been voted for buildings and grounds. In addition the districts have reported that, in 1907, \$163,618.31 was received under the head of miscellaneous receipts or donations, while in 1914 this money reached the sum of \$356,898.66, or a gain of 118 per cent.

It would seem from the above table that the law should be so amended as to give more state and more county aid to the elementary schools, and that the burden is falling too heavily on many districts. The more wealthy sections of the state can give this local aid, while the less fortunate sections can not. The results are that the population is tending more and more towards the city, where these educational advantages can be had. The amount of state aid as reported above will be decreased by nearly \$900,000 in the voting out of the poll tax in the fall of 1914. This will increase the burden on localities. To partly offset this loss the state should give at least three dollars per pupil on average daily attendance, making the rate per pupil transferred from the general fund of the state \$16 in place of the \$13 now given. This would replace loss of poll tax. But in order to keep pace with the rapid development of the educational interests of the state, not less than \$18 per pupil should be given.

High Schools.

The following table will show the wonderful increase in the high schools of California for the eight years from 1907 to and including 1914. The rise of the high school is one of the most remarkable educational movements of modern times:

	1907	1914	Gain per cent
Number of schools.....	179	255	43
Number of teachers.....	1,188	2,997	152
Number of pupils enrolled.....	27,578	65,927	139
Average daily attendance.....	22,333	48,312	116
Number of graduates.....	2,890	7,477	158
Amount of state aid given for year.....	\$237,016 77	\$642,815 52	171
Amount of district aid given.....	2,026,685 26	5,506,429 22	172
Amount of bonds voted.....	429,576 50	1,893,657 00	341

It will be noted by the fact that the number of graduates has gained 158 per cent, while the enrollment has gained 139 per cent, that the high schools now are holding their pupils longer than formerly.

The law providing state aid to high schools adjusts itself to the rapid growth of the schools far better than does the law providing aid to the elementary schools. It will be noticed that the state aid to high schools

has gained 171 per cent, while district aid has gained 172 per cent. But the districts gave \$2,026,682.26 for 1914, while the state gave but \$237,016.77, the district giving towards the support of the school 8.6 times as much as did the state, in addition to building the schoolhouse.

The crying need of the high school is legislation that will prevent too frequent changes in the course of study, so that students, when they enter the school, may outline their course and follow it through without reference to changes in teachers and principal. There is need also for a more adequate law to prevent too frequent changes in high school textbooks. These books are so expensive that changes should be made only for good reasons. It is unreasonable to require parents to purchase a complete new set of books for each child when several children of the family enter school in successive years and elect the same course. If we can have fewer changes in high school textbooks, those whose duty it is to adopt them will consider the books more carefully before adopting them.

In many of the high schools the course of study is made to conform to the subject which the teachers can teach. In consequence, the students are compelled to make changes in their course to suit the change made by the introduction of the new teacher. It would be better for high school boards to select teachers to teach a course of study such as the district needs, than to select teachers and then make a course of study to fit the capabilities of the faculty.

Normal Schools.

The following table will show the rapid development of the state normal schools:

	1907	1911	Gain per cent
Number of schools.....	5	8	60
Number of teachers.....	116	229	98
Number of students in normal proper.....	1,769	3,994	126
Number of pupils in training school.....	2,109	3,068	45
Number of graduates.....	478	1,538	222
Total receipts	\$415,012 46	\$1,056,998 51	154
Total expenditure	274,785 71	516,389 90	81
Valuation of property.....	1,149,766 00	2,392,214 00	108

When the first state normal school was created the question of system could not enter, but as normal schools have been created one after another till we have eight state normal schools, the question of a state system of normal schools that should govern all of them has become increasingly important. The tendency has been to make each normal school a local school with its own conditions of entrance, its own course of study, and its own system of teaching. The legislature has under-

taken to meet this condition by providing for a joint normal board, composed of the various normal presidents with certain of their trustees. By reason of the inherent difficulties of the situation, this joint board has not been able to make much headway up to the present time in the way of unifying or harmonizing the work of the different schools.

DIRECTORY.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(Appointed by the Governor.)

Name of member	Term expires	Address
Wm. H. Langdon.....	August, 1917	Modesto.
Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum..	August, 1917	312 S. Fifth St., Alhambra.
Mrs. Agnes Ray.....	August, 1916	272 Twenty-third St., Oakland.
George W. Stone.....	August, 1916	Santa Cruz.
Marshall De Motte*.....	August, 1915	Corning.
Lawrence E. Chenoweth..	August, 1915	Bakersfield.
E. P. Clarke.....	August, 1914	Riverside.

*Appointed to fill term left vacant by resignation of Chas. F. Stern of Eureka.

NOTE.—Edward Hyatt, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is Secretary of the Board according to law.

Assistant Superintendents of Public Instruction.

(Appointed by State Board of Education. Took office January 1, 1914.)

Edwin R. Snyder, Commissioner of Vocational Education.....Santa Barbara
 Will C. Wood, Commissioner of High Schools.....Alameda
 Margaret E. Schallenberger, Commissioner of Elementary Schools.....San Jose

Employees of State Board of Education.

C. S. Pixley, Chief Clerk.....Sacramento
 Anne M. Nicholson Textbook Expert Assistant.....San Jose
 Mrs. Florence Argall, Stenographer.....Sacramento
 Miss Agnes Loofbourrow, Stenographer.....Sacramento
 Miss Jennie Bickford, Clerk.....Sacramento

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

(Term expires January 3, 1915.)

County	Name	Address
Alameda	Geo. W. Frick	Oakland
Alpine	Mrs. E. A. Grover	Markleeville
Amador	W. H. Greenhalgh	Jackson
Butte	Mrs. Minnie Abrams	Oroville
Calaveras	Frank Wells	San Andreas
Colusa	Mrs. F. M. Rhodes	Colusa
Contra Costa	W. H. Hanlon	Martinez
Del Norte	Jos. M. Hamilton	Crescent City
El Dorado	S. B. Wilson	Placerville
Fresno	E. W. Lindsay	Fresno
Glenn	S. M. Chaney	Willows
Humboldt	George Underwood	Eureka
Imperial	L. E. Cooley	El Centro
Inyo	Mrs. M. A. Clarke	Bishop
Kern	Robert L. Stockton	Bakersfield
Kings	Mrs. N. E. Davidson	Hanford
Lake	Hettie Irwin	Lakeport
Lassen	W. B. Philliber	Susanville
Los Angeles	Mark Keppel	Los Angeles
Madera	Craig Cunningham	Madera
Marin	Jas. B. Davidson	San Rafael
Mariposa	J. L. Dexter	Hornitos
Mendocino	L. W. Babcock	Ukiah
Merced	Margaret Sheehy	Merced
Modoc	Mrs. Nettie B. Harris	Alturas
Mono	Mrs. Cordelia Hays Dolan	Bridgeport
Monterey	A. J. Hennessy	Salinas
Napa	Mrs. Margaret M. Ferguson	Napa
Nevada	R. J. Fitzgerald	Nevada City
Orange	R. P. Mitchell	Santa Ana
Placer	Preston W. Smith	Auburn
Plumas	Mrs. M. A. Hall	Quincy
Riverside	Raymond Cree	Riverside
Sacramento	Mrs. Minnie O'Neil	Sacramento
San Benito	W. J. Cagney	Hollister
San Bernardino	A. S. McPherron	San Bernardino
San Diego	Hugh J. Baldwin	San Diego
San Francisco	Alfred Roncovieri	San Francisco
San Joaquin	John W. Anderson	Stockton
San Luis Obispo	W. S. Wight	San Luis Obispo
San Mateo	Roy W. Cloud	Redwood City
Santa Barbara	Mamie V. Lehner	Santa Barbara
Santa Clara	D. T. Bateman	San Jose
Santa Cruz	Champ S. Price	Santa Cruz
Shasta	Mrs. Lulu White Osborn	Redding
Sierra	Belle Alexander	Downieville
Siskiyou	Willis H. Parker	Yreka
Solano	D. H. White	Fairfield
Sonoma	Florence M. Barnes	Santa Rosa
Stanislaus	Florence Boggs	Modesto
Sutter	H. W. Heiken	Yuba City
Tehama	Delia D. Fish	Red Bluff
Trinity	Mrs. Minnie Aldrich	Weaverville
Tulare	J. E. Buckman	Visalia
Tuolumne	G. P. Morgan	Columbia
Ventura	Jas. E. Reynolds	Ventura
Yolo	Mrs. J. A. Henshall	Woodland
Yuba	William P. Cransie	Marysville

County Superintendents are Secretaries of their respective County Boards of Education.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

(Term four years from date of appointment.)

City	County	Name of superintendent
Alameda	Alameda	C. J. Du Four
Bakersfield	Kern	D. W. Nelson
Berkeley	Alameda	M. C. James
Chico	Butte	Chas. H. Camper
Eureka	Humboldt	N. B. Van Matre
Fresno	Fresno	C. C. Starr
Long Beach	Los Angeles	W. L. Stephens
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	J. H. Francis
Marysville	Yuba	Wm. P. Cramsie
Modesto	Stanislaus	Thos. Downey
Oakland	Alameda	A. C. Barker
Oroville	Butte	H. P. Short
Palo Alto	Santa Clara	J. C. Templeton
Pasadena	Los Angeles	J. M. Rhodes
Pomona	Los Angeles	W. R. Murphy
Richmond	Contra Costa	W. T. Helms
Riverside	Riverside	A. N. Wheelock
Sacramento	Sacramento	C. C. Hughes
Salinas	Monterey	L. E. Kilkenny
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	F. W. Conrad
San Buenaventura	Ventura	A. L. Vincent
San Diego	San Diego	Duncan MacKinnon
San Jose	Santa Clara	Alex Sherriffs
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	A. H. Mabley
San Rafael	Marin	David R. Jones
Santa Ana	Orange	J. A. Cranston
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	A. C. Olney
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	J. W. Linscott
Santa Monica	Los Angeles	Horace M. Rebok
Santa Rosa	Sonoma	T. F. Brownscombe
Stockton	San Joaquin	Ansel S. Williams
Tulare	Tulare	W. T. Walton
Vallejo	Solano	G. V. Whaley



Chico State Normal School.

PART IV.
REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, September 1, 1914.

The Honorable STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Sacramento, California.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

In compliance with the state law of California—Political Code, section 1519—I have the honor to submit to you the first annual report of the Commissioner of Elementary Schools. Since the duties of this office were assumed January 1, 1914, the report necessarily is limited in time to that portion of the year beginning January 1st and closing June 30th.

Very respectfully yours,

MARGARET E. SCHALLENBERGER,
Commissioner of Elementary Schools.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

THE OFFICE.

The elementary teachers of the State of California number 12,266. Variation in the efficiency of the schools taught by these teachers is marked. Some of the schools are poorly taught, some have slender courses of study, some house the children in unsanitary buildings and furnish meager equipment, while others leave little to be desired in any of these respects. Therefore equal opportunity is not provided for all the children of the state.

State superintendents, county superintendents, city superintendents, members of boards of education, faculties of state normal schools, and professors in the departments of education of the University of California and of Leland Stanford Jr. University have each and all proved their worth in aiding in the direction and supervision of the work of elementary education, but the activities of each and all are limited by manifold and increasing duties and interests, some of which lead away from, rather than toward, much that is of vital importance to the elementary schools.

The enactment of a law, therefore, approved June 6, 1913, providing for the employment of an official to be known and designated as the Commissioner of Elementary Schools, committed to work in the interests of this particular field of education, who shall visit the elementary day and evening schools of the several counties of the state, investigate the courses of study, report his findings and make recommendations to the State Board of Education, is virtually a recognition by the people of the necessity for more and special attention to the elementary schools; and the wording of the law defining the duties of the office imposes an inferred obligation on the part of the state officer employed to use continually all possible diligence and effort in bringing about action for the improvement of these schools.

This does not mean that the Commissioner is to work alone, unaided by those co-operative agencies which have proved and are proving extremely valuable, but rather that with and through these agencies and others which may be brought into action, the central state office may be instrumental in strengthening, enriching and unifying the elementary school system to the end that it may more completely serve the interests of the state.

With this understanding of the meaning and function of the office, the Commissioner of Elementary Schools entered upon her duties January 1, 1914.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CONDITIONS.

Exclusive of the children attending kindergartens, there are 402,024 boys and girls enrolled in the elementary schools of California; including the kindergarten children there are about 500,000. In comparison

with this half million the total enrollment of the high schools, 65,927, appears strikingly small and thrusts into the foreground of consciousness with tremendous force the fact, recognized but not sufficiently dwelt upon, that the rank and file of our population are dependent for their start in life upon the knowledge, habits, productive power and ideals given them by the elementary school. Moreover, the ability of the favored 65,927 high school students to profit by the opportunities there offered is largely conditioned by the preparation obtained in the lower school, and even college graduates not infrequently trace certain of their inefficiencies or proficiencies either to inadequate or to adequate elementary training. Democratic, impartial, sympathetic, the doors of the elementary school swing open to all of the children of all of the people, and, because it begins at the beginning, it is the only school to which the whole half million are eligible. In view of these facts, its importance as a state institution can not be over-estimated or its possibilities over-emphasized. Not only should the elementary school offer the widest possible opportunity throughout the eight years of its course to each child pursuing it, but the nature of this course should be such that children beginning it are tempted to complete it and many thousands more than 65,927 should be given, between the ages of 6 and 14 years, an impetus which will carry them into high school. However, no matter what success may attend the effort to swell the high school enrollment, it is obvious that the most widely attended school of the people will always be the elementary school and many of the state's most intelligent and worthy citizens—indeed, many of its most valuable leaders in all fields of life's activity—will receive no other technical education than that which it offers.

So important have been the changes wrought by discoveries in science, so varied and complex are the life occupations, the interests and the means of service of the people, that the ideals and functions of the elementary school of today are quite unlike those of twenty or even ten years ago. Education is no longer the acquirement of a body of facts, but is dynamic in character, being carried on by means of various life experiences; and the problem before educators today is the determination of the value of these experiences. The laws of psychology, sociology, hygiene and ethics, therefore, are studied eagerly by the progressive teacher. The child must be taught to live sanely and must, through concrete experiences, become imbued with right ideas concerning the necessity for the support of himself and of others. At the same time appreciation of music, of art and of literature are recognized also as valuable life experiences.

Love of nature and command of nature's forces are both to be attained. Honor and loyalty, unselfishness, courage, diligence, thrift, generosity, the feelings of mercy, pity, brotherly love, and desire for service, to be taught, must be experienced. Opportunities must be

given for these experiences. The two great forces conditioning all lives are heredity and environment. Each human being is what he is through and by means of heredity and environment, not what he would have been had his environment been different. Absolutely essential for the planning of his early education is the study by the teacher of the conditions under which the child's life experiences are in operation, and the determination of what those conditions ought to be is the modern educator's problem. Moreover, the school is truly performing its service only when it projects its efficiency into the home and makes possible the continuation of activities inaugurated but only partly carried out in the school.

Since the direction for the whole range of his life's activities is given to the child in the elementary school, the experiences planned for him there are of vital importance, and to be right, need certain provisions.

The State should provide good teachers. No teacher can be too well educated for work in the elementary school. Books no longer are the only tools of the elementary teacher. She must not only understand just what she is trying to accomplish through their use when they are used, but she must be able to lead the child into many an avenue to which no book provides an entrance. High standards of teaching qualifications for the teachers mean right life experiences for the citizens of the state, for the child's school experiences are truly a part, and a very important part, of his life experiences.

Expert supervision of these teachers is imperative. No individual in any field of activity who works alone, receiving neither help, suggestion nor recognition, does his best work.

Sanitary school buildings and school grounds, with room for play, comfortable and sanitary furniture, as beautiful too as may be, should be provided. The physical well-being of the state's citizens demands the former and their aesthetic appreciation as consumers the latter.

School and home gardens should flourish, much work of all kinds should be done with the hands; habits of thrift should be inculcated; libraries, that the library habit may function, should be in evidence.

These schools are often benefited by various influences which are brought to them by the people as the result of social, economic, ethical, scientific and artistic development. Among them are the moving picture, the phonograph and the school savings bank. The Commissioner has observed these agencies operating effectively in the elementary schools and believes that they well deserve the careful consideration of all teachers as direct educational agencies.

All of these and many other conditions offer opportunities by means of which our citizens will learn to find themselves.

Each child is a unit different from all other children, yet all children are alike. Mind patterns are different, mind material is common. With

the state itself lies the responsibility of providing the conditions under which a system of education may be wrought out sufficiently simple to be the same for all the children, yet sufficiently complex to give each different unit his unique opportunities.

TEXTBOOKS.

As teachers increase in efficiency, the value of textbooks as factors in education is apt to be discounted. "The best teachers," it is often asserted, "need no textbooks." "Children tend to regard the statements of textbooks as beyond question and to depend upon them rather than upon themselves."

Undoubtedly there is truth in these criticisms, but, nevertheless, while schools exist we shall have textbooks, and, excellent as some textbooks are, none can be too good. California should have the best.

While it may be true that good teachers can more easily than poor ones dispense with a textbook, yet good teachers need them and use them to advantage. No good teacher feels hampered or limited by a good textbook.

Textbooks can be written and often are written in a way that stimulates rather than inhibits the thought of the child. It is the business of textbook publishers to keep in touch with present-day life conditions and progressive school ideals. If education means experiences rather than memorized statements, then textbooks must aid the teacher in providing experiences. If education is dynamic rather than static in its nature, then textbooks must lead the children to action. If education means increase of ability to appreciate, then textbooks must be a means to that end. If education is to result in social efficiency, then textbooks must be servants of social efficiency.

While a good textbook is an aid to the city teacher and the city child, it is a necessity to the rural teacher and the rural child. So far from regarding textbooks as mere accessories, the Commissioner looks upon good textbooks as fundamental in the maintenance and improvement of our elementary course of study.

In view of the fact that the contracts for readers expired July 1, 1914, and that there are at present no readers or literature textbooks for the upper grammar grades, the Commissioner recommends that the State Board of Education take such action as will insure the provision of the best reading and literature textbooks available for the elementary schools.

Other subjects, taught without textbooks, are music, morals and manners, humane education, drawing and elementary science. This condition also—not a satisfactory one—is called to your attention for action. The contract for writing books expired in 1912, that for history for the lower grades in 1910. The best textbooks and manuscripts in both these subjects should be investigated before state adoption.

Dates for the expiration of the other contracts are the following: Geographies, 1916; hygiene, 1916; language books, 1916; civics, 1918; history for the upper grammar grades, 1918; arithmetics, 1918. While no immediate action is necessary, it is suggested that careful examination of textbooks and manuscripts in these subjects be begun.

THE COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM.

Though good textbooks are powerful factors in vitalizing an elementary course of study which hopes to be of service to all of the people, yet neither good textbooks nor good teachers can be brought to their highest degree of effectiveness under wrong or weak or loose or slender organization and administration. The cities have long ago realized this and, though not perfect, their method is far superior to that obtaining in rural communities. California is to be congratulated on the fact that she sets the same general standards of teaching qualifications for the rural as for the urban teacher, but cities, through their city boards of education and their city supervising experts, are able to exercise a selective power which secures for them specially well-trained, experienced teachers. In the cities, too, there is a tendency to standardize teachers, and when a premium is put upon good teaching, and better salaries are offered those who continue to educate themselves, the quality of the teaching is sure to improve. In the rural communities there is little criticism of poor teaching or recognition of excellent teaching, and no incentives are offered for improvement. Teachers are not always wisely chosen by the three district trustees, and having been chosen are left alone, uncriticized and unrewarded. The county superintendent, their only professional advisor, overburdened with other duties, which are continually increasing, is rarely able to pay more than one official visit per year, the one required by law. Such visitation can not be dignified by the name of supervision.

In addition to training for her work, however, the rural, like the city teacher, needs training *in* her work. It is passing strange that we should imagine we are getting the best service from a teacher when we put her as far away from public opinion and expert supervision as possible. Even a good teacher does not know enough to fulfill all her task when thus isolated. She needs special kinds of knowledge which must be brought to her, just as she must be provided with special kinds of textbooks and teaching equipment. She needs a knowledge of the people of the various communities. Every teacher ought to be shown how to make a survey of her district, of its industries, its religions, its amusements, its living conditions, its faults, its virtues, its ideals, its limitations, its possibilities. There is a certain personality about every community that must be known, and to attain this knowledge even trained teachers must have leadership and supervision. Who has not wondered at the pluck of the optimistic young Normal graduate who

goes, as a rule, for the first few years of her teaching life to the rural school. Far removed from all social relationship that would tend to stimulate or inspire her, unrewarded, unencouraged, unnoticed, she spends day after day, week after week, month after month, trying to do what she thinks she is paid for doing. No wonder should she lose her standards, no wonder should she become disheartened. We have no other analogous condition. Our army, our railroads, our banks, our churches, all our great political and industrial organizations are planned according to some method of oversight of the rank and file by the superior officer. In the rural school only, does the worker go about her task unchecked by superior criticism, uncheered by superior approval.

The county superintendents are eager for more supervision, and it is interesting to note that, even without legislation, plans are evolving which tend conclusively to a general line of action. In illustration of this the Reedley experiment might be cited. In Fresno County, California, about twenty-five miles from the city of Fresno, is to be found the little town of Reedley, containing a good grammar school of several rooms and a union high school. This union high school has its own board of trustees, composed of members from the various rural school districts contributing to its support. No adequate law obtaining for the provision of a district supervisor, an additional high school teacher is employed, who, however, as a matter of fact, devotes almost his entire time to visiting the various district schools. The distances are long and the roads are not always good, so this district supervisor is provided with an automobile. He goes from school to school, doing what he can to better the condition of each, and using his own judgment as to what he deems the most urgent demand. Among these demands the following have been met:

Library and supplementary books have been distributed; the floors of all the one-room schools have been oiled; good water has been piped to several schools; sanitary drinking fountains have been installed; an open-air schoolroom has been built; several neighborhood differences have been settled; lecture courses by professors of the University of California have been delivered; trees and flowers have been planted and cared for. In some schools, sewing has been taught by a woman supervisor, and the high school musical director having been interested, now gives a portion of his time to the direction and supervision of music in these rural district schools. As a consequence, a number of union concerts have been held, at which people from several districts assembled. A group of boys from one of these schools, not too far from the high school, has gone into the Reedley high school once a week for work in manual training. Seventy-eight per cent of the children of the district schools, upon their graduation from the eighth grade, signified their intention of entering high school. So helpful has this experiment

proved to the district schools, to the high school and to the communities, that it is to be continued next year, and teachers outside the fortunate "ring" are begging to be included in the supervised group.

This may appear a crude and unsatisfactory supervision, but it is much better than this brief sketch shows, and in sparsely settled districts, it is certainly far superior to almost absolute neglect. It shows there is no better way quickly to improve the condition of rural schools, especially of scattered one-room district schools, than to establish a system of expert supervision. The children remain in their own setting, while a sympathetic educated outsider, understanding their difficulties, appreciating their advantages, and thoroughly in earnest, having a distant as well as an immediate end in view, comes to them and says to them and to their teachers, "Let me show you how."

There is a great movement all over the country for better organization and administration of rural schools. What is called the County Unit System is the plan of administration most in favor. It is found in modified forms in several states. One after another they are reorganizing their rural systems on this basis. The Minnesota Education Commission, appointed under an act of legislature to study the school systems of the state, has just reported in favor of it. It is only a matter of time in the opinion of your Commissioner when it will be universally recognized as far and away the most effective system in operation. The plan in general is the subordination of the districts to the county. A lay board appoints the county superintendent and such assistants as may be needed. The members of this professional board are the educational administrators of the county. They have no jurisdiction over the city schools. Their duties correspond in general to those of a city board of education. The teachers are selected and supervised by this board. School supplies are purchased and school buildings erected under its direction. The sites of these buildings also are decided by this administrative board. The retention of local advisors or helpers to confer with the county board in order to furnish the local interest supplied by the old district trustees is advisable. Under such a system of administration rural teachers are provided with leadership and supervision analogous to that given to city teachers.

The present constitution of the State of California does not permit the establishment of the county unit system, but legislation for the employment of assistants to the county superintendents, in order that rural teachers may be directed and supervised in their work, is possible and is recommended by the Commissioner as one of the most important changes necessary for the improvement of the rural schools.

Article X, section 1674, provides for the formation of union school districts. Consolidation of school districts tends greatly not only to equalize but to increase the educational opportunities of the children

living within them, and effort is being made by progressive educators and by intelligent, far-sighted citizens of various communities throughout the state to avail themselves of the privileges of the law wherever possible and to discourage the formation of new, small, struggling districts, each barely able to maintain an insignificant school. Some of the county boards of education have studied their counties and have made maps showing where union schools could best be placed—Santa Cruz County has made an excellent map of this kind—but because of local pride and jealousy and because of erroneous ideas concerning union schools, the attempt to form them has often been blocked. With administration such as the county unit system would provide, or even with district supervisors who work with the county superintendent and who have the interest of all the rural schools of the county at heart, there is no doubt that union schools would be formed more often and—what is quite as valuable—that new, weak, one-room schools would cease to be built except in localities where conditions absolutely forbid the transportation of the children to a central union school.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The rural schools educate some of the most capable and efficient citizens of the state, but undoubtedly if educational advantages were greater in the country, more children would complete the elementary school course and many of those who move into cities in order to obtain the superior advantages there offered by the city schools, would remain in the rural districts. No greater inducement for people to make their homes in agricultural districts can be offered than the fact that these districts afford excellent educational opportunities. On the other hand, intelligent farmers and orchardists are not seeking permanent homes in those sections of the state where the schools offer education to their children noticeably inferior to that provided for all children in urban communities.

For these reasons the Commissioner believes that the state ought to provide for the rural schools more money for their maintenance and improvement.

The favor with which the proposed abolition of the poll tax is being received by the people, strongly suggests that the state school fund will be deprived of about \$850,000 per annum, or approximately one seventh of the total amount which the state provides for the support of common schools. To meet this deficit, if it occurs, the state will probably increase the amount transferred by the State Controller, on the basis of average daily attendance, to the school fund from the general fund of the state.

This amount is now computed at thirteen dollars for each pupil in average daily attendance in the elementary schools. The average daily attendance during the last seven years shows an increase of thirty-six per cent, while the state aid for the same period shows an increase of

only thirty-five per cent. In contrast to this, the state aid given to high schools during the last seven years shows an increase of one hundred seventy-one per cent. In order to meet the possible deficit from the abolition of the poll tax and to give added necessary assistance to all of the children of all of the schools, both urban and rural, the basis of computation upon which the State Controller transfers funds from the general fund of the state to the school fund should be not less than seventeen dollars for each pupil in average daily attendance in the elementary schools.*

THE ELEMENTARY COURSE OF STUDY.

Investigation discloses the fact that instead of one there are many courses of study for the elementary schools. So great are the differences that a child in being transferred from one school to another not infrequently is placed a half grade or even a grade lower or higher than his original assignment. This condition not only is often specially unfortunate for the children so transferred, but involves a greater expenditure of public funds for their education than is necessary.

While no change should be made which would curtail local educational opportunities, yet a standard of minimum requirements would tend to systematize the course for all schools without impairing the efficiency of any one of them.

PROBLEM OF THE HIGHER GRADES OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Perhaps at no time in the history of our country has the elementary school received greater attention from both educators and the people at large than is being given it today.

The high school as a part of the public school system is no longer an experiment. To be sure, necessary requirements for the training of its teachers need modification, and it has, and will always have, problems to be solved, but its place in the educational scheme is no longer questioned.

Because the high school is established, and because every year larger numbers of boys and girls are taking advantage of the opportunities it offers, we are brought face to face with several problems in the elementary schools that formerly did not present themselves so insistently.

There is undoubtedly a gap between the upper elementary grades and the high school. If the high school is a recognized part of our school system, if the people are taxed to support it, then it follows that it is to be used as much as possible by the people and not by a special or selected class. The high school has been blamed, and there can be no doubt that the criticisms are not unwarranted, for not extending a welcoming hand to all sorts and conditions of boys and girls who approach it with well defined, or even illy defined inclinations for

*Since the submission of above report the poll tax, by vote of the people, has been abolished.

more education and, in order to remedy this defect, much time and attention have been given to these wrong conditions in the existing high school.

While this readjustment is still in progress, the searchlight of investigation has been circling around the educational field and is now focussed upon the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary school with only strong side lights flashing upon the first year of high school. It is the elementary school, it is claimed, that needs reforming. Statements are made that courses offered in the last two grades—the seventh and eighth—of the elementary school are neither interesting nor instructive; that they are theoretical rather than practical, logical rather than psychological. The people are clamoring for an education that will better fit the children for life. The high schools, it is said, holding to certain entrance requirements imposed upon them by the universities, have been insisting that they fit them for high school.

Reform is now in process both in the high school and in the elementary school. The questions everywhere under discussion are:

What is a practical education? What does it mean to fit a human being for life? Are cultural courses practical? How much time should be given to work requiring self-expression that prepares the individual to be a producer; how much that increases his ability for appreciation and thus prepares him to be a consumer? These and similar questions for the last ten years have formed a hotbed of inquiry concerning the high school. They are now being discussed with even greater enthusiasm concerning the grammar grades.

Never before has the feeling been so strong, both among citizens at large and among teachers, that it is the business of the school, especially the elementary school, so to modify its work as to hold the children in school for as long a time as possible. Never before has the feeling been so strong that if the elementary school offered suitable work to all sorts and conditions of children, the children would be eager to take the work. It is hoped by means of vocational guidance, a certain form of which can be given directly to the youngest children—it has always been given indirectly to all children—by means of vocational training, and by means of beneficial changes in the curriculum and administration of the upper elementary grades to give opportunity not only to the brilliant and average children, but also to the retarded, to the foreign-born, to those who are below par mentally, and to those who can excel in certain lines of work but are unable to accomplish anything in others.

Your Commissioner wishes to call attention to the fact that the major part of all initiative in this reorganization and readjustment of the elementary school course is being taken by the high school faculties and the departments of education in universities. "Intermediate" schools, as they are commonly termed, are being formed. These schools are

usually either separate schools set apart from the other elementary grammar schools and taught by special faculties, special teachers being employed to teach special subjects, or they are carried by high school faculties as preliminary or preparatory courses (neither of these conditions is ideal, as the children are young and not always are they ready for the independence of action usually permitted), or—and this change is less radical—the seventh and eighth grade work, reorganized, is carried on as before in the grammar school buildings by the regular grammar school teachers.

The elementary school itself seems strangely apathetic in its attitude. If the intermediate school is to be definitely formed, it is a serious undertaking. If it is to be separated from the elementary school, it is a more serious undertaking. At present the thought in the minds of the people is eight years of elementary education. To be sure, there is a great dropping off in attendance, even in the fifth year, and one of the great benefits to be attained by the establishment of the intermediate school, it is claimed, will be the holding in school through the sixth year, children who otherwise would certainly drop out. But what must be faced is the danger of making two gaps—one between the elementary and the intermediate, the other between the intermediate and the high school. This gives rise to the much discussed question as to whether or not the intermediate is to be still a part of the elementary school, involving questions concerning the requirements necessary for its teachers and legislation for its support.

This whole subject is being considered not only in our own state, but throughout the country. United States Commissioner P. P. Claxton is in favor of dividing our educational system into periods of six years—six years of elementary school education, *e. g.*, and six years of secondary school education.

Whatever readjustment may be made, whatever legislation may be considered necessary, the continuity of our state educational system should thereby not be weakened, but strengthened. No legislation should be enacted which will tend to carry with it the idea that the child at the end of his sixth year of school life reaches an educational climax. It is to be regretted that the close of the present eighth year forms a line of demarkation between the elementary and the high school. Certainly this line must not be set back two years. On the contrary, all charges in the curriculum of the upper grammar grades of the elementary school and all legislation with reference thereto should have in view an unbroken system of public education.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

More than eighty per cent of the teachers of California are professionally trained. In some counties no applicants for teachers' certificates present themselves as candidates for examination; in others only

one or two. From June, 1913, to June, 1914, inclusive, the three semi-annual examinations held in each county of the state for the purpose of certifying elementary teachers, resulted in the granting of only six hundred seventy-eight certificates, an average of less than four for each examination. In three counties no certificates were granted; in seven counties only one.

It seems as if the time were fast approaching when California could require professional training of all of her teachers, and as if the time had arrived when no teacher should be allowed to be examined who can not produce evidence of education equal to that of a graduate of a reputable high school. A proposed law exacting high school education or its equivalent as a minimum requirement in scholarship, and a definite amount of professional training as a minimum requirement, in practical efficiency, for all candidates for certification as elementary teachers, is included in the proposed recommendation for legislation now in the hands of your committee on legislation.

The present law, which, as it stands, permits graduates of universities to teach in the elementary schools without having received any special professional training, is illogical and impractical and ought to be repealed.

The law relating to the kindergarten-primary certificate should be so amended as to permit, under prescribed conditions, the holder of any valid special certificate for kindergarten work, or of any kindergarten-primary certificate to teach in any grade below the fourth of the elementary schools. All these proposed changes have been submitted to the committee on legislation.

ACCREDITATION OF NORMAL SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Immediately on assuming the duties of office, the Commissioner of Elementary Schools was instructed by the Committee on Accreditation of the State Board of Education to investigate the standing of all normal schools in the United States or elsewhere applying to be accredited, and also of all those already accredited which were not known to be thoroughly efficient. Kindergarten training schools in like manner were to be examined and, as far as possible, standardized. The results of these investigations are embodied in the biennial report of the State Board of Education.

SCHOOL VISITATION.

One of the few definite duties specified by law assigned to the Commissioner of Elementary Schools is that of visiting schools. In no way can the actual work of a school be so well understood as by direct concrete visitation. Since all the schools can not be visited, it is planned to visit typical ones. During the seven months forty-one schools have been visited and about fifty conferences have been held with groups of

teachers, educational experts and school patrons. Twenty addresses have been made in teachers' institutes, including a State Teachers' Association at Fresno and the National Educational Association at St. Paul; five addresses in trustees' institutes; nine addresses in parent-teachers' associations, clubs and citizens' meetings, and six commencement addresses. A number have also been given to teachers and groups of pupils in schools. These addresses have frequently been followed by discussions. Some of them have dealt with subjects relating to the actual work of the schoolroom, but largely discussions have centered about school conditions; buildings, union or consolidated schools, grounds, school equipment, school sanitation, school architecture, water supply, etc.

Because these conditions, as a rule, are not so good in the rural as in the urban schools, most of the visits have been made in rural districts, detailed reports of which have been submitted to the State Board of Education.

The rural schools of the state vary greatly in efficiency, due largely to the division of the county into numerous school districts, each independent of the other, and to the fact that they have no adequate common supervision. The latter condition could be remedied by legislation.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA,
September 14, 1914.

*The Honorable State Board of Education,
Sacramento, California.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

As required by section 1519 of the Political Code of California and by resolution of your honorable board, I submit herewith the first annual report of the Commissioner of Secondary Schools. Owing to the fact that the office had no incumbent previous to January 1, 1914, this report covers only that part of the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1914, and ending June 30, 1914.

Very respectfully yours,

WILL C. WOOD,
Commissioner of Secondary Schools.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

THE OFFICE, ITS ORIGIN AND FUNCTION.

The office of Commissioner of Secondary Schools was created by act of the legislature approved June 6, 1913. In defining the powers and duties of the new State Board of Education, the legislature authorized and directed the board to study the educational conditions and needs of the state; to make plans for the improvement of the administration and efficiency of the public schools and to conduct educational investigations. It was to assist the state board in exercising these powers that the legislature authorized the appointment of three assistant superintendents of public instruction, who are known and designated as the Commissioner of Elementary Schools, the Commissioner of Secondary Schools and the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education.

In defining the duties of the Commissioner of Secondary Schools, the legislature provided that he "shall visit and investigate the secondary day and evening schools of the several counties of the state. He may recommend changes in the course of study, and shall investigate all contracts with textbook companies and see that they comply with the law, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Superintendent of Public Instruction under the direction of the State Board of Education."

The office was created in order that the state department might undertake a closer supervision of the secondary schools, which have increased in number until they have reached a total of two hundred and fifty-seven. When the constitution of 1879 was adopted, provision was made for the supervision of the schools of the state by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the various county superintendents of schools. At that time the high school was not fully recognized as an integral part of the state school system. There were a few public institutions of secondary grade, but these were supported entirely by district taxation. Owing to the fact that they were locally supported, the inspection of high schools by county superintendents was only casual and perfunctory. Since that time the growth of the elementary schools has been so great that the county superintendent has been kept busy supervising the work of the grades, and, except in a few instances, he has not been able to undertake more than a very general oversight of the high schools within his jurisdiction.

After a time it became necessary to standardize the high schools, and the university, through its examiners, undertook the task which the state and county educational agencies could not or did not perform. In fact, up to very recent times, the university examiner has been the only supervisor that most of the high schools have known. In performing

this service, the university has unquestionably established quite definite standards in high school work, especially in matters of curricula and methods of presenting the subjects required for entrance to the university. It has succeeded in working out a better articulation of college and high school—a closer cooperation of these institutions in arranging courses of study for the students who are planning to enter college. The high school has been modified by university supervision, and the modifications have resulted in establishing higher standards. The university requirements have been modified also because of a better understanding of high school conditions gained by the university examiners as they journeyed about the state. However, the supervision of high schools by university examiners has its limitations growing out of the very reasons for university inspection, which are to determine whether graduates of the various secondary schools are qualified to enter the state university, and to suggest changes in the course of study and methods of teaching necessary to make the work meet university requirements.

While preparation of students for the university is one of the great functions of the high school, we are coming to realize that it is not the only function. This is well illustrated in statistics compiled from the Commissioner's recent high school survey questionnaire. Replies from 209 high schools in California show that in the first year classes these schools enrolled on the last school day in February, 17,898 students. Last year these same high schools granted diplomas of graduation to 5,852 young people. Of this number only 1,741 entered colleges; 918 entered normal schools; 587 undertook advanced work other than that provided by college and normal school, and 2,606 did not undertake any kind of advanced work. In other words, the high schools are graduating only about 33 per cent of the first year enrollment and are sending only 10 per cent of the students enrolled in the first year, to college. Using the total number of graduates as a basis for computing percentages we find that only 29 per cent of the graduating classes enter college; 16 per cent enter normal schools; 10 per cent undertake other kinds of advanced work, and 45 per cent make the high school their finishing school for life.

These statistics indicate in a general way the need for supervision of secondary schools by the state department. Ninety out of every one hundred students who enter the high schools are not going to the university. These young people are entitled to supervision which shall aim to assist in arranging courses suited to their needs. While it is true that many of these students would be benefited in greater or less degree by taking purely academic courses, the fact remains that for most students these courses as taught at present will not afford a well rounded, efficient preparation for life, unless followed by a college

course. The great function of the American high school—the function which, when generally recognized, will make the high school an institution for all the children of all the people, is to afford each adolescent human being who enrolls therein an opportunity to discover himself. If the high school course is limited to traditional academic subjects taught with the sole aim of preparing students for college, we are justified in concluding that most of the students will not have adequate opportunity to attain self-discovery through work done in high school. There is need, therefore, for a redirection of all the branches of the high school course, to the end that all the students may find in them efficient preparation for life.

If we accept the principle that the high school should stand for equality of opportunity, we commit ourselves to a more comprehensive curriculum, and to a broader treatment of the traditional academic branches. The ninety who do not go to college are entitled to something more than an incomplete and restricted course leading to a place from which they are barred by circumstances. A few years ago we might have eased our consciences by asserting that preparation for college is the best preparation for life. Recently, however, the assaults of the psychologist on the doctrine of formal discipline, reinforced by the criticism of employers of students trained in the high school, are forcing us to recognize that specific preparation of the ninety for life is quite as important as specific preparation of the ten for college. The modern school is therefore broadening its scope. It must continue to prepare the ten for college, but it must also offer to the ninety some work and genuine culture which will serve as a foundation for the best lives they are capable of living. It is the duty of the Commissioner of Secondary Schools to look after the interests of the ninety, as well as those of the ten—to stand for a secondary school which will perform all its functions and offer to each student the kind of education best suited to his mental and physical capabilities. The Commissioner should represent the interest of the state in the education of all of its wards for citizenship. He must view the high school at a different angle from that of the university examiner. However, his entering upon the field need not restrict the sphere of influence of the university in its inspection of high school work. The university is justified in inspecting the work of the secondary schools for the purpose of determining whether graduates of these schools are qualified to enter the university. The Commissioner and examiner will not work at cross-purposes, because their purposes do not cross. They are co-workers, striving to advance the standards, to broaden the scope and increase the efficiency of secondary education in the state.

It should be pointed out in this report that inspection of high schools by the state department is not peculiar to California. Thirty-two of the United States have some form of state inspection of high schools. In thirteen of these states, the only inspection of high schools is by university examiners. In fifteen states, inspection is conducted by representatives of the state office. In four states, including California, there are two inspectors, one representing the state office, the other the university. In New York there are fifteen state inspectors of high schools; in Missouri, two inspectors; in New Hampshire, two inspectors; in Ohio, two inspectors; in Pennsylvania, four inspectors, and in Wisconsin, two inspectors.

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.

Although one of the chief duties of the Commissioner is to visit the secondary schools in the several counties of the state, he has found it quite impossible to visit more than 10 per cent of the high schools during the first six months of his incumbency. However, he has, during this period, met more than one fourth of the high school teachers of California by attending teachers' institutes and other educational gatherings. Owing to the necessity of organizing the work of his office, he was unable to begin visiting before the middle of March. Within the last three and a half months he has visited twenty-one counties including Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Tulare and Yolo. To make these visits he has traveled about 6,000 miles. In his journeys he has made 50 addresses to teachers, trustees and various public gatherings; has held 13 conferences and has visited 28 high and intermediate schools. The total expense to the state of these visits was \$401.98.

Of the addresses, 18 were delivered in teachers' institutes; 5 were delivered in trustees' institutes; 9 were delivered in various teachers' clubs and other organizations; 9 were commencement addresses, and 9 were delivered in citizens' mass meetings for the discussion of local educational problems. Of the conferences four dealt with the state-wide organization of high school principals for the control of school athletics; three were with groups of high school teachers; one was with a board of education regarding the selection of a site for the new high school building; one was with a committee of the Northern California Teachers' Association regarding a better organization of debating contests; three were with university authorities regarding the establishment of training schools for secondary school teachers, and one was with a city board of freeholders regarding the educational features of a proposed charter.

A BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The law prescribes that the Commissioner shall investigate the secondary schools of the state. The object of this investigation is not stated, but it is presumed that it is twofold. It is to obtain information which the State Board may use in determining policies, and to disseminate this information for the benefit of the schools. The office of the Commissioner is rapidly assuming the function of an information bureau in matters pertaining to the high schools of the state. High school principals, university departments of education, teachers, public officers and newspapers have forwarded requests for information which the office should have on file. Frequent requests are made for data concerning tax rates for high school purposes, cost of school buildings, cost per pupil for maintenance, bond issues and teachers' salaries paid in various places. Information is wanted concerning new departures in education such as the intermediate school, vocational guidance, continuation courses, civic centers, student self-government and the junior college. Many requests are received for information concerning the arrangement of courses of study. School principals desire answers to such questions as the following: "What is the general practice in arranging science courses?" "What proportion of California schools offer two year commercial courses?" "When is algebraic theory taught in most high schools?" "How many years of German are offered in small high schools, and in which years?"

In order to secure information of the kind indicated above, the Commissioner has sent out a high school survey questionnaire, and replies have been received from 249 high schools.

Courses of study have also been collected and filed. Much of the data has been compiled from these sources and is ready for distribution.

The office of the Commissioner may undoubtedly render great service as a clearing house for information relating to the high schools of the state. Much of the data should be compiled and published in the form of state bulletins, thus anticipating inquiries. The Commissioner is preparing a bulletin on the intermediate school which will be published within the next half year. He has also requested the State English Teachers' Association to undertake the preparation of a bulletin on "Oral English in the Secondary Schools," and the work is now under way. Much good work done by committees of teachers' associations in connection with the high school course is worthy of distribution, but it reaches only a few of the teachers because there is no agency that will undertake publication. The State Board will render a service to the schools if it will undertake the publication and distribution of matter of this kind.

CERTIFICATION OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

California has always maintained a high standard for high school certification. The former State Board of Education, acting by authority of statute, prescribed by general regulations the conditions under which county boards of education granted certificates of high school grade, and the present State Board of Education has affirmed its adherence to the high standard of its predecessor. The only credentials recognized are university credentials granted by accredited universities, and special credentials issued by the State Board itself. The university credential has been issued by an approved university to any candidate who holds a bachelor's degree and who has completed a year of graduate study, including twelve units (semester hours) of work in pedagogy. Certain exemptions from the requirements in pedagogy are made when the candidate is a teacher of experience, or a graduate of an approved normal school. The State Board high school credential is issued to teachers with twenty months' experience who, while not fulfilling the technical requirements for the university credential, have academic and professional preparation equivalent to that required for the university credential.

The Commissioner of Secondary Schools acting under direction of the committee on credentials has undertaken a revision of the regulations governing high school certification and the State Board of Education has approved the revision. The new regulations which will be effective for all candidates who receive their credentials after February 1, 1915, are more fully discussed in the report of the State Board of Education. The purposes of the revision are to advance the pedagogical requirements from twelve to fifteen units; to prescribe certain courses in pedagogy, to define more clearly the conditions under which the universities may grant the credential, and to standardize the form of the credential. As a result of the revision, the standard of regular high school certification will be substantially advanced.

In March, the State Board of Education directed the Commissioner to confer with the President of the University of California and the President of Stanford University and urge the organization at each university of a training school of secondary grade in which prospective high school teachers may be given opportunity for practice teaching under direct supervision of the university faculty. The University of Southern California has already provided opportunities for practice teaching in a secondary school under its supervision. The Commissioner conferred with President Wheeler of the University of California, and was assured that the organization of such a school would be undertaken if an arrangement mutually satisfactory to the university and to a neighboring school department could be worked

out. Since that time, the university has arranged with the school department of Oakland for the organization of the University High School in which students at the university may do practice teaching. At Stanford University, President Branner and the faculty show an earnest desire to cooperate with the State Board of Education, but so far, no plan for a training school has been formulated.

The law governing the granting of special certificates is in very unsatisfactory form. It provides that special certificates may be granted by county boards of education "to those who, by examination or any credentials, or by both, shall satisfy the board of their special fitness to teach one or more of the particular studies for which special certificates may be granted, and who shall satisfy the board of their proficiency in English grammar, orthography, defining, and methods of teaching. No special certificate shall be granted to teach, in any school, studies other than drawing, music, physical culture, and commercial, technical or industrial work." Special certificates authorize "the holders to teach in the schools of the county such special branch or branches of learning, and in such grades as are named in such certificates." In accordance with these provisions, county boards are issuing special certificates of elementary and secondary school grade.

The chief defect of the law is the failure to establish a uniform standard for special certification; there are as many standards as there are county boards of education. There are a number of counties in California that have established a minimum academic qualification no higher than that fixed in the law—namely, proficiency in grammar, spelling, defining and methods of teaching. As a result, we have a considerable number of special teachers in California who have never taken a high school course or its equivalent. Strange to say, some of these are teaching special branches in the high schools.

A tolerance of low standards for the special certificate is almost certain to have a bad effect on professional standards generally. One county can not maintain a low standard of certification without hurting its neighbors. Owing to the practice of reciprocity in certification, a special certificate granted in one county is recognized in many other counties of the state. In the circumstances, there is danger that the lowest standard for special certification will become the uniform standard.

It is quite essential, therefore, that the regulations governing special certification be revised. There should be a uniform standard for the state, and such a standard can be established only by state authority. The State Board of Education, if authorized to do so by law, could prescribe the rules under which special certificates may be granted by county and city and county boards of education in the same manner as it now prescribes the rules under which high school certificates may be

granted. A great increase in the number of special certificates granted in recent years emphasizes this need for state regulation. In 1909, there were 201 high school teachers holding special certificates. In 1913, there were 669, an increase of 233 per cent. In fact, more than 25 per cent of the high school teachers of the state are teaching on special certificates.

It should be observed in connection with this discussion of certification requirements, that commerce is rapidly assuming the rank of a profession. In spite of this fact, most of the commercial departments in our high schools are not training the students for the higher positions in the world of commerce. They are devoting themselves for the most part to the training of clerks and stenographers. While there is need for high school courses in commercial geography, economics, economic and industrial history, commercial law, salesmanship, advertising and other studies of a more or less scientific nature, there is a dearth of teachers who can teach these subjects. The teacher of commerce in the high school should have had training quite as broad as that required of teachers of the academic branches. The teacher who knows only rule-of-thumb business methods, will prepare students for only rule-of-thumb positions in the world of commerce. The teacher with breadth of training is required to prepare young people for the higher commercial positions, for which there is a greater need and in which there are greater opportunities. In the circumstances we should urge upon the university the need for undertaking the preparation of broadly trained teachers of commerce in our high schools. Ultimately commerce should be recognized as a branch in which regular high school certification shall be required.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES.

The high school is one of the means which American democracy has devised for conserving and advancing its manifold interests, and the interests of its citizens. Because of the fact that it undertakes to deal with Americans of adolescent years, it has a peculiar and intricate function. The period of adolescence is a period during which dominant life interests are being selected. It is peculiarly a period during which ambitions are shaped, and actions organized into habits. In consequence, the work of the high school teacher is not limited to the classroom; it reaches out into extra classroom activities—into a great variety of social manifestations which are known as student activities. These activities are not to be regarded as superfluities or excrescences of school life. They are a youthful expression of desire for social organization. It is true that many of these activities do not measure up to adult standards; however, if we condemn them, we condemn youth itself.

In school activities, we find a means for developing qualities of manhood and womanhood which twentieth century democracy demands. Character is the foundation of good citizenship, therefore, the development of character is one of the chief ends of public education. However, education that is limited to the acquirement of knowledge in the classroom, does not insure the development of character. In the light of psychological and sociological investigations, we are coming to recognize that character is the resultant of wholesome knowledge and wholesome activity. Our aim, therefore, should not be to suppress student activities, but to use them for social ends. High school education is not complete unless students are given opportunity to cooperate and to test seriously their powers. We should give the students a chance to show initiative, to develop independence, to evaluate human actions. We should make occasions for the development of a sense of responsibility. By allowing a degree of freedom, and opportunity for self-direction in student activities, we may encourage young Americans to develop these qualities of self-control and self-direction, so essential in American citizenship. This does not mean that the prerogatives of the faculty should be surrendered to the student body. The purpose of student activities is defeated if they are allowed to run riot; if they are not subject to able guidance and supervision by the faculty.

It is a difficult problem to utilize student activities for purposes of education. As yet, the utilization of these activities for such purposes is in the stage of experiment. Earnest efforts toward their utilization are being made in various high schools in California, and the experiences of those who have attained some success in dealing with student activities should be made available for all high school teachers of the state. Some high schools have developed an excellent system of limiting student dues and controlling student finances; others have succeeded in putting athletics on a satisfactory basis. Debating, student body government and school journalism are activities which should be investigated and organized on a more satisfactory basis. The Commissioner is working on these problems, and both principals and teachers are cooperating with him in their solution. Already a plan of organizing athletics on a state-wide basis has been worked out and will soon be in operation.

For a long time high school authorities have recognized the need for general and genuine faculty control of interschool activities. Each high school principal is quite able to control student activities within his own school, but he feels the need of general control where his students are competing with the students of other schools. In consequence of a lack of general organization, many abuses have grown up in interschool contests. In many instances, these contests are positively harmful to the moral as well as to the physical well being of the con-

testants. It is idle, however, to decry athletics, and to attempt to bar these activities from the high school by positive and prohibitive regulations. We are facing a condition, not a theory. High school athletic activities are with us, and they are generally regarded as natural means of expression for adolescent human beings. However, they must be controlled if they are to serve their real purpose as agencies for moral and physical training. School athletic activities that are allowed to run wild not only dominate the spirit of the school, but they also militate against the development of wholesome habits of life. There is need for a greater moral emphasis in athletics and this can be secured best through statewide control.

During the last six months much good constructive work has been done, having for its purpose the control of interschool athletics throughout the state by faculty representatives, the abolition of the paid coach system, the employment of teachers of physical education in the high schools, the limitation of overnight trips by athletic teams, and the development of a widespread interest in games and sports throughout schools upon a wholesome, recreational basis. A committee of the California High School Teachers' Association and a Committee of the Athletic Council of Southern California, together with representatives from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley regions, and the Commissioner of Secondary Schools met in Los Angeles in April and drafted a constitution for the California Interscholastic Federation. According to this constitution the state is divided into four sections corresponding roughly to the four sections of the California Teachers' Association. Two representatives from each section, elected by the high school principals thereof, form the Federated Council which will be the controlling body for the state, and the final court of appeal in all matters pertaining to final and semi-final contests between schools. The Federated Council will also try to maintain a proper relation between high school activities and other school work.

The constitution of the California Interscholastic Federation was printed by the State Board of Education as Secondary School Bulletin No. 2. The constitution has been accepted by a majority of the high school principals of each section, so it is now in operation. Representatives from all of the sections met at Berkeley in July, perfected an organization and established certain standards. The organization of this federation is one of the most hopeful signs of better times in high school athletics in California.

NEW TEACHERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

During the year, two important organizations of high school teachers were formed. The California High School Teachers' Association held its first meeting at Berkeley in July, 1913, and its second meeting in the

same city in July, 1914. There were several hundred high school teachers in attendance, to hear the fine program of addresses and papers. In April, 1914, a state English teachers' club was formed at a meeting in Oakland. Its purpose is to secure a better organization of English work in the elementary and secondary schools. Several committees have been appointed to investigate problems in the course of study in English, and their reports should be of much assistance in the reshaping of English courses in California schools.

It is the desire of the Commissioner to work with these new organizations and with the older ones as well, in solving the problems of the secondary schools of California. The voluntary organization of high school teachers into clubs having for their purpose the study of high school problems, is worthy of encouragement, since real advance in secondary education depends very largely on the cooperation of all the factors in high school work.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

The Commissioner of Secondary Schools has observed a great need for district conventions of high school principals. While he is able, by means of bulletins, to inform the various high school principals concerning administrative matters, he feels the need for meetings in which these matters may be thoroughly discussed. It was very difficult, for example, to organize the California Interscholastic Federation because of misunderstandings which could have been cleared away in a half hour in any convention of principals. The administration of the high school textbook law has also been very difficult because of lack of opportunity to exchange ideas.

The State Board of Education should be authorized by law to call annual high school principals' conventions, or institutes, in at least four sections of the state for the discussion of high school problems. Each high school district should be required to bear the actual and necessary traveling expenses of the principal while attending these conventions. In the judgment of the Commissioner, these conventions are necessary in the development and unification of secondary education in California.

THE HIGH SCHOOL COURSE OF STUDY.

High school principals and teachers are constantly facing two great problems—what studies shall be offered and how shall they be treated so as to minister efficiently to the needs, aptitudes and ambitions of the students. These problems are as old as education itself. Plato, in his great work "The Republic" set forth an educational theory based upon his conception of the nature of man and the nature of the state and suggested a course of study founded upon that conception. His aim was to develop philosopher-statesmen who would rule the state in accordance

with the principles of absolute truth and justice. To develop a race of philosopher-statesmen, he would select for education only those young men who have the necessary perfection of mind and body, and especially the right mingling of gentleness with spirit. He would have these chosen ones study music, literature, gymnastics, generalized arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, musical harmony, pure philosophy and dialectic.

Since Plato's time, courses of study have been made and remade to reflect the spirit of the times and the wisdom or caprice of educational theorists. At all times educational theory has been a powerful influence in the making of curricula, and it is to be hoped that its influence will never wane. *That educational theory is best, however, which interprets and reflects the spirit of the times and aims to render dynamic the genius of a people.* Plato's course of study may fulfill an ideal purpose in an ideal state, but a modern course of study must fulfill a *real* purpose in a *real* state.

In California, we are educating in our high schools more than 65,000 young people for life in a highly complex civilization. They are not "chosen beings" nor are they all to become "philosopher-statesmen." They are the children of all the people, and they are to become active citizens in a great republic. The course of study they follow must be adjusted to them—to their needs, to their aptitudes, to their ambitions. These needs, aptitudes and ambitions are of great variety and of varying degree. It is accordant with modern civilization that they should be so. For these twentieth century students the course of study outlined by Plato or by the scholastics of the Middle Ages will not do. While we should not underrate the culture of the ancients, we can not overlook the strides that civilization has made in recent centuries. We must recognize that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the world progressed wonderfully in the arts and sciences, and in the application of these to life. An industrial and economic revolution has been in progress for two centuries and as a result we have a civilization the complexity of which is a challenge to the noblest and wisest of human kind.

This civilization demands thinkers and workers who understand and appreciate its problems. It has its peculiar ideals and purposes, and these must be interpreted and applied. The education of our high schools must therefore be of the twentieth century, by the twentieth century and for the twentieth century. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that the twentieth century is a product of the preceding centuries; we must view our century in the light of its evolution. The culture of the ancients, and the contributions of other times and peoples must have their rightful place in the education of the young people of America. However, greater emphasis must be placed on modern developments in art, science and literature, even though it requires a progres-

sive curtailment of courses that deal with ancient culture. It is not that the world values ancient culture less, but that it values certain phases of modern culture more. It is because these phases of modern culture have greater social significance that they are becoming more prominent in high school courses of study.

For the method of approach in our modern courses of study we can, with profit, antedate Plato and adopt some of the methods of Socrates. As he saw possibilities of development in every one whom he chanced to meet, so we must afford educational opportunities to any who may seek them. As his teaching started with the natural inquiries of his fellow beings, whatever their station in life, so must our teaching be grounded in the life interests and needs of our students. As he built upon their inquiries a higher conception of their work and their place in the order of things, so must we build upon the interests and motives of our students and enlarge the horizon of their lives. As he awakened dormant interests, so must we render dynamic the static human energies of our students: *In other words, the modern course of study must start with the student as a center, and the interests and motives in school work must be organized about that center.*

The high schools of California, generally speaking, are developing courses of study that take into account the varying needs of the students. They are coming into accord with the modern spirit. The University of California is cooperating with the high schools and encouraging what Dean Lange so aptly terms "self-directed high school development." During the last ten years, the university has widened the scope of its entrance requirements until it recognizes practically all of the studies that may rightfully have a place in the high school curriculum, and the high schools, generally speaking, are rising to the responsibility that follows their freedom.

Among the developments of recent years, we note an earnest effort to motivate the English work and relate it to life. Thorough courses in English literature are given, but many teachers are taking advantage of the wider latitude allowed by the university in the choice of selections to be studied. The best literature of recent times is given greater recognition. In the junior and senior years, many high schools are offering elective courses in public speaking, dramatics, short story writing, and journalism. Some high schools are offering courses in the modern novel, significant modern books and American literature. Current magazine literature is recognized and the library habit encouraged. The composition text is no longer followed slavishly; in many schools it is used only as a guide. Serious efforts to correlate composition with other subjects are being made with varying degrees of success.

In history, some of the high schools are offering courses which place emphasis on the history of modern Europe, only one year being given to European history up to about the year 1500. Some of the larger high schools are offering elective courses in economics and present day social and economic problems. The industrial and social phases of history are receiving greater emphasis. In one city, a course in Pacific coast history and problems is being offered. So far, however, these changes in the history courses have been regarded in the nature of experiments. Until their success is more definitely determined, most schools are proceeding along the lines laid down by the Committee of Seven or by the Committee of Five. There is need for cooperative constructive effort by California teachers of history looking toward the elimination of unnecessary details in the whole range of European, English and American history and the preparation of a set of topics in each period of history, upon which emphasis should be placed in teaching. This is perhaps the biggest present problem in history teaching, and it is to be hoped that college and high school teachers will cooperate in the preparation of such a syllabus.

In science, efforts are being made to relate the subjects to life, without sacrificing their scientific value. Teachers of mathematics are giving more thought to the humanizing and vitalizing of instruction. In the intermediate school, especially, interesting experiments in the teaching of concrete geometry and algebra are being tried with promise of success.

In the teaching of ancient and modern languages, redirection of effort is apparent. Teachers are getting away from the idea that parsing and syntax are of highest importance in the teaching of Latin and Greek. The observation made by Milton in his "Tractate on Education," in spite of the fact that it was written almost three hundred years ago, expresses the modern viewpoint in teaching the classics: "*Language is but the instrument conveying to us things useful to be known. And though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he have not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only.*"

Young people should study syntax, parsing, "words and lexicons"; but only as a means to higher ends. In order to appreciate Latin and Greek, the student must know "the solid things" in these languages, must develop appreciation of Greek and Roman life and literature, must understand and justly estimate the value of ancient culture.

In the intermediate schools, the study of Latin and modern languages has been introduced with success. The children like the new studies and really acquire a feeling for the language. In some high and intermediate schools the direct method in teaching the classics is used as

much as possible, making the lessons interesting and lively. The teaching of foreign languages, ancient and modern, is thus yielding to the new spirit in education.

Among the newer subjects in the curriculum there is need for greater standardization. In music, manual arts, commercial branches, and some of the recently developed courses in English and history, this need is most apparent. While these branches do not permit of standardization to the degree that some of the older subjects do, a great deal can be accomplished by interchange of ideas and experiences and the publication of model courses worked out by high school teachers in cooperation with the universities and the commissioner.

PROBLEMS OF THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

During the last six years the school people of California have been working slowly and earnestly toward a better articulation of the elementary and secondary schools. School people have recognized the fact that the American organization of school work into two groups of grades—the elementary group including the first eight years, and the secondary group including the succeeding four years, is neither logical nor scientific. This traditional arrangement is perhaps due to the fact that the American people, cherishing the common school as the hope of the nation, have learned to regard common school education and elementary education as one and the same. Looking upon the common school as the conservator of democracy, our forefathers seem to have assumed that the greater the number of years devoted to elementary education, the more democratic education would be. The school course was lengthened in some communities until it included twelve years. With the coming of the high school, however, the course has been curtailed until it now includes eight years of work.

In the light of educational research we have discovered that six years are quite sufficient to place the child in possession of the working tools of knowledge such as reading, writing and the elements of arithmetic, and that the remaining two years of the elementary course are the least efficient years. Some educators have advocated a rearrangement of the twelve years on the basis of six years of elementary work and six years of secondary work. Others have advocated the organization of a six year elementary course, followed by a three year intermediate course which in turn shall be followed by a three year upper high school course. Others have taken the position that the grouping of grades has no greater significance than the supervising official may attach to it; that the essential thing is that the school course below the college shall be regarded as a unit of twelve segments or years of work properly linked together, or articulated; that the transition from the eighth to the ninth

year, or from the sixth to the seventh year, or from the tenth to the eleventh year, should be no more difficult than the transition from the first to the second year.

In California, all three of these plans are being tried. The plan of the six year elementary school, followed by the six year high school, is being tried in Santa Rosa. The plan of a three year intermediate school course, including the seventh, eighth and ninth years, followed by an upper high school course of three years, is being tried in Berkeley, Los Angeles and Palo Alto. The plan of maintaining the traditional grouping of eight years in the elementary school and four years in the high school and introducing some secondary school work as early as the seventh year, is being followed in Alameda, Oakland, San Francisco, Santa Monica, Anaheim, Santa Ana, and San Diego.

So far, it is impossible to determine which of these plans is best, nor is it necessary that we do so. We are justified, however, in concluding that any of the three plans is better than the old arrangement. In the opinion of the Commissioner, it is not advisable for the State Board of Education to express a preference for any of the plans at this time. However, it may render the school system a service by recommending legislation aiming to secure greater flexibility in the school organization. Among other things, the law should definitely recognize the intermediate school, should provide for the granting of intermediate school certificates, legalize the introduction of certain school studies in the seventh and eighth years, and authorize the grouping of the seventh and eighth years with the ninth, or ninth and tenth years in intermediate schools. Of course, the organization of intermediate schools should be left optional with the various local school districts.

THE JUNIOR COLLEGE.

In 1911 the legislature passed an act enabling "the high school board of any high school district to prescribe postgraduate courses of study for the graduates of such high school, or other high schools, which course of study shall approximate the studies prescribed in the first two years of university courses." The act also authorizes the high school board to charge tuition for pupils living without the boundaries of the district and enrolling in such postgraduate courses.

The first school to take advantage of the provisions of this act was the Fresno High School. In this school the first two years of college work, approximating the "lower division" courses at the University of California, are offered. For convenience, the postgraduate department is known as the "junior college" department. Similar departments have been organized in Los Angeles, Fullerton, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Santa Barbara, Auburn, Le Grand and Bakersfield. The enroll-

ment in postgraduate courses in the various high schools of these cities March 1, 1914, was as follows:

Junior College	Enrollment		
	First year	Second year	Total
Fresno	40	12	52
Los Angeles	¹ 490	¹ 40	¹ 530
Fullerton	28	-----	28
Santa Monica	11	17	28
Long Beach	58	-----	58
Santa Barbara	23	13	36
Auburn	2	2	2
Bakersfield	10	-----	10
Le Grand	2	-----	2
Totals	662	82	744

¹Includes all students enrolled in postgraduate courses.

²Auburn's "junior college" department will be established August, 1914.

In addition to those enrolled in "junior college" departments, there were 464 students enrolled in the first "postgraduate" year of high schools not maintaining "junior college" departments, and 113 in the second "postgraduate" year. In all there were 1,331 students enrolled in "postgraduate" high school courses in California.

The college courses offered in the various junior colleges include the following:

English (two years).

Latin (two years).

Modern Languages (two years each).

Mathematics, including Solid and Spherical Geometry (one half year), Synthetic Protective Geometry (one half year), Plane Analytical Geometry (one half year). Differential and Integral Calculus (one year), Advanced Algebra (one half year).

Surveying (one year).

Advanced Physics (one year).

Organic Chemistry (one year).

Qualitative Chemical Analysis (one half year).

Quantitative Chemical Analysis (one half year).

History, including Modern European History (one year), Industrial and Institutional History (one year), General History (one year), Western American History (one year), History of the Nineteenth Century (one year).

Logic and Psychology (one year).

Economics (one year).

Sociology (one year).

Advanced Agriculture (two years).

Advanced Shop Work (two years).

Drawing (two years).

In all of the high schools, the "junior college" department is quite closely related to the high school. In fact, one of the purposes of the "junior college" is to secure a closer articulation of college and high school work. An arrangement whereby the "junior college" instructor teaches some of the high school classes, promotes articulation. However, the "junior college" courses are given only by teachers who are

specially equipped for the work, many of them holding advanced academic degrees. The maintenance of a close relation to the high school is also more economical. Where the junior college is organized on this basis, the cost per student for instruction in the "junior college" department is little more than the cost per student in the high school. In smaller institutions, the cost is kept within reasonable limits by giving certain courses in alternate years.

The advantages claimed for the "junior college" department are many. In the latest announcement of the Santa Barbara junior college, we find the advantages stated as follows:

"It offers peculiar advantages, first, to the student who can not afford to live away from home; second, to the young and immature student who is not yet ready to cope with the problems incident upon life at a large university; third, to the student who has failed to get his recommendation for college but who, by faithful and consistent study, may prove himself ready for advanced work, and fourth, to the student who does not intend to enter college, but who desires to continue his study along certain lines."

That it is possible for the "junior college" department to do work comparable with that done in the lower division classes at the university, is shown by the records of students entering the upper division classes at the University of California from the Fresno "junior college" department. Mr. Frederick Liddeke in a recent article discusses this phase as follows:

"There is encouragement in that the 'junior college' scholars from Fresno High School have been admitted to advanced standing at the university and have uniformly made good, judging from the reports of their first semester. No studies have had to be repeated and there have been no failures in any subject. This year, six of Fresno's college department entered the University of California—four of them as sophomores after one year's postgraduate work, two as juniors after two years. The latter even excelled with high rank in their first semester, which facts should go to show that good high school instructors doing intensive work with small classes can do safe college work."

It is a matter for congratulation that smaller communities have not undertaken the organization of junior colleges. It may be that this is due to the fact that the "junior college" is still in the stage of experiment. After the "junior college" is more firmly established, many ambitious communities may be tempted to establish "junior college" classes without the means necessary to properly maintain them. There is a double danger in this. The high school may be weakened to strengthen the "college" courses, or the college courses may be given under such unfavorable circumstances that they will not be worth while. It may be that legislation limiting "junior college" courses to districts

having a fixed minimum of assessed valuation, or to high schools having a fixed minimum of enrollment, will be necessary.

It should be recognized that the advantages of the "junior college" are not limited to the field from which it draws its students. It is of advantage to the state at large because it makes for better citizenship. It is of advantage to the state in a narrower sense because it relieves the state of the taxation necessary to educate a large number of students, many of whom would otherwise be enrolled in the state university. It is only just, therefore, that the state should contribute the greater part of the funds necessary to support "junior college" departments. The law should also be amended so that the cost of educating "junior college" students residing in other high school districts shall be estimated annually, added to the high school tax budget in such high school districts, and paid into the fund of the high school district maintaining the "junior college." That tuition in the "junior college" should be paid by the community, not by the individual, is a proposition thoroughly consistent with the broad principles upon which free education is predicated.

THE SMALL HIGH SCHOOL.

In his first report to the State Board of Education, the Commissioner stated that one of the most important problems in secondary education is the problem of assisting the smaller high schools, located in the rural districts, to adjust themselves to community needs. In compiling statistics obtained by the survey questionnaire, the Commissioner found that of the 257 high schools in the state, 132 enrolled less than one hundred students.

The grouping of schools according to enrollment is as follows:

Schools enrolling 100 pupils or less.....	132
Schools enrolling 100 to 200 pupils.....	68
Schools enrolling 200 to 500 pupils.....	34
Schools enrolling 500 to 1,000 pupils.....	10
Schools enrolling more than 1,000 pupils.....	13
Total	257

Of the 42,852 students (average daily attendance) in California high schools in 1912-1913, no less than 27,866 were attending high schools in cities having city superintendents of schools. There were only 14,986 students attending the smaller high schools of the state. In spite of the fact that in 1910 the population in California cities of 10,000 and over was only 32 per cent greater than the population outside of these cities, the high schools in cities of 10,000 and over have a high school attendance which was 80 per cent greater.

An incomplete survey of the small high schools shows that they need and deserve the careful attention of state school authorities. The

course of study in many of these schools differs very little from the course in the high schools of the early eighties. Most of the work is of the academic type, because teachers of these subjects are more easily obtained, and it costs less to offer this kind of work. The science laboratories are not adequately equipped in many schools and are improperly equipped in others. Wherever commercial subjects, music, art, agriculture or similar branches have been introduced, the work is frequently done by a teacher whose specialty lies in an unrelated branch. In spite of these drawbacks, some of the smaller schools are doing excellent work, but the work in the old traditional academic branches is much better done than in the more modern branches. Speaking generally of the smaller high schools, there is need for improving conditions, and to this end a close survey of the situation should be made.

The chief reason for the failure of the rural high school more fully to adjust itself to rural conditions, is lack of continuity in the administrative and teaching force. While principals and teachers in the larger high schools hold their positions for years, the average term of principals and teachers in the smaller high schools is perhaps less than three years. There are several smaller high schools of the state in which a complete change of teaching force was made at the close of the last year.

In such circumstances, it is quite impossible for the rural high school to develop a continuous or definite policy based on community needs. This accounts for the shortcomings observable in many of the high schools of smaller communities.

The reasons for changes in the teaching force can not be set forth fully in this report. However, most of the changes are due to the ambition of teachers to obtain better salaries and better living conditions. The salaries paid to principals of high schools enrolling less than one hundred students, range from \$1,100 to \$2,400 per annum, the average being less than \$1,800 per annum. The salaries of high school teachers in these schools range from \$810 to \$1,400 per annum, the average being about \$1,100. Although the salaries are not very attractive, many smaller communities add to the discouragement of good teachers by failing to provide satisfactory boarding places. Teachers of culture and refinement will not remain in a community which has not sufficient interest in the high school to offer its teachers a comfortable home.

A few of the reasons for the failure of many smaller high schools to meet community needs have been set forth. However, most of the reasons may be resolved into one, namely, lack of funds. The young people of rural districts are entitled to more than they are getting in the smaller high schools, but many communities can not afford to spend more money on secondary education. They must look to the state for help. The wealthy communities of the state must be called upon to give greater assistance to the smaller high schools if they are to advance their

standards and increase their facilities. The smaller communities and the rural districts are contributing mightily to the upbuilding of these larger centers, in an industrial and financial way, and it seems only fair that the larger centers should aid in educating the children of these communities. Education is a state function, as well as a local function, and the state must, in its own interest, assist the local communities when they can not maintain standard schools for the education of their children.

A COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

The state is now raising \$15 per annum for each student of average daily attendance in the high schools; the high school districts are raising the remainder of the cost of educating each student. In the smaller high schools the average cost per pupil based on average daily attendance is almost twice as great as it is in cities. In 1912-1913, the average cost per student for the entire state was \$90.90, although some of the smaller communities expended more than \$300 per student. It will be observed that the state is contributing only a small share to the support of its high schools.

However, the Commissioner feels that it will not be necessary to increase the state high school fund, if other sources of revenue can be found. He suggests that a county high school tax be authorized by law, such tax to be levied at a rate sufficient to raise at least \$60 per student of average daily attendance. The fund should be apportioned in a manner similar to that in which the state high school fund is apportioned. A fixed flat apportionment should be made to each high school, regardless of size, and the balance distributed according to average daily attendance. This suggestion is founded on the fact that in various counties large areas not included in any high school district, escape all high school taxes. Other large areas pay only a small tax for high school privileges provided for their children by neighboring communities at great expense. In Solano County, for instance, property within high school districts is taxed from 17 to 56 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation for the maintenance of high schools. Several of the high school districts are paying an additional rate for interest and redemption of bonds. The territory outside of high school districts is paying only 5 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation for maintenance of high schools, although its children enjoy high school privileges equal to those of residents within the various districts.

Many protests against this arrangement have been made to the Commissioner from various parts of the state. In one community, for example, the high school is crowded to overflowing and the district is heavily bonded for building and grounds. About one hundred pupils from outside territory are in attendance. An effort to induce the out-

lying territory to enter the district so that bonds for a new building might be voted, was defeated because the residents outside found it cheaper to remain outside. In the circumstances, it seems just that a general county levy for high school purposes be made, leaving local communities to bear the expense in excess of state and county apportionments. We have a *state* common school fund, a *county* common school fund, and a *district* common school fund. We have the same arrangement of high school funds, except that the *county* fund is omitted. The Commissioner recommends that a thorough investigation of the plan for a county high school fund be made, and that if the plan be found practicable, a law providing for a county high school fund be recommended to the legislature.

If a county high school fund is created, it will be necessary to provide safeguards against the establishment of weak high schools in the hope that they will derive practically all of their support from the county fund. A weak high school is little better than no high school at all, consequently it is not to be encouraged. No community should undertake to organize a high school unless it is able and willing to contribute substantially to its maintenance. Since it is not possible for a high school having less than four teachers to offer a satisfactory course of study, no high school established for four years or more should be entitled to receive the full flat apportionment from the county high school fund unless it employs at least four teachers. A school that employs less than four teachers should receive an apportionment according to its average attendance, and in addition, should receive one fourth of the fixed flat apportionment for each teacher employed. Provision should also be made that at least 90 per cent of the county high school fund and all of the state high school fund shall be set aside for the payment of teachers' salaries, leaving most of the cost of upkeep to be borne by the local community.

Such safeguards will not work a hardship on the small high schools now established in the state. The survey questionnaire of March, 1914, brought out the fact that 221 of the 249 high schools reporting employed four or more teachers. Of the 28 schools employing less than four teachers, 20 employed three teachers, and 8 two teachers. There were enrolled in these schools 762 pupils, the average enrollment being 27. Fifteen of the twenty-eight schools have been established within the last four years and each will probably employ four teachers before it enters upon its fifth year. These fifteen schools enroll 402 pupils, leaving only 360 pupils in established high schools having less than four teachers. If a county high school fund is created, nearly all of these schools will be able to employ four teachers.

CONCERNING HIGH SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

The matter of high school textbooks is governed by section 1750 of the Political Code, reading as follows: "The high school board of each district, which has not already done so, shall adopt a list of textbooks for use in such high school district of textbooks prescribed by the State Board of Education, and the clerk or secretary of said board shall certify to the superintendent of schools having jurisdiction over such high school, a list of all textbooks so adopted or previously adopted by order of said board or then in use in said high school; and no change shall thereafter be made in said list of books for the term of four years after adoption; provided, that the high school board may, at a regular meeting, adopt for a period of not less than four years such additional or other textbooks as they may deem best, but the same shall not be changed for four years. The order of adoption shall be entered upon the minutes of the board, and a certified copy thereof shall be at once transmitted by the clerk or secretary of the high school board of trustees to the superintendent of schools having jurisdiction over such high school. The said board shall enter into a written contract with the publisher of the textbooks so adopted for their use or purchase during such period."

In pursuance of this law the State Board of Education has appointed two expert California school teachers as readers in each of the subjects usually taught in high schools. The board has referred to these expert teachers all proposed new textbooks and all questions relating thereto; has asked a report from them to the Commissioner of Secondary Schools on June 1st; and from these reports has prepared a new list, by adding desirable books and cutting off unused or undesirable books. The new list thus prepared was presented to the State Board of Education and recommended by them in the month of June for use during the ensuing year. All books adopted by the high school authorities in pursuance of law as regular high school textbooks must be chosen from this list. If supplemental or illustrative material not found on the list be found necessary, it should be purchased by the school and furnished without expense to the pupils.

The official list of high school textbooks for 1914-1915 was compiled in accordance with the directions of the board, to include the following:

- (1) All textbooks authorized for use by the former State Board of Education in its list of July, 1912, except such books as were stricken therefrom by the committee on textbooks, and such books as were dropped from the list automatically in accordance with the rule hereinafter set forth.

- (2) All textbooks authorized for adoption by the State Board of Education at a meeting held January 15, 1914.

(3) All textbooks, not included in (1) and (2) above, which were adopted by high school boards between November, 1912, and January 1, 1914, during a large part of which time there was no state board to prescribe a list of textbooks from which adoptions could be made.

(4) All textbooks placed upon the official list, by order of the State Board of Education, at the regular June meeting.

A considerable number of textbooks were dropped from the list in accordance with the following regulation: "Any book which has been listed for a period of two years before the date of making the annual official list, and which has not, during this time, been adopted by a high school board in California, shall be dropped from the list, provided that all textbooks now being used in the high schools of California shall be retained on the official list."

The official list of high school textbooks for 1914-1915 has been compiled in accordance with these regulations and issued as "Bulletin No. 3," and "Bulletin No. 4."

A form of order of adoption for high school boards has also been prepared, printed and distributed. General directions for high school boards, principals, publishers and readers, together with questions and answers concerning the administration of the law, were published and distributed as "Secondary School Bulletin No. 1."

The board has also adopted the following regulation:

The Commissioner of Secondary Schools shall require of the principal of each high school in California, during the month of April, 1914, and during the month of September, 1914, and the month of September of each year thereafter, an official list of high school textbooks in use in said high school. In furthering this purpose, he shall prepare and distribute a form of official report on textbooks, which shall include a statement when each book was adopted.

In accordance with this regulation most of the high schools have submitted lists of books in use, together with a statement when each book was adopted. In case no formal adoption has been made, the Commissioner has held that the book was constructively adopted on the date when pupils were required to purchase it. In administering the law, he has been obliged to give more than fifty different rulings.

Following is a list of expert readers appointed by the State Board of Education :

ENGLISH :

Fannie W. McLean, Berkeley High School.
A. J. Cloud, Deputy Superintendent of Schools, San Francisco.

HISTORY, CIVICS, ECONOMICS :

J. R. Sutton, Oakland High School.
John Nowell, Fresno High School.

BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY :

Chas. S. Morris, Palo Alto High School.
Elizabeth D. Palmer, Los Angeles High School.

GERMAN :

Elise Wartenweiler, Berkeley High School.
Laura W. Friedrich, Pomona High School.

FRENCH :

Josephine Ginaca, Los Angeles High School.
Emma M. Garretson, Alameda High School.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS :

B. F. Allison, Polytechnic High School, Oakland.
Ira W. Kibby, Red Bluff High School.

MATHEMATICS :

A. C. Olney, Santa Barbara.
E. E. Brownell, Gilroy High School.

MANUAL TRAINING, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS :

Elmer H. Whittaker, Santa Barbara, California.
Frank K. Barthel, Supervisor Manual Training, San Francisco.

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY :

Anthony Rose, Modoc County High School, Alturas.

LATIN, GREEK :

H. O. Williams, Sacramento High School.
F. O. Mower, Madera High School.

SPANISH :

Ruth Henry, San Jose High School.
Marie Lopes, San Gabriel.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, ASTRONOMY :

Edna E. Rowell, Fresno High School.
C. K. Studley, State Normal, Chico.

AGRICULTURE :

J. B. Corcoran, State Normal School, Arcata.
H. F. Tout, High School, Bakersfield.

MUSIC :

Gertrude B. Parsons, Los Angeles.
Kate C. Wood, San Jose High School.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, HOUSEHOLD ARTS :

Louise K. Willett, Sacramento High School.
Maud Murchie, State Normal, San Jose.

The Commissioner has found some difficulty in enforcing section 1750, of the Political Code, owing to the loose manner in which it was drawn. He recommends that the section be amended so as to make its meaning clear, and thus avoid the necessity for so many administrative rulings. A more definite recommendation covering this matter will be made before the meeting of the legislature.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Honorable STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Sacramento, California.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Pursuant to law, I hereby submit to you the first annual report of the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education. Being the first incumbent of the office, and not having assumed the duties of the same until January 1, 1914, my report will deal only with the last half of the fiscal year, 1913-1914.

The office which I have the honor to fill, being new, had no established functions other than those relating to the visitation and inspection of industrial and vocational schools receiving state aid, as provided by section 1520 of the Political Code. Consequently, I have made it a part of my duty :

First.—To encourage the introduction and extension of vocational education by counselling with boards of education, superintendents of schools, and others interested in the subject, and by lecturing before bodies of teachers, school trustees, and other organizations interested in educational, social, or civic matters.

Second.—To influence and encourage teachers and school officials to modify the regular academic subjects of the curriculum in such a manner as to make them more practical and consequently more useful.

Third.—To make a statistical survey of the actual condition of the manual, domestic, and vocational arts in the public schools of the state, and to segregate and make this material available to legislators, educators, and others interested in the subject.

Fourth.—To seek for those schools which have successfully developed vocational courses in the various subjects and advertise them to school authorities desiring the information.

Fifth.—To investigate the conditions under which county boards of education grant certificates to teach the special subjects, to the end that a more uniform standard among the various counties may be established.

Sixth.—To make a survey of the general educational situation with the purpose of discovering the efficiency of the present school system: (a) in dealing with children who possess different mental and physical traits; (b) in dealing with children who possess different capabilities within these traits; and (c) in dealing with children who are differently situated financially.

Seventh.—To consult freely with those in the state and elsewhere who have made a study of vocational education, and later to formulate for your honorable body what, in my judgment, is demanded by the situation in order that the public schools of California may more adequately provide for the training for their life work of those boys and girls who do not secure a professional or other vocational training in an institution of higher learning.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWIN R. SNYDER,
Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education.

VISITATION AND LECTURES.

In accordance with the above plan of procedure, your Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education visited 53 schools in 11 districts, including most of the larger cities of the state, and delivered 29 lectures in 13 different communities of the state.

The total expense to the state for these visits and lectures was \$453.20, less \$8.20 in scrip on hand and rebates on \$111.80 worth of scrip. In addition to the above, \$74.85 was expended upon account of county institute work. Your Commissioner was reimbursed in this amount by the four counties involved.

The Situation in the Elementary and High Schools as it Relates to the Need for Vocational Education.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

For many years it has been a matter of common knowledge that the American public school system fails adequately to provide for the training of a large proportion of the children of the country. Many reasons have been advanced for this failure. Among others have been poor teaching; lack of ability, lack of interest, or indolence upon the part of the pupil; lack of school opportunity; or, lack of cooperation upon the part of parents. Strenuous efforts have been made from time to time to correct these faults. During this period school opportunities have been extended so that almost every child in the land has access to a school located within a reasonable distance of his home. In most of the states of the Union, and in California in particular, compulsory educational laws have been enacted and are in general well enforced. Moreover, those who enforce the attendance and child labor laws of the state agree that in general the parents are not only willing but anxious that their children shall attend school. Likewise, the compensation and qualifications of teachers have been very greatly advanced in recent years. Indeed, it may be safely stated that, upon the whole, the children of California attend the schools regularly and are instructed by well trained, conscientious teachers.

Every effort has been made by these teachers to enlist the interest of the children in their work. From time to time new content subjects have been introduced, such as music, drawing, nature study, sloyd, manual training or cabinet work, art metal work, domestic science, and domestic art, and in addition, many of the high schools have offered courses in turning, in forging, in molding and in machine shop work. While all of these improvements of schools and teachers and methods, together with the compulsory education law, the method of distributing funds, and the addition of new subjects have improved the situation, the fact still remains that, although approximately all of the children remain in school eight years and many of them much longer, less than one half of them complete the eight years' course. But the evidence of the failure of the public school system to fit the needs of all children is only partly shown by the number of failures to receive promotion and graduation. Many of the children who accept the situation and complete the work of the grades, as presented by the traditional school, fail to receive the training they most need for their future work as men and women.

A STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Much controversy has arisen lately over the meaning of the figures represented by the enrollment of children by grades. Some claim that the scholastic mortality of children in the first eight grades is greater than seventy per cent. Others claim that the scholastic mortality is negligible. Because of this disagreement, I venture to present to you certain school statistics of California cities and counties with an interpretation which I believe to be ultra conservative.

It is not uncommon in interpreting such statistics to compare the state enrollment in the various grades and the number of graduates with the enrollment in the first grade. This method is decidedly inaccurate, because pupils may be enrolled only once during the academic year. When they are transferred or promoted, they are not re-enrolled. In schools where promotions occur semi-annually and where children are received into the first grade in the middle of the year, three half-year classes are enrolled in the first grade, and but two half-year classes in the other seven grades. As a result, the enrollment in the first grade does not represent the number of pupils belonging to it at any given time, but may in certain cases represent one and one-half times the normal number belonging to it.

Another source of error is the comparison of the number *belonging* in one grade, *e. g.*, in the eighth grade, with the number *belonging* in the first grade, or in any other grade. The error here is due to the fact that the retarded pupils are included in these grade statistics. As shown by the accompanying retardation charts, the number of retarded pupils belonging to the first grade is always great, though it varies considerably in the different localities, depending largely upon the proportion of foreign children represented, and upon the scholastic standards maintained.

The only method of obtaining absolutely correct figures and comparisons would be to secure the scholastic history of each child from the time he enters until he leaves school. At present, such information is not to be had, but it will be available for certain of the cities in the near future, as a number of them have established continuous record systems. The enrollment by grades and ages combined is a good index of retardation, but at present the segregation of such statistics has been made and is available only for a few cities.

TABLE I.

Statistics of Children Belonging in Each Grade in Elementary Schools in Twenty-nine California Cities for the Month of October or November, 1913.

City	Grade one	Grade two	Grade three	Grade four	Grade five	Grade six	Grade seven	Grade eight	Grade average
Los Angeles	8,482	6,356	6,500	6,376	5,388	5,058	4,925	3,901	5,854
San Francisco	8,179	6,734	5,649	5,687	5,077	4,338	3,403	2,598	5,187
Oakland	3,676	2,598	2,575	2,473	2,363	2,162	1,679	1,323	2,348
San Diego	1,365	992	957	942	814	819	714	645	903
Sacramento	1,225	897	905	897	837	754	692	570	845
Fresno	1,028	837	857	707	705	648	529	361	707
Berkeley	803	688	671	674	657	649	580	551	657
San Jose	1,032	704	596	616	545	451	421	361	589
Pasadena	744	597	609	524	523	550	522	508	570
Long Beach	663	536	526	626	529	522	480	452	540
Alameda	475	334	438	426	428	353	305	265	383
Stockton	557	401	447	416	383	324	253	271	380
Bakersfield	*837	271	286	252	242	188	178	120	296
San Bernardino	471	269	302	300	257	259	245	145	280
Riverside	374	307	297	278	257	231	247	213	274
Santa Ana	307	263	260	282	205	196	200	208	239
Richmond	363	293	279	253	247	193	144	123	236
Chico	327	237	257	254	213	197	190	167	229
Pomona	300	219	226	246	232	195	206	158	222
Santa Monica	289	226	246	211	210	201	173	152	212
Eureka	278	227	211	211	208	186	146	145	200
Santa Barbara	305	165	196	195	167	133	126	109	174
Santa Cruz	217	170	188	179	143	174	127	125	165
Vallejo	208	173	184	185	170	126	126	70	155
Modesto	221	156	195	153	164	106	111	88	149
San Luis Obispo	119	94	106	103	79	94	55	38	86
Palo Alto	109	57	68	63	79	78	66	60	72
Oroville	75	80	66	68	67	68	67	48	67
San Buenaventura	91	85	71	56	64	55	58	50	66
Totals	33,120	25,011	24,168	23,003	21,248	19,288	16,968	13,825	22,092

*Includes 497 receiving grade pupils.

TABLE II.

Relative Number of Children Belonging in Each Grade, in Five Counties, and in the State of California, When Grade Average Is Reduced to One Hundred.

County	Grade one	Grade two	Grade three	Grade four	Grade five	Grade six	Grade seven	Grade eight	Graduated 1913	Grade average
Fresno	3,453	2,229	2,112	2,076	1,826	1,738	1,510	1,172	1,089	2,008
Mendocino	745	509	496	504	442	429	429	301	264	481
Nevada	377	260	269	286	333	239	227	226	129	276
Riverside	1,191	772	734	725	668	623	604	551	227	732
Santa Clara	2,639	1,682	1,734	1,584	1,498	1,305	1,200	1,118	820	1,591
Totals	8,405	5,452	5,345	5,175	4,767	4,339	3,970	3,368	2,479	5,089
State of California	81,031	49,135	48,856	46,917	43,558	38,929	34,923	34,581	21,904	47,112

TABLE I A.

DERIVED FROM TABLE I.

Relative Number of Children Belonging in Each Grade in Elementary Schools, in Twenty-nine California Cities, When Grade Average is Reduced to One Hundred.

City	Grade one	Grade two	Grade three	Grade four	Grade five	Grade six	Grade seven	Grade eight	Grade average
Los Angeles	145	109	111	109	92	86	84	67	100
San Francisco	158	130	109	109	98	84	66	50	100
Oakland	157	110	110	105	103	92	72	56	100
San Diego	151	110	106	104	99	91	79	71	100
Sacramento	145	106	107	106	99	89	82	67	100
Fresno	145	118	121	100	100	92	75	51	100
Berkeley	122	105	102	103	100	99	88	84	100
San Jose	175	120	101	105	93	77	71	61	100
Pasadena	131	105	107	92	92	96	92	89	100
Long Beach	123	99	97	116	98	97	89	84	100
Alameda	124	100	114	111	112	92	80	69	100
Stockton	147	106	118	109	101	85	67	71	100
Bakersfield	*283	92	97	85	82	64	60	41	100
San Bernardino	168	96	108	107	92	93	88	52	100
Riverside	136	112	108	101	94	84	90	78	100
Santa Ana	128	110	109	118	86	82	84	87	100
Richmond	154	124	118	107	105	82	61	52	100
Chico	143	103	112	111	93	86	83	73	100
Pomona	135	99	102	111	105	88	93	71	100
Santa Monica	136	107	116	100	99	95	82	72	100
Eureka	139	113	106	106	104	93	73	73	100
Santa Barbara	175	95	113	112	96	76	72	63	100
Santa Cruz	132	103	114	108	87	105	77	76	100
Vallejo	134	112	119	119	110	81	81	45	100
Modesto	148	105	131	103	110	71	74	59	100
San Luis Obispo	138	109	123	120	92	109	64	44	100
Palo Alto	151	79	94	83	110	108	92	83	100
Oroville	112	119	99	101	100	101	100	72	100
San Buenaventura	138	129	108	85	97	83	88	76	100
Totals	150	113	109	107	96	87	77	63	100

*Includes 497 receiving grade pupils.

TABLE II A.

DERIVED FROM TABLE II.

Relative Number of Children Belonging in Each Grade When Grade Average Is Reduced to One Hundred, in Five Counties, and in the State of California.

County	Grade one	Grade two	Grade three	Grade four	Grade five	Grade six	Grade seven	Grade eight	Graduated 1913	Grade average
Fresno	171	111	105	103	91	87	75	58	52	100
Mendocino	155	106	103	105	92	89	89	63	55	100
Nevada	137	94	97	104	121	87	82	82	47	100
Riverside	163	165	100	99	91	86	83	75	31	100
Santa Clara	166	106	109	100	94	82	75	70	52	100
Totals	165	107	105	102	92	85	78	66	49	100
State of California	172	104	104	100	92	83	74	73	46	100

TABLE III.

Statistics of Pupils Belonging to Each Grade in High Schools in Twenty-four California Cities, for the Month of October or November, 1913.

City	Grade nine	Grade ten	Grade eleven	Grade twelve	Graduated 1911
Los Angeles	3,493	2,109	1,622	1,147	-----
San Francisco	1,589	915	514	379	351
Oakland	1,171	815	411	286	266
San Diego	603	373	251	182	160
Sacramento	421	258	220	147	-----
Fresno	293	186	141	123	-----
Berkeley	438	409	336	280	275
San Jose	395	259	195	177	-----
Pasadena	458	412	318	187	175
Long Beach	394	279	210	146	129
Alameda	209	137	81	68	-----
San Bernardino	199	105	76	69	-----
Riverside	232	196	115	112	-----
Santa Ana	271	186	136	97	94
Richmond	98	57	28	34	-----
Chico	165	107	70	59	57
Pomona	159	130	105	83	92
Santa Monica	169	112	81	81	-----
Eureka	134	75	76	54	47
Santa Barbara	152	98	53	49	53
Santa Cruz	134	74	56	66	65
Vallejo	80	70	23	18	17
San Luis Obispo	60	44	12	29	27
Palo Alto	91	65	48	78	-----
Totals	11,408	7,401	5,178	3,951	-----

TABLE IV.

Statistics of Pupils Enrolled in Each Grade in High Schools in Five Counties, and in the State of California, for the Years 1912-1913.

County	Grade nine	Grade ten	Grade eleven	Grade twelve	Graduated 1913
Fresno	766	453	300	290	227
Mendocino	167	100	68	54	50
Nevada	128	78	47	38	31
Riverside	443	276	237	175	142
Santa Clara	802	556	463	384	341
Totals	2,306	1,463	1,120	941	791
Corrected	2,253	1,463	1,120	941	791
State	26,933	13,875	9,198	8,073	6,557
Corrected	21,361	13,875	9,198	8,073	6,557

TABLE V.

Statistics of Pupils Enrolled in Successive Grades in High Schools for Four Successive Years, in Twenty-four California Cities.

City	Grade nine 1911	Grade ten 1912	Grade eleven 1913	Grade twelve 1914	Graduated 1914
Los Angeles	3,234	1,515	1,446	1,147	-----
San Francisco	2,076	1,089	472	379	351
Oakland	1,262	704	373	286	266
San Diego	556	280	239	182	160
Sacramento	397	356	238	147	-----
Fresno	328	178	125	123	-----
Berkeley	486	390	391	280	275
San Jose	549	320	256	177	-----
Pasadena	432	412	323	187	175
Long Beach	360	217	179	146	129
Alameda	227	155	109	68	-----
San Bernardino	153	117	74	69	-----
Riverside	195	155	129	112	-----
Santa Ana	191	121	127	97	94
Richmond	74	52	39	34	-----
Chico	38	83	78	59	57
Pomona	188	123	111	83	92
Santa Monica	156	89	73	81	-----
Eureka	126	53	48	54	47
Santa Barbara	147	90	56	49	53
Santa Cruz	155	94	83	66	65
Vallejo	65	47	23	18	17
San Luis Obispo	48	26	33	29	27
Palo Alto	85	81	75	78	-----
Totals	11,528	6,747	5,100	3,951	-----
Corrected	10,345	6,747	5,100	3,951	-----

TABLE VI.

Statistics of Pupils Enrolled in Successive Grades in High Schools for Four Successive Years, in Five Counties, and in the State of California.

County	Grade nine 1910	Grade ten 1911	Grade eleven 1912	Grade twelve 1913	Graduated 1913
Fresno	519	361	295	290	227
Mendocino	121	81	59	54	50
Nevada	104	48	28	38	31
Riverside	292	245	171	175	142
Santa Clara	788	629	465	384	341
Totals	1,824	1,364	1,018	941	791
Corrected	1,713	1,364	1,018	941	791
State	18,424	11,125	8,024	8,073	6,557
Corrected	17,133	11,125	8,024	8,073	6,557

TABLE III A.

DERIVED FROM TABLE III.

Relative Number of Pupils Belonging to Each Grade in High Schools in Twenty-four California Cities When Number in Ninth Grade Is Reduced to One Hundred.

City	Grade nine	Grade ten	Grade eleven	Grade twelve	Grad- uated 1914
Los Angeles	100	60	46	33	-----
San Francisco	100	58	32	24	22
Oakland	100	70	35	24	23
San Diego	100	62	42	30	27
Sacramento	100	61	52	35	-----
Fresno	100	63	48	42	-----
Berkeley	100	93	77	64	63
San Jose	100	66	49	45	-----
Pasadena	100	90	69	41	38
Long Beach	100	71	52	37	33
Alameda	100	66	39	33	-----
San Bernardino	100	53	38	35	-----
Riverside	100	84	50	48	-----
Santa Ana	100	69	50	33	35
Richmond	100	58	29	35	-----
Chico	100	65	42	36	35
Pomona	100	82	66	52	58
Santa Monica	100	66	48	48	-----
Eureka	100	56	57	40	35
Santa Barbara	100	64	35	32	35
Santa Cruz	100	55	42	49	49
Vallejo	100	87	29	23	21
San Luis Obispo	100	73	20	48	45
Palo Alto	100	71	53	86	-----
Totals	100	65	45	35	-----

TABLE IV A.

DERIVED FROM TABLE IV.

Relative Number of Pupils Enrolled in Each Grade in High Schools in Five Counties and in the State of California, When Number in Ninth Grade Is Reduced to One Hundred.

County	Grade nine	Grade ten	Grade eleven	Grade twelve	Grad- uated 1913
Fresno	100	59	39	38	30
Mendocino	100	60	41	32	30
Nevada	100	61	37	30	24
Riverside	100	62	53	39	32
Santa Clara	100	69	58	48	43
Totals	100	63	49	41	34
Corrected	100	65	45	41	35
State	100	51	34	30	24
Corrected	100	65	43	38	31

TABLE V A.
DERIVED FROM TABLE V.

Relative Number of Pupils Enrolled in Successive Grades in High Schools for Four Successive Years, in Twenty-four California Cities, When Number in Ninth Grade Is Reduced to One Hundred.

City	Grade nine 1911	Grade ten 1912	Grade eleven 1913	Grade twelve 1914	Grad- uated 1914
Los Angeles	100	47	45	35	-----
San Francisco	100	52	23	18	17
Oakland	100	56	22	23	21
San Diego	100	50	43	33	29
Sacramento	100	90	60	37	-----
Fresno	100	54	38	38	-----
Berkeley	100	80	80	58	57
San Jose	100	58	47	32	-----
Pasadena	100	80	75	43	41
Long Beach	100	60	49	41	36
Alameda	100	68	48	30	-----
San Bernardino	100	76	48	45	-----
Riverside	100	79	66	57	-----
Santa Ana	100	63	66	51	49
Richmond	100	70	53	46	-----
Chico	100	218	205	155	150
Pomona	100	65	59	44	49
Santa Monica	100	57	47	52	-----
Eureka	100	42	38	43	37
Santa Barbara	100	61	38	23	33
Santa Cruz	100	61	54	43	42
Vallejo	100	72	35	28	25
San Luis Obispo	100	54	69	60	56
Palo Alto	100	95	88	92	-----
Totals	100	59	43	34	-----
Corrected	100	65	49	38	-----

TABLE VI A.
DERIVED FROM TABLE VI.

Relative Number of Pupils Enrolled in Successive Grades in High Schools for Four Successive Years in Five Counties and in the State of California When Number in Ninth Grade Is Reduced to One Hundred.

County	Grade nine 1910	Grade ten 1911	Grade eleven 1912	Grade twelve 1913	Grad- uated 1913
Fresno	100	70	57	56	44
Mendocino	100	67	49	45	41
Nevada	100	46	27	37	30
Riverside	100	94	59	60	49
Santa Clara	100	80	59	49	43
Totals	100	75	56	52	43
Corrected	100	80	59	55	46
State	100	60	44	44	36
Corrected	100	65	47	47	38

RETARDATION CHART, SANTA BARBARA CITY, 1914.

Age	GRADES								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
5-6	7								7
6-7	107	2	1						110
7-8	133	34	5						172
8-9	39	63	45	3					150
9-10	20	39	70	22	1				152
10-11	8	23	39	61	24	4			159
11-12	4	9	32	64	54	23	1		187
12-13	3	3	10	27	42	44	20	3	152
13-14			11	8	29	36	51	31	166
14-15	1		1	6	16	16	33	33	111
15-16	1		1	6	7	13	23	27	78
16-17					3	8	7	3	21
17-18			1				2	2	5
18-19				1				1	2
Totals	323	173	216	198	176	144	137	105	1,472
Retarded	76	74	95	112	97	73	65	33	625
Per cent	24	43	44	56	55	51	47	31	42

Retarded one year, 319, or..... 22 per cent
 Retarded two years, 173, or..... 12 per cent
 Retarded three years, 73, or..... 5 per cent
 Retarded four or more years, 60, or..... 4 per cent

RETARDATION CHART, ALAMEDA CITY, 1911.*

Age	GRADES								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
6-7	221	6							227
7-8	126	156	11						293
8-9	29	113	115	9	1				267
9-10	5	65	160	81	11				322
10-11	1	20	64	104	99	4			292
11-12	2	2	19	76	111	62	6		278
12-13		2	13	55	75	112	75	9	340
13-14	1	2	1	13	41	81	112	63	314
14-15	1	2	1	3	16	39	95	75	232
15-16			1	1	2	15	47	54	120
16-17		1			1	4	8	52	66
17-18							1	6	7
Totals	386	369	385	342	357	317	344	259	2,759
Retarded	39	94	99	148	135	139	151	112	917
Per cent	10	25	26	43	37	44	43	43	33

Retarded one year, 539, or..... 20 per cent
 Retarded two years, 278, or..... 10 per cent
 Retarded three years, 74, or..... 3 per cent
 Retarded four years or more, 26, or..... 1 per cent

*Alameda city school report, 1911.

A very good but less accurate method is to correct for mortality and permanent disability and then compare the numbers enrolled in each of the various grades for any given year with the number of entrants in the first grade for the corresponding year. But here again the necessary figures are not available.

Because of these limitations and in view of the fact that the state enrollment is slightly affected by errors made by the re-enrollment of transferring pupils, the numbers *belonging* to the various grades for a given month in twenty-nine of the principal cities of the state are used in Table I, instead of such enrollment. In addition, the grade enrollments in five typical counties of the state containing no large cities together with similar statistics for the State of California, are given in Table II. Also the retardation charts of two small California cities are presented. It is the desire of the Commissioner in presenting these figures, to give not only a *conservative* but a *safe* estimate of the proportion of pupils who do not fit the present course and the present system in vogue in our elementary schools. Consequently, in reducing these statistics, the figures for the various grades were combined and divided by eight—the number of grades. The quotient thus obtained was then corrected for mortality* and entered in the columns marked “grade average.”

THE RELIABILITY OF THE STATISTICAL EVIDENCE.

It is the belief of the Commissioner that these averages fall short of representing the number of children who should be found in each grade. This belief is founded on the following considerations:

First.—That those children who are not in attendance upon the elementary schools, but who should be, are probably out because they do not fit the system, and their inclusion would only raise the “grade average,” which would probably lower the proportionate number belonging to the upper grades.

Second.—That almost the entire number of pupils over fifteen years of age (about seven per cent of the enrollment as shown by the accompanying retardation charts), is to be found in the last three grades of the course.

Third.—That in all probability the inclusion of the enrollment of the private and parochial schools would not materially affect the *relative* number of children enrolled in any given grade of the public elementary school, since these schools usually maintain the same grades and probably draw to them in about the same proportions as the public elementary schools. Reference to the two accompanying retardation charts establishes the fact that the number of children, of each age

*In 1913 the total mortality of children, 5 to 14 years of age, was 1,048, for the entire state. Dividing the total enrollment in the elementary schools of the state for the same year by this number, we get an average of one death for each 360 children enrolled.

enrolled, remains practically constant throughout the eight years. The apparent falling off between the ages of 14 and 15 is due to the fact that a large number of children finish the course before they have reached this age.

Fourth.—That the number of mentally defective children included in these figures is too small to materially affect the relative proportions in the grades, because as a rule these children, if they enter school at all, remain only for one or two years.

Fifth.—That usually a failure because of illness retards the child but one half, or at most, one year.

Taking all of these possibilities of error into consideration, it would seem that the claim is well founded that the *grade average given* is below the real grade average. Other factors, such as immigration and emigration, affect the situation, however, barring foreign immigration, they probably have but slight effect upon the results. The effect of the latter is clearly shown by the relatively large number of children to be found in the first grade in each of the larger cities. The piling up here is due chiefly to language difficulty. However, the number of retardations on account of inability to handle the language, is by no means large enough to account for the large decrease in numbers in the upper grades.

The statistics of graduation from city schools were not secured in time to incorporate them, but from those received it would seem that rarely more than ninety per cent of those belonging to the eighth grade graduated, and the percentages ran as low as seventy-five.

THE DERIVED TABLES.

Tables I A and II A were derived from Tables I and II. The grade average has been reduced in each case to 100 and all grade numbers have been reduced in the same proportion. To illustrate the table shows that in Los Angeles there are 67 or less children in the eighth grade for each 100 who should be there. Stating it another way, there are in the eighth grade less than 67/100 of the children who should be there. In other words, 33 or more children out of each 100 in Los Angeles fail to reach the eighth grade. In San Francisco more than one half of the children fail to reach the eighth grade, and in the state of California more than 54 per cent of the children fail to finish the eighth grade.

THE HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Table III contains figures representing the numbers belonging in each grade in a given month, in the high schools of twenty-four California cities, also in a few cases the number of graduates is given. Table IV gives the enrollment of high school pupils in the various grades, the number of graduates in five counties of the state, and the number of graduates in the state of California for the academic year 1912-1913.

Tables V and VI contain statistics of *enrollment* of pupils in the high schools of the same cities and counties in successive years, with this exception, the figures in the column marked "Grade 12" represent the *number belonging* in that grade in October or November, 1913. These tables were introduced in order to correct any error of comparison that might be due to recent growth in high school attendance. Barring mortality and complete disability, it would be possible theoretically to graduate this year just as many as entered the high schools four years ago.

In the cities receiving pupils into the high school in the middle of the year, the enrollment in the ninth year will contain more pupils than belong to that grade at any one time. The figures representing the *numbers belonging* to the different grades at a given time, are not subject to this inflation. The totals in Tables IV, V and VI are corrected by reducing the various total enrollments in the ninth grades so that they bear the same relation to the corresponding enrollments in the tenth grades as the total number belonging in the ninth grade bears to the total number belonging in the tenth grade in the twenty-four cities.

The same method of reduction can not be used in handling the high school statistics as was used in handling the elementary school statistics, because in this case the pupils that might, and really should be in school are not there. However, in this case, the use of the *number belonging* in the ninth grade as a basis of comparison, is not nearly so fallacious as would be the use of the *number belonging* in the first grade as a basis of comparison in the elementary school. The reason is this—that when a pupil fails to receive promotion in the high school, he usually leaves school, so that the number of hold-overs remaining in the ninth year of the high school is relatively quite small. Tables III A, IV A, V A and VI A have been reduced from Tables III, IV, V, and VI. All of the ninth grade figures have been reduced to a basis of 100 and the numbers in the other grades have been reduced to a relative basis. Consequently, the number entered under each grade against each city, county, or state, as the case may be, represents the percentage of the pupils that remained or passed up from the ninth grade. For instance, Table V A shows that on an average something more than 38 per cent of the pupils enrolled in the ninth grade in the twenty-four cities four years ago, were re-enrolled in the twelfth grade last year. Inversely, something less than sixty-two out of each hundred pupils entering the high school in these twenty-four cities in 1910-1911, failed to reach the twelfth grade. In considering these figures, it should be understood that in certain cities, notably San Francisco and Oakland, pupils are graduated in certain commercial courses at the end of the tenth grade, and in a few cases at the end of the ninth grade.

The heavy broken line passing from the upper left to the lower right hand corner of each of the retardation charts is supposed to divide the over-age from the regular or under-age pupils. The figures above these lines are supposed to represent the regular or under-age pupils, and the figures below them are supposed to represent all of the over-age pupils.

The above interpretation, which is the usual one, is more liberal than the facts warrant. If a child enters school at six he should complete one year's work by the time he is seven, rather than by the time he is eight, and, barring accident, he should finish the eight grades by the time he is fourteen. A reference to the charts will disclose the fact that a large number of children do this. If, however, the charts were interpreted in this manner, the general showing would be quite different. It is true on the other hand that some children do not enter school until they are seven, but in cities this is the exception.

These figures show that if the efficiency of the present public school system is to be measured by its own standards of scholarship, it is then a failure *for many* of the children. That both the elementary and high schools have proved themselves successful in handling many of our children can not be disputed. However, their success is probably even less than indicated by the number of children who complete their courses of study. Many of the pupils who complete these courses do so merely because there is nothing else for them to do.

SCHOOLS—INSTITUTIONS OF SELECTION.

The high schools as at present organized are largely institutions for selecting and preparing those who will ultimately benefit by a later vocational course in a higher institution. Generally speaking, the only public educational institutions in the state that give efficient vocational courses are the universities, the normal schools, and certain colleges or technical schools. These schools train for the professions, for engineering, for agriculture and numerous other vocations, and the entire public school system is directed toward the selection and preparation of individuals for one or the other of these courses, though this is not the recognized purpose of the school system. The influence of these higher schools is felt in the elementary schools in standards of academic requirement, rather than in subjects. In the high schools, the influence is felt both in curriculum and in standards. The higher institutions are justified in requiring certain subjects in the public schools and in establishing and maintaining certain definite standards, but it is a mistake to apply this curriculum and these standards to the great mass of children who can not secure a higher education and who, consequently, can not benefit therefrom.

The mere fact that each higher institution, secondary or collegiate, and each grade of the public schools has established more or less definite uniform standards of entrance, causes the institutions and teachers of a lower grade to establish minimum common standards of advancement which are almost entirely dominated by these higher classes and higher institutions, though usually without conscious intent upon their part. And these single standards for advancement are really the only efficient standards, because the standards that are usually set up for entrance upon a life work are so general and so indefinite that they can not be measured in terms of the usual school subjects. *It will be possible to establish definite standards of preparation for life other than those demanded by the collegiate institutions, only when an analysis of the demands of life is made and when definite vocational courses have been introduced into the curriculum of the public schools.* The placing of a definite standard of efficiency for entrance into each field of human endeavor is essential to efficient preparation for the same. This does not imply that there must be a minimum *common* standard of efficiency demanded upon the part of each pupil, but it does imply that each pupil shall give to his work of preparation the best that is in him.

So long as the schools fail to establish a wider variety of vocational courses with varying requirements for entrance, and so long as they maintain a single common standard of advancement for all pupils, most of the pupils will sooner or later be eliminated from the school without having completed any finishing course whatever.

Under our present system the tendency is to test children only for the purpose of determining those who are capable of doing creditably further scholastic work along the same lines. *Children should be examined not to determine this alone, but also to discover what they can best accomplish, to classify them and to fit them into the lines of work they are interested in and most capable of doing.* After having discovered what the child can do creditably, or, if he can not do anything well, what he can do best, we should accept from him the best that he can give and pass him along through the elementary school and into a vocational course. *It is inhuman to insist upon the child trying to do that which we know he will never succeed in doing.* We can never provide a universal education for our children until we drop the single institutional standard of advancement and establish individual standards. *The present standard, which groups the children into two classes, those who can, and those who can not, is undemocratic, unjust and inefficient.* It fails because it sets up as its only standard, for all children the securing of a scholastic education. It fails because it sets up as a further ideal, equality of accomplishment within this restricted field. *The children who can not be interested in these subjects, the children who have but slight ability in them, and the children who have a greater interest in the practical*

affairs of life, usually fail of promotion and frequently become discouraged, lose confidence in themselves and leave school at the first opportunity. Also, many of the children who have unusual ability in these subjects, are satisfied to accept for themselves the minimum standard set by the school for the completion of the subject, and as a result are never taught to work up to capacity. On the other hand a considerable number of the children who barely pass, have been taught by the school to overestimate their abilities in these lines. *The whole system tends to destroy for the dull, the mediocre, and the bright, the opportunity to get a just estimate of their own weaknesses and strengths.* This false estimate or lack of knowledge concerning their own relative capacities, tends to render them helpless in selecting a suitable vocation when leaving school.

The machinery of the school with its standards has been inherited from the past, when universal education was a theory and when class education was the fact. In recent years the law has compelled all children under fifteen years of age, who have not completed the eighth grade, and all unemployed children under sixteen, to attend school. This in theory provides for universal elementary education, but the fact is that a large number of the children are not equipped by nature to do the work provided in the schools and consequently they can not survive in the struggle to pass the standards set for the various grades and for the various subjects in these grades. Many teachers and school officers, being more interested in children than in maintaining the institutional standards, have yielded to the need of the situation, have to some extent ignored the static standard, and have permitted pupils to advance, who, under a strict interpretation of the requirements of the system, would have failed of advancement. However, the system maintains intact its more or less fictional minimum common standards of advancement which always work to the disadvantage of a large number of the children.

The addition of courses in the more common vocational arts will permit of a segregation of pupils which will aid in the solution of the problem, *but universal opportunity can never be provided by the public school so long as it requires of all individuals a minimum common standard of efficiency in all courses.* Such procedure will always prohibit many children from advancing into the vocational courses which should be pursued by the pupil *only at the extreme end* of his school course, and, if a minimum common standard is maintained in these vocational courses, a certain proportion of the children will always fail of progress. Thus they will not only be prohibited from accomplishing in the school even the little which they would be capable of accomplishing were they allowed to try the work provided, but they will in many cases become discouraged and leave school earlier than necessary.

Without question, specific minimum standards of efficiency are essential in the professions, because these are social service occupations, but no such requirements are necessary in the common occupations of life. The elimination of the common minimum standard does not mean the elimination of all standards. Standards are ideals for accomplishment and are essential to all progress, but we can not set a definite standard of accomplishment for all people and try to hurdle them over without placing on some the stigma of complete failure.

The adoption of an individual standard of advancement for pupils does not necessarily imply individual instruction, nor does it imply that there shall be no system, but it does imply that a worn out regulation of the system shall not be considered of more importance than the good of the child. It implies that there shall be a new system evolved to meet the new situation resulting from the fact that the school of today has to deal with *all of the children* with their great range of abilities and opportunities, rather than as in the past with *a select few of them*.

CAUSES OF FAILURES.

Children fail in their school work, as a rule, not because they are incompetent, but because *they have no adequate motive for doing the work*, and generally those who leave school without finishing, do so either because they have failed to pass, or because the work of the world seems more attractive to them than the work of the school. The lack of interest in school work is usually due to the failure of the child to connect it up in his mind with life. Only the child with a faith great enough to cause him to accept the word of the parent, the teacher, or the friend, that the school really does connect up with life, will put forth sufficient effort to do the work satisfactorily.

The normal child is naturally interested in adult life and occupation. The boy longs for manhood, when he can work, and earn and have money. Likewise, the girl longs for womanhood with all of its obligations of wifehood and motherhood. These are normal, natural ideals, but the schools of the past have not encouraged them. They have inherited their ideals as well as their courses of study and their standards. The subjects pursued in the school of the past have been inherited from the days of class rule and class education. They were originally intended to prepare for leadership. And so the principal ideal instilled in the minds of the young by the school has been that of leadership. We have directed both our studies and our ideals to the sole end of producing intellectual, political, or industrial leaders. The ideal of making the living with the mind rather than with the hands, or with the hands and mind, is emphasized. *The entire educational system tends to start all for the same goal, a goal that only a few can reach.* All are groomed for the same race and those that drop out enter life with little

or no preparation, frequently with the wrong ideals and with a lack of confidence in their own abilities.

The school as an institution has upon the whole directed the attention of the children away from the practical affairs of life. They are required to give their attention to the subjects of the school, to the exclusion of the outside world. In many cases children have been taught that the desire to earn and possess money is a manifestation of a low ideal. The idea is suggested that education is above the common affairs of life. However, the common affairs of life interest many children more than the uncommon affairs of school life, and at the first opportunity they escape to the outside world. If we wish to reach these children and hold them in school and give each of them as much of a mastery of the school subjects as is possible, we shall have to greatly modify the system.

CHANGES NEEDED.

First.—We shall have to connect the school and the subjects of the school so closely with life that even the child may see clearly the relationship thereto. This may be done only by introducing and maintaining in the schools specific and clearly defined preparatory and vocational courses. And these courses, to serve the purpose, *will have to be introduced far enough down in the grades to attract the attention of the thousands of children who are leaving the elementary schools with a sixth or seventh grade education.*

Second.—We shall have to provide for the motivation of the work, by directing the minds of the children toward the practical affairs of life, instead of, as at present, away from them. This can be accomplished only by having each one at all times direct his school work toward the preparation for a specific vocation. This should apply to those who are planning to secure a higher education as well as to those who are planning to finish earlier in the course.

Third.—We shall have to shift pupils into such courses and such subjects as their native capacities, their economic conditions, and the economic demands may warrant.

Fourth.—We shall have to advance practically all of the pupils with their classes, giving them their true standing in each subject and sending with them a true written record of such standing, whether it be a record of 20 per cent or 95 per cent; we shall have to allow such pupils as have completed the elementary school, whatever their record may be, to enter the high school, provided that there is any course given therein from which they may secure an adequate return; and we shall have to promote pupils into courses rather than into schools.

Fifth.—We shall have to provide that the repetition of subjects by pupils shall be the exception, and that it shall be tolerated *only* when

it is clear that the pupil will be more benefited thereby than he would be by advancing.

Sixth.—When it is clearly evident that a pupil can not master a subject, or that such mastery will require more time than the subject is worth to him, we should advise him to drop it and take up something that he can do better.

Seventh.—We shall have to provide ungraded classes or classes for individual instruction in order that such pupils as are weak in the essentials but who have attained power by maturing, may have opportunity to make them up.

Eighth.—We shall have to introduce the task system in teaching the vocational as well as many of the other subjects of the school, because it is the only method that will permit of adequate growth upon the part of the individual.

Ninth.—We shall have to place the entire scholastic record of the pupil upon his diploma so that he may at an early age appreciate the fact that *he has to stand upon his own record* and that in a democracy men are rated as individuals rather than as classes.

WHY SUCH CHANGES ARE NECESSARY.

First.—We wish every child in the commonwealth to have the opportunity to secure such training in the school as will fit him to do as well as possible that work in the world which he is, by nature and economic opportunity, best fitted to do. This can be brought about only when we provide that every child who leaves school shall have his eight or more years of schooling pointed with two or more years of vocational training, even though he may have to leave the school relatively deficient in some other branches of instruction.

Second.—We wish each child to remain in school as long as his financial condition will permit.

Third.—We wish him while there to associate with children of his own age rather than with the younger children, with his peers or his superiors, rather than with his intellectual inferiors.

Fourth.—We do not wish to destroy all motive and all ambition to advance by classifying the child as a failure.

Fifth.—We wish each child to advance, because no amount of repetition ever made a dull pupil brighter. Usually the more a child repeats the duller he gets, and he usually leaves the school with little or nothing to show for his years of effort. There is no subject in the school so important or so essential to the child that we can ignore time and effort upon his part for its accomplishment.

Sixth.—We wish to have pupils instructed rather than to have subjects or classes taught and, above all, we want them instructed to do their part in the world's work.

Seventh.—We wish the recompense of pupils while in school to be equivalent to their real earning or their real product.

Eighth.—We wish the child to get his own measure, to the end that he may fit himself for the work that he can do best.

Ninth.—We do not wish any child to get the notion that he is a complete failure, when he is merely slow to acquire the formal things in education. Success in life is a relative matter, and the school should be administered in such a manner as to recognize relative success in the acquirement of its work.

Tenth.—We wish the bright pupils to work up to capacity instead of being satisfied to acquire a standard set by and for the average pupils.

Eleventh.—We want the pupils who are advanced and who graduate, to know at all times their exact rating in each subject, whether that rating be high or low.

FAILURE NOT ENTIRELY MEASURED BY LACK OF PROMOTION.

As suggested elsewhere, the failure of pupils to win promotion and the elimination of pupils from the grades do not fully measure the failure of the public schools to adequately prepare all of the youth for life's work. With few exceptions, those who complete the high schools and do not secure the special vocational training provided by higher institutions, are not as well prepared as they should be to enter any of the usual vocations. The same is true of those who complete their education in the elementary school. These two groups taken together composed more than 86 per cent of those who theoretically might have completed the high school last year.

The preparatory work is quite well done in the high schools, but poorly done in the last two years of the elementary school. This is due to the fact that in these grades an attempt is being made to put all children through exactly the same mill which, theoretically, is designed to prepare the children for *life*, and for the *high school*, at one and the same time.

The great need for the seventh and eighth grades is the segregation of the pupils according to their various abilities, their various interests, and their various financial situations; the provision of proper vocational courses for those who will end their school training with the completion of the elementary school; the provision of preparatory courses for those who can postpone their vocational courses until later in the public school course, and the provision of other courses for those who expect ultimately to enter higher institutions of learning.

In the high schools, the situation is in some measure similar. Many boys and girls who have no natural aptitude for the work leading to the higher institutions, are compelled to do this class of work or nothing. The inclusion of these individuals in the preparatory classes lowers the standard of work for the entire class. This group together with such others as do not desire a higher education, or can not afford one, should be provided with an opportunity for securing vocational training in the high school.

In the cities, where the segregation of the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades is possible, the provision of vocational courses is seriously handicapped *only* by shortage of money and difficulty in securing teachers who know their subjects. In rural communities, the only way that the children of the elementary schools can be given opportunity to get proper attention, is by making provision for them in the rural high schools. However, there would be slight gain in this at present, since almost the entire energy in these schools is directed toward the preparation of pupils for the higher institutions of learning.

There are many rural high schools in the state that send pupils to the university only occasionally, and yet each school is required by the present law to maintain at least one course that will prepare students for this institution. Consequently, since they are not financially able in many districts to provide more than one course, the pupils are compelled to take this work or none. It seems unreasonable that *eighty or ninety per cent* of the pupils of our rural high schools should be denied opportunity to prepare for life in order that *ten or twenty per cent* may be given opportunity to prepare for the university. Almost every rural high school in this state should provide first of all a thorough agricultural course for boys and a complete home-making course for girls.

These courses would naturally include many of the subjects required for entrance into the university, so that it would only be necessary for the exceptional pupils who might desire to attend the university to spend an extra year therein. Thus all of the other pupils would be relieved from the need of pursuing courses that for them lead nowhere. If a rural high school can have but two teachers, one of them should be a man with an agricultural training, and the other should be a woman who has had a thorough course in rural homemaking.

THE OUTPUT NOT COMPETENT.

Those who employ the output of the public school, particularly the merchants, complain that these young people are rarely competent in any of the branches of the elementary school and that generally speaking, they can not add, subtract, multiply or divide when they are first employed. It should be pointed out that these individuals are recruited largely from the failures in our elementary and high schools, but

there is slight comfort in this since these same employers frequently point out that they establish private schools and in a few weeks at most remove the deficiencies, thus accomplishing that which the public schools have failed to accomplish. In some instances, the failure of these young people is due to the fact that they are out of practice and have forgotten, but this is merely evidence that the long training has not properly functioned. However, the reason that the private school of the employer succeeds where the public school fails, is largely to be found in the fact that in one case the recipient of the training is absolutely convinced of the need, while in the other, he is really not conscious of such need. In one instance, this training is considered a part of his real work; in the other, it is far removed from the world of real work. It has an economic value in one case, while it appears to have but a scholastic value in the other.

Only a limited number of the larger employers of the state maintain such schools. In consequence there are at present thousands of young people over the age of fifteen, some employed in blind alley occupations, and others apprenticed in the skilled occupations, who have no opportunity for further school training. All of these individuals are badly in need not only of vocational education proper, but also of continuation work in certain of the common school branches. These young people can be taken care of, only by the establishment of a statewide system of part-time vocational and continuation schools. And the work in the elementary and secondary schools of the state can be vitalized and caused to function for many of the pupils, only by introducing into these schools clearly defined vocational courses; by causing each child in the school to be constantly conscious of the vocation which he at that time expects to enter and by providing that he shall have at least two years of training in a suitable vocation before he leaves the school.

ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC TOWARD INTRODUCTION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Your Commissioner of Vocational Education has met and counselled with scores of school administrators, members of boards of education, superintendents, and principals, and has found that sentiment among these men and women is almost unanimously favorable to the introduction of vocational courses in the public schools of the state. The only reason that such courses are not already common in the schools of the state is the inability of the local communities to finance them.

The great need of vocational education to complete and round out our public school system has also been proclaimed before thousands of teachers in the state, and in every instance the response has been instantaneous and favorable.

So far as can be ascertained, the general public is almost universally favorable to any movement that will make the schools more efficient in

preparing for the common affairs of life. This is particularly true of both employers and experienced employees.

One of the greatest difficulties confronting the future development of vocational education is that of the false ideals of life and success held by parents and teachers. The individual, as employer, sees the need of vocational education and recognizes individual differences, but he does not always recognize such differences in his own children. He frequently tries to make leaders of them when they have no natural qualifications for such leadership. In the same manner, the working man tends to hold as an ideal for his children, a professional life, and not being in a position to see their lack of fitness for such, he frequently insists upon their taking the university preparatory course. This latter situation is particularly obnoxious and destructive when accompanied by the idea of making a living without working. It is difficult for parents to appreciate the fact that heredity, in its operation, respects neither their feelings nor their desires in this matter. The child of the professional man may be and frequently is cut out for an industrial pursuit. On the other hand, the child of the mechanic or tradesman may be naturally equipped for leadership. As a matter of fact, it is not uncommon for all of the children in a family to differ in natural traits and in interests.

THE MINIMUM WAGE.

The adoption of a minimum wage scale will ultimately decrease the demand for unskilled labor and will consequently tend to advance the age at which work may be obtained by our boys and girls. This will, in turn, leave three alternatives for the youth of our large cities: (*a*) to accept work for a certain time in blind alley occupations; (*b*) to attend school longer or, (*c*) to loaf. Unless a great change is made in the curriculum and the standards of advancement in our schools, many of them will pursue the latter course. When the time comes that the employer can demand upon the part of the new employee a certain degree of efficiency, it will also become absolutely necessary to provide compulsory continuation schools for those of our children who are stranded in blind alley occupations. Otherwise, there will be no opportunity for them to get a fair start in life.

In addition, it would seem that the just and natural corollary of a compulsory minimum wage will be the assurance of a certain amount of efficiency upon the part of the future employee.

THE STATE AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

The policy of the state in regard to general education was definitely settled at its inception and it has assumed a constantly increasing share of the burden of providing an adequate education for all of its children. Though the welfare of the individual in the state is always placed

second to the welfare of the state, his welfare and that of the state usually coincide, and so it proves in this case. Heretofore, this discussion has been confined to a consideration of vocational education from the standpoint of the good of the individual. The matter will now be considered briefly from the standpoint of the state.

It is presumed that the state is, above all, interested in making of its children good citizens. To express all that this term means would be difficult, but it certainly includes the following: efficiency in production, efficiency in control, and efficiency in the occupation of leisure time. Perhaps the above arrangement represents better than any other the order of their relative importance in so far as the relation of the individual to established society is concerned. If this were to prove true, it would be an interesting commentary upon the education of the recent past, and in fact upon much of the education of the present, since this education tends to reverse such order. The term production is here used in its broadest sense, including not only material things, but also the product of trade, transportation, etc. It is supposed to include that product which the individual contributes to society through his occupation.

In the past the school has placed most emphasis upon general appreciation. Thus it has confined itself almost entirely to training for consumption, and it has proved particularly efficient in preparing for the consumption of leisure time, which has for many individuals never materialized. In general, education for production has had little recognition below the university, and it is only in recent years that it has become prominent in that institution.

Efficiency in production insures to the state, first, that the individual shall be self-supporting and therefore not a burden upon society; second, that he shall add the maximum amount of his very best product to the total product of the commonwealth. Since not only the prosperity but the very existence of the state depends upon its products, it would seem that it could not afford to neglect to educate its producers in the art of production.

DRAWING IN THE SCHOOLS.

In the elementary schools drawing is one of the subjects required by law, and undoubtedly it is taught in some manner in practically all of them. Courses in freehand drawing are given in fifty-seven per cent of the high schools of the state, and fifty-one per cent of them also give courses in mechanical drawing.

Without doubt, drawing was originally given its place in the curriculum of the public schools upon the representation of its practical value—and those who were responsible for having it included in the group of required subjects for the elementary schools of this state, probably had the same thing in mind. It was not long, however,

until this purpose was pretty generally lost sight of and the subject was pursued either as a culture, as a discipline, or as an instrument to cultivate the so-called general powers of observation. The spirit of scholasticism and the fine art ideal were so powerful that the vocational ideal could get no foothold. This result came about more easily because of the fact that strictly speaking, there really is no vocation of drawing. Drawing is a means of expression essential to many vocations, ranging from fine art to the most prosaic of occupations. Strictly speaking, it exists as a vocation only for the teacher. Because it was a subject in the school, it was pursued not for its usefulness in the occupations of life, but rather as an end in itself. It has become almost purely a subject for appreciation and consequently a preparation for consumption rather than for production. There is, however, at the present time, a powerful movement on foot to vocationalize it, but this can be successful only when the course completely yields itself to the needs of the real vocational subjects of the curriculum.

MANUAL TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS.

Like the drawing, the manual training which is to be found in the schools of most of the cities of this state, came into the curriculum as a vocational subject, but here again the spirit of the school devotionalized it until in some cases it is as impractical and as scholastic both in content and in process as any of the other subjects of the curriculum.

In establishing the manual courses, little attention has been given to the vocational situation or need in the local communities. The usual method has been to find out what equipment was possessed and what course was given in some school of similar grade elsewhere and then appropriate and put into practice both ideas. Thus we find laboratories containing rows of lathes and other machinery-manufacturing equipment located in cities without an iron working shop. But here again a change is coming and school authorities are now trying to adapt these courses to the local needs.

One of the reasons that the manual training courses both in elementary and high schools have yielded so readily to the scholastic spirit, has been that they have attempted to give *general* vocational knowledge that presumably includes the common elements of many crafts, or they have attempted to give so-called general hand training or hand skill courses. This procedure tends to shift the attention directly away from the practical situations and the practical applications in life, and tends on the other hand to center the minds of pupils and teachers upon generalizations.

As shown by this experience, a school subject occupying such a position has little chance of defending itself against the spirit of traditional scholasticism that naturally dominates the school.

At first glance, one is inclined to the view that the manual courses in many of our modern high schools are practical vocational courses. And judging from the content of these courses and the practical manner in which they are handled, they are. However, the students who take advantage of them rarely, if ever, enter the vocations they represent. As a rule they are used as a preparation to the engineering departments of the university.

Molders, blacksmiths, tanners, plumbers, etc., are not recruited from the high schools. They are recruited from the elementary schools, and usually the boys who will ultimately take up these trades can not enter our high schools under the present scholarship restrictions upon matriculation. If we wish to teach these subjects as vocations, we shall have to do so in the grammar grades of the elementary school, and we shall have to admit boys to these courses upon age rather than upon scholastic qualifications.

The present manual training and manual arts courses in both the elementary and the secondary schools are serving a good purpose. In fact, they have in our urban communities become an essential part of our general educational system. Occupying as they do, a place in the preparation of the pupils for all future vocational courses, and being general in character, they may be made a means to the proper exposure of the children to the vocations of the community and may thus perform invaluable service in aiding in the guidance of the youth in selecting suitable future occupations. However, the fact remains that they are very rarely, if ever, real vocational courses. Such courses to be vocational must be specific rather than general in character; they must prepare for occupations that exist within reach of the pupils, and they must be pursued by the children for the purpose of preparing for actual and definite vocations.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND DOMESTIC ART.

In general the work in the domestic arts is much more practical than that in the manual arts. This is not necessarily due to teachers or teaching, but to the character of the domestic arts themselves. It is much simpler and easier to duplicate in the school the indoor occupations of the home, than it is to duplicate those of the outside commercial, industrial, or agricultural world. In fact, only ignorance, or inexperience, or pedagogical theory could make a cooking or a sewing course entirely impractical and useless. While in certain places these courses sometimes run to fancy work in both cooking and sewing, in general they are rapidly tending to become more practical both in content and in process. Perhaps the reason they receive some criticism because of impracticability, is that the teachers, not being practical housekeepers themselves, are not always in a position to see the practical needs of

the situation. Emphasis upon the practical experience end of the teacher's training would, in the future, tend to materially strengthen these courses.

One of the great needs of the situation is that this line of work shall be expanded into real homemaking and housekeeping courses; that sewing shall be the making and repairing of the clothing of children, as well as those of adults; that cooking shall include a study of the feeding of infants and the ill and that courses shall be added in home accounting, in home sanitation, home building, home furnishing, home gardening, and home keeping with all that these imply.

Another matter of great importance is that these courses in homemaking and home management shall be made available to the children of the elementary schools who never enter the high schools.

One thing that has tended to make both the manual and domestic courses more or less inefficient, has been the lack of time devoted to them, and this is particularly true of the work in the elementary grades where the usual time is about 90 minutes per week. The homemaking courses should be expanded, ample time should be given the individual pupils for their accomplishment, and every girl should secure a thorough course therein before she leaves the school.

VOCATIONAL COURSES GIVEN.

During the last three or four years, a remarkable change has been coming about in the secondary schools of California. Fifty-six real vocational courses other than the homemaking courses, have found their way into the curriculum. To be sure, many of these courses are offered only in one or two high schools in the state, but the diversity of courses introduced into these schools by the different local communities will serve the important function of establishing experience in these various fields that will be of great value in the future. A list of these subjects with the number of schools giving instruction in them follows:

Animal Husbandry -----	1	Navigation -----	1
Architectural Drawing -----	25	Nursing -----	7
Architecture -----	7	Pattern Making -----	20
Assaying -----	1	Photography -----	1
Automobile Engineering -----	1	Pottery -----	1
Automobile Repairing -----	5	Printing -----	4
Domestic Service -----	3	Retail Salesmanship -----	2
Drafting -----	12	Stock Business -----	6
Blacksmithing -----	5	Telegraphy -----	1
Bookbinding -----	6	Viticulture -----	2
Horticulture -----	10	Dressmaking -----	22
Laundrying -----	5	Electrical Wiring -----	3
Library -----	1	Farm Architecture -----	1
Machine Design -----	3	Farm Management -----	5
Market Gardening -----	7	Banking -----	10
Millinery -----	18	Bee Business -----	1
Molding -----	7	Farm Mechanics -----	4
Naval Architecture -----	1	Furniture Construction -----	16

Boat Building	1	Teaching	1
General Farming	30	Painting and Tinting	1
Bookkeeping	162	Office Practice	3
Brickwork	1	Pipe Fitting	2
Carpentry	21	Poultry Business	3
Care of Children	1	Restaurant Cooking	1
Cementwork	7	Shorthand	159
Chamber of Commerce Work ...	1	Tailoring	4
Confection of Candies	6	Typing	104
Dairying	7	Waiting on Tables	8

Under the general caption "Homemaking or Housewifery," the following courses are given in the number of schools indicated:

Care of Children	1	Home Accounting	9
Care of Sick	4	Home Economy	10
Cooking	179	Home Gardening	10
Dressmaking and Millinery	1	Home Laundering	3
Feeding of Children	2	Home Sanitation	1
House Construction	1	House Decoration	14
House Furnishing	10	House Planning	9
Household Management	1	Household Mechanics	1
Textiles	14	Sewing	190

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the foregoing considerations, your Commissioner of Vocational Education recommends the following:

I.

That legal provision be made for the establishment and maintenance by local boards of education, of vocational schools, departments, or classes in their respective districts; that provision be made that these schools, departments, or classes may be established and maintained for the purpose of giving well organized, definite instruction in one or more of the vocations common to the local community, in any two or more consecutive grades of said school from the seventh to the fourteenth, inclusive and that for the purposes of this act, homemaking and homekeeping and all non-professional money-producing occupations shall be considered vocational subjects.

REMARKS.—It is essential that the vocational subjects shall be introduced as far down as the seventh grade:

(a) Because at least one half of our children leave school at or before the age of fifteen, so that a half of the homemakers and a large proportion of the skilled workmen are recruited from the elementary school.

(b) Because the selection of a vocation at an early age will motivate the school work for many boys and girls who, under the present system, fail because they can not see the relation of the school's work to the world's work.

The situation could also be met by introducing these subjects in the high school alone, provided that an age rather than a scholastic requirement should be placed upon entrance into such courses in said high school.

II.

That legal provision be made for the optional organization and maintenance of intermediate schools consisting of grades 7, 8, and 9, or grades 7, 8, 9, and 10, in all districts that maintain both elementary and high schools under the management of a common board of education.

REMARKS.—*First*, the segregation of the pupils and the establishment of departmental work is necessary in order to provide special instruction in the vocations and in the high school preparatory subjects; *second*, the incorporation of certain of the high school grades in these schools is essential because, with the introduction of vocational courses and the consequent advancement of pupils into these courses, a large number of the children will have completed nine years' work by the

time they have reached the age of fifteen; *third*, it is constantly becoming more difficult for children to secure employment under the age of sixteen, consequently, a number of the vocational courses started lower down should be extended through the tenth year; *fourth*, the increasing of the size of the school by the incorporation of one or two of the high school grades with the seventh and eighth grades, will decrease the range of subjects taught by each teacher and make it possible to increase the numbers of different vocational courses: *fifth*, the legalizing of such schools will make it possible to provide for an intermediate teacher's certificate, a very desirable end, if we are to succeed in finding a sufficient number of competent teachers of the vocational subjects in these grades.

III.

That legal provision be made for the establishment and maintenance by local boards of education of intermediate and secondary day, part time day, and evening vocational schools, departments, or classes; that provision be made, at the option of local boards of education, that all of the youth under eighteen years of age who reside in such districts as maintain suitable day schools, departments, or classes of this character, and who are not at the time in attendance upon a regular day school, shall be compelled to attend such part time schools, departments, or classes for a period of not less than four hours per week, or eight hours in each two week period; also, that provision be made that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the part time school day may include two sessions, one extending from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and another extending from 1 to 5 p. m.; to further provide that no individual shall be compelled to attend such part time school on Saturday afternoon and that the evening schools shall not remain in session more than three hours nor later than 10 p. m.

REMARKS.—As suggested in the preceding general discussion, the larger proportion of our boys and girls between the ages of fifteen and eighteen are not in attendance upon any school whatever. Some of them are already apprenticed in skilled occupations, some are employed in blind alley occupations, and others are loafing, largely because their productive ability is too small to attract employers. All of these individuals are badly in need of vocational guidance, of vocational training and training in citizenship; and some of them, particularly the children of foreign parentage, need further training in the common school branches. All or nearly all of the girls need training in home making; and those girls and boys who are already apprenticed in skilled vocations need help on the theoretical side of their occupations; while the others who are employed in the blind alley occupations, or who have

no steady employment, need guidance and practical training in suitable vocations.

Of those who are past the age of eighteen, many can doubtless arrange to attend the part time day continuation and vocational schools, departments, or classes, especially if they provide a Saturday afternoon session, but any who can not find time to attend these day courses should be provided for in the evening sessions.

The establishing of the particular courses in these schools should pend the desires and needs of the pupils. The pupils should, as far as possible, be handled as individuals and each should pursue his own task and should be advanced in his work as rapidly as possible. For the foreign immigrant children, the most essential work might be found in a study of the language, and the laws and the customs of the country, while for the product of our own elementary school, it might be found in the special mathematics, the special drawing or the special language essential to advancement in the chosen vocation, or for certain others of these it might be found in a shop or laboratory course preparing them for apprenticeship in some skilled occupation or in certain cases, preparing them for a change from one skilled occupation to another.

In short, these institutions should be established and maintained to take care of the most pressing needs of those who can not afford attendance upon the regular day schools. The curriculum should be moulded largely after the desires of the pupils, with this exception, that all girls between fifteen and eighteen should be urged to devote at least two hours per week to the pursuit of the homemaking course.

IV.

That legal provision be made for the establishment and maintenance by local boards of education, of extension work in citizenship, in housewifery, in agriculture and in other vocational subjects.

REMARKS.—Extension work in housewifery and in citizenship is clearly needed in handling the immigrant population in certain of our cities. The foreigner is often suspicious of the school and can be reached only through the indirect method of approach. Again, the problem here is largely of an individual nature and can be met adequately only by getting into personal touch with the home lives of these peoples. The extension teachers in this subject can also act as advance agents for the part time continuation and vocational schools.

Under this provision the instructor in agriculture in a county or union high school could give his service to the various communities within his district either as instructor or as counsellor. The use of the teacher of agriculture in this manner would also serve to acquaint him with the agricultural conditions and needs of the district.

Again, it might be an economy and an educational advantage for the courses in such subjects as salesmanship to be conducted in department stores or other places of employment.

V.

That legal provision be made through the state department of education for the establishment and maintenance of classes in the English language, in citizenship, and in such other subjects as may be deemed advisable, for the education of such foreigners as may be attached to wandering or transient laboring camps.

VI.

That section 1772 of the Political Code referring to special certification be repealed; that legal provision be made for the granting of special certificates by county boards of education upon credentials only; that legal provision be made whereby it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education:

1. To prescribe by general rules and regulations the credentials upon which the various county boards of education may grant certificates to teach any of the special subjects in the elementary, the intermediate or the secondary schools of the state.

2. To issue to individuals, under such regulations as it may see fit to adopt, credentials in any special subject or subjects upon which county boards of education may grant special certificates of a like type and of a like grade, in the subject or subjects listed therein.

3. To issue to individuals, under such regulations as it may see fit to adopt, temporary or permanent certificates to teach the various academic, vocational and professional subjects in the part time vocational normal schools of the state, and to keep on hand for the use of local educational authorities an available list of such teachers.

REMARKS.—The situation demands that provision shall be made for four general types of special certificates as follows:

(a) Elementary, intermediate and secondary manual, household, fine, and physical arts certificates.

(b) Temporary intermediate and secondary vocational arts certificates.

(c) Permanent intermediate and secondary vocational arts certificates.

(d) Secondary technical arts certificates.

An investigation of the regulations under which county boards of education are at present granting certificates in the special subjects, reveals the fact that they are granted almost entirely upon credentials. Also, that while the standards established by many of these boards are about equivalent to those which should be prescribed for the inter-

mediate manual, domestic, fine, and physical arts certificates, there is as a rule no distinction made between the requirements for the elementary and the secondary certificates.

The paragraph under section 1772 of the Political Code, which governs the granting of all special certificates, was enacted at a time when it was difficult to secure teachers of the special subjects mentioned above, who possessed any definite academic, special, and professional training. At the present time well trained teachers of the manual, domestic, fine, and physical arts may be readily obtained. On the other hand teachers of the vocational arts who are efficient in their special lines and who in addition possess the above academic and professional training, do not exist in sufficient numbers to supply the demand even at the present time.

This condition has placed county boards of education in a position where it is necessary either to refuse certification to those who are efficient in the special vocations but who lack the higher academic qualifications, or break down all of their standards governing the certification of teachers in such special subjects as are thoroughly established and provided with competent, well trained teachers.

The vocational arts demand teachers who have had experience in the vocations to be taught. It is desirable to secure as much additional training, scholastic and professional, as possible, but at the present time and for some time to come, the combination of the two can not be secured. Any attempt to have scholastically trained teachers who have had no real experience in the vocations teach these subjects, will prove a failure. The powerful traditional influence of the school and the teacher will, within a very short time, absorb and work over all such attempted practical courses into so-called disciplinary and cultural courses, and we will have as a result merely other new forms of manual training.

On the other hand, school trained teachers are available and they are much more efficient in the manual, domestic, fine, and physical arts than would be the business, or industrially trained teachers who have had no adequate school training.

The technical arts certificate is designed to provide college or university trained teachers for the technical subjects in high schools. In many of those subjects the college trained teachers are more efficient than the experience trained teachers who have had no such college training. However, it might be well to provide in the future that all such college trained teachers should also have some experience in the industrial world.

It is necessary that the power regulating the conditions under which special certificates may be granted, shall be centralized in order that greater uniformity may be secured throughout the various counties of

the state. It is, however, also necessary that some responsible body shall be given full authority to modify these regulations from time to time in order that the academic requirements for the vocational arts certificates may be placed as high as possible, but at the same time, not so high but that a sufficient number of men and women, efficient in the various vocations, may be secured to do the necessary teaching. Also, it is clearly evident that a much higher academic requirement may be established for certification in some vocations than in others. These considerations taken together make it essential to have a pliable system for the control of special certification.

It is also important that the authority to investigate the claim of the fitness of certain individuals who can not qualify to teach these special subjects under the general regulations, shall be placed in the hands of some one responsible body. Sometimes it would prove an advantage to the county boards of education if the special cases could be handled by a body not subject to local pressure. In fact, most of the county boards of education have already fenced themselves in by establishing general regulations to govern all cases. This is indeed unfortunate, since, in the fine arts especially, many of the most competent teachers have had but a relatively small amount of school training.

The establishment of vocational certificates will bring about another complication. Many able manual training teachers may wish to qualify as vocational teachers; also, certain domestic arts teachers may wish to qualify as vocational arts teachers. It is evident that to require of these individuals five or seven years in the vocation, as the case may be, would merely result in barring them from the field. An experienced manual training teacher of university caliber would often get more in two years' experience in a vocation than certain other men would get in a lifetime. In the same manner a school trained teacher of sewing would frequently be able to qualify in the vocational aspects of the subject in a much shorter time than would a previously untrained woman.

Again, it is barely possible that certain practical housekeepers who are mothers could qualify to teach homemaking to our girls without having either the full academic or the full special and professional courses suggested in the code.

VII.

That legal provision be made whereby any teacher who devotes as much as one half of his or her teaching time to the teaching of a special subject, or who receives the salary of a special teacher, or who is in any other manner classed as a special teacher, must hold a special certificate in said special subject.

VIII.

That legal provision be made:

First.—To provide for extending state aid under the conditions hereinafter set forth to all such elementary and high school districts as establish and maintain vocational schools, departments, or classes conducted (a) as a part of the regular day schools, (b) as part time day vocational schools, departments, or classes, (c) as evening vocational schools, departments, or classes, or (d) as extension vocational courses, in any of the grades of the public schools above the seventh grade and inclusive of the same.

Second.—To provide that no school district shall receive aid from the state under this act on account of any such vocational school, department, or class, unless the same shall have been accredited by the State Board of Education, and to provide further that the State Board of Education in order to carry out the purposes of this act, shall be authorized to make such general rules and regulations as it may see fit for the establishment, maintenance, organization of curriculum, and management of all vocational schools, departments, or classes, on account of which local boards of education expect to benefit by the provisions of this act, except as hereinafter provided.

It should be made the duty of the State Board of Education to inspect the vocational schools receiving state aid, this work to be done by the Commissioner of Vocational Education and by such other experts as may be secured by the board. The State Board of Education, moreover, should be given the power to cancel the accreditation and direct the withholding of state aid in the case of schools which, on inspection and after reasonable notice, fail to maintain the standard of work on which their accreditation was based.

Third.—To provide; (a) that state aid may be extended on account of a vocational course in a regular day school only when it is planned to occupy as a minimum 150 minutes per day for a period of two school years or an equivalent; provided, however, that the State Board of Education shall adopt special or general regulations governing the subjects that may be included in any given course; (b) that state aid may not be given on account of a commercial course including as its major vocational subjects, typing, stenography or shorthand, and book-keeping.

Fourth.—To provide that any school district in order to have a vocational course accredited, must, upon its organization or immediately after this act goes into effect, apply to the State Board of Education for such accreditation, at the same time submitting to that body a written statement including an outline of the proposed course or courses, the approximate number of pupils of each grade expected in the same, the

anticipated teaching force, and any other information required by said board.

Fifth.—To provide that there shall be apportioned to each district maintaining vocational schools, departments, or classes, in addition to other state aid apportioned, either on the account of the high or the elementary schools, the sum of 40 cents per hour for the aggregate hours of actual instruction (including vocational guidance) or supervision given by each properly certificated teacher in accredited vocational subjects. To further provide, that no district shall receive on account of any teacher the special aid contemplated under this act either in an amount in excess of \$500 annually or in an amount in excess of one third of the amount actually paid to such teacher for the service upon which such state aid is requested.

Sixth.—To provide that nothing in this act shall be construed in such a manner as to prohibit pupils, at the option of the vocational teacher, from doing a part or all of their shop or other practical field work under the supervision of such teacher, in the shops, fields, or places of business of their parents or guardians or under employment in the shops, fields, or places of business of others.

Seventh.—To provide for the appointment, by such local boards of education as are maintaining vocational schools, departments, or classes, of one or more local lay advisory boards, as provided for under general regulations to be established by the State Board of Education; further, to provide, that the membership of these boards shall consist, where possible, of employees and employers, that the members shall serve without pay, that they shall visit and inspect the classes pursuing the vocational courses they represent in their respective districts, that they shall counsel and advise with the local boards of education upon the problem of making the course or courses they represent as practical as possible, and that they shall act with the representative of the State Board of Education and shall assist him in his inspection of the instruction and management of these schools, departments, or classes.

REMARKS.—There are several important reasons why the state should aid vocational education. The first is that in modern industry and particularly certain of the trades such as the building trades, the demand for workmen is not constant in any given locality, thus necessitating their shifting from place to place. The second is that it is exceedingly important to the state that its workers be trained to the maximum of efficiency in the lines in which they are by nature best fitted to contribute to society their product. The third is that the state of California already acts upon the assumption that public education is largely a function of the state. And since the projected vocational education will by its very nature cost much more to admin-

ister than the older types, and since the local communities are at the present time, at least in their own judgments, contributing to education all they can possibly afford, it will be necessary for the state to assume a part of the burden in order to stimulate the local communities to introduce the work.

The difficulties attendant upon making school instruction in the vocations practical, and in hindering the courses from becoming general educational, disciplinary, or cultural courses, make it exceedingly important that a strict supervision be exercised by the state authorities. Most of the attempts of the past to make the schools more practical by the introduction of vocational subjects have failed. The only subjects in which success has been even reasonably satisfactory are those subjects such as domestic science, domestic art, shorthand, typing, and bookkeeping, which are usually practiced under conditions quite similar to those prevailing in the schoolroom.

Many of the promoters of vocational training including certain of the leading educational experts of the country are of the opinion that a practical subject can not survive in the atmosphere of the traditional school. In fact, Wisconsin has set up an independent system of schools to teach the vocational subjects. It is, however, the opinion of the Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education that if the state will provide a sufficient amount of aid to command the respect of the local communities, and if it will lodge sufficient power in the hands of the State Board of Education to enable it to generally control the training and selection of teachers, and the construction of courses, and the supervision of instruction, these courses can be made just as practical as similar courses in independent schools.

It is suggested that shorthand, typing and bookkeeping shall for the present receive no state aid for the reason that they are at this time not only well established, but in all probability over-established. Statistics in this office show that in Oakland and San Francisco together, there were enrolled last year in the day high schools, 1,396 pupils in bookkeeping, 1,771 pupils in shorthand, and approximately 1,300 in typing.

The aggregate hours of instruction is selected as the basis of apportionment because this method will adjust itself automatically to recitations of different lengths, to part time day schools, and to evening schools; it will as readily adjust itself to a situation created where a teacher has to teach a vocational subject two or three hours per day and some other subject the remainder of the time and it will also permit of the employment of a vocational teacher for two or three hours a day, or for two or three days per week, or for any other broken or irregular period.

This method will work better than the aggregate attendance method in that it will aid all classes equally. This is highly desirable since a

teacher may be able to handle efficiently forty pupils in certain vocational subjects and only fifteen or twenty in others, and since it is desirable that the vocational courses established shall not be too much influenced by cost of instruction.

The requirement on the part of the local community to spend two dollars from its regular school fund for every dollar received from the state, will insure that said community shall employ an efficient teacher and shall see that he is kept busy teaching classes of a respectable size.

The provision for local advisory boards composed as they will be of both employees and employers, will guarantee that the course shall have the support of both employers and employees and that the local boards of education shall in each case have the advantage of expert advice in each of the vocations taught.

IX.

That legal provision be made:

1. To provide for the establishment and management of evening state normal vocational schools, or classes, by such local city boards of education or state normal school boards as maintain evening vocational schools suitable for use as training schools, and to provide that the purpose of these schools shall be to offer opportunity for properly qualified individuals employed in the various local occupations to prepare for teaching the same.

2. To provide by state appropriation for the entire expense of maintaining these schools except the expense of housing, heating, lighting and power which shall be provided by such local boards as establish them.

3. To provide that such local boards shall select the necessary teachers from a list submitted by the State Board of Education at such a schedule of salaries as may be set by said state board.

4. To provide that these schools or classes may be established by such local boards only after they have, upon their own motion, received permission to establish the same from the State Board of Education, and to provide that the State Board of Education may order the local board to discontinue such school, or class, when in its judgment, the demand for such school or class is not great enough to warrant its further maintenance.

5. To provide that the entrance requirements into each teacher's vocational course and the qualifications for graduation from such course shall be established from time to time by the State Board of Education, which body shall be authorized to issue to such graduate the State Board of Education special vocational arts credential; provided, that no student shall be admitted into any such school or class who has not had a minimum of five years practical experience in the

vocation in which he desires to qualify as teacher, or who does not possess a teacher's certificate valid in California.

REMARKS.—It should be perfectly clear to all that vocational instruction, being more or less a new departure, has established neither the content of its various subjects nor an adequate method for their presentation. It would seem then that centralized institutions, such as these, given over to a study of the subject of instruction, could do a wonderful work in gathering the experiences of the most successful and passing them along to the beginners, or the less competent. Again, if we are to select our teachers from those experienced in the various vocations, we shall have to provide them an opportunity not only to prepare to teach but also, in certain cases, to acquire a knowledge of the essential common school branches which were neglected by them in their childhood and youth.

That these schools should be evening schools and located where needed, is evident, since it would be difficult to get the students either to give up their regular occupations or to leave home in order to prepare for the work.

X.

That legal provision be made authorizing the State Board of Education to require vocational surveys in such communities as are asking for or receiving state aid on account of vocational schools, departments, or classes.

REMARKS.—The need for such a survey is evident when we take into consideration the fact that we neither know the numbers employed in the various occupations, nor the particular grades in the schools from which they were recruited. The first piece of information is needed that we may not tend to overcrowd certain occupations, and the second is needed that we may place the vocational courses in such grades in our schools as will make them available to the children who will enter these vocations in the future.

Digest of Laws of States that Provide State Aid for a More or Less State-wide System of Vocational Education.

Indiana.

1. *Units of organization* are cities, towns and townships.
2. *Types* are separate schools, regular day schools, part-time day, and evening schools or classes.
3. *Compulsory education* in part-time day, ages 14 to 16, 5 hours per week.
4. *Approved* by State Board of Education.
5. *Restricted* to such courses in part-time schools as are supplementary to regular employment.
6. *Established and maintained* by regular school authorities.
7. *Local Board of Inspection* is appointed by school board, ratified by State Board of Education. Three members suggested for each separate vocation taught.
8. *State reimburses* local communities maintaining regular day, part-time and evening vocational schools and classes to the extent of two thirds of net cost of maintenance less tuition collected.
9. *State reimburses* local communities to extent of one half of amount expended for tuition.
10. *Age limits* are for regular day and part-time day schools, 14 to 25.

Maine.

1. *State aids* elementary schools teaching manual training and domestic science, to the extent of two thirds of the teacher's salary, not to exceed \$800 for each teacher.
2. *Approved* by Superintendent of Public Instruction.
3. *State aids* secondary schools providing instruction in agriculture, domestic science and mechanical arts, to the extent of two thirds of cost of instruction, but not to exceed \$500 to any district for any one year.
4. *State aids* certain selected vocational schools teaching agriculture, domestic science, manual arts and the trades, to the extent of two thirds of the cost of instruction, but not exceeding \$2,000 for any one district.

Massachusetts.

1. *Units of organization* are counties, cities and townships.
2. *Types* are regular day, part-time day, and evening schools or classes.
3. *Compulsory education* in part-time day, ages 14 to 16, 5 hours per week.
4. *Approved* by State Board of Education.
5. *Restricted* to such courses in part-time schools as are supplementary to regular employment. Exception: Vocational courses for women in evening classes do not have to be supplementary to regular employment.
6. *Established and maintained* by regular school authorities, or by *independent boards*.
7. *Local Board of Inspection* is appointed by school board, and ratified by State Board of Education. Three members suggested for each separate vocation taught.
8. *State reimburses* local communities maintaining regular day, part-time, and evening vocational schools and classes to the extent of: (a) One half net cost of maintenance less tuition collected; (b) two thirds net cost of maintenance for vocational courses in regular high schools maintaining agricultural courses.
9. *State reimburses* local communities to extent of one half of amount expended for tuition.
10. *Age limits* are for regular day and part-day schools, 14 to 25 years, for evening schools, 17 or over.

New Jersey.

1. *Units of organization* are county, joint county, districts, or union of districts.
2. *Types* are regular day, part-time day, and evening schools or classes.
3. *Not compulsory.*
4. *Approved* by State Board of Education.
5. *Restricted* to such courses in part-time schools as are supplementary to regular employment. Exception: Vocational courses for women in evening classes do not have to be supplementary to regular employment.
6. *Established and maintained* by regular school authorities.
7. *No local boards of inspection.*
8. *State reimburses* local communities maintaining regular day, part-time, and evening vocational schools and classes to the extent of one half of net cost of maintenance but not to exceed \$10,000 for any district, county or joint district.
9. *Tuition reimbursed* to local communities to extent of \$25, through another act.
10. *No age limitation.*

New York.

1. *Units of organization* are cities and districts.
2. *Types* are regular day, part-time day, and evening schools or classes.
3. *Not compulsory.*
4. *Approved* by Commissioner of Education.
5. *Not restricted.* (See (5) other states.)
6. *Established and maintained* by regular school authorities.
7. *Local Boards of Inspection* are appointed by school board, and ratified by State Board of Education. Two members suggested for each separate vocation taught.
8. *State reimburses* local communities maintaining regular day, part-time and evening vocational schools and classes to the extent of: (a) one half of net cost first teacher not to exceed \$1,000; (b) one third of salary of all additional teachers. Provision is made for a pro rata distribution of part-time teachers in evening part-time, or other schools.
9. *State reimburses* local communities through high school act for tuition expended.
10. *No age limitations.*
11. Minimum of 15 pupils required for formation of class.

Pennsylvania.

1. *Units of organization* are districts or joint districts.
2. *Types* are regular day, part-time day, and evening schools or classes.
3. *Not compulsory.*
4. *Approved* by State Board of Education.
5. *Restricted* to such courses in part-time schools as are supplementary to regular employment. Exception: Vocational courses for women in evening classes do not have to be supplementary to regular employment.
6. *Established and maintained* by regular school authorities.
7. *Local Board of Inspection* is appointed by school board and ratified by State Board of Education.
8. *State reimburses* local communities maintaining regular day, part-time, and evening vocational schools and classes to the extent of two thirds of cost of instruction not to exceed \$5,000 in any one district for any one year.
9. *State reimburses* local communities for tuition to extent of \$25 per child through other act.
10. *No age limitations.*

Wisconsin.*

1. *Units of organization* are school districts.
2. *Types* are all day, part-day, and evening schools or classes.
3. *Compulsory education* in part-time day, ages 14 to 16, 5 hours per week.
4. *Approved* by the State Board of Industrial Education, consisting of 9 members, 3 employees, 3 employers, and 3 educators.
5. *All cities with 5,000 or more inhabitants* required to provide boards for industrial education—these boards to be appointed by the local boards of education and to consist of 6 members, 2 employees, 2 employers, the superintendent of schools and the high school principal.
6. *State aid provided* for four types, industrial, commercial, continuation and evening schools.
7. *State reimburses* local communities maintaining above types to the extent of one half expense of instruction up to \$3,000 for each school maintaining all four types but not to exceed \$10,000 to any one community.
8. *Employers must pay wages* to "permit pupils" for the five hours spent in continuation schools.

*The Wisconsin laws covering this topic were not available, so this digest was gleaned from various secondary sources.

PART V.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 1. Number of Counties Maintaining, Number of Teachers, Number of Pupils Enrolled, Attendance.

TABLE No. 2. Receipts, Expenditures, Valuation of Property, Average Salary of Teachers.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 1.

Statistics of Kindergarten Schools, showing number of Teachers, Enrollment, Average Attendance, and Average Number of Days School was Maintained, by Counties.

Counties	Total number teachers employed (all women)		Enrollment				Average daily attendance		Average number of days school was maintained	
			1913		1914		1913	1914		
	1913	1914	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda -----	10	17	283	299	626	595	251	535	161	171
Fresno -----	2	2	55	70	58	64	64	61	181	195
Humboldt -----		2			47	40		40		173
Los Angeles -----	249	269	3,925	3,798	4,224	4,227	4,284	4,836	175	177
Orange -----	4	5	105	130	124	152	112	153	171	171
Riverside -----	4	6	84	86	103	101	91	104	174	180
Sacramento -----	24	27	377	362	418	495	294	377	183	179
San Bernardino -----	6	5	80	83	82	84	94	105	180	180
San Diego -----	6	7	410	405	452	406	305	354	183	190
San Francisco -----	1	4	25	41	155	150	29	149	174	179
Santa Barbara -----	8	8	123	135	175	154	126	148	200	200
Tehama -----	1		24	12			19		160	
Ventura -----	1	2	19	18	51	44	19	53	200	195
Yolo -----	1	1	19	27	17	26	19	22	200	190
Totals -----	317	355	5,529	5,466	6,532	6,538	5,707	*6,937	*180	183

*Average.

TABLE No. 2.
Statistics of Kindergartens, showing receipts, expenditures, valuation of property, and average annual salary paid teachers.

Counties	Receipts, total available funds, including balance on hand and receipts from all sources		Expenditures for all purposes		Valuation of all property			Average annual salary paid teachers	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
Alameda	\$10,580 07	\$22,552 55	\$10,580 07	\$22,552 55	\$2,600 00	\$2,740 00	\$935 37	\$1,238 41	
Fresno	1,663 50	1,545 24	1,617 75	1,540 24	4,595 00	1,650 00	1,350 00	701 70	
Humboldt	201,888 40	1,368 18	201,868 40	1,424 03	116,600 00	37,100 00	787 22	625 00	
Los Angeles	4,330 00	5,000 00	4,330 00	5,000 00	6,100 00	6,400 00	945 00	930 00	
Orange	3,318 00	3,788 00	3,318 00	3,788 00	5,400 00	5,400 00	754 00	598 00	
Riverside	25,518 03	19,255 72	25,518 03	19,255 72	26,750 00	27,300 00	745 00	665 86	
Sacramento	5,000 00	5,991 66	5,000 00	3,341 89	5,500 00	-----	810 20	825 00	
San Bernardino	7,736 77	13,314 53	7,736 77	9,420 31	8 00	-----	1,245 65	1,252 00	
San Diego	840 00	3,528 00	840 00	3,528 00	13,500 00	15,500 00	840 00	882 00	
San Francisco	12,162 86	11,487 32	11,900 54	10,858 59	-----	-----	756 25	756 25	
Santa Barbara	1,308 15	-----	610 81	-----	-----	-----	600 00	-----	
Tehama	950 00	2,494 76	950 00	1,882 64	2,600 00	5,000 00	850 00	755 00	
Ventura	1,063 43	1,107 45	720 75	702 68	175 00	175 00	700 00	665 00	
Totals	\$279,369 21	\$320,152 75	\$278,021 12	\$312,017 00	\$208,728 00	\$104,480 00	**\$868 36	**\$822 30	

* Average.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

- TABLE No. 3. Number of Districts, Average Daily Attendance, Number of Teachers Allowed on Attendance, Number of Teachers Employed.
- TABLE No. 4. Number of Pupils Enrolled by Grades by Counties.
- TABLE No. 5. Total Number of Pupils Enrolled by Counties, Number of Graduates, Percentage of Graduates on Eighth Grade Enrollment.
- TABLE No. 6. Average Number of Days School Was Maintained, Average Daily Attendance.
- TABLE No. 7. Apportionment of State School Funds, Total Receipts.
- TABLE No. 8. Expenditures, Valuation of Property.
- TABLE No. 9. County Tax Rate for Elementary Schools, Average Annual Amount Paid Teachers.
- TABLE No. 9a. Average Special Tax Rate, Amount of Bonds Outstanding, Average Rate of Interest Paid on Bonds.
-
-

STATISTICS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 3.

Number of districts and number of teachers.

Counties	Number of school districts at close of year		Number of teachers allowed on average attendance		Number of teachers actually employed in each county	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	46	47	891.62	958.75	942	1,050
Alpine	3	3	3	3	3	3
Amador	35	37	52.50	56.05	57	59
Butte	80	78	161	162	159	168
Calaveras	52	46	68	63.76	66	64
Colusa	33	34	46.96	47.79	54	54
Contra Costa	55	56	164.38	176.25	166	178
Del Norte	16	16	20	20	20	24
El Dorado	54	57	57.08	58.25	57	57
Fresno	133	138	434.99	478.48	457	500
Glenn	41	41	56.89	57.89	57	61
Humboldt	102	102	185	188	184	190
Imperial	40	46	71	93	99	111
Inyo	21	22	28	29	28	28
Kern	87	92	186.57	201.50	200	224
Kings	37	40	92.03	96.42	85	88
Lake	38	38	46.30	45.57	45	43
Lassen	37	40	40	45	40	45
Los Angeles	148	152	2,120.41	2,336.50	2,571	2,848
Madera	41	44	57.50	63.78	53	67
Marin	45	45	93.58	96.86	103	109
Mariposa	29	28	28.57	28.26	30	30
Mendocino	120	120	160	163	150	154
Merced	63	63	100.73	107.19	108	116
Modoc	42	40	53	53	49	52
Mono	8	7	10	10	9	10
Monterey	89	92	131.73	133.57	141	140
Napa	52	52	85.98	87.83	86	86
Nevada	45	46	82	82	80	79
Orange	47	49	187.59	202.50	222	233
Placer	52	54	81.60	84.90	86	90
Plumas	32	31	35	34	35	34
Riverside	66	69	174.25	181.09	203	207
Sacramento	75	75	253.80	279.73	303	336
San Benito	37	35	49.28	46.57	45	44
San Bernardino	67	69	258.24	272.08	301	312
San Diego	118	109	357.51	383.83	362	397
San Francisco	1	1	1,199	1,236	1,237	1,227
San Joaquin	87	86	216.77	232.23	225	245
San Luis Obispo	91	91	125	127	142	140
San Mateo	36	36	127	132	127	129
Santa Barbara	62	61	121.17	122.08	143	148
Santa Clara	81	83	396.02	349.19	366	370
Santa Cruz	55	59	118.97	118.67	138	134
Shasta	108	107	131	130	129	128
Sierra	17	17	21	21	21	21
Siskiyou	89	90	120	122	118	118
Solano	51	52	109.60	112.52	117	119
Sonoma	148	149	263.42	270.14	263	274
Stanislaus	55	57	163.25	177.66	162	183
Sutter	35	34	46	47	47	49
Tehama	64	64	87.40	94.32	94	96
Trinity	26	22	28	26	29	26
Tulare	119	123	231.21	251.29	246	272
Tuolumne	32	34	53	54	52	54
Ventura	50	52	94.26	104.42	111	115
Yolo	42	40	69.84	70.08	77	75
Yuba	39	39	51	53	53	55
Totals	3,374	3,410	10,639	11,278	11,533	12,266

TABLE No. 4.
Enrollment of pupils by sex and grades, by counties (Elementary Schools).

Counties	First grade				Second grade				Third grade			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	4,404	4,877	3,721	4,061	2,407	3,479	2,068	2,233	2,484	2,550	2,214	2,364
Alpine	9	10	13	5	6	4	1	1	1	5		
Anador	141	140	115	110	98	100	92	85	91	91	95	92
Butte	480	492	394	421	295	373	279	299	336	310	279	290
Calaveras	196	166	165	142	74	88	84	89	105	84	84	75
Colusa	92	102	100	85	79	68	81	94	85	84	63	91
Contra Costa	729	690	632	655	420	506	397	437	385	457	390	441
Del Norte	73	82	58	72	45	32	43	35	33	43	32	44
El Dorado	102	107	73	103	55	82	68	56	62	53	68	69
Fresno	1,877	2,150	1,576	1,849	1,183	1,246	1,046	1,011	1,070	1,201	1,042	1,119
Glenn	104	145	143	128	75	83	102	114	85	77	77	89
Humboldt	608	606	501	528	355	410	332	363	430	365	326	365
Imperial	419	572	337	465	179	281	151	258	183	261	195	214
Inyo	71	69	75	58	62	45	54	58	48	53	32	47
Kern	986	998	853	914	422	410	356	382	377	408	315	353
Kings	336	366	322	330	275	248	182	220	220	278	205	179
Lake	77	85	73	84	55	65	44	63	44	58	59	43
Lassen	77	113	78	100	66	75	59	69	49	76	32	67
Los Angeles	10,394	11,215	8,511	9,568	6,161	6,396	5,213	5,551	5,718	6,519	5,584	5,969
Madera	136	201	118	180	111	105	88	98	77	108	83	108
Marin	342	360	351	337	230	228	166	215	228	223	198	218
Mariposa	52	67	55	44	49	47	33	31	42	40	23	33
Mendocino	388	376	337	381	285	365	221	266	261	277	235	233
Merced	399	431	326	373	241	226	198	204	211	239	194	222
Modoc	106	96	117	97	76	71	74	95	87	89	73	67
Mono	12	19	15	29	10	12	12	15	16	6	5	6
Monterey	375	372	324	305	237	260	233	250	254	222	248	229
Napa	246	276	213	217	162	171	141	157	161	167	145	154
Nevada	198	152	179	177	128	142	132	145	139	125	130	140
Orange	726	862	657	794	557	525	509	523	470	529	448	531
Placer	258	262	207	217	186	180	109	151	177	194	176	141
Plumas	87	83	68	64	56	69	48	39	52	58	50	65
Riverside	646	657	545	577	400	426	372	362	372	403	362	386
Sacramento	1,153	1,344	858	1,035	654	711	567	584	618	737	586	600
San Benito	109	100	111	123	72	78	59	66	74	75	62	63

San Bernardino	1,114	1,095	934	954	686	592	588	661	641	585	579
San Diego	1,442	1,629	1,344	1,423	860	747	867	767	859	811	801
San Francisco	6,284	6,685	5,143	5,672	4,099	2,831	3,415	3,473	3,412	3,003	2,846
San Joaquin	813	892	740	793	573	512	595	563	578	535	509
San Luis Obispo	368	329	309	290	227	223	187	201	224	195	210
San Mateo	676	706	595	578	315	300	300	301	311	215	295
Santa Barbara	487	497	436	438	280	281	252	255	290	247	312
Santa Clara	1,406	1,655	1,233	1,366	949	788	904	926	892	808	768
Santa Cruz	358	378	297	300	283	263	202	276	257	225	248
Shasta	281	272	259	297	181	187	150	174	176	187	173
Sierra	34	41	27	30	24	34	19	33	22	31	36
Siskiyou	322	322	367	292	185	186	166	201	203	209	207
Solano	362	385	298	338	237	213	234	235	252	208	200
Sonoma	1,001	1,060	816	893	583	444	492	579	551	510	461
Stanislaus	562	598	434	477	472	364	364	411	439	366	397
Sutter	122	133	87	118	94	68	64	71	75	84	76
Tehama	254	204	196	182	160	114	129	161	169	163	139
Trinity	41	36	36	56	26	32	22	24	36	29	29
Tulare	805	790	678	767	581	465	494	515	585	479	475
Tuolumne	135	171	125	137	94	89	90	91	97	101	83
Ventura	425	456	352	366	236	220	241	208	216	230	213
Yolo	166	193	161	165	122	115	130	104	132	104	129
Yuba	141	137	121	103	111	63	92	84	83	69	68
Totals	43,932	47,217	37,099	40,664	28,148	22,751	24,324	25,352	26,957	23,504	24,342

TABLE No. 4—Continued.
Enrollment of pupils by sex and grades, by counties (Elementary Schools).

Counties	Fourth grade				Fifth grade				Sixth grade			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	2,427	2,533	2,271	2,235	2,173	2,254	1,966	2,163	1,950	2,446	1,813	1,963
Alpine	3	4	1		2	2	3	3	1	1		
Anador	99	91	88	83	98	89	85	85	86	81	77	75
Butte	315	349	244	270	330	362	289	239	262	276	242	251
Calaveras	110	98	91	89	89	98	59	90	93	89	75	86
Colusa	75	77	71	56	83	81	60	63	58	64	44	57
Contra Costa	388	407	366	406	357	403	351	396	291	326	272	298
Del Norte	35	34	36	32	29	37	23	32	24	22	18	24
El Dorado	87	61	77	69	64	72	50	74	57	57	74	44
Fresno	1,066	1,145	1,010	1,077	883	1,057	943	1,026	884	887	854	875
Glenn	66	91	71	85	97	71	76	85	87	93	76	74
Humboldt	356	392	347	363	335	345	317	341	284	297	246	296
Imperial	151	233	185	231	142	182	99	187	199	174	133	148
Inyo	57	66	39	43	57	55	41	48	39	52	52	31
Kern	352	379	358	339	308	349	291	327	270	293	245	269
Kings	181	236	203	205	163	178	141	175	160	150	157	151
Lake	64	39	64	60	58	72	59	60	52	59	49	65
Lassen	58	44	47	50	60	62	41	54	34	65	40	55
Los Angeles	5,789	6,172	5,346	5,792	5,298	5,584	4,763	5,242	4,945	5,119	4,496	4,769
Madera	74	90	83	100	98	90	79	88	61	92	48	78
Marin	226	228	199	177	195	234	170	204	157	189	145	166
Mariposa	37	38	30	23	41	35	35	32	29	24	34	21
Mendocino	259	256	245	248	227	249	245	216	222	195	207	206
Merced	202	222	193	186	182	179	169	161	146	170	158	162
Modoc	74	75	64	66	71	73	53	72	59	76	54	53
Mono	7	17	6	7	11	12	13	8	4	7	5	11
Monterey	230	244	198	212	209	225	221	202	172	192	153	186
Napa	162	166	181	152	184	183	140	172	133	150	141	133
Nevada	158	147	128	126	178	149	155	126	126	131	113	140
Orange	430	528	416	475	421	428	417	428	401	434	383	416
Placer	135	177	192	192	172	151	154	117	116	164	124	139
Plumas	59	53	56	44	53	70	43	45	49	39	42	41
Riverside	356	387	369	377	352	361	346	374	327	319	301	306
Sacramento	581	624	512	584	579	626	479	512	546	575	499	469
San Benito	71	69	61	59	68	68	63	61	62	64	60	53

San Bernardino	606	646	621	601	567	537	584	556	527	514	443	505
San Diego	785	833	727	802	763	754	690	734	689	758	619	747
San Francisco	3,085	3,323	2,745	2,932	2,872	2,898	2,646	2,726	2,329	2,684	2,405	2,431
San Joaquin	512	560	491	527	491	534	431	515	402	414	400	396
San Luis Obispo	209	224	205	191	196	195	204	200	196	180	164	180
San Mateo	302	282	234	274	266	267	222	226	194	199	177	207
Santa Barbara	213	222	180	221	233	235	208	209	187	236	187	194
Santa Clara	790	872	794	827	813	837	685	742	694	748	611	616
Santa Cruz	229	274	255	246	235	206	218	225	207	239	192	212
Shasta	172	188	157	204	180	192	160	166	159	150	139	133
Sierra	32	36	24	30	29	29	47	29	20	24	30	30
Siskiyou	179	187	182	209	194	179	167	161	171	195	166	175
Solano	224	271	200	234	211	220	194	206	201	182	191	175
Sonoma	567	573	469	530	502	570	485	449	490	484	378	460
Stanislaus	363	417	370	401	370	400	348	361	313	314	295	314
Sutter	78	69	70	92	83	82	68	70	70	99	59	72
Tehama	173	167	140	167	136	171	160	143	169	166	137	155
Trinity	29	24	30	26	30	29	21	29	23	26	21	17
Tulare	486	537	441	489	471	520	435	456	445	440	442	453
Tuolumne	101	84	90	107	53	91	84	82	65	74	66	82
Ventura	178	175	136	210	173	190	177	172	185	167	147	163
Yolo	166	107	132	104	155	166	118	121	116	161	100	112
Yuba	85	93	56	67	81	75	60	69	76	77	76	70
Totals	24,324	25,933	22,593	24,047	22,774	23,803	20,784	22,292	20,244	21,913	18,685	20,056

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.
Enrollment of pupils by sex and grades, by counties (Elementary Schools).

Counties	Seventh grade				Eighth grade				Totals			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	1,505	1,793	1,534	1,683	1,611	1,791	1,451	1,522	18,961	20,763	17,038	18,224
Alpine				4	2	2	5	3	97	28	23	16
Amador	86	76	76	58	70	84	83	93	769	752	711	681
Butte	251	236	264	262	239	242	261	261	2,508	2,580	2,258	2,316
Calaveras	72	77	87	74	92	86	91	97	831	786	776	742
Colusa	56	70	57	34	41	50	58	51	559	596	531	531
Contra Costa	239	261	236	240	181	212	207	212	2,990	3,262	2,851	3,085
Del Norte	23	20	31	16	20	17	27	30	282	287	268	285
El Dorado	63	41	65	62	79	79	89	73	569	552	564	561
Fresno	810	808	700	766	564	611	608	638	8,337	9,105	7,779	8,361
Glenn	94	88	72	70	132	161	120	110	741	812	737	785
Humboldt	254	293	254	236	265	268	300	276	2,887	2,976	2,623	2,708
Imperial	119	142	96	127	89	130	107	123	1,411	1,975	1,303	1,753
Inyo	56	34	50	53	43	48	44	49	433	422	407	387
Kern	210	236	201	230	159	176	205	201	3,084	3,249	2,824	3,015
Kings	135	118	120	144	102	109	141	112	1,572	1,684	1,474	1,516
Lake	54	59	65	65	49	51	50	60	453	491	458	475
Lassen	40	40	37	42	54	57	65	57	438	532	359	494
Los Angeles	4,361	4,949	4,233	4,662	4,195	4,633	4,336	4,142	46,861	50,607	42,480	45,935
Madera	67	64	63	58	48	56	44	60	672	806	606	770
Marin	159	163	132	147	136	160	104	130	1,673	1,785	1,465	1,594
Mariposa	24	21	30	51	22	31	47	49	296	303	287	284
Mendocino	195	190	234	194	136	149	165	199	1,973	1,997	1,882	1,943
Merced	130	140	100	146	112	114	102	114	1,622	1,721	1,440	1,568
Modoc	61	76	65	71	91	84	120	114	631	640	620	635
Mono	10	4	8	4	12	9	9	11	82	86	73	91
Monterey	163	155	164	145	133	131	132	130	1,773	1,801	1,639	1,639
Napa	122	122	118	134	110	119	115	109	1,280	1,354	1,194	1,228
Nevada	113	109	114	120	108	98	118	110	1,148	1,063	1,069	1,084
Orange	361	405	366	381	311	313	395	357	3,697	4,024	3,571	3,965
Placer	120	113	121	111	122	136	105	140	1,286	1,377	1,131	1,238
Plumas	27	35	33	46	34	31	58	50	417	438	398	397
Riverside	284	319	320	282	263	286	288	290	3,000	3,158	2,873	2,934
Sacramento	491	539	383	508	410	444	441	392	5,032	5,600	4,325	4,691
San Benito	40	53	61	53	62	45	68	67	558	561	548	545

San Bernardino	470	496	437	404	394	406	439	403	5,010	5,021	4,585	4,590
San Diego	602	651	602	606	491	572	568	624	6,374	6,916	6,108	6,604
San Francisco	2,103	2,276	1,850	2,183	2,432	2,131	2,166	1,831	25,598	27,508	22,589	24,039
San Joaquin	370	352	344	332	360	353	351	348	4,129	4,256	3,804	4,015
San Luis Obispo	164	176	150	143	163	156	140	144	1,741	1,711	1,590	1,548
San Mateo	175	169	150	174	123	162	136	152	2,375	2,411	2,079	2,206
Santa Barbara	154	153	154	170	153	152	182	157	1,967	2,029	1,875	1,915
Santa Clara	664	581	596	577	568	551	550	655	6,685	7,085	6,065	6,455
Santa Cruz	170	169	180	173	170	157	195	173	1,909	1,963	1,825	1,779
Shasta	132	142	155	134	139	150	187	173	1,435	1,454	1,431	1,452
Sierra	28	20	27	32	40	50	60	40	244	246	280	246
Siskiyou	126	99	100	126	106	120	136	117	1,507	1,500	1,453	1,453
Solano	157	191	159	181	204	129	143	129	1,862	1,867	1,606	1,697
Sonoma	145	423	481	359	361	150	365	412	4,511	4,694	3,948	4,086
Stanislaus	235	279	273	293	262	232	241	258	2,928	3,151	2,691	2,868
Sutter	78	69	59	71	99	74	74	67	660	695	569	630
Tehama	98	122	97	124	114	119	112	124	1,262	1,278	1,119	1,163
Trinity	24	30	11	15	30	20	35	24	237	227	215	218
Tulare	395	392	380	385	406	407	395	374	4,068	4,212	3,715	3,893
Tuolumne	85	72	76	73	73	87	91	87	729	770	722	741
Ventura	158	167	173	166	149	148	129	157	1,702	1,755	1,584	1,688
Yolo	114	78	112	107	102	93	115	100	1,052	1,052	957	968
Yuba	47	76	63	74	66	50	83	59	637	702	591	602
Totals	17,738	18,933	17,185	18,236	17,113	17,772	17,418	17,367	197,861	210,676	180,082	191,348

TABLE No. 5.

Enrollment of pupils by sex and grade; number of graduates; percentage of graduates on enrollment in eighth grade (Elementary Schools).

Counties	Grand total, boys and girls		Number of graduates from grammar schools				Percentage of grad- uates on enrollment in eighth grade	
			1913		1914		1913	1914
	1913	1914	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Alameda	35,999	38,987	1,017	1,072	1,037	1,097	.68	.64
Alpine	50	44	1	4		4	.71	.80
Amador	1,480	1,433	22	35	48	54	.37	.55
Butte	4,766	4,896	150	172	151	169	.63	.63
Calaveras	1,607	1,528	27	30	44	48	.32	.51
Colusa	1,090	1,127	27	49	39	38	.77	.76
Contra Costa	5,841	6,347	134	162	207	200	.76	.97
Del Norte	550	572	14	21	12	21	.74	.70
El Dorado	1,133	1,106	50	46	45	55	.57	.65
Fresno	16,116	17,466	498	541	382	458	.88	.67
Glenn	1,478	1,597	38	47	56	55	.34	.36
Humboldt	5,510	5,684	109	192	184	203	.69	.79
Imperial	2,714	3,728	59	78	78	78	.56	.62
Inyo	840	809	15	34	33	40	.49	.75
Kern	5,908	6,264	88	91	93	123	.84	.58
Kings	3,046	3,200	72	132	50	70	.74	.54
Lake	911	966	34	39	46	45	.73	.80
Lassen	837	1,026	13	22	13	12	.29	.22
Los Angeles	89,343	96,602	2,875	3,111	3,123	3,381	.69	.71
Madera	1,272	1,576	22	31	37	38	.53	.65
Marin	3,138	3,379	122	102	110	98	.93	.72
Mariposa	583	587	10	19	14	20	.35	.42
Mendocino	3,855	3,940	121	143	134	164	.87	.85
Merced	3,063	3,289	87	99	93	95	.87	.82
Modoc	1,251	1,275	29	39	28	44	.32	.36
Mono	155	177	2	3	5	6	.24	.55
Monterey	3,466	3,460	99	118	101	104	.77	.78
Napa	2,474	2,582	78	83	120	99	.71	.96
Nevada	2,217	2,147	54	75	72	79	.57	.73
Orange	7,268	7,929	191	260	176	240	.61	.62
Placer	2,417	2,615	60	70	87	101	.60	.68
Plumas	815	835	29	30	9	24	.64	.41
Riverside	5,873	6,092	109	118	218	226	.41	.77
Sacramento	9,357	10,294	212	243	346	378	.52	.86
San Benito	1,106	1,106	41	41	30	64	.63	.84
San Bernardino	9,595	9,611	261	303	317	343	.68	.81
San Diego	12,482	13,520	344	453	454	481	.75	.78
San Francisco	48,542	51,547	1,275	1,175	1,299	1,390	.53	.68
San Joaquin	7,933	8,271	172	217	225	234	.54	.65
San Luis Obispo	3,331	3,259	121	127	139	120	.81	.86
San Mateo	4,454	4,617	104	116	137	143	.85	.89
Santa Barbara	3,842	3,944	114	145	98	149	.77	.81
Santa Clara	12,760	13,540	391	429	438	450	.73	.73
Santa Cruz	3,734	3,742	123	157	150	156	.80	.93
Shasta	2,866	2,906	71	73	69	79	.41	.45
Sierra	524	492	10	5	4	7	.15	.21
Siskiyou	2,960	2,953	25	45	42	46	.29	.37
Solano	3,468	3,564	98	117	91	102	.62	.71
Sonoma	8,459	8,780	206	232	304	323	.60	.70
Stanislaus	5,619	6,019	147	145	133	178	.57	.64
Sutter	1,229	1,325	45	48	65	51	.56	.82
Tehama	2,380	2,441	62	60	93	111	.54	.84
Trinity	452	445	13	19	8	11	.50	.43
Tulare	7,783	8,105	276	302	313	293	.72	.78
Tuolumne	1,451	1,511	44	44	57	58	.42	.66
Ventura	3,286	3,443	97	75	116	133	.62	.81
Yolo	2,009	2,020	84	115	87	85	.91	.89
Yuba	1,248	1,304	35	40	18	28	.50	.42
Totals	377,943	402,024	10,695	11,794	11,878	12,902	*.65	*.71

*Average.

TABLE No. 6.

Average number of days school was maintained; average daily attendance by counties (Elementary Schools).

Counties	Average number of days school was maintained		Average daily attendance	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	185	187	28,404	30,492
Alpine	168	170	33	32
Amador	171	174	1,221	1,267
Butte	164	163	3,859	4,015
Calaveras	178	178	1,342	1,289
Colusa	159	170	929	955
Contra Costa	161	174	4,928	5,376
Del Norte	177	182	412	427
El Dorado	152	161	896	923
Fresno	173	173	13,236	14,551
Glenn	176	174	1,208	1,291
Humboldt	182	182	4,531	4,668
Imperial	157	159	1,947	2,618
Inyo	167	165	649	651
Kern	168	169	4,658	5,073
Kings	164	164	2,578	2,717
Lake	167	166	756	782
Lassen	163	162	596	744
Los Angeles	174	170	66,952	74,036
Madera	167	172	1,070	1,334
Marin	181	180	2,556	2,716
Mariposa	154	161	415	389
Mendocino	165	166	3,060	3,189
Merced	170	168	2,544	2,756
Modoc	155	152	947	954
Mono	177	176	106	114
Monterey	180	176	2,884	2,854
Napa	181	178	2,062	2,136
Nevada	167	165	1,867	1,812
Orange	166	166	5,902	6,488
Placer	160	164	2,056	2,231
Plumas	156	162	596	607
Riverside	177	177	4,798	5,073
Sacramento	171	172	7,219	8,134
San Benito	171	167	893	922
San Bernardino	177	170	7,538	7,896
San Diego	167	172	9,428	10,448
San Francisco	185	205	38,096	39,245
San Joaquin	172	173	6,308	6,707
San Luis Obispo	173	171	2,689	2,664
San Mateo	203	200	3,704	3,898
Santa Barbara	187	192	3,140	3,260
Santa Clara	188	188	10,416	10,863
Santa Cruz	182	183	3,130	3,115
Shasta	163	160	2,214	2,275
Sierra	168	167	426	405
Siskiyou	150	143	2,254	2,315
Solano	189	190	2,851	2,946
Sonoma	187	187	6,694	7,048
Stanislaus	183	180	4,776	5,229
Sutter	178	179	1,056	1,130
Tehama	165	167	1,893	1,935
Trinity	149	148	337	347
Tulare	185	178	6,331	6,892
Tuolumne	164	171	1,217	1,303
Ventura	181	182	2,585	2,793
Yolo	181	179	1,731	1,781
Yuba	156	156	1,020	1,118
Totals	Av. 171—	Av. 172+	297,884	319,229

TABLE No. 7.

Total receipts from State School Fund by counties; Total receipts from all sources, including state apportionments.

Counties	State funds apportioned		*Total receipts	
	Sept. 11, 1912 March 1, 1913 July 14, 1913	Sept. 16, 1913 March 3, 1914 July 7, 1914	1913	1914
	Alameda -----	\$463,474 80	\$480,245 24	\$1,717,580 50	$1,887,320 76
Alpine -----	1,058 72	1,048 98	3,911 10	3,822 42
Amador -----	25,948 04	24,187 26	74,966 28	72,505 80
Butte -----	71,673 48	75,212 54	290,253 86	258,440 23
Calaveras -----	30,106 86	29,158 52	59,001 83	54,709 66
Colusa -----	19,592 42	20,156 74	66,825 10	64,283 58
Contra Costa -----	77,787 96	85,742 68	453,110 81	363,097 22
Del Norte -----	8,804 52	8,752 72	24,889 91	26,002 17
El Dorado -----	22,902 92	22,387 76	55,032 17	51,423 58
Fresno -----	211,372 10	228,665 66	758,001 49	1,022,858 07
Glenn -----	23,365 12	25,166 98	83,624 71	120,891 43
Humboldt -----	86,010 12	87,300 86	252,623 62	265,951 27
Imperial -----	28,851 24	35,389 82	109,206 48	218,029 71
Inyo -----	12,547 88	12,879 94	48,713 14	87,246 62
Kern -----	82,188 50	88,843 98	486,417 61	543,614 94
Kings -----	42,156 06	46,364 18	162,152 79	184,656 07
Lake -----	18,686 88	18,424 36	40,991 69	39,421 09
Lassen -----	15,297 88	15,399 76	51,568 83	61,754 01
Los Angeles -----	1,037,055 30	1,136,687 62	6,574,637 95	5,855,116 58
Madera -----	21,302 76	24,069 20	116,965 48	112,785 69
Marin -----	44,265 32	46,552 36	145,472 02	179,794 72
Mariposa -----	10,884 92	10,902 40	31,850 93	31,619 57
Mendocino -----	67,049 32	67,723 60	190,219 45	195,565 52
Merced -----	45,880 84	48,231 14	181,636 37	196,400 58
Modoc -----	21,312 44	21,829 82	60,902 92	67,989 82
Mono -----	3,321 44	3,460 36	14,887 92	13,976 29
Monterey -----	57,647 04	59,061 54	164,739 31	160,120 31
Napa -----	40,686 14	40,176 72	107,787 63	111,592 93
Nevada -----	37,679 36	37,415 02	92,217 12	81,944 78
Orange -----	93,804 66	100,369 62	417,606 73	502,263 12
Placer -----	38,577 36	39,027 36	132,599 01	129,011 63
Plumas -----	13,003 08	14,149 76	48,517 27	50,212 18
Riverside -----	82,613 86	87,032 38	340,781 22	468,098 53
Sacramento -----	124,821 94	128,854 14	617,702 57	794,555 95
San Benito -----	20,500 68	20,410 58	54,897 58	60,670 60
San Bernardino -----	126,602 60	132,854 28	602,912 83	667,817 85
San Diego -----	153,537 90	174,795 18	688,735 94	1,102,189 78
San Francisco -----	608,363 04	644,899 76	1,897,106 46	1,891,656 72
San Joaquin -----	106,876 30	111,342 98	409,546 00	902,127 53
San Luis Obispo -----	56,333 80	55,612 34	187,475 97	159,233 96
San Mateo -----	61,215 12	65,308 24	297,259 75	302,828 72
Santa Barbara -----	58,133 02	58,740 90	235,294 43	197,778 87
Santa Clara -----	171,984 96	178,373 96	668,932 12	636,030 75
Santa Cruz -----	58,153 56	58,100 30	169,724 53	179,040 71
Shasta -----	51,899 12	52,808 84	127,675 95	128,516 48
Sierra -----	9,431 64	9,109 56	25,228 69	25,556 70
Siskiyou -----	49,957 24	50,421 24	124,567 09	120,414 59
Solano -----	54,054 24	53,230 06	172,982 57	172,384 94
Sonoma -----	121,079 96	126,502 64	338,202 35	379,111 90
Stanislaus -----	77,252 90	84,083 06	365,397 04	299,233 51
Sutter -----	19,893 56	21,067 36	58,828 95	69,266 55
Tehama -----	36,825 16	38,456 98	118,776 77	134,383 41
Trinity -----	10,005 48	10,053 22	24,790 84	25,961 98
Tulare -----	107,401 82	115,161 36	489,323 75	534,576 62
Tuolumne -----	24,863 92	24,276 02	63,256 94	56,059 88
Ventura -----	46,338 04	46,985 10	189,142 12	167,797 09
Yolo -----	33,565 18	33,142 86	116,074 32	112,766 94
Yuba -----	20,803 36	21,991 00	51,895 33	64,914 94
Totals -----	†\$5,067,553 80	\$5,558,579 04	*\$21,395,454 14	*\$22,666,883 03

*Includes county and district apportionments.

†How apportioned for year:

September 11, 1912,	\$250.00 per teacher, total -----	\$2,520,750 00
March 1, 1913,	\$7.04 per pupil on attendance -----	1,974,614 40
July 1913,	\$2.04 per pupil on attendance -----	572,189 40

Total apportioned for year ----- \$5,067,553 80

TABLE No. 8.

Showing expenditures and valuation of property for Elementary Schools.

Counties	Expenditure for all purposes		Valuation of all property	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	\$1,582,804 02	\$1,736,560 40	\$5,020,545 00	\$6,141,712 00
Alpine	2,298 68	2,257 75	3,449 00	3,319 00
Amador	49,580 85	53,639 86	91,581 00	92,331 00
Butte	221,886 00	174,656 33	355,516 00	371,680 00
Calaveras	51,185 38	48,321 56	63,085 00	62,165 00
Colusa	52,013 66	51,674 96	101,025 00	115,610 00
Contra Costa	360,358 75	233,394 34	814,471 00	585,697 00
Del Norte	18,831 27	21,077 91	22,918 00	24,210 00
El Dorado	40,015 28	39,492 83	72,375 00	63,170 00
Fresno	598,907 77	725,318 84	1,124,060 00	1,301,674 00
Glenn	37,672 25	86,357 56	132,165 00	153,345 00
Humboldt	192,077 25	192,834 32	381,855 00	398,470 00
Imperial	99,034 22	168,286 65	222,632 00	310,742 00
Inyo	37,204 73	63,778 00	50,270 00	92,575 00
Kern	279,214 97	479,259 08	602,353 00	831,625 00
Kings	113,642 16	147,113 43	228,920 00	252,590 00
Lake	33,528 51	33,412 70	57,835 00	54,676 00
Lassen	35,632 63	40,529 36	44,920 00	50,360 00
Los Angeles	5,353,890 90	5,136,490 22	12,160,967 00	12,745,988 00
Madera	67,235 80	99,442 07	155,230 00	187,875 00
Marin	116,918 71	127,956 62	295,585 00	294,785 00
Mariposa	23,166 94	27,371 63	25,355 00	29,509 00
Mendocino	118,118 03	131,836 70	218,253 00	217,844 00
Merced	127,143 58	151,236 42	266,683 00	291,808 00
Modoc	53,553 11	49,883 05	82,898 00	87,995 00
Mono	8,599 99	9,207 08	15,625 00	15,350 00
Monterey	154,505 13	141,892 82	393,253 00	392,136 00
Napa	82,333 54	85,289 48	201,444 00	201,217 00
Nevada	82,646 77	78,546 93	178,395 00	178,324 00
Orange	327,691 53	382,842 67	736,655 00	846,583 00
Placer	86,109 94	101,439 81	157,552 00	173,970 00
Plumas	35,306 71	34,040 66	71,631 00	72,508 00
Riverside	238,174 08	293,871 95	605,151 00	688,890 00
Sacramento	518,525 40	546,957 57	1,317,551 00	1,378,408 00
San Benito	39,581 69	41,993 90	88,833 00	88,833 00
San Bernardino	431,770 62	484,559 23	940,014 00	1,053,138 00
San Diego	590,814 75	715,164 57	892,795 00	1,500,918 00
San Francisco	1,868,411 86	1,906,405 65	9,879,500 00	10,196,521 00
San Joaquin	373,068 63	450,808 59	232,320 00	891,306 00
San Luis Obispo	134,749 73	128,785 36	241,940 00	253,610 00
San Mateo	218,098 50	253,163 25	536,700 00	576,600 00
Santa Barbara	188,834 04	164,386 62	450,277 00	422,894 00
Santa Clara	457,025 84	548,570 14	1,092,539 00	1,207,872 00
Santa Cruz	142,131 16	148,176 04	375,102 00	385,844 00
Shasta	103,622 51	103,867 94	259,235 00	260,690 00
Sierra	17,842 12	19,796 64	40,317 00	38,397 00
Siskiyou	103,226 92	97,046 23	170,995 00	171,190 00
Solano	131,998 43	142,990 41	246,380 00	251,925 00
Sonoma	254,928 32	281,084 40	609,245 00	610,525 00
Stanislaus	275,067 80	261,005 81	617,250 00	659,854 00
Sutter	42,738 97	51,594 23	57,290 00	72,350 00
Tehama	81,859 12	89,834 54	179,110 00	186,565 00
Trinity	19,354 44	19,980 01	23,737 00	26,195 00
Tulare	350,091 17	377,763 74	866,240 00	934,490 00
Tuolumne	49,611 76	44,782 81	91,445 00	90,795 00
Ventura	146,713 56	132,357 72	232,855 00	264,192 00
Yolo	79,817 30	81,431 48	173,854 00	184,037 00
Yuba	44,733 73	55,892 02	105,234 00	114,385 00
Totals	\$17,350,951 51	\$18,297,912 99	\$45,175,200 00	\$49,157,277 00

TABLE No. 9.

Showing county tax rate for Elementary Schools and average annual salary paid Teachers.

Counties	County tax rate for elementary schools on each \$100 valuation		Average annual salary paid teachers in elementary schools			
			1913		1914	
	1913	1914	Men	Women	Men	Women
Alameda	.30	.28	\$1,691 41	\$1,099 43	\$1,583 90	\$1,082 19
Alpine	.15	.15		682 50		657 91
Amador	.30	.30	944 28	618 07	888 18	635 71
Butte	.28	.28	1,652 92	715 23	943 75	719 73
Calaveras	.30	.28	748 03	651 44	726 00	653 00
Colusa	.19	.192	1,007 19	696 22	1,081 07	667 58
Contra Costa	.26	.263	1,059 81	772 98	1,252 15	871 16
Del Norte	.17	.21	675 00	681 00	630 00	687 24
El Dorado	.19	.22	628 18	568 26	610 00	560 67
Fresno	.27	.25	1,157 00	777 18	1,143 12	799 69
Glenn	.19	.21	851 82	674 62	875 28	686 13
Humboldt	.25	.22	854 00	770 00	877 53	771 88
Imperial	.18	.50	890 76	665 80	1,376 29	799 18
Inyo	.27	.26	887 50	735 62	1,200 00	743 46
Kern	.14	.145	1,162 00	809 17	1,215 62	803 98
Kings	.33	.30	1,180 00	817 00	976 92	837 13
Lake	.246	.24	830 30	587 50	740 18	633 52
Lassen	.34	.33	787 91	608 29	750 94	596 03
Los Angeles	.195	.19	1,508 54	1,010 04	1,371 04	1,045 09
Madera	.25	.29	938 21	756 60	892 03	750 24
Marin	.23	.23	1,680 83	769 89	1,975 25	851 99
Mariposa	.246	.295	714 62	591 38	580 94	621 39
Mendocino	.32	.32	787 57	596 68	773 78	614 58
Merced	.231	.231	959 54	693 92	988 29	658 68
Modoc	.30	.30	824 37	644 36	826 25	630 71
Mono	.41	.40	863 20	701 25	983 33	680 00
Monterey	.25	.26	990 62	734 61	1,063 00	759 00
Napa	.22	.22	1,233 00	728 57	1,285 00	725 62
Nevada	.46	.46	1,504 14	780 39	1,256 85	778 02
Orange	.24	.23	1,050 59	746 19	1,198 81	752 61
Placer	.336	.33	950 86	745 08	1,004 46	696 74
Plumas	.16	.16	713 33	688 96	656 66	676 00
Riverside	.28	.29	1,051 00	727 00	978 65	753 51
Sacramento	.14	.19	1,308 12	991 26	1,223 65	1,057 20
San Benito	.25	.25	930 50	682 90	1,029 37	656 21
San Bernardino	.30	.30	1,462 50	767 46	1,263 26	801 94
San Diego	.21	.24	1,256 00	736 13	1,063 00	833 49
San Francisco	.22	.208	1,266 85	1,053 53	1,299 89	1,064 85
San Joaquin	.15	.18	1,147 40	875 14	1,227 45	890 09
San Luis Obispo	.25	.25	918 30	624 00	949 33	687 34
San Mateo	.26	.29	1,445 83	857 00	1,760 00	889 78
Santa Barbara	.20	.23	1,215 63	723 35	1,151 87	800 00
Santa Clara	.22	.25	1,249 85	812 59	1,347 53	852 89
Santa Cruz	.34	.33	1,348 33	724 85	1,336 14	789 37
Shasta	.35	.35	731 27	638 08	746 46	637 01
Sierra	.306	.308	974 06	684 49	954 80	666 28
Siskiyou	.28	.24	822 17	644 37	753 05	641 20
Solano	.26	.25	1,199 25	833 76	1,410 00	848 05
Sonoma	.29	.29	1,015 00	746 85	847 74	686 39
Stanislaus	.27	.30	1,015 88	720 93	1,090 00	743 15
Sutter	.27	.22	907 15	708 30	927 95	720 54
Tehama	.335	.324	790 36	618 94	763 85	665 00
Trinity	.27	.26	665 00	567 00	1,000 00	596 80
Tulare	.33	.35	1,090 74	781 69	1,118 36	774 20
Tuolumne	.20	.16	859 00	700 00	736 30	616 43
Ventura	.17	.17	1,435 71	716 83	1,319 48	764 11
Yolo	.179	.178	1,069 06	756 28	1,193 43	754 12
Yuba	.25	.30	856 85	657 03	876 00	705 80
Average	.255	.264	\$1,021 63	\$731 02	\$1,018 96	\$745 91

TABLE No. 9a.

Showing average special district tax rate for maintenance and for buildings, the total bonded debt outstanding, and the average rate of interest paid on bonds.

Counties	Special tax for maintenance	Special tax for building	Total outstanding bonds	Average rate of interest paid on bonds
Alameda	.18	.14	\$1,599,725 00	4.8 %
Alpine				
Amador		.214		
Butte	.345		177,600 00	5.2 %
Calaveras				
Colusa	.193	.50	26,000 00	6.0 %
Contra Costa	.17	.06	453,400 00	5.0 %
Del Norte				
El Dorado				
Fresno	.17	.50	797,598 00	5.8 %
Glenn	.16		81,500 00	5.05 %
Humboldt	.256	.960	55,500 00	4.7 %
Imperial	.207	.70	179,850 00	6.0 %
Inyo	.08		59,150 00	6.7 %
Kern	.23	.30	325,100 00	6.5 %
Kings			130,560 00	5.5 %
Lake	.18		1,775 00	7.0 %
Lassen	.10		8,840 00	6.6 %
Los Angeles	.184		4,911,413 00	5.0 %
Madera	.144		111,850 00	6.3 %
Marin	.197		125,450 00	5. + %
Mariposa		.32	5,900 00	6.0 %
Mendocino	.243		31,070 00	5.7 %
Merced	.20	.70	133,875 00	6.0 %
Modoc	.065		43,100 00	6.4 %
Mono		.70		
Monterey	.58	.50	36,700 00	6.0 %
Napa	.125	.70	30,700 00	5.0 %
Nevada		.20		
Orange		.326	325,200 00	5.0 %
Placer	.165	.35	30,900 00	5.0 %
Plumas	.24			
Riverside	.22		232,500 00	5.8 %
Sacramento	.166	.86	751,700 00	5.0 %
San Benito				
San Bernardino	.202	.10	536,500 00	4.8 %
San Diego	.23	.29	878,400 00	5.6 %
San Francisco			5,978,600 00	4.5 %
San Joaquin	.195		708,295 00	6.0 %
San Luis Obispo	.191		15,030 00	5.6 %
San Mateo	.114	.38	265,600 00	5.0 %
Santa Barbara	.12		102,137 00	5.3 %
Santa Clara	.191	.223	526,300 00	5.1 %
Santa Cruz	.15		105,000 00	5.0 %
Shasta	.185	.57	11,410 00	5.8 %
Sierra	.20			
Siskiyou	.22		25,350 00	6.0 %
Solano	.14	.70	43,500 00	5.2 %
Sonoma	.14	.26	187,753 00	5.3 %
Stanislaus	.23	.32	500,476 00	5.0 %
Sutter	.125	.133	7,000 00	6.0 %
Tehama	.20	.148	28,000 00	5.8 %
Trinity				
Tulare	.207	.212	449,615 00	6.2 %
Tuolumne			39,000 00	5.5 %
Ventura	.114	.175	63,825 00	5.4 %
Yolo	.071	.70	3,750 00	5.57 %
Yuba				
Totals	*.215	*.408	\$21,148,897 00	*5.4 %

*Averages.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

- TABLE No. 10. Number of Schools, Number of Teachers Employed, Average Number of Days School Was Maintained.
- TABLE No. 11. Enrollment of Students by Grades, by Sex and by Counties.
- TABLE No. 12. Average Daily Attendance, Number of Graduates, Percentage of Graduates, on Enrollment in Fourth Year.
- TABLE No. 13. Total State Aid to High Schools by Counties, Total Receipts, Total Expenditures.
- TABLE No. 14. Valuation of Property, Average Annual Amount Paid Teachers, Average District Tax Rate for Support of High Schools.
- TABLE No. 14a. Average Special Tax Rate for Maintenance, Buildings, Outstanding Bonded Indebtedness and Average Rate of Interest on Bonds.
- TABLE No. 15. General Statement in Review Since 1851.
-
-

TABLE No. 10.

Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing number of schools, number of teachers, and average number of days taught by counties.

Counties	Number of schools		Number of teachers				Average number of days school was maintained	
	1913	1914	1913		1914		1913	1914
			Men	Women	Men	Women		
Alameda	8	8	68	142	70	166	192	186
Alpine								
Amador	3	3	2	7	2	10	189	187
Butte	3	4	11	13	16	15	184	180
Calaveras	2	2	3	5	4	4	200	200
Colusa	5	5	8	13	8	16	190	180
Contra Costa	7	7	12	26	15	29	189	189
Del Norte	1	1	1	4	1	4	200	200
El Dorado	1	1	2	4	2	4	191	191
Fresno	12	12	41	56	48	59	175	177
Glenn	2	2	6	5	6	6	197	197
Humboldt	4	4	9	20	12	19	191	186
Imperial	5	5	17	21	21	25	172	170
Inyo	2	2	3	6	3	6	184	175
Kern	2	2	13	10	22	14	177	172
Kings	3	3	8	10	10	11	180	171
Lake	1	1	2	3	2	3	170	173
Lassen	1	1	3	4	2	4	195	178
Los Angeles	36	38	311	517	358	578	187	184
Madera	1	1	2	4	4	4	190	192
Marin	3	3	8	13	9	15	190	189
Mariposa								
Mendocino	7	7	11	16	11	18	189	190
Merced	5	6	10	15	11	20	199	200
Modoc	2	2	3	7	4	7	190	187
Mono								
Monterey	5	5	12	20	11	22	189	187
Napa	3	3	8	10	7	14	190	191
Nevada	3	3	3	12	3	13	188	189
Orange	5	5	34	39	40	52	180	180
Placer	5	3	6	11	9	12	189	190
Plumas	3	1	3		2	2	170	190
Riverside	10	10	30	36	37	38	173	171
Sacramento	4	5	25	28	26	32	186	184
San Benito	1	1	5	3	5	3	189	191
San Bernardino	6	6	40	47	45	55	181	184
San Diego	9	9	41	54	45	71	181	190
San Francisco	6	7	75	66	85	71	185	205
San Joaquin	4	4	17	20	19	23	185	189
San Luis Obispo	3	3	9	9	9	11	189	182
San Mateo	3	4	8	13	9	17	191	189
Santa Barbara	4	4	17	23	20	19	189	190
Santa Clara	8	8	37	67	40	74	188	199
Santa Cruz	3	3	9	22	15	21	189	197
Shasta	3	3	8	8	9	8	186	189
Sierra	1	1	1	2	1	2	200	192
Siskiyou	3	3	5	9	5	10	184	191
Solano	6	6	10	22	15	20	197	197
Sonoma	6	6	16	33	16	34	180	200
Stanislaus	7	8	20	18	22	27	189	195
Sutter	1	1	2	3	2	3	181	192
Tehama	2	2	4	10	6	10	185	192
Trinity	1	1	2	2	2	2	193	191
Tulare	7	8	22	37	31	43	172	171
Tuolumne	2	2	4	9	4	9	183	182
Ventura	5	5	15	18	14	20	194	190
Yolo	3	3	3	16	6	16	200	192
Yuba	2	2	4	7	5	6	179	179
Totals	246	255	1,049	1,595	1,206	1,791	*187	*187

*Averages.

TABLE No. 11.
Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing number of pupils enrolled.

Counties	First year			Second year			Third year					
	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls			
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914		
Alameda	901	1,037	1,091	1,156	742	716	867	819	456	525	477	518
Alpine	22	24	45	44	11	25	18	42	6	6	7	15
Amador	94	120	89	183	80	94	107	101	56	60	95	65
Butte	20	15	22	21	19	16	21	18	10	7	46	17
Calaveras	45	45	45	61	32	38	29	40	7	20	34	25
Colusa	95	100	106	150	68	67	79	87	27	53	71	57
Contra Costa	13	12	20	18	9	7	11	12	4	7	11	14
Del Norte	20	14	21	26	14	14	19	17	7	13	15	14
El Dorado	340	451	426	513	197	201	256	230	126	147	174	210
Fresno	38	36	42	40	21	29	25	33	7	16	24	20
Glenn	94	105	140	151	68	68	111	111	41	63	68	98
Humboldt	82	103	100	126	31	71	45	63	24	37	46	45
Imperial	31	25	32	36	12	11	15	30	8	9	7	14
Inyo	95	95	106	83	55	62	71	76	29	51	41	50
Kern	58	56	87	75	32	26	28	48	6	27	23	37
Kings	16	19	23	17	5	15	14	18	10	6	13	9
Lake	14	8	13	8	7	8	6	12	5	5	5	4
Lassen	5,785	7,399	5,510	6,933	1,905	2,051	2,165	2,307	1,280	1,443	1,480	1,692
Los Angeles	22	12	27	24	7	15	19	23	4	7	5	10
Madera	79	79	91	88	44	64	66	77	37	31	47	49
Marin												
Mariposa	68	73	99	103	44	51	56	81	29	35	39	42
Mendocino	66	88	80	80	28	36	47	57	17	21	34	40
Merced	25	33	21	28	16	18	8	14	10	12	14	6
Modoc												
Mono												
Monterey	91	70	113	98	70	65	62	84	31	54	43	48
Napa	59	70	66	99	41	47	58	62	28	44	36	51
Nevada	60	67	68	66	29	42	49	53	19	20	28	30
Orange	252	262	264	383	157	177	220	227	127	134	154	182
Placer	68	46	81	55	19	40	37	50	17	21	26	41
Plumas	5	5	11	10	1	2	3	6	2	3	2	2
Riverside	224	205	219	236	148	164	128	172	115	110	122	101
Sacramento	406	349	332	296	149	160	208	268	102	117	154	172
San Benito	24	22	23	36	20	17	17	21	16	12	18	11

San Bernardino	290	344	338	197	201	231	128	137	159	166
San Diego	464	518	583	263	205	309	155	180	181	196
San Francisco	1,565	1,252	1,641	681	727	676	280	335	309	348
San Joaquin	139	185	197	110	115	145	79	81	90	95
San Luis Obispo	47	61	62	27	41	40	25	15	26	22
San Mateo	58	65	133	42	63	46	27	19	39	34
Santa Barbara	125	147	171	67	82	96	44	41	59	44
Santa Clara	229	316	413	263	277	368	231	173	324	239
Santa Cruz	131	158	172	73	84	90	42	50	78	72
Shasta	40	55	59	37	48	51	18	12	25	22
Sierra	6	4	5	3	6	3	4	3	3	3
Siskiyou	33	42	44	24	38	36	21	9	24	33
Solano	111	141	138	72	108	104	39	40	55	51
Sonoma	186	233	228	113	144	165	77	75	101	119
Stanislaus	128	134	165	86	93	103	62	62	75	79
Sutter	27	17	16	17	12	15	3	13	8	10
Tehama	51	73	73	19	27	53	13	16	40	42
Trinity	3	2	10	6	5	3	4	2	11	4
Tulare	219	256	259	161	196	211	99	119	132	166
Tuolumne	19	40	43	22	38	34	12	12	18	32
Ventura	85	109	91	70	79	79	29	35	47	57
Yolo	57	70	83	51	57	63	22	24	41	48
Yuba	32	31	41	25	33	13	24	7	24	24
Totals	13,276	13,657	16,208	6,859	7,571	8,137	4,101	4,582	5,197	5,591

TABLE No. 11—Continued.
 Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing number of students enrolled.

Counties	Fourth year				Total enrolled				Grand total	
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		1913	1914
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	346	363	440	439	2,445	2,641	2,878	2,932	5,323	5,573
Alpine										
Amador	4	4	3	6	43	59	73	107	116	166
Butte	48	47	60	69	278	321	351	418	629	739
Calaveras	5	12	5	13	54	50	64	69	118	119
Colusa	8	9	15	27	92	112	123	153	215	265
Contra Costa	37	31	39	63	227	251	295	357	522	608
Del Norte	7	8	14	17	33	34	56	54	89	88
El Dorado	6	6	13	12	47	47	68	69	115	116
Fresno	121	133	169	180	784	935	1,025	1,133	1,809	2,068
Glenn	17	5	15	17	83	86	106	110	189	196
Humboldt	36	37	68	68	239	273	387	428	626	701
Imperial	14	28	30	45	151	239	221	279	372	518
Inyo	10	6	19	7	61	51	73	87	134	138
Kern	22	34	37	55	201	245	255	264	456	509
Kings	11	15	12	34	107	124	150	194	257	318
Lake	7	10	12	12	38	50	62	56	100	106
Lassen				4	32	22	34	29	66	51
Los Angeles	948	1,164	1,501	1,682	9,918	12,057	10,657	12,614	20,575	24,671
Madera	7	1	15	7	40	35	64	64	104	99
Marin	18	29	48	40	178	203	252	256	430	459
Mariposa										
Mendocino	21	25	33	46	162	184	227	266	389	450
Merced	9	14	28	43	120	159	189	220	309	379
Modoc	5	10	9	16	56	73	52	64	108	137
Monro										
Monterey	31	27	47	49	223	216	265	279	488	495
Napa	20	31	27	36	148	192	187	248	335	440
Nevada	12	16	12	28	120	145	157	177	277	322
Orange	115	135	148	144	651	708	786	936	1,437	1,644
Placer	14	16	17	31	118	123	161	177	279	300
Plumas										
Riverside	77	106	98	110	564	585	567	619	1,431	1,204
Sacramento	74	80	117	125	731	706	811	801	1,542	1,507
San Benito	10	12	18	18	70	63	76	92	146	155

TABLE No. 12.
Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing state aid, total receipts and total expenditures for all purposes, for 1913 and 1914.

Counties	Total state aid		Total receipts from all sources, including state aid		Total expenditures	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Alameda	\$51,498 00	\$51,528 96	\$554,538 41	\$505,657 19	\$482,083 90	\$476,051 29
Alpine	3,151 25	3,673 36	61,448 60	48,883 56	51,845 67	42,573 13
Amador	7,194 25	7,793 36	52,805 14	70,069 13	38,489 81	58,533 48
Butte	2,659 50	2,742 24	14,188 09	17,986 61	11,987 30	12,337 61
Calaveras	5,059 00	6,515 60	64,075 90	60,482 27	43,586 69	43,586 69
Colusa	9,893 25	10,527 84	105,482 30	115,264 41	75,351 97	88,309 36
Contra Costa	1,554 75	1,591 12	11,916 80	13,704 25	8,248 13	9,326 39
Del Norte	1,774 75	1,841 12	13,120 48	15,766 45	14,304 97	14,304 97
El Dorado	22,452 25	25,283 41	280,062 38	357,896 01	217,228 47	244,661 19
Fresno	2,929 50	3,072 24	61,807 11	126,753 60	19,761 93	48,655 44
Glenn	8,929 00	8,754 48	61,738 06	215,454 65	45,605 32	88,587 49
Humboldt	6,703 75	7,495 60	185,558 54	210,537 18	136,787 10	141,489 87
Imperial	2,689 90	2,822 24	21,477 27	24,444 12	15,216 66	15,137 40
Inyo	5,109 50	5,302 24	105,980 84	81,594 28	99,514 70	74,173 08
Kern	3,639 50	4,923 36	49,460 15	57,350 21	37,713 94	38,647 55
Kings	1,684 75	1,801 12	10,985 55	12,259 67	7,479 37	8,288 90
Lake	1,371 75	1,461 12	15,913 55	14,728 38	10,416 73	10,045 42
Lassen	141,396 75	160,750 32	3,545,220 92	3,702,010 44	2,675,648 91	2,942,386 61
Los Angeles	1,654 75	1,751 12	13,658 47	16,147 58	10,377 01	12,810 71
Madera	4,679 50	6,073 36	46,233 86	49,992 43	41,720 38	44,516 72
Marin	7,788 50	9,377 84	66,271 82	73,816 92	42,984 15	45,110 10
Mariposa	6,123 75	6,925 60	88,852 52	119,984 78	72,633 18	62,743 71
Mendocino	2,469 50	2,632 24	19,943 81	21,684 30	16,559 56	16,928 89
Merced	7,603 75	8,435 60	107,125 26	134,800 73	90,684 83	103,486 27
Mono	4,019 50	5,423 36	63,549 30	47,420 20	55,098 73	35,783 36
Monterey	14,303 75	16,085 60	23,143 67	47,688 64	19,507 44	46,910 24
Napa	3,319 50	5,013 36	611,239 94	376,009 85	447,213 92	355,191 88
Nevada	1,114 75	1,081 12	42,277 75	50,786 31	34,007 02	41,091 33
Orange	15,782 75	18,301 20	48,665 96	51,207 24	5,790 20	48,933 45
Placer	11,734 25	13,894 48	179,780 84	196,796 87	133,301 22	140,819 78
Plumas	2,134 75	2,201 12	252,424 70	218,929 21	143,432 63	187,956 14
Riverside	2,134 75	2,201 12	13,531 79	13,641 95	13,449 08	13,445 65
Sacramento	17,158 50	19,546 72	375,522 13	540,089 05	309,027 56	178,225 77
San Benito						
San Bernardino						

San Diego	19,468 00	23,300 08	448,411 52	385,156 80	352,299 87	344,213 98
San Francisco	28,533 75	38,866 72	651,603 66	479,577 05	651,603 66	479,577 05
San Joaquin	8,914 25	10,534 48	229,609 78	279,633 88	138,874 97	221,895 96
San Luis Obispo	4,614 25	5,013 36	47,747 69	36,339 68	38,052 19	52,257 14
San Mateo	4,374 25	3,273 36	75,714 77	87,937 25	49,437 13	63,629 35
Santa Barbara	8,389 00	8,574 48	82,610 34	89,989 20	71,191 85	79,923 66
Santa Clara	24,678 00	25,388 96	250,205 78	223,385 11	221,106 17	209,635 54
Santa Cruz	7,544 25	7,843 36	58,992 55	71,553 46	52,581 87	62,017 34
Shasta	4,274 25	4,533 36	39,433 55	44,687 07	28,770 44	33,553 47
Sierra	1,084 75	1,081 12	3,433 67	6,327 80	3,412 16	6,100 01
Stiskiyou	4,084 25	4,343 36	31,521 66	52,693 36	27,420 39	48,582 60
Solano	8,483 75	9,956 72	90,741 83	169,052 85	62,562 28	103,347 75
Sonoma	12,978 50	13,266 72	180,331 49	108,888 32	156,939 64	81,492 65
Stanislaus	9,888 50	11,747 84	108,063 18	215,701 33	72,971 14	95,876 38
Sutter	1,444 75	1,691 12	32,034 07	11,002 68	27,344 14	7,924 07
Tehama	3,619 50	4,172 24	71,938 96	31,719 01	68,529 87	27,952 35
Trinity	1,124 75	1,181 12	7,954 22	7,991 29	5,999 84	6,173 26
Tulare	15,183 25	16,297 84	251,883 68	168,403 07	231,224 54	139,640 33
Tuolumne	3,069 50	3,292 24	50,503 60	28,931 14	39,907 24	24,076 00
Ventura	8,473 75	8,575 60	144,166 83	191,352 27	98,975 29	98,284 42
Yolo	5,174 25	5,693 36	141,406 37	99,314 82	83,559 16	87,931 50
Yuba	3,309 50	3,432 24	25,274 25	26,662 54	21,312 99	24,643 86
Totals	\$572,967 75	\$642,815 52	\$10,198,565 41	\$10,430,288 45	\$7,925,946 75	\$7,969,768 74

TABLE No. 13.
 Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing valuation of property, average annual salary paid teachers, and average tax rate for support of high schools.

Counties	Total valuation of all property		Average annual salary paid teachers			
	1914		1913		1914	
	1913	1914	Men	Women	Men	Women
Alameda	\$1,424,024 00	\$1,530,174 00	\$1,737 94	\$1,363 70	\$1,753 40	\$1,394 35
Alpine	45,909 00	70,275 00	1,462 50	1,085 71	1,500 00	1,051 00
Anaador	104,700 00	112,255 60	1,522 75	946 15	1,450 01	1,046 48
Butte	9,220 00	9,220 00	1,533 00	1,072 00	1,500 00	1,100 00
Calaveras	100,517 00	103,254 00	1,568 75	1,178 00	1,606 25	1,119 37
Colusa	224,794 00	242,769 00	1,610 90	1,004 00	1,565 96	1,117 67
Contra Costa	19,000 00	18,400 00	1,920 00	1,067 55	1,750 00	1,000 00
Del Norte	27,000 00	30,000 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	1,150 00
El Dorado	493,204 00	523,755 00	1,461 90	1,154 52	1,516 59	1,176 95
Fresno	39,050 00	53,706 00	1,441 67	955 56	1,771 75	1,000 00
Glenn	270,746 00	312,979 00	1,568 33	1,108 33	1,740 00	1,097 50
Humboldt	18,750 00	23,550 00	1,553 23	1,019 76	1,590 47	1,140 60
Imperial	193,600 00	210,800 00	1,411 54	990 00	1,483 30	1,075 00
Inyo	88,100 00	88,825 00	1,542 00	1,154 00	1,550 00	1,182 00
Kern	2,950 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,066 66	1,550 00	1,100 00
Kings	37,500 00	37,500 00	1,100 33	935 62	1,840 00	1,080 00
Lake	5,088,656 00	5,741,850 00	1,642 94	1,387 83	1,621 87	1,115 92
Lassen	42,400 00	62,000 00	1,600 00	1,200 00	1,080 00	1,050 00
Los Angeles	89,950 00	98,400 00	1,768 75	979 23	1,621 00	1,088 00
Madera	97,004 00	94,750 00	1,382 72	1,055 78	1,409 09	1,163 85
Mariposa	151,713 00	162,025 00	1,513 00	1,106 66	1,628 18	1,123 50
Mendocino	69,050 00	70,250 00	1,733 33	1,035 71	1,585 00	925 00
Merced	147,875 00	148,500 00	1,374 68	980 12	1,656 96	1,078 60
Modoc	92,550 00	95,000 00	1,343 25	1,124 43	1,491 42	897 50
Mono	45,950 00	43,750 00	1,431 66	895 70	1,841 16	928 62
Monterey	863,000 00	863,000 00	1,402 61	1,148 33	1,528 61	942 35
Napa	88,569 00	91,150 00	1,785 00	1,018 97	1,422 22	1,140 66
Nevada	1,200 00	43,553 00	1,416 66	998 00	1,450 00	1,200 00
Orange	563,341 00	553,120 00	1,445 00	998 00	1,312 00	1,050 00
Plumas	457,865 00	534,411 00	1,297 53	1,245 21	1,500 00	1,328 50
Riverside						

San Benito	60,000 00	62,500 00	1,225 00	1,283 33	1,200 00	1,216 66
San Bernardino	703,240 00	704,845 00	1,385 01	1,227 69	1,286 65	1,634 42
San Diego	727,410 00	742,060 00	1,367 81	913 09	1,327 00	1,234 00
San Francisco	2,104,140 00	2,403,781 00	1,531 47	1,601 81	1,504 59	1,615 84
San Joaquin	392,286 00	508,210 00	1,785 00	1,320 00	1,770 78	1,258 00
San Luis Obispo	90,100 00	90,200 00	1,523 45	855 56	1,506 66	1,219 43
San Mateo	374,840 00	379,765 00	1,718 75	1,267 30	1,705 50	1,275 97
Santa Barbara	199,706 00	213,300 00	1,509 95	350 30	1,433 50	1,162 36
Santa Clara	482,360 00	501,568 00	1,615 85	1,194 26	1,608 73	1,206 45
Santa Cruz	139,700 00	68,800 00	1,378 33	1,129 43	1,198 00	1,150 00
Shasta	65,865 00	77,975 60	1,640 00	1,113 75	1,630 00	1,078 75
Sierra	650 00	2,200 00	1,600 00	1,100 00	1,775 00	1,200 00
Siskiyou	33,148 00	60,161 00	1,640 00	1,200 00	1,620 00	1,163 15
Solano	142,250 00	146,020 00	1,772 50	1,133 41	1,580 00	1,181 50
Sonoma	218,975 60	225,500 00	1,442 18	1,010 15	1,530 95	1,054 43
Stamslaus	193,530 00	193,018 00	1,381 50	1,094 45	1,421 00	1,056 00
Sutter	26,100 00	26,300 00	1,435 00	890 82	1,475 00	1,106 66
Tehama	90,500 00	92,100 00	1,757 50	1,029 75	1,459 17	1,121 75
Trinity	9,250 00	9,550 00	1,175 00	1,000 00	1,300 00	1,000 00
Tulare	277,175 00	1,427 20	1,427 20	1,150 22	1,380 65	1,072 44
Tuolumne	99,000 00	99,200 00	1,500 00	1,111 00	1,500 00	1,100 00
Ventura	250,750 00	237,540 00	1,683 33	1,208 33	1,749 29	1,157 88
Yolo	118,650 00	137,625 00	1,633 33	1,072 17	1,841 00	1,083 00
Yuba	62,950 00	62,750 00	1,675 00	914 30	1,625 00	1,142 00
Totals	\$17,585,601 00	\$19,412,613 00	*\$1,528 82	**\$1,074 63	**\$1,517 52	*\$1,125 00

*Average.

TABLE 13a.

Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing tax rate for maintenance and for buildings, amount of outstanding bonds issued by districts and rate of interest on bonds.

Counties	Average tax rate for maintenance		Average tax rate for building, 1914	Total outstanding bonds, 1914	Rate of interest paid on bonds, 1914
	1913	1914			
Alameda	.212	.22	.53	\$334,000 00	5
Alpine					
Amador	.49	.33	.30	25,000 00	
Butte	.3233	.385	.06	5,000 00	5
Calaveras	.40	.25			
Colusa	.42	.33		49,500 00	5
Contra Costa	.27	.261		95,500 00	4.6
Del Norte	.16	.17			
El Dorado	.14	.18			
Fresno	.42	.417		118,500 00	5.3
Glenn	.11	.15		90,000 00	5.5
Humboldt	.40	.433		154,000 00	5
Imperial	.71	.59		260,000 00	6
Inyo	.56	.56		11,500 00	7
Kern	.343	.277	.12	50,000 00	6
Kings	.41	.48		45,000 00	5
Lake	.22	.22			
Lassen	.16	.16			
Los Angeles	.668	.41		3,920,500 00	5
Madera	.11	.11			
Marin	.31	.306		50,000 00	5
Mariposa					
Mendocino	.31	.26		13,800 00	5
Merced	.32	.325		36,000 00	5
Modoc	.395	.252			
Mono					
Monterey	.32	.32	.18	29,000 00	5
Napa	.33	.38		51,500 00	5
Nevada	.25	.283	.25	27,750 00	5
Orange	.77	.65			
Placer	.47	.43	.07	16,000 00	5
Plumas	.475	.12			
Riverside	.542	.51		468,000 00	5
Sacramento	.43	.27		148,000 00	5.2
San Benito	.15	.15		24,000 00	4.5
San Bernardino	.533	.466		617,500 00	5
San Diego	.415	.60		393,750 00	5.3
San Francisco	.049	.44		275,000 00	4.5
San Joaquin	.137	.27			
San Luis Obispo	.51	.475		30,000 00	5
San Mateo	.22	.25		217,000 00	4.9
Santa Barbara	.275	.31		20,000 00	5.5
Santa Clara	.345	.398	.108	265,750 00	5
Santa Cruz	.323	.38		160,000 00	5
Shasta	.197	.282			
Sierra	.10	.25			
Siskiyou	.29	.25	.55		
Solano	.314	.35		124,000 00	5
Sonoma	.30	.286		107,500 00	5
Stanislaus	.47	.47		125,700 00	5
Sutter	.15	.10	.05	18,000 00	5
Tehama	.166	.26	.34	64,000 00	4.75
Trinity	.15	.16			
Tulare	.599	.675	.114	169,000 00	5.3
Tuolumne	.49	.115		9,000 00	5
Ventura	.462	.39	.11	192,000 00	5
Yolo	.2825	.353	.18	86,000 00	5
Yuba	.375	.473	.475	41,000 00	6
Totals	*.3238	*.305	*.18	\$8,937,750 00	*5+%

*Average.

TABLE No. 14.

Statistics of Secondary (High) Schools, showing average daily attendance, number of graduates, and percentage of graduates on enrollment in fourth year.

County	Average daily attendance		Number of graduates				Percentage of graduates on enrollment in fourth year	
	1913	1914	1913		1914		1913	1914
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Alameda	4,458	4,762	283	405	306	426	85	90
Alpine								
Amador	106	144	3	2	2	7	71	90
Butte	518	603	39	52	43	68	84	96
Calaveras	100	107	7	9	9	10	†160	76
Colusa	188	196	11	16	8	21	†117	81
Contra Costa	443	540	36	35	27	60	94	86
Del Norte	72	72	7	10	6	14	31	80
El Dorado	97	103	6	12	5	11	95	88
Fresno	1,431	1,773	93	134	82	144	78	72
Glenn	155	159	16	18	5	15	†106	91
Humboldt	527	595	36	60	36	60	92	91
Imperial	314	442	14	33	21	41	†107	85
Inyo	108	113	7	15	5	5	75	77
Kern	352	426	15	23	20	45	64	73
Kings	238	272	14	14	10	27	†122	76
Lake	93	96	7	13	8	12	†105	91
Lassen	59	41	8	9	3	6	106	*180
Los Angeles	12,939	15,030	759	1,151	943	1,205	78	76
Madera	88	89	7	14	1	8	†105	*112
Marin	346	368	15	36	26	23	76	85
Mariposa								
Mendocino	328	360	19	31	19	31	93	77
Merced	257	301	11	28	11	33	†105	86
Modoc	89	109	4	8	7	13	86	78
Mono								
Monterey	408	422	27	37	17	36	82	70
Napa	281	351	14	23	28	27	79	82
Nevada	240	285	17	14	17	37	†128	*125
Orange	1,173	1,409	75	97	99	117	65	80
Placer	240	263	14	12	15	30	84	95
Plumas	16	27						100
Riverside	959	1,026	59	83	71	94	81	76
Sacramento	1,043	1,292	50	82	74	116	68	92
San Benito	133	143	12	16	17	26	100	*143
San Bernardino	1,342	1,410	93	134	104	139	83	88
San Diego	1,546	1,836	89	101	102	137	73	89
San Francisco	3,364	3,642	229	330	297	588	†144	*165
San Joaquin	705	805	41	64	52	73	87	84
San Luis Obispo	240	243	12	31	20	32	83	93
San Mateo	266	307	11	24	19	27	68	84
Santa Barbara	519	564	36	60	39	54	69	74
Santa Clara	1,842	1,871	128	213	140	231	53	86
Santa Cruz	523	592	22	50	44	56	92	83
Shasta	192	206	14	19	9	15	75	71
Sierra	21	19		2		1	100	50
Siskiyou	173	181	10	19	20	12	96	97
Solano	487	497	23	38	26	51	71	83
Sonoma	798	859	37	99	47	80	91	86
Stanislaus	565	668	27	55	43	69	92	85
Sutter	82	88	8	8	2	5	100	88
Tehama	243	290	14	21	12	42	87	96
Trinity	31	33	1	6	2	7	100	90
Tulare	1,070	1,190	53	93	90	102	83	84
Tuolumne	155	162	11	11	3	16	100	63
Ventura	422	435	28	41	22	34	83	81
Yolo	298	332	23	29	25	35	†108	105
Yuba	169	162	11	11	18	14	61	92
Totals	42,852	48,312	2,606	3,951	3,079	4,398	†82	Av. 86

*In many high schools a commercial course is given which, in most instances, closes at end of second year. These graduates have been included, hence high percentage on enrollment in fourth year.

†Averages.

TABLE No. 15.

II. GENERAL SUMMARIES: 1851-1914.
Statement, by years, showing the amount of receipts and expenditures for Public, Primary, Grammar, High and Kindergarten Schools of the State of California, from 1851 to 1914, inclusive.

Years	Total amount of state school fund appropriated	Total amount raised by county and city taxes	Total amount raised from miscellaneous sources	Amount paid for salaries of teachers	Amount paid for fuel and contingent expenses	Amount paid for libraries	Amount paid for apparatus	Amount paid for stoves, buildings, and furniture	Total expenditures
1851			\$2,417 00	\$21,355 42	\$2,000 00	*	*	\$4,748 82	\$28,103 74
1852			10,626 00	30,215 00	16,525 00	*	*	13,491 01	54,231 01
1853			42,557 00	85,860 33	31,156 45	\$3,990 50	*	15,822 52	272,829 82
1854	\$52,061 00	\$157,702 00	39,305 00	168,048 45	42,631 07	1,054 57	*	77,197 62	276,531 71
1855	63,662 00	119,128 00	28,619 00	203,931 00	49,668 84	2,137 16	*	52,481 00	305,221 00
1856	69,861 00	121,639 00	25,619 00	192,613 00	32,533 41	2,912 56	*	59,743 00	307,852 00
1857	78,057 00	148,989 00	55,035 00	263,073 00	45,395 92	3,302 78	*	80,199 70	329,911 77
1858	53,405 00	162,870 00	85,107 00	243,276 37	69,396 38	2,368 58	*	90,266 42	427,003 75
1859	72,319 00	205,196 00	97,534 00	264,972 37	54,989 41	1,756 09	*	110,352 86	471,263 74
1860	81,118 00	230,514 00	122,858 00	311,165 38	54,493 96	2,225 57	*	101,818 38	470,113 56
1861	81,461 00	241,861 00	114,357 00	311,501 91	59,479 76	2,225 57	*	49,274 62	441,228 97
1862	75,412 00	294,828 00	141,806 00	336,249 02	58,271 97	594 75	\$2,271 22	93,531 53	483,407 49
1863	145,537 00	328,551 00	68,209 00	325,338 02	69,562 36	1,132 21	6,010 81	167,393 41	655,199 86
1864	132,217 00	260,842 00	84,084 00	411,101 01	89,056 57	5,792 01	3,777 86	257,804 98	883,016 56
1865	168,828 00	360,306 00	91,181 00	526,585 12	116,577 47	2,074 81	4,059 47	185,056 42	859,230 71
1866	132,410 00	470,608 00	79,600 00	551,462 02	119,577 47	10,125 01	5,431 83	238,070 61	1,156,150 01
1867	268,910 00	595,718 00	81,046 00	696,110 28	206,412 25	19,069 56	4,061 72	221,118 43	1,151,407 42
1868	252,603 00	654,738 00	73,986 00	763,639 15	143,318 56	20,415 76	4,315 83	205,766 95	1,290,585 52
1869	290,796 00	847,229 00	66,581 00	873,814 07	185,672 91	29,984 22	3,692 27	339,362 37	1,529,046 84
1870	360,447 00	839,756 00	63,441 00	976,937 75	179,070 23	29,984 22	3,689 46	380,158 50	1,713,450 97
1871	423,853 00	923,809 00	16,660 00	1,063,125 11	289,801 57	26,766 30	4,720 13	260,119 01	1,881,332 82
1872	424,022 00	1,249,943 00	232,075 00	1,282,739 15	277,900 99	25,793 54	4,365 70	371,069 41	2,113,356 25
1873	430,220 00	1,541,597 00	310,502 00	1,434,366 53	275,607 70	24,879 48	4,152 80	182,467 25	2,111,155 33
1874	428,414 12	1,352,208 82	315,316 95	1,560,830 16	331,952 30	21,752 82	10,713 02	421,279 36	2,658,211 34
1875	1,212,252 03	1,115,530 06	676,259 61	1,810,479 62	381,806 62	33,982 72	10,974 66	440,706 37	2,858,600 98
1876	1,317,603 84	1,240,637 31	158,206 40	1,983,939 96	374,222 92	48,757 50	18,961 19	147,426 43	2,749,729 46
1877	1,471,660 26	1,486,233 73	137,100 31	2,149,435 70	378,754 50	55,148 64	12,513 65	303,094 32	3,155,815 27
1878	1,579,495 52	1,393,014 96	106,316 84	2,272,551 39	426,707 66	36,490 50	13,565 73	380,691 82	3,010,907 13
1879	1,423,941 75	1,446,852 04	92,852 41	2,285,732 39	371,992 13	41,546 39	21,842 63	150,270 94	2,864,571 42
1880	1,506,471 84	1,363,572 44	104,824 80	2,207,043 85	400,867 61	79,422 10	15,694 04	204,849 66	3,047,604 91
1881	1,790,457 67	1,343,306 02	32,048 79	2,346,056 58	401,572 56	63,060 32	20,618 98	221,089 05	3,122,666 20
1882	1,882,121 62	1,260,843 64	2,466,780 68	2,466,780 68	411,117 17	63,062 26	26,504 11	293,169 56	3,312,215 28
1883	1,890,724 20	1,315,818 96	32,462 71	2,511,078 40	419,760 85	59,642 08	23,204 69	282,835 85	3,364,223 55
1884	1,894,191 00	1,411,543 56	27,715 40	2,573,623 51	415,587 39				

1885	1,831,171	44	1,694,959	45	53,140	83	2,583,403	46	433,972	56	64,056	08	16,787	03	466,811	74	3,565,030	87
1886	1,890,733	32	1,690,704	86	138,596	48	2,710,621	82	420,843	30	64,627	32	24,833	01	283,006	18	3,505,931	63
1887	2,027,789	40	1,793,809	95	51,250	25	2,912,859	30	480,455	63	64,189	18	23,679	10	408,704	96	3,889,888	17
1888	2,168,686	08	2,170,038	19	259,554	55	3,083,027	21	527,035	55	58,229	04	31,534	85	621,554	82	4,321,981	50
1889	2,531,880	00	2,442,254	64	337,006	91	3,343,191	80	624,840	95	59,522	72	33,791	82	935,548	32	4,996,865	71
1890	2,635,716	10	2,293,335	75	98,092	22	3,534,588	88	706,995	12	71,121	94	42,442	85	703,947	79	5,119,036	68
1891	2,662,200	08	2,249,975	02	134,192	15	3,713,544	37	732,148	98	72,714	87	45,352	20	548,740	11	5,112,500	53
1892	2,354,786	00	2,464,706	04	266,455	77	3,874,346	88	790,929	32	72,961	08	45,424	77	608,229	27	5,351,891	32
1893	3,403,072	72	2,404,898	76	774,090	08	4,055,888	51	806,717	80	76,677	51	46,837	62	723,565	66	5,709,687	10
1894	2,770,661	84	2,388,359	31	337,815	12	4,005,721	80	732,757	68	61,890	04	30,130	55	574,293	10	5,424,733	17
1895	2,829,005	74	2,472,540	41	508,203	22	4,081,340	41	733,834	91	63,601	20	46,915	95	698,215	59	5,683,908	09
1896	3,043,884	60	2,517,827	78	256,021	31	4,291,481	12	899,861	54	71,249	23	35,492	78	503,674	80	5,801,759	47
1897	2,943,310	10	2,677,945	07	156,638	37	4,418,544	67	899,726	74	68,719	53	18,885	63	441,871	03	5,847,747	60
1898	3,106,072	72	2,684,416	96	364,030	62	4,582,625	71	1,010,710	13	72,975	97	16,693	40	494,899	39	6,177,904	60
1899	3,076,472	40	2,690,705	16	172,053	24	4,562,994	54	1,025,473	62	188,341	06	---	---	337,733	15	6,074,632	37
1900	3,567,763	56	2,861,409	16	296,345	64	4,856,804	20	994,727	41	181,749	19	---	---	268,157	32	6,195,438	74
1901	3,485,126	45	2,888,046	10	93,171	60	4,685,141	20	1,080,040	37	182,995	12	---	---	525,505	16	6,373,229	85
1902	3,584,061	45	3,076,699	73	99,687	86	4,748,472	75	1,329,359	68	188,923	05	---	---	439,305	94	6,606,061	42
1903	3,590,390	40	3,887,778	68	699,758	22	5,665,431	02	1,461,838	79	105,016	92	---	---	937,879	47	8,170,166	20
1904	3,926,972	18	4,644,967	95	1,299,565	32	6,024,850	53	1,500,815	22	138,439	04	---	---	1,734,359	36	9,401,464	15
1905	4,234,241	02	4,580,258	78	1,961,805	35	6,463,879	67	1,675,564	94	133,457	82	---	---	1,408,100	86	9,678,003	29
1906	3,880,740	82	3,681,439	68	1,603,236	84	7,003,176	86	1,805,867	52	148,351	94	---	---	1,983,163	70	10,940,560	02
1907	4,300,379	23	7,394,551	55	593,194	87	7,422,575	41	2,011,921	54	163,996	70	---	---	2,620,241	24	12,218,704	89
1908	4,497,337	81	8,899,459	82	630,502	51	8,720,931	65	2,307,417	49	164,413	82	---	---	3,229,940	91	14,423,703	87
1909	4,761,954	30	11,393,868	62	436,490	96	9,325,688	76	2,472,519	54	186,428	37	---	---	4,000,619	07	15,985,255	75
1910	5,101,950	89	13,308,417	90	415,887	54	10,233,858	10	2,926,957	70	233,163	59	---	---	4,536,538	36	17,930,517	75
1911	5,682,117	16	13,833,191	32	623,852	21	11,384,661	92	3,777,912	90	252,923	02	---	---	4,958,490	18	20,370,927	82
1912	6,110,857	30	19,423,138	34	507,038	56	12,687,314	99	3,831,017	88	243,436	22	---	---	7,217,152	22	23,978,620	61
1913	5,773,467	02	27,749,637	40	526,294	63	11,603,061	71	4,833,792	73	289,151	89	---	---	5,828,913	03	25,554,419	36
1914	6,073,096	14	20,560,162	99	464,868	39	16,314,791	25	4,622,736	78	310,689	72	---	---	5,332,285	92	26,579,903	62

*Not reported.
†Includes cost of apparatus. ‡Does not include balance on hand.

TABLE No. 15—Concluded.
GENERAL.

Statistical Summary, by years, of the Kindergarten, Night, Primary and Grammar and High Schools of California, from 1851 to 1914, inclusive.

Years	Number of teachers	Number of children enrolled on school register	Average daily attendance
1851		1,846	
1852		3,314	
1853		4,193	2,020
1854	214	9,746	4,635
1855	301		6,442
1856	392		8,495
1857	486	17,232	9,717
1858	517	19,822	11,183
1859	744	23,519	13,364
1860	831	26,993	14,750
1861	932	31,786	17,804
1862	962	36,566	19,262
1863	919	36,540	19,992
1864	1,079	47,588	24,794
1865	1,155	50,089	29,592
1866	1,268	50,273	
1867	1,389	62,227	
1868	1,590	65,828	43,681
1869	1,687	73,754	49,802
1870	1,869	85,808	54,271
1871	2,052	91,332	64,286
1872	2,301	94,720	65,700
1873	2,336	107,593	69,461
1874	2,452	120,240	72,283
1875	2,693	130,930	78,027
1876	2,894	140,468	83,391
1877	3,077	147,863	89,539
1878	3,393	154,064	94,696
1879	3,453	156,769	98,468
1880	3,595	158,765	100,966
1881	3,737	163,855	105,541
1882	3,777	168,024	107,177
1883	3,930	174,611	112,594
1884	4,083	179,801	124,814
1885	4,242	184,001	116,028
1886	4,444	189,220	125,718
1887	4,888	196,907	129,297
1888	4,938	207,050	132,277
1889	5,255	215,905	143,793
1890	5,434	221,756	146,589
1891	5,659	229,986	153,599
1892	5,891	238,106	158,875
1893	6,136	232,501	157,673
1894	6,257	235,837	164,664
1895	6,589	241,322	170,861
1896	6,885	249,335	176,083
1897	7,190	247,061	180,269
1898	7,432	259,459	185,424
1899	7,366	265,364	195,540
1900	7,605	269,736	197,395
1901	7,810	258,977	188,730
1902	8,072	264,038	197,217
1903	8,333	288,776	212,884
1904	8,652	299,038	222,182
1905	9,026	315,226	239,491
1906	9,371	328,127	248,722
1907	9,714	335,645	247,880
1908	10,222	347,193	262,522
1909	10,747	352,278	275,272
1910	11,369	368,391	286,730
1911	12,156	386,911	302,657
1912	13,248	414,078	323,657
1913	14,524	446,916	346,443
1914	15,618	501,021	374,493

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

TABLE No. 16. Enrollment, Number of Teachers, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

TABLE No. 16.

Showing Statistics California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind.

BERKELEY, CAL., September 7, 1914.

L. E. MILLIGAN, Principal.

The enrollment of pupils for the two years ending June 30, 1914, has been as follows:

Deaf boys	123	
Deaf girls	87	
		210
Blind boys	52	
Blind girls	42	
		94
Total both classes.....		304

The number of teachers, including manual craft instructors, has been:

Deaf Department.

Teachers, men	11	
Teachers, women	9	
		20

Blind Department.

Teachers, men	4	
Teachers, women	12	
		16
Total		36

RECEIPTS.

Appropriations for salaries and wages.....	\$117,467 91
Appropriation for support.....	54,633 86
Total	\$172,101 77

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$117,467 91
Support	54,633 86
Total	\$172,101 77

CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1912.....	\$1,204 45
Receipts	11,009 17
Total	\$12,213 62
Expenditures	9,296 97
Balance July 1, 1914.....	\$2,916 65

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

California School for the Deaf and the Blind.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Land, 130 acres-----		\$630,000 00
Buildings—		
Educational Building -----	\$100,000 00	
Bartlett Hall -----	60,000 00	
Durham Hall -----	55,000 00	
Willard Hall -----	50,000 00	
Moss Hall -----	47,500 00	
Strauss Hall -----	47,500 00	
Refectory and other buildings-----	55,000 00	
Industrial Building -----	60,000 00	
		475,000 00
Water and machinery-----		35,000 00
Furniture -----		8,000 00
Total -----		\$1,148,000 00

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

Pipe organ -----	\$2,000 00	
Tower clock -----	1,353 00	
Library -----	3,000 00	
Hospital -----	10,500 00	
Loans -----	61,500 00	
Cash -----	5,691 71	
		87,084 71
Total -----		\$1,235,084 71

CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

TABLE NO. 17. Number of Teachers, Number of Graduates, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property.



CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

TABLE No. 17.

Statistics of California Polytechnic School, at San Luis Obispo, for 1913 and 1914.
By R. W. RYDER, Director.

	1913	1914
Number of teachers employed:		
Men -----	11	12
Women -----	4	5
Totals -----	15	17
Number of students enrolled, 1913:		
First year ----- boys ----- 44; girls ----- 12		
Second year ----- boys ----- 34; girls ----- 17		
Third year ----- boys ----- 21; girls ----- 8		
Special students ----- boys ----- 26; girls ----- 0		
Totals -----	125	37
Number of students enrolled, 1914:		
First year ----- boys ----- 60; girls ----- 21		
Second year ----- boys ----- 39; girls ----- 9		
Third year ----- boys ----- 24; girls ----- 12		
Special students ----- boys ----- 23; girls ----- 6		
Totals -----	146	48
Number of graduates, 1913:		
Boys, 19; girls, 6 -----	25	
Number of graduates, 1914:		
Boys, 21; girls, 12 -----		33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1913 AND 1914.

SALARIES.

Appropriation, biennial -----		\$70,000 00
Balance -----	\$30,264 31	
Administration -----	5,614 16	5,570 00
Faculty -----	24,649 90	24,890 04
Gardener, janitor, engineer, labor, etc. -----		4,539 00
Balance -----	25	3,500 96

GROUNDS.

Appropriation, biennial -----		\$7,000 00
Balance -----	\$3,136 73	
Expended -----	3,136 68	3,388 85
Balance -----	05	3,611 15

LIBRARY.

Appropriation, biennial -----		\$1,500 00
Balance -----	\$800 22	
Expended -----	800 02	635 25
Balance -----	20	864 75

PRINTING.

Appropriation, biennial -----	\$1,200 00	*
Balance -----	600 69	
Expended -----	450 33	290 57
Balance -----	140 36	909 43

TRUSTEES' EXPENSES.

Appropriation, biennial		*
Balance	\$605 45	
Expended	474 51	
Balance	130 91	

CONTINGENT.

Deficit		\$1,885 86
Receipt	\$36,770 50	24,482 66
Expended	41,022 17	23,255 17
Balance from February 6, 1913.....	\$2,365 73	\$341 63

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Furniture, Chapter 512-11.

Balance	\$5,737 00	\$3,390 60
Expenditure	2,346 40	2,756 29
Balance, July 1, 1914.....		\$634 31

Shop and Laboratory Equipment, Chapter 229-11.

Balance	\$2,184 49	\$35 98
Expenditure	2,148 51	34 64
Balance, July 1, 1914.....		\$1 34

Stock, Chapter 272-11.

Balance	\$3,183 60	\$3 80
Expenditure	3,179 80	
Balance, July 1, 1914.....		\$3 80

Farm Implements, Chapter 273-11.

Balance	\$1,380 84	\$120 54
Expenditure	1,260 30	118 98
Balance, July 1, 1914.....		\$1 56

Biennial Valuation of Property.

Area of ground, acres.....		311.04
Valuation of grounds, including water and sewer systems.....	\$49,500 00	
Value of buildings	139,000 00	
Value of furniture	7,900 00	
Value of library	3,200 00	
Value of apparatus	43,600 00	
Value of farm stock and tools.....	11,400 00	
Total		\$254,600 00

*Included in support.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE NO. 18. Number of Teachers, Students Enrolled, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property, Number of Volumes in Libraries, Number of Graduates.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 18.

Statistics of State Normal Schools.
TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

Name and location of school	Men		Women		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Chico -----	9	9	13	12	22	21
Fresno -----	8	7	8	7	16	14
Humboldt -----		3		2		5
Los Angeles -----	11	15	45	55	56	70
San Diego -----	8	8	23	18	31	26
San Francisco -----	9	6	16	22	25	28
San Jose -----	11	10	32	40	43	50
Santa Barbara -----	1	3	11	12	12	15
Totals -----	57	61	148	168	205	229

ENROLLMENT.

Normal Department.

Name and location of school	Men		Women		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Chico -----	62	51	268	263	330	314
Fresno -----	21	18	221	229	242	247
Humboldt -----		15		63		78
Los Angeles -----	26	33	1,184	1,362	1,220	1,395
San Diego -----	1	7	273	315	274	322
San Francisco -----			357	402	357	402
San Jose -----	44	55	872	921	916	976
Santa Barbara -----	25	26	195	234	220	260
Totals -----	189	205	3,370	3,789	3,559	3,994

Training Department.

Name and location of school	Men		Women		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Chico -----	177	172	188	192	365	364
Fresno -----		105		98		203
Humboldt -----						
Los Angeles -----	357	353	433	380	790	733
San Diego -----	181	182	219	222	400	404
San Francisco -----	378	341	388	303	766	644
San Jose -----	300	317	342	403	642	720
Santa Barbara -----						
Totals -----	1,393	1,470	1,570	1,598	2,963	3,068

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

Statistics of State Normal Schools, showing receipts and expenditures for years ending
June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS, 1913.

Name and location of school	Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Amount received from state appropriation	Amount received from tuition and other sources	Total receipts
Chico -----	\$4,279 20	\$51,150 00	\$3,999 17	\$59,428 37
Fresno -----	23,728 49	-----	1,591 00	25,319 49
Humboldt -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Los Angeles -----	5,831 46	89,950 00	8,012 40	103,793 86
San Diego -----	784 07	45,950 00	121 95	46,856 00
San Francisco -----	2,749 86	38,200 00	10,279 07	51,228 93
San Jose -----	3,140 99	74,450 00	-----	77,590 99
Santa Barbara -----	1,861 35	12,800 00	2,575 50	17,176 85
Totals -----	\$42,315 40	\$312,500 00	\$26,579 09	\$381,394 49

RECEIPTS, 1914.

Name and location of school	Balance on hand July 1, 1912	Amount received from state appropriation	Receipts from tuition and other sources	Total receipts
Chico -----	\$2,668 14	\$75,820 00	\$3,486 55	\$81,974 69
Fresno -----	5,955 74	425,000 00	1,412 50	432,368 24
Humboldt -----	-----	10,000 00	7,248 27	17,248 27
Los Angeles -----	2,292 47	122,900 00	318 52	125,510 99
San Diego -----	101 28	71,750 00	407 42	72,258 70
San Francisco -----	2,244 14	49,650 00	10,826 77	62,720 91
San Jose -----	36 14	227,000 00	-----	227,036 14
Santa Barbara -----	-----	31,400 00	6,480 57	37,880 57
Totals -----	\$13,297 91	\$1,013,520 00	\$30,180 60	\$1,056,998 51

TABLE No. 18—Continued.
EXPENDITURES, 1913.

Name and location of school	Amount paid for teachers' salaries	Amount paid gardeners, janitors, hodmen, supplies, etc.	Amount paid for sites, buildings and furniture	Amount paid for books and apparatus	Total expenditures	Balance on hand June 30, 1913
Chico	\$23,945 50	\$13,860 14	\$1,273 84	\$1,251 58	\$50,331 06	\$9,097 31
Fresno	13,600 00	1,653 20	3,347 27	763 28	19,363 75	5,955 74
Humboldt	86,823 45	7,974 83	2,805 55	2,997 62	100,601 45	3,192 41
Los Angeles	36,281 58	8,708 67	1,752 08	46,742 33	46,742 33	113 67
San Diego	27,795 68	19,552 97	820 44	815 12	48,984 21	2,244 72
San Francisco	63,640 22	8,058 54	3,643 04	2,212 63	77,554 43	36 56
San Jose	11,360 02	4,557 27	1,000 00	174 45	17,031 74	85 11
Santa Barbara						
Totals	\$273,446 45	\$64,366 62	\$12,890 14	\$9,366 76	\$360,668 97	\$20,725 52

EXPENDITURES, 1914.

Chico	\$32,965 00	\$10,588 91	\$23,433 59	\$816 56	\$67,804 06	\$14,170 63
Fresno	26,639 96	4,914 84	16,441 39	4,530 06	52,526 25	379,841 99
Humboldt	2,608 19	1,618 33	5,436 27	265 33	9,428 12	7,320 15
Los Angeles	100,519 50	812 86	812 86	3,224 54	114,591 18	16,946 81
San Diego	35,296 12	13,699 28	18,045 37	1,330 96	68,371 73	3,886 97
San Francisco	33,616 63	17,244 29	2,992 32	648 20	54,401 44	8,219 47
San Jose	75,725 94	8,281 17	30,890 22	2,151 66	117,048 99	109,987 15
Santa Barbara	19,859 00	10,956 13	500 00	300 00	31,615 13	6,265 44
Totals	\$327,230 34	\$77,340 23	\$98,552 02	\$13,267 31	\$516,389 90	\$540,608 61

TABLE No. 18—Continued.
 Statistics of State Normal Schools, showing valuation of property.
 VALUATION OF PROPERTY, 1913.

Name and location of school	Area of grounds	Grounds	Buildings	Furniture	Libraries	Apparatus	Total
Chico	11	\$60,000 00	\$216,639 00	\$10,232 00	\$16,800 00	\$9,704 00	\$313,405 00
Fresno	10	20,000 00	500 00	89 00	500 00	276 00	21,365 00
Humboldt	10	550,000 00	50,000 00	9,000 00	17,500 00	3,500 00	630,000 00
Los Angeles	16.5	100,000 00	181,500 00	13,500 00	10,570 00	8,050 00	313,620 00
San Diego	1.73	120,000 00	103,500 00	14,500 00	7,000 00	1,500 00	246,500 00
San Francisco	18.3	50,000 00	423,000 00	30,000 00	16,500 00	10,000 00	528,500 00
Santa Barbara	4	21,000 00	109,000 00		2,200 00	150 00	132,350 00
Totals	71.53	\$921,000 00	\$1,083,169 00	\$77,321 00	\$71,070 00	\$33,180 00	\$2,185,740 00

VALUATION OF PROPERTY, 1914.

Chico	11	\$65,000 00	\$229,439 00	\$12,461 00	\$17,623 00	\$10,553 00	\$335,076 00
Fresno	25	37,000 00	11,000 00	4,500 00	1,000 00	2,500 00	56,000 00
Humboldt	25	550,000 00	3,291 00	2,111 00	265 00		5,700 00
Los Angeles	16.5	100,000 00	50,000 00	14,055 00	35,424 00	10,039 00	659,518 00
San Diego	8	120,000 00	183,250 00	14,500 00	11,500 00	8,260 00	317,510 00
San Francisco	18.3	100,000 00	103,700 00	14,500 00	7,500 00	1,500 00	247,000 00
Santa Barbara	14	21,000 00	109,900 00	40,000 00	16,500 00	10,000 00	616,500 00
Totals	117.8	\$993,000 00	\$1,139,480 00	\$123,120 00	\$92,112 00	\$44,502 00	\$2,392,214 00

TABLE No. 18—Continued.
Number of volumes in Normal School Libraries.

Name and location of school	1913					1914						
	At beginning of year	Bought during year or donated	Lost or destroyed during year	Total at close of year	At beginning of year	Bought during year or donated	Lost or destroyed during year	Total at close of year	At beginning of year	Bought during year or donated	Lost or destroyed during year	Total at close of year
Ohio -----	17,344	1,186	468	18,062	18,062	1,088	744	18,406	18,062	1,088	744	18,406
Fresno -----	174	270	12	432	432	693	5	1,120	432	693	5	1,120
Humboldt -----	21,039	2,046	147	22,938	22,938	1,771	130	24,639	22,938	1,771	130	24,639
Los Angeles -----	10,810	1,576	---	12,386	12,386	1,188	---	13,574	12,386	1,188	---	13,574
San Diego -----	11,705	1,370	995	12,080	12,080	4,555	1,618	14,987	12,080	4,555	1,618	14,987
San Francisco -----	12,408	817	87	13,138	13,138	1,208	---	14,346	13,138	1,208	---	14,346
San Jose -----	250	2,000	5	2,245	2,245	1,055	6	3,294	2,245	1,055	6	3,294
Santa Barbara -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals -----	73,790	9,265	1,714	81,341	81,341	12,587	2,533	91,395	81,341	12,587	2,533	91,395

1897	3	30	33	7	48	55	23	26	36	10	99	109	---	---	
1898	3	17	20	10	78	88	5	20	36	5	81	86	---	---	
1899	6	39	45	5	102	107	3	25	0	12	100	110	---	---	
1900	16	53	69	11	103	114	8	42	0	10	110	122	---	---	
1901	12	37	49	10	120	130	5	61	0	12	110	122	---	---	
1902	6	35	41	10	97	107	5	61	0	36	8	82	90	---	---
1903	9	52	61	8	103	111	2	39	0	33	20	158	178	---	---
1904	5	35	40	8	84	92	6	39	0	54	18	193	211	---	---
1905	9	53	62	5	115	120	5	44	0	40	14	135	149	---	---
1906	7	46	53	3	153	156	1	36	0	46	6	147	153	---	---
1907	5	50	55	3	135	138	2	53	0	64	7	162	169	---	---
1908	8	77	75	6	204	210	3	54	0	75	11	144	155	---	---
1909	9	52	61	9	234	243	3	72	0	57	5	246	251	---	---
1910	11	76	87	7	209	216	3	64	0	44	6	247	253	---	---
1911	8	41	49	11	383	394	4	55	0	82	10	260	270	24	24
1912	5	53	58	10	415	425	2	99	0	93	9	263	272	1	30
1913	17	77	94	14	498	512	1	93	0	108	11	333	344	5	59
1914	11	75	86	14	532	546	4	134	0	148	16	377	393	11	71
Totals	187	1,078	1,265	262	4,363	4,625	45	884	930	1,033	501	5,741	6,242	33	265
															298

Total number of graduates:

Men	1,047
Women	13,530
Total	14,637

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

TABLE No. 19. Number of Teachers, Students, Receipts and Expenditures, Valuation of Property.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

TABLE No. 19.

Statistics of University of California, showing number of professors, teachers and students, 1912-13, 1913-14.

By JAMES SUTTON, Recorder of the Faculties.

NUMBER OF PROFESSORS, LECTURERS AND INSTRUCTORS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Men	1912-13	330	Men	1913-14	358
Women		9	Women		12
Total		339	Total		370

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS.

Number of students enrolled in the--	1912-13		Total	1913-14		Total
	Graduate students	Under-graduate students		Graduate students	Under-graduate students	
Colleges of Letters, Social Sciences, and Natural Sciences:						
Men	243	1,030		250	1,260	
Women	285	1,529		280	1,735	
Totals	528	2,559	3,087	530	2,995	3,525
Colleges of Engineering and Chemistry:						
Men	40	734		46	811	
Women	3	0		5	3	
Totals	43	734	777	51	814	865
College of Commerce:						
Men	11	282		4	282	
Women	2	5		9	14	
Totals	13	287	300	4	296	300
College of Agriculture:						
Full courses--						
Men	31	429		21	524	
Women	7	26		3	28	
Totals	38	455	493	24	552	576
College of Agriculture:						
Short courses--						
Men		158			124	
Women		29			10	
Totals		187	187		134	134
College of Medicine:						
In Berkeley--						
Men	20	52		32	89	
Women	7	7		2	8	
Totals	27	59	86	34	47	91
In San Francisco--						
Men	13	4		13	11	
Women	3	0		7	0	
Totals	16	4	20	20	11	31
In Los Angeles--						
Men	4	3		2	1	
Women	0	0		0	0	
Totals	4	3	7	2	1	3

Number of students enrolled in the—	1912-13		Total	1913-14		Total
	Graduate students	Under-graduate students		Graduate students	Under-graduate students	
College of Dentistry:						
Men -----		90			93	
Women -----		0			0	
Totals -----		90	90		93	93
College of Pharmacy:						
Men -----		95			113	
Women -----		3			4	
Totals -----		98	98		117	117
Hastings College of the Law:						
Men -----	25	75		31	57	
Women -----	0	0		0	0	
Totals -----	25	75	100	31	57	88
San Francisco Institute of Art:						
Men -----		92			88	
Women -----		133			113	
Totals -----		225	225		201	201
Grand totals -----			5,470			6,024

SUMMER SESSIONS.

	1912-13	1913-14
Men -----	470	783
Women -----	1,805	1,580
Totals -----	2,275	2,363
Total number of students, deducting duplicates-----	7,265	7,808

GRADUATED DURING THE YEAR.

	1912-13	1913-14
Men -----	490	576
Women -----	266	319
Totals -----	756	895

Total number of graduates since establishment of the university, 11,185.

SUMMARY OF THE ADDITIONAL ENROLLMENT FIGURES.

	Students
Wilmerding Trade School -----	155
Agricultural Extension -----	9,000
University Extension -----	900
Correspondence courses -----	1,060
Farm School -----	211
Total -----	11,326

SUMMARY OF INCOME.
Year ending June 30, 1913.

From investments	\$240,799 17	
United States	80,000 00	
State of California.....	1,152,020 41	
	<hr/>	\$1,472,819 58
Students' fees	\$137,415 83	
Dental department	22,375 99	
Medical department	17,880 70	
University hospital	32,120 41	
Los Angeles medical department.....	1,920 93	
University extension	825 00	
Sale of agricultural produce, etc.....	151,830 14	
Miscellaneous	21,214 69	
Receipts for concerts, etc.....	884 42	
	<hr/>	386,468 11
Gifts for current use	\$72,699 93	
Gifts for architectural expenses and for building work	53,915 00	
	<hr/>	126,614 93
Gifts of real estate and improvements.....	\$10,075 00	
Gifts for endowments	1,109,271 90	
	<hr/>	\$3,105,249 52

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.
Year ending June 30, 1913.

Administration	\$316,883 10	
Library	82,527 80	
Agriculture (excluding building operations appearing under that head).....	398,997 10	
Other departments	627,663 67	
Miscellaneous	9,478 60	
	<hr/>	\$1,435,050 19
Scholarships and prizes.....	\$28,799 37	
Summer session	42,099 96	
Lick Observatory	26,026 41	
Medical department (including University hospital and Los Angeles medical department).....	119,890 32	
	<hr/>	258,616 56
Musical and dramatic		1,743 06
Watershed lands: Purchase of lands in Strawberry Canyon		23 04
Building operations		398,264 75
Permanent building fund: Interest on moneys.....		21,946 62
Wilmerding Trade School.....		29,224 92
	<hr/>	\$2,144,869 14

ASSETS, JUNE 30, 1913.

Real estate in Berkeley.....	\$1,497,966 50	
Buildings and improvements in Berkeley.....	3,247,244 81	
Real estate and improvements not in Berkeley.....	\$3,046,194 18	
Other real estate.....	32,582 66	
	<hr/>	3,078,776 84
Equipment		2,098,387 08
	<hr/>	\$9,922,375 23

SUMMARY OF INCOME.
Year ending June 30, 1914.

From investments -----	\$239,278 06	
United States -----	80,000 00	
State of California -----	1,574,283 67	\$1,893,561 73
Student fees -----	104,225 08	
Dental department -----	22,845 84	
Medical department -----	19,738 96	146,809 88
		204,573 36
Sale of agricultural and other produce -----		13,997 77
Miscellaneous receipts -----	129,136 41	
Gifts for current use -----	39,310 52	
Gifts for endowments -----		168,446 96
		<u>\$2,427,389 70</u>

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Administration -----	\$321,406 27	
Library -----	88,100 36	
Agriculture (excluding building operation) -----	574,150 29	
Other departments -----	892,819 12	
Miscellaneous -----	1,260 98	1,877,737 02
Scholarships and prizes -----		32,143 50
Building operations -----		402,673 02
Wilmerding Trade School -----		29,638 25
		<u>\$2,342,191 79</u>

ASSETS, JUNE 30, 1914.

Real estate in Berkeley -----		1,498,767 23
Buildings and improvements in Berkeley -----		3,373,594 16
Real estate and improvements not in Berkeley utilized for University purposes -----	3,066,971 59	
Other real estate -----	32,582 65	
		3,099,554 25
Equipment -----		2,164,087 45
		<u>\$10,136,003 09</u>

STATE TEXTBOOKS.

TABLE NO. 20. Number of Textbooks Sold, and Amount of Money Secured as the Result of Such Sales; Number of Books Distributed Free, Cost of Free Textbooks and Distribution; General Review of Textbooks, Sales, etc.

TABLE No. 20.

The following tables will show the number of textbooks sold, the number distributed free to the elementary schools, since January, 1913, the cost of the manufacture of the same and the cost of distributing the free textbooks and the amount of royalty paid textbook companies for the use of their plates in the manufacture of the books.

Number of textbooks sold to dealers, orphan asylums, private schools and individuals from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, cost per book of manufacture, amount of money paid into state treasury from sale of books, etc.

Books	Number of books sold	Cost of manufacture	To school book fund	Royalty	To royalty fund	Price	Amount of sales
Primer	26,817	\$.132	\$3,539 84	\$.048	\$1,287 22	18 cents	\$4,827 06
First Reader	23,107	.122	2,819 06	.048	1,109 13	17 cents	3,928 19
Second Reader	23,723	.1375	3,261 92	.0525	1,245 45	19 cents	4,507 37
Third Reader	20,628	.19	3,919 32	.06	1,237 68	25 cents	5,157 00
Fourth Reader	20,323	.21	4,267 83	.09	1,829 07	30 cents	6,096 90
Fifth Reader	14,543	.21	3,054 03	.09	1,308 87	30 cents	4,362 90
Speller—Book I	31,472	.145	4,563 46	.025	786 78	17 cents	5,350 24
Speller—Book II	18,773	.145	2,722 10	.025	469 31	17 cents	3,191 41
First Book in Arithmetic	23,252	.1775	4,182 25	.0525	1,325 71	23 cents	5,807 96
Advanced School Arithmetic	23,716	.19	4,511 74	.09	2,137 14	28 cents	6,648 88
English Lessons—Book I (old)	9,188	.17	1,612 96	.08	759 04	25 cents	2,372 00
English Lessons—Book II (old)	8,440	.23	1,941 20	.12	1,012 80	35 cents	2,954 00
Introductory History	10,751	.22	2,365 22	.15	1,612 65	37 cents	3,977 87
Brief School History	15,940	.43	6,854 20	.15	2,391 00	58 cents	9,245 20
Introductory Geography	23,079	.36	8,308 44	.09	2,077 11	45 cents	10,385 55
Advanced Geography	18,017	.50	9,008 50	.15	2,702 55	65 cents	11,711 05
Primer of Hygiene	18,247	.15	2,737 05	.06	1,094 82	21 cents	3,831 87
Civics	10,319	.255	2,631 37	.125	1,289 85	38 cents	3,921 22
Writing—Book I	28,170	.03	845 10	.01	281 70	4 cents	1,126 80
Writing—Book II	27,504	.03	825 12	.01	275 04	4 cents	1,100 16
Writing—Book III	26,421	.03	792 63	.01	264 21	4 cents	1,056 84
Writing—Book IV	22,599	.03	677 97	.01	225 99	4 cents	903 96
Writing—Book V	18,883	.03	566 49	.01	188 83	4 cents	755 32
English Lessons—Book I (new)	5,632	.1925	1,084 16	.0675	380 16	26 cents	1,464 32
English Lessons—Book II (new)	4,367	.22	960 74	.09	393 03	31 cents	1,353 77
Totals	176,211		\$78,352 70		\$27,685 14		\$106,037 81

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Number of textbooks distributed free to the elementary schools of the state, cost per copy of royalty for use of plates and the amount paid on royalty for use of plates, from January 1, 1913, to June 30, 1913.

Books	Number of books distributed	Royalty	To royalty fund
Primer	20,653	.048	\$991 34
First Reader	24,889	.048	1,194 67
Second Reader	17,863	.0525	937 81
Third Reader	16,735	.06	1,004 10
Fourth Reader	16,378	.09	1,474 02
Fifth Reader	14,543	.09	1,308 87
Speller—Book I	27,333	.025	683 32
Speller—Book II	18,130	.025	453 25
First Book in Arithmetic	25,548	.0525	1,341 26
Advanced School Arithmetic	21,946	.09	1,975 14
English Lessons—Book I	40,023	.0675	2,701 55
English Lessons—Book II	32,148	.09	2,893 32
Introductory History	12,305	.15	1,845 75
Brief School History	14,457	.15	2,168 55
Introductory Geography	12,867	.09	1,158 03
Advanced Geography	9,190	.15	1,378 50
Primer of Hygiene	20,429	.06	1,225 74
Civics	13,010	.125	1,501 25
Writing—Book I	25,043	.01	250 43
Writing—Book II	23,193	.01	231 93
Writing—Book III	25,174	.01	251 74
Writing—Book IV	23,625	.01	236 25
Writing—Book V	21,264	.01	212 64
English Lessons—Book I (old)	1,133	.08	90 64
English Lessons—Book II (old)	1,054	.12	126 48
Totals	478,933		\$27,636 58

Cost of distribution of free state textbooks commencing January 1, 1913, and ending June 30, 1913, \$2,787.24 (approximate).

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Number of books sold to orphan asylums from July 1, 1913, to February 28, 1914. At this date the price of the books was lowered, and the following table will show the sales at the lower price for the remainder of the year. (The state buys the books for orphan asylums and sends them out free.)

Books	Number of books sold	Cost of manufacture	To school book fund	Royalty	To royalty fund	Price	Amount of sales
Primer	170	\$.132	\$22 44	\$.048	\$8 16	18 cents	\$30 60
Second Reader	146	.122	17 81	.048	7 01	17 cents	24 82
Third Reader	152	.1375	20 90	.0525	7 98	19 cents	28 88
Fourth Reader	129	.19	24 51	.06	7 74	25 cents	32 25
Fifth Reader	159	.21	33 39	.09	14 31	30 cents	47 70
Speller—Book I	150	.21	31 50	.09	13 50	30 cents	45 00
Speller—Book II	266	.145	38 58	.025	6 64	17 cents	45 22
First Book in Arithmetic	216	.145	31 33	.025	5 39	17 cents	36 72
Advanced School Arithmetic	373	.1775	66 21	.0525	19 58	23 cents	85 79
English Lessons—Book I	374	.19	72 01	.09	25 23	28 cents	97 24
English Lessons—Book II	101	.1925	22 22	.0675	9 09	31 cents	31 31
Introductory History	221	.22	48 62	.15	33 15	37 cents	81 77
Brief School History	80	.43	34 40	.15	12 00	58 cents	46 40
Introductory Geography	341	.36	122 76	.09	30 69	45 cents	153 45
Advanced Geography	104	.50	52 00	.15	15 60	65 cents	67 60
Primer of Hygiene	80	.15	12 00	.06	4 80	21 cents	16 80
Civics	116	.255	29 58	.125	14 50	38 cents	44 08
Writing—Book I	435	.03	13 05	.01	4 35	4 cents	17 40
Writing—Book II	455	.03	13 65	.01	4 55	4 cents	18 20
Writing—Book III	483	.03	14 79	.01	4 93	4 cents	19 72
Writing—Book IV	587	.03	17 61	.01	5 87	4 cents	23 48
Writing—Book V	508	.03	15 24	.01	5 08	4 cents	20 32
English Lessons—Book I (old)	31	.17	5 27	.08	2 48	25 cents	7 75
Totals	5,687		\$759 87		\$262 63		\$1,022 50

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Number of books sold from March 1, 1914, to June 30, 1914. These were sold to orphan asylums, dealers, private schools and individuals.

Books	Number of books sold	Cost of manufacture	To school book fund	Royalty	To royalty fund	Price	Amount of sales
Primer	680	\$.102	\$69 35	\$.048	\$32 65	15 cents	\$102 00
First Reader	609	.102	62 12	.048	29 23	15 cents	91 35
Second Reader	584	.1275	75 74	.0625	31 18	18 cents	106 92
Third Reader	408	.13	53 04	.06	21 18	19 cents	77 52
Fourth Reader	363	.15	54 45	.09	32 67	24 cents	87 12
Fifth Reader	160	.15	24 00	.09	14 40	24 cents	38 40
Speller—Book I	566	.115	65 10	.025	11 14	14 cents	79 24
Speller—Book II	275	.115	31 64	.025	6 86	14 cents	38 50
First Book in Arithmetic	444	.1275	56 61	.0525	23 31	18 cents	79 92
Advanced School Arithmetic	281	.14	39 34	.09	25 29	23 cents	64 63
English Lessons—Book I	343	.1625	55 74	.0675	23 15	23 cents	78 89
English Lessons—Book II	239	.17	40 63	.09	21 52	26 cents	62 14
Introductory History	200	.16	32 00	.15	30 00	31 cents	62 00
Brief School History	190	.26	49 40	.15	28 50	41 cents	77 90
Introductory Geography	299	.23	68 77	.09	26 91	32 cents	95 68
Advanced Geography	27	.39	10 53	.15	4 05	54 cents	14 58
Primer of Hygiene	154	.12	18 48	.06	9 24	18 cents	27 72
Civics	121	.185	22 39	.125	15 12	31 cents	37 51
Writing—Book I	417	.03	12 51	.01	4 17	4 cents	16 68
Writing—Book II	403	.03	12 09	.01	4 03	4 cents	16 12
Writing—Book III	437	.03	13 11	.01	4 37	4 cents	17 48
Writing—Book IV	343	.03	10 29	.01	3 43	4 cents	13 72
Writing—Book V	276	.03	8 28	.01	2 76	4 cents	11 04
Totals	7,829		\$885 61		\$411 45		\$1,297 06

TABLE No. 20—Continued.

Number of books distributed free to the elementary schools of the state from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, and the amount of royalty paid for the use of plates belonging to the textbooks companies.

Books	Number of books distributed	Royalty	To royalty fund
Primer	45,875	\$.048	\$2,202 01
First Reader	36,802	.048	1,766 50
Second Reader	45,809	.0525	2,404 97
Third Reader	44,126	.06	2,647 56
Fourth Reader	43,598	.09	3,923 82
Fifth Reader	36,828	.09	3,314 52
Speller—Book I	114,950	.025	2,873 74
Speller—Book II	71,514	.025	1,787 84
First Book in Arithmetic	97,182	.0525	5,102 06
Advanced School Arithmetic	78,867	.09	7,098 03
English Lessons—Book I	94,220	.0675	6,359 85
English Lessons—Book II	85,065	.09	7,655 85
Introductory History	42,927	.15	6,439 05
Brief School History	48,122	.15	7,213 30
Introductory Geography	70,884	.09	6,379 56
Advanced Geography	55,975	.15	8,396 25
Primer of Hygiene	42,670	.06	2,560 20
Civic	32,140	.125	4,017 49
Writing—Book I	57,722	.01	577 22
Writing—Book II	58,774	.01	587 74
Writing—Book III	63,306	.01	633 06
Writing—Book IV	57,700	.01	577 00
Writing—Book V	49,816	.01	498 16
English Lessons—Book I (old)	1,703	.08	136 64
English Lessons—Book II (old)	2,574	.12	308 88
Totals	1,379,154		\$85,466 30

Cost of distribution of free state textbooks commencing July 1, 1913, and ending June 30, 1914, \$7,583.35.

TABLE No. 20—Concluded.

Cost of manufacturing textbooks by months and the cost of labor in distributing the same.

1913.		1913.	
January	\$5,040 58	July	\$10,954 35
February	5,379 26	August	7,796 21
March	6,021 77	September	9,986 27
April	8,145 32	October	13,077 05
May	13,533 61	November	8,238 04
June	10,255 62	December	9,682 75
Total	\$48,376 16	1914.	
		January	12,270 83
		February	8,986 92
		March	7,234 63
		April	10,471 32
		May	4,758 28
		June	6,840 97
		Total	\$110,297 62

SUMMARY OF TEXTBOOKS.

Sold and distributed free: 1887-1914.

Period	Number of books sold, Column (a)	Number of books distributed free, Column (b)	School book fund, Column (c)	Revolvy fund, Column (d)	Annual fund, Column (e)
Prior to July 1, 1904.	4,052,327	-----	\$1,429,297 52	\$10,821 75	\$1,440,119 27
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906.	857,749	-----	310,105 09	87,471 36	395,272 38
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908.	1,072,575	-----	292,748 67	101,880 05	394,628 72
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1910.	1,178,594	-----	247,944 36	75,859 56	323,803 92
July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.	683,079	-----	152,341 82	41,922 60	194,264 42
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	683,527	-----	159,143 15	42,100 08	201,243 23
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.	476,241	477,933	78,352 70	55,321 72	106,037 84
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.	13,526	1,379,154	1,645 48	86,140 38	2,319 56
Totals	9,017,618	1,857,087	\$2,671,548 79	\$501,517 50	\$3,057,659 34

Columns (a) and (b) are self-explanatory.

Column (c) is the total amount of money paid into the school book fund as a result of the sale of books listed in column (a).

Column (d) is the amount of money paid to the textbook companies for the use of plates in the manufacture of all state textbooks.

This includes both books sold and books distributed free.

Column (e) is the total amount of money paid into the state treasury as the result of sales, column (a).

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

TABLE No. 21. Totals for 1913 and 1914 for Kindergarten Schools, Elementary Schools, Normal Schools. Recapitulation Showing Totals for All Schools.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

TABLE No. 21.

Statistical Summaries, 1913-14.

(Kindergarten, Elementary, High and Normal Schools, and California Polytechnic School, and University of California.)

(1) Kindergarten Schools.

	1913	1914
Number of counties maintaining	13	13
Number of teachers employed (women)	317	355
Grade of certificates held by teachers—		
Kindergarten primary	290	323
Kindergarten special	27	32
Totals	317	355
Number of pupils enrolled—		
Boys	5,529	6,532
Girls	5,466	6,538
Totals	10,995	13,070
	1913	1914
Average daily attendance	5,707	6,937
Average number of days school was open	180	183
Annual salary paid teachers (average)	\$868 26	\$822 30
Number of school visits made by county superintendents	479	432
Number visits by school trustees	215	338
Number books in libraries	1,162	1,863
<i>Financial Statement.</i>		
Receipts from—		
Balance on hand	\$3,388 91	\$650 75
Taxes of all kinds	274,676 30	319,502 00
Donations, etc.	1,304 00	-----
Total receipts	\$279,369 21	\$320,152 75
Expenditures for—		
Teachers salaries	\$250,594 14	\$298,264 23
Supplies, etc.	16,269 56	11,362 01
Buildings	11,157 42	2,390 76
Totals	\$278,021 12	\$312,017 00
Balance on hand in funds	1,348 09	8,079 92
Valuation of all property—		
Sites and buildings	\$186,895 00	\$98,451 00
Books and apparatus	21,833 00	6,029 00
Totals	\$208,728 00	\$104,480 00
Average tax rate for maintenance		\$.067
Cost per pupil per annum for teachers and supplies	\$24 27	23 70
Schoolhouses—built of—		
Brick	4	2
Wood	47	37
Totals	51	39

Many of the kindergarten schools are held in the regular grammar school buildings. The results are that an estimate of buildings and valuation of property varies from year to year.

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

Statistical Summaries, 1913-14.

(Kindergarten, Elementary, High and Normal Schools, and California Polytechnic School, and University of California.)

(2) Elementary (Primary and Grammar) Schools.

	1913	1914
Number of districts at beginning of year.....	3,349	3,374
Number organized	86	73
Number of suspended re-established	17	25
Number lapsed	28	17
Number suspended	45	36
Number combined	5	9
Total at close of year	3,374	3,410
Number of schoolhouses built of—		
Stone	25	8
Concrete	63	113
Brick	258	301
Wood	3,927	3,977
Totals	4,273	4,399
Number of teachers allowed on attendance.....	10,639	11,270
Number of teachers employed—		
Men	1,085	1,162
Women	10,468	11,104
Totals	11,553	12,266
Grade of certificates of teachers in Elementary schools—		
High school	483	515
Grammar	10,416	11,095
Primary	75	63
Special	549	593
Totals	11,553	12,266
Number of teachers attending institutes.....	11,208	11,761
Enrollment of pupils:		
First year—		
Boys	43,932	47,217
Girls	37,099	40,664
Second year—		
Boys	26,384	28,148
Girls	22,751	24,324
Third year—		
Boys	25,352	26,957
Girls	23,557	24,324
Fourth year—		
Boys	24,324	25,933
Girls	22,593	24,342
Fifth year—		
Boys	22,774	23,803
Girls	20,784	22,292
Sixth year—		
Boys	20,244	21,913
Girls	18,685	20,056
Seventh year—		
Boys	17,738	18,933
Girls	17,185	18,256
Eighth year—		
Boys	17,113	17,772
Girls	17,418	17,367
Total boys	197,861	210,676
Total girls	180,082	191,348
Grand total boys and girls.....	377,943	402,024

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

	1913	1914
Number of graduates from grammar schools—		
Boys	10,381	11,878
Girls	11,523	12,902
Totals	21,904	24,780
Attendance, length of term, libraries, etc—		
Average daily attendance	297,884	319,244
Number of districts maintaining school—		
Less than 120 days for the year	27	13
Between 120 and 160 days	423	369
Between 160 and 200 days	2,611	2,764
Over 200 days	256	212
Total districts in which school was open	3,317	3,358
Average number of days schools were open	171—	172+
Average amount of money paid teachers per annum—		
Men	\$1,021 63	\$1,018 96
Women	732 02	744 91
Number of visits made by—		
County superintendents	20,101	22,461
School trustees	19,525	16,722
Number of books in school libraries	2,484,371	2,747,901
Number of books in county teachers' libraries (library of county superintendent)	59,805	52,530

NOTE.—In several counties the county library has absorbed the books in school libraries and the books in the teachers' libraries, as they can be bought and handled to better advantage in this way.

Financial Statement.

	1913	1914
Receipts from—		
Balance on hand	\$4,476,584 63	\$4,039,779 63
State apportionments	5,195,268 50	5,430,282 61
County apportionments	5,591,184 58	4,980,197 76
City or district (special) taxes	3,602,377 44	4,591,921 29
Sale of bonds	2,130,552 60	3,267,805 05
Miscellaneous sources	399,485 39	356,898 66
Total receipts	\$21,395,453 14	\$22,666,885 03
Expenditures for—		
Teachers' salaries	\$10,694,708 07	\$11,752,150 24
Contingent expenses, supplies, etc.	3,330,616 22	3,161,163 41
Buildings and furniture	3,174,592 79	3,224,588 31
Books and apparatus	151,034 43	160,011 03
Total expenditures	\$17,350,951 51	\$18,297,912 99
Balance on hand at close of year	4,044,502 63	4,368,972 04
Valuation of all school property—		
Sites and buildings, and furniture	\$43,594,438 00	\$47,510,510 00
Libraries	980,461 00	1,020,510 00
Apparatus	600,301 00	626,242 00
Total valuation	\$45,175,200 00	\$49,157,262 00
Average tax rate for county school purposes	\$.255	\$.264
Special tax levied by districts for—		
Maintenance (beyond county and state rates) .....		.215
For building purposes		\$408 00
Total amount of outstanding bonds		19,923,962 00
Average rate of interest paid on bonds		5.4%
Cost per pupil per annum for elementary schools, exclusive of cost of buildings	\$37 51	\$35 72
Average rate of apportionment per pupil on average daily attendance in addition to the \$550 per teacher, as given out by the county superintendent in his yearly apportionment	16 23	16 61

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

(3) High Schools.

	1913	1914
Number of counties maintaining-----	55	55
Number and kinds of—		
County -----	20	20
City -----	47	49
District -----	44	43
Union -----	119	127
Joint union -----	16	16
Totals -----	246	255
Number and kinds of school buildings—		
Stone -----	8	9
Concrete -----	42	64
Brick -----	96	109
Wood -----	117	111
Totals -----	263	293
Number and sex of teachers employed—		
Men -----	1,049	1,206
Women -----	1,595	1,791
Totals -----	2,644	2,997
Total number of students enrolled—		
First year—		
Boys -----	13,276	15,860
Girls -----	13,657	16,268
Second year—		
Boys -----	6,303	6,859
Girls -----	7,571	8,137
Third year—		
Boys -----	4,101	4,582
Girls -----	5,197	5,591
Fourth year—		
Boys -----	3,151	3,617
Girls -----	4,822	5,073
Total boys -----	26,831	30,918
Total girls -----	31,247	35,009
Grand total boys and girls-----	58,078	65,927
Graduates during year—		
Boys -----	2,606	3,079
Girls -----	3,951	4,398
Totals -----	6,557	7,477
Attendance, etc.—		
Average daily attendance -----	42,852	48,312
Average length of term (days)-----	187	187
Number of teachers attending institutes-----	2,547	2,885
Number of volumes in libraries-----	285,480	349,245

Financial Statement.

	1913	1914
Receipts from—		
Balance on hand -----	\$2,844,015 17	\$2,279,418 00
State apportionments -----	578,198 52	642,813 50
From district appropriations -----	4,985,682 74	5,506,429 22
Tax for buildings and sale of bonds-----	1,665,163 74	1,893,657 00
Donations, etc. -----	125,505 24	107,970 73
Total receipts -----	\$10,198,565 41	\$10,430,288 45

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

	1913	1914
Expenditures for—		
Teachers' salaries	\$3,657,759 50	\$4,264,376 78
Contingent and supplies.....	1,486,906 97	1,450,006 42
Buildings	2,643,162 82	2,105,306 85
Books and apparatus	198,117 46	150,078 69
Totals	\$7,925,946 75	\$7,969,768 74
Balance on hand at close of year.....	2,272,618 66	2,460,519 71
Valuation of property—		
Sites and buildings	\$16,662,546 00	\$18,358,830 00
Of laboratories	536,260 00	628,650 00
Libraries	386,795 00	425,133 00
Totals	\$17,585,601 00	\$19,412,613 00
Average tax rate for maintenance.....	\$.323	\$.305
Average tax rate for buildings (special).....		.18
Total amount of bonds outstanding against the property of the district.....		\$8,882,250 00
Average rate of interest on bonds.....		5+%
Average cost per pupil per annum for pupils enrolled in high schools, not including cost of buildings....	\$90 96	\$88 95

General School Statistics.

Cost of teachers' institutes—		
For lecturers	\$14,603 03	\$18,467 07
For expenses, rent, etc.	4,759 33	4,497 55
Totals	\$19,362 36	\$22,964 62
Cost of trustees' institutes for—		
Lectures		\$1,393 20
Rent of halls, etc.		2,515 38
Total		\$3,908 58
Number of certificates issued by county boards of education during the year:		
On examination to—		
Men	105	85
Women	460	535
Totals	565	620
On credentials to—		
Men	654	651
Women	3,495	3,456
Totals	4,149	4,107

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

(4) Normal Schools.

	1913	1914
Number of State Normal Schools-----	7	8
Number of teachers employed in all Normals:		
Men -----	57	61
Women -----	148	168
Totals -----	205	229
Number of students enrolled:		
Normal department—		
Men -----	189	205
Women -----	3,370	3,739
Totals -----	3,559	3,994
Training department—		
Boys -----	1,393	1,470
Girls -----	1,570	1,598
Totals -----	2,963	3,068
Number of graduates for year—		
Men -----	68	76
Women -----	1,370	1,463
Totals -----	1,438	1,539
Total number of graduates by all Normal Schools since beginning—		
Men -----	971	1,047
Women -----	12,127	13,590
Totals -----	13,098	14,637
Financial Statement.		
Receipts from—	1913	1914
Balance on hand-----	\$42,315 40	\$13,297 91
State appropriations -----	312,500 00	1,013,520 00
Tuition and other sources-----	26,579 09	30,180 60
Totals -----	\$381,394 49	\$1,056,998 51
Expenditures for—		
Teachers' salaries -----	\$273,446 45	\$327,230 34
Contingent -----	64,366 62	77,340 23
Sites, buildings, etc. -----	12,890 14	98,552 02
Books and apparatus -----	9,966 76	13,267 31
Totals -----	\$360,668 97	\$516,389 90
Balance on hand at close of year-----	20,725 52	540,608 61
Valuation of property—		
Sites -----	\$921,000 00	\$993,000 00
Buildings -----	1,083,169 00	1,139,480 00
Furniture -----	77,321 00	123,120 00
Libraries -----	71,070 00	92,112 00
Apparatus -----	33,180 00	44,502 00
Totals -----	\$2,185,740 00	\$2,392,214 00
Number of acres in Normal grounds, 81.53.		
Number of books in libraries—		
At beginning of year-----	73,790	81,341
Bought during year -----	9,265	12,587
Lost or destroyed -----	1,714	2,533
Totals -----	81,341	91,395

TABLE No. 21—Concluded.

(5) Recapitulation.

	1913	1914
Number of school districts (elementary)-----	3,374	3,410
Number of high schools -----	246	255
Number of teachers employed in all public schools in the state—		
Kindergartens -----	317	355
Elementary schools -----	11,053	12,266
High schools -----	2,644	2,997
Normal schools -----	205	229
California Polytechnic School -----	15	17
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----	36	36
University of California -----	339	370
Totals -----	14,609	16,270
Number of students enrolled in all public schools—		
Kindergartens -----	10,995	13,070
Elementary schools -----	377,943	402,024
High schools -----	58,078	65,925
Normal schools -----	3,559	3,994
California Polytechnic Institute -----	162	194
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----	304	304
University of California -----	7,265	7,808
Totals -----	458,306	513,319
Receipts for—		
Kindergartens -----	\$279,369 21	\$320,152 75
Elementary schools -----	21,395,454 14	22,666,885 03
High schools -----	10,198,565 41	10,430,288 45
Normal schools -----	381,394 49	1,056,998 51
California Polytechnic School -----	41,000 00	41,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----	81,051 85	81,051 85
University of California -----	3,105,249 52	2,427,989 70
Totals -----	\$35,482,084 62	\$37,023,766 29
Expenditures for—		
Kindergartens -----	\$278,021 12	\$312,017 00
Elementary schools -----	17,350,951 51	18,297,912 99
High schools -----	7,925,946 75	7,969,768 74
Normal schools -----	360,368 97	516,889 90
California Polytechnic School -----	40,895 00	40,895 00
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----	80,050 00	80,050 00
University of California -----	2,144,869 14	2,342,191 79
Totals -----	\$28,181,102 59	\$29,559,225 42
Valuation of all property—		
Kindergartens -----	\$208,123 00	\$104,480 00
Elementary schools -----	45,175,200 00	49,157,277 00
High schools -----	17,585,601 00	19,412,613 00
Normal schools -----	2,185,740 00	2,392,214 00
California Polytechnic School -----	254,300 00	254,300 00
Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----	1,235,084 00	1,235,084 00
University of California -----	9,922,375 00	10,136,003 00
Totals -----	\$76,566,428 00	\$82,691,971 00
Number of books in all school libraries—		
Kindergartens -----	1,162	1,863
Elementary schools -----	2,484,371	2,747,901
High schools -----	285,480	349,245
Normal schools -----	81,341	91,395
*California Polytechnic School -----		
*Institution for the Deaf and the Blind-----		
University of California -----	259,739	282,072
Totals -----	3,112,093	3,472,476

*No report made.

INDEX.

A

	PAGE.
<i>Accreditation.</i>	
Report of Committee on.....	23
Accreditation of Normal Schools.....	11, 24, 78
Accreditation of Kindergarten Training Schools.....	11, 29, 78
<i>Annuitants.</i>	
Number of.....	42
List of.....	44
Residence of.....	49
<i>Athletics.</i>	
Need for control of.....	91
State-wide organization of.....	92

B

Blind, California School for.
See Deaf and Blind.

C

<i>California Polytechnic School.</i>	
Statistics of.....	195
<i>Certification of Teachers.</i>	
Rules governing high school certification revised.....	10, 88
High standards of.....	10
Examinations for.....	77
Need of professional training for.....	78
Law governing special certificates unsatisfactory.....	89
Commercial teachers.....	90
<i>Codification of School Laws.</i>	
Need for.....	38
Plan for.....	40
<i>Commercial Work.</i>	
Preparation of teachers of.....	90
<i>Commissioners.</i>	
Appointment of.....	9
Function of.....	9
<i>Commissioner of Elementary Schools.</i>	
Report of.....	67
Function of.....	67
Visits of.....	78
<i>Commissioner of Secondary Schools.</i>	
Report of.....	83
Function of.....	83, 87
Visits of.....	86
Information required of.....	87
<i>Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education.</i>	
Report of.....	109
Visits of.....	110
<i>Conventions.</i>	
State High School Teachers' Association.....	93
Association of Teachers of English.....	94
High School Principals'.....	94

	PAGE.
<i>County Unit System.</i>	
Recommended	71
Organization of	73
Obstacles in way of	73
<i>Course of Study.</i>	
In high schools	58
In elementary schools	75
D	
<i>Deaf and Blind.</i>	
Statistics of	189
<i>Directory.</i>	
State Board of Education	59
County Superintendents	60
City Superintendents	61
<i>Domestic Science and Domestic Art</i>	135
<i>Drawing in Schools</i>	133
E	
<i>Elementary Schools.</i>	
Growth of	56
Loss of poll tax revenue	57, 74
Conditions in	67
Improvement of	74
Course of Study of	75
Higher Grades of	75
Statistics of	157
Needs of funds for	57, 75
<i>English.</i>	
Changes in teaching of	95
<i>Examination for High School Credential.</i>	
Report of committee on	37
Where conducted	37
Cost of	37
Number of applicants for	37
Purpose of	38
F	
<i>Free Textbooks.</i>	
See Textbooks.	
G	
<i>Graduate Schools.</i>	
Approved list	24
Conditions of accrediting	24
H	
<i>Health and Development Certification.</i>	
Report of Committee on	36
<i>High Schools.</i>	
Growth of	57
Unnecessary changes in course of study of	58
University supervision of	83
Function of	84, 85
Statistics of graduates of	84
Need of supervision of	84
Supervision of, in other states	86
Survey of	87
Principals' conventions needed	93
Standardization of	97

	PAGE.
<i>High Schools—Continued.</i>	
Problems of small school.....	101
County fund recommended.....	103
Statistics of.....	173
Textbooks of.....	21
Principles governing course of study.....	93
<i>High School Credential.</i>	
Report of committee on.....	34
Advance in requirements for.....	34
Methods of investigation for.....	35
<i>High School Fund.</i>	
General county levy recommended.....	39
<i>Higher Grades.</i>	
Problem of.....	75
<i>History.</i>	
Changes in teaching of.....	96
I	
<i>Intermediate Schools.</i>	
Laws for, recommended.....	38, 98
Problems of.....	75, 97
Languages in.....	96
Justification of.....	97
Three plans of.....	98
J	
<i>Junior College.</i>	
Law governing.....	98
Schools organized.....	98
Enrollment in.....	99
Courses offered in.....	99
Relation to high school.....	99
Advantages of.....	100
Limitations recommended.....	101
K	
<i>Kindergartens.</i>	
Growth of.....	11, 56
Statistics of.....	155, 156
<i>Kindergarten Training Schools.</i>	
Accreditation of.....	29
List of accredited schools.....	31
L	
<i>Legislation.</i>	
Report of committee on.....	38
Concerning intermediate schools.....	38
Concerning vocational education.....	39
Recommendations of secretary on.....	55
<i>Life Diplomas.</i>	
Report of committee on.....	41
M	
<i>Manual Training</i>	134
<i>Modern Languages.</i>	
Ideals in teaching of.....	96
<i>Moving Picture in Schools</i>	10, 69

N		PAGE.
<i>Normal Schools.</i>		
Accreditation of.....	11, 24,	26
Growth of.....		58
Need of standardization.....		58
Statistics of.....		199
O		
<i>Oakland Training School for High School Teachers</i>		11
<i>Organization of Board</i>		9
<i>Orphan Children.</i>		
Investigation of conditions surrounding.....		41
P		
<i>Phonograph in Schools</i>	10,	69
<i>Poll Tax Revenue.</i>		
Loss of.....		57
<i>President's Report</i>		9
Q		
<i>Questionnaire on High Schools.</i>		
Sent out by commissioner.....		87
R		
<i>Recdley Plan of Supervision</i>		72
<i>Report.</i>		
Of President.....		9
Of Committee on Textbooks.....		17
Of Committee on Accreditation.....		23
Of Committee on Health and Development certification.....		36
Of Committee on Examinations.....		37
Of Committee on Life Diplomas.....		41
Of Retirement Salary Fund Committee.....		42
Of Secretary.....		55
Of Commissioner of Elementary Schools.....		65
Of Commissioner of Secondary Schools.....		81
Of Commissioner of Industrial and Vocational Education.....		109
<i>Retirement Salaries.</i>		
Number granted.....		42
Fund for (see Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund).		
<i>Royalties Paid for Textbooks</i>		19
<i>Rural Schools.</i>		
As neighborhood centers.....		10
Plans for improvement of.....		10
Needed supervision of.....		72
S		
<i>School Architecture.</i>		
Need of supervision of.....		10
<i>School Books.</i>		
(See Textbooks.)		
<i>School Book Fund Account</i>		23
<i>School Buildings.</i>		
Need for sanitary buildings.....		69
<i>School Legislation Proposed</i>		11
<i>Science.</i>		
Changes in teaching of.....		96

	PAGE.
<i>Secondary Education.</i>	
Need of reorganization.....	12
<i>Special Classes Recommended</i>	40
<i>State Printing Office.</i>	
Efficient methods of.....	11, 20
<i>Standards of Accreditation of Normal Schools</i>	11
<i>Statistical Summary</i>	223
<i>Student Activities.</i>	
Importance of.....	90
Utilization of.....	91
<i>Supervision.</i>	
Need of.....	10, 72

T

<i>Teachers' Organizations</i>	92
<i>Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund.</i>	
Administration of.....	12
Report of Committee on.....	42
Revenues of.....	43
List of Annuitants.....	44
Collections of.....	48
<i>Textbooks.</i>	
Adoption of.....	11
Free to pupils.....	11
Report of Committee on.....	17
History of State Publication of.....	17
Cost of free distribution.....	11
Number manufactured 1913-1914.....	17
How selected.....	19
Number distributed 1913-1914.....	18
Contracts for royalties for.....	19
Cost of distribution of.....	19
Care of.....	20
Rules governing distribution of.....	20
Cost of textbooks in other states.....	20
Outfit for Eighth Grade Pupil.....	21
State and publishers' prices compared.....	21
Receipts and Expenditures for.....	23
Organization of plan of distributing.....	55
Kind of textbooks needed.....	70
Date of expiration of contracts for.....	71
In high schools.....	105
Statistics of.....	215
<i>Textbook Fund.</i>	
Balance in July 1, 1914.....	22
<i>Training School for High School Teachers.</i>	
Established in Oakland.....	11
Need for.....	36

U

<i>University of California.</i>	
Statistics of.....	209
<i>Vocational Education.</i>	
Needs for.....	11, 111
Legislation recommended.....	39
Deductions from statistics of enrollment.....	113
High School Statistics.....	121

<i>Vocational Education</i> —Continued.	PAGE.
Defects of grading system.....	123
Causes of failure in schools.....	126
Changes needed.....	127
Incompetency of school output.....	130
Attitude of public toward.....	131
Attitude of the state toward.....	132
Courses given.....	136
Recommendations concerning.....	138
Digest of laws of states concerning.....	149

REPORT

OF THE

State Recreational Inquiry Committee

SEPTEMBER 28, 1914



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1914

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.....	5
CREATION OF STATE RECREATIONAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE.....	6

PART ONE.

WHY WE NEED RECREATION.

CONSERVATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES.....	9
GROWTH OF INDUSTRIALISM	9
INCREASE OF LEISURE TIME.....	9
CHANGE IN LIVING CONDITIONS.....	10
COMMERCIALIZATION OF RECREATION.....	11
NEED OF SUPERVISION OF COMMERCIAL RECREATION.....	11
DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC RECREATION.....	12
DELINQUENCY AND RECREATION.....	13
EFFICIENCY AND RECREATION.....	13
SUMMARY	14

PART TWO.

THE EXISTING CONDITIONS OF RECREATION IN THE STATE.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

OUTLINE OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	19
PLAYGROUNDS	21
SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL AND PLAY CENTER.....	23
PUBLIC LIBRARIES	23
PUBLIC LANDS	24
RECREATION IN INSTITUTIONS.....	24
Number of Inmates in State Institutions.....	24
Need of Investigation.....	25
Result of Investigation of Fifteen Institutions.....	25
COMMERCIAL RECREATION	27
Summary of Statistics for State.....	28
Statistics by Counties (inserted table).....	28-29
Theaters and Moving Picture Shows.....	29
Dance Halls	30
Pool Rooms and Skating Rinks.....	31
Commercial Libraries and News Stands.....	31
INDUSTRIAL RECREATION	32
PREPARATION OF SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL LEADERS.....	32

RURAL RECREATION.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.....	33
RESULT OF ADULT QUESTIONNAIRES.....	33
Types of Recreation.	
Need of Recreation.	
Recreational Facilities.	
RESULT OF CHILDREN'S QUESTIONNAIRES.....	36
Types of Recreation.	
Recreational Facilities.	
Interests of Country Children.	
CONCLUSIONS	37
Mating Instinct and Recreation.....	37
Comparison of Rural and City Homes.....	37
Place of School in Rural Recreation.....	39

CONTENTS—Continued.

PART THREE.

WHAT WE NEED FURTHER IN RECREATIONAL FACILITIES. RECOMMENDATIONS.

	PAGE
CITIES	45
Schools	45
Playgrounds	46
Parks	47
Private Agencies	48
RURAL COMMUNITIES	48
Schools	48
Playgrounds	49
Parks	49
County Libraries	50
Private Agencies	50
OUTDOOR LIFE	50
Mountains	50
Beaches	53
Outing Clubs	53
Helpful Agencies	53
INSTITUTIONS	54
Where Play Is Needed	54
Difficulties to Be Met	54
THE BUSINESS WORLD	55
Welfare Work	55
Other Possibilities	55
ART EXPRESSION	55
RESTRICTIVE MEASURES	55
Commercial Recreation	55
Public Resorts	56
Public Health	56
GENERAL NEEDS	56
Vacations	56
Exchange of Posts	56
State Recreation League	56
HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING	57
State University	57
Normal Schools	57
High Schools	58
Universities and Colleges Under Private Control	58
A STATE RECREATION COMMISSION	58
Need of a Commission	58
Proposed Act for Creation of Commission	58

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

September 28, 1914.

To his excellency, HIRAM W. JOHNSON, Governor, State Capitol, Sacramento, California.

DEAR SIR—The Recreational Inquiry Committee has the honor to transmit herewith the report of its investigation of recreational conditions in the State of California.

The Committee held three general meetings, two in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles. There were also numerous conferences and much correspondence between the individual members of the Committee.

The work was divided into three parts, certain members being assigned to report upon those parts:

1. Why we need recreation.
2. Existing conditions of recreation in the state.
 General conditions.
 Rural recreation.
3. What we need further in recreational facilities.
 Recommendations.

There has been of necessity some overlapping, but it was thought best to submit these reports severally, rather than to combine them in one. Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT C. JONES,
HOWARD A. PEAIRS,
C. A. STEBBINS,
GRACE M. FERNALD,
BESSIE D. STODDART,
JAMES E. ROGERS,
AUGUST VOLLNER,
Recreational Inquiry Committee.

CREATION OF THE STATE RECREATIONAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The following resolution, authorizing the appointment of a Recreational Inquiry Committee, was passed at the Legislature of 1913.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 29.

Relative to the appointment of a recreational inquiry committee for studying, investigating and reporting with recommendations upon recreation for both young and old in California, including recreation in rural communities as well as in small and large towns and cities.

Resolved by the senate of the State of California, the assembly concurring, That a committee of seven persons, consisting of one member of the senate, and one member of the assembly, and five other persons, be appointed for the purpose of studying, investigating and reporting upon recreation for both young and old in California, including recreation in rural communities as well as in small and large towns and cities.

The president of the senate shall appoint the senate member of said committee, and the speaker of the assembly shall appoint the assembly member of said committee, and the governor shall appoint the remaining five members of said committee, said five persons to be chosen for their knowledge or experience, or both, in public school work, in juvenile court work, in playground work, in public and private charities, and in police work, respectively. Such committee shall be appointed promptly; and the initial meeting thereof shall be called by the senate member of said committee, which shall thereupon choose from among its own members a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer.

Said committee shall make such study and investigation, and shall make such report on or before November 1, 1914, with such recommendation to the governor, to be transmitted to the next regular session of the legislature; and for the purpose of such study, investigation and report, such committee may solicit and receive gifts. The moneys received by such committee may be used to defray the expenses incurred by it in the performance of its duties in accordance with this resolution. The report to the governor herein mentioned shall be accompanied by a financial statement showing the amount of all moneys received and the disposition of the same.

The following were appointed upon the Recreational Inquiry Committee:

Senator Herbert C. Jones, of San Jose, appointed by the President of the Senate.

Assemblyman Howard A. Peairs, of Los Angeles, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.

C. A. Stebbins, of the Chico State Normal School, appointed by the Governor for his knowledge of public school work.

Dr. Grace Fernald, of the Los Angeles State Normal School, appointed by the Governor for her knowledge of juvenile court work.

Bessie D. Stoddart, of Los Angeles, appointed by the Governor for her knowledge of playground work.

James E. Rogers, of San Francisco, appointed by the Governor for his knowledge of charities.

August Vollmer, of Berkeley, appointed by the Governor for his knowledge of police work.

Officers of Committee: Chairman, Senator Herbert C. Jones; Secretary, Bessie D. Stoddart; Treasurer, James E. Rogers.

PART ONE.

WHY WE NEED RECREATION.

JAMES EDWARD ROGERS.

PART ONE.

WHY WE NEED RECREATION.

JAMES EDWARD ROGERS.

Percy Mackaye in the Civic Theater says that the use of a nation's leisure is a test of its civilization and that public amusement is a matter of public leisure.

The full force of this statement is now realized by those who hold public office and by those who serve the public as social, civic or recreational workers.

At the threshold of the twentieth century what is the clarion call to be? The new "call" is not to conserve natural resources, but to conserve human resources. Two hundred years of industrialism have fostered the rapid growth of prouder cities, the erection of giant factories, the acquirement of prodigious wealth. In all this mad rush, the *human* has been neglected. This age has been well termed by economists the Machine Age. Human beings have been converted into machines, and our large factories are but the cogs of the greater mechanism.

Just as this spirit of industrialism caused waste in natural resources, it has likewise caused waste in human energies and capabilities, so that today students of society and well-wishers of the public have come to realize that they must preach the doctrine of the conservation of humanity. The nineteenth century was the century of the Machine, the twentieth will be the century of the Man. Our interests will center about the individual as a living, responsible factor in the community, and, in the spirit of conserving human strength and resources, attention will be paid to preserving and fostering the leisure time of the individual and of the community. No social truth is more deeply written upon the hearts of men today than Mackaye's words: "The use of a nation's leisure is a test of its civilization."

Industrialism grows and at its side leisure is likewise growing. Much of this latter growth is due to the presence and to the demands of labor organizations. Much is also due to the greater systematizing of our industrial life. Much is due to the fact that the strain of modern industrial life is prohibitive to steady working during sixteen, fourteen and twelve hour days. Employers realize the efficiency added by the short eight or nine hour working day during which the employees can labor to their full capacity and with all their energy.

Yet much of this growth in leisure time has also been produced by natural causes within the organization of industry. Whatever the causes, the fact remains that today the majority have a much shorter

working day, and soon the standard working day will be eight hours. This means that what was once the privilege of the few will be the privilege of the many.

The significance of this increased leisure time for the people has not yet been fully appreciated, but it is the greatest problem with which the coming century must cope and it will demand man's best courage and wisdom before it can be properly handled. For together with this growth of industrialism and this greater leisure there has come the abolition of the old-time home with its front lawn and its back yard. The old-fashioned pleasures and amusements of the evening are no more. Nowadays people live in flats, apartment houses and hotels. These increased hours of leisure, therefore, are not spent in the simple pleasures and pastimes of the home, but are spent instead in the streets of the community and under the roofs of privately owned and operated houses of amusement, such as the motion picture house, the dance hall, the theater and the pool room.

Within the last twenty-five years our cities have just begun to awaken to the urgent necessity of providing for the people's leisure time and to enter into competition with privately owned amusement places through the establishment of recreation centers, public parks and playgrounds, social centers, athletic fields and bathing beaches.

The social settlements were the first to anticipate this need and to realize what private capital was doing when it entered the field to provide entertainment for the people during their increased leisure time. They did not, however, realize that this was a matter of public concern.

Here is the problem in a nutshell. There are twenty-four hours in the day. In the past, roughly speaking, these twenty-four hours have been divided into two parts: twelve hours of labor and twelve hours at home.

But today there has been a shift in the twenty-four hours, and instead of being divided into two parts of twelve hours each, the day is now divided into three parts of eight hours each—eight hours or one third at home, spent largely in sleep, eight hours or one third at the factory and workshop, and eight hours or one third for leisure.

Turning to our laws, we find little legislation relating to this eight hours of leisure time except that which has been passed in recent years. This part of the twenty-four hours has yet to be adequately covered and will demand the strictest attention from our law-makers. Just as in the past the "laissez faire" system dominated labor and private property, so today in leisure this doctrine of let-alone holds sway; but just as this doctrine gave way in the two former cases, so it will have to give way in the matter of leisure hours.

The student of modern, everyday life has learned emphatically that most of our municipal problems of daily concern arise from two causes.

First, there are such problems as building streets, keeping them clean, sewerage, public buildings and the maintenance of police and sanitary protection. These problems may be called public works.

The student of municipal government, however, sees that the most of the so-called social and civic ills arise not from these municipal activities, but rather from those activities which should be under municipal control and direction and are not. The new department of government is grouped under the general title "public welfare."

The student turns to the saloon, which is primarily a recreation center and social gathering place, and in the saloon he sees the problems of drink and crime connected with recreation, and poverty and charity connected with recreation. He sees the social problem arising from the dance hall and the skating rink and realizes that crime and evil-doing arise from these public recreation places which are owned and operated privately. So we may run the whole gamut of recreation places privately owned, and we will see that such civic problems as crime, poverty and white slavery are born largely, if not wholly, from these hours of recreation ill-spent.

The student of government, therefore, sees very clearly that to cope with these newer problems the government must provide adequate legislation and must take constructive steps toward maintaining and supervising public recreation places.

The leisure time of the people has been capitalized by private individuals to the extent of billions of dollars throughout the country. The sums spent in erecting palaces of amusement can not be computed. The commercialization of the amusements of the people has meant in part the prostitution of the people's leisure time, for usually the owners of places of amusement have had but one desire and aim—to make money.

In some cases, it is true, theater owners have done everything in their power to provide clean amusement for their patrons and dance hall proprietors have taken every precaution to protect their clientele. But these men are the exceptions, not the rule. Usually the owners of amusement places have but one care—to increase their dividends.

True it is, therefore, that the nation's concern must be directed toward supplying wholesome recreation for the leisure hours of the people; yet more particularly is it true that the nation should provide for the young men and women who work in its shops and factories, and who when they have an evening free must seek their pleasure in privately owned and privately conducted dance halls, skating rinks and amusement palaces. These places do very little in the way of providing healthful forms of amusement or taking precaution to protect the innocent. From these places many white slavery cases have their beginnings and many young men make a wrong start in life.

The coming problem in the field of recreation is immediately to provide municipal dance halls and recreation places which will guarantee to the future mothers and fathers, to the responsible men and women of tomorrow, a protection from the evil-minded and from the wrongdoer. Public recreation is a public utility as much as the other necessities of life, such as light, air and water.

How is it that the minister, the school teacher, the social and charity worker, and the probation officer have come to realize the necessity for paying keen attention to this situation?

The minister knows that his church is practically empty as far as young boys and girls and especially young men and women are concerned. Where are they? In places of amusement. Why? To satisfy the human instinct and natural desire for play. Hence, we find the church concerning itself with social work, with gymnasiums and recreation centers, and auditoriums and clubrooms, with clean places of amusement where the young people of the congregation may gather.

The school teacher has come to realize that it is wise to make physical training and recreation a considerable part of a child's education; that Froebel and Pestalozzi were right in basing their philosophy upon the inborn desire of children to grow and develop through play. Groos in his book, "The Play of Man," has clearly shown that after all much that we are today is not the result of formal instruction in the schools, but rather of that instruction which came through play in the yard and out of doors. The truth of this fact has recently dawned upon our foremost educators and so today we see the earnest efforts of school teachers and superintendents to make physical education and recreation part of the regular curriculum. And so in cities throughout the country we find special departments, as in New York and Rochester, which deal with opening the school plant to wider use, both building and yard, and with the recreation of young and old in the afternoons and evenings.

In addition to this development on the recreational side there has been an equally rapid growth under separate organization of a department of physical training for boys and girls through the public schools athletic leagues. Baltimore alone spent over \$40,000 last year in this one line of work. Besides, universities and normal schools are creating and maintaining departments which provide courses for training men and women who are to become qualified recreation workers. Five thousand workers are already enlisted in this new profession. In short, the school people in this country are just beginning properly and adequately to take care of the physical and recreational needs of our youth.

The social worker realizes that much of the misery in the world comes through the lack of leisure time or the misuse of leisure time. He realizes, perhaps more than any one else, that not only must the municipality provide and supervise recreation for the people, but also that it

must instruct the people in the use of their leisure hours. The love of the finer pleasures, such as music, reading, folk dancing, pageantry, must be cultivated to take the place of the wilder pleasures, such as gambling, drinking, ragging, skating.

The juvenile probation officer is a strong advocate of municipally controlled and directed recreation, because he knows that ninety per cent of the wrongdoing committed by the young is due to the misuse of leisure time. Mischievousness is nothing less than perverted play. Court records throughout the country testify that 65 per cent of the cases of juvenile delinquency arise from the misuse of leisure time by the young. Statistics also show that whenever a playground or social center is opened in a neighborhood where juvenile delinquency is a highly prevalent evil, such delinquency is decreased by 50 per cent. Throughout the country these probation officers have been insistent in their demands for social centers and recreation places as the most efficient means for decreasing juvenile delinquency and crime.

The charity worker also comes into close contact with recreation problems. One authority in the charity field has recently stated that perhaps 90 per cent of the illegitimate children brought to their attention were the result of misguided recreation instincts. The community's problem in taking care of a young girl tricked into motherhood and of an innocent babe is twofold; yet frequently there is but a single cause—a young girl seeking either in a dance hall or skating rink an evening's amusement. In many other ways the charity worker will point out the fact that poverty is due to the wrong use of leisure time, the indulgence in drink and other vices.

The business man, perhaps as much, if not more than others interested in the community's welfare, is vitally concerned with the problem of how his employees spend their leisure time. The cry in the business world today is "Efficiency!" and the business man realizes that he must have employees who are "on the job" bright and early with clear brains and steady nerves, men and women who have not dissipated the evening previous their capabilities and energies in misusing their leisure time.

The managers of large concerns such as department stores and factories have themselves assumed the task of providing decent, clean recreation for their employees. Very large sums have been spent by such concerns as the Dayton Cash Register Company, the United Steel Corporation, the Pullman Car Company, the Hershey Chocolate Manufacturing Company, Wanamaker's, Marshall Field's and the Emporium, in providing amusement for their employees. All this is not done merely for altruistic reasons, for employers are just as anxious to assure themselves a class of employees who shall be permanent, happy, clear-headed and always on the job, as to give these employees recreation. They find

that this welfare work pays in increased dividends and in decreased labor troubles. They realize that the girls and young men who spend their idle hours in pursuit of the wrong sort of amusement are restless, listless, inefficient and often useless. Nay, there is a further loss which this welfare work saves concerns. Many have medical and pension systems, and those who misspend their recreation hours are always on the sick list or soon on the pension pay roll. Furthermore, new legislation, such as the workmen's compensation act, has made the listless and indifferent workmen a menace to be avoided by the thoughtful employer.

Masses of new people have had, with the shortened working day, free hours thrust upon them to do with as they will. The employer in order to protect his factory, his warehouse, his products and his profits, must see to it that they are not dissipating them in evil places of recreation.

This new leisure class is the result of industrial revolution that ushered in the factory system and the machine age of steel and electricity. It has increased production to such a point that with efficient methods the working day may be shortened.

Our municipalities are arriving at the same opinion concerning the importance of recreation, rather slowly perhaps, but steadily nevertheless. They must do so, for it is a matter of self-preservation and of common concern. So we find a national playground and recreation association, and many municipal organizations, such as recreation leagues and alliances, established throughout the country for the express purpose of providing clean recreation for young and old.

Universities are training young men and women to be leaders in the recreational field. Cities are inaugurating recreation commissions to provide, maintain and supervise playgrounds, athletic fields and social centers. Our parks are becoming park playgrounds, no longer remaining horticultural only. They are now places of amusement where people may find opportunity to indulge in sports and games and in picnicking.

Our school boards are opening the schools, buildings and yards, as evening recreation centers and outdoor neighborhood playgrounds. In fact throughout the community all available means are being used to provide for the leisure time of the people. Our people are harkening to the cry as stated by Percy Mackaye, "The use of a nation's leisure is a test of its civilization."

Today, therefore, we have this very interesting situation: public and private enterprise are competing for the privilege of providing recreation for the people's leisure time. On the one hand we find millions of dollars invested by factories and shops for welfare work, by cities for parks, playgrounds and athletic fields, by workers and believers in recreation. On the other hand we find vast sums of money expended by private individuals and corporations, catering in many ways to the demands of the people who crave and cry for amusement. Out of this

competition, which will become fiercer and more heated yearly, has grown a strong feeling that the municipality should have some control over even privately owned and managed recreational places. Just as the city and government at large has come to regulate privately owned industry, so in recreation the well-wishers of the community have come to the decision that part of the duties of recreation commissions should be to supervise and censor privately owned concerns which furnish amusements for the people during their leisure hours. The doctrine of *laissez-faire* must be discarded for the eight hours of the twenty-four which are devoted to recreation.

The immediate problem is this: Let the municipality recognize its right to control places of amusement which its citizens patronize. The future problem is this: Let the municipality adequately provide for and supervise the leisure time of its citizens, young and old.

It will be no easy task to gain recognition for those two problems. The opposition, backed by money and men of shrewdness, will be great. But this opposition must be met by well-wishers of society who possess strength of character, infinite patience, and common sense.



PART TWO

THE EXISTING CONDITIONS OF RECREATION
IN THE STATE.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

GRACE M. FERNALD.

AUGUST VOLLMER.

RURAL RECREATION.

C. A. STEBBINS.

PART TWO
EXISTING CONDITIONS OF RECREATION
IN THE STATE.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

GRACE M. FERNALD.

AUGUST VOLLMER.

We submit the following section of the report more as an indication of the work that needs to be done in the state than as a complete survey of the situation. A report of recreation for the entire state, in order to be even approximately complete, would involve adequate leisure and funds, as each situation needs to be actually studied first hand. Perhaps there is no field in which an extended superficial investigation would be of less value than in the one we have under consideration. We have, consequently, limited our study to certain restricted fields and endeavored to make it as thorough as possible within those fields. We have not used questionnaire results, unverified by direct investigation, except in the report on schools and on commercial recreation. In these two cases the results depend on actual statistics sent by school and police officials.

The Committee has on file considerable material which will be of value when completed by further investigation.

Enough ground has been covered in our brief study to show either the need of definite constructive or corrective work, or else the need of more complete and detailed study.

The following outline gives the fields that we feel should be covered in any complete survey of recreation:

Outline of Activities Which May be Considered as Phases of Recreation.

A. Public amusements.

I. Recreation centers.

1. Playgrounds.

- a.* Gymnasium.
- b.* Indoor games.
- c.* Outdoor games.
- d.* Swimming baths.
- e.* Dancing.
- f.* Music.
- g.* Drama.
- h.* Fine arts and manual training.
- i.* Picture shows.
- j.* Social entertainments.

2. Recreation parks.

- a.* Boating.
- b.* Music, band or orchestra.
- c.* Museum.
- d.* Art gallery.

II. Parks.

III. Swimming.

- 1. Pool.
- 2. Beach.
- 3. River.

IV. Public resorts.

- 1. Mountain.
- 2. Beach.
- 3. River.

V. Social centers.

- 1. Schools.
- 2. Special buildings.

} Including {
 1. Social meetings.
 2. Political meetings.
 3. Lectures.
 4. Instruction.
 5. Children's entertainments.

VI. Excursions.

- 1. Tramping.
- 2. Bicycle trips.
- 3. Camping.

VII. Fairs.

B. Institutional.

I. Public.

- 1. Orphanage.
- 2. Home finding societies.
- 3. Day nurseries.
- 4. Homes for dependents.
- 5. Detention homes.
- 6. Reform schools.
- 7. City jails.
- 8. County jails.
- 9. State penitentiaries.
- 10. Asylums.
 - a. Insane.
 - b. Deaf and dumb.
 - c. Blind.
 - d. Home for aged.
 - e. Feeble-minded institutions.
- 11. Hospitals.

II. Educational.

- 1. Elementary schools.
- 2. Intermediate schools.
- 3. High schools.
- 4. Normal schools.
- 5. Universities.
- 6. Libraries.
- 7. Art museums.
- 8. Museums.

} Including {
 Gymnasiums.
 Playgrounds.
 Entertainments.
 Libraries.
 Museums.

III. Private.

- 1. Y. M. C. A.
- 2. Y. W. C. A.
- 3. Athletic clubs.
- 4. Church centers.
- 5. Orphanages.
- 6. Home finding societies.
- 7. Day nurseries.
- 8. Asylums.
 - a. Orphan.
 - b. Deaf and dumb.
 - c. Insane.
- 9. Homes for the aged and infirm.
- 10. Homes for defectives.
- 11. Schools.
 - a. Elementary.
 - b. Preparatory.
 - c. Business colleges.
 - d. Colleges and universities.

C. Commercial.

I. Entertainments.

1. Theaters.
2. Moving pictures.
3. Dance halls.
4. Penny arcades.
5. Cabarets and cafes.

II. Games and gymnastics.

1. Pool rooms.
2. Bowling alleys.
3. Swimming baths.
4. Base ball parks.
5. Boxing contests.
6. Racing.
7. Boating.
8. Tennis courts.
9. Skating rinks.

III. Parks.

1. Amusements.
2. Picnic.

IV. Excursions.

V. Resorts.

1. Mountain.
2. Beach.
3. River.

VI. Libraries.

1. Book exchanges.
2. Circulating libraries.
3. Magazine stands.

D. Industrial.

- I. Stores.
- II. Factories.
- III. Railroads.
- IV. Telephone and telegraph.
- V. Mines.
- VI. Farms.
- VII. Logging and lumber camps.

} Including

- Gymnasiums.
- Games.
- Social entertainments.
- Picture shows.
- Music.
- Dancing.
- Fine arts and manual training.
- Picnics and excursions.

E. Philanthropic.

1. Church.
2. Settlement.

PLAYGROUNDS.

We are all more or less familiar with the playground movement in the United States and with the splendid work that is being done along this line in California. The following table gives the data concerning the playground work in the principal cities of California last year. The statistics are taken from "Playground," January, 1914.

California Playground Statistics.

City	Population	Number of centers	Hours open under supervision	Average Daily attendance July and August	Managing authorities	Total expenditures	Source of support
Alameda	28,353	3	28 per week	600	Recreation committee	\$14,969 38	Municipal funds.
Berkeley	40,434	1	5 per day	150	Playground commission	1,471 91	Municipal funds.
Coalinga	4,159	1	7 per day	30	Women's club	140 69	Private funds.
Kentfield	130	1	2-6	4,290	Women's club	61,644 15	Private funds.
Los Angeles	319,198	22	(15) 5 (6) 6 (1) 10	350	Playground commission	5,650 00	Municipal funds.
Marysville	5,430	1	6	3,013	Playground commission	50,385 66	Municipal funds.
Oakland	150,174	13	Summer, 7; winter, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	550	Board of playground directors	6,000 00	Municipal funds.
Pasadena	30,291	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	750	City	15,500 00	Municipal funds.
Riverside	15,202	1	7	173	Park commissioners	80,000 00	Municipal funds.
Sacramento	41,695	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,229	Playground commission	79,960 00	Municipal and private funds.
San Diego	39,578	1	7	200	Playground commission	2,900 00	Municipal and private funds.
San Francisco	416,912	9	Winter, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; summer, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	Playground commission and recreation league.	1,200 00	Municipal and private funds.
Santa Barbara	11,659	3	8 p.m. to 10 p.m.	300	Neighborhood house	1,200 00	Private funds.
Stockton	23,253	2	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.	3	Playground association	1,200 00	Municipal and private funds.

SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL AND PLAY CENTER.

The Committee was surprised at the difficulty experienced in obtaining information concerning the use of the schools as social and play centers. We understand that it is the purpose of the State Board of Education to take the matter up and to investigate first the number of social centers already established and second the means whereby others may be encouraged and developed. While every one admits that the school is the logical center for the social and play life of the community, the movement seems to be as yet little organized in the state.

The Committee sent out a questionnaire to the school districts of Los Angeles County. Answers were returned from 100 districts and covered 531 schools. Fifteen schools, thirteen school districts, reported nothing in the way of recreation connected with the schools. Ten asked for assistance in establishing centers and playgrounds and have spoken of the need of the district for these things. The answers are too indefinite to tabulate.

The report showed very little general use of the schools as social centers except in the city of Los Angeles. The answers show that, with the exception of the city of Los Angeles, the people have not yet generally availed themselves of the recent act of the legislature, making the use of the school as a social center by any given community optional. The reports and the letters sent with them show an awakening interest particularly in rural communities. It is probable that with some assistance from the state, the schools of California could be generally used as social and recreation centers.

What can be done in a given community is shown by the specific instances of schools in the state which have become real neighborhood centers. Such a school as the Castelar School in Los Angeles illustrates the place a school may have in the community. This school is used by a congested Slavic, Mexican, and Italian population from early morning till late at night for everything from men's and women's clubs to shop work and shoe repairing, and is crowded at all times. A sufficient number of other schools are successful as social centers to justify any movement which will make the practice general.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The following statistics are taken from the January 1914 issue of the "News Notes of California Libraries":

- 24 county free libraries;
- 1 library-district library;
- 3 high school district libraries;
- 129 libraries supported by city taxation;
- 66 law libraries;

- 58 county teachers' libraries;
- 334 libraries in educational institutions, including :
 - 6 universities;
 - 7 colleges;
 - 7 normal schools;
 - 248 public high schools;

46 subscription libraries with 626 branches and deposit stations.

There are 125 library buildings, of which 108 were gifts and of these gifts 91 are from Andrew Carnegie. Of these 91 Carnegie buildings, 6 are being planned, and 2 are under construction.

One of the most interesting phases of the library work is the establishment of branch libraries in playground and social centers. Those connected with the work tell us that this is one of the best means of actually getting the books to the people who need them.

PUBLIC LANDS.

We have no statistics concerning the number of people who use the public beaches, mountain resorts, and the millions of acres of forest reserve lands, but we do know that they have not been made as accessible as might be to people in moderate or poor circumstances. (See Part Three, Recommendation III.)

RECREATION IN INSTITUTIONS.

Before discussing the recreation facilities of our state institutions, we should make it clear that we do not include under recreation merely games and physical exercises, but all those activities which may be performed for their own sake in such a way as to refresh and develop the individual. Recreation should be a term to cover all the activities of the individual which are not expended in toil.

Much of the labor of today is so mechanical that the burden of the moral and aesthetic development of the individual is thrown more and more on recreation. The only thing of any value the institution does for the individual is to develop in him ideals that shall hold outside the institution and give him such education and habits as shall be of aid in realizing these ideals. The problem is the more difficult in reformatory institutions as the new idealism must be strong enough to hold against old ideals and habits.

Number of inmates in institutions.

There are in state institutions, a total of 13,968 inmates distributed as follows (July 1, 1914) :

Industrial Home for Adult Blind.....	116
Total in reform schools.....	687
Total in state hospitals (insane).....	8,769
Total in Sonoma State Home (feeble-minded).....	1,035
Total in state prisons.....	3,361
Total	13,968

In other institutions, which receive state funds, there were, according to the latest statistics available (July, 1912), 3,258 children. The state expended \$207,004 on these latter institutions, and the cities and counties \$111,818, making a total of \$318,822. There are, in addition to the 17,226 individuals, already mentioned, the inmates of county and city jails.

Need of investigation.

Perhaps it will be claimed that it is not necessary even to investigate the recreation in these institutions as they all are under the management of individuals who are capable of looking after this side of the life of the inmates. The answer is that in our investigation we found situations which are almost barbarous in their disregard of the needs of the individual for spontaneous activity. We should state further that the difficulty was sometimes due to the conditions for which the heads of the institutions are not responsible, such as a large number of inmates crowded into a single building.

Result of investigation of fifteen institutions.

The Committee has not been able to make a thorough investigation of all the institutions of the state. We have fairly complete data, however, concerning fifteen of them. We found, even in this small group, everything from almost ideal conditions to conditions which should not be allowed to continue.

The following summary gives a statement of conditions in two specific institutions. These institutions represent the two extremes:

Too long a period before breakfast (one and three-quarter hours): time mostly spent in religious exercises and work.

Meal time silent—*not allowed to speak, even to ask for food.*

No athletics or games. (Condition found only in institutions for girls or women.) Walk and talk for recreation.

Children under school age not in school required number of hours.

Poor and inaccessible library—no periodicals.

Evenings—sit around except when religious meetings are held. Talk until bedtime.

Work so hard, too exhausted for play; do laundry work for people outside school.

Dress and brief exercise (about half hour in all before breakfast.)

Meal time real recreation—natural conversation, laughter.

General athletics and games during recreation and other periods.

Special feature made of correcting all defects in education and vitalizing school.

Splendid library—best periodicals.

Games, music, reading, entertainments, till bedtime.

Work constructive and reasonable, training for future occupation.

Among the fifteen institutions investigated, four could be classified as extremely good, that is, they have practically the same conditions as those described under the second column. Three have conditions which

are extremely bad. In two the congestion is such as to thwart the best efforts of the superintendents; in another the large number of inmates and the lack of segregation of various grades of defectives, makes suitable recreation conditions impossible. In five of the children's homes conditions were fair, though there was not adequate supervision for the number of children who played together. In one institution, delinquent, defective and dependent children were allowed to play together with no supervision and with every opportunity for general contamination.

One condition to which the Committee wishes particularly to call attention is that existing in city and county jails. In many cases, no provision whatever is made for the recreation of the inmates, though they sometimes remain for a period of a year or more. Groups of young boys from sixteen to twenty-one years of age are shut into single pens for periods of from one day to a month with no provision for recreation except the stories they are able to tell each other. The groups vary in size from four to twenty boys.

The Committee wishes to commend especially the work that is being done in the men's department of San Quentin, in the State School at Whittier and in the California School for Girls. These three institutions have so far developed normal recreational activities among the inmates as to prove conclusively that the conditions existing in other similar institutions are inexcusable; moreover, the results already show that proper recreation has a wonderful reformatory value.

In the men's department at San Quentin, in addition to baseball, handball and general athletics, there are dramatics, lectures and excellent library facilities. The educational work can also be classified as a phase of recreation. This consists of an hour and a half of school a day for the younger men, and in university extension courses. Three hundred men are now taking regular university extension courses.

The most remarkable thing about the recreation in the Whittier State School is the spirit which has developed there within the last two years. Recreation is not limited to formal play periods; even meal time is made a genuine recreation. All the spare moments between work periods are utilized in some constructive way so that the boys are active and at the same time spontaneously happy. This is very remarkable in contrast to institutions where the boys sit around and talk or else have all activity suppressed in the interludes between work. In the evening there are entertainments, informal parties, as well as occasional attendance at meetings and entertainments outside the school.

In outlining the recreation work of the Whittier State School, the superintendent included in his report certain valuable suggestions concerning the needs of the institution before ideal recreational activities can be established. He includes under the essential conditions the establishment of the cottage plan, with small enough groups to make

home life possible; the segregation of the mentally defective from the normal; sufficient funds to pay well trained men in the capacity of teachers and officers.

Within the last few months the newly appointed Women's Board for the California School for Girls—formerly the Girls' Department of the Whittier State School—has demonstrated what can be done in institutions for girls and women. Up to that time there was no organized recreation in the school. We were told, as we have been of girls in other institutions, that the girls didn't "care for athletics," that "games excited them too much," that it wouldn't do to let them talk out loud at meals as they would make "too much noise" and that on the whole the problem in a reformatory institution for girls was so different from that of handling other girls that normal conditions were impossible.

We may summarize the present situation by saying that they are doing all the "impossible" things and that the order in the school has never been better than it is now and that the amount of discipline required in the institution has never been so little. Every girl who is physically able is playing basket-ball, volley ball, tennis or baseball, and each girl has a period of developmental gymnastics each day. The evenings are spent in such a pleasant fashion that the girls look forward to them through the day. Even meal time has been reformed into a decidedly normal function.

There is no question concerning the enthusiasm of the girls over the various phases of recreation or the beneficial effects of these activities on the general moral tone of the institution and of the individual girls.

We might add here that we found the worst recreational situations in the institutions for girls and women. Even at San Quentin, where such splendid work is being done for the men, it is not thought necessary to have any organized recreation for the twenty-four women inmates. We were unable to investigate the women's department directly as it was inconvenient for the authorities to show us this department at the time when we visited the prison. We have a letter from the warden and saw the women's court from the outside. Two things seem evident, first that nothing constructive in the way of recreation is being done, and second that it would be difficult to do anything very effective in the small court, which is just a walled-in space in the general prison inclosure.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION.

Perhaps there is no phase of our subject which needs more thorough investigation than commercial recreation. It is safe to say that more of the people of the state indulge in commercial recreation than in all other forms put together.

Summary of statistics for state.

The following table is a summary of the statistics obtained by the member of the committee representing the police from the police officers of the state (for full report see page 8) :

1. Theaters	148
2. Moving picture shows	470
3. Museums, cycloramas or panoramas	22
4. Penny arcades, phonographs or kinetoscope parlors	158
5. Pool and billiard rooms	1,400
6. Card rooms	314
7. Saloons	4,596
8. Bowling alleys or box-ball courts	137
9. Shooting galleries	94
10. Swimming baths	73
11. Amateur baseball parks	210
12. Professional baseball parks	30
13. Amusement parks	49
14. Outdoor parks and gardens	187
15. Recreational grounds	69
16. Picnic parks	85
17. Skating rinks	62
18. Dance halls	331
19. Dance halls where intoxicating liquors are sold	24
20. Dance halls where temperance drinks are sold	165
21. Cabarets	38
22. Cafés or restaurants where music or other entertainment is furnished	124
23. Boathouses where boats are rented	74
24. Tennis courts	196
25. Boxing or prize-fighting clubs	41
26. Circulating libraries	193
27. Race tracks, coursing parks, or motordromes	46
28. Riding academies	9
29. Ring or ball throwing games	64
30. Mountain resorts	177
31. Beach resorts	49
32. River or lake resorts	55
33. Other summer or winter resorts	46
34. Roadhouses	90

Theaters and moving picture shows.

The most thorough report we have on commercial recreation is that of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco (Transactions of the Commonwealth Club of California, June, 1913).

The following table taken from this report gives the average attendance for and the amount of money spent on various kinds of shows:

The capacities of the theaters and motion picture houses were determined by actual count, and while all such efforts are subject to error, the work was done carefully and with a view to conservatism rather than overestimation.

Attendance.

	Estimated weekly attendance	Estimated yearly attendance	Per cent	Estimated weekly expenditures by patrons	Estimated yearly expenditures by patrons	Per cent
Legitimate theaters (5) -----	34,432	1,790,464	6	\$41,318	\$2,148,536	40
Burlesque theaters (2) -----	20,307	1,055,964	3½	4,467	232,284	4½
Vaudeville theaters (9) -----	141,977	7,382,804	25	31,234	1,624,168	30
Moving picture houses (69) -----	373,776	19,436,584	65½	26,164	1,360,528	25½
Total -----	570,492	29,665,584	100	\$103,183	\$5,365,516	100

This table represents a serious attempt to estimate the attendance. It is figured on what we believe to be a minimum basis, and is, in our opinion, well within the actual attendance.

Statistics based on the study extending over twenty-three months show that classical plays are the least popular; serious dramas, comedies, melodramas and farces rank for popularity in the order named. * * * But musical comedies easily outdistance in popularity all other classes of plays.

In estimating the value of various classes of theaters the committee of the Commonwealth Club consider classical dramas, serious drama and melodrama as either good or neutral in their effect on the audience.

The farces, though often well written, were considered decidedly harmful in their general effect. Vulgarities are not uncommon; plausible and gentlemanly rascals are held up for admiration, and the cardinal virtues and the ten commandments made fertile sources of mirth. It is rare that a farce has any good moral effect; when it has, it generally rises to the dignity of a comedy. The musical comedies are worse. They depend for their success neither on their merit as dramas nor on the skill of the actors; rather are they dependent upon the suggestiveness of the lines and the costumes. The popularity of this class of entertainment with its partiality for equivocal situations and scenes of marital infelicity is to be deplored.

The vaudeville house has spread throughout the city. At the same price, owing to the variety offered, it draws better than the motion picture house. The general effect is good in that it gives enjoyment to many who otherwise would not have it. It is a substitute for amusements that do positive harm. However, its standard is lower than is justifiable, and preventive measures should be taken to limit its coarseness and vulgarity, but it will only be really appreciably improved as to morals and general conduct when, and to such extent as, the community evidences to the management that an improvement may be had not only without financial loss, but with financial gain.

In speaking of the two burlesque theaters, the committee states that "the laughs are obtained by disgusting vulgarity and indecency."

In their report on moving picture shows, the Committee comments on the wide range of subjects and the lack of adequate censorship. Out

of 1,236 films, they found an average of 38 per cent as a per cent of the scenes of brutality and violence. The lack of censorship is due to the fact that the National Board of Censors has no real authority to forbid the appearance of any film and that the need of its approval is not recognized particularly on the Pacific Coast. This leaves the responsibility to the community.

The report of conditions in San Francisco represents, we believe, approximately the conditions in Los Angeles and other cities of the state, though there are, of course, differences in details, as censorship, etc. We have practically the same circuits in other localities as in San Francisco and films are passed from one place to another. Certainly what has been said of censorship applies to all places except those which have rigid local boards of censors. Those of us who have attended the theaters of all classes in Los Angeles during the last year will recognize the descriptions and justify the conclusions.

Dance halls.

We have no statistics concerning dance halls except the mere statements of numbers of such halls given in the police report (page 8). There is such general agreement concerning the detrimental influence of the public dance hall when not properly regulated that it seems almost unnecessary to gather statistics on the subject.

We may quote again from the Commonwealth Club report, as it probably represents the opinion of the group of people who have made the most thorough investigation of the problem in the state up to the present time. In the Commonwealth Club report we find the following statement:

But of all recreations, public dance halls bear the most direct and immediate relation to the morals of their patrons, and it is very much to be regretted that this influence, as at present exerted, is extremely destructive.

This destructive influence upon the morals of those who attend public dances may be directly traced to three primary causes: *first*, the forming of promiscuous acquaintanceships; *second*, the intimate relations of the dancers; *third*, the sale of liquor. In addition to each of these causes exerting an influence peculiarly its own, the three working in conjunction form a combination that is extremely destructive to the moral sense of the participant. This influence, while directed against both sexes, is of course most evident when considered in connection with the young girls and women who frequent the more vicious public dances, for lack of a better place at which to spend their leisure.

THE ALL NIGHT DANCE.

Of all vicious dances, the Saturday all night dance, which has become a part of our city life, is by far the most dangerous. Situated in the heart of the residential district, it does not display the warning signals carried by the dances which are located in a part of the city well known as a center of vice. Young people are attracted to these dances by advertisements displayed upon the fences and in the newspapers, stating that they are given by different clubs and societies, and they attend without a thought of danger. Parents who do not realize their true character often permit their young sons and daughters to attend frequently the most vicious dances.

That Saturday all night dances are a real and not an imaginary cause of delinquency is proven by the fact that while one of these dances was under discussion at a gathering of social workers recently, the statement was made that at least one girl sacrificed her morality as the result of each of those dances. Discussion brought out the fact that the records of our juvenile and other courts show that not only does one girl sacrifice her virtue as the result of each of these dances, but that some weeks three and four cases of this kind are reported. There can be absolutely no question but that at these dances many girls make their first step toward the Tenderloin and the Barbary Coast.

It happens that one of the compilers of this report has had considerable experience among the girls in the juvenile court of Chicago and some experience in California, and she is able to verify the statement just quoted from the sorry stories of many of these girls.

In conclusion, the committee of the Commonwealth Club makes the following recommendations:

The conclusions and recommendations of the Dance Hall Committee of the Recreation Survey of the Commonwealth Club of California are: *first*, that the sale of liquor be absolutely prohibited at any public dances; *second*, that the promotion of public supervised dances is advisable; *third*, that proper supervision be provided for public dances conducted by private interests; *fourth*, that the Commonwealth Club lend all possible assistance to those who are endeavoring to improve dance hall conditions.

We might state that two reports of investigations, one in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles, will be published shortly but will unfortunately be too late for this recreation report.

Pool rooms and skating rinks.

Concerning pool rooms and skating rinks, we have as little data as we have concerning dance halls, and yet there is as little question that, under existing conditions, these two innocent amusements are made the means of working great harm. It is not the game or the exercise, but the associations which produce the bad results. Both are open to the public promiscuously and are consequently not fit places for young boys and girls—for young men and women for that matter. It is probable that almost as many girls come to grief at the public skating rink as at the public dance halls.

Commercial libraries and news stands.

Under this head comes much that is good and also much that is decidedly not good. The commercial library usually has a scheme by which some sum, as a dollar, is paid for the first book. This book may then be exchanged for any other book for from five to ten cents. There is no censorship of these books and they are sometimes of the most undesirable sort. We found last winter, for example, a book which had already been censored by the Chicago Protective Association, circulating among a crowd of adolescents. The book was absolutely immoral in tone and detailed many things in the most suggestive sort of way. This library was supposed to be perfectly respectable. We should state that the owners of such libraries are usually quite willing to take a book off their lists if it is reported as indecent by a responsible person.

We do not have statistics concerning news stands, but we have a list of objectionable periodicals gathered from these sources. We also have some results of answering advertisements that would cause mothers and fathers some unrest if they would look into the matter.

INDUSTRIAL RECREATION.

Of the recreation facilities connected with industries throughout the state we know very little, except that in certain cases industrial concerns are conspicuous for the recreation facilities offered their employees.

Among department stores, the Emporium of San Francisco is the most conspicuous. The store employs a director for recreation and a welfare secretary. Each employee has an hour for luncheon. During the three successive hours of the luncheon periods, the roof garden, recreation hall and conference room are all open; music is provided for dancing. In the evening there are dancing clubs where any employee may receive instruction in dancing; there are informal dances, classes in gymnasium, and club meetings. The extent to which the fraternal spirit has developed among the employees is shown by the fact that one constantly finds in the social hall notices of excursions and trips organized by the employees themselves.

Other industrial concerns, as the Hercules Powder Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Pacific Telephone Company, have social clubs and offer many forms of recreation to their employees.*

PREPARATION OF SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL LEADERS.

In every case in which the recreation of a community or institution was particularly successful, we found some individual largely responsible for the success. This suggests the need of training courses in the various phases of recreation. Mere training will not develop the individuality which is the first essential of success, but if adequate courses were offered in colleges and normal schools, individuals possessing the qualities necessary for leadership, would be attracted to them.

Though most of the universities, colleges and normal schools of the state offer courses in gymnastics, physical training and general education, Leland Stanford Junior University, the University of California and the State Normal School of Chico are the only ones which offer any adequate training for playground and recreation work. Even in these institutions, the courses are rather planned to develop playground teachers or social workers along some limited line, rather than social workers in the broader sense. There is not the correlation of training in the various forms of recreational activity with social, psychological, and educational subjects and the practice in field work that would give us skilled leaders.

RURAL RECREATION

C. A. STEBBINS.

The writer, as a member of the State Recreational Inquiry Committee, has given special attention to the recreational problems from the viewpoint of the rural community, considering such a community as a group of people living in homes rather widely scattered, yet bound together by some common interest, a church, a school, or the like.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

Butte County is very cosmopolitan. Practically speaking, every type of community is represented, the mining camp, the ranch, the mountain village, the farm, the valley, town, etc. A careful study was made of Butte County in so far as lack of funds would admit, with a casual glance now and then into neighbor counties.

Questionnaires were sent to adults and to children above the age of eleven years. Personal visits were made to many communities. The questionnaires were searching in nature, yet enough were returned to allow one to arrive at definite conclusions and to offer recommendations to the Governor and members of the legislature for the betterment of rural life.

An effort has been made to determine the present status of recreation among adults, adolescents, and juveniles in rural communities.

ADULT QUESTIONNAIRES.

The questionnaire for adults was divided as follows: Group I, eleven questions; Group II, six sections with sixty-three questions; Group III, four sections, thirty questions; Group IV, ten questions; Group V, twenty-eight questions.

GROUP I. Questions in this group made inquiry as to name, age, sex, etc.

GROUP II. Section I. Questions (1) to determine how much lodges, clubs, etc., enter into the play life of rural communities; (2) to determine the effort made by country people to find recreation in home social gatherings; (3) to discover the social interest of each community.

Answers to the questions showed (1) that 75 per cent attended the above organizations regularly at least once a month; (2) that 50 per cent have social gatherings in their homes at least once a month; (3) that the church is the social center of interest for the large majority of rural people. Generally speaking the answers showed a dearth of amusements in the county.

Section 2. Questions to determine the moral tone of rural recreation brought answers highly favorable to the country.

Section 3. Answers to questions in this section showed that rural people seldom have time and money to devote to recreation. Only 15 per cent were able to take vacations of a week or longer.

Section 4. Seventy per cent of those who answered the questionnaire had excellent health. (Not one of this number had been sick during the past year.)

Section 5. Forty per cent play a musical instrument. Less than 5 per cent draw or paint, 80 per cent grow flowers, particularly roses, 85 per cent show acquaintance with birds, insects, wild flowers and trees, but only 50 per cent know the habits of these plants and animals. Disregarding flower growing, rural people show little aptitude in amusing themselves.

Section 6. Answers to questions in this section show that rural people are reading quite widely. Eighty per cent use public and circulating libraries; 50 per cent use the school library; 60 per cent take two or more daily papers; 62 per cent take weekly papers, while 35 per cent read monthly magazines.

GROUP. III. Section 1. Institutions both public and private are doing very little to make country life livable from the viewpoint of recreation. Twelve and one-half per cent have a Y. M. C. A. within a convenient distance for attendance; 25 per cent noted organizations that afford regular places of amusements.

Section 2. Ten per cent live within the influence of a park; 52 per cent make use of adjoining schoolhouses; 60 per cent reported nearby streams, lakes and canals, most of which were unused for recreational purposes.

Section 3. Practically no truly rural home of one family reported the presence of saloons. Several writers stated that their reason for living in the country was to avoid the degrading influence of saloons. However, the saloon is present in small rural towns of a less puritanical atmosphere.

Dance halls in the majority of cases are properly supervised. As a usual thing social clubs initiate the dances. Dancing is the favorite pastime of the young people in the country. Dance halls in small towns of less than 2,500 people are poorly supervised.

Section 4. Business firms in the country are slow to recognize the need of directing the play life of their employees. Less than 6 per cent reported an effort made by employers to improve the recreational life of those who make their business possible. This is to be expected. The country is very conservative. The city is progressive, yet the city business office pays very little attention indeed to the play life of its employees.

The farm hand drudges from daylight to sundown for a month; draws his wages; retires to the nearest town and takes his so-called recreation—a striking demonstration of a play spirit perfectly undisciplined. Thus the farmer, not knowing how to play, denies his hands, and paves the way for inferior labor, yet rails at the indifference of farm hands the while.

The city man moves to the country. Unless he is a man of service he does little for the play life of his community. He takes his play in the nearest city, or within his own family environment, and enters little into the recreational life of his district. The hard working farmer and his family have little in common with the man and his family from the city, that is of a recreational nature.

Nature is put to use in 35 per cent of the communities reported. Private parks, home places and acreages are open to the public.

GROUP IV. Sixty per cent reported that efforts were being made in their districts by the teacher or preacher to improve rural recreation. In answer to the question, "If funds were available to keep the schoolhouse or church open evenings as a reading or play place, would you favor doing so?" 75 per cent answered "Yes."

Thirty-seven per cent reported that they often met at the nearby store, blacksmith shop, or other similar places, seeking companionship. "At home" was given by every report in answer to the question, "Where do you spend most of your leisure time?" The little play life that a rural family has, is selfish to the extreme. Its recreation is self-centered.

Eighty-four per cent of the rural people are in favor of a legal half-holiday each week, to be given to recreation.

But one individual objected to a moving picture show to be given in the schoolhouse or church twice a month if the state furnished machines and films. The writer is convinced of the great educational and play potentiality in moving picture evenings. Neighbors in the country need to get acquainted. Nothing will so tease people together as moving pictures (see conclusions).

With one exception the vote was unanimous for recreational centers, to be established by the state and local people concerned, in every rural community throughout California.

"Are there enough opportunities for recreation in your community?" Every answer was "No."

GROUP V. It is quite evident that the rural home is trailing the city home in conveniences. The city type of home conveniences has reached the country. Fifty per cent reported running water in the house and a bathtub. Other reports were as follows: Stationary washtubs 23 per cent, sleeping porches 30 per cent, electric lights 55 per cent, gas lights

1 per cent, gas 8 per cent, fireplace 30 per cent, grass lawn 60 per cent, flowers and vines 90 per cent.

The average hours for a day's work are 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. when light enough to see, with no time interspersed for play.

There is little cooperation in the country. But 18 per cent are members of cooperative organizations, and there is practically no effort upon the part of individuals to exchange work with neighbors. The old-fashioned working "bees" are dead. While but 20 per cent of the rural people are members of cooperative organizations, yet 75 per cent are in favor of cooperation. Too many rural people are tied so tightly to plow handles that they can not see the mountains or the big opportunities.

CHILDREN'S QUESTIONNAIRES.

GROUP I. Names, age, school district, etc., were determined in this group.

GROUP II. Fifty per cent of the children go to church. Picnics are attended by the majority twice a year; 66 per cent of the children play with neighbors after school hours on an average of thirty minutes a day. Many children reported no play time at home after school; 75 per cent reported an excess of work. Following is a typical school day's work for a boy: "get in wood," "wipe dishes," "churn," "milk," "feed the cows and hens." On Saturday he labors as does a man. The country boy and girl drudge with little recognition for drudgery.

GROUP III. Very little is being done by the school, church, or home, to teach the boy and the girl how to entertain themselves or to awaken social instincts. Twenty-five per cent are learning to play a musical instrument; 66 per cent are learning to sing, but get nothing further than is offered by the rural school—a meager amount, indeed; 90 per cent are learning elementary drawing at school; 75 per cent are growing flowers, either at school or at home (this high percentage due in part to the Extension Department Chico Normal School); 80 per cent of the children have pets. All show a greater or less knowledge of insects, birds, flowers, trees, and wild animals.

Practically all of the boys like to work with tools. Yet tool work is taught to but 10 per cent of the boys and this in a meager way. The girls are unanimous in their interest in cooking and sewing, yet but 20 per cent get school training in these subjects. Ninety-five per cent like to see moving pictures and to hear a phonograph. (See conclusions as to moving pictures in schools.) Fifty per cent are getting some recreation from making collections.

CONCLUSIONS.

The mating instinct fundamentally directs the life of man for good or for bad. A survey of the history of man's development for the past four thousand years almost leads one to conclude that the driving forces for good—that nature—had lost control, and that the mating instinct, misdirected, might eventually burn the heart out of mankind. However, the saving grace will be the evolution of ideals which nature, in her slow, costly way, is building as the controlling factor.

Play is one of the fundamental factors in disciplining this racial urge, hence we should concern ourselves, as citizens of a great state, with the recreation of the people. Sixty-five per cent of juvenile delinquency and 90 per cent of the illegitimate births are due to misdirected play. A man's community value is from \$15,000 to \$25,000 between the ages of 15 to 40 years. Delinquency destroys community value and delinquency is materially the result of loose recreation.

The country home is the balance wheel of the state. Its citizenship determines the citizenship of the state. Only those nations have achieved greatness who have had great rural homes. Let us give our direct attention to rural recreation.

In 1800, 4 per cent of the people lived in cities, 96 per cent lived in the country. In 1910, 46.3 per cent lived in the cities, a gain of 42 per cent, and 53.7 per cent lived in the country, a loss of 42 per cent. These figures teach us that forty-five million producers are supplying ninety million consumers. In other words, there is already an overproduction of non-producers. In one hundred years the population has shifted immensely. If the shift continues from country to city, in one hundred years more we shall face the dangerous situation of the country life practically eliminated.

These figures indicate not merely a drift to the city, but a ferryboat rush. They point out a dangerous situation, for the city home is subject to extremes in forms of play, in religion, in art, in fads of diverse kinds, while the country home is conservative, substantial, reliable, if monotonous. They teach that the country with its present home atmosphere can not compete with the city in its call to the young people. There is little use to decry the successful city (successful in its call to the young people); rather the rural home should stimulate its resident possibilities for recreation, for the same root factors are at work in both the urban and the rural home. It should imitate the best methods of the city home.

Let us parallel for a moment a typical urban and a typical rural home. There is too much drudgery in the country home and too little return for energies expended. Johnnie works faithfully and laboriously growing radishes in the farm garden. The crop is harvested by the parents, not by the small son. Johnnie receives no recognition either in praise or

in cash. On the other hand the city boy grows radishes. At harvest time he obtains a superior price for an inferior product. The training derived is wrong in both cases. Both boys should receive fair recognition for good radishes, for labor expended. In the city, money is evidenced on all sides. Johnnie as a young man confidently believes that he can tap the golden stream. At least he intends to try. A prominent citizen of Sacramento told the writer that he left his father's farm because money was an alien to him in his home. He had worked faithfully for his father; a few days before a Fourth of July celebration he asked him for \$10. There was a young woman to be entertained. The young man was denied the small sum, for a farm tool was needed. Then and there unrest took possession. The young man went to the city, tapped the golden stream successfully, married his mate. Lack of money apparently indirectly drove the young man to the city. Carried to the last analysis, however, it was the unsatisfied mating urge which determined his loss to the country. The young woman was near yet unattainable so long as the young man remained on the farm. Play-mates are too few in the country and the few seldom have opportunity to play with each other. Parents are so busy drudging day after day that they forget their children wish to play more and work less.

The city cousin brings distress to the country cousin, for the visitor tells of parties, new dresses, new hats. She sings the latest songs and wonders at the lack of electric lights, bathroom, and other home conveniences. Mary of the country sees her mother old at forty and feels that she is on the same way, for a girl can not lift tons of water, feed pigs, can fruit, wash, sweep, dust, milk cows, make butter, etc., without such drudgery turning the corners of the mouth down, making the hair gray, bending the back, and dulling the eyes. She is not favorably impressed with the picture of the woman she may be in twenty years and of the life she may have to live. Nature tries to make every girl attractive, beautiful. She adorns her with graces. She makes no mistakes. Instinctively the young girl abhors anything which upsets Nature's plan.

The city is successful in its call to the people (1) because it satisfies best the racial mating urge. While this urge lies dormant in the child up to twelve or fifteen years of age, Nature has not forgotten. She is quietly forcing the child to play—to grow mentally and physically through play. One may argue that the country is the place for the boy to play. It is. The fields are green and fragrant, the swimming pools are convenient. The stock tease for exercise. But the call of Nature through her attractive fields, pools and animals, "Come out and play," is unanswered. It can not compete with father's orders, "Johnnie, hoe the corn," "Don't go near the pool," "Feed the stock." So Nature in

her slow, quiet, unobtrusive, yet irresistible way, sends the boy to the city where there is less opportunity for play, yet he plays the more.

During adolescence the mating instinct ferments. This is the danger period of one's life. Teachers, preachers, parents, realize this, yet blind faith prevents definite steps to discipline, to direct this greatest of instincts. The mother, the father, the chaperon, the rules of society, physical play, all are necessary as parts of the disciplinary schedule. The city home calls in no uncertain voice to the adolescent boy or girl. Playmates are lacking in the country. There is no time for play.

(2) The city home is successful because it is convenient, sanitary. It is close to the best types in music, in art, in literature, in other forms of recreation. It has time for play. Rural roads are rutty. Rural homes are unsanitary and inconvenient. There is little recreation in the rural home. All because the rural home does not know what a good road is, what a convenient, sanitary home is. The country does not know how to play. There is need of type-setters in the country.

(3) The city home is successful because the silver cartwheel keeps rolling. In the country it stalls in the fields. Perhaps it may roll past the door of the city home, perhaps it may roll in, at least it is an evidence of quick recognition for good work done. This is a big factor, for, after all, the farmer's wife and daughter would smile at drudgery if it meant a new Easter hat, a new dress, a pair or two of silk stockings, a trip to the theater or to the city now and then, and if the road of drudgery were not eternally long. Three thousand dollars spent on farm machinery versus \$25 for household conveniences; \$1,000 spent on stock decorations versus \$25 for dresses and hats, are stories which take the youth and joy out of many a woman's life.

(4) The city is successful because there is community spirit—cooperation. The city wants and gets what it wants. It wants better health, it wants convenient homes, it wants good roads, it wants recreation, and through cooperative agencies it gets all four. In the city there is group initiative. In the country there is individual initiative. Such initiative, such elimination of the neighbor, is selfish and lack potentiality.

What should California do to direct the play of its people and particularly the play of the rural people?

The imagination runs riot when one thinks of the great possibilities for good in directing a people's play. There is an immense waste in this state due to lack of articulation, conserved potentiality, "canned" goods as it were.

Step into a high school. There may be a museum, filled with stuffed animals ranging from a mouse to a mountain lion. Hundreds of books unused may be found in the library. The splendid assembly hall may seldom assemble people. The building may be closed during the most

important hours of a community life, namely, the evening hours, the hours of darkness.

Each link in the educational chain, from the elementary school to the university, has the same root aim—to serve the state, yet each works egotistically along. There is need of articulation—a combined effort to “uncan the canned goods.” Let your imagination go. Think of the conserved, unarticulated potentiality in the schools of this state.

Pardon a personal illustration. The Chico Normal School has a two-fold purpose (so has each educational institution in the state). (1) A purpose specific to itself—that of preparing men and women to be teachers; (2) a purpose of direct service to the people of its community. Until the last two or three years the school has concerned itself but little with the second function. And this function of articulation with the community is universally ignored by all schools. Three years ago there were no paved streets in Chico. The type paved street came after strenuous efforts on the part of a few. Now there are sixty blocks of pavement. The type only was necessary. Realizing that rural homes do not know their needs, that types are needed, that stimulation of resident forces is necessary, we visited the trustees and teachers of four representative rural school districts a year ago. We asked for eight evenings in their communities. With one exception they were freely given.

One Thursday evening four Normal School students and two members of the faculty autoed to Durham. The program as given for over two hundred children and adults was as follows:

- PIANO DUET.....Normal school students
- READINGNormal school student
- SONGChildren of school
- VOCAL SOLONormal school student
- THE GRAND CANYON, illustrated talk.....Member of faculty
- DEMONSTRATION OF BABCOCK MILK TESTER.....Member of faculty
- DISTRIBUTION OF FARM BULLETINS.
- MOVING PICTURES.

This is one of the typical evenings given in each district. The primary aim is to set best types in sanitation, in home conveniences, in agricultural practice, in recreation, before the rural people so as to teach and to stimulate resident potentialities. The songs, the reading, the moving pictures tease the people to the meetings. Already definite results show. A recreational league, literary societies, and parental clubs have been organized. Schoolhouses and churches have been wired for electricity. Organs and pianos have been added to school equipment, industrial clubs of various kinds have been started. A growing community interest is quite manifest. The Chico Normal School is demonstrating a constructive plan for making country life optimistically livable.

The outlet for the "canned goods," conserved material in the normal school, in bulletins, books, seeds, trees, in types of all kinds, is the rural school. The normal school is truly an extension center and is touching the people directly. Just so each high school, each normal school, should articulate itself with the people by way of adjoining rural schools. Its conserved information should flow in a steady stream to the people.

In a score of different ways the rural school is the logical recreational center for a community. Electric lights, a reading room, a room for games, a gymnasium, etc., should be prominent features of the plan. With superior leadership, such recreational centers would revolutionize country life. A healthy balance between rural and urban communities would thus be attained.

Just as the type of the man is indexed by the play of the boy, so the citizenship of a state is reflected in the manner of its play. California is beginning to realize this. Let us hope that the committee has drawn a clear picture of the needs of the rural people particularly, and that the members of the legislature will see, as does the committee, the imperative need of establishing a balanced life in the country.

PART THREE.

WHAT WE NEED FURTHER IN RECRE-
ATIONAL FACILITIES.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

BESSIE D. STODDART.

PART THREE.

WHAT WE NEED FURTHER IN RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

BESSIE D. STODDART.

The following recommendations are compiled after a short survey of the recreational needs of this state. Thanks are due to a number who were consulted concerning special phases of the recreation problem and gave suggestions that have been incorporated in this report. The time allowed was too short for an exhaustive study, but the outline will show what an immense field of opportunity California possesses for developing public recreation.

I. CITIES.

1. Schools.

(a) The school grounds should be increased in size and used the year round as neighborhood playgrounds. Legislation might be enacted (as attempted in the State of Washington) compelling boards of education, in acquiring new sites, to provide a playground containing a minimum area for each one of the estimated number of pupils who will use the school, and recommending as much larger area as may be practicable. Play directors should be provided for both boys and girls.

(b) The school should become, perhaps universally, a civic and social center for the neighborhood. A statute of the last legislature legalized this new function for the school properties, and *permitted* paid supervision. A step further should be taken, and paid supervision for recreational, social and civic activities be *definitely provided* for out of school budgets. In a contemplated bill for Wisconsin, the paid service of civic secretaries is provided for, but in addition to this, there should be paid service for leadership along recreational and social lines, so that the school may become in fact a place where the recreational, social, political and artistic life of the people may be expressed. School architecture should be adapted to this added function.

(c) Physical education in the schools should fill as important a place as mental education. The Greek curriculum observed this balance and produced some of the greatest minds the world has ever known.

(d) Athletics should be encouraged, but the effort should be towards the participation of all in healthful and happy exercise, sport and recreation, and not towards the development of a few individuals as star players to be pushed forward for the sake of winning contests.

(e) Swimming should be taught in connection with every school as an essential subject.

(f) There should be school supervision of health conditions, and hygiene should be taught.

(g) Vacation schools, with their opportunities for natural expression and supervised recreation, should be established in all schools where children have limited opportunities in their home environment.

(h) School gardens should in time become the rule rather than the exception.

2. Playgrounds.

(a) A statute should be enacted to provide for the appointment of playground commissions, in all municipalities of the state where provision is not already made by charters or other laws.

(b) In all congested districts, including apartment house districts, playgrounds should be within easy walking distance of small children. Bonds should be voted to acquire the necessary land, which is usually expensive in such districts. If an excess condemnation act should be passed, such sites might often be secured for small outlay.

(c) The roofs of public buildings which are located in congested regions, such as schools, libraries, courthouses, fire houses, etc., should be built in some instances to accommodate playgrounds. This is particularly feasible in this climate, where the roofs could be used throughout the year. Commercial establishments could also provide recreation for employees upon their roofs, to great advantage.

(d) Frequently land is going to waste that could be utilized for playground purposes. There may be opportunities to place playgrounds in public parks or squares or upon other land owned by the city or county; or land may be reclaimed for play purposes by draining a marsh or filling some low spot, etc. Vacant lots could also be used. A survey should be made to discover such opportunities.

(e) Every city should have a definite working plan for the location of future playgrounds and athletic fields, with the idea in mind of covering in time the needs of the entire city.

(f) New subdivisions might be required to set aside a certain percentage of land to be dedicated for playground and park purposes.

(g) All playgrounds should have ornamental planting of trees, vines and shrubs.

(h) Club houses for indoor recreation for people of all ages should be a part of the equipment of playgrounds. The family should be the unit that the playground seeks to interest rather than the child alone. The club house as a neighborhood social center is no less important than the playfield.

(i) Public baths and swimming pools, gymnasiums, branch libraries, public forums, district nurses' stations, clinical milk stations, etc., should

be operated in connection with school social centers and with playground club houses. These various enterprises serve the public better when grouped together.

(j) Men's clubs should be established in down town districts to take care of the many men who live in the lodging houses of large cities, without families or home connections, who therefore are not apt to patronize the school center or playground club house to any great degree. The club rooms should be made attractive and provide various conveniences, wholesome recreation and good reading; also, soft drinks and light refreshments should be served at a low price.

In seaports these clubs should be furnished for the sailors and long-shoremen.

With comparatively small additional outlay, fire houses and police stations might be arranged so as to permit of their use as recreational centers for men.

3. Parks.

(a) Parks should be made attractive not only to the seekers of horticultural beauty and of relaxation, but also to those who wish to engage in sports, games and other active pursuits. Wherever practicable, there should be ball fields, athletic grounds, tennis courts, opportunities for swimming and rowing, golf links, archery ranges, polo grounds, bowling greens, etc.

(b) Play in parks should be supervised.

(c) In our outdoor climate, parks should be very liberally provided with pleasant and convenient picnic grounds where families may enjoy picnicking in the open.

(d) Parks should minister to the artistic life of the people by providing good band concerts; by providing open-air or Greek theaters for the presentation of good drama; and by encouraging the holding of festivals, pageants and other celebrations.

(e) Park, playground, and social center features should be combined where possible, as in the renowned South Parks System of Chicago.

(f) Parks should operate their own concessions wherever this is at all practicable instead of letting out privileges to the highest bidder; charges to the public should be kept down to cost, so as to encourage the fullest use of concessions.

(g) Every city should have many small parks or squares for breathing spaces and beauty spots. They serve also as fire breaks and promoters of public health. If an excess condemnation law should become operative, our cities would be enabled to acquire squares at suitable intervals with the ultimate expense often reduced to the vanishing point.

(h) Large outer parks should be secured by cities in nearby mountains and along the beaches, before prices of land become almost pro-

hibitive. In the larger, wilder parks, camping privileges might be allowed, and sanatoria be instituted. A system of metropolitan parks might be established.

(i) Every city should have a plan for future park and boulevard development.

(j) Often beautiful parks and parkways may be secured for a very low cost by utilizing arroyos, or low grounds that can be made into sunken gardens, or by draining and filling marshes, or by beautifying declivities, etc. What would become a dump and a nuisance thus becomes an ornament. By disposing of sewage scientifically, land along the seashore where sewers empty into the ocean could be redeemed and used for park purposes.

(k) Park departments should conduct schools of horticulture for professional and home gardeners. The art of gardening would thus receive great impetus and homes would become more attractive, and cities more beautiful.

4. Private agencies.

Religious, benevolent, civic, fraternal and other agencies of a private nature should be encouraged in carrying on their various lines of recreational activities, by reason of the interest and generous private support of our citizens. In addition to the work that the public may do in providing for wholesome recreation, there is needed as well all the effort that private initiative can put forth in such recognized centers as the institutional church, the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, the settlement, the turn verein, etc., and in such associations as athletic clubs, drama leagues, etc.

II. RURAL COMMUNITIES.

1. Schools.

(a) Rural schools, as well as city schools, should provide large grounds to be used as neighborhood playgrounds; and supervision of the sports and games of both boys and girls should be furnished by the school. Teams should be organized to play with neighboring schools. It is the lack of organization in play that often makes rural schools dull when, with their advantages of natural surroundings, they might be more live and interesting than city schools.

(b) The rural school should be, wherever practicable, a social center supervised by a paid director. The formation of musical and dramatic organizations should be fostered, meetings for the discussion of social and political problems should be held, and general encouragement should be given for classes, clubs and fraternal organizations to meet and give their entertainments at the schoolhouse. Every new school building should have an auditorium or a plan for an auditorium; also movable desks and various other aids to social center work should be provided.

The Russell Sage Foundation has issued a pamphlet containing excellent models of elementary schoolhouses to be used as social centers.

The union high schools could be used to great advantage as social centers. Large sums of money are appropriated for these schools and they could be made to answer a double purpose—that of furnishing a high school education in sparsely settled regions and of providing a social center for people of all ages for those same regions.

In the community use of school buildings in agricultural districts, the provisions adopted by the State of Washington might be followed to advantage. The school there may become a center not only for recreation, but also a center for the dissemination of knowledge of farming, household economics, etc. Dwellings may be provided for the teachers, thus completing the ideal community center.

(*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) Same as under the subject of city schools.

(*h*) Agriculture should be taught, not only in rural high schools but in rural elementary schools as well.

(*i*) Rural schools should be consolidated. This would make possible both better educational and better recreational facilities.

(*j*) Where men are employed in distant camps, evening schools should be opened for teaching the English language, our customs and form of government, and elementary studies. These schools should provide also for the wholesome recreation from which the men are cut off. This would be a distinctive aid to the work of the Immigration Commission. Foreigners may be more readily assimilated through recreation than in any other way.

2. Playgrounds.

(*a*) In rural communities, playgrounds may be operated altogether in connection with the schools or parks. Separate playground commissions are needed, however, in towns where school and park bodies can not be waked up to the recreational needs. A special agency must in such places be created to give impetus to the new movement for providing public recreation.

(*b*) A bill might be passed enabling a group of citizens to start a recreation center, and later, when the center has taken root, to pass it over to the community to operate. This provision might prove very helpful in mining towns, lumbering centers, and other places where the owners of big industrial plants could start recreation centers, and, after the work has been founded, turn them over to the public to run.

3. Parks.

(*a*) Rural communities should acquire parks early in their development, when the best locations can be secured for little outlay. No village is too small to plan for its future growth. Tracts of land should be

secured, even if communities can not spend money upon their beautification for years to come.

(b) Parks for rural communities should be equipped with athletic fields, ball grounds, tennis courts, and other features that will encourage young men and young women to engage in active sports, and that will give opportunity for neighboring towns to come together in friendly rivalry.

(c) There should be opportunity for outdoor drama, for festivals, meets and public celebrations of all kinds that will bring the countryside together.

(d) Every town or village should have its down town plaza or square in connection with its public buildings.

4. County Libraries.

Through the County Free Library Law, California has in operation a remarkable system for providing library advantages for rural communities—the only system of its kind in the country. Country schools, camps, even ranch houses, may be supplied with books through this generous state and county system, in those counties where the supervisors have established libraries. So far, twenty-six counties have taken advantage of the opportunity offered. (Los Angeles County alone has seventy-two library stations.) The remaining thirty-two counties should speedily avail themselves of the opportunity. The effort of county librarians to link this work with recreation centers should be encouraged.

5. Private agencies.

These should receive the same promotion and support as in cities.

III. OUTDOOR LIFE.

1. Mountains.

We have in California some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in the world. Our mountains, moreover, are "livable," not subject to great dangers, and should be used for pleasure and health yearly by hundreds of thousands in place of the few thousands that are now able to visit them. Switzerland has spent a vast sum to make her mountains accessible, but has received back many times that sum from tourists. Our mountain scenery in the high Sierras is as magnificent as that of Switzerland, but thus far California has done very little towards opening up this great treasure of beauty and inspiration to the inhabitants of our state and the tourists of the world. Any one of our national parks—the Yosemite National Park, covering 1,150 square miles, the Sequoia National Park, the General Grant National Park, the Muir Woods, so close to San Francisco—is a heritage beyond price. The series of national forest reserves of this state cover an area of 27,567,075 acres—

more than two and a half times the area of Switzerland. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture controls these forests, and its policy is both to serve the public and to conserve the forests. Hence these lands may be used for seekers of recreation, and this human side of the forester's work is coming more and more to the fore.

What may be done to promote greater use of our mountains?

(a) The state should expend money upon building mountain highways suitable for travel by wagon and by motor vehicles; and upon developing systems of trails for pack animals and foot passengers.

(b) Printed instructions for campers and "hikers," maps showing roads and trails and pastures, all manner of useful information for pleasure seekers, instructions as to the trees, flowers, animals, birds, minerals, etc., of the region to be visited, should be freely furnished by a state agency.

(c) Stations should be provided at advantageous points where wayfarers could buy staple groceries, utensils, blankets, and simple remedies. In the national parks this might well be managed by the army. In the Yosemite National Park there are about a dozen outposts where the soldiers could handle supplies. In the forest reserve and other places, some other public way of furnishing supplies should be worked out, as private initiative does not seem to wish to take the risk for the short season that the mountains are open.

(d) Railroads that run into the mountain fastnesses or near the base of the mountains might be induced to lower fares for campers during the summer season. By utilizing old rolling stock, or even flat-cars, the cost could be cut, and the campers would not miss the lack of the luxurious first class coach.

(e) Camps, to be run at cost, should be established by cities and towns. The Los Angeles Playground Department operates such a camp in the San Bernardino Mountains forest reserve, seventy-five miles distant from the city. The city puts in the camp equipment and pays the salary of those in charge. The sum of seven dollars and a half paid by campers meets the expense of transportation and of board for two weeks. It is possible to make so low a charge by securing reduced fares and buying provisions at wholesale rates. The towns situated in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys could easily institute such camps in the forest reserves or national parks situated in the Sierras. Practically all the towns and cities of the state are near enough to beautiful mountain ranges to make such camps practicable. With improved roads, auto trucks could be used largely for transportation at low cost. Playground, school or park departments could undertake the management of these camps.

Institutions also could operate camps with great benefit to those connected with them—orphans, reform schools, homes for deaf and blind, hospitals for the insane (for certain cases), homes for feeble-minded and for epileptics, etc. The yearly change of climate and environment would bring health and happiness both to inmates and to those in charge.

Convalescent camps should also be established in our health-giving mountains by city and county governments, as a means of conservation of public health. A few weeks of rest after an illness or operation may bring renewed health to the worker who can not afford the charges of a sanitarium. Camps for tuberculous patients should also be established in the curative atmosphere of the mountains.

Business concerns, such as department stores, wholesale establishments, factories, railroads, telephone companies, etc., could institute camps where employees could enjoy their vacations at cost price. The *esprit de corps* of the business concern would be greatly improved by the workers coming together under the wholesome, happy conditions of outdoor life.

More family camps should be established in the mountain retreats.

The Forest Service stands ready to help the individual, the city or any who are desirous of locating summer homes in the mountains. It means not only a service to recreational needs, but quicker discovery and fighting of forest fires, more homesteading, and generally greater development of the resources of these regions.

(f) The Secretary of Agriculture, under whom the Forest Service operates, should be petitioned to reserve from homestead entry certain tracts in the mountains valuable for recreational purposes, irrespective of the agricultural value of the land.

(g) A bill should be enacted prohibiting the cutting of timber for a certain space on each side of highways running through forest land. The roads would thus remain attractive and shady, though running through a deforested country.

(h) Trees should be planted along roadways in farming and other rural communities.

(i) The recreational value of the water of our mountain streams and lakes should have consideration along with other values in taking up the problems of water conservation. Water should be free for recreational purposes. Individuals, corporations, and municipalities controlling water rights should be required to furnish water for recreation free. For instance, irrigation water could be used for swimming pools without detriment.

(j) California possesses a magnificent state park, the Redwood Park of the Santa Cruz Mountains, comprising 3,800 acres. The roads are being improved. The movement to increase the area of the park should

receive encouragement, and thousands of people should be directed towards this beautiful retreat, lying but fifty miles distant from San Francisco.

(k) California should possess not only this park, but whole chains of parks in the Sierra Nevadas, Coast Range and other ranges. By making trades with the Federal Government of the scattered school lands in the forest reserves (sections 16 and 36 of each township) for a few large tracts in the reserves, a beginning could easily be made. Also, wherever privately owned land in the reserves is now sold by the state for delinquent taxes, such land might instead be traded to the government for land contiguous to a state park.

The state could also purchase desirable tracts for conservation, adding each year for a number of years to the area of its parks. By using the German system of forestry, while conserving the forest, enough commodities could probably be used for state purposes or sold (lumber from mature trees, shingles, shakes, tan bark and by-products), to maintain the parks, and finally to pay back the cost of their acquisition. During a crisis of hard times labor could be furnished to large numbers in these parks in the making of roads, trails, etc., and in the limited forestry work.

These chains of parks should be placed under the care of the State Forestry Department.

2. Beaches.

California possesses 1,200 miles of sea coast. The state should gradually acquire a chain of beaches for public recreation. There are magnificent points that could be secured in the next ten or twenty years for comparatively small sums that would prove in years to come a priceless inheritance to the great population that is bound to inhabit this state.

3. Outing clubs.

“Hiking” clubs, scout work, whatever will get the young people (and the older people, too) out into the hills and open regions, should be encouraged. There are day trips and two-day trips that can be taken, exploring beautiful and wild regions in the vicinity of the San Francisco Bay cities, of Los Angeles, and of many smaller towns. Here is afforded a wonderful opportunity for those whose vacations are mostly week ends and holidays. Through some state agency, lists of these available trips should be published.

4. Helpful agencies.

(a) The movement for increasing opportunities for outdoor recreation will receive great impetus by the public taking interest in and giving moral support to the work of these state commissions: Forestry, Redwood Park, Fish and Game, Water, Highway, Conservation.

(b) The Sierra Club and other private organizations that have helped to open up to the people the rare and wonderful recreational resources of our state should receive hearty appreciation and cooperation.

IV. INSTITUTIONS.

The introduction of play into institutions requires special promotion, since institutions deal with abnormal conditions and play is needed to bring its cheering and socializing influence.

1. Where play is needed.

Play is needed in *all* institutions: in hospitals for the insane, for its curative and educational value; in homes for feeble-minded, for its value in developing latent mentality; in homes for the care of epileptics, of incurables, and of the blind and deaf, for its cheering and educational value; in homes for the aged, for the relief from dreariness it offers; in orphanages it is needed for creating the atmosphere of the normal home and keeping children from becoming "institutionalized"; in reform schools and homes for delinquent children, it is needed to develop right impulses and curb wrong ones; in jails and penitentiaries, it is needed to reform those imprisoned, to re-create in them a right attitude towards society. By all who are physically, mentally or morally afflicted, provision for right kind of recreation is needed even more than by normal people. Humane treatment demands that this fact be recognized.

2. Difficulties to be met.

(a) Space. Many institutions do not possess the needed space for vigorous play. Orphanages, in particular, are apt to have small play yards, and these yards are often cemented. In time, legislation should compel the provision for a minimum play space for each child.

(b) Equipment. Equipment suitable for the particular type of institution should be installed.

(c) Leadership. Trained leaders of play must be provided for institutions. In the institutions for the abnormal, the leaders must study the needs of the afflicted and adapt their work to conditions.

(d) Support. In some institutions, a readjustment of the budget might provide for equipment and for salaries of leaders of play. In others, special appropriations are necessary to bring about this desired improvement.

(e) Adjustment. While some notably good work has been accomplished by some boards of directors and employees, a great deal of adjustment will be necessary in order to include play as an integral, vital part of the program of all of our institutions. Those in charge must be imbued with a desire to meet adequately the recreational needs of their wards and must adapt their regimen to these needs.

V. THE BUSINESS WORLD.

1. Welfare work.

Individuals or corporations in control of factories, railroads, stores, telephone exchanges, mining camps, mills, farms and other business enterprises where large numbers are employed, can institute what is known as "welfare work" with much benefit to all concerned and without disproportionate outlay. This work, which involves the study of and ministering to the physical and recreational needs of employees, has received much attention of late years in Eastern centers. A notable example inaugurated in California is the system of clubs for employees instituted by the Southern Pacific Railroad, a system which has been extensively copied by other railroads. Another example is the excellent recreational and physical welfare work instituted by the Emporium of San Francisco.

2. Other possibilities.

Under the following headings may be seen also what may be done by business concerns in securing public recreational benefits for employees or in promoting private enterprises:

Rural communities: Schools (*j*).

Playgrounds (*b*).

County libraries.

Outdoor life: Mountains (*e*).

VI. ART EXPRESSION.

Art and play are closely allied. California should, in every way possible, foster expression through the fine arts. Encouragement should be given to efforts that look towards the establishment of civic theaters that will give the best in drama, towards the establishment of public concerts and of low-priced opera, the production of music festivals, historical pageants, etc. In our public schools, all forms for the expression of the finer human feelings should find a place. With our mixed population, we are rich in the inheritance of the art expression of many peoples. It is possible for this coast, with all its natural resources and its type of population, to become to a budding new world what Greece was to the world of her day, if commercialism is not given the right of way.

VII. RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.

1. Commercial recreation.

In this day of commercially supplied recreation, many laws and local ordinances must be passed and vigilantly enforced to protect the citizenship from what is unwholesome. Regulation of dance halls, pool rooms, motion picture houses, saloons, and of all commercial places where people congregate for amusement and social intercourse, must be insisted upon by the various communities. There should be censorship of cer-

tain types of books circulated among the young, and of post cards. Public chauffeurs should be obliged to be registered with the police. Saloons should not be permitted to run ball games and athletics.

In the case of the censorship of motion pictures, a state board should be created to censor the photographic material from which pictures are developed, before large sums of money have been invested. This would relieve the many local boards of censoring after production.

2. Public resorts.

There should be adequate lighting and policing of all parks, recreation beaches, and other public resorts.

3. Public health.

(a) Housing conditions must more and more receive careful attention, so that this state will insure plenty of room for every child to grow up under normal conditions, and will also require healthy surroundings for all occupations. The Immigration and Housing Commission is already doing notable work along this line.

(b) Occupational diseases, over-fatigue and eye-strain should be studied and prevented.

(c) Sale of tobacco to minors and use of tobacco by minors should be prohibited, in the interests of the future health of the state.

VIII. GENERAL NEEDS.

1. Vacations.

The growing tendency to grant vacations is greatly to be commended. This privilege should be extended in time to every form of employment, public and private.

2. Exchange of posts.

There should be a sufficient modification of laws concerning professional men and women to permit of exchange of positions on a vacation basis. The temporary change of environment for teachers, physicians, and others engaged in professional work, would be broadening, recreative, and beneficial in every way. In time this provision should allow of interstate exchanges. The idea should be promoted of facilitating exchanges, also, in other lines of employment. We have in California endless variety in climatic condition, elevation, and industrial and social environment. Why not make use of the educational and recreational values that exchange of posts would mean? State unification as well as individual benefits would be the result.

3. State recreation league.

A state-wide league might be formed of all organizations and interests that have to do with any form of recreation. Under right leadership, such a league could become a great clearing-house for information,

guidance, exchange of ideas, etc., and would generally promote the recreational facilities of the state.

IX. HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

In addition to furnishing the best types of recreation for their student bodies, we should look to our higher institutions of learning for leadership in developing recreational facilities.

1. State University.

(a) Play course. One of the greatest problems in the development of recreation is that of securing trained leaders. Our university has an excellent course in play leadership in connection with the summer school, and some work is done in the regular course; but the necessary funds should be granted to allow our university to rank with the University of Wisconsin in providing an adequate course of study for recreational and social leadership, and in promoting the development of recreational facilities throughout the state. Extension work should prepare play leaders in the larger centers. Frequent conferences should be held.

(b) Adviser. The position might be created of a state-wide adviser in physical education and play. An experienced man should be placed in this position, whose duty it would be to respond to requests from school people, playground boards and park boards throughout the state, in matters pertaining to physical education, playground activities and athletics. He should be able to give the necessary advice concerning the construction of playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools, etc., and in general, any information of a technical nature.

(c) Agricultural conference. The farm school at Davis invited clergymen from all over the state to meet and discuss means of improving farm conditions. Should these conferences continue, the subject of recreation in agricultural districts might be given prominence and impetus be given to the movement for providing recreation in rural communities.

2. Normal schools.

(a) Play course. Every prospective teacher should have a course in play leadership. Higher courses should prepare the teacher who wishes to specialize in this subject. Financial support is needed in order that the normal schools may afford greater development in these lines.

(b) Leadership. The normal schools, especially those situated in the smaller cities, have great opportunity for promoting right types of recreation in neighboring towns and villages. The Chico Normal School undertakes this work, also the promotion of children's gardens, with great benefit to the countryside.

3. High schools.

High schools, especially those in rural communities, may exercise leadership in setting types of recreational pursuits. They may do what the Chico Normal School is doing.

4. Universities and colleges under private control.

These should be encouraged in their efforts to provide play courses and to promote recreational facilities.

X. A STATE RECREATION COMMISSION.

So great is the scope of the work that may be done in California along recreational lines that there is need of a state agency to promote that work, and it is therefore recommended that a recreation commission be created. This commission should report from time to time upon conditions and needs, and should be a general correlating and promoting agency.

Various chambers of commerce and other boards are advertising the industrial opportunities of this state, but there is a great field left untouched—that of making known to the public the exceptional recreational advantages of California. From a business point of view alone, the consideration of the cost of a recreation commission is far outweighed by that of the benefits such an agency would mean to our state.

The present recreational needs of the state have been indicated. What of the future demands if the welfare of our citizens is to be conserved?

California is almost as large as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey combined; it covers an area equal to England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Belgium and most of Denmark. Our population is bound to increase to large proportions, and we should be laying the foundation for future development. The accompanying bill for the creation of a recreation commission is therefore respectfully submitted.

AN ACT

Creating a State Recreation Commission, providing for the employment by said commission of a secretary and other employees and authorizing said commission to fix their compensation, prescribing the powers and duties of said commission, and making an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the provisions hereof.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby created a commission to be known as the State Recreation Commission, hereinafter called the commission. Said commission shall be composed of five suitable persons, and all shall be appointed by the governor and shall hold office for a term of four years; *provided*, that those members first appointed hereunder shall be appointed within thirty days after the taking effect of this act; two shall be appointed to serve for a term of one year; one for a term of two years; one for a term of three years; and one for a term of four years. Thereafter all appointments shall be for a term of four years. Should any vacancy occur, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, the person so appointed to hold office only for the balance of the period of time that his predecessor in office would have held had no vacancy occurred. In case of a vacancy, the remaining members shall exercise all the powers and authority of the commission until such vacancy is filled.

Section 2. The members of said commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to receive from the state their actual and necessary expenses while traveling on the business of the commission, either within or without the State of California. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the commission is authorized to employ a secretary, and such expert, clerical and other assistants as it may deem necessary, and upon such terms and for such compensation as it may deem proper. The commission is authorized further, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to incur reasonable and necessary office and other expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses of the secretary or of other employees while traveling on the business of the commission, either within or without the State of California.

Section 3. Within thirty days after appointment, the commission shall meet at the State Capitol and shall organize by selecting a president and a vice-president. At the first meeting following any appointment to the commission, the commission shall again organize by selecting a president and a vice-president. The concurrence of the majority of all the members of the commission shall be necessary to the validity of any of its acts.

The commission shall adopt and use, in authentication of its acts, an official seal.

The commission shall meet once in two months, or oftener, at such times and in such places as it may by resolution determine, and special meetings may be called by the president. Upon the request of any two members in writing, the secretary shall call a special meeting. The failure of a member to attend three consecutive meetings of the commission during any calendar year, unless excused by formal vote of the commission, may be construed by the governor as a resignation of said non-attending member.

Section 4. The powers and duties of the State Recreation Commission shall be as follows:

First—To adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of this state for the government of the commission and for the government of its appointees and employees.

Second—(a) To study and investigate generally recreational conditions and needs for people of all ages in cities, towns and rural communities throughout the state, and, so far as possible, to respond to requests for information and for recommendations concerning recreation and recreational facilities; to demand of all officials, state, county and municipal, and it shall be the duty of said officials to supply, such information and references to records as will enable the commission to carry into effect the provisions and intent of this act; to enter upon private property, including all places of amusement, without payment of any admission fee, to make investigation for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; to gather any and all such evidence as it may deem proper and necessary in order to present the same to the proper authorities for the purpose of instituting prosecutions against any and all persons, firms or corporations found violating any of the laws of any municipality, county or of the state or of the federal government, concerning any of the matters in this act referred to.

(b) To devise methods for the utilization of the recreational facilities, actual and potential, of the mountain ranges and of the seashore, lakes and waterways of the state, and to cooperate with federal, state and other authorities having charge of public parks and forest reserves, with the object in view of promoting recreation.

(c) To gather information concerning recreational conditions and needs in charitable, correctional, penal and other institutions, including hospitals for the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic, and institutions for the aged, blind and deaf, and to furnish recommendations concerning the promotion of recreation in such institutions.

(d) To study recreational conditions and needs in stores, factories and other business concerns, and to aid, when requested, with recommendations.

(e) To promote conferences concerning recreation and to promote the establishment of courses of study in the higher institutions of learning for the preparation of recreation leaders; to cooperate with the State University, the state normal

schools, the state board of education and the several boards of education in the state, in the promotion of recreation; to cooperate with other state commissions, and with all proper authorities, federal, state, county, municipal and private, in the promotion of recreation.

(f) To publish reports and bulletins pertaining to matters of recreation; and the commission is hereby empowered and authorized to have printed by the state printer any such reports and bulletins as it may deem proper.

Third—To submit biennially to the governor, on or before the fifteenth day of September next preceding the regular session of the legislature, a report of its work and transactions for the preceding two years, together with recommendations of its needs for the coming biennium, and such recommendations as to changes in laws or new recreational legislation as may seem to it to be necessary.

Section 5. The sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; and the state controller is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to draw his warrants on the general fund in favor of the commission for the amounts expended under its direction, and the treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same.

TENEMENT HOUSE ACT

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Approved June 13, 1913. In Effect August 10, 1913

Printed at the State Printing Office, Friend Wm. Richardson, Superintendent

CHAPTER 356.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof and repealing an act entitled, 'An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof,' approved April 16, 1909, statutes of California of 1909, page 948," and approved April 10, 1911, statutes of California of 1911, page 860.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, approved April 16, 1909, statutes of California, of 1909, page 948," and approved April 10, 1911, statutes of California of 1911, page 860, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Tenement house act.

SECTION 1. This act shall be known as the tenement house act, and its provisions shall apply to all incorporated towns, incorporated cities, cities and counties in the State of California. It shall be the duty of the department of health of incorporated towns, incorporated cities and city and counties to enforce all the provisions of this act; *provided, however*, that incorporated towns, incorporated cities, cities and counties in the State of California shall have and are hereby given authority to designate and charge by ordinance, any other department than the department of health with the enforcement of this act or any portion thereof; *provided*, that the department of health of incorporated towns, incorporated cities and cities and counties shall always have supervision over and shall enforce the provisions of this act relating to sanitation, ventilation and health in all tenement buildings not in course of actual construction or alteration, and shall issue the permit hereinafter mentioned, entitled "Permit of occupancy upon completion of construction." In the event that an incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county shall by

municipal ordinance designate another and different department than the department of health to enforce the provisions of this act or any of them which by the provisions of this act may by such ordinance be transferred to the control of another department than the department of health all powers not so transferred shall be and remain in the department of health.

Definitions.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act certain words and phrases are defined as follows:

A tenement house is any house or building, or portion thereof, of more than one story, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied or is occupied as the home or residence of four families or more living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by three families so living and cooking, and having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or some or any of them.

Provided, that a building of not more than two stories in height, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied or is occupied as the home or residence of not more than four families living independently of each other, and so constructed that each section is arranged to be occupied as the home or residence of a separate family and each section having an entirely independent and separate entrance and stairway from the street or from an outside vestibule on the level of the first floor of said building and with no room, hall, bathroom, water-closet, kitchen or other convenience used in common by two or more families occupying said building, shall not come within the definition of a tenement house contained in this act.

An "apartment" in a tenement house is a room or a suite of rooms which is occupied, or is intended or designed to be occupied as a family domicile.

A "yard" is an open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a tenement house, situated in the rear of said tenement house; *provided*, that in case of a corner lot the yard may be placed in the rear of either frontage.

A "court" is an open, unoccupied space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a tenement house. A court not extending to the street or yard is an inner court. A court extending to the street or yard and bounded on three sides by a tenement house on the same lot is an outer court. If it extends to the street it is a street court. If it extends to the yard it is a yard court. If it extends from the street to the yard it is a street-to-yard court. A court bounded on one side and both ends by a tenement house and on the remaining side by a lot-line is a "lot-line" court.

A "court" bounded on one side and one end by a tenement house and on the remaining side by lot line and the remaining end open to the street or yard is a lot line outer court.

A "shaft" includes exterior and interior shafts, whether for air, light, elevator, dumbwaiter, or any other purpose. A vent shaft is one used solely to ventilate or light a water-closet compartment or bathroom.

A "public hall" is a hall, corridor or passageway not within an apartment.

A "private hall" is a hall, passageway, corridor or vestibule within an apartment.

A "stair hall" includes the stairs, stair landings and those portions of the public halls through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance hall and the roof.

A "basement" is a story partly below the level of the curb, the ceiling of which is not less than seven feet above the curb level.

A "cellar" is any story partly or wholly below the level of the curb, the ceiling of which is less than seven feet above the curb level.

A fireproof tenement house is one the walls of which are constructed of brick, stone, iron or other incombustible material, and in which there are no wooden beams or lintels, and in which the floors, roofs, stair halls and public halls are built entirely of brick, stone, iron, or other hard incombustible material, and in which no woodwork or other inflammable material is used in any of the partitions, furrings or ceilings. But this definition shall not be construed as prohibiting elsewhere than in the stair halls or entrance halls, the use of wooden flooring on top of the fireproof floors or the use of wooden sleepers, nor as prohibiting wooden handrails, and hardwood treads.

A "wooden tenement" is a tenement of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof are of wood. Wooden buildings covered with metal, plaster, terra cotta, or veneered with masonry are wooden structures.

For the purpose of this act the greatest horizontal linear dimension of any building shall be its length, and the next greatest horizontal linear dimension its width.

The height of buildings shall be measured from the curb level at the center of the main front of the building to the top of the highest point of the roof beams in case of flat roofs, and for high-pitched roofs the average height of the gable shall be taken as the highest point of the building.

For a building erected upon a street corner, the measurements shall be taken from the curb level opposite the center of either front.

Measurement of height when ground above street level.

When the ground upon which the walls of a structure are built is above the street level, the average level for the ground adjoining the walls may be taken instead of the curb level for the height of such structure.

Buildings converted to tenements.

SEC. 3. A building not erected for use as a tenement house, if hereafter altered or converted to such use, shall thereupon become subject to all of the provisions of this act affecting tenement houses hereafter erected.

Alteration. Existing tenement houses.

SEC. 4. No tenement house shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of any provision of this act. If any tenement house or any part thereof be erected, altered or occupied contrary to law, such tenement house shall be deemed an unlawful structure, and the department of health, or the department charged with the enforcement of this act, may cause such building to be vacated, and such building shall not again be occupied until it or its occupation, as the case may be, has been made to conform with the law.

Proportion of lot occupied.

SEC. 5. No tenement house hereafter erected shall occupy more than ninety per cent of a corner lot or more than seventy-five per cent of any other lot, except as otherwise provided in this act; *provided*, that the space occupied by open iron fire escapes erected and constructed according to law shall not be deemed a part of the lot occupied, but that the space occupied by fireproof stairs, and by vent shafts thirty-two square feet or less in area, shall be considered as part of the lot occupied. For the purposes of this section the measurements may be taken at the level of the second tier of beams (the second floor level), except where rooms on the ground floor are to be used for sleeping apartments.

Corner lot defined.

SEC. 6. By corner lot is meant a lot situated at the junction of two streets, or of a street and public alley or other public thoroughfare or public park, not less than sixteen feet in width. Any portion of the width of such lot distant more than fifty feet from such junction shall not be regarded as part of a corner lot, but shall be subject to the provisions of this act respecting other than corner lots. Where, in any corner lot, the two frontages are of unequal length, either street frontage may be taken as the width of the lot. Street frontage alone and not alley frontage shall be considered in determining such lesser frontage.

Height of tenement house.

SEC. 7. The height of no tenement house hereafter erected shall by more than one half exceed the width of the widest street upon which it stands.

Yard.

SEC. 8. Behind every tenement house hereafter erected, there shall be a yard extending across the entire width of the lot and at every point open from the ground to the sky, unobstructed, except that open iron fire escapes may project not over four feet from the rear line of the house. The depth of said yard, measured from the extreme rear wall of the house toward the rear line of the lot, shall be as provided in the following sections.

Yard inside lot. Yard, two houses on one lot.

SEC. 9. Except upon a corner lot, as provided in section ten, or upon a lot running through from street to street or street to public alley, or public park as provided in section eleven, the depth of the yard behind every tenement house hereafter erected sixty feet in height shall not be less than twelve feet in every part. Said yard shall be increased in depth two feet for every additional twelve feet in height of the building or fraction thereof, and may be decreased in depth one foot for every twelve feet in height of the building less than sixty feet; but it shall never be less than ten feet in depth in every part.

In the event that two tenement houses or a tenement house and another structure of more than one story in height are constructed or erected upon the same lot, then and in that event the full yard space as set forth in this section shall be provided for each of such buildings. In no case shall two buildings of more than one story in height abut upon the yard of a width as herein provided for a single tenement house.

To determine the depth of yard as described in this section, the measurement shall be taken of the rear wall of such tenement house abutting on said yard and from the top of such wall to the level of the floor of the yard at such rear wall.

Yard for corner lot.

SEC. 10. The depth of the yard behind every tenement house hereafter erected upon a corner lot shall be not less than ten feet in every part and at every point open and unobstructed from the level of the second tier of beams (the second floor level); *provided*, that where any such lot is less than one hundred feet in depth the depth of the yard be not less than ten per centum of the greatest depth of such lot, but shall never be less than five feet in every part, nor less than the minimum width of an outer court on the lot line as prescribed by this act. If rooms on the ground floor are used as sleeping apartments the yard shall be taken from the ground up. When a corner lot is more than fifty feet in width, the yard for that portion in excess of fifty feet shall conform to the provisions of section nine of this act.

Yard for street-to-street lot. Lot surrounded by streets, etc.

SEC. 11. Whenever a tenement house is hereafter erected upon a lot which runs through from one street to another street or public alley or public park and said lot is not more than one hundred and fifty feet in depth one half of the width of the street or alley upon which the yard abuts may be included in the depth of the yard required by sections nine and ten, but said one half not to exceed in width the depth of the yard for such lot provided in sections nine and ten; *provided*, that on such lot no tenement house hereafter erected shall occupy more than ninety per centum of a corner lot, or more than seventy-five per centum of any other lot.

One half the width of the rear street or public alley or public park, immediately behind said lot, may be included in the portion of lot that is left uncovered in computing the percentage; *provided*, that whenever said one half the width of said rear street, or public alley or public park equals or exceeds the depth of yard required in section ten, if the lot be a corner lot, or in section nine, if the lot be not a corner lot, only such portion of such street, or public alley or public park may be included in computing the percentage to be left uncovered as will equal the depth of yard required for said lot.

When one half the width of such rear street, or public alley or public park is less than the depth of the yard required for such lot by the provisions of sections nine and ten it may be included in computing the percentage of the lot to remain uncovered.

If a lot is surrounded upon its four sides by streets or streets and public alleys twenty feet or more wide or public parks over twenty-four feet wide, the provisions relating to yards in sections eight, nine, ten and eleven need not be complied with; *provided*, that the tenement house to be constructed on such lot does not occupy more than seventy-five per centum of the lot and contains an outer court at least eighty feet deep and of a width twice as great as the depth prescribed for yards in section nine and open to one of the surrounding streets, public alleys, or public parks; *provided*, that said outer court shall not be required to be of a depth which shall leave less than fifty feet between the rear line of said court and the line of said lot immediately behind said court.

Court and vent shaft open to sky.

SEC. 12. No court or vent shaft of a tenement house hereafter erected shall be covered by a roof or skylight, but every such vent shaft or court shall be at every point open from at least two feet above the floor of the lowest apartment abutting upon such vent shaft or court to the sky, unobstructed, except that open iron fire escapes, as required by law, or by ordi-

nances or regulations of incorporated towns, incorporated cities or cities and counties, may project into the court, but not more than four feet from the wall of the house. All courts in tenement houses hereafter erected shall conform to the requirements of the following sections.

When recesses on street or yard or court not counted.

Except that recesses may be built on the street or yard or a court, provided the depth of same is no greater than the width and that their area be not counted in computing the area of the court.

Outer courts. Lot line outer courts. Street-to-yard courts, size of.

SEC. 13. The outer courts of all tenement houses hereafter erected shall have not less than the following minimum widths nor more than the following maximum lengths:

<i>Building.</i>	<i>Least width.</i>	<i>Maximum length.</i>
2 stories-----	4 feet	16 feet
3 stories-----	4 feet 6 inches	25 feet
4 stories-----	5 feet 6 inches	30 feet
5 stories-----	6 feet	35 feet
6 stories-----	8 feet	35 feet
7 stories-----	10 feet	40 feet
8 stories or more--	12 feet	40 feet

The length of outer courts shall not be more than the maximum lengths given in the above table unless six inches be added to the minimum widths for each additional five feet or fraction thereof in length. The lot line outer courts and street to yard courts shall have the same minimum width as outer courts but are not governed by the provision in this section regarding maximum lengths.

Inner courts, size of.

SEC. 14. The inner courts of all tenement houses hereafter erected shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts, not less than the widths and areas as follows:

<i>Building.</i>	<i>Area in square feet.</i>	<i>Least width.</i>
2 stories-----	75	6 feet
3 stories-----	120	7 feet
4 stories-----	160	8 feet
5 stories-----	250	12 feet
6 stories-----	400	16 feet
7 stories-----	625	20 feet
8 stories or more--	840	24 feet

Provided, that when only the windows of kitchens containing not more than seventy-five square feet of floor area or of bath rooms or toilets open or are designed to open upon an inner court and said court is entirely open and free from obstruction from the bottom hereof to the sky, said court shall

have areas and minimum widths in all parts not less than the areas and widths specified in the following table:

<i>Building.</i>	<i>Area in square feet.</i>	<i>Least width.</i>
2 stories-----	75	6 feet 0 inches
3 stories-----	84	7 feet 0 inches
4 stories-----	112	8 feet 0 inches
5 stories-----	144	12 feet 0 inches
6 stories-----	240	16 feet 0 inches
7 stories-----	360	20 feet 0 inches
8 stories or more----	400	20 feet 0 inches

Lot line courts, size of.

SEC. 15. Lot line courts in tenement houses hereafter erected shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts not less than those specified in the following table:

<i>Building.</i>	<i>Area in square feet.</i>	<i>Least width.</i>
2 stories-----	50	4 feet 0 inches
3 stories-----	72	6 feet 0 inches
4 stories-----	105	7 feet 0 inches
5 stories-----	180	9 feet 0 inches
6 stories-----	300	12 feet 0 inches
7 stories-----	490	14 feet 0 inches
8 stories or more----	595	17 feet 0 inches

Provided, that when only the windows of kitchens containing not more than seventy-five square feet of floor area or of bath rooms or toilets open or are designed to open upon a lot-line court and said court is entirely open and free from obstruction from the bottom thereof to the sky, said court shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts not less than the areas and widths specified in the following table:

<i>Building.</i>	<i>Area in square feet.</i>	<i>Least width.</i>
2 stories-----	50	4 feet 0 inches
3 stories-----	50	4 feet 0 inches
4 stories-----	60	6 feet 0 inches
5 stories-----	108	9 feet 0 inches
6 stories-----	144	12 feet 0 inches
7 stories-----	168	14 feet 0 inches
8 stories or more----	225	15 feet 0 inches

Inner court and lot line court air intakes.

SEC. 16. Every inner court, including lot line courts, shall be provided with one or more horizontal air intakes at the bottom. Such intakes shall always communicate directly with the street or yard, and shall consist of an unobstructed passageway, not less than three feet wide and six feet six inches high, which shall be left open, or if not open, there shall always be provided in said passageway open grilles or transoms one at each end of a size not less than ten square feet each, and such

open grilles or transoms shall never be covered with glass or in any other way. In case the court does not go down below the second floor level, the intake shall consist of unobstructed open ducts having an open interior area of not less than sixteen square feet at any point, and covered at each end with a wire screen of not less than one-inch mesh. Such duct shall be so arranged as to be easily cleaned out. These ducts or intakes must in any case be either of fireproof construction or lined with No. 26 galvanized iron on inside.

Minimum distance between buildings. Rear tenements.

SEC. 17. No existing tenement house shall (unless the rear of the lot upon which it stands abuts upon a public alley at least ten feet wide) hereafter be enlarged or its lot be diminished so that there will not be a yard immediately behind said tenement house building of the size required by this act for tenement house buildings hereafter constructed. Where a tenement house, now or hereafter erected, stands upon a lot, other than a corner lot, no other building shall hereafter be placed upon the front or rear of that lot, unless the minimum distance between such buildings shall be at least ten feet, if neither building exceeds the height of one story; or twelve feet if either building exceeds the height of one story, but not the height of two stories, and so on, two additional feet to be added to such minimum distance of ten feet for every story more than one in the height of the highest building on such lot. Every rear tenement hereafter erected, or every tenement that hereafter becomes a rear tenement by the erection of a building or buildings on the front of the same lot, shall have direct access to a street, or to a public alley at least sixteen feet wide, by a passageway not less than five feet wide by seven feet high.

Windows.

SEC. 18. In every tenement house hereafter erected every room, except water-closet compartments and bath rooms, shall have a window or windows of the area required by section 19 of this act, opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or a court of the dimensions specified in sections eight to sixteen of this act, and such windows shall be located so as to properly light all portions of such rooms.

Window area.

SEC. 19. In every tenement house hereafter erected, the total window area of each room within each apartment, except water-closet compartments and bath rooms, shall be at least one eighth of the superficial area of the room, except in the cellar or basement, where it shall be one sixth, and the upper half of all windows shall be made so as to open the full width. The total window area of any such room shall never be less than twelve square feet, measured to outside of sash.

Rooms, size of and height of ceiling. Kitchens, size of. Height of ceiling of closets, water-closets and bath rooms.

SEC. 20. In every tenement house hereafter erected all rooms, except water-closet compartments and bath rooms, shall be of the following dimensions: In each apartment there shall be at least one room containing not less than one hundred and twenty square feet of floor area, and each other room shall contain at least ninety square feet of floor area. Each room shall be in every part not less than nine feet from the finish floor to the finished ceiling; *provided*, that an attic room need be but nine feet high in but half its area. Except that small closets, and water-closet compartments, and bath rooms may be not less than seven feet six inches in height and except that kitchens or pantries may be less than ninety square feet of area; *provided*, that same are not occupied or intended or designed to be occupied as bed rooms.

Alcoves. Size of closet and small alcove. Cooking in closets or alcoves forbidden.

SEC. 21. In every tenement house hereafter erected an alcove in any room shall be separately lighted and ventilated and must conform to all the requirements of other rooms, and shall not be less than ninety square feet in area. No part of any room in a tenement house hereafter erected shall be enclosed or subdivided at any time, wholly or in part, by a curtain or portiere, fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room so enclosed or subdivided shall contain a separate window as herein required, and shall have a floor area of not less than ninety square feet; *provided, however*, that closets or alcoves of not more than twenty-five square feet floor area do not come within the provisions of this section; *provided, further*, that it shall be unlawful to do any cooking or prepare any food in closets or alcoves unless they conform to all the provisions of sections eighteen and nineteen of this act relative to windows.

Windows in hall. Stair well. Skylight, size of.

SEC. 22. In every tenement house which is hereafter erected, which is occupied or arranged to be occupied by more than two families on any floor, or which exceeds four stories and cellar in height, every public hall or stair hall shall have at least one window at each floor opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any part of a hall divided off from any other part of said hall by a door or doors shall be deemed a separate hall within the meaning of this section; and if no window from such hall opens directly upon a street or upon a yard or court, there shall be a skylight over each such public hall with louvers and at least twenty square feet of glass area over buildings two stories in height. The area of glass in such skylight shall be increased at a ratio of six square feet for each additional story in height

of the building, and a stair well be provided. The clear open area of such stair well at each floor to be equal to one third of the area of the glass in such skylight, and all doors leading from such public halls shall be provided with translucent glass panel of an area of not less than five square feet for each door and also with fixed transoms of translucent glass over each door; *provided*, that in a stair hall that does not have a window opening directly upon a street or upon a yard or court in lieu of such window a skylight with louvres and at least twenty square feet of glass area shall be constructed in the roof over such stairway.

Public hall. Window, size of.

SEC. 23. In every tenement house hereafter erected, one at least of the windows provided to light each public hall or part thereof shall have an area of at least twelve square feet measured to outside of sash.

Window in stair hall, size of. Sash door.

SEC. 24. In every tenement house hereafter erected, the windows required by law on each floor to light or ventilate stair halls, shall be at least fifteen square feet of area measured to outside of sash. Sash doors in entrance halls and public halls shall be deemed the equivalent of a window for lighting purposes; *provided*, that such doors contain the amount of glazed surface prescribed for windows.

Vent shaft. Air intake. Pipes in vent shaft.

SEC. 25. Every vent shaft hereafter constructed in a tenement house shall be at least sixteen square feet in area, and the least dimension of such vent shaft shall be at least four feet; and, if such vent shaft is above fifty feet in height measured from the bottom to the top of said shaft, such vent shaft shall throughout its entire height be increased in area three square feet for each addition of twelve feet or fraction thereof above fifty feet.

Every such vent shaft shall be constructed of fireproof materials or shall be covered on the outside (weatherside) with metal and on the inside (room side) with metal lath and plaster, excepting that portion of such vent shaft extending from the ceiling of the topmost story of the building may be covered with metal on both sides in lieu of metal lath and plaster.

Every such vent shaft shall be provided with an air intake or duct at the bottom, communicating with the street or yard, or a court; such air intake shall be three square feet in total area; such air intake may be divided into not more than three separate ducts running between the joists or otherwise, and shall in all cases be placed as nearly horizontal as possible. Such ducts shall be constructed of fireproof material and shall

enter the shaft at or near the bottom thereof, and shall be provided with a wire screen of not more than one inch mesh at each end. Plumbing, gas, steam or other similar pipes may be placed in a vent shaft.

Access to water-closet in apartment of more than three rooms.

SEC. 26. In every apartment of four or more rooms in a tenement house hereafter erected, access to every living room and bed room and to at least one water-closet compartment shall be had without passing through any bed room.

Rooms in basement. Two thirds above building grade. Ceiling 7 feet above grade and ground level.

SEC. 27. In no tenement house hereafter erected, shall any room in the cellar be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes; and no room in the basement of a tenement house shall be constructed, altered, converted, or occupied for living purposes, unless all of the following conditions of this act be complied with, and at least two thirds of the basement shall be above grade for building; *provided*, in each case of each such room the ceiling shall be at least seven feet above the adjoining street grades and actual ground levels.

(1) Such rooms shall be at least nine feet in every part from the floor to the ceiling.

(2) There shall be appurtenant to such room or apartment a water-closet conforming to the regulations and ordinances relating to water-closets, of the incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county in which the tenement house is or is to be built.

Walls below ground dampproofed.

SEC. 28. If the basement of any tenement house hereafter erected is used or designed to be used for living purposes it shall have all walls below the ground level and all cellar or lower floors dampproofed and waterproofed. When necessary to make such floors and walls dampproof and waterproof, the dampproofing and waterproofing shall run through the walls as high as the ground level and continue throughout the floor. All cellars and basements in such tenement houses shall be properly lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the department charged with the enforcement of this act.

Drainage of shafts, courts, areas and yards.

SEC. 29. In every tenement house hereafter erected the bottom of all shafts, courts, areas, and yards which extend to the basement for light or ventilation of living rooms, shall not be more than two feet above the floor of the lowest apartment abutting on such court, shaft, area or yard. In every tenement house all shafts, courts, areas and yards shall be properly graded and drained and connected with the street or sewer

so that all water may pass freely through into it, and when required by the department charged with the enforcement of this act, shall be properly concreted.

Sink with running water in every apartment.

SEC. 30. In every tenement house hereafter erected, there shall be in each apartment a proper sink with running water.

Water-closets and baths. Window area. Construction.

SEC. 31. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be a separate water-closet in a separate compartment within each apartment, and one shower bath or bath tub in a separate compartment, shall be provided on each floor for every ten rooms or fraction thereof and arranged so that one bath tub or shower is accessible to each apartment, provided that where there are apartments consisting of but one or two rooms there may be one water-closet compartment for every two such apartments accessible from each such apartment through the public hall, and not more than twenty feet distant from an entrance of each such apartment.

Each compartment shall not be less than two feet four inches wide and shall be enclosed with plastered partitions which shall extend to the ceiling.

Every such water-closet compartment shall have a window or windows of at least six square feet total area opening directly upon a vent shaft, court, street or yard.

However, a bath tub or shower may be placed in a separate water-closet compartment where neither bath tub or shower, or water-closet are to be used by more than one apartment.

Every water-closet compartment shall be provided with proper means for lighting same by night.

The floor of every such water-closet compartment shall be made waterproof with asphalt, tile, cement or some other non-absorbent waterproof material, which shall be satisfactory to the department charged with the enforcement of this act.

Wooden tenement, size.

SEC. 32. No wooden tenement house shall hereafter be erected which shall contain more than one hundred and fifty rooms exclusive of bath rooms.

Wooden tenement, height. Three stories living apartments. Amusement rooms. Basement is a story. Step up or down, but not exceed, provided herein.

SEC. 33. No wooden tenement house exceeding three stories in height, exclusive of cellar, shall hereafter be erected. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade; *provided*, no part of the said building is over three stories in height; *provided, however*, that a wooden tenement containing a basement or a full first story the floor of which is not below the level of the curb may, where such basement or story is not used or designed to be used for living purposes,

be constructed with not more than three stories of living apartments above such basement or such first story; *and provided, further*, that when three stories of living apartments are constructed or designed to be constructed or occupied above such first story or basement of a wooden tenement such first story or basement shall not be of such height as to have more than fourteen feet or less than nine feet between the finished floor and finished ceiling.

Where such wooden tenement contains three stories designed for living purposes no stores shall be placed therein.

Whenever in a wooden tenement three stories of apartments designed for living purposes are constructed above such last mentioned basement or story, such basement or story may contain reception or amusement rooms, not to exceed five in number, which shall be for the use of the tenants of the building and are not to be used for commercial purposes, and shall not contain apartments used or designed to be used for living purposes.

Every tenement house may contain not to exceed five such reception or amusement rooms for the use of the tenants of the building and not to be used for commercial purposes. Every reception or amusement room shall have a minimum floor area of not less than one hundred and fifty square feet and a minimum width of not less than ten feet and shall have a window or windows therein, opening upon a street or public alley, or other public thoroughfare or public park, or court or yard, as follows:

When such room contains not more than one hundred and eighty square feet of floor area the window area, if said room is not a basement room, shall be not less than one eighth the superficial area of said room, and if located in a basement shall be not less than one sixth the superficial area of such room, and the upper half of the windows shall be made so as to open the full width.

No reception or amusement room containing more than one hundred and eighty square feet of floor area shall have a lesser window area than that provided for such rooms containing one hundred and eighty square feet of floor area.

No such reception or amusement room shall be used for lodgings, sleeping apartments or family domicile.

Whenever such reception or amusement rooms are placed in a wooden tenement building or in a tenement which is not a wooden tenement, the story or basement in which such rooms are located shall have a minimum height between the finished floor and finished ceiling of not less than nine feet.

No wooden tenement shall contain more than three stories used or designed to be used for living purposes and a basement containing living apartments shall be counted as a story

in determining the number of stories of a tenement house. Such tenement house may step up or down to follow the grade.

Non-fireproof tenement. Step up or down, but not to exceed number of stories provided herein.

SEC. 34. A non-fireproof tenement house may be built four stories in height; *provided*, the exterior walls are all of brick or stone or concrete and all other municipal requirements for this class of buildings are complied with. If in addition to above requirements all joists, girders, studding, furring and the soffits of stairs be lathed with metal lath and plastered, such tenement houses may be built not to exceed six stories; *provided*, the height limits imposed by municipal ordinance for all buildings of this particular class be not exceeded. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade, provided that no part of said building exceeds the number of stories provided for in this section.

Fireproof tenement.

SEC. 35. Every tenement house hereafter erected exceeding six stories or parts of stories in height (above the curb) shall be a fireproof tenement house. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section.

Standpipes. Fire escapes.

SEC. 36. Every tenement house shall be provided and equipped with standpipes and with metallic fire escapes, combined with suitable metallic balconies, platforms and railings, as provided for, or which shall be provided for by the ordinances of the incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county in which the tenement house is situated. No incumbrance of any kind shall at any time be placed before, upon or against any stairway, steps or landings or fire escapes in or upon any tenement house. All fire escapes upon tenement houses shall be kept in good order and repair, and every exposed part thereof shall at all times be protected against rust by durable paint.

Stairway to roof. Penthouse in every tenement over two stories.

SEC. 37. Every tenement house hereafter erected, more than two stories in height, shall have a stairway not less than three feet in width leading to an opening onto the roof and provided with a penthouse over such a stairway (such penthouse to be constructed on the inside and ceiling, of the same materials as required in this section for the walls enclosing stairway, and provided with a door). Such stairway shall be provided with proper handrail and be enclosed with walls of fireproof materials or wood studs lathed on the stair side with metal lath and plaster, or such wood studs may be covered with metal in lieu of metal lath and plaster. Any door opening from such stairway to the roof space shall be covered on

the stair side with metal. The soffits of all such stairs shall be covered with metal or metal lath plastered.

Stairway. Additional stairs non-fireproof tenement with less than 50 rooms.

SEC. 38. Every tenement house hereafter erected, more than two stories in height, shall have at least one flight of stairs, extending from the entrance floor to the roof and the stairs and public halls therein shall be at least three feet wide in the clear and every non-fireproof tenement house containing not more than fifty rooms shall have a secondary flight of stairs running from the top floor down to the second floor and not less than two feet six inches wide. A fire escape may take the place of this second stairway, provided said fire escape connects directly with a public hallway or is accessible to each apartment.

Stairway in non-fireproof house.

SEC. 39. Every non-fireproof tenement house hereafter erected containing over fifty rooms, exclusive of bath rooms, above the entrance story, shall also have an additional flight of stairs for every additional eighty rooms or fraction thereof; if said house contains not more than one hundred rooms above the entrance story, in lieu of an additional stairway, the stairs, stair halls and entrance halls throughout the entire building shall be at least one half wider than is specified in sections thirty-eight and forty-two of this act. However, where an additional flight of stairs is added in accordance with the provisions of this section, the secondary stairway required in section thirty-eight may be omitted.

Stairway in fireproof house.

SEC. 40. Every fireproof tenement house hereafter erected containing over one hundred and twenty rooms above the entrance story, exclusive of bath rooms, shall have an additional flight of stairs for every additional one hundred and twenty rooms or fraction thereof, but if said house contains not more than one hundred and eighty rooms above the entrance story, exclusive of bath rooms, in lieu of an additional stairway the stairs, stair halls and entrance halls throughout the entire building may each be at least one half wider than is specified in sections thirty-eight and forty-two of this act, and if such house contains not more than three hundred rooms above entrance story, exclusive of bath rooms, in lieu of four stairways there may be but three stairways; *provided*, that one of such stairways and the stair halls and entrance halls connected therewith are at least one half wider than is specified in sections thirty-eight and forty-two of this act.

Stair entrance and construction. Height of riser. Width of tread.

SEC. 41. Each flight of stairs mentioned in the last two sections shall have an entrance on the entrance floor from the street or street court, or from an inner court which connects directly with the street. All stairs shall be constructed with a rise of not more than eight inches, and with treads not less than nine inches wide, exclusive of nosings. Where winders are used all treads at a point eighteen inches from the strings on the wall side shall be at least ten inches wide.

Entrance hall, size. Access from yard to street direct.

SEC. 42. Every entrance hall in a tenement house hereafter erected shall be at least three feet six inches in the clear from the entrance up to and including the stair enclosure, and beyond this point three feet wide in the clear. In every tenement house hereafter erected, access shall be had from the street to the yard, either in a direct line or through a court.

Closets under stairs forbidden.

SEC. 43. In non-fireproof tenement houses hereafter erected no closet of any kind shall be constructed under any stairway leading from the first story exclusive of the cellar, to the upper stories, but such space shall be left entirely open and kept clear and free from incumbrance.

Entrance to cellar or basement from outside.

SEC. 44. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be an entrance to the cellar or other lowest story from the outside of said building.

Diminishing lot area forbidden.

SEC. 45. No tenement house shall be increased in height or its lot decreased so that its yard shall be diminished to less than is required by sections eight to eleven inclusive of this act, or so that a greater percentage of the lot shall be occupied by buildings or structures than provided for in section five of this act. For the purpose of this section, the measurements for computing the percentage of lot to be occupied may be taken at the level of the second tier of beams, the second floor level, except in tenement houses where rooms on the ground floor are to be occupied as sleeping apartments; *provided*, that the space occupied by open iron fire escapes and by chimneys or flues located in yards and attached to the house, which do not exceed five square feet in area and do not obstruct the light or ventilation, shall not be deemed part of the lot occupied.

Maximum height.

SEC. 46. No tenement house shall be increased in height so that said building shall exceed in height by more than one half the width of the widest street on which it stands.

Shaft or court in existing tenement.

SEC. 47. Any shaft or court used or intended to be used to light or ventilate rooms intended to be used for living purposes, and which may hereafter be placed in tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act, shall not be less in area than twenty-five square feet, or less than four feet in width in any part, and such shaft shall under no circumstances be roofed or covered over at the top with a roof or skylight.

Added room or hall.

SEC. 48. Any additional room or hall that is hereafter constructed or created in a tenement house shall comply in all respects with the provisions of this act applicable to tenement houses to be erected hereafter, except that such rooms may be the same height as the other rooms of the same story of the house.

Alteration. Light not to be diminished.

SEC. 49. No tenement house shall be so altered that any room or public hall or stairs shall have its light or ventilation diminished in any way not approved by the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose.

Room not to be divided. Closet or alcove 25 square feet area.

SEC. 50. No part of any room in any tenement house shall hereafter be enclosed or subdivided wholly or in part, by a curtain, portiere, fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room so enclosed or subdivided, shall contain a window as required by section eighteen of this act, and have a floor area of not less than ninety square feet; *provided, however*, that closets or alcoves of not more than twenty-five square feet in area do not come within the provisions of this section.

New water-closets.

SEC. 51. Every new water-closet hereafter placed in a tenement house, except one provided to replace a defective or antiquated fixture in the same location, shall comply with the provisions of section thirty-one of this act relative to water-closets in tenement houses hereafter erected.

Limit size wooden tenement.

SEC. 52. No existing wooden tenement house shall hereafter be increased in size so as to contain more than one hundred and fifty rooms exclusive of bath rooms.

Limit of height, wooden tenement. Step up or down to follow grade.

SEC. 53. No wooden tenement house shall be increased in height so as to exceed three stories, exclusive of the cellar. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade; *provided* no part of said building is over three stories in height.

Altering height. May step up or down, but not to exceed number of stories provided.

SEC. 54. A non-fireproof tenement house may hereafter be altered to be four stories in height; *provided*, the exterior walls are all of brick or stone or concrete and all other municipal requirements for this class of buildings are complied with. If in addition to the above requirements all joists, girders, studding, furring and the soffits of stairs be lathed with metal lath and plastered, such tenement houses may be built not to exceed six stories; *provided*, the height limits imposed by municipal ordinances for all buildings of this particular class be not exceeded. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade; *provided* no part of the said building exceeds the number of stories provided for in this section.

Altering height. Fireproof house.

SEC. 55. No tenement house shall hereafter be altered to exceed six stories or parts of stories in height unless it is a fireproof tenement house. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section.

Stairs to roof not to be removed.

SEC. 56. No stairs leading to the roof in any tenement house shall be removed or replaced with a ladder, unless a new stairway is built in conformity with requirements of section thirty-seven.

Reducing stair width forbidden.

SEC. 57. No public hall or stairs in a tenement house shall be reduced in width so as to be less than the minimum width prescribed in sections thirty-eight and forty-two of this act.

Lighting halls. Sunrise to sunset.

SEC. 58. In every tenement house containing fifteen rooms or more, where the public halls and stairs are not, in the opinion of the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose, sufficiently lighted, the owner of such house shall keep a proper light burning in the hallway near the stairs upon each floor from sunrise to sunset.

Lighting halls. Sunset to sunrise.

SEC. 59. In every tenement house containing fifteen rooms or more, a proper light shall be kept burning by the owner in the public hallways, near the stairs, upon the entrance floor, and upon the second floor above the entrance floor of said house, every night from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, and upon all other floors of the said house from sunset until ten o'clock in the evening.

Water-closets in cellars. Must obtain permit.

SEC. 60. No water-closets shall be maintained in the cellar of any tenement house without a special permit in writing from the health department, or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose which shall have power to make rules and regulations governing the maintenance of such closets.

Number of water-closets required in existing tenements.

SEC. 61. In every tenement house existing prior to the passage of this act, at least one water-closet shall be provided for every two families; *provided, however*, that the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose may exempt any tenement house existing prior to the passage of this act from the provision in this section above contained, whenever, in the judgment of said department, it would not be detrimental to the health of the occupants of said tenement house and the written permit be signed by an officer of said department authorized so to do and filed in said department as a part of its records; *provided, further*, that the above exemption shall not apply to extensions of or additions to tenement houses existing prior to the passage of this act.

Basement room, definition of. Basement two thirds above building grade. Ceiling seven feet above street grade and actual ground level.

SEC. 62. In no now existing tenement house shall any room in the cellar be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes; and no room in the basement of a tenement house shall be constructed, altered, or converted to be occupied for living purposes, unless all of the following conditions of this act be complied with, and at least two thirds of the basement shall be above grade for building; *provided*, in each case it shall be at least seven feet above the street grade and actual ground level. Such rooms shall be at least eight feet six inches high in all now existing tenement houses in every part, from the floor to the ceiling. There shall be appurtenant to such room or apartment a water-closet conforming to the regulations and ordinances relating to water-closets, of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county in which the tenement house is or is to be built. All walls shall be dampproofed, and there shall be an open area way extending to bottom of basement floor and running clear across outside of at least one room in each apartment.

Sinks and water-closets to be in good order.

SEC. 63. In all tenement houses the floor and wall surfaces beneath and around all water-closets and sinks shall be maintained in good order and repair, and if of wood shall be kept well painted with light colored paint.

Owner must repair roof. Owner to keep house in good order.

SEC. 64. The owner of every tenement house shall see that such house and all parts thereof shall be kept in good order and the roof shall be kept so as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained and conveyed therefrom as to prevent its dripping on the ground or causing dampness in the walls, ceilings, yards, or areas.

Owner must remove dirt and garbage from yards, etc. Keep house clean.

SEC. 65. The owner of every tenement house shall see that such house and every part thereof shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth or garbage or other matter in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas or alleys connected or belonging to the same.

Owner paint courts, etc., a light color.

SEC. 66. The walls of all yard courts, inner courts and shafts, unless built of light colored brick or stone, shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner, lessee or tenant, or shall be painted a light color and so maintained.

Kalsomining white, etc.

SEC. 67. In all tenement houses, the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose may require the walls and ceilings of every room that does not open directly on the street to be kalsomined white or painted with white paint when necessary to improve the lighting of such rooms, and may require this to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

Wall paper first removed.

SEC. 68. No wall paper shall be placed upon a wall or ceiling of any tenement house unless all wall paper shall be first removed therefrom and said wall and ceiling thoroughly cleaned.

Owner must provide ash-cans.

SEC. 69. The owner of every tenement house shall provide for said building proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles for ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse and other matter.

Animals forbidden on premises. Tenement not to be used for lodging house. Rags not to be stored.

SEC. 70. No horse, cow, calf, swine, goat, rabbit, or sheep, chickens or poultry shall be kept in a tenement house, or within twenty feet thereof on the same lot, and no tenement house or the lot or premises thereof, shall be used for a lodging house or stable, or for the storage or handling of rags.

Janitor.

SEC. 71. Whenever there shall be more than eight families living in any tenement house, in which the owner does not reside, there shall be a janitor, housekeeper, or some respon-

sible person who shall reside in said house and have charge of same, as the department charged with the enforcement of this act shall so require.

Air per person.

SEC. 72. No room in any tenement house shall be so overcrowded that there shall be afforded less than four hundred cubic feet of air to each person occupying such room.

Articles forbidden storage.

SEC. 73. No tenement house or any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any combustible article except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the department of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county to which this act applies, which are now charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances, or regulations, relating to the erection of buildings, the protection of public health, and police and fire protection. No tenement house nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any article dangerous or detrimental to life or health, nor for the storage, keeping or handling of feed, hay, straw, excelsior, cotton, paper stock, feathers or rags.

Bakery or place where fat is boiled. Fireproofing.

SEC. 74. No bakery, and no place of business in which fat is boiled shall be maintained in any tenement house which is not fireproof throughout, unless the ceilings and side walls of said bakery or place where fat boiling is done are made safe by fireproof materials around the same, and there shall be no openings either by door or window, dumb waiter shafts or otherwise, between said bakery or said place where fat is boiled in any tenement house and the other parts of said building.

Fireproofing where paint, oil, spirituous liquors or drugs are stored.

SEC. 75. All transoms and windows opening into halls from any portion of a tenement house where paint, oil, spirituous liquors or drugs are stored for the purpose of sale or otherwise, shall be glazed with wire glass or they shall be removed and closed up as solidly as the rest of the wall. And all doors leading into such hall from such portion shall be made fireproof.

Scuttles and penthouse doors not to be locked.

SEC. 76. All scuttles and penthouses and all stairs or ladders leading thereto shall be easily accessible to all tenants of the building, and kept free from incumbrance, and ready for use at all times. No scuttle and no penthouse door shall at any time be locked with a key, but either may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

Sleeping rooms in existing tenements.

SEC. 77. No room in a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act shall hereafter be occupied for sleeping purposes, unless it shall have a window opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard not less than ten feet deep, or above the roof of an adjoining building, or upon a court of not less than twenty square feet in area, open to the sky without roof or skylight, unless such room is located on the top floor and is adequately lighted and ventilated by a skylight opening directly to the outer air, or is on the top floor and has a window opening upon a court not less than ten square feet in area and not more than three feet below the top of the walls of said court. Every room in such tenement house, regardless of the use thereof, shall comply with the above provisions; or, if the room be not used for sleeping purposes, shall be provided with a sash window, opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment, which latter room either opens directly on the street or on a yard of the above dimensions. Said sash window shall be a vertically sliding pulley, hung sash not less than three feet by five feet between stop beads; both halves shall be made so as to readily open, and shall be glazed with translucent glass, and so far as possible it shall be in line with windows in outer rooms opening on the street or yard as to afford a maximum of light and ventilation.

Extra light in halls.

SEC. 78. In all now existing tenement houses whenever a public hall on any floor is not light enough in the day time to permit a person to read in every part thereof without the aid of artificial light, the wooden panels in the doors located at the ends of the public halls and opening into rooms shall be removed, and ground glass or other translucent glass or wire glass panels of an aggregate area of not less than four square feet for each door shall be substituted; or said public hall may be lighted by a window at the end thereof with the plane of the window at right angles to the axis of the said hall, said window opening upon the street or upon a yard or court.

Existing water-closets. Woodwork removed.

SEC. 79. In all now existing tenement houses, the woodwork enclosing all water-closets shall be removed from the front of said closets and the space underneath the seat shall be left open. The floor and other surface beneath and around the closet shall be maintained in good order and repair and if of wood shall be kept well painted with light colored paint.

Woodwork removed in sinks and lavatories.

SEC. 80. In all now existing tenement houses the woodwork enclosing sinks or lavatories, located in rooms, located in public halls or stairs shall be removed, and the space underneath sink

or lavatory, shall be left open. The floors and wall surfaces beneath and around the sink or lavatory shall be maintained in good order and repair, and if of wood shall be well painted.

Door or window at bottom of shaft or court.

SEC. 81. In all now existing tenement houses there shall be at the bottom of every shaft or inner court, a door or window giving sufficient access to each shaft or court to enable it to be properly cleaned out.

Plumbing in existing tenements. School sinks and privy vaults to be removed.

SEC. 82. In all tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act, where a connection with a sewer is possible, all school sinks, privy vaults or other similar receptacles used to receive fecal matter, urine or sewage, shall be completely removed and the place where they are located properly disinfected under the direction of the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose. Such appliances shall be replaced by individual water-closets of durable non-absorbent material, properly sewer-connected, and with individual traps, and properly connected flush tanks providing an ample flush of water to thoroughly cleanse the bowl. Each water-closet shall be located in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet, and such compartment shall contain a window of not less than three square feet in area opening directly to the street, or yard, or on a court of the minimum size prescribed in section twenty-five of this act. The floors of the water-closet compartments shall be waterproof as provided in section thirty-one of this act. Where water-closets are placed in the yard to replace school sinks or privy vaults, the structure containing the water-closets shall not exceed ten feet in height; such structure shall be provided with a ventilating skylight in the roof, of adequate size, and each water-closet shall be located in a compartment separated completely from every other water-closet. Proper and adequate means for lighting the structure at night shall be provided. There shall be provided at least one water-closet for every two families in every tenement house existing on the day this act takes effect subject to the provisions of section sixty-one of this act. Except as in this section otherwise provided such water-closets and all plumbing in connection therewith shall be in accordance with the ordinances and regulations in relation to plumbing and drainage.

Penthouses and scuttles in existing tenements.

SEC. 83. Every tenement house of more than two stories in height erected prior to the passage of this act, shall have in the roof a penthouse or a scuttle which shall not be less than twenty-one by twenty-eight inches, and located in the ceiling

of a public hall. All scuttles shall be covered on the outside with metal and shall be provided with stairs or stationary ladders leading thereto and easily accessible to all tenants of the building. No scuttle and no bulkhead door shall at any time be locked with a key, but either may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or locks. All key locks on scuttles and on penthouse doors shall be removed.

Application by owner, his agent or architect for permit to build to be on blank forms furnished by department. Plans and specifications and lot plan to be filed with application. Also, duplicate copy of plans for use on work. Agent of owner must file affidavit that he is authorized to act for owner and sign statement. Application for permit to be verified by affidavit of person making application. Changes in plans and specifications must be approved. Certificate that "tenement house act has been complied with." Permit for nominal alterations and repairs. Permit expires if work is not commenced or is suspended for 90 days.

SEC. 84. Before the construction or alteration of a tenement house or the alteration or conversion of a building for the use of a tenement house is commenced, and before the construction or alteration of any building or structure on the same lot with a tenement house, the owner or his agent or architect shall submit to the health department or other department designated for that purpose by ordinance of the municipality in which said work is contemplated, a detailed statement in writing, verified by the affidavit of the person making the same, of the construction of such tenement house or building or of such alterations proposed to be made to the said tenement house or building, upon blanks or forms to be furnished by such department. Also a full and complete copy of the plans and specifications of the tenement house or building proposed to be erected or altered, as the case may be, together with a plan of the lot on which such building is proposed to be erected or altered or such portion of the lot as will be set aside exclusively for and under the control of the said tenement house building. Such statement shall give in full the name and residence by street and number of the owner or owners of such tenement house or building. Also the name and business address by street and number of the architect and the contractor. Said affidavit shall allege that said plans, specifications and lot plan are true and contain a correct description of such tenement house, building lot, structure and proposed work. The statements and affidavits herein provided for may be made by the owner or his agent or architect. No person, however, shall be recognized as the agent of the owner unless he shall file with said department an affidavit alleging that he is authorized by the said owner to act for him and to sign the required affidavit. Any false swearing in a material point in such affidavit shall be deemed perjury. Such plans, specifications and statements shall be filed in said department and shall be deemed public records. Said department charged with

the enforcement of this act shall cause all such plans and specifications to be examined and if such plans and specifications conform to the provisions of this act shall issue a written certificate to that effect to the person submitting the same. Such certificate shall state that "Tenement house act has been complied with." Said department may from time to time approve changes in any plans or specifications previously approved by it; *provided*, plans and specifications when so changed shall be in conformity with the provisions of this act. Said department shall have power to revoke or cancel any permit or approval that has been previously issued in case of any failure or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act or in case any false statement or misrepresentation is made in any of the said plans, specifications or statements submitted or filed for such permit or approval. The construction, alteration or conversion of such tenement house, building or structure or any part thereof, shall not be commenced until the filing of such specifications, plans and statements, and the approval thereof, as above provided. The construction, alteration or conversion of such house, building or structure, shall be in accordance with such approved specifications and plans. When the original plans are filed a copy shall be presented to the department with which the plans are filed and when the permit to construct or alter is issued said copy shall be certified thereon by said department as a true copy of said plans and delivered to the person applying for said permit and shall be kept upon the premises upon which the tenement house or building is to be constructed or altered from the commencement of the work thereon to the final completion of the construction or alteration and be subject to inspection at all times by all proper authorities.

A copy of all changes or alterations in the original plans duly authorized shall also be kept upon the premises or said changes or alterations shall be noted upon the original copy so issued and certified by the department with which the original plans were filed. The department charged with the enforcement of this act may, at its discretion, issue a permit in case of nominal alterations and repairs, when application is made therefor in writing by the owner, his agent or architect, when the making of said nominal alterations and repairs do not affect any structural feature, light or sanitation of a tenement house building, without requiring the filing of plans, specifications or lot plan. Any permit or approval which may be issued by said department but under which no work has been done within ninety days from the date of issuance of such permit or approval or where work has been suspended for a period of ninety days shall expire by limitation, and a new permit shall be obtained before the work may be prosecuted.

Certificate of final completion. Permit of occupancy, how obtained.

SEC. 85. Upon the completion of the construction or alteration of a tenement house or alteration of a building into a tenement house and the making of a written application therefor by the owner, his agent, architect or contractor to the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance to enforce the provisions of this act regarding actual construction or alteration of a tenement house or building, said department, if said building at the date of such application is entitled thereto, shall, within ten days from the date of application, issue a certificate that the tenement house or building or alteration thereof is completed in conformity with the Tenement House Act, which certificate shall be entitled "Certificate of final completion," and upon presentation of said certificate to the department of health of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county in which the building is located and filing the same with such department the department of health shall issue a permit to occupy such tenement house, which last mentioned permit shall be entitled "Permit of occupancy upon completion of construction."

Said certificate and said permit shall each be made in duplicate and one copy of each shall remain on file in the department issuing it.

No tenement house shall be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation until the issuance of the said "Certificate of final completion" and of said "Permit of occupancy upon completion of construction."

Unlawful occupancy.

SEC. 86. If any building hereafter constructed as or altered into a tenement house, be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation in violation of the last section, during such unlawful occupancy said premises shall be deemed unfit for human habitation and the department of health or other department charged with the enforcement of this act may cause them to be vacated accordingly.

Enforcement. Definition of "Department of Health."

SEC. 87. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of this act shall be enforced by the departments of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county to which this act applies, which are charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to the protection of public health and the erection of buildings.

By the term "department of health" used in this act is meant any department, portion or part of the government of any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county to which this act applies which is charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances and regulations relating to the protection of public health.

Inspection.

SEC. 88. The department of health or other department charged with the enforcement of this act in any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county to which this act applies and the officers and agents of such departments shall have the right and it shall be its and their duty to enter into tenement houses and buildings within the said municipal corporation for the purpose of inspecting such houses and buildings to secure compliance with the provisions of this act, and to prevent violations thereof.

Tenement house act is minimum requirement.

SEC. 89. Nothing in this act shall be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of the department of health, the department of public works or of the courts, to enforce any provisions of the charter or building ordinances and regulations of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county, not inconsistent with this act, or to prevent or punish violations thereof.

The provisions of this act shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the protection, health and safety of the community. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as prohibiting the legal legislative body of any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county, from enacting from time to time supplementary ordinances imposing further restrictions. But no ordinance, regulation or ruling of any municipal authority shall repeal, amend, modify or dispense with any provision of this act.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 90. Every person who shall violate or assist in violation of any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by both, and in addition to the penalty therefor, shall be liable for all costs, expense and disbursements paid or incurred by the department, by any of the officers thereof, or by any agent, employee or contractor of the same, in the prosecution of such violation.

Procedure for enforcement.

SEC. 91. Except as herein otherwise specified the procedure for the prevention of violations of this act, or for the vacation of premises unlawfully occupied, or for other abatement of nuisance in connection with a tenement house, shall be as set forth in charter and ordinances of the municipality in which the procedure is taken. In case any tenement house, building or structure or any part thereof is constructed, altered, converted or maintained in violation of any provision of this act or of any order or notice of the departments charged with its

enforcement, or in case a nuisance exists in any such tenement house, building or structure or upon the lot on which it is situated, said departments may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent such unlawful construction, alteration, conversion or maintenance, to restrain, correct or abate such violation or nuisance, to prevent the occupation of said tenement house, building or structure, or to prevent any illegal act, conduct or business in or about such tenement house or lot. In any such action or proceeding said departments may, by affidavit setting forth the facts, apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order granting the relief for which said action or proceeding is brought, or for an order enjoining all persons from doing or permitting to be done any work in or about such tenement house, building, structure or lot, or from occupying or using the same for any purpose, until the entry of final judgment or order. In case any notice or order issued by said departments is not complied with, said departments may apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order authorizing said departments to execute and carry out the provisions of said notice or order, to remove any violation specified in said order or notice, or to abate any nuisance in or about such tenement house, building or structure, or the lot upon which it is situated. The court, or any judge thereof, is hereby authorized to make any order specified in this section. In no case shall the said departments or any officer thereof or the municipal corporation be liable for costs in any action or proceeding that may be commenced in pursuance of this act.

Fine a lien on tenement house.

SEC. 92. Every fine imposed by judgment under section ninety of this act upon a tenement house owner shall be a lien upon the house in relation to which the fine is imposed from the time of the filing of a certified copy of said judgment in the office of the recorder of the county in which said tenement house is situated, subject only to taxes and assessments and water rates, and to such mortgage and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to such filing; and it shall be the duty of the department of health or other department by municipal ordinance designated for that purpose, upon the entry of such judgment, to forthwith file the copy as aforesaid, and such copy upon filing shall be forthwith indexed by the recorder in the index of mechanics' liens.

Notice of pendency.

SEC. 93. In any action or proceeding instituted by the departments charged with the enforcement of this act, the plaintiff or petitioner may file in the county recorder's office of the county where the property affected by such action or

proceeding is situated, a notice of the pendency of such action or proceeding. Said notice may be filed at the time of the commencement of the action or proceeding, or at any time afterwards before final judgment or order, or at any time after the service of any notice or order issued by said department. Such notice shall have the same force and effect as the notice of pendency of action provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure. Each county recorder with whom such notice is filed shall record it, and shall index it in the name of each person specified in a direction subscribed by an officer of the department instituting such action or proceeding. Any such notice may be vacated upon the order of a judge of the court in which such action or proceeding was instituted or is pending. The recorder of the county where such notice is filed is hereby directed to mark such notice and any record or docket thereof as canceled of record, upon the presentation and filing a certified copy of such order.

Owner and lessee to file address, etc., with department of health.

SEC. 94. Every owner of a tenement house and every lessee of the whole house, or other person having control of a tenement house, shall file in the department of health a notice containing his name and address, and also a description of the property, by street and number, and otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the departments charged with the enforcement of this act to easily find the same; and also the number of apartments in each house, the number of rooms in each apartment, and the number of families occupying the apartments. In case of a transfer of any tenement house, it shall be the duty of the grantee of said tenement house to file in the department of health a notice of such transfer, stating the name of the new owner, within thirty days after such transfer. In case of the devolution of the said property by will, it shall be the duty of the executor and the devisee, if more than twenty-one years of age, and in the case of devolution of such property by inheritance without a will, it shall be the duties of the heirs, or in case all the heirs are under age, it shall be the duty of the administrator of the deceased owner of said property to file in said department a notice, stating the death of said owner and the names of those who have succeeded to his interests, within thirty days after the death of the decedent, in case he died intestate, and within thirty days after the probate of his will, if he died testate.

Agent's address for service of process filed with department of health.

SEC. 95. Every owner, agent or lessee of a tenement house shall file in the department of health a notice containing the name and address of such agent of such house, for the purpose of receiving service of process, and also a description of the

property, by street and number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the department charged with the enforcement of this act to easily find the same. The name of the owner or lessee may be filed as agent for this purpose.

Names and addresses indexed by Department of Health.

SEC. 96. The names and addresses filed in accordance with sections ninety-four and ninety-five shall be indexed by the department of health in such a manner that all of those filed in relation to each tenement house shall be together and readily ascertainable. The department of health shall provide the necessary books and clerical assistance for that purpose, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the municipality. Said indexes shall be public records, open to public inspection during business hours.

Notice or order, when served.

SEC. 97. Every notice or order in relation to a tenement house shall be served five days before the time for doing the thing in relation to which it shall have been issued.

Summons, how and when served.

SEC. 98. In any action brought by any department charged with the enforcement of this act in relation to a tenement house for injunction, vacation of the premises, or other abatement of nuisance, or to establish a lien thereon, it shall be sufficient service of summons to serve the same as notices and orders are served under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Penalty for forbidden use.

SEC. 99. A tenement house shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars, if it or any part of it shall be used for the purposes of a house of prostitution or assignation of any description, with the permission of the owner thereof, or his agent, and said penalty shall be a lien upon the house and the lot upon which the house is situated.

Owner liable for unlawful use.

SEC. 100. A tenement house shall be deemed to have been used for the purposes specified in the last section with the permission of the owner or lessee thereof, if summary proceedings for the removal of the tenants of said tenement house, or so much thereof as is unlawfully used, shall not have been commenced within five days after notice of such unlawful use, served by a department charged with the enforcement of this act in the manner prescribed by law for the service of notices and orders in relation to tenement houses.

Reputation of house.

SEC. 101. In a prosecution against an owner or agent of a tenement house under section three hundred and sixteen of the

Penal Code, or in an action to establish a lien under section ninety-nine of this act, the general reputation of the premises in the neighborhood shall be competent evidence, but shall not be sufficient to support a judgment without corroborative evidence, and it shall be presumed that their use was with the permission of the owner or lessee; *provided*, that such presumption may be rebutted by evidence.

Action against the tenement house.

SEC. 102. Said action shall be brought against the tenement house as defendant. Said house may be designated in the title of the action by its street and number or in any other method sufficiently precise to secure identification. The property shall be described in the complaint. The plaintiff, except as hereinafter provided, shall be any department charged with the enforcement of this act.

Action, where brought. Complaint filed.

SEC. 103. Said action shall be brought in the superior court in the county or city and county in which the property is situated. At, or before the commencement of the action, the complaint shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or city and county, together with a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action, and a brief description of the property affected thereby.

Lien of judgment.

SEC. 104. The judgment in such action, if in favor of the plaintiff, shall establish the penalty sued for as a lien upon said premises, subject only to taxes, assessments, and to such mortgages and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to the filing of the notice of pendency of the action.

All cities must comply with law. Laws and ordinances making further restrictions not repealed.

SEC. 105. All statutes of the state and ordinances of incorporated towns, incorporated cities and cities and counties, as far as inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; *provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing or abrogating any present law or ordinance in any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county of the state, further restricting the percentage of the lot to be covered by a tenement house, the number of stories or the height of such house, the number of apartments therein, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction, or increasing the size of yards or courts, the air space to each individual occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light, protection against fire.

Further restrictions by cities.

SEC. 106. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as abrogating, diminishing, minimizing or denying the power of any incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county by ordinance to further restrict the percentage of the lot to be covered by a tenement house within said municipality, the number of stories or the height of such house, the number of apartments therein, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction or increasing the size of yards or courts, the air space to each individual occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light, protection against fire.

This law absolute.

SEC. 107. Except as herein otherwise provided, every tenement house shall be constructed and maintained in conformity with the existing law, but no ordinance, regulation or ruling of any municipal authority shall repeal, modify or dispense with any provisions of this act.

Time limit to comply.

SEC. 108. All improvements specifically required by this act upon tenement houses erected prior to its date of passage, shall be made within one year from said date, or at such earlier period as may be fixed by the boards of health charged with the enforcement of this act.

Heating furnaces, steam boilers, water-heating apparatus enclosed in masonry room. No gravity flow of oil.

SEC. 109. All steam boilers, heating furnaces, or water-heating apparatus, using any fuel other than coal-gas or natural gas, installed in the basement or cellar of any tenement building, shall be enclosed in a room with walls of masonry, reinforced concrete, terra cotta or tile from the basement or cellar floor to the bottom of the first floor joists, and the ceiling of same construction or of not less than three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch plaster on metal lath.

All windows shall be of wire glass not less than one quarter of an inch thick in metal frames and sashes. All doors leading from said room shall be fire doors and either run on tracks or arranged to swing out and to close automatically.

All fire doors shall overlap the wall at least three inches at side and top. Sills shall be of metal at least one quarter of an inch thick on masonry, or of masonry, and have horizontal faces extending under fire doors and outer edges flush with outer surface of fire doors.

Top of sliding door shall conform to incline on the track, which shall be three quarters inch to the foot. No door shall be hung on wooden frames or in contact with any woodwork.

Doors shall be made of three (3) thicknesses of seven

eighths inch by six (6) inch tongued and grooved redwood boards, surfaced both sides, the outer thickness to be placed vertical or diagonal and the inner thickness to be horizontal, nailed with clinched nails.

Doors shall be entirely covered with good tin plate ("IC" charcoal, 109 lbs. to the box), not over fourteen (14) inches by twenty (20) inches in size, laid with locked joints covering nail heads, and all vertical seams shall be double-locked. No solder shall be used.

All doors shall have hinges, hangers, latches and chafing strips of wrought iron bolted to the doors, and shall have steel tracks, (when sliding doors) and wrought iron stops and binders bolted through the wall. Swinging doors shall have wall eyes of wrought iron built into or bolted through the wall.

Where oil is burned, every doorway shall have a masonry sill rising not less than six (6) inches from the floor.

Where oil is burned the oil shall not be fed to the furnace by a gravity flow.

Fire escapes. Two on interior house. One on each frontage on corner house.

All tenement houses hereafter constructed of more than two stories in height shall have at least two standard fire escapes, one of which shall be on the front of said tenement house. Tenement houses over two stories in height hereafter constructed located on corner lots shall have at least one standard fire escape, constructed as hereinafter described, placed upon each front of the building upon each frontage upon each street.

The fire escape balconies of said standard fire escapes shall commence at the level of the second floor and one such fire escape balcony shall be placed at the level of each floor above such second floor and from the topmost balcony shall extend an iron gooseneck ladder over the firewall to the roof.

Permit to construct or alter. Annual license.

SEC. 110. Every person desiring to construct or alter a tenement house shall obtain a permit from the department charged with the enforcement of this act. Every owner or lessee of a tenement house shall obtain at the beginning of each year a license from the health department of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county in which said tenement house is situated.

INDEX.

	Reference is to sections.
Act, by whom enforced.....	1, 87
not to be modified by city ordinance.....	89
Air, 400 cubic feet.....	72
Agent of owner, whom to be considered.....	84
Alcove, size of, separately lighted.....	21
twenty-five square feet in area.....	21, 50
when not more than 25 square feet area.....	21
Alterations nominal, when permitted without specifications.....	84
of existing tenements made in one year.....	108
Amusement rooms, number of, size, window plan.....	33
Apartment, definition of.....	2
Architect may apply for permit.....	84
Areas, bottom of, graded, drained.....	29
Assignment, house, fine for use as.....	99
Assignment house, general reputation.....	101
Bakery, or place where fat is boiled.....	74
Basement, area of windows in.....	19, 33
dampproofed and waterproofed, lighted and ventilated.....	28
definition of.....	2
room constructed or altered for living purposes.....	62
room in, to be two thirds above building grade, and ceiling seven feet above.....	27, 62
used for living purposes a story.....	33
water-closets in.....	27
when living rooms may be in.....	27, 62
Bath-room, height of ceiling.....	20
one for each ten rooms, etc.....	31
Building altered or converted to tenement.....	3
on lot with tenement house.....	17
Ceiling, height of.....	20
Cellar, definition of.....	2
must have outside entrance.....	44
not to be used for living purposes.....	62
not to have living rooms.....	27
not to have water-closet in.....	60
Certificate of final completion, how obtained.....	85
Chickens, not to be kept in house or within 20 feet on same lot.....	70
City may make further restrictions.....	107
may not modify act.....	89, 107
Closet, area not to exceed 25 square feet.....	21, 50
height of ceiling.....	20
not to be under stairway.....	43
Combustible articles, not to be stored, kept or handled.....	73
Complaint, where filed.....	103
Construction, application for permit to be verified.....	84
who may apply for permit.....	84
Cooking, in closets or alcoves, forbidden.....	21
Corner lot, definition of.....	6
size of yard, measurement of.....	10
Costs, city not liable for.....	91
Cotton, not to be kept or handled on premises.....	73
Court, bottom of, graded, drained, connected with sewer.....	29
definition of.....	2
inner, must have intake.....	16
inner, size of.....	14
lot line, size of.....	15
lot line outer, size of.....	13
not to be covered by roof or skylight.....	12

	Reference is to sections.
Court, outer, must have intake.....	16
outer, size of.....	13
street-to-yard, size of.....	13
walls to be light colored.....	66
Cow, not to be kept in tenement.....	70
Definition, apartment.....	2
basement.....	2
basement room.....	27
department of health.....	87
cellar.....	2
court.....	2
corner lot.....	6
fireproof tenement.....	2
inner court.....	2
lot-line court.....	2
lot-line outer court.....	2
outer court.....	2
private hall.....	2
public hall.....	2
shaft.....	2
stair hall.....	2
street court.....	2
street-to-yard court.....	2
tenement house.....	2
vent shaft.....	2
wooden tenement.....	2
yard.....	2
yard court.....	2
Department of health, agents, etc., may enter tenements.....	88
definition.....	87
permit to occupy building.....	85
Doors, from public halls, glass in.....	22
into halls, when panels replaced by glass.....	78
sash, in entrance and public halls.....	24
Drugs.....	75
Excelsior, not to be stored or handled.....	73
Feathers, not to be kept or handled on premises.....	73
Feed, not to be kept or handled on premises.....	73
Fine, lien on property.....	92
Fire escapes.....	36, 109
Fireproof tenement house, definition of.....	2
height of.....	55
Furnaces, installation of.....	109
Garbage, owner to keep house clean.....	65
owner to provide receptacles for.....	69
Goats, not to be kept on premises.....	70
Hall entrance, width of.....	42
not to have light or ventilation diminished.....	49
private, definition of.....	2
public, definition of.....	2
public, not to be reduced in width.....	57
public, size of window.....	23
public, width of.....	38, 39, 40
public, window in when.....	22
public, when door panel replaced by glass.....	78
Hall, skylight over when.....	22
stair, definition of.....	2
stair, window in when.....	22
when deemed separate.....	22

Reference is to sections.

Hay, not to be kept or handled on premises	73
Health, department of, definition	87
Height of tenement, corner lot, measurement of	2
ground above street level, measurement of	2
measurement of	2
1½ width of street	7
Horse, not to be kept in tenement	70
House of prostitution, general reputation	101
Inner court, door or window to give access to	81
definition of	2
size of	14
Intake, inner court and lot line court	16
to vent shaft, size, construction	25
Judgment, lien of	104
Kitchen, size of	14, 15, 20
Lessee and owner to file address with department of health	94
License, annual, from health department	110
Light in hall, sunset to sunrise	59
in hallway, sunrise to sunset	58
Lodgings, tenement not to be used for	70
Lot line court, definition of	2
size of	15
Lot line outer court, definition of	2
size of	13
Lot, not to be decreased in size	17
plan of, filed with specifications	84
street to street, computing percentage uncovered	11
surrounded on four sides by streets, etc.	11
Louvres, in skylight	22
Misdemeanor, violation of act a	90
Municipality may make greater restrictions	89
Names and addresses to be indexed	96
Notice, how served	93, 97
Nuisance, abatement of	91
Occupancy, permit of, how obtained	85
Oil	75, 109
Ordinances in conflict repealed	105
Order, to be served five days before	97
Outer court, definition of	2
size of	13
Owner and lessee to file address with department of health	94
to keep roof in repair	64
to keep house clean and free from garbage	65
to provide receptacles for garbage, ashes, etc.	69
Paint	75
Paper stock, not to be kept or handled on premises	73
Papering, old paper to be removed	68
Partition, fixed or movable, not to subdivide room	21
Penthouse, door not to be locked	76
in houses erected prior to act	83
provided with door	37
tenements hereafter constructed over two stories must have	37
Permit of occupancy on completion of construction	85
to build, by whom applied for and how	84
to construct or alter to be obtained	110
to construct, when expires	84
Plaintiff, whom to be	102
Plans, certified copy kept on premises	84
with whom filed, and by whom	84
Plumbing, may be in vent shaft	25
Private hall, definition of	2

	Reference is to sections.
Privy vaults, to be removed.....	82
Prostitution, penalty	99
Public hall, definition of.....	2
Rooms, addition to house erected prior to act.....	48
amusement and reception, size, number, size of windows.....	33
attic, height of.....	20
bath, height of ceiling.....	20
for living purposes, not to be in cellar.....	27
in basement, altered, constructed or converted for living purposes	27, 62
in basement, ceiling to be seven feet above street grade, etc.....	27, 62
in basement to be nine feet high.....	27
kitchen, size of.....	20
not to be divided by fixed or movable partition.....	21, 50
not to have light diminished.....	49
size of, height of ceiling.....	20
sleeping, in house erected prior to act.....	77
to be white when not opening on street.....	67
wall paper removed before repapering.....	68
Scuttle, free from incumbrance and not locked.....	76
on houses erected prior to act.....	83
Shaft, bottom of drained, etc.....	29
definition of	2
door or window giving access to.....	81
house erected prior to act.....	47
not to be covered by roof or skylight.....	12
Sink, running water in each apartment.....	30
woodwork enclosing removed.....	80
Skylight over hall, area of.....	22
Specifications, filed, what to contain.....	84
Spirituous liquors	75
Stable, not to be on premises.....	70
Stair hall, definition of.....	2
size of windows.....	24
Stair-well, size of.....	22
Stairs, entrance to, height of riser.....	41
light or ventilation not to be diminished.....	49
not to be reduced in width.....	57
number of	37, 38, 39, 40
to roof, not to be removed.....	56
width of, leading to roof.....	37, 38
Stairway, no closet under.....	43
Store, not to be in three-story wooden tenement when.....	33
Story, lowest story must have outside entrance.....	44
Street-court, definition of.....	2
Street-to-street lot, yard.....	11
Street-to-yard court, definition of.....	2
size of	13
Summons, how and when served.....	98
Swine, not to be kept on premises.....	70
Tenement house, address of agent filed.....	95
altered or converted in violation of act.....	4
certificate of final completion, how obtained.....	85
definition of	2
rear, distance between buildings, access to street, yards.....	17
extreme height	7
fireproof, definition of.....	2
fireproof, number of stories.....	35
limit of increase of height.....	46

	Reference is to sections.
Tenement house, nine families, to have person in charge on premises	71
non-fireproof, height of	54
non-fireproof, number of stories	34
not to occupy more than 90 per cent corner lot, 75 per cent other lot	5
occupied in violation of act	4, 86
permit to construct, how applied for	84
permit to occupy	85
used for prostitution	99
when deemed assignation house	100
wooden, definition of	2
wooden, not to exceed 150 rooms	32, 52
wooden, not to exceed three stories in height	33
wooden, three stories occupied, no stores therein	33
Transfer of house, notice of	94
Vent shaft, definition of	2
not to be covered by roof or skylight	12
size of, construction of, air intake pipes in	25
Violation of act, a misdemeanor	90
proceedings on	91
Walls of courts to be light colored	66
Water, sink with running water	30
Water-closet, access to in apartment of 4 rooms, etc.	26
apartments of one or two rooms	31
height of ceiling	20
in houses built prior to act	61
lighting by night; floor to be of asphalt, tile, cement, etc.	31
not to be in cellar	60
size of window	31
to be in good repair	63
to replace defective one	51
within each apartment of more than two rooms	31
woodwork removed from around bowl	79
Window, area of	19, 33
every room to have window on street, court or yard	18
in alcoves	21
in basement, area of	19, 33
in public hall, when	22
in stair hall, when	22
in water-closet, size of	31
size of in public hall	23
size of in stair hall	24
Wooden tenement, definition of	2
limited to 150 rooms	32, 52
not to exceed three stories	33, 53
three stories occupied, no stores therein	33
Yard, definition of	2
corner lot more than fifty feet wide	10
corner lot, size of, measurement of	10
graded, drained, connected with sewer	29
interior lot	9
location and measurement of	8
lot surrounded on four sides by streets	11
measurement of	9
not to be diminished	45
passageway to street in direct line	42
street-to-street lot	11
two houses on one lot	9
Yard-court, definition of	2

First Annual Report

OF THE

Commission of Immigration and Housing

OF

California

January 2, 1915

Office of the Commission
Underwood Building, San Francisco



CALIFORNIA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE
1915

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

COMMISSIONERS.

SIMON J. LUBIN, *President*-----SACRAMENTO
RT. REV. E. J. HANNA, D. D., *Vice president*-----SAN FRANCISCO
MRS. FRANK A. GIBSON-----LOS ANGELES
PAUL SCHARRENBERG, *Secretary*-----SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE L. BELL, *Attorney and Executive Officer*.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.

BRANCH OFFICES

Wilcox Building, Second and Spring Streets, Los Angeles.

825 Second Street, Sacramento.

232 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	7-10
I. PRELIMINARY SURVEYS	11-14
A. THE TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEM IN SAN FRANCISCO.....	11
B. THE LODGING HOUSE PROBLEM IN SAN FRANCISCO.....	11
C. THE NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS IN CALIFORNIA.....	12
D. THE EDUCATION OF THE IMMIGRANT.....	12
E. THE IMMIGRANT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW.....	13
F. THE IMMIGRANT AND TRANSPORTATION.....	13
II. LABOR CAMP INSPECTION	15-51
A. THE WHEATLAND CASE	15
B. STATEWIDE LABOR CAMP INSPECTION.....	19
C. REINSPECTION	50
III. BUREAU OF COMPLAINTS	52-70
A. ORGANIZATION	52
B. BRANCH OFFICES	56
C. SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT RECORDS	57
D. NEED OF LEGAL AID SOCIETIES	59
E. CAUSES OF COMPLAINTS	61
F. TYPICAL CASES	64
IV. HOUSING	71-96
SAN FRANCISCO	72
1. Tenements	72
2. Family Dwellings	78
3. Lodging Houses	78
SACRAMENTO	82
FRESNO	86
BAKERSFIELD, VISALIA, ETC.....	88
LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO	92
GENERAL CONCLUSIONS	95
V. CONSTRUCTIVE HOUSING	97-98
VI. IMMIGRANT EDUCATION	99-101
1. HOME EDUCATION FOR WOMEN	99
2. LABOR CAMP EDUCATION	100
3. GENERAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION	100
VII. UNEMPLOYMENT	102-106
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	102
PLAN FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF	103
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	107-109
PORTS OF ENTRY	107
INFORMATION CONCERNING LAND	108
SANITATION OF RIVER STEAMERS	109
COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS	109

APPENDICES.

	PAGE
A. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION	111-114
1. STATE LABOR EXCHANGES	111
2. REGULATION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	111
3. LABOR CAMP SANITATION	112
4. TENEMENT HOUSE ACT	112
5. GENERAL HOUSING LAW	113
6. STATE HOTEL AND LODGING HOUSE ACT.....	113
7. VISITING HOME TEACHERS	113
8. RESTRICTIONS ON DOCKS	113
9. LAND FRAUDS	113
10. STATE LAND BUREAU	114
11. PUBLIC DEFENDERS	114
12. CONTRACTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES	114
13. OFFICIAL COURT INTERPRETERS	114
14. TITLES OF SEMI-PUBLIC UTILITIES	114
15. SUBPOENAING WITNESSES	114
B. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REPORTS PREPARED BY INVESTIGATORS OF THE COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING OF CALIFORNIA	115-117
C. ACT CREATING THE COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING OF CALIFORNIA.....	118-121

TABLES.

I. WORKING FORCE AND RESIDENTS AT DATE OF INSPECTION IN 876 LABOR CAMPS.....	31-32
II. GENERAL CONDITION OF 876 LABOR CAMPS.....	33
III. THE SANITARY CONDITION OF 876 LABOR CAMPS.....	34-41
IV. NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED IN 876 LABOR CAMPS.....	42-43
V. SUMMARY OF REINSPECTION RETURNS ON 228 LABOR CAMPS	51
VI. COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	59
VII. TRANSCRIPT OF COMPLAINT REGISTER.....	62
VIII. BAD LAW VIOLATIONS IN 34 TENEMENT HOUSES IN SAN FRANCISCO	72-73

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVISORY PAMPHLET ON CAMP SANITATION AND HOUSING..	122
REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT.....	123

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING
OF CALIFORNIA,

UNDERWOOD BUILDING,

SAN FRANCISCO, January 2, 1915.

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

SIR: In compliance with section 13 of the act creating this Commission, we have the honor to submit herewith the First Annual Report of this Commission.

Respectfully yours,

SIMON J. LUBIN, President,
EDWARD J. HANNA, Vice-President,
MARY S. GIBSON,
PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary.
Commissioners.

INTRODUCTION.

The Commission of Immigration and Housing of California was created by an act of the legislature in 1913. The act creating the Commission calls for an annual report to the Governor on the second day of January, but the organization was not perfected until October 3, 1913, and offices were not opened until December 15, 1913, therefore no report was made on January 2, 1914, it being deemed best to defer a report until actual accomplishments could be recorded.

The Commission was created to benefit the state primarily by expediting the distribution and assimilation of immigrants. It was the intent of the legislature that these results be accomplished by protecting immigrants from exploitation in the early stages, by guiding and aiding them in adaptation to American standards of living, and by encouraging their education in the English language, and, particularly, in the duties of citizenship. In addition to this direct aid to immigrants the Commission was authorized to investigate and study the housing conditions in the state. The immigrant population is usually congested in tenements and the poorer quarters of our cities, therefore the problem of immigrant assimilation is so closely related to the problems of housing and sanitation that the legislature gave to the Commission certain supervisory powers of housing inspection. A broad field of activities was prescribed, but the following extracts from the creating act outline the principal powers and duties:

Section 1. Within thirty days after this act shall go into effect, the governor of the state shall appoint five suitable persons to act as commissioners of immigration and housing. Said commissioners shall hold office and serve solely at the pleasure of the governor and not otherwise.

Section 2. Said commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to receive from the state their actual necessary expenses while traveling on the business of the commission, either within or without the State of California.

Section 5. The commission of immigration and housing shall have the power to make full inquiry, examination and investigation into the condition, welfare and industrial opportunities of all immigrants arriving and being within the state. The commission shall also have power to collect information with respect to the need and demand for labor by the several agricultural, industrial and other productive activities, including public works, within the state; to gather information with respect to the supply of labor afforded by such immigrants as they shall from time to time arrive or be within the state; to ascertain the occupations for which such immigrants shall be best adapted, and to bring about intercommunication between them and the several activi-

ties requiring labor which will best promote their respective needs; to investigate and determine the genuineness of any application for labor that may be received and the treatment accorded to those for whom employment shall be secured; to cooperate with the state employment bureaus, municipal employment bureaus, and with private employment agencies within the state, and also with the employment and immigration bureaus conducted under the authority of the federal government or by the government of any other state, and with public and philanthropic agencies designed to aid in the distribution and employment of immigrants; and to devise and carry out such other suitable methods as will tend to prevent or relieve congestion and obviate unemployment.

Section 6. The commission shall cooperate with the proper authorities and organizations, federal, state, county, municipal and private, with the object in view of bringing to the immigrant the best opportunities for acquiring education and citizenship. The commission shall further cooperate with the superintendent of public instruction and with the several boards of education in the state to ascertain the necessity for and the extent to which instruction should be imparted to immigrants within the state and to devise methods for the proper instruction of adult and minor aliens in the English language and other subjects; and in respect to the duties and rights of citizenship and the fundamental principles of the American system of government; and shall cooperate with the proper authorities and with private agencies to put into operation practical devices for training for citizenship and for encouraging naturalization. It shall be the aim to communicate this instruction to the immigrant as soon after his arrival as is practicable. The commission shall cooperate with the proper authorities to extend this education for both children and adults to labor camps and other localities from which the regular schools are not easily accessible. The commission in cooperation with the proper authorities and organizations shall encourage the establishment of playgrounds and other recreational activities, and also the establishment of settlements and social centers in cities and towns.

Section 7. With the object in view of rendering to the immigrant that protection to which they are entitled, the commission of immigration and housing may inspect all labor camps within the state, and may inspect all employment and contract agencies dealing with immigrants or who secure or negotiate contracts for their employment within the state; may investigate the banking relations that exist between immigrants and laborers; may investigate and inspect institutions established for the temporary shelter and care of immigrants and such philanthropic societies as shall be organized for the purpose of securing employment for or aiding in the distribution of immigrants, and the methods by which they are conducted; and shall investigate housing conditions under which immigrants live, and sanitary and safety conditions under which immigrants are employed; it shall further investigate conditions prevailing at the various places where immigrants are landed within the state and at the several docks, ferries, railway stations, and on trains and boats therein, and shall investigate any and all complaints with respect to frauds, extortion, incompetency and improper practices by notaries public and other public officials; it shall further investigate the relations existing between immigrants and steamship and rail-

way ticket agents, hotel runners, cab men, baggage men, interpreters and pawnbrokers; it shall further investigate the dealings carried on between immigrants and real estate firms or corporations; and as the result of any of the above inspections or investigations, if it should find evidences of fraud, crime, extortion, incompetency, improper practices or exploitation, it shall be the duty of the commission of immigration and housing to present to the proper authorities the evidences for action thereon, and shall bring to bear all the authority within its power to see that justice is rendered. The commission shall also encourage the establishment of legal aid societies.

Section 8. With the further object in view of bringing to the immigrant the best protection the state can afford, it shall be the duty of the commission to call to the attention of the proper authorities any violations it may discover of the laws pertaining to the payment of wages, to the mode of paying, pertaining to the child labor laws, the employment of women, factory inspection laws, weekly day of rest laws, protection of labor under building laws, protection of labor under public works laws, laws relating to the white slave traffic, and laws of the state and county and municipal health departments; the tenement house laws, and other laws pertaining to housing conditions. The commission shall investigate and study the general economic, housing and social conditions of immigrants within the state, for the purpose of inducing remedial action by the various agencies of the state possessing requisite jurisdiction; and shall generally, in conjunction with existing public and private agencies, consider and devise means to promote the welfare of the state. The members of the commission of immigration and housing or any of their authorized agents shall have the right to enter into tenement houses, buildings and dwelling places for the purpose of inspecting such houses, buildings, and dwelling places to secure compliance with state tenement and building acts and municipal ordinances and to prevent violation thereof, and shall have the right to examine the records of the various city departments charged with the enforcement of the tenement house law and other building regulations and to secure from them reports and copies of their records at any time.

Section 9. For the purpose of carrying out fully the intent and spirit of this act, the said commission shall have full power and authority to gather any and all such evidence as it may deem proper and necessary in order to present the same to the proper authorities for the purpose of instituting prosecutions against any and all persons, firms or corporations found violating any of the laws of any municipality, county or of the state or of the federal government, concerning any of the matters in this act referred to.

Owing to the fact that the two problems of immigrant assimilation and housing had never been investigated or carefully analyzed in the state, much of the first work of the Commission has necessarily been of a pioneer or preliminary nature—discovering and standardizing the concrete problems, and devising methods for dealing with them. However, several departments of work have been definitely organized and results have been obtained which have not only justified the creation

of the Commission but have also brought much credit to the state. The legislature specifically directs the Commission to cooperate with others in its work, and, in submitting this report of its achievements, the Commission desires to acknowledge its gratitude to the many federal, state, county and city officials, and private organizations and individuals who have cooperated in the work and made achievements possible.

It has been found that while the work of the Commission is limited to those things connected with immigrants and housing, this work reacts upon and influences the whole life of the poor and the working population. The poor native born is open to the very evils from which the immigrants suffer; particularly is this true of bad housing conditions. Therefore, the work of the Commission is only nominally restricted to the alien population. If fully carried out the act creating the Commission becomes an act for the general social betterment of the state as a whole.

In a separate and supplementary volume is embodied the report of the Commission on the unemployment problem. In the following pages an account of the general work is rendered, and also an endeavor is made to point out that the trail is but blazed in many places and that in order to make this work of lasting benefit to the state it must be continued consistently and persistently.

I. PRELIMINARY SURVEYS.

When the offices of the Commission were opened in San Francisco on December 15, 1913, in addition to an executive officer, a housing expert and several special investigators were employed to make preliminary surveys in the various fields of work in order that the Commission might find the proportionate size of its different tasks, and place the emphasis accordingly. A mere summary of these findings is given here, as they are too long and too detailed to be of value in such a report. The full reports are on the public files of the Commission.

A. THE TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It was discovered that there are approximately 5,000 buildings in San Francisco which come within the legal definition of a tenement house, yet the city had no tenement house inspectors. The state tenement house act was being perfunctorily enforced only in regard to the construction of buildings; nothing was being done with reference to the maintenance and to health provisions, except when conditions became so bad in particular cases as to cause complaints from citizens; nor had any effort been made to compel owners of existing tenements to conform to the part of the act applicable to old buildings. No data was to be found, outside the fragmentary records of private organizations, which would show whether or not there existed housing congestion or conditions dangerous to the public health and morals. The initial and brief survey of the Commission disclosed enough of evil living conditions and violations of the state and municipal laws to stamp the housing problem as dangerous and demanding immediate attention. The expected growth of the city during the exposition year, and the probable ultimate influx of immigrants through the Panama Canal make this situation even more significant and serious.

B. THE LODGING HOUSE AND CHEAP HOTEL PROBLEM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

These habitations in San Francisco at the time of the survey housed between 35,000 and 40,000 men, yet no regular sanitary inspectors were provided by the city to watch over this notorious menace to health. A certain percentage of these houses was clean; many were carelessly managed and insanitary; and a large number were foul, full of disease infection and vermin, without ventilation and often devoid of ordinary accommodations. The patrons of these places move from lodging to

lodging, carrying infection. It is imperative, therefore, that rigid hygienic standards for these places be created, and that there be established a system of licensing and inspection to insure compliance.

C. THE NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS IN CALIFORNIA.

This investigation showed great neglect in California of the opportunity to acquire citizenship, and little appreciation of its true value when acquired. First papers were often taken out simply to secure a job or to save a fee. In April, 1913, it was rumored that Congress would force all foreigners fishing in Alaskan waters to pay a license. During that month 1,300 declarations of intention to acquire citizenship were made in San Francisco. This is 1,000 above the normal. The rumor proved false and the declarations in May dropped to 300. Many applicants for papers want city jobs, positions in the police force, hunting licenses, or protection while on visits to their native country, and have no realization of the meaning or of the duties of citizenship.

The blame for this situation rests not so much on the aliens as on the state, for, while a few political and fraternal clubs and certain evening schools maintain naturalization classes, most of the instruction in citizenship comes from private and doubtful sources. Certain alleged "lawyers" seem to have no other business than that of taking up cases of enterprising immigrants seeking citizenship. One Italian, himself barely literate, operated a private class for immigrants, charging a tuition fee of \$25 and gave a guarantee that citizenship would be obtained. The survey proved that California continues the same careless methods of citizen making, which obtain in most of the big immigrant centers in the East.

D. THE EDUCATION OF THE IMMIGRANT.

The last census shows that 50,292 foreign born whites in California were unable to read or to write. This is 10 per cent of the total foreign born white population. This percentage of illiteracy ran up as high as 20 per cent in Contra Costa County, 31 per cent in Kings County and 36 per cent in Imperial County. It was also shown that among the male white immigrants of voting age, 28,921 were illiterate, and a census of the females of this class (who are now potential voters) would probably show a larger percentage, owing to the fact that the women have less opportunity to acquire knowledge. Of the foreign born white children in California between 6 and 14 years of age, 3,052 or 18 per cent were not attending school.

These last figures point to the great need of efficient truancy supervision. The Commission is therefore making arrangements to send to local school authorities the names and the addresses of newly arrived immigrant children of school age. The survey also revealed the need

of special instruction in English for foreign children who are otherwise advanced in their studies. The large number of illiterate alien adults points to the need of the creation by the state of a thorough-going program for the education of the adult immigrant. It was found that the City of Los Angeles is making a commendable effort to teach the adult immigrant English and civics. In San Francisco no special work was undertaken except by private organizations. One association conducted, in 1913-1914, twenty-two classes for immigrants with a total attendance of 1,069. This shows the need of such instruction.

E. THE IMMIGRANT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW.

The methods of the police and the superior courts of San Francisco, the methods also of the prosecuting authorities in the conduct of immigrant cases, were investigated. It was found that while there is a fairly adequate staff of interpreters, they are not under civil service and this allows a wide opportunity for fraudulent practices. There is no sympathetic hearing of the complaints of immigrants who have been defrauded or made the victims of criminals. Little patience with aliens, who of necessity know nothing of American laws, city ordinances or legal traditions, is shown in the courts. Like the Chinese and Japanese, some nationalities have societies which are in the nature of legal aid societies, but the newer immigrant races suffer from all the handicaps of counsel appointed in a hasty and perfunctory manner by the judge. It is well known that many of these appointed counsel are selected from the court hangers-on and "shysters." This, in addition to the difficulty which friendless foreigners have in obtaining bail, causes needless misery.

F. THE IMMIGRANT AND TRANSPORTATION.

Immigrants destined for the west and California are in trouble from the moment they land from Ellis Island, as is shown in the reports of the Bureau of Immigration of the State of New York. They are exploited in going from the boat to the train by baggage men, taxicab drivers, fake land agents and "confidence" men. Furthermore, they do not appreciate distances and, on leaving the port of entry for California, bring little supply for the trip. Train officials are not usually sympathetic and scarcely ever speak the immigrant's language. These conditions in the ports of entry and in transit, coupled with the too frequent roundabout routing of immigrants, cause them to land in California hungry, discouraged, and oftentimes with depleted pocket books.

It was found that usually upon arrival in the larger cities in California the immigrant again falls into the clutches of exploiters. For instance, in San Francisco, immigrants may put their baggage into the

care of the reputable baggage companies, or, just as easily, into the hands of a group of "shyster" transfer companies, who, under their changing names, have for years exploited the immigrant and the inexperienced visitor from the country. These "companies" operate under a quarterly license fee of \$5. A case was found where their runners had pulled a woman's parcel check from her and held it until given 50 cents; in another case they charged \$1 for re-checking a trunk; and often they so juggled checks that the baggage disappeared, with no identification receipt whereby it could be traced. It was largely because of the discovery of many instances of exploitation in connection with transportation that the Commission was led to establish a bureau of investigation and of complaints. So many complaints of this nature have been reported to this bureau, and are recorded in a later portion of this report, that further mention of similar cases of fraud discovered during the preliminary survey is here omitted.

II. LABOR CAMP INSPECTION.

Under section 7 of the creating act, "with the object in view of rendering to the immigrant that protection to which he is entitled," the Commission was given authority to "inspect all labor camps within the state." Although it had been planned to examine into labor camp conditions, the Commission was almost unwittingly drawn into what has proved to be one of its most important works when this examination was actually begun.

A. THE WHEATLAND CASE.

There had occurred on August 3, 1913, on the Durst hop ranch near Wheatland, Yuba County, a riot among the hop pickers employed on the ranch, resulting in the killing of two police officials and two pickers. It was the claim of the pickers that one of the primary causes of the discontent in their ranks, leading to riot and bloodshed, was the insanitary condition of the camp in which they were segregated on the ranch. Brief investigations and reports of state officials had partially substantiated these claims. Before the trial of Richard Ford and Hermann Suhr, charged with having caused the murder of one of the state officials by inciting the crowd of pickers to riot, was begun, it was announced that evidence concerning the sanitary and living conditions in the camp would be introduced. Consequently the Commission decided to avail itself of this opportunity to conduct a careful investigation into the economic and social causes leading up to the riot.* This investigation was decidedly pertinent, as a preliminary survey disclosed the fact that, at the time of the riot, approximately one half of the pickers on the Durst ranch were immigrants.

During the trial of the accused pickers, which was begun on January 12, 1914, the Commission had present at times four and at other times two investigators, besides its executive secretary and attorney. The investigation was directed by the Commission's attorney along legal lines. All hearsay was excluded and only direct evidence from persons who had actually been present in the camp on the Durst ranch and who spoke from actual knowledge was considered. From the witnesses at the trial the names and addresses of other persons who had been employed on the Durst ranch in 1913 were obtained, and investigators were sent to the homes of these people throughout central and northern California to get their direct testimony. This testimony was of particular value, because it was entirely free from the possible influence of the prejudice which might have governed the feelings of

*NOTE.—Long and detailed majority and minority reports of this investigation were made to the Governor on June 1, 1914, and much publicity has been given to their contents.



Tent, or shelter, in the hop pickers' camp on the Durst ranch near Wheatland in the season of 1913.



A section of the hop pickers' camp on the Durst ranch near Wheatland in the season of 1913.



Tent in a highway construction camp where men slept in crowded rows on the ground.



A row of 4 x 6 foot stalls in a bunk house, where from 15 to 20 laborers slept. Window at rear, only means of ventilation, nailed down.

some of the witnesses in the murder trial. Besides the evidence bearing on the living conditions recorded during the progress of the trial, 67 affidavits were secured and interviews with 30 witnesses recorded. The results of this investigation are here merely summarized.

In previous years there had often been a lack of pickers when the hops were ripe, but in the season of 1913, by means of coastwide advertising, the Durst brothers succeeded in assembling an army of nearly 3,000 persons, and at the time of the riot there were probably 2,800 workers in the camps, about half of them women and children. Of this number, fully 1,000 were foreign born males, including Syrians, Mexicans, Italians, Porto Ricans, Poles, Hindus and Japanese. The American element was made up of wandering casual workers, poor persons from near-by towns, owners of small ranches in the foothills of the Sierras, roving hoboes and a few families of the better laboring class from towns and cities, who often go to the hop fields for their summer "outing."

When this motley horde arrived at the Durst ranch, they found a desolate, sunbaked field, without shelter from the burning California sun. There were a few tents to be rented at 75 cents a week, but the majority had to construct rude shelters of poles and gunny sacks, called "bull pens," while many were compelled to sleep in the open on piles of vines or straw.

There was a great lack of toilets, and even those furnished were but crude boxes set over shallow holes in the ground. Many of them had no seats with holes, and a rough scantling nailed across the box took the place of the usual arrangement. These toilets soon became foul. They were also used as receptacles for the garbage from the camp, as well as for the offal of slaughtered animals, and swarmed with blue flies and were alive with maggots. These unspeakable toilets were used indiscriminately by both sexes, and at times women and children were forced to stand in line and await their turn. There was some dysentery, or "summer complaint," and frequently women and children were compelled to relieve nature among the vines and in the fields, and often in plain view of rough men.

There was a scarcity of drinking water, some of the wells were pumped dry, while others became infected from the surface water that drained back from stagnant pools, which formed in close proximity to the toilets and garbage piles. Under such shocking insanitary conditions sickness followed as a matter of course. There were cases of typhoid and malaria, caused probably by these germ laden waters.

While the wage scale and other factors contributed to the feeling of discontent, the real cause of the protest of the pickers seemed to come from the inadequate housing and the insanitary conditions under which the hop pickers were compelled to live.

B. STATEWIDE LABOR CAMP INSPECTION.

The Commission decided that these conditions constituted an aggravation of industrial warfare, and that they could and should be changed. It was ascertained that the Durst camp was no exception; similar conditions existed in other labor camps throughout California and it was evident that a statewide "clean-up" campaign was necessary. This task really came under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health, but that body was without funds to do the work of inspection and of correction. Consequently, the Commission, with the consent of the State Board of Health, decided to enter upon the undertaking itself, particularly because over one half of the population of the labor camps of the state is made up of immigrants.

The existing state law pertaining to the housing and sanitation of labor camps was found to be indefinite and inadequate. It merely states in general terms that tents, sleeping quarters, and the ground about the camp must be kept clean. No way is provided for ascertaining the conditions of the camps, except through the occasional complaint of a laborer fearless enough to risk incurring the displeasure of his employer. Nor does the statute attempt to set forth a minimum standard of housing and sanitation. Owing to these weaknesses in the existing law, the Commission had first to work out a minimum standard of living conditions in labor camps. This minimum standard must be sufficiently high to insure results, but not so expensive and so impracticable as to deter employers of labor from adopting it, since employers had to be persuaded, rather than compelled by law, to make the improvements suggested.

It was not until after eight months of experience in camp sanitation work that the Commission drafted a detailed law to govern labor camp sanitation. This law does not deal in generalities but makes specific regulations for every feature of the camp. A digest of this law is given at the end of this report.

In order that it might be sure of its ground in the beginning, the Commission decided to take over a camp and make it sanitary, thus putting theories to actual test. This first experiment in camp sanitation was made at Shingle Springs, El Dorado County, where 129 men were employed by the state on the state highway. The sanitary engineer of the Commission was sent to the camp, where he installed sanitary camp latrines, shower baths, fly-screened cooking and dining tents, model sleeping quarters, garbage incinerators and other modern improvements at a minimum cost. The results were very satisfactory and a set of sanitation rules was accordingly drawn up. These rules and the practical suggestions for carrying them out were incorporated in a small pamphlet of seven pages, which met with the approval of the State Board of Health.



A tent in a state highway construction camp at Shingle Springs. The double deck bunks were occupied by 17 men, each having only about 120 cubic feet of air.



The same tent after the entire camp had been remodeled under the supervision of the Commission. The eight single bunks allow of about 500 cubic feet of air per occupant.



An unscrined mess tent and kitchen at Shingle Springs.



The same mess tent one month later after it had been screened and remodeled under the supervision of the Commission.

These pamphlets were distributed among camp operators, and two inspectors, under the direction of a sanitary engineer, were put in the field. Although most of the camps were below the minimum standard, the inspectors found that employers or operators were willing to cooperate in the effort to improve the conditions of the men, but they did not know *how* to go about the work. Consequently, a larger and more comprehensive pamphlet, containing detailed plans and instructions, was prepared for general distribution.*

Believing that much of the abuse arose more through carelessness and ignorance on the part of those operating labor camps than because of any disposition to avoid the law, the whole spirit of the pamphlet was "cooperation and advice," rather than "compulsion." This is evidenced by the following extract from the Introduction:

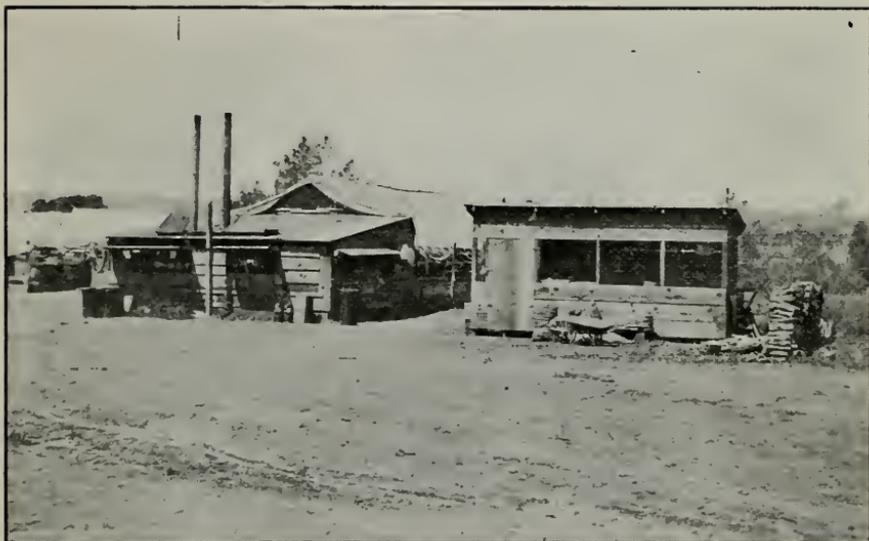
"Our contact with the employers of labor made it clear to us that the undesirable sanitation was not the result of intentional carelessness, but rather a relic of early California days when our people were good-naturedly willing to put up with almost any housing conditions. Where we have suggested improvements in housing or sanitation, we have met with hearty cooperation on the part of every camp owner.

"In our desire to be of the greatest possible help to the owner of the labor camp and to the man who must live in it, we have thought it wise to submit in the form of a pamphlet certain suggestions pertaining to the housing of men in camps.

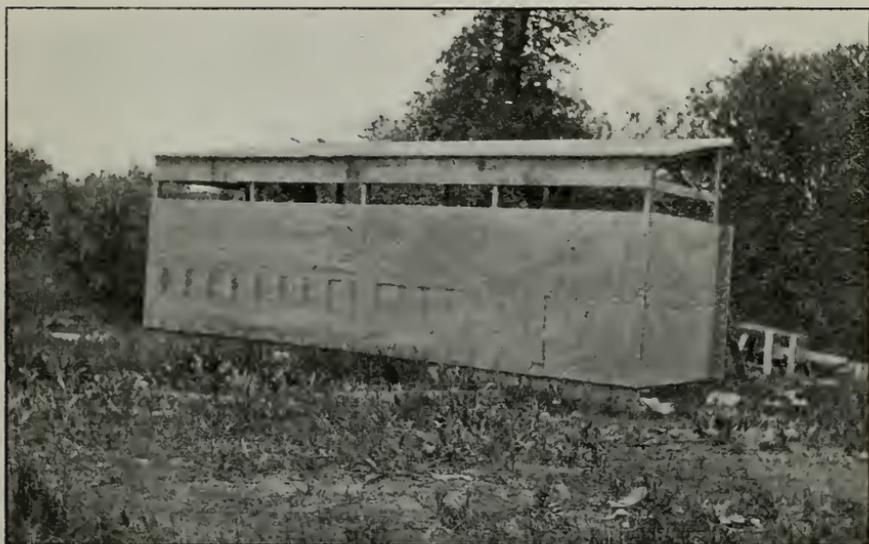
"If any portions of this pamphlet are not perfectly clear to you, or if you have a problem in housing or sanitation which we do not cover herein, we invite you to write to our San Francisco office stating your difficulty. Your inquiry will have the personal attention of our engineering department. And if we can not handle your problem satisfactorily through the mail, we shall willingly send a personal representative at no expense to you."

The pamphlet contained 54 pages and 43 drawings and illustrations. More than 5,000 copies of this comprehensive booklet have been distributed throughout the state since it was published in July, 1914. In this booklet it was pointed out that a sanitary camp meant an increase in the willingness and efficiency of the laborer, and that it was in the employers' own pecuniary interest, as well as that of humanity, to have a sanitary and livable camp. Every phase of camp housing and sanitation was dealt with, costs in different parts of the state were quoted, and building specifications were given. Blue prints were furnished when desired. The suggestions covered the site of camp, with advice as to choosing high ground; layout of camp, giving proper distances from chicken houses, pig pens, toilets, garbage receptacles, etc., from sleeping, eating and cook houses; water supply, how polluted and how to avoid

*"Advisory Pamphlet on Camp Sanitation and Housing," 56 pages. Mailed free upon request, by Commission of Immigration and Housing, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.



Screened storeroom and kitchen at Shingle Springs, remodeled under the supervision of the Commission. Note covered garbage containers.



Shower bath installed in the Shingle Springs highway camp by the Commission's sanitary engineer. There had been no bathing facilities in this camp.



A model labor camp with small individual screened kitchens.



Portable bunk houses built in a construction camp from plans furnished by the Commission's sanitary engineer.



A section of the model camp on the Durst ranch near Wheatland in 1914. This camp was laid out along military lines by the Commission's sanitary engineer. Note covered garbage containers.

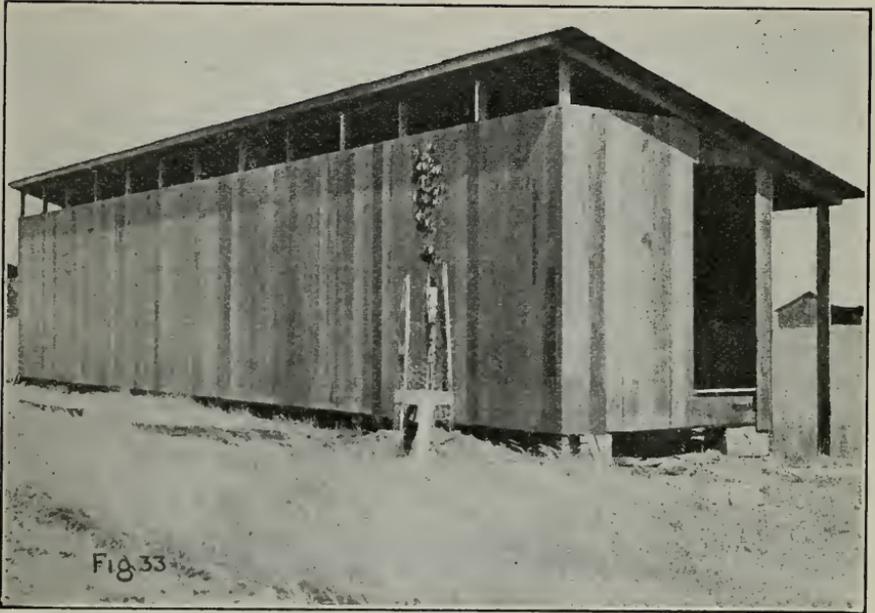


A model permanent bunk house for farm laborers. There is a separate, well ventilated room for each man and a large ten-shower bathroom.

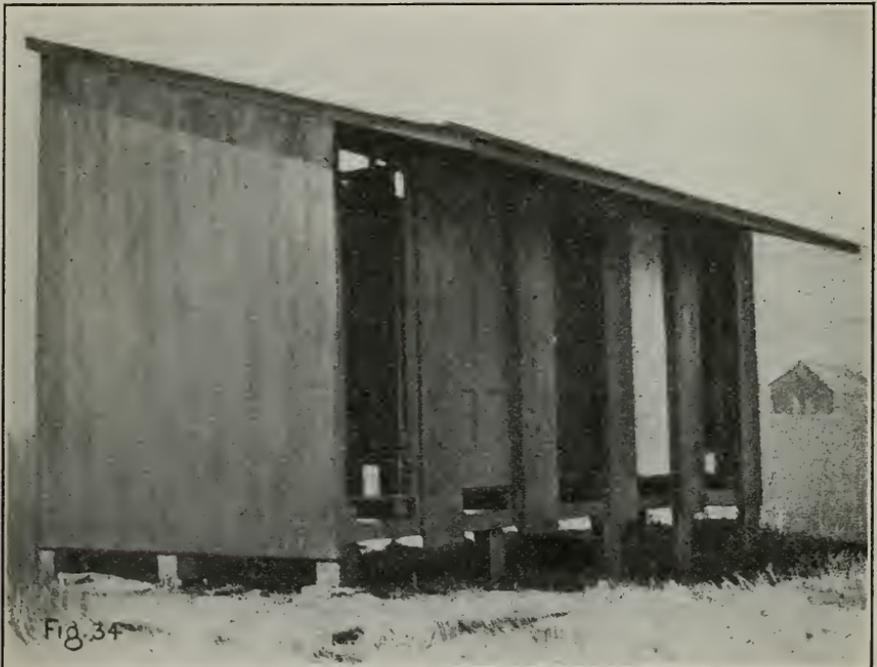
contamination; construction of tents, buildings and bunks, screening, ventilation, etc.; kitchens and eating houses, with suggestions for keeping food; garbage, its disposal by means of camp incinerators; fly-proof toilets and urinals, with complete plans and specifications for building; bathing facilities, near sleeping quarters, with proper drainage; and how to avoid camp sicknesses that come from flies, mosquitoes, manure piles and other causes.

This booklet met with the most astonishing and gratifying response from labor camp operators all over California and was commented upon by many persons living outside the state. Hundreds of letters extolling the excellence of the pamphlet were received from employers of laborers and experts on housing and sanitation. Major William M. Cruikshank, department quartermaster of the United States army, wrote from Honolulu that he considered it a "most excellent work," and that he "desired copies for each post quartermaster in his department." Professor W. B. Herms, parasitological expert in the department of entomology at the University of California, who has done much to exterminate the mosquito in California, wrote in regard to the booklet that the "advice is practical," and "you are to be congratulated on this fine effort." Elmer S. Forbes, author of "Rural Housing" and chairman of the housing committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, wrote that the booklet "is an admirable piece of work, the best I have ever seen on the subject. It is a genuine pleasure to get hold of anything so practical and useful as this pamphlet." F. L. Wright, general manager of the Gold Ridge Land and Improvement Company of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, a section where labor camps are maintained during the harvesting of the berry crop, wrote that the booklet and the "proposed regulation is a long needed requirement. The suggestions are practical and from every standpoint desirable. Our camps will be made in strict conformity with your suggestions. We have no criticism to offer."

During the months of June, July, August and September, when the largest number of labor camps are in existence, from five to seven inspectors were kept in the field. The inspectors found little, if any, antagonism, some procrastination, and a great deal of good feeling and hearty cooperation. They reported their findings to the office of the Commission on blanks prepared for the purpose, which gave every detail of the camp inspected, including the number and nationality of men employed, permanent or transient, skilled or unskilled labor, living conditions, sanitary conditions, toilets, bathing facilities, etc. A letter of instructions and a pamphlet were then promptly mailed from the main office to each owner or superintendent, calling attention to the special needs of his camp, and inviting correspondence with the office of the Commission if any difficulty arose in trying to make his camp conform to the requirements,



A model twelve-shower bathhouse for men which was built under the supervision of the Commission on the Durst ranch, Wheatland, in 1914.



A model five-shower bathhouse for women which was built under the supervision of the Commission on the Durst ranch, Wheatland, in 1914.



On the right is an old, insanitary toilet, and on the left is a new sanitary toilet installed at the suggestion of the Commission on a Sonoma County hop ranch.



A row of screened, sanitary toilets on the Durst ranch, Wheatland, in 1914. Built according to plans furnished by the Commission.



Two open, filthy toilets in different construction camps. Typical labor camp toilets, violating every rule of sanitation.



An old, non-flyproof toilet to the left, and a new, screened, flyproof toilet with automatically closing door to the right: the latter built according to plans furnished by Commission.

The active inspection began on April 10, 1914, and ended November 1, 1914. Practically no reinspections were made during this period, it being the policy to visit as many camps as possible during the summer months. Since November 1st, only the sanitary engineer and one inspector have been in the field, and they have devoted practically all their time to reinspection, only incidentally covering new camps. Up to January 2, 1915, 915 camps have been inspected.

The statistics gathered from 876 of these camps have been tabulated and are set out in Tables I to IV. These 876 camps housed 36,846 persons on the date of inspection and had an ultimate capacity of 60,813. By "ultimate capacity" is meant the number the camp is arranged to accommodate and those figures represent the true population of the camps, because many hop, berry and fruit camps, etc., were empty when inspected, as the season had not begun.

Camps were classed as "good," "fair" and "bad," according to a rating established in connection with the minimum standard; 297 of the 876 camps were "good" and housed 21,577 persons; 316, housing 22,382, were "fair;" 263, housing 16,854, were "bad."

A striking feature of these statistics is the tabulation of nationalities. Forty different nationalities were represented, and of all the workers in the camps, 50.7 per cent were immigrant aliens; 49.3 per cent were American born and naturalized immigrants. The statistics as gathered do not show the proportion of the 49.3 per cent that are foreign born naturalized citizens. These figures show how close is the connection between the work of labor camp sanitation and the work of raising, or protecting, the standards of living of immigrants. In improving labor camp conditions, the Commission has done much to protect its immigrant wards, and has guarded against the lowering of the workers' standards of living by those races that are more careless and more ignorant in this regard.

The table further shows the presence of 2,659 women and 1,553 children in the camps as against 31,741 men. This comparison is of social interest and significance. A census gathered when the camps are filled to their ultimate capacity would probably show a larger percentage of women and children, since such a census would cover hop, berry, and fruit camps, etc., where women and children are more often employed.

The figures on the proportions of skilled and unskilled laborers are of economic and social value in that they throw great light upon the character of our casual or migratory laboring class. Of the 30,020 laborers concerning whom data as to skill was obtainable, 22,560 were unskilled and only 7,460 were skilled.

TABLE I. Working Force and Residents at Date of Inspection in 876 Labor Camps, With Distribution According to Sex and Skill.
(Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1914.)

	Bect	Per-centage	Berry	Per-centage	Con-struction	Per-centage	Fruit	Per-centage	Grape	Per-centage	Highway and grading	Per-centage	Hop	Per-centage
Working force or present capacity-----	753	2.1	731	2.0	1,982	5.5	1,643	4.6	1,472	4.1	7,432	20.6	2,658	7.4
Residents -----	752	2.1	888	2.5	1,997	5.4	1,653	4.5	1,500	4.1	6,933	18.8	2,863	7.8
Men -----	708	91.7	394	44.5	1,980	99.1	957	57.9	1,261	84.0	6,864	99.4	1,995	77.1
Women* -----	41	5.7	189	21.3	10	.5	682	38.2	208	13.9	36	.4	492	19.0
Childrent -----	20	2.6	303	34.2	7	.4	64	3.9	31	2.1	11	.2	100	3.9
Totals on the three preceding subjects -----	772	100.0	886	100.0	1,997	100.0	1,653	100.0	1,500	100.0	6,901	100.0	2,587	100.0
Character of labor force-----	35	4.8			672	41.6	51	3.1	6	.4	708	11.0		
Skilled§ -----	715	95.2	731	100.0	834	55.4	1,582	96.9	1,463	99.6	5,716	89.0	2,658	100.0
Unskilled -----														
Totals -----	751	100.0	731	100.0	1,506	100.0	1,633	100.0	1,469	100.0	6,424	100.0	2,658	100.0

*Women in 266 camps. No returns from 198 camps. No women in 482 camps.
 †Children in 140 camps. No returns from 128 camps. No children in 608 camps.
 ‡Data on number of skilled and unskilled was not obtained in 193 camps.

TABLE I. Working Force and Residents at Date of Inspection in 876 Labor Camps, With Distribution According to Sex and Skill
 (Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1911.)
 —Concluded.

	Lumber	Per-centage	Mines, quarries, etc.	Per-centage	Oil	Per-centage	Railroad	Per-centage	Ranch	Per-centage	Miscellaneous	Per-centage	Totals	Per-centage
Working force or present capacity	9,482	26.1	3,196	8.9	3,144	8.7	2,241	6.2	1,020	2.8	263	.7	36,017	100.0
Residents	9,073	24.6	3,731	10.1	3,616	9.8	2,379	6.5	1,055	2.9	336	.9	36,843	100.0
Men	8,196	94.7	2,922	79.2	3,111	86.1	2,151	99.9	945	95.1	254	77.2	31,741	88.3
Women*	289	3.4	404	10.9	181	5.0	163	4.3	32	3.2	49	14.9	2,659	7.4
Children†	106	1.9	378	9.9	323	8.9	117	4.8	17	1.7	26	7.9	1,555	4.3
Totals on the three preceding subjects	8,651	100.0	3,591	100.0	3,615	100.0	2,374	100.0	994	100.0	329	100.0	35,953	100.0
Character of labor force														
Skilled	2,978	47.6	732	25.4	1,925	66.3	137	8.9	110	10.8	105	39.8	7,400	21.1
Unskilled	3,272	52.4	2,149	71.6	977	33.7	1,336	91.1	949	89.2	178	60.2	22,560	75.1
Totals	6,250	100.0	2,881	100.0	2,902	100.0	1,333	100.0	1,019	100.0	273	100.0	30,020	100.0

*Women in 266 camps. No returns from 128 camps. No women in 482 camps.
 †Children in 140 camps. No returns from 128 camps. No children in 508 camps.
 ‡Data on number of skilled and unskilled was not obtained in 135 camps.

TABLE II. General Condition of 876 Labor Camps on Date of Inspection, With Number of Camps, Number of Laborers Therein and Percentages in Each Group. Table is Based on Ultimate Capacity.

(Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1914.)

	Good			Fair			Bad			Totals						
	Number of Camps	Per-centage	Number of laborers	Per-centage	Number of Camps	Number of laborers	Per-centage	Number of Camps	Per-centage	Number of laborers	Per-centage	Number of laborers or ultimate capacity	Per-centage			
Beef	6	20.0	226	18.7	18	60.0	705	58.2	6	20.0	280	23.1	30	100.0	1,211	100.0
Berry	3	9.7	220	20.2	11	35.5	360	32.8	17	54.8	515	47.0	31	100.0	1,695	100.0
Construction	16	39.0	1,060	15.8	17	41.5	1,551	34.2	8	19.5	492	50.0	41	100.0	3,103	100.0
Fruit	12	40.9	1,554	65.5	10	33.3	352	24.9	8	26.7	228	9.6	30	100.0	2,374	100.0
Grape	1	11.4	433	21.7	6	17.1	434	21.7	25	71.5	1,126	56.6	35	100.0	1,993	100.0
Highway and grading	45	23.8	2,450	29.2	59	31.2	2,415	28.6	85	45.0	3,546	42.2	189	100.0	8,411	100.0
Hop	60	40.8	4,025	26.0	49	33.3	5,629	36.4	38	25.9	5,805	37.6	147	100.0	15,459	100.0
Lumber	29	25.0	3,407	31.1	62	53.4	5,537	50.5	25	21.6	2,006	18.4	116	100.0	10,460	100.0
Mines and quarries	15	30.6	1,972	34.4	27	55.1	2,788	48.6	7	14.3	974	17.0	49	100.0	5,734	100.0
Oil	77	80.2	4,812	90.2	18	18.8	477	9.0	1	1.0	40	.8	56	100.0	5,829	100.0
Railroad	11	14.9	427	18.1	25	33.8	752	31.9	38	51.3	1,180	50.0	74	100.0	2,359	100.0
Ranch	14	50.0	747	48.0	12	42.9	787	36.6	2	7.1	22	1.4	28	100.0	1,536	100.0
Miscellaneous	5	50.0	244	19.7	2	20.0	355	28.7	3	30.0	640	51.6	10	100.0	1,230	100.0
Grand totals	297	33.9	21,577	35.5	316	36.1	22,382	36.8	263	30.0	16,854	27.7	876	100.0	60,813	100.0

TABLE III. The Sanitary Condition of 876 Labor Camps. A Detailed Report on the Most Important Sanitary Features, With Percentages.

(Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1914.)

	Beet	Per-centage	Berry	Per-centage	Con-struction	Per-centage	Fruit	Per-centage	Grape	Per-centage	Highway and grading	Per-centage	Hop	Per-centage
Bathing facilities—														
No bathing facilities-----	6	20.0	1	3.2	18	44.0	12	40.0	16	45.7	122	64.6	16	10.9
Natural bathing facilities on stream or lake-----					6	14.6	1	3.3			23	12.2	91	61.8
Tubs, showers, or both-----	24	80.0	30	96.8	16	39.0	17	56.7	19	54.3	29	15.3	30	20.5
No data-----					1	2.4					13	7.9	10	6.8
Totals-----	30	100.0	31	100.0	41	100.0	30	100.0	35	100.0	189	100.0	147	100.0
Toilet facilities—														
No toilets-----					12	29.2			1	2.9	48	25.4	7	4.8
Filthy toilets-----	22	73.3	21	67.8	7	17.0	11	36.6	24	68.6	71	37.6	76	51.7
Fair, but slightly exposed-----	8	26.7	8	25.8	4	9.8	13	43.4	8	22.8	30	15.9	18	12.2
Sanitary, fly-proof toilets-----			2	6.4	18	44.0	6	20.0	2	5.7	33	17.4	44	29.9
No data-----											7	3.7	2	1.4
Totals-----	30	100.0	31	100.0	41	100.0	30	100.0	35	100.0	189	100.0	147	100.0
Separate toilets for the sexes—														
Men, women and children use same toilets-----	16	100.0	29	93.7	2	40.0	7	38.9	16	69.5	6	33.3	18	13.3
Separate toilets for women and children-----			1	3.3	2	40.0	9	50.0	2	8.7	6	33.3	11	8.2
No data-----					1	20.0	2	11.1	5	21.8	6	33.4	106	78.5
Totals (equals number of camps with women)-----	16	100.0	30	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	23	100.0	18	100.0	135	100.0

TABLE III. The Sanitary Condition of 876 Labor Camps. A Detailed Report on the Most Important Sanitary Features, With Percentages—Continued.

(Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1914.)

	Lumber	Per-centage	Mines and quarries	Per-centage	Oil	Per-centage	Railroad	Per-centage	Branch	Per-centage	Miscellaneous	Per-centage	Totals	Per-centage
Bathing facilities—														
No bathing facilities	62	53.5	25	51.0	2	2.0	60	81.0	9	32.1	4	40.0	353	49.8
Natural bathing facilities on stream or lake	9	7.8	2	4.1			7	9.5	2	7.1			141	16.1
Tubs, showers, or both	40	34.4	22	41.9	94	98.0	2	2.7	17	60.8	6	60.0	343	39.5
No data	5	4.3					5	6.8					36	4.1
Totals	116	100.0	49	100.0	96	100.0	74	100.0	28	100.0	10	100.0	876	100.0
Toilet facilities—														
No toilets	13	11.2					33	44.6					114	13.0
Filthy toilets	49	42.3	18	35.7	26	27.1	18	24.3	17	60.7	4	40.0	364	41.6
Fair, but slightly exposed	22	19.0	19	38.8	29	30.2	12	16.2	6	21.4	2	20.0	179	20.4
Sanitary, fly-proof toilets	30	25.8	12	24.5	41	42.7	11	14.9	5	17.9	4	40.0	208	23.8
No data	2	1.7											11	1.2
Totals	116	100.0	49	100.0	96	100.0	74	100.0	28	100.0	10	100.0	876	100.0
Separate toilets for the sexes—														
Men, women and children use same toilets	20	32.3	3	14.3	1	3.7	3	15.0	6	42.9	1	20.0	128	32.5
Separate toilets for women and children	6	9.7	15	71.4	25	92.6	5	30.0	6	42.9	4	80.0	93	23.6
No data	36	58.0	3	14.3	1	3.7	11	55.0	2	14.2			173	43.9
Totals (equals number of camps with women)	62	100.0	21	100.0	27	100.0	20	100.0	14	100.0	5	100.0	394	100.0

TABLE III. The Sanitary Condition of 876 Labor Camps. A Detailed Report on the Most Important Sanitary Features, With Percentages—Continued.

(Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1914.)

	Beet	Per-centage	Berry	Per-centage	Con-struction	Per-centage	Fruit	Per-centage	Grape	Per-centage	Highway and grading	Per-centage	Hop	Per-centage
Washing facilities for face, hands and clothes.....														
Inadequate washing facilities.....					10	24.4	1	3.3	8	22.9	57	30.2	30	20.4
Adequate facilities.....	30	100.0	31	100.0	30	73.2	29	95.7	26	74.2	115	60.8	113	76.9
No data.....					1	2.4			1	2.9	17	9.0	4	2.7
Totals.....	30	100.0	31	100.0	41	100.0	30	100.0	35	100.0	189	100.0	147	100.0
Stables—														
With stables.....	19	63.4	17	54.8	14	31.2	17	56.7	35	100.0	159	84.1	53	36.0
No stables.....	11	36.6	14	45.2	27	65.8	13	43.3			30	15.9	94	64.0
No data.....														
Totals.....	30	100.0	31	100.0	41	100.0	20	100.0	35	100.0	189	100.0	147	100.0
Distance of stables from kitchen and dining quarters—														
Less than 100 yards.....	19	100.0	17	100.0	4	28.6	6	55.3	20	57.2	77	48.4	14	25.4
100 yards or more.....					10	71.4	11	64.7	15	42.8	67	42.2	21	39.6
No data.....											15	9.4	18	34.0
Totals (see number of stables).....	19	100.0	17	100.0	14	100.0	17	100.0	35	100.0	159	100.0	53	100.0

TABLE III. The Sanitary Condition of 876 Labor Camps. A Detailed Report on the Most Important Sanitary Features, With Percentages—Continued.

(Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1914.)

	Lumber	Per-centage	Mines and quarries	Per-centage	Oil	Per-centage	Railroad	Per-centage	Ranch	Per-centage	Miscellaneous	Per-centage	Totals	Per-centage
Washing facilities for face, hands and clothes—														
Inadequate washing facilities----	20	17.3	4	8.2			13	17.6					143	16.3
Adequate facilities-----	89	76.7	45	91.8	95	100.0	41	55.4	28	100.0	10	100.0	683	78.0
No data-----	7	6.0					20	27.0					50	5.7
Totals-----	116	100.0	49	100.0	95	100.0	74	100.0	28	100.0	10	100.0	876	100.0
Stables—														
With stables-----	66	56.9	39	61.3	84	87.5	3	4.0	27	96.4	3	30.0	527	60.1
No stables-----	43	39.6	19	38.7	12	12.5	71	96.0	1	3.6	7	70.0	345	39.4
No data-----	1	3.5											4	.5
Totals-----	116	100.0	49	100.0	96	100.0	74	100.0	28	100.0	10	100.0	876	100.0
Distance of stables from kitchen and dining quarters—														
Less than 100 yards-----	17	25.8	9	50.0	4	4.8			12	44.5	2	65.7	201	38.1
100 yards or more-----	43	65.1	20	65.7	78	92.8			15	55.5	1	33.3	281	53.4
No data-----	6	9.1	1	3.3	2	2.4	3	100.0					45	8.5
Totals (see number of stables)	66	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0	3	100.0	27	100.0	3	100.0	527	100.0

TABLE III. The Sanitary Condition of 876 Labor Camps. A Detailed Report on the Most Important Sanitary Features, With Percentages—Continued.

(Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1914.)

	Beet	Per-centage	Berry	Per-centage	Con-struction	Per-centage	Fruit	Per-centage	Grape	Per-centage	Highway and grading	Per-centage	Ilhp	Per-centage
Disposal of manure—														
Sanitary disposal, i. e., burned, spread on land, put in fly-tight manure box, etc.	18	94.7	4	23.5	5	35.7	4	22.6	7	26.0	76	47.8	9	17.0
Insanitary disposal, i. e., piled near kitchen, etc.	1	5.3	13	76.5	8	57.2	13	76.4	27	77.1	67	42.2	29	73.6
No data					1	7.1			1	2.9	16	10.0	5	9.4
Totals (see number of stables)	19	100.0	17	100.0	14	100.0	17	100.0	35	100.0	159	100.0	53	100.0
Screening on kitchen and dining-room openings—														
Screening	21	70.0	1	3.2	26	68.4	10	33.3	13	37.1	107	56.6	12	8.1
No screening	9	30.0	29	93.6	13	31.7	10	33.3	20	57.2	65	34.4	33	22.6
No data			1	3.2	2	4.9	10	33.4	2	5.7	17	9.0	192	69.3
Totals	30	100.0	31	100.0	41	100.0	30	100.0	25	100.0	189	100.0	147	100.0
Disposal of garbage—														
Sanitary disposal, i. e., burned, buried, or fed to hogs.	23	76.7	8	25.8	32	78.1	18	60.0	6	17.1	139	73.5	54	36.8
Insanitary disposal, i. e., fed to chickens, dumped near kitchen.	7	23.3	23	74.2	6	14.6	9	29.0	28	86.6	33	17.5	57	37.4
No data					3	7.3	3	10.0	1	2.9	17	9.0	35	25.8
Totals	30	100.0	31	100.0	41	100.0	30	100.0	35	100.0	189	100.0	147	100.0
Garbage containers—														
No containers	6	20.0	11	35.5	6	14.6	9	30.0	23	65.7	23	12.2	90	61.2
Uncovered containers	7	23.3	13	41.9	6	14.6	6	20.0	6	17.1	48	25.4	9	6.1
Covered sanitary containers	8	26.7	7	22.6	21	51.3	7	23.3	5	14.3	85	45.0	32	21.8
No data	9	30.0			8	19.5	8	26.7	1	2.9	33	17.4	16	16.9
Totals	20	100.0	31	100.0	41	100.0	30	100.0	35	100.0	189	100.0	147	100.0

TABLE III. The Sanitary Condition of 876 Labor Camps. A Detailed Report on the Most Important Sanitary Features, With Percentages—Continued.

(Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1914.)

	Lumber	Per-centage	Mines and quarries	Per-centage	Oil	Per-centage	Railroad	Per-centage	Ranch	Per-centage	Miscellaneous	Per-centage	Totals	Per-centage
Disposal of manure—														
Sanitary disposal, i. e., burned, spread on land, put in fly-tight manure box, etc.	23	34.8	14	46.7	68	81.0	1	33.3	19	70.4	2	66.7	250	47.5
Insanitary disposal, i. e., piled near kitchen, etc.	39	59.1	15	50.0	16	19.0	2	66.7	8	29.6	1	33.3	246	46.6
No data	4	6.1	1	3.3									31	5.9
Totals (see number of stables)	66	100.0	30	100.0	84	100.0	3	100.0	27	100.0	3	100.0	527	100.0
Screening on kitchen and dining-room openings—														
Screening	41	35.3	37	75.5	93	96.9	17	23.0	23	82.1	7	70.0	408	46.6
No screening	69	59.5	9	18.4	40	54.0	17	23.0	5	17.9	3	30.0	305	34.8
No data	6	5.2	3	6.1	3	3.1							163	18.6
Totals	116	100.0	49	100.0	95	100.0	74	100.0	28	100.0	10	100.0	876	100.0
Disposal of garbage—														
Sanitary disposal, i. e., burned, buried, or fed to hogs.	97	83.6	42	85.7	80	83.4	41	55.4	24	85.7	8	80.0	572	65.2
Insanitary disposal, i. e., fed to chickens, dumped near kitchen	10	8.6	5	10.2	13	13.5	28	37.8	3	10.7			220	25.1
No data	9	7.8	2	4.1	3	3.1	5	6.8	1	3.6	2	20.0	84	9.7
Totals	116	100.0	49	100.0	95	100.0	74	100.0	28	100.0	10	100.0	876	100.0
Garbage containers—														
No containers	3	2.6	6	12.2	2	2.0	20	27.0	2	7.1			201	22.9
Uncovered containers	39	33.6	10	20.4	6	6.2	15	20.3	5	17.9			170	19.4
Covered sanitary containers	42	36.2	19	38.8	82	85.6	16	21.6	21	75.0	8	80.0	353	40.3
No data	32	27.6	14	28.6	6	6.2	23	31.1			2	20.0	152	17.4
Totals	116	100.0	49	100.0	95	100.0	74	100.0	28	100.0	10	100.0	876	100.0

TABLE III. The Sanitary Condition of 876 Labor Camps. A Detailed Report on the Most Important Sanitary Features, With Percentages—Continued.

(Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1914.)

	Beet	Per-centage	Berry	Per-centage	Con-struction	Per-centage	Fruit	Per-centage	Grape	Per-centage	Highway and grading	Per-centage	Hop	Per-centage
Cubic air space per capita in sleeping quarters—														
Less than 350 cubic ft. per person	5	16.6	2	6.4	4	9.8	1	3.3	13	37.1	85	45.0	2	1.4
350 to 500 cubic ft. per person	9	30.0	15	48.5	12	29.2	8	26.7	8	22.8	60	31.7	3	2.0
Over 500 cubic ft. per person	16	53.4	13	41.9	23	56.1	16	53.4	9	25.8	37	19.6	4	2.7
No data			1	3.2	2	4.9	5	16.6	5	14.3	7	3.7	138	95.9
Totals	30	100.0	31	100.0	41	100.0	30	100.0	35	100.0	189	100.0	147	100.0
General living and sleeping conditions—														
Where all races have same conditions	22	73.3	1	3.2	13	31.7	5	16.7	3	8.6	162	85.7	32	21.8
Where some aliens have separate conditions	8	26.7			7	17.0	7	23.3	9	25.8	10	5.3	12	8.2
Where laborers are all of the same nationality			30	93.8	18	44.0	15	50.0	18	51.3	2	1.1	29	19.7
No data					3	7.3	3	10.0	5	14.3	15	7.9	74	50.3
Totals	30	100.0	31	100.0	41	100.0	30	100.0	35	100.0	189	100.0	147	100.0

TABLE III. The Sanitary Condition of 876 Labor Camps. A Detailed Report on the Most Important Sanitary Features, With Percentages—Concluded.

(Tables cover only camps inspected between April 10 and November 1, 1914.)

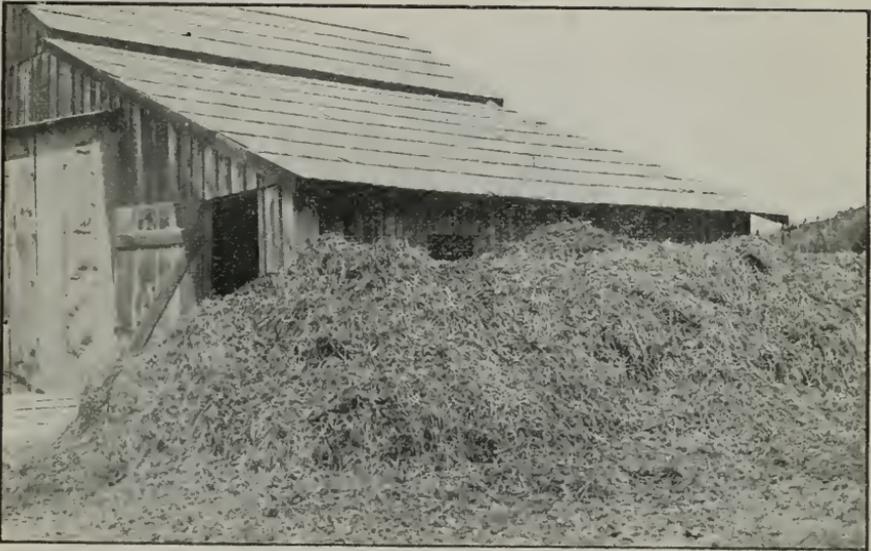
	Lumber	Per-centage	Mines and quarries	Per-centage	Oil	Per-centage	Railroad	Per-centage	Ranch	Per-centage	Miscellaneous	Per-centage	Totals	Per-centage
Cubic air space per capita in sleeping quarters—														
Less than 350 cubic ft. per person	8	6.9	1	2.6			29	52.7			2	20.0	162	18.5
350 to 500 cubic ft. per person	38	32.8	5	10.2			8	10.8			2	20.0	168	19.2
Over 500 cubic ft. per person	55	47.4	41	83.7	93	96.9	26	35.1	25	89.3	5	50.0	363	41.5
No data	15	12.9	2	4.1	3	3.1	1	1.4	3	10.7	1	10.0	183	20.8
Totals	116	100.0	49	100.0	96	100.0	74	100.0	28	100.0	10	100.0	876	100.0
General living and sleeping conditions—														
Where all races have same conditions	105	90.5	51	63.2	5	5.2	63	55.1	12	12.9	4	40.0	458	52.2
Where some races have separate conditions	6	5.2	14	28.6	6	6.2	1	1.4	10	35.7	1	10.0	91	10.4
Where laborers are all of the same nationality	5	4.3	4	8.2	8	8.3	1	1.4	6	21.4	3	30.0	130	14.8
No data					77	80.3	9	12.1			2	20.0	197	22.6
Totals	116	100.0	49	100.0	96	100.0	74	100.0	28	100.0	10	100.0	876	100.0



Flyproof toilet in course of construction according to plans furnished by the Commission. The lids over holes are on hinges and are forced to fall by plank in back.



Sanitary covered tanks used for carrying water to pickers in the field on the Durst ranch, Wheatland, in the season of 1914.



A large, exposed pile of manure near a labor camp. A breeding place for millions of flies.
Note contrast with picture below.



In the foreground is a composting pit for manure, entirely screened and flyproof. Built according to plans furnished by the Commission.

It is important here to call attention to the more important features of the statistics pertaining to sanitation:

The records of bathing facilities show that:

353 camps had no baths;

141 camps had no baths, but were near natural bathing facilities, such as streams or lakes;

346 camps had tub or shower baths or both;

36 camps had no returns on this question.

A summary of the toilet accommodations gives the following:

114 camps had no toilets;

364 camps had filthy toilets.

179 camps had slightly exposed toilets;

208 camps had fly-proof toilets;

11 camps gave no returns on toilets.

Washing facilities for hands, face and clothes were carefully investigated. In 143 camps an adequate supply of water, basins, tubs, etc., was not provided. In many cases the laborers were obliged to forego washing entirely. In 683 camps, an adequate supply of these necessities was available. No returns on this point were obtained in 50 of the camps visited.

In the camps of a more permanent nature, which are kept open throughout the year, over 1,000 sanitary iron "bunks" or beds have been installed upon the suggestion of the Commission.

Of the 527 camps with stables, in 201 the stables were less than 100 yards from the kitchen or dining quarters, while in 281 the stables were 100 yards or more from the cooking and dining quarters. Forty-five camps gave no returns in this particular.

Manure was disposed of in a sanitary manner in 250 of the 527 camps having stables, and in an insanitary manner in 246 camps, 31 not being reported on in this feature.

The kitchens and dining quarters were screened in 408 camps and were not screened in 305 camps. No information was obtained on the remaining 163 camps as to this feature.

Garbage was properly disposed of in 572 camps and not disposed of in a sanitary manner in 220 camps. No data was obtained in 84 camps on this feature.

201 camps had no garbage containers;

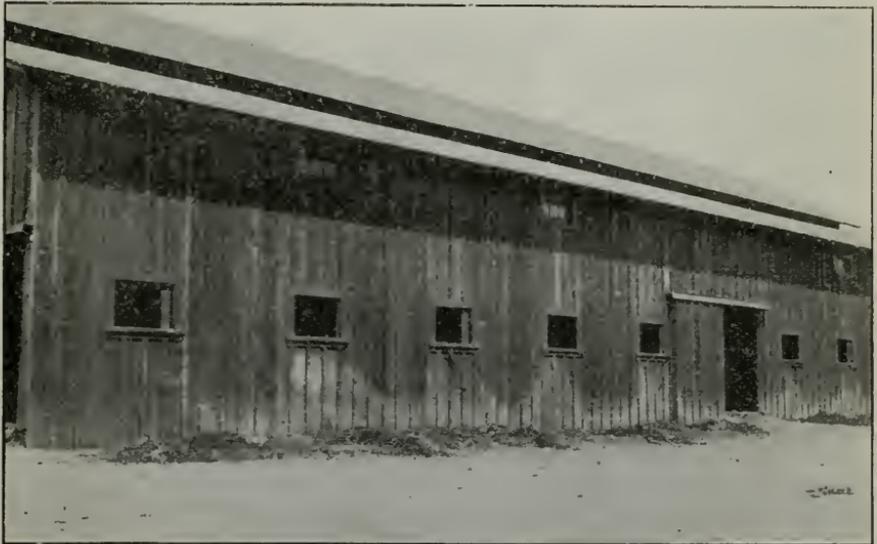
170 camps had uncovered garbage containers;

353 camps had fly-proof containers;

152 camps gave no data.



The usual method of manure disposal in grading camps. These exposed manure piles breed disease-carrying flies that are a menace to the whole surrounding community.



The white marks on the barn were made by the manure piles which were removed at the request of the Commission. Manure now hauled away each day.



A common type of open garbage container. A feeding place for the flies that breed in open manure piles.



Garbage scattered behind a camp kitchen. At the suggestion of the Commission covered garbage cans are now used in this camp and the garbage burned twice a week.



A stack type garbage incinerator built in an oil camp from plans in the Commission's Advisory Pamphlet.



A chimney type garbage incinerator. Built in labor camp from plans in the Commission's Advisory Pamphlet.

C. REINSPECTION.

Up to January 1, 1915, 228 camps had been reinspected. The results, as shown in Table V, are most gratifying. Where it was found that no effort had been made to correct abuses and improve conditions, the attitude of "advice and cooperation" was changed and the operators have been warned that, unless they improve conditions as requested at once, the Commission will do all that is possible to prosecute them under the existing laws. The Commission will endeavor to have such camps as really constitute a menace to public health and safety condemned as public nuisances by the health authorities.

It is most important to note, however, that 72.3 per cent of the camps reinspected have been brought to at least the minimum standard. Many have surpassed it, and 77.1 per cent have actually carried out some of the suggested improvements. The camps which remained in the same condition represent only 14.1 per cent of the total. Only 8.8 per cent have actually retrograded, and only 5.3 per cent of these have slipped down to "bad."

It is also interesting to note that the owners of the Durst ranch at Wheatland cooperated with the Commission, and, under the supervision of the sanitary engineer, a model camp, complete in every particular, was constructed. In spite of the activities of agitators there were no riots or demonstrations and there is no doubt that the model camp was a factor in frustrating such attempts.

When it is recalled that these improvements have been brought about merely by persuasion, it not only speaks well for California employers, but it bodes well for the future, when it is to be hoped that the complete and detailed camp sanitation law* draughted by the Commission will be put into effect, and the recalcitrant camp operators forced to improve conditions.

*A summary of this law is given in the Appendix.

TABLE V.

Summary of Reinspection Returns on 228 Labor Camps.

	Number	Per cent
Number of camps showing improvement—		
From bad to good.....	23	11.4
From bad to fair.....	11	4.8
From fair to good.....	60	26.3
From good to better*.....	79	34.6
Totals	176	77.1
Number of camps showing no improvement—		
1. Stayed same as when first inspected:		
Bad	7	3.1
Fair	25	11.0
Totals	32	14.1
2. Retrograded:		
From good to fair.....	8	3.5
From good to bad.....	5	2.2
From fair to bad.....	7	3.1
Totals	20	8.8
Grand total	228	100
Number of camps which not only show improvement, but which have been brought up to the minimum standard set by the Commission—		
From bad to good.....	26	11.4
From fair to good.....	60	26.3
From good to better.....	79	34.6
Totals	165	72.3

*On first inspection these camps were classed good. On reinspection it was found that minor suggestions made by the Commission had been put into effect.

III. BUREAU OF COMPLAINTS.

The Commission had determined from the very outset to make all of its work of a practical nature, based upon facts, not theories. Consequently it was decided not to theorize concerning the problems and difficulties met with by newly arrived immigrants, but to find out from the immigrants themselves what these facts and problems were. It would be obviously unwise to attempt to render direct aid to immigrants or to propose remedial legislation until the actual needs were thus ascertained. Therefore, in order to accomplish these results, a complaint bureau was organized. The purpose was to receive complaints from immigrants in trouble and aid them in securing justice, to carry on independent investigations, and to standardize the general problems and needs as a basis for remedial legislation and general relief measures.

Furthermore, the recorded experiences of the Bureau of Immigration of New York state and of other state immigration departments, disclosed the need for a specially equipped department in the handling and disposition of current complaints of immigrants. The preliminary surveys of the Commission had likewise shown that aliens within this state encounter serious difficulties in securing even a hearing when they have been exploited or actually defrauded, and the active work of the complaint department during the last eight months has demonstrated that such a department exercises a much broader and more human function than the mere collection of statistics for future use. Pressing and immediate needs, which have been unheeded for years, have received attention. Confidence in our government and in its institutions has been instilled into the justly suspicious immigrants; an ambition to become active, participating units in that government has been aroused; assimilation and adaptation have been encouraged instead of retarded and discouraged.

Yet the work has but begun. Only a small percentage of the state's immigrant population has been reached, and when the expected influx of immigrants through the Panama Canal after the termination of the European war sets in, the work of thus directly aiding and encouraging adjustment and assimilation will be increased to an incalculable extent.

A. ORGANIZATION.

During the first four months after its organization the Commission was so unexpectedly involved in the investigation of the Wheatland case and the inception of labor camp inspection that little was done toward getting into actual and personal contact with immigrants. Investigations disclosed a few cases where American exploiters had made capital of the ignorance and of the helplessness of newly arrived immi-

grants, and only a few straggling complainants found their way to the office of the Commission as a result of announcements in the foreign press. Years of unsympathetic treatment by public officials, of innumerable experiences where confidence had been misplaced and solicitous "American friends" and "immigrant protective societies" had turned out to be professional exploiters, had given rise to widespread distrust of all offers of advice and of assistance.

It soon became obvious, therefore, that a definite, organized effort would have to be made to inspire confidence and get in close touch with the immigrant and his peculiar problems. To this end, in April, 1914, posters containing the following announcement, printed in twelve different languages, were put up in conspicuous places throughout San Francisco, particularly in the "foreign quarters":

TO IMMIGRANTS.

The State of California Commission of Immigration and Housing is created to protect and aid immigrants in California.

Immigrants who feel they have been wronged or defrauded, or who wish information, are asked to come in person or write to the office of the State Commission, Underwood Building, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

The Commission will furnish information and will aid all in obtaining justice. We speak and write all languages.

The city of San Francisco was well placarded with these posters by April 24, 1914, and the record of the Complaint Bureau really dates from that time. This more or less impressive offer of assistance by the state, conspicuously displayed in their familiar haunts, reassured many disheartened immigrants who had been the almost helpless victims of fraud and deceit.

All complainants who came to the office were given a full and careful hearing, even when their complaints were seemingly of a trifling nature. An interpreter was employed who was proficient in the languages of the complainants from the larger immigrant colonies, and arrangements were made for the occasional services of interpreters for the rarer languages. Each complaint was carefully taken down in writing and submitted to the attorney of the Commission, who was in direct charge of the Complaint Bureau. The attorney then showed the investigators how to check up on the facts of the complainant's allegations and how to examine into the entire matter. If the charges proved to be entirely without foundation, the attorney would cross examine the complainant and his witnesses to make sure the case had been properly reported. If no new evidence was thus discovered the complaint was dismissed, after a careful explanation to the complainant through the interpreter.

But if the complainant's charges were substantiated in the slightest degree by the investigation, the defendant* was either called upon or summoned to the office of the Commission and asked to give his version of the case. Further investigation was then made of any new facts brought out by the defendant. If the total evidence then showed that a crime had been committed by the defendant, prosecution was instituted and conducted by the Commission's attorney, who appeared in such criminal cases as special prosecutor for the state. If no crime was



Investigator and interpreter interviewing immigrants in the Sacramento complaint office of the Commission.

involved, but the defendant was shown to be civilly liable, the parties were brought before the attorney for an informal hearing, and every effort was made to bring about an amicable settlement or adjustment. If such a case could not be settled out of court, the complainant was advised of his rights and urged to employ an attorney to file suit against the defendant. This procedure was, of course, necessary, as the Commission, or its attorney, could not represent an individual in a civil suit. Our experience goes far in showing the need of a strong, well organized legal protection society, of which the report speaks later on.

If a defendant was shown to be morally liable, although not legally so, an even greater effort was made to effect a settlement or, at least, a compromise.

*The person or corporation against whom a complaint is lodged is designated as the "defendant" in the records for the sake of brevity and clearness, though he is not a defendant in the legal or technical sense.

Two investigators and an interpreter, besides the Commission's attorney, have been regularly employed in handling complaints in San Francisco.

B. BRANCH OFFICES.

When the Complaint Bureau, as organized in San Francisco, had proved to be an effective means for handling this important and press-



Entrance room of Sacramento office. Immigrants waiting to file their complaints and to ask for information or advice.

ing phase of the Commission's work, it was necessary that branch complaint offices be maintained elsewhere, so that the Commission might perform its proper functions as a state organization. Accordingly, offices were opened in Los Angeles and Sacramento with full time, salaried agents in charge, and the gratuitous services of residents, whose private offices were used, were secured in San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo. These agencies were established during July and August, 1914. The "To

Immigrants' posters were placed in conspicuous positions in the districts about these cities, with the address of the local office stamped prominently thereon in red ink.

Complaints which were filed in these branch offices were mailed to the San Francisco office within twenty-four hours after they were filed and the investigation and handling of the cases were then carried on under the direction of the attorney in the same manner as in San Francisco cases. This established a uniform procedure and provided a checking system which prevented the abuses and errors that might go with the exercise of decentralized authority.

Interpreters were not required at first in these offices, as the complainants could usually bring in a friend to act as interpreter, and if they could not do so, they wrote out their complaints and had them sent to the San Francisco office for translation. But the work developed to such an extent in Sacramento and in Los Angeles that it became necessary to furnish an assistant to the agent in each of these cities, who could also act as an interpreter. Consequently, a stenographer-interpreter has been employed in the Sacramento office since September and in the Los Angeles office since November.

It also became necessary to open a branch complaint office in the foreign quarter in San Francisco as many immigrants who were loath to go to a distant office building were not being reached; consequently an office was opened on Columbus avenue in November and excellent results have been obtained.

C. SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT RECORDS.

The fact that 2224 complaints were filed with the Commission between April 24, 1914, and January 11, 1915, demonstrates the need of a complaint bureau. Practically all these complaints were based on justifiable grounds and very few were of a trivial nature. Numerous cases were successfully presented or settled where the complainants had had established rights for months and even years, but had been unable to put the facts before the proper authorities or get action, because no one understood their language or had the patience to assist them, and because also of the terrifying and confusing paths of "red tape" and jurisdictional procedure, which even native born Americans lament.

Although no strictly judicial powers were vested in the Commission, section 10 of the creating act gave it "power to hold hearings for the purpose of investigation and inquiry, and for the purpose of reaching an amicable settlement of controversies existing between persons, firms and corporations" coming within the terms of the act. Through the exercise of this power, amicable adjustments of a majority of the complaints were obtained. Not only was justice secured for the individuals in such cases, but the informality and simplicity of the hearings had

the broader and more far reaching effect of reassuring the wronged immigrants of the strength and fairness of our governmental institutions, and the further effect of creating in the minds of the American citizens involved a new viewpoint of respect for and a feeling of responsibility toward these potential citizens.

Table VI shows the detailed disposition of the complaints up to January 1, 1915. It is interesting to note that less than 25 per cent of the complaints were of a nature which could be referred to or handled by other state departments or local authorities. But even in these referred cases, the Commission performed an important function, for the majority of the complainants were ignorant of the existence of such departments, or, if they knew of them, they did not know where or how to reach them. This was particularly true in the case of newly created commissions, such as the Industrial Accident Commission. Many immigrants who had been injured while at work were taken to the offices of the Industrial Accident Commission by the interpreter of this Commission and aided in securing compensation as provided by law, where otherwise they would have received little or no compensation because of their ignorance of the law, and because of the fraud of their employers.

The Commission has instituted 11 criminal prosecutions, and appeared therein through its attorney, who acted as special prosecutor. These prosecutions have resulted in 9 convictions, only one of these being reversed by higher courts. One appeal is now pending, and 5 other cases are now awaiting trial. Evidence is now being collected in six cases in which arrests will be made and prosecutions begun within the next month.

This cooperation in criminal cases with the various district attorneys has resulted in bringing some criminals to justice who otherwise would have escaped prosecution, owing to the fact that the immigrant complainants were either too ignorant to know where to turn for aid in starting a prosecution, or too timorous to venture into strange and impressive buildings to search among numerous offices for the proper authorities, especially when they knew that only too often they would find no sympathetic hearing of their "foreign lingo" if they did finally find the proper office. This work has also impressed prosecuting authorities and other officials with the peculiar difficulties and problems of immigrants, and thus many of the old bulwarks of helplessness and prejudice, behind which those who preyed on immigrants safely hid, are broken down.

TABLE VI.

Complaints Received From January 20, 1914, to January 1, 1915, and the Disposition Thereof.*

In San Francisco.....	1,010
In Sacramento.....	908
In Los Angeles.....	139
In other offices.....	2
Total.....	2,659

Up to January 1, 1915, there were still pending or unsettled, from various causes, 617 complaints.† They are as follows:

Business fraud.....	6
Fraudulent aviation company cases.....	36
Illegal land company cases.....	15
Land fraud cases.....	15
Miscellaneous.....	545
Total.....	617

The complaints of crime and fraud of a criminal nature were disposed of as follows:

Adjusted.....	57
Claims paid in full or settled.....	52
Compromised.....	20
Convictions.....	9
Fees returned.....	20
Total.....	158

Other complaints were disposed of as follows:

Attorneys, private, referred to.....	12
Board of Health, referred to.....	6
Board of Medical Examiners, referred to.....	24
Charitable institutions, referred to.....	42
Dropped by complainant.....	37
Dismissed.....	9
Employment agencies, referred to.....	95
Industrial Accident Commission, referred to.....	57
Information, general, given.....	423
Insurance Commissioner, referred to.....	2
Legal advice given.....	76
Miscellaneous.....	103
Police Department, referred to.....	17
Public Prosecutor or Defender, referred to.....	10
Sanitary conditions improved by Commission's housing and camp inspection departments.....	41
State Labor Commissioner, referred to.....	313
State Railroad Commission, referred to.....	1
Surveyor General, referred to.....	1
United States authorities, referred to.....	11
United States Shipping Commissioner, referred to.....	1
Weights and Measures Inspector, referred to.....	3
Total.....	1,284
Grand total.....	2,659

*The Complaint Bureau of the Commission was not organized and in active operation until April 25, 1914; the Sacramento Complaint Office was not opened until August 1, 1914; and the Los Angeles Complaint Office was not opened until August 15, 1914; therefore, this table, in fact, shows only the results of a maximum period of about eight months.

†423 of these complaints are, in fact, settled or disposed of. They are of such a nature, however, that future events might make it possible for the Commission to do more for the complainants. It is for this reason that they are kept open on the complaint registers.

D. NEED OF LEGAL AID SOCIETIES, ETC.

Great difficulty in disposing of complaints where no amicable adjustment could be reached, was encountered in those cases which could not

be referred to public officials. The machinery for law enforcement where public officials can intervene was usually found to be adequate, but there is a deplorable lack of private organizations to which needy immigrants can be referred when public officials are without power to render aid. Particularly is there a great need for legal aid societies or public defenders and public prosecutors to handle civil cases in court for immigrants (as well as for needy citizens). In such cases the Commission had to avoid sending complainants to any particular attorneys, as the state can not assume such responsibility or subject itself to the possible criticism of showing favoritism. Yet it is an established fact that the immigrant usually falls into the clutches of unscrupulous attorneys who have their offices in or near the foreign colonies. The office of the public defender in the city of Los Angeles cooperated with the Commission in taking over the civil cases, but elsewhere there is no such official, or legal aid societies, and the Commission could only refer complainants generally to private attorneys and do what it could with propriety to keep them out of the hands of "shysters." The Commission has now started a movement for the organization of legal aid societies in San Francisco and in Sacramento.

There was found to be an equally great lack of reliable and efficient agencies to which destitute immigrants who can not find work could be referred for aid. Most of these complainants had at some time or other been defrauded or deceived by private employment agencies, and would not go to them even if the Commission had been willing to take the chance of recommending any; moreover, the majority of such complainants had no money with which to pay fees to an employment agency. The obvious remedy seems to be a system of free state labor exchanges, or employment offices. The evidence collected by the Complaint Bureau in this connection strongly influenced the Commission in recommending a state labor exchange as the first step toward the solution of the unemployment problem.* Furthermore, in several cities the Commission found that there are no organized or associated charities to which destitute resident immigrants can be referred even for charity relief. This makes an acute problem, especially in the city of Sacramento. Obviously, it is a problem in which destitute resident citizens are concerned as well as immigrants. Since the Governor has designated this Commission to represent the state during the present winter in an endeavor to secure uniform action by the cities in furnishing relief to the unemployed, the Commission has an opportunity to encourage and aid in the organization of associated charities, and it is to be hoped that some of this temporary work will have a lasting effect.

*A copy of the supplementary report of the Commission of Immigration and Housing on unemployment, containing a discussion concerning labor exchanges, will be mailed free on request.

E. CAUSES OF COMPLAINTS.

The nature and causes of complaints have been so varied that they can be set out effectively only in tabular form. Table VII shows the broad field covered by different forms of immigrant exploitation. But it is important that attention be called particularly to the more common and most serious frauds and abuses.

There were 193 complaints of fraud and deceit in the sale of land. While not numerically the greatest, this is probably the most serious cause of complaint. People are generally agreed that the economic assimilation of our immigrants can best be expedited by encouraging the "back to the land" movement and discouraging congestion in the cities. Yet practically all of these complaints of immigrants who had invested their savings in land were well founded, and they not only lost their meager capital but were discouraged from making further efforts to leave the cities and enter upon agricultural pursuits. News of such land frauds spreads like wildfire among immigrants, not only in the East but even in Europe. The good name of the state is endangered and the native born, as well as immigrants, are sufferers. The Commission has sought to offset these past abuses by giving widespread publicity to its prosecutions of several fraudulent land dealers. More stringent land fraud laws have also been proposed, and the creation of a land information bureau urged by the Commission.

There were approximately 260 complaints involving crimes and frauds of a criminal nature. These complaints indicate how the ignorance and helplessness of immigrants furnish food for the nourishing of criminals in our communities.

The 22 cases of fraud of attorneys-at-law, all of which were justified and of a serious nature, show how little the helpless immigrant can rely on even sworn officers of our courts. Likewise, the 6 complaints of fraud on the part of official interpreters emphasize the helplessness of the immigrant. As a result of these complaints, which were found to be based on facts, the Commission has recommended that official interpreters be put under high bond and placed under civil service.

The 31 complaints concerning "quack" doctors and illegal medical practice show what an easy prey the immigrant is for these leeches upon society. As a result of publicity obtained in this connection, the Commission started and aided in a movement to eliminate "quack" medical advertising, and evidence was furnished the State Board of Medical Examiners which led to the conviction of some of the illegal practitioners.

The 163 cases of general business frauds illustrate the difficulties the immigrant encounters in endeavoring to become more than a wage-earner and to acquire an independent business of his own. This sort of fraud discourages assimilation almost as much as does land fraud

TABLE VII.

Transcript of Complaint Register, From January 20, 1914, to January 1, 1915, Showing Causes of Complaints.

Abuse and threats.....	9	Insurance frauds.....	25
Accidents (industrial).....	115	Interpreter desired.....	3
Assistance wanted.....	10	Interpreters' frauds.....	6
Attachment threatened.....	1	Land frauds.....	193
Attorneys' fraud.....	22	Land title disputes.....	2
Automobile accidents.....	2	Landlords' frauds.....	2
Automobile drivers' overcharges.....	5	Legal advice wanted.....	70
Baggage damaged.....	1	Letters lost.....	3
Baggage lost.....	2	Libel.....	1
Baggage overcharge.....	1	Loans, refusal to pay.....	4
Battery.....	2	Lottery fraud.....	1
Bigamy.....	2	Lottery tickets, sale of.....	1
Blacklisting.....	3	Malicious prosecution.....	2
Boarding house frauds.....	3	Marital complaints.....	3
Breach of promise.....	2	Medical illegalities.....	31
Business frauds.....	163	Medical referees incompetent and unfair.....	3
Charity frauds.....	3	Mining stock fraud.....	1
Checks fraudulent.....	5	Naturalization.....	9
Coffee house, undesirable.....	1	Neglect of children.....	1
Conspiracy.....	1	Nuisances.....	2
Contracts, breach of.....	62	Organization, suspicious.....	1
Contracts, void.....	6	Papers withheld.....	2
Contributing to delinquency.....	9	Partnership difficulties.....	3
Conversion.....	3	Pawnshop frauds.....	2
Cruelty to animals.....	3	Pension claim.....	1
Debts.....	29	Personal property lost.....	6
Dentists, incompetent.....	2	Piano sale frauds.....	4
Deportations.....	14	Pictures, indecent, mailed.....	4
Desertions.....	13	Police misfeasances.....	2
Destitution.....	38	Probation desired.....	1
Detention of children.....	2	Prostitution.....	12
Detention of person.....	4	Railroad overcharges.....	1
Detention of property.....	6	Saloon complaint.....	1
Discrimination.....	1	Seduction.....	2
Employment agency frauds.....	170	Sickness.....	3
Employment, dangerous.....	1	Spite fence.....	3
Employment desired.....	186	Storage overcharges.....	2
Ejections and evictions.....	6	Tailor's fraud.....	1
Exclusion from unions.....	2	Taxes excessive.....	1
Failure to provide.....	5	Tenement law violation.....	1
False arrests.....	2	Thefts.....	8
Financial assistance.....	3	Ticket frauds.....	10
Fines unjust.....	2	Time check frauds.....	4
Food impure.....	3	Tools lost.....	1
Fraud, general.....	40	Tramp annoyances.....	1
Gambling frauds.....	4	Transfer company frauds.....	3
Gas, refusal to deliver.....	1	Undertaker's extortion.....	1
Guardianship improper.....	1	Usury.....	1
Hop-pickers' bonus frauds.....	6	Wage claims.....	287
Hospital complaints.....	2	Water supply at camps inadequate.....	10
Hospital treatment desired.....	1	Weights for hops incorrect.....	9
Immigration irregularities.....	10	Weights, incorrect.....	3
Immorality.....	15	White slavery.....	6
Information wanted.....	246	Witness, interference with.....	1
Insanitary labor camps.....	33		
Insanitary living conditions.....	15	Total.....	2,059
Insanitary ship.....	1		

The 9 cases of contributing to the delinquency of minors, together with the 6 cases of white slavery charges, evidence the fact that the usually friendless and trusting immigrant girls are easy victims of the adroit exploiters of the underworld. Though the number of cases in this connection is seemingly small, it is really surprisingly large in view of the fact that these cases were reported voluntarily and to ferret them out no effort was made. The Commission plans to make a more positive effort and take the initiative in protecting immigrant women, if it is granted a sufficient appropriation.

The 186 cases where assistance in obtaining employment was requested indicate the difficulty immigrants have in becoming productive units who are not familiar with our language or with our labor markets. This emphasizes again the need of free labor exchanges, already alluded to, as does the record of 170 complaints concerning employment agency frauds. Independent inspections of private employment agencies in connection with the unemployment investigation disclosed many further instances of fraud.

The 326 cases where information and advice were requested show the important part the Commission can play in aiding immigrants to become useful citizens.

The 25 complaints concerning fraud on the part of insurance companies, most of which were justified, are typical in that they represent the result of the practice of many companies, in all kinds of business, of employing notoriously unscrupulous agents, who exploit the credulity of immigrants.

The 10 complaints of misrepresentation and fraud in the sale and refund of transportation tickets are prophetic of the abuses in this connection that will have to be guarded against when there is more direct immigrant travel to and from California through the Panama Canal.

That employers make a practice of holding back the wages of immigrant laborers is evidenced by the 287 wage claim cases. Only a few of these claims were without foundation. Owing to the fact that the Commission has given wide publicity in foreign languages to its Complaint Bureau, many of these cases were filed, brought to the attention of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and settled, where otherwise the immigrants would have been worn out by delay and would have left their claims uncollected, not knowing of the aid rendered by the Labor Bureau in this connection. All wage claim cases have been referred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Commission has cooperated in collecting evidence and in furnishing translations and interpreters when necessary.

TYPICAL CASES.

In order to better visualize the peculiar problems of the immigrant and the ingenious frauds practiced upon him, a few typical cases that have been handled by the Complaint Bureau are here summarized.

LAND FRAUD.

I. An ignorant Slavonian, while residing in the State of Washington, received a letter from a real estate company in San Francisco. The letter stated that the company understood that this man was a leader in the Slavonian colony and that, in view of that fact, they were sending an agent to call upon him with an attractive offer of a fine city lot for \$27.50. It was explained that this offer was made in order that he, as a famous man, might aid in advertising the company. Later, the agent called as promised and represented to the Slavonian that the lot offered for sale was in a suburb of San Francisco, twenty minutes from the center of the city and on a five cent car line. It was represented that the streets were laid out and paved. The fare to San Francisco was more than \$27.50, so that the Slavonian decided to pay without going to see the land.

Upon investigation, the Commission found that this company had sold lots to nearly one hundred immigrants and to as many American citizens. The prices varied from \$27.50 to \$250.00. Two agents of the Commission were used as detectives to investigate the case. When they called upon the company and pretended to be hunting jobs as salesmen, the manager frankly stated the scheme was fraudulent; that if the people saw the land they would never buy it. These agents tricked the manager of the company into sending statements of this nature, as well as other fraudulent statements, through the mail.

The land was investigated and found to be an unsurveyed tract in the hills two hours distant from San Francisco; the railroad fare is 75 cents for the round trip. The Commission sent out letters to all purchasers and thus succeeded in obtaining over forty fraudulent letters mailed out by the company to innocent purchasers.

The case was taken up with the federal post office authorities and all the members of the company were arrested charged with using the mails to defraud. They were held guilty by the committing magistrate and are now awaiting trial.

II. A large company subdivided its properties into small farms and town lots and engaged in elaborate advertising, particularly in immigrant quarters and among laboring people. They employed salesmen who spoke many languages, and were thus able to induce scores of immigrant laborers to invest thousands of dollars in this land. The foreign speaking salesmen promised the immigrants steady work for at least three years at a wage of \$2.25 per day; explained that the company would irrigate all the land and furnish many improvements and *further assured them* that these promises were contained in the contracts which the purchasers signed but could not read. Not one of these promises was written in the contracts. The company gave employment to some for a few days, denied it to others altogether, never installed the promised irrigation, finally discharged all laborers, ceased improvements, and practically shut down. Unfortunately, the laws concerning fraud are not broad enough to allow criminal prosecution. As a result, stricter laws have been proposed by the Commission

In some cases the Immigration Commission induced the company to refund the pitifully small savings deposited by these defrauded purchasers; in other cases the company has made new contracts, waiving interest and giving more time for payments. In most cases the company retained the ill-gotten money and the poor immigrants have gone away in disgust, to hunt another "job," vowing that they would never again attempt to buy land in California. So not only the discouraged immigrant, but also the state loses.

III. In another land case some real estate operators secured options on a large tract of arid, waste land in the northern part of the state. The tract was subdivided for sale, but no effort was made to sell in this state. Instead, the company used several Bohemian newspapers in the east as advertising mediums and ran full page advertisements for several months to the effect that a strictly Bohemian colony was to be established. A few months after this advertising campaign began, a picture of an attractive California town was reproduced in the center of the advertisement; it was stated that many Bohemian settlers had arrived, that streets were laid out, many homes erected, and that the surrounding farms were being cultivated. Immediately, Bohemians from all over the country were lured by these representations and many bought twenty-five and fifty acre tracts through the mail, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$65 per acre, being warned that they would have to "act at once" if they wished to get in on the big scheme. When these purchasers came to California, after selling their small holdings in other states, they found a barren, rocky tract of land, no settlers, and in place of the thriving village a rain washed sign bearing the inscription "Domov," meaning "Home!"

Several purchasers complained to the Immigration Commission. Agricultural experts, who were called in, stated that the land was full of alkali, fit only for sheep pasturage, and perhaps not even for that, owing to the lack of vegetation in the dry months. The Commission has collected all the fraudulent advertisements and letters of the company and a criminal prosecution is to be begun in the federal courts on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Some of the purchasers, on the advice of the Commission, have instituted civil suits to recover the purchase price.

IV. In a similar case, land near San Francisco was advertised and sold almost exclusively among immigrant laborers in distant construction camps. The men did not leave their work to look at the land, because they would have lost their jobs, so they bought on the installment plan upon the strength of representations made by agents, and by the promoter through the mail. The land was described as "sub-urban farms and lots" in a beautiful tract with streets and walks laid, on the edge of a thriving town. When one of the defrauded purchasers became suspicious and wrote to the Commission, an investigation was made. It was found that the land was not even surveyed, that it was rough and mountainous, covered with brush and rocks, and miles from any town. The post office authorities prosecuted the promoter for using the mails to defraud, the Commission aiding in collecting the evidence, and he is now serving a sentence of two years in a federal prison. Several Italians and Greeks had paid installments of from \$200 to \$450 apiece, and the Commission is endeavoring to secure a refund of this money.

V. A Swiss bought lots in the city of Richmond on an installment contract and was five years in completing his payments. The contract provided the seller was to pay taxes on the then assessed value, the buyer those on any increased value. At the end of the period, \$20 taxes were demanded before a deed would be given. The Swiss thought this was too much and complained to the Commission. An investigator obtained from the county assessor the assessed values and rates for each of those particular years. Computation showed about 91 cents actually due. When confronted with these facts, the company auditor passed over the deed for \$1.50, the complainant being generous enough to allow the few additional cents and the auditor being small enough to demand them.

VI. An illiterate Italian requested information regarding a cooperative land venture which he had been invited to join. Glowing promises had been made to him, the land was represented as extremely valuable, and he was assured that the project had the backing of great financiers. It was not technical information he wanted, but advice as to the financial soundness of the scheme, which he was entirely unable to investigate. The Immigration Commission sent an investigator to interview the chief promoter, followed the clues obtained, and made inquiries at different sources. It was ascertained that the people interested had a poor, wild tract of land, little money, few settlers, and hazy plans, and that furthermore there was much dissension among themselves. The venture was obviously doomed to failure. The Italian was warned of the unstable nature of the scheme and advised to avoid it. He did so and probably avoided losing the savings of many years.

TAXICAB FRAUD.

Five Mexicans, lacking all knowledge of the English tongue, were met, on their arrival at the Ferry Building in San Francisco, by an officious taxicab driver. With his plated badge he made a great impression on the foreigners, and induced them to believe he was a city official and that they *had* to enter his cab. They would rather have walked to their hotel, which was near by, but feared to violate some rule of the government. The hotel was only four blocks distant, but the way the driver took was so roundabout that a full two hours was consumed in the trip. The newcomers were asked to pay \$7.50, although the legal taxi fare was \$1.50. But, as they had only \$6.50 among them, the driver finally consented to take \$6. When the driver was confronted by a Commission deputy he readily restored \$4.50 to the defrauded Mexicans. The Mexicans left town before prosecution could be begun, but this particular driver will be more careful in dealing with immigrants in the future.

BAGGAGE FRAUD.

A French woman on landing at the Ferry Building in San Francisco looked for a reliable man to take care of her baggage. A solicitor presented himself and assumed to represent a reputable transfer company. He took the check and agreed to deliver the baggage for \$1.25. In reality this man had no means of carriage at all. What he did was to turn over the check to one of the leading companies and arrange for its delivery at the address given. But he paid the company only 50 cents, the regular fee, and therefore made 75 cents on the transaction. This

“scalper” and his numerous fellows gain their living by trading upon the ignorance of immigrants. This particular man learned that the case had been reported to the Commission and left the city hurriedly.

FAKE ATTORNEYS.

I. A Greek, long resident in San Francisco, advertised as an attorney in many of the foreign papers. As a matter of fact, he was not an attorney, but many immigrants of all nationalities went to him with their legal and business troubles. He drew up many bills of sale, contracts, partnership agreements, and other legal papers which proved to be utterly worthless from a legal standpoint. Whenever a case had to go to court he employed cheap “shyster” lawyers to appear for him and charged his ignorant clients stupendous fees. The Commission of Immigration collected evidence concerning this man, its attorney prosecuted him under the Penal Code provision in regard to falsely advertising as an attorney, and he was sentenced to six months in the county jail.

II. In a case almost identical with the one above, a foreign born resident of San Francisco acted as a sort of police court “runner” for a firm of lawyers, and likewise advertised himself as a lawyer on placards in cheap restaurants and hotels. This man was an attorney in his own country, but had never been admitted to practice here. Numerous immigrants were “fleeced” by this man, and by means of threats that he could send them to prison on account of laws peculiar to the United States if they did not pay his exorbitant demands for fees for trifling services, he has extorted literally thousands of dollars from the foreign colony of San Francisco. The Commission prosecuted this man, but was unable to convict him, because of certain legal technicalities. However, his “practice” was discontinued as a result of the publicity given to the case.

INSURANCE FRAUDS.

I. An Italian who had been in this country only a few months and spoke little or no English, was prevailed upon by a suave agent to take out a combined life and sick benefit policy in a supposedly reliable insurance company. He was told that this would fully protect his wife and three little children, to whom he was passionately devoted. There were many long paragraphs in fine print on the policy, but the American agent, through the Italian’s ten-year-old daughter, who had learned English at school, explained that these were meaningless things required by law and that the policy covered any sickness or death from any cause. When the insured man became seriously ill of pleurisy, a kindly Italian doctor reported the fact to the insurance company; the company doctor called and made a cursory examination, saying not a word. The next day a formal notice was sent to the sick man that his policy was forfeited because he had refused to allow an examination for tuberculosis, and a part of the fine printed matter covering such an instance was quoted. To the bedridden man this message was meaningless, and the little family was too distressed and helpless to do anything. Three months later the man recovered sufficiently to come to the office of the Commission. He swore he had not refused to be examined by the company doctor. He went with a Commission interpreter to the company’s office and offered to permit any examination. The general manager informed the interpreter that “our doctor’s word is final, and though

the defense is technical it is just!" The man suffered a relapse; the Commission had to call in the Associated Charities to support the family. The Immigration Commission appealed to the company to pay something, and before a reply was received the man suddenly died. Then it was found that the policy covered only violent, accidental deaths. However, \$90 was really due under the sick benefit clause, and the Commission urged the widow to put the case in the hands of an attorney who volunteered his services. But an agent of the company called the day after the funeral and prevailed upon the distracted and penniless widow to take \$10 as settlement in full, and she dropped the case.

II. An Armenian was approached by an agent of an accident insurance company, but declined to purchase accident insurance, saying he wanted to insure against fire. The agent thereupon sold this Armenian a policy which he represented furnished fire protection. It turned out to be an accident policy after all, as the Armenian discovered when he had already paid a \$5 premium. The company claimed it was not bound by the acts of its agents, but after some argument \$3.75 was refunded the victim of the misrepresentation, the remainder being kept as a premium to cover the risk during the period the policy had been in existence and the few days still left to run.

FRAUDULENT CHECKS.

A little immigrant woman was persuaded to cash a \$50 check for a young man of supposedly good family, who had ingratiated himself in her esteem. The check was returned unpaid, with the statement that the man had never opened an account in the bank. The affair dragged on for weeks with repeated promises to pay, and finally the man disappeared. The case was brought to the attention of the Immigration Commission. With the aid of the police the culprit was located and arrested for the statutory offense of cashing a check without sufficient funds, whereupon a prompt settlement was made by his relatives, and the case dismissed. In two other cases where fraudulent checks have been passed on immigrants, the Commission has brought criminal actions. Suspended sentences were given when the money was refunded.

GENERAL BUSINESS FRAUDS.

I. A salesman of an automatic piano company induced two Greek boys to install one of his pianos in their restaurant. He explained that the deal was to be "at no cost" to them, for the piano was to be paid for by the nickels collected in its box. The Greeks, however, were persuaded to sign an innocent appearing document for the protection of the company as owner. In reality they bound themselves in this document to pay \$850 for the piano. So far did the agent press this alleged obligation that an attachment was actually levied on the restaurant. But through the efforts of the Commission the matter was brought to the attention of the company's officers, a new agreement according to the terms of the original understanding was drawn up, and the Greeks released from their predicament. Four similar cases with such companies were settled in the same manner.

II. The defendant in another case used the simple and yet effective scheme of selling a half interest in his cleaning establishment. He had a little cubby hole of an office, run so it was more "establishment" than "cleaning." The complainant, however, was an easy going immigrant

from Northern Europe, and was easily "stuffed" with stories of vacuum cleaners and lucrative incomes. He paid \$50 cash for a partnership interest, and bound himself to pay \$100 in installments. The profits from which the installments were to be met were not forthcoming, however, as none of the much talked of customers appeared, and the defendant was at the point of seeing his little game culminate successfully in the "freezing out" of the new man, when the Commission stepped in. The swindler was arrested on a charge of petit larceny by trick and device, and when haled before the court he offered to restore \$40 to the victim of the hoax. The latter accepted this offer, as it meant more to him than the imprisonment of the defendant, and, as he refused to testify, the case was dismissed.

GENERAL IMPOSITION.

I. A young German girl traveling to marry her lover in Honolulu was accosted on the train by a middle-aged man. He assisted her with trifling favors, and gradually established such an intimacy that he proposed matrimony. But the girl proceeded to Honolulu. However, the gracious attentions of this generous and seemingly wealthy fellow traveler had made her dissatisfied with her lover's comparatively low estate. So she returned to San Francisco, hoping to find the man who had sought to wed her. She came to the offices of the Commission for assistance. Investigators located the man and discovered that he had met his former wife, now divorced, and was contemplating a remarriage with her. When he learned of the Immigration Commission's interest in the case, he fled with his divorced wife. The girl was warned of these facts and committed to the careful charge of the Travelers' Aid and the Y. W. C. A.

II. An Italian window washer, injured by an automobile, found neither the owner nor her liability insurance company inclined to pay him any compensation. The owner claimed there had been no carelessness on her part. The insurance company cheerfully suggested a suit at law, as they learned that the man was destitute and probably unable to bring suit. The Italian's outraged sensibilities and angry demands only added to the obstinacy of the others. Through the intervention of the Immigration Commission, however, the insurance company was induced to consider some friendly settlement on a reasonable ground, as there was considerable evidence of fault on the part of the driver of the automobile. As the man's injuries were not serious, and his chief damage was loss of time, his case was compromised for \$50.

"QUACK" DOCTORS.

To the Commission's already lengthy list of complaints against "quack" doctors, a Sacramento Greek added three. He stated that these irresponsible and unlicensed physicians, two Chinese and one American, were advertising widely their herbs and extraordinary cures for all diseases, venereal and otherwise. These advertisements were printed in a Greek newspaper, in the Greek language. It is calculated that inestimable physical injury as well as monetary loss can be traced to these charlatans. As the California Board of Medical Examiners is conducting a strenuous campaign against all such "quacks," the matter was referred to it, and already one of the three has been convicted on the charge of practicing medicine without a license.

GENERAL AID AND ADVICE.

A Servian went to a rural post office to register and mail a letter to Belgrade. As it contained a draft, he was much disturbed to find, after some months, that it had not arrived. He was unable to explain his difficulty to the authorities, as he spoke no English. The Commission took the matter up with the local postmaster, obtained the necessary form for the Servian to fill out, and saw that he wrote in the necessary information. The difficulty has now been referred by the Immigration Commission to the Washington authorities, in the hope of hastening the investigation and shortening, as far as possible, the inevitable delay due to the war.

SEDUCTION.

A pretty and innocent immigrant girl from a hill town of Italy, who found work as a domestic servant in San Francisco, was assiduously courted by a well to do hotel owner. He lavished attentions upon her and finally won her promise to marry him. He put off the marriage from month to month on the plea of financial reverses. At length he played upon her sympathies and induced her to enter into illicit relationship with him, saying that they would soon be married anyway. In a few months he jilted the girl. A baby came and she pleaded with him to marry her. He answered by marrying another woman. The girl was earning \$35 a month and had to pay \$20 a month to a home where the baby was placed, and to provide it with clothes. The father paid not a cent toward the support of the child.

The Commission instructed its attorney to prosecute the man in any way possible. A law had been passed in 1913 making the father of an illegitimate child civilly liable for its support, but the girl-mother had no money to hire an attorney. Consequently, a criminal action was instituted under the Penal Code section making the parents of children liable for failure to support. This section in the past had been applied only to the parents of legitimate children, but it has been contended in this case that the new civil statute now imposes a duty of support on all parents, and that therefore the defendant is criminally liable. This point was decided in favor of the Commission in the police court, and in the superior and appellate courts on habeas corpus, and it has now been appealed to the supreme court. If this case is decided in favor of the prosecution, it is estimated that approximately \$50,000 will be saved the state annually in contributions to the support of illegitimate children, as such criminal prosecution will bring in the payments of large fines, and also the fear of prosecution will tend to make fathers of illegitimate children support them voluntarily.

IV. HOUSING.

In section 8 of the creating act, the commission is given power "to enter into tenement houses, buildings and dwelling places for the purpose of inspecting such houses, buildings, and dwelling places to secure compliance with state tenement and building acts and municipal building ordinances and to prevent violation thereof." and in addition there was given "the right to examine the records of the various city departments charged with the enforcement of the tenement house law and other building regulations and to secure from them reports and copies of their records at any time." Obviously one of the grave questions within the problem of immigration is that of the ever miserable housing of the aliens within our cities. It was for this reason that these powers of housing investigation were vested in this Commission.

San Francisco naturally presents the gravest existing housing and congestion problems, and the danger of future immigrant congestion is limited largely to that city. Consequently, the Commission made its initial investigation in that city in order to determine the scope of its work in housing. The reports of their preliminary surveys are set out in chapter I of this report under A and B. Conferences were also held with the State Board of Health, local health officers, the Housing Association of San Francisco, and the Los Angeles Housing Commission in order to profit by their experience and obtain their views as to what particular problems were most pressing and demanding of immediate attention.

These surveys and conferences disclosed the fact that the problem of the Commission was exceedingly difficult because the enforcement of the state housing laws is entrusted to the boards of health and building departments of the cities and towns. Uniformity of action is therefore difficult, and there is no central authority to which the Commission could present a general campaign of action for correcting the abuses which might be discovered. It was determined that the first duty of the Commission, as a state organization, was to secure the uniform enforcement of the two state housing laws—the Tenement House Act and the Hotel and Lodging House Act. It is in tenements and cheap lodging houses that immigrants usually congregate; moreover, it was found that little or nothing was being done to enforce these, the only state laws pertaining to housing. The concrete work before the Commission, therefore, was to stimulate into action the municipal authorities where bad housing conditions were found, principally in enforcing the state laws, and incidentally in enacting and in enforcing municipal ordinances pertaining to all dwellings.

In the following pages summaries of the housing surveys of the different cities are set out, together with the results obtained in each locality. The reports make it apparent that California generally has not awakened to a realization of its housing problems, or its opportunities in this connection as a comparatively new state. Feeling secure for the present with its broad acres and more or less scattered population, the state is not insuring against the future as it should by watching over each step in city housing construction and development, and by keeping a careful supervision over maintenance according to the laws of health and sanitation. Since the Commission had so many other fields of activities, its limited appropriation permitted the employment of only one housing expert, who was assisted at times by one, and at times by two, investigators. Consequently, the accomplishments of the Commission in securing concrete results have been comparatively small, and its main achievement has been the inspiring of the local authorities with a sense of duty. But it is apparent that if the work is to have any lasting effect, it must be continued, and on a larger scale, with a special appropriation for that purpose.

SAN FRANCISCO.

1. Tenements.

Following the general preliminary housing investigation in San Francisco, an intensive survey was made in that city's Telegraph Hill and North Beach districts during March and April, 1914. A house to house survey of two solid blocks on Telegraph Hill and a detailed study of law violations in fifty scattered tenements selected at random were made. These investigations were conducted to secure definite evidence that would convince the local authorities that city housing inspectors were needed, not only to see to the enforcement of specific laws, but also to protect the community from conditions amounting to public nuisances dangerous to the health and morals of the community.

In these inspections the inspectors were not allowed to deal in generalities. In cooperation with housing experts, cards were carefully prepared, upon which detailed and specific measurements were recorded to show the most serious housing and sanitary violations.

Table VIII shows the worst violations of the tenement house act in the thirty-four tenements which were found to be in the most dangerous condition. It is truly startling to note that there were 392 serious violations found in these thirty-four houses, and that there were innumerable violations of less importance in each building. While all these houses were not built in actual violation of laws that were in existence when they were constructed, still these violations of the present law show that careful watch should be kept over the construction of new houses, and many conditions even in old buildings could be remedied



Totally dark room. The window opens on wall of adjoining house. (This picture and those following were taken by the Commission's housing inspectors.)



A violation of the state cubic air law and of the lodging house act. This inside room is occupied by nine men. The windows open into the kitchen.

under the express provisions of the present law—notably inside bed rooms and insanitary toilets. In these thirty-four houses were found nine inside rooms without any windows whatsoever, thirty-six dark bedrooms not opening directly to the outer air, and nineteen bedrooms opening on courts less than twenty square feet in area—making a total of sixty-four inside rooms. Inside rooms were found to be common in the other districts which were surveyed, the statistics of which are not here tabulated.

The dark, unventilated toilet, usually in an insanitary condition, is another grave danger in these tenements. Such toilets are usually situated in the common hallway, or common porches, under the stairways, and admit neither of light nor ventilation. The use of these toilets by two or more families is generally the cause of their disgustingly filthy condition. No one assumes the responsibility for their cleanliness. Likewise, the utter lack of scarcity of bathing facilities is a severe criticism of the city's housing and living conditions.

It is also important to note that in twenty-eight out of the thirty-four houses shown in Table VIII there were instances of overcrowding in fifty-six rooms. This violation of the cubic air space law is the rule rather than the exception. A recent investigation, made in December, 1914, into the general living conditions of 103 Spanish families, who have come to California by way of Honolulu, reveals a much worse condition this winter than last, as regards over-crowding. Most of these Spaniards are in the poorer tenements, two and three families being huddled together in a one-family apartment. One apartment of three rooms was found to be occupied by three families; two families, consisting of four adults and two children, occupying one small bedroom. This general situation is due to the lack of employment, and shows how unemployment and bad housing go hand in hand.

After the tenement house inspections were completed in April, 1914, the Commission submitted the results to the San Francisco Board of Health and enlisted the cooperation of the Housing Association, and others interested in housing, in a campaign to secure the creation of a tenement inspection department under the Board of Health. The Board of Health was soon convinced of the need of such inspectors and aided the Commission in petitioning the board of supervisors for the necessary appropriation. Eventually the supervisors allowed the appointment of two tenement house inspectors at a salary of \$125 per month in the budget for the fiscal year beginning in June, 1914, and in July two inspectors were appointed. Many more inspectors are needed in a city the size of San Francisco, but this small beginning signifies a realization of the problem and a determination to deal with it.

The Commission, through its housing inspector, has cooperated with and aided these local tenement inspectors in every possible way in

under
rooms ;
nine in
bedroom
openin;
total o:
mon in
are not

The
anothe
situate
ways,
toilets
gustin
cleanli
is a se

It is
houses
fifty-s
rather
1914,
have c
dition
Spani
huddl
rooms
sistin;
This ;
unem

Aft
the C
Healt
other
a ter
Boar
aided
the r
appo
mont
in J
need
signi

The Commission, through its housing inspector, has cooperated and aided these local tenement inspectors in every possible way in



Bedroom occupied by an American family of six—parents and four children.



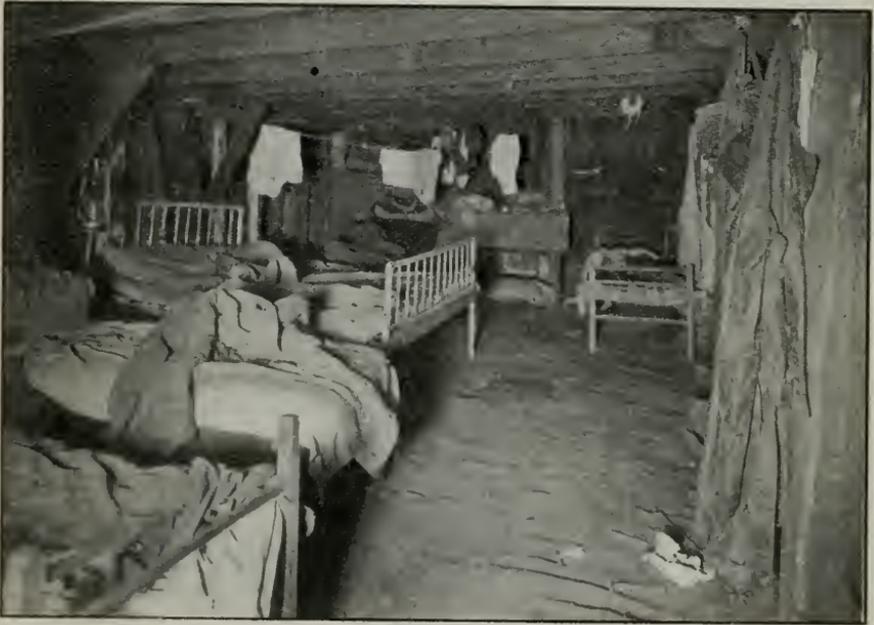
Inside bedroom in a tenement house. Window opens into another room. A common feature of California tenements.



Bedroom occupied by young boy. There are planks over only one half of the damp dirt floor.



Dilapidated bedroom common in California shacks and single family dwellings. The need of immediate repair is obvious.



Cellar, under a shack and more than half below street level, occupied by six men. Dirt floor covered with old moldy carpet. No ventilation except through rear door.



Old shed turned into a cheap lodging house. There are eighteen bunks and an old wooden sink in the rear of the room is the only facility for bathing.

undertaking their new work. The inspectors have concentrated their efforts largely on inside rooms, as they present about the worst condition and can be eliminated under the present law, even in tenements built before the law went into effect. They have compelled many owners to make alterations in their buildings to eradicate this evil. The work is necessarily slow, as the two inspectors have to cover the entire city. Moreover, tenement houses are even now being erected which violate the law, as there are not sufficient inspectors to aid the building department in checking up permits and construction. Houses have been built covering the entire lot area, leaving no rear yards, and with the courts obstructed by stairways.

It is apparent that if the tenement house act is to be effectively enforced, both as regards construction and maintenance, a larger staff of inspectors will be required.

2. Family Dwellings Other Than Tenements.

San Francisco has an equally serious problem with its single houses and flats, which are not technically tenements. Especially is this so in the Telegraph Hill district, where an intensive survey was made. Many of these houses are two family flats built in the rear of tenements, and a large number are dilapidated, tumble-down huts which were not destroyed at the time of the fire in 1906, and which are at present mostly occupied by Spanish and Porto Rican families. Inside rooms, overcrowding on lot area, congestion of occupants, and bad sanitary conditions are as prevalent as in the tenement districts. And, in a manner, this problem is more serious than that of the tenements, because there are no laws regulating these conditions. The Commission has urged the passage of municipal ordinances specifically regulating the construction and maintenance of all family dwellings, so that a repetition of these conditions might not arise in the poorer sections of the city, and it is to meet this general problem that the Commission is also proposing a general state housing law to cover all types of housing.

Rents for these shacks are enormously high in view of the accommodations afforded, and, on account of the destitution of families and the unemployment of the men, several families often crowd into one small house or a single apartment.

At the time of the writing of this report an epidemic of diphtheria is raging in one of these congested neighborhoods and spreading through the whole district.

3. Lodging Houses.

Subsequent to the general preliminary survey of lodging houses reported in chapter I, thorough and detailed inspections of twenty-nine cheap lodging houses in San Francisco have been made. Since these buildings house thousands of more or less roving and irresponsible men



A lodging house in a basement. There are twenty-three rooms, each a mere stall, with no ventilation. The only light is artificial.



Cellar under a shack. Typical of the squalid living conditions prevalent in the smaller cities of California.

of the poorer classes, who are careless as to their general personal habits and cleanliness, they present an ever constant danger to the health of the entire city. The preliminary survey had disclosed the fact that the city maintains no regular inspection of these lodgings; consequently this detailed survey was undertaken to gather definite evidence of the need of inspection.

These detailed inspections disclosed such startling conditions that the newspapers in San Francisco gave wide publicity to the report, considering the news to be of vital import to the general public. The worst violation discovered, which may not be a technical violation of the existing hotel and lodging house act, but which presents a real menace, was the existence of hundreds of so-called "stalls." A large room with a ceiling of from twelve to fourteen feet in height is divided up into small rooms, or stalls, by partitions seven or eight feet high. These "stalls" are lighted and ventilated only by the windows of the large room, the separate "stalls" not being ceiled over. In one lodging house containing 163 rooms there were 129 such "stalls" or inside rooms; in another there were 105 "stalls" and only 45 outside rooms proper; and in the smaller lodging houses this condition was comparatively as bad. That such rooms with indirect light and ventilation are obnoxious, and at the best only technical evasions of the law, is apparent.

A woeful lack of bathing facilities was also found, and the toilets and baths are generally in an insanitary and almost filthy condition. The proprietors regard their lodgers, as one expressed it, as "the scum of the earth," and consequently they refuse to employ sufficient help to keep the toilet and general plumbing facilities in a proper condition.

The general vile condition of the beds and bedding is especially dangerous in that it affords an active medium for the breeding and spreading of loathsome and contagious diseases. The sheets are rarely changed for new lodgers, there are many recorded instances where the beds were found to be covered with vermin, and the blankets and heavier bed clothes were reeking with filth and soaked with wine. In a few instances the sheets are changed once a week, in most cases twice a week, and only seven houses were found that ever fumigated the blankets and other bedding.

In addition practically every one of these 29 houses were found to be regular fire traps. The hallways and stairways are narrow and inadequate and practically no fire escapes are provided.

These conditions were reported to the San Francisco Board of Health and it was especially recommended that four of the houses be at once



One room apartment—one of twelve of similar character on the same premises. The walls and ceiling are of tin patchwork.



Two small rooms occupied by a Portuguese family—parents and two children. There is one bed for the entire family. The father is tubercular.

condemned as public nuisances. A strong effort was made to have the city create a lodging house inspection department under the Board of Health with at least one inspector, but no provision was made for this work in the budget. Therefore, today, San Francisco is going on heedful of this eminently dangerous sore, acting only when strenuous complaint is made by some incensed private citizen concerning some particularly bad lodging house.

In December, 1914, the four lodging houses which the Commission had branded as public nuisances were reinspected. The results are not encouraging, as only one house has actually been condemned and torn down, and it is evident that more work will have to be done by the Commission to arouse the city authorities to a sense of duty. The results of this reinspection can be summarized as follows:

1. Lodging house on Clay street. Condemned by Board of Health and torn down.

2. Lodging house on Howard street. Condition of house insanitary and even worse than when first inspected. Vacant lot in rear filled with even more refuse than when previously inspected.

3. Lodging house on Third street. Conditions still insanitary to a dangerous degree. No improvement whatsoever.

4. Lodging house on Natoma street. Bad conditions slightly improved, so the house might be classed as fair.

SACRAMENTO.

Two surveys of housing conditions have been made in Sacramento. This city has retained much of the *laissez faire* attitude of the early California days as regards its housing, although it has a serious problem in this connection on account of its large railroad shops and canneries, whose thousands of workers are housed in a low, poor quarter, and it is also the temporary home each year of many casual agricultural workers, who are regularly destitute a portion of each year.

The first investigation, made in May and June, 1914, included an intensive survey of two half blocks, detailed inspections of houses in scattered sections of the city, the careful investigation of conditions in six cheap lodging houses, and a rapid resurvey of large portions of the area covered by a housing investigation made in 1913 by the Chamber of Commerce. The report of this survey revealed deplorable living conditions, and particularly an absolute lack of effort on the part of landlords to keep their premises in repair, although rentals are never reduced, but kept surprisingly high.



A filthy shed shared by a man and a horse. The man's bunk is almost directly over the horse and the manure pile.



A 6 x 8 foot shed built of tin and wood patchwork. No ventilation. A Mexican is asleep in the bunk.

The chief evil disclosed, and which seems to be peculiar to Sacramento, is the common use of cellars for sleeping and general house-keeping purposes. The sections of the city where bad housing prevails are low and poorly drained, and consequently the cellars in the dry season are damp, and in the winter season they are actually wet and the walls dripping. Some instances were discovered where five or six persons, usually immigrant lodgers, slept in such cellars, with dirt floors and walls, and with not more than 1,200 or 1,300 cubic feet of air space.

The usual overcrowding or congestion was found to be as prevalent as in San Francisco. Likewise scores of inside rooms were discovered, and insanitary conditions and general uncleanness were found more frequently than in San Francisco. The old and carelessly constructed privy vaults which are still not uncommon in this city also present a serious problem, endangering the health of the entire community.

Conditions were found to be so serious that the Commission drew up two ordinances to regulate housing, as there were practically no effective housing ordinances, and no effort was being made to remedy the situation or guard against an increase of the evils. One of the proposed ordinances was to regulate tenements and all other family dwellings, and the other provided for the regulating and licensing of lodging houses and hotels. These ordinances, together with the report and a large number of photographs showing the bad conditions, were submitted to the city commission. The Sacramento "Bee" cooperated with the Commission by giving full publicity to the entire report, reproducing the photographs and carrying on an extended editorial campaign for the passage of the proposed ordinances.

However, even with all this publicity the effort to arouse the public and the authorities to an appreciation of the problem failed and the city commission refused to pass the proposed ordinances.

Nothing daunted, the Commission made a much more extended survey in October and the early part of November, 1914, with the object in view of arousing the city by disclosing all of the very worst conditions. Two hundred houses, including twelve tenements and thirty-three of the cheap lodging houses, were inspected. Innumerable photographs were taken and the results have been incorporated in a detailed report which is to be submitted to the city commission in January, when the housing ordinances, slightly amended to meet new conditions which were discovered, will be again proposed.



Badly clogged and foul toilet to the left. To the right typically dangerous living conditions. House dilapidated and overrun with rats.



Filthy corner where food is prepared and dishes washed. The door beside the sink opens into a dirty toilet ventilated only through this room.

The most serious conditions that were disclosed during this second investigation of 200 houses can be grouped as follows:

1. Lack of adequate toilet facilities.....	14
2. Cellar dwellings	9
3. Insanitary conditions of woodwork around sinks and toilets	50
4. Bad repair of building.....	196
5. Filthy premises, exterior and interior.....	116
6. No garbage cans.....	69
7. Animals on premises, causing insanitary condition...	25
8. Totally inadequate cubic air space in bedrooms.....	29
9. Inside rooms	23
10. Enclosed plumbing	41
11. Privy vaults	14
12. Houses keeping lodgers and thereby causing over- crowding and encouraging moral laxity.....	24
Total	610

The lodging houses disclosed the following most noteworthy evils:

A total of thirty-three cheap lodging houses, having accommodations for over 1,000 persons were investigated. These thirty-three houses had 371 interior, dark rooms, many of which had no ventilation and were consequently filled with foul air. Seventy instances of bad cubic air violation were found.

Seventeen houses were without any bathing facilities, and all the houses are without adequate conveniences. Usually one bath serves the entire house.

Allowing for ten persons to a toilet—these facilities are insufficient in each house inspected. Many of the toilets were found in filthy condition and with no means of ventilation.

Prices ranged from ten cents to one dollar a night. Papered and plastered walls were found torn and broken and in need of repair. Of the total number of houses, sixteen were found to be in an absolutely filthy condition.

One of the worst evils is the occupation of underground cellars; five such cellars, accommodating over two hundred persons, were found. These are damp, dark, unventilated, and a direct cause of tuberculosis.

FRESNO.

A detailed inspection of one hundred family dwellings and ten cheap lodging houses was made in Fresno during July and August, 1914. There are practically no tenement houses in Fresno, and the problem is largely that of the single family house or "shack." The houses inspected were for the most part in the foreign colony section, where there are many Germans, Russians, Armenians, Italians, and Mexicans.

A few instances were found where several families occupy an old residence which has been left behind in the poorer section with the city's growth, and these presented the problems peculiar to tenements. But



A piece of leaky rubber hose used as substitute for broken pipe. The faucet is badly in need of repair.



Old broken cesspool. One of the worst evils in California cities. A common factor in the distribution of typhoid.

the worst conditions were found to result from a lack of sanitary conditions and the overcrowding of large families in one-room huts. There were found to be an unusually large number of these rude huts or "shacks," and their general dilapidated condition, combined with the congestion, offer every advantage for the breeding and spreading of disease.

The old privy vaults, many of which were in a neglected and broken condition, also present the same evil as was found in Sacramento.

Though the very cheap lodging house has not yet been established in Fresno, an inspection of ten of the twenty-five cent houses revealed conditions already bad and which threaten to become worse. Many inside rooms were found—one of the worst evils of cheap lodging houses. There is also the usual lack of adequate bathing and toilet facilities, and the toilets were found to be generally in an insanitary condition. Moreover, two or three of these cheaply constructed buildings were reported as being regular firetraps, a menace to the lives of lodgers and the community.

The health authorities were found to be unusually eager to cooperate in improving conditions, but they are hampered by a lack of laws or ordinances regulating housing. Consequently, dwelling and lodging house ordinances were drafted by the Commission to fit the local conditions, and these have been submitted to the city authorities for adoption.

The Fresno "Republican" has given full publicity to the report and has endorsed the proposed ordinances, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will take this definite step toward the improvement of housing and living conditions in this comparatively young and growing city, which has such a splendid opportunity to prevent the growth of "slums."

BAKERSFIELD, VISALIA, SANTA ROSA, EUREKA, GALT AND ISLETON.

The Commission of course with its small force of inspectors available for housing could not cover all the cities and towns of the state. However, an effort was made to conduct housing inspections in the smaller cities and towns when bad conditions were reported, or when the local authorities requested such inspection. Such surveys or inspections were made in Bakersfield, Visalia, Santa Rosa, Eureka, Galt and Isleton. These more or less hurried surveys showed that in these smaller communities the housing problem is not that of tenements and lodging houses, but of crowded single family houses and generally bad sanitation. The foreign quarters are especially neglected so far as housing and sanitation is concerned.



Insanitary toilet and stagnant waste water in backyard. Breeding places for disease germs.



A backyard—unsightly because of its untidiness and dangerous because of the uncovered pile of manure at the rear,

Two bad features are common to all these smaller cities and towns—the lack of adequate sewer systems, and the danger of pollution of the water supply. In fact these conditions are so prevalent that it might be said that the sanitary problem becomes the most important factor in the housing problem of the small towns of the state.

In Bakersfield and Visalia the only truly bad housing conditions were found to exist in the sections where the small "shanties" predominate. General uncleanness and lack of repair are the worst violations and these features could be eradicated by careful and systematic inspection, followed up by orders from the Board of Health under its general regulatory powers. This fact was impressed upon the local authorities in these two towns and they have recently reported that a "clean-up" campaign has been inaugurated.

At the request of the local health officer the Commission's housing expert was sent to Santa Rosa to examine into a case involving the enforcement of the state hotel and lodging house act. The owner of a lodging house in which the health officer had ordered certain alterations had interested several lodging house proprietors in making a sort of test case of the situation. The Commission inspector, after an investigation, reported in favor of the health officer. The contesting parties were then called into a conference and convinced of the legal, as well as the moral, necessity of complying with the lodging house act. As a result all the inside rooms were removed from the house in question, an enamel sink replaced an old and insanitary wooden one, and the halls and stairways were widened and made accessible to fire escapes. All the lodging houses of the town will probably be remodeled along these same lines, and the publicity given this case in the local papers has caused the inception of a general campaign for better housing and sanitary conditions.

In Eureka, while inspecting some labor camps on the river near the town in December, the sanitary engineer discovered that the river water, which is the source of the city's water supply, was being polluted and contaminated by these camps and by many private residences. This fact was reported to the local health officials, who admitted that they had known of the pollution for some time and had actually attributed certain typhoid epidemics to this source, but they claimed that they had refrained from acting because it was believed to be a case for state action, since a state law governs the pollution of streams. The local newspapers heard of the sanitary engineer's report and immediately gave wide publicity to the matter. This, combined with the pressure brought to bear by the Commission, soon stopped the quibbling over the question of procedure and at the time of the writing of this report half of the camps and residences have already been made to install



Row of shacks hidden by signs. Their back doors open directly upon the free city dump.



The garbage dump in rear of the shacks shown above.

aseptic tanks, which prevent the pollution, and the other half are in the process of either installing sewer systems or aseptic tanks. The Commission took advantage of the publicity gained in this connection to start a general improvement campaign, and the interest and enthusiasm that have been aroused bid fair to bring further good results.

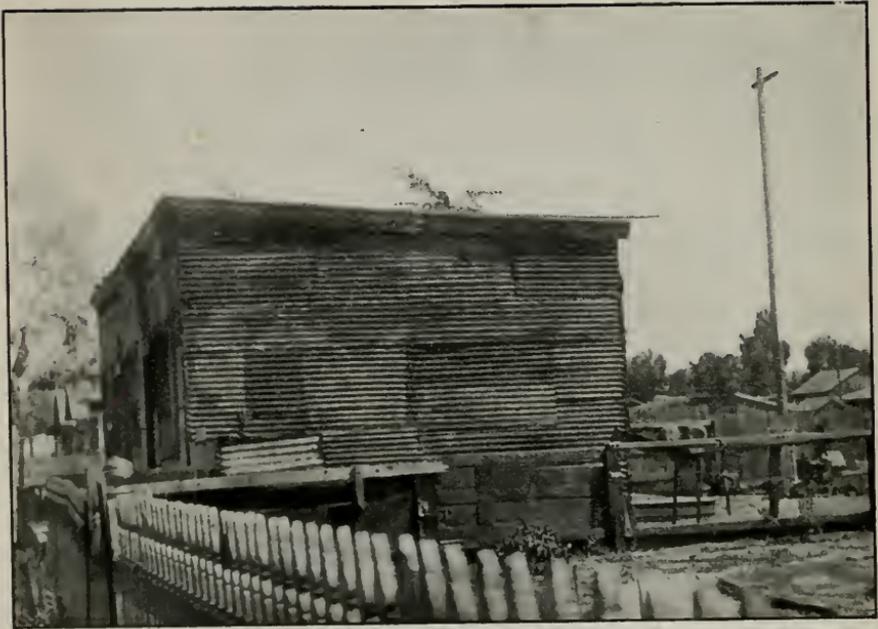
The towns of Galt and Isleton, in the Sacramento Valley, appealed to the Commission during the summer to aid them with their problems of sewage disposal. Both towns were entirely without sewer systems, and as a result there was pollution of the water supplies on account of the peculiar location of the towns. Moreover, the general sanitary conditions were extremely bad. The Commission's sanitary engineer was sent to make careful investigations and then submit definite recommendations. The sanitary engineer, after three weeks' work in the two towns, submitted carefully drawn plans and specifications for the construction of sewer systems, and for the erection of simple and inexpensive garbage and refuse incinerators. The town of Galt adopted the plans as submitted and the authorities have voted to begin the construction of both the sewer system and the incinerator. The Isleton authorities are making some minor changes in the plans submitted to them, but they intend to follow the general suggestions of the Commission.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO.

These two cities are mentioned last for the reason that they are aroused to a sense of responsibility in connection with their housing problems and the local authorities are doing much to enforce the laws and improve conditions. Consequently the Commission has done little in these cities, but has concentrated its efforts on those communities where practically nothing is being done in this connection.

In Los Angeles, the city housing commission, a bureau under the health department, has four inspectors constantly in the field and by issuing explicit orders, followed by prompt re-inspection, has achieved much in the way of enforcing state laws and local ordinances. The problem peculiar to Los Angeles is found in the house courts. These are not technically tenements, though they often house several families, and, therefore, present some of the same problems. The local housing commission is not only correcting abuses in these quarters, but it has also undertaken some constructive work, offering prizes for plans of model house courts and urging the adoption of these plans upon builders.

The Immigration Commission has cooperated with the Los Angeles municipal housing commission and is now engaged in an intensive housing and social survey of a large school district. This district is in a congested quarter of the city which is largely peopled by immigrants. The general purpose of the survey is to show the effect of housing upon



Three family tenement house which grew from a dilapidated shack. A combination of California's two most serious housing problems.



Shack built of tin and pieces of dry goods boxes. One small window. Vault toilet adjoins the front door.

the health, character, prosperity and citizenship of the people of the district and upon the general life of the city.

Its specific purpose is to show the present influence and value of a fine neighborhood school which is the social center of the district, and the necessity for enhancing that influence by adding home teachers to the present force of school teachers.

Likewise in San Diego an earnest effort has been made to abate housing evils and improve conditions. On October 14, 1913, an inspector was appointed in the health department to devote his entire time to tenement and lodging-house inspection. The department has obtained excellent results in enforcing the laws pertaining to these structures and has incidentally done much to improve general conditions in single family dwellings and the flats which do not come within the Tenement House Act. It is interesting to note that the fees collected in the course of this work have paid all expenses and salaries of the department. This department has cooperated most enthusiastically with this Commission in carrying out suggestions concerning the enforcement of the state laws, and it was so anxious to be entirely correct in its actions that it requested that an inspector be sent to make a general survey of the city. Consequently an inspector of the Commission of Immigration and Housing made a rapid investigation, which consisted mostly of checking over the work of the local department and gathering general statistics pertaining to the immigrant situation for the use of the Commission in its general activities. The housing work was found to be well systematized and accurate in every particular.

The following brief summary of the housing work done in San Diego by the health department during the year, October 14, 1913, to October 14, 1914, is given to show how much can be accomplished by but one inspector if a definite, consistent plan of work is followed:

Old Buildings.

- 88 New water-closets were installed.
- 107 New kitchen sinks were installed.
- 21 Bathtubs were condemned and removed.
- 12 New bathtubs were installed.
- 76 Old defective water-closets, slop hoppers and wooden sinks were condemned and removed.
- 101 Kitchen sinks had woodwork removed from around.
- 378 Pieces of carpets, rugs, matting, pillows and blankets were condemned and destroyed.
- 57 Wooden bunks were condemned and destroyed.
- 402 Pieces of floor covering were cleaned.
- 44 Yards were cleaned.
- 1200 Rooms were repapered, painted and calcimined.
- 455 Rooms found infested with vermin. These rooms were thoroughly cleaned and fumigated.
- 7 Rain water cisterns were condemned and either filled or sealed.
- 31 Leaky roofs repaired.
- 227 Water-closet compartments were cleaned and painted.

- 10 Fire escapes were installed.
- 14 Fire hose lines were installed.
- 27 Buildings were removed from the condemned class by compliance with our orders for improvements, alterations and repairs.
- 287 Inside rooms were provided with sufficient light and ventilation by the installation of air shafts, ventilators and skylights.
- 121 Rooms were condemned on account of the lack of sufficient light and ventilation.
- 243 Rooms were condemned on account of being insanitary.
- 3 Rooms were condemned on account of not having the required amount of cubical air space.

There were 4,363 nuisances abated on orders, together with approximately 3,400 abated on verbal notices and voluntarily, making a grand total of 7,763 general nuisances abated during the year.

Five hundred fifty-six licenses were issued and 1,331 notices to abate nuisances were served. In many cases it was necessary to send second notices.

New Buildings.

There are under construction at the present time, 3 lodging houses and 7 tenement houses, containing 184 guest rooms and 135 housekeeping apartments.

BUILDINGS CONDEMNED.

Forty-one entire buildings were condemned as being unfit for human habitation, but immediate results were obtained in 27 of these. The owners of the same, when the places were placarded, went ahead and made all the necessary alterations and repairs and the installation of additional plumbing fixtures required by the laws, which now leaves only 14 buildings actually remaining condemned.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

A situation developed, however, in San Diego which shows that the greatest difficulty in the enforcement of the state housing laws lies in the fact that it is left entirely to the local municipal authorities to put the acts into effect. The reports herein set out indicate that there is not a general, uniform enforcement of the tenement and hotel and lodging house acts, for the majority of cities are not even making an effort to carry out their provisions. Moreover, in San Diego, where an effort was made to put the law into effect, difficulties arose. The Tenement House Act allows the municipalities to divide up the enforcement of its provisions among local departments. In San Diego, after a few months of active work by the health department, the powers of enforcement were so divided between the building inspector and the health department that this situation arose: Several owners were granted building permits and erected their houses under the supervision of the building department. The health department, when the buildings were completed, decided they were tenement houses and refused to issue permits of occupancy because the houses were not built according to law, and the occupancy thereof would be in violation of the "health, sanitation and ventilation" clause of the act, the enforcement of which clause is always in the local health department irrespective of the will of

the municipal government. The building department maintained that the buildings were not tenement houses. The Commission's attorney made an investigation and rendered an opinion in favor of the health department—but to no avail, as the Commission had no actual power and could act only in an advisory capacity. Thus the innocent owners were caught between two official fires. As a result of several such instances an intense local political fight has developed over an attempt to abolish the position of housing inspector in the health department and the work has been much hampered.

It is plainly apparent that such a situation should be remedied and it is to this end that the Commission has proposed the law, summarized at the end of this report, creating a state housing bureau with supervisory powers. Such a bureau would have the authority to straighten out such complications and could also secure a general and uniform enforcement of all state housing laws.

Moreover, the surveys have indicated that the broad, general housing problem in the state, with a few exceptions, may be summed up as a single and two family dwellings problem, the chief factors of which are overcrowding, or congestion, poorly constructed and dilapidated shacks, and a lack of sanitary conveniences. Yet there is no state law, and only a few local ordinances, applying to such houses. It is to protect the state against this unheeded increase of bad housing conditions, especially in the smaller cities and towns where no interest is displayed in such affairs, that the Commission has proposed a state law to regulate all dwelling houses. The proposed state housing bureau would be given supervisory and direct power to enforce this law as well as the existing state laws. Cities seem reluctant to take up their own problems, and local health officers, who are usually practicing physicians, are underpaid and too busy to attend to their official duties. Moreover, there is always a strong local and political influence brought to bear upon such officials to curb their activities when the property of influential owners is affected.

The Commission has, at least, pointed out the way, aroused interest in the betterment of housing conditions, and accomplished some tangible, concrete results—all of which work benefits not only the resident immigrants but also the American inhabitants of the poorer quarters and, indirectly, the entire population of the state.

V. CONSTRUCTIVE HOUSING.

The inspections made with respect to the violation of the state housing laws, and the investigations with respect to general housing conditions, convinced the Commission that the deplorable conditions discovered were due largely to a lack of knowledge concerning the way to build the proper sort of cheaper houses, and a lack of appreciation of the economic and social advantages to be gained from careful planning and construction. It was also found difficult to arouse interest or enthusiasm in the housing problem by merely pointing out bad conditions and violations of housing laws. Such statistics do not appeal to the imagination of the public, as people have lived in the midst of bad conditions so long that they are apathetic and willing to compromise and procrastinate.

After almost a year of experience, the Commission decided to undertake some sort of a constructive housing program in order to point out not only the value of proper housing but the fact that it can be attained easily and, in the end, at a lower cost than bad housing. An architect, who is a trained housing and city planning expert, was therefore sent East by the Commission in November to collect material, photographs, and data showing what is being done in eastern cities and Europe in building workingmen's inexpensive model homes, and especially cottages and bungalows which would be adaptable to California. This expert has returned, after a month spent in investigating in Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Toronto, Cleveland and Chicago. An excellent collection of photographs has been secured, many valuable statistics showing the cost and ultimate economy of model housing have been gathered and the loan of valuable exhibits of housing organizations has been secured. This material and that collected in the course of local surveys, is now being arranged as an exhibit, which it is hoped will fire the imagination of the public, as well as the authorities, and demonstrate the grave evils of bad and the importance of good housing. The Commission will continue to urge the necessity of the first step in any campaign for housing improvement—the inspection of existing buildings, combined with rigid law enforcement. The exhibit will be so assembled as to bring out this important point, agreed on by all experts, as well as to encourage constructive work along new lines.

This exhibit will be taken throughout the state to as many cities and towns as possible. Housing associations, chambers of commerce, city planning associations, and many individuals have offered financial assistance and hearty cooperation in this work. The exhibit will also

be displayed before the present legislature to convince it of the need of more general and stringent laws and additional appropriations to insure proper enforcement.

But, undoubtedly, the best results that will be accomplished by this exhibit will come from displaying it in a city at a time when a housing survey is being made. Accompanied with wide publicity and lectures on the meaning of the exhibit and the results of the local survey, it should accomplish much.

VI. IMMIGRANT EDUCATION.

In chapter I, subdivision D, of this report the general importance of the education of immigrant children and adults, and California's neglect of this work, is brought out. Much of the future activity of the Commission will be in the field of encouraging the development, and aiding in the planning of this work, for this is perhaps the most constructive feature of the task of bringing about immigrant assimilation. But the problem is a large one, involving numerous technical educational details which require careful study; therefore, during the first year of its existence, the Commission has carefully refrained from advocating any hasty measures, which might easily be ill advised and impractical. Only one plan has been crystalized in the form of a proposed law, and of the soundness of this idea the Commission is convinced.

However, in the course of the general work among immigrants in the housing, complaint, and camp inspection departments, many statistics concerning immigrant education have been gathered and the needs of the people carefully standardized. In San Francisco and Sacramento special surveys have been made along this line, and at present a detailed investigation is being made in Los Angeles in a school district, which is inhabited almost exclusively by immigrants. Two or three further investigations are planned and when these are completed all the material will be carefully assembled and analyzed, and a definite program drawn up.

1. HOME EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

The general surveys have disclosed one definite educational problem which is so urgent that the Commission has ventured to suggest a solution, feeling sure of its ground. This is the problem of the education and assimilation of the immigrant mother. The immigrant mother who does not speak English is even more helpless than the man, for even his failures give him education and slowly help him to adjust himself to the new life. With the woman in her poor home there are few points of contact with educational opportunity. The Americanization of the children in the public schools often adds to her difficulties. The child takes command of the home and becomes ashamed of the mother. By statistics it was found that this is adding to delinquency and filling the juvenile courts.

The quickest and surest way of dealing with the problem is by educating the mother in our language, our laws and our standards of living. For this purpose it is necessary to provide visiting teachers who will, as rapidly as possible, connect these mothers with the public schools and

our civic life. To this end the Commission has proposed to the present legislature a law summarized at the end of this report. The survey now being made in Los Angeles, mentioned above, is planned particularly to bring out this need of education in the immigrant home. The report of this survey will probably be published in separate form and made the basis of the arguments for the need of this legislation.

2. LABOR CAMP EDUCATION.

The statistics gathered by the camp inspectors disclosed a surprisingly large percentage of illiteracy among the adult laborers, and also the utter lack of school facilities for hundreds of children of immigrants (and Americans) residing in camps. Since the population of the camps inspected is upwards of 64,000, over 50 per cent of which number are immigrants, this is a situation of grave import to the state. These facts were therefore submitted to the State Board of Education and several conferences were held with that board, as a result of which the state board has seen fit to propose a bill in the present legislature for the creation of a camp education department, with a staff of itinerant teachers, under the control of the state board. By dividing the state into several camp districts, and organizing a system of correspondence teaching, in connection with the direct teaching, it is believed that much can be accomplished in furnishing general education and citizenship training to the thousands of aliens in our labor camps.

3. GENERAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION.

Since the great immigration problem before the state is the assimilation of the incoming mass, too much stress can not be placed upon ultimate citizenship. As is pointed out in chapter I, little is being done in California to train or instruct the immigrant in either English or citizenship. To cover this field of work the Commission is gathering information for the formulation of a definite program.

Within the last few months the Commission has been much encouraged by the initiative and activity of the school and court authorities in Los Angeles. The judges of the federal and superior courts have arranged with the federal naturalization officers to grant citizenship papers to all aliens who present diplomas from the night schools in English and citizenship, conducted by the local department of education for adult immigrants. These diplomas are granted only to those who pass strict examinations after a course of study in civics and the English language. Consequently, the holders of these diplomas are much better prepared to appreciate the value and duties of citizenship than are those aliens who pass a more or less perfunctory examination in the court, after a haphazard, individual course of study. The

importance of citizenship is further emphasized by holding impressive ceremonies each month when citizenship papers are given out. Addresses are made to the new citizens, by the presiding judge and a few special speakers, after which there is an informal program of music and entertainment followed by a gathering at which many old citizens mingle with and welcome the new. This entire system has had the effect of trebling the attendance at the night school, and many have been inspired to continue their studies even after they are admitted to citizenship.

This work has so outgrown the staff of teachers that the Commission is now cooperating with interested organizations in urging a reorganization of the work by the local board of education. The Commission is also cooperating with the local teachers and others in preparing textbooks for this instruction and general information pamphlets for immigrants in all languages.

The Commission intends to urge the adoption of the above method of training and admitting citizens in all the cities of the state. Already it has cooperated with many private organizations in San Francisco in urging the establishment of social centers in the public schools, under the new state law. These centers would be evening schools for adult immigrants and would also fill the urgent need of a social gathering place for all those who dwell in tenements and in the crowded quarters of the city.

In order that the state may be able to assimilate future immigration it is necessary that it take immediate steps to properly assimilate its present immigrant population.

The Commission would suggest to school superintendents of California that the teaching of English and citizenship be standardized and carefully supervised; that the present system of providing for the evening classes of aliens, teachers already exhausted by service in the day schools, be discontinued as soon as possible. When working people are earnest and ambitious enough to attend evening schools, they should be taught by teachers qualified to work with vigor and ability.

To make this change it is necessary that the state bear its share of the expense of the education of the adult immigrant and that it also supply proper textbooks.

VII. UNEMPLOYMENT.*

The creating act, in section 5, directs the Commission to "devise and carry out such suitable methods as will tend to prevent or relieve congestion and obviate unemployment." The work which the Commission has done directly among immigrants in the complaint bureau, camp inspection bureau, and in the course of the extensive housing investigations, has thrown many sidelights upon the problem of unemployment. In fact, as is pointed out in the separate report of unemployment published by this Commission, the problem of immigration, in its most fundamental aspect, is almost identical with that of employment and its corollary, unemployment.

Furthermore, at the Governor's express request, the Commission undertook a separate and entirely distinct investigation of the unemployment and migratory labor problems. The United States Commission on Industrial Relations also requested the Commission to act as its agent in this investigation and contributed a generous amount to defray the expenses of the work. From May 1st to August 15, 1914, four investigators traveled throughout the state, devoting their entire time to this work. Since August 15th, two, and at times, three investigators have been employed in field work and the compiling of the reports. These intensive investigations were conducted along the following lines:

- (a) Study of special localities to show methods of obtaining labor;
- (b) Study of several hundred life histories of migratory and casual workers to learn causes of unemployment and methods of obtaining jobs;
- (c) Study of the ownership of land and the effect of the land tenure system on employment;
- (d) Study of available material in United States Census, report of United States Immigration Commission, report of State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, reports of labor unions in California;
- (e) Investigation of eighty-one private employment agencies within the state to determine their real status and value.

A separate published report on unemployment gives the results of this work in detail, therefore a mere summary of the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report is given here:

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) The creation of a state bureau of labor exchanges, under a representative board or commission, with an annual appropriation of not less than \$75,000; this bureau to have branch offices in the centers of population to gather and disseminate labor intelligence, to be a clearing house—bringing the man to the job, and the job to the man; the value of the bureau is to be judged by both the extent and thoroughness of its accomplishments. The bureau should cooperate with the Railway Commission to provide special low transportation rates to those for whom it

*A separate and comprehensive report on unemployment was published by the Commission of Immigration and Housing on December 9, 1914. This report will be mailed free on request.

finds positions; this bureau should have authority to regulate private and philanthropic employment agencies, to issue licenses to them and to revoke them at pleasure.

In the light of the experience of last winter, and of the probable happenings of the season we are now entering, we strongly urge the wisdom of passing this act as an emergency measure as early as possible during the first session of the coming legislature.

(2) The enacting of more stringent laws for the regulation of private employment agencies.

(3) The passing of definite laws governing sanitation and housing in labor camps, based upon our experience during the past year; the enforcement of these laws to be placed in the hands of a bureau of camp sanitation and housing, under our Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or under a reorganized State Board of Health; with a special appropriation of \$25,000 per year.

(4) The complete revision of our housing laws, broadened to take in family dwellings as well as tenements and lodging houses; the enforcement to be in the hands of a bureau of housing, under our Commission or under a reorganized State Board of Health; with a special appropriation of \$20,000 per year.

(5) The appointment of a special committee or designation of some existing commission to conduct an extended investigation into—

(a) The wisdom of devising some scheme for out-of-work insurance that will not have the effect of drawing into our state the unemployed of the nation;

(b) The best methods for dealing with the unemployable and the vagrant;

(c) Possible schemes for regularizing and dovetailing private enterprise, not in cities alone but in the rural districts as well, so that the burden may be justly and fairly borne by the state as a whole;

(d) Ways and means for providing public work during periods of depression.

(6) The encouraging of some mode of rural credits along the lines of European experience, to make farming more attractive and more profitable; and the creation of rural organization after the type of the German Landwirtschaftratsrat, with the same object in view.

(7) Laws that will make more difficult fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of rural lands, and that will bring to speedier justice the violators of the same and give equity to the exploited.

(8) A state land bureau, preferably cooperating with the University of California, to supply prospective purchasers with all needed information regarding the best economic uses of land, its value, approaches to market, etc.

PLAN FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF.

In compliance with a recent request of the Governor, the Commission also submitted on December 9, 1914, certain suggestions for state action in dealing with the destitute unemployed during the present winter. These suggestions are incorporated in the separate report on unemployment, and the substance thereof is given in the following extract from the report:

“Since any possible state legislation looking toward an alleviation of the situation could not become effective in time to meet the needs of this winter, the burden of the problem must rest upon the different communities and municipalities, and they must deal with the problem locally. However, we deem it advisable that some uniformity should be established in the method of handling the various unemployed groups,

and therefore suggest that some existing state board or a special representative committee, to be appointed by your Excellency, undertake the formulation of some plan of action and urge the adoption of the plan by the various authorities." A general program of relief work for the municipalities was also submitted.

On December 15, 1914, the Governor endorsed the plan and requested this Commission to undertake the work outlined therein.

The Commission immediately communicated with the authorities in all the larger cities and towns, and on December 19th, participated in a conference of the mayors of seven cities of central California called for the purpose of discussing relief measures. San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose were represented at this conference. A uniform plan of action, along the lines of that proposed by the Commission, was agreed upon and these cities have pledged themselves to put this plan into operation.

An agent of the Commission is now engaged in visiting sixteen other cities and towns to urge the authorities to adopt this uniform plan, and to aid in organizing the work. Copies of the plan have been mailed to the council, or governing body, in each of these cities, and a date fixed for a conference with the Commission's agent. It is hoped that the work will be completed and the cities will organize to deal with the situation by the middle of February, as the unemployment problem usually becomes acute toward the end of the winter, during February and March.

The Commission is also carrying on a campaign of publicity through the newspapers of the Pacific coast and Eastern States, warning those in search of employment that there is no work for outsiders in California and that relief or aid will be furnished only to the destitute unemployed now within the state. This should have some effect in discouraging the hundreds of unemployed that drift to California every winter.

The task of dealing with the unemployed was undertaken on short notice and the work will necessarily be somewhat hurried, but this uniformity of action, though hastily organized, should arouse each community to a sense of its own responsibility in the matter and thus tend to prevent the formation of the irresponsible, roving "armies" of the unemployed, which last year were shunted from county to county during the entire winter. Furthermore, it is felt that it is the bounden duty of the state to interest itself in this ever-recurring problem, and the experience gained during this winter should be of considerable value.



A group of unemployed in front of a private employment agency on Howard street, San Francisco, the day before Christmas, 1914.



Interior of the above employment agency on the same day. When this picture was taken there were practically no jobs posted on the blackboards.



Destitute persons at the Salvation Army headquarters, San Francisco, being given baskets of food for their Christmas dinners, 1914.



Unemployed men waiting for a job in front of a private employment office in Los Angeles, December 24, 1914.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS WORK, AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Some phases of the Commission's work can not be properly grouped under the headings of the previous chapters, and they are therefore briefly touched upon in this general chapter.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

General surveys of the conditions that have a bearing upon immigration problems were made in the three principal ports, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. This was done in order that the Commission might be prepared to control the situation, and render efficient service in expediting distribution, when the expected influx of immigrants direct from Europe, through the Panama Canal, sets in.

In Los Angeles and San Diego the federal government has not established immigrant detention stations, although it recognizes the fact that probably thousands of immigrants will enter these ports annually after the termination of the present European war. The chambers of commerce and other local organizations have inaugurated a definite campaign to persuade the steamship companies to land immigrants at the southern ports; it may be taken for granted that many immigrants destined for California will disembark at these ports. Consequently the absolute lack of any sort of facilities for handling, inspecting, and distributing immigrants in these cities presents a grave problem. It is obvious from the experiences in handling immigrants in other ports, that detention stations such as those on Ellis Island in New York harbor and on Angel Island in San Francisco harbor are absolutely necessary. Even under present conditions there have been cases in San Diego where immigrants from South American ports have been detained for weeks while errors in records and papers were being straightened out, and during the period of detention they were placed in the county jail. Scarcely a fitting reception for those we permit, and even invite, to come to our country to live!

The Commission cooperated with the Los Angeles and San Diego officials in urging the federal authorities to take some action in the matter, but the latter have decided that they can do nothing until it has been established by a year's actual experience that European immigrants will land in these ports. It would then take another year to erect and provide adequate facilities. Consequently, the cities decided to take matters into their own hands and build detention stations for the use of the federal government. San Diego voted \$30,000 and the Los

Angeles Harbor Commission appropriated \$25,000 for this purpose. The buildings, which are to be erected on the municipal piers in both ports, will serve to meet the needs until such time as the federal government sees fit to provide permanent stations of its own.

As a further result of these surveys, and guided by the experiences of Atlantic seaport cities, the Commission has proposed that the state establish neutral zones at every point where immigrants are landed after being inspected by the federal immigration authorities. The proposed law provides that only such persons shall be admitted to these zones to meet immigrants as have permits or licenses issued by this Commission. In this manner the Commission could protect the newcomers from the fraudulent baggage men, cabmen, hotel runners, and other professional exploiters of immigrants, and cooperate with reliable and trustworthy agencies in expediting proper distribution throughout the city and state. The United States Commissioner of Immigration has endorsed this plan and pledged the active cooperation of the federal authorities in putting it into operation.

INFORMATION CONCERNING AGRICULTURAL LAND.

From the very beginning the Commission was besieged with requests for information concerning land. These requests have not come from immigrants alone, but from prospective American purchasers or settlers throughout the United States. Information was sought concerning the general agricultural possibilities of the state, and soil surveys of particular tracts were desired.

Obviously this Commission is not equipped to supply such technical information. Consequently, all these requests were referred to the Department of Agriculture of the University of California, which gladly cooperated in this work. This demand for information grew so general, that the department of agriculture issued a pamphlet entitled "Some Things the Prospective Settler Should Know." This pamphlet was compiled by the faculty of the College of Agriculture and published in October, 1914.*

The College of Agriculture, however, has definite information concerning types of soil and their adaptation for only a portion of the state. For such portions as are known only statements concerning crop adaptations for the type in general can be furnished. No assurance of economic returns can be made. This information is not for the purpose of passing upon the value of the particular tract, but for the purpose of determining to what soil type the tract belongs. Therefore the Commission has drafted legislation proposing the creation of a Land Information

*Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained, free of charge, by applying to the University of California, Berkeley, or to the Commission of Immigration and Housing, 525 Market St., San Francisco.

Bureau, under the Department of Agriculture of the University of California, which, upon request, will make careful surveys concerning the soil and economic value of particular tracts. It is proposed that charges for such work shall cover only the actual cost.

SANITATION OF RIVER AND BAY STEAMERS.

Several complaints concerning the sanitation of river and bay steamers operating in San Francisco Bay and on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers caused the Commission to make careful inspections of several such steamers. The crews of these steamers are made up largely of immigrants. The quarters provided for the crews were found generally to be crowded, dirty, and insanitary. The matter was taken up with the State Board of Health and, relying upon the reports of the Commission, that Board issued orders to the owners of the steamers directing them to abate the nuisances and improve conditions on or before January 15, 1915. After that date the Commission will reinspect the steamers and report again to the State Board of Health.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Commission has everywhere met with the heartiest cooperation in its work. Little or nothing could have been achieved in many of its fields of activity if departments of government, private organizations, and individuals, had not cooperated so eagerly and effectively. Such splendid aid has been so frequently received from certain sources that special acknowledgments are here made, and furthermore, to all others who have cooperated in official and unofficial ways, the Commission expresses its sincere thanks and profound appreciation.

To the following the Commission desires to acknowledge its especial debt of gratitude for earnest and generous cooperation in innumerable instances:

The California State Board of Health; the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the United States Commissioner General of Immigration, and the local immigration officials; the Industrial Accident Commission of California; the Housing Commission of Los Angeles; the Housing Association of San Francisco; the San Francisco Board of Health; the San Diego Board of Health; the Travelers' Aid Society of California; the Board of Education of Los Angeles; the Department of Agriculture of the University of California; the district attorneys of San Francisco, Sacramento, and Los Angeles counties; the Public Defender of Los Angeles; the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the newspapers of the state.

When the Commission of Immigration and Housing began its labors a little over a year ago, it faced practically an unexplored field, with little or no precedents to guide its efforts. The so-called immigration commissions of other states were either colonization agencies or merely investigating bodies. The one possible exception is the Bureau of Immigration under the New York State Department of Labor. In fact, the California Commission is the only independent board of its kind in the United States today.

Certain preliminary surveys soon revealed to the Commission the almost unlimited field of activity before it. The problem presented itself of dividing off this total field, and of according to each special activity its proper estimate of relative value. Conditions, too, helped to determine the direction and emphasis of effort.

A year's actual service has helped to clear up the vision and to standardize the problems of immigration. A year's actual experience has better equipped the Commission to enter upon enlarged duties. Besides the realization of the needs of those whom the Commission was created to help, our greatest inspiration has come from the cooperative spirit exhibited by the state's administration, and from the helpful assistance always given by the state's Chief Executive. We trust that our response merits still further cooperation and assistance.

APPENDIX A.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

The following is a digest of the legislation which the Commission of Immigration and Housing proposes to have introduced in the legislature of 1915. This legislation is recommended in order to remedy or improve certain bad conditions which the Commission has met with and investigated in the course of its work.

1. STATE LABOR EXCHANGES.

The creation of a state bureau of labor exchanges, under the Commission of Immigration and Housing, with an annual appropriation of \$75,000.

(a) The bureau to be a separate department of the Commission with a director in charge.

(b) Ten offices to be established in the centers of population.

(c) A committee, composed of representatives of employers and employees, to be appointed by the governor in each city where an office is maintained to advise the Commission with respect to the work of the Bureau.

(d) The bureau to have the following functions and powers:

(1) To gather and disseminate labor intelligence, acting as a clearing house for the publication of information concerning the labor market gathered by public and private employment agencies throughout the state;

(2) To provide a chain of free labor exchanges securing employment without charge;

(3) To cooperate with such federal labor exchanges as may be established, and to conform to such regulations as may serve to bring about a nationally coordinated system of labor exchanges;

(4) To cooperate with the State Railroad Commission to provide special low transportation rates to those for whom it finds employment in distant parts of the state;

(5) To collect data concerning unemployment.

2. REGULATION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Stricter regulation of private employment agencies, including:

(a) Requirements for higher license fees;

(b) The establishment of a uniform schedule of fees to be charged for securing employment;

(c) The prohibition of the credit fee system;

(d) Provisions requiring private employment agencies to pay an applicant for time lost, at the rate of wages promised by the agency, when such applicant reports for work according to directions and is refused employment;

(e) Provisions making it a misdemeanor for an employment agency to divide fees with any person, or his agent, to whom employees are furnished;

(f) Provisions making it a misdemeanor for an employment agency to send an applicant for employment, who is charged a fee, to an employer who owns an interest in the employment agency, or whose agent in charge of the employment of labor, owns such an interest.

3. LABOR CAMP SANITATION.

The repeal of chapter 182 of the laws of 1913, governing labor camp sanitation, and the substitution of a more definite and detailed law. The enforcement of this law to be entrusted to a bureau of labor camp inspection, under the Commission of Immigration and Housing. The proposed sanitation law covers the following details:

(a) Camp sites and the layout of camps;

(b) Water supply; sufficient quantity; provisions against sources of pollution;

(c) Tents and buildings; proper cubic air space in sleeping quarters, proper ventilation, proper bunks, screening of dining and cooking quarters, heating facilities in cold climates;

(d) Garbage and refuse; sanitary disposal in any of the several enumerated ways;

(e) Toilets; proper construction and screening, separate facilities for women, proper sanitary maintenance;

(f) Washing and bathing facilities; adequate provision, proper construction and maintenance;

(g) Manure; sanitary disposal in any of several enumerated ways;

(h) Sanitation service; the employment of at least one person to keep the camp clean, rules for general cleanliness.

Provision is also made for keeping a record of all labor camps, requiring owners, or operators, to register their camps at the office of the Commission.

Violations of the provisions of the proposed law are made punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both.

An annual appropriation of \$25,000 for this bureau is requested.

4. TENEMENT HOUSE ACT.

(a) The amendment of the existing tenement house act as to substance. These proposed amendments change and simplify the definition of a tenement house; clear up certain ambiguities; and strengthen the act in certain particulars to apply to conditions disclosed by the housing investigations conducted by this Commission and by others.

(b) The amendment of the existing tenement house act as to enforcement. The creation of a state bureau of housing under the Commission of Immigration and Housing, is proposed. This bureau would have power to directly enforce the act in cities and towns where the local authorities fail to enforce it, and, furthermore, would have power to review and revoke orders made by local authorities in the enforcement of the provisions of the act. In order to secure a uniform enforcement of the act the bureau is given power to compel local authorities to carry out its orders.

An annual appropriation of \$20,000 is requested to provide for the employment of housing inspectors and traveling expenses.

5. GENERAL HOUSING LAW TO COVER SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS.

The revision of the state housing laws so as to take in single family dwellings as well as lodging houses and tenements. This proposed law regulates the construction of single family dwellings, and contains provisions with regard to sanitation and ventilation.

The proposed state housing bureau (mentioned in Appendix A-4) under the Commission of Immigration and Housing, is given power to directly enforce, and generally supervise the enforcement of this proposed law as in the case of the tenement house act.

6. STATE HOTEL AND LODGING HOUSE ACT.

The amendment of the state housing law pertaining to hotels and lodging houses, making it much broader and more stringent with regard to maintenance and sanitation.

7. VISITING HOME TEACHERS.

The addition of a new section to the Political Code which will allow common school districts to employ home teachers, not exceeding one such teacher for every 500 units of average daily attendance. The following are the duties of these proposed home teachers:

(a) To work in the homes of pupils, instructing children and adults in matters relating to school attendance and preparation therefor;

(b) To instruct children and adults in sanitation, in the English language, in household duties, and in the fundamental principles of the American system of government and the rights and duties of citizenship.

The qualifications of such teachers shall be a legal certificate to teach in the schools and special fitness to perform the duties of a home teacher.

8. RESTRICTIONS ON DOCKS WHERE IMMIGRANTS ARE LANDED.

The establishment, wherever immigrants are landed from ships, of neutral zones under the control of the Commission of Immigration and Housing. Only such persons as have permits from the Commission shall be allowed to enter these zones.

9. LAND FRAUD.

The enactment of a special law covering fraud in the sale of real estate. This proposed law is practically the same as a New York statute which was passed in 1911. Any person who in any publication makes any statement or assertion of fact, knowing the same to be false, concerning the extent, location, ownership, title or other characteristic, quality or attribute of any real estate, or concerning a motive or purpose of sale that is untrue and calculated to mislead, is made guilty of a misdemeanor under this proposed law.

10. LAND BUREAU, STATE.

The creation of a state land bureau, to be affiliated with the Department of Agriculture of the University of California. This proposed bureau to have the following powers and duties:

(a) To publish general information concerning agricultural lands throughout the state.

(b) To supply at cost to prospective purchasers information regarding the best economic uses of a particular tract of land, its value, approaches to market, etc.

11. PUBLIC DEFENDERS.

The creation of the office of Public Defender in the more thickly populated counties, such official to defend criminals unable to employ counsel and to represent poor persons in small civil suits.

12. CONTRACTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

(a) A law, requiring that all contracts involving amounts over fifty dollars, to which an alien of less than three years' residence is a party, be written both in the English language and in the language of the alien.

(b) A translation bureau to be established by the Commission of Immigration and Housing which will furnish translations of contracts at cost.

13. INTERPRETERS, OFFICIAL COURT.

An act placing official interpreters in courts of law under civil service; requiring them to be put under a sufficient bond; and establishing a schedule of fees to be charged by interpreters acting for private persons and not for the state.

14. TITLES OF SEMI-PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Prohibiting the use of such words as "state", "city", "California", etc., in the title of a semi-public utility, when the use of such words might mislead as to the question of ownership and management, and might give the impression that the utility is owned and operated by some department of government.

15. WITNESSES, SUBPOENAING.

An amendment of section 10 of the act creating the Commission of Immigration and Housing giving the Commission power to subpoena witnesses for hearings therein provided for.

APPENDIX B.

Bibliography of Reports Prepared by Investigators of the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California.

NOTE.—Space requirements prevent the inclusion of the complete reports. These are on public file at the San Francisco office of the Commission.

1. **The Floating Laborer in California.**

A statement of the conditions under which the casual itinerant laborer travels and works, including a summary of the factors forcing workers to take up this life.

2. **The Sand Creek Road Situation.**

Dealing with conditions on a piece of county contract work in Fresno County, in which many of the evil effects of insanitary camp conditions and an inefficient employment agency system are exemplified.

3. **Scenes and Incidents "On the Road."**

Detached pictures of vagrant life as seen by an investigator of the Commission in studying the hobo problem.

4. **Preliminary Report on Tentative Findings and Conclusions in the Investigation of Seasonal, Migratory and Unskilled Labor in California.**

A discussion of the employment agency system, traveling and living conditions among floating laborers, a description of the labor market in certain sections and industries, and a preliminary statistical compilation of labor camp reports, and life histories obtained from floating laborers.

5. **Casual Labor in California.**

A survey of seasonal and other casual labor by industries and districts, with a description of the land tenure and crop situations in California and their relation to the problem of casual labor. The report includes a discussion of the character of the casual labor force, the extent of organization among these casuals, the unemployment situation, and a description of working conditions in the seasonal industries, with complete statistics of conditions in labor camps inspected by the Commission. Reform measures that have been attempted are briefly dealt with, and suggestions and recommendations for future state and federal remedial action are included.

6. **Life-History Statistics.***

A compilation of facts obtained from the biographies of migratory and casual laborers in California.

7. **Report on "Kelly's Army."**

A brief statement of conditions surrounding the break-up of the army of the unemployed in the winter of 1913-14, with tabulated reasons for the unemployment of certain members of that army.

8. **The Berry Picking and Fruit Canning Industries of Sonoma County.**

A report on the character of the demand and the supply of labor, and on general working conditions in these industries.

9. **The Orange Industry of Central California.**

A discussion of labor conditions in the picking and packing of oranges in Tulare County, including a description of the makeup of the labor force and conclusions as to the effect of the seasonal nature of the work on the employees.

10. **An Economic Survey of a Sierra Lumber Camp.**

A description of the character of the labor force and of working conditions in the camps and mill of a Fresno County lumber company.

*Printed in the Report on Unemployment by the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California.

11. **The Alaska Salmon Fishing Industry.**

The number and nature of the labor force engaged in salmon fishing and canning, and a description of the system of contract labor prevailing in the industry.

12. **The Labor Market in Lumbering and Railroad Construction Work in Mendocino County.**

A description of the labor force, working conditions, the character of the demand and supply of labor, and the employment agency situation in the above district.

13. **The Employment Agency Situation in California.***

A report on an investigation of the organization of the labor market in California, dealing with the private employment agency system, free municipal and philanthropic agencies, sub-rosa methods of connecting job and man, and labor unions as employment agencies.

14. **The Wheatland Hop Field Riot.**

A statement of the causes and circumstances pertaining to the riot and killing, of August 3, 1913, in the Wheatland hop fields, with recommendations for a solution of the problems disclosed.

15. **The Wheatland Hop Field Riot.**

A condensed report on the strike and riot at the Durst Ranch at Wheatland.

16. **Sanitary Conditions in the Wheatland Hop Fields in August, 1914.**

A survey of camp conditions one year after the riot of 1913.

17. **Preliminary Report on the I. W. W. in California.**

A tentative report on the strength and character of the organization.

18. **The Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) in California.**

A report on the strength and influence of the I. W. W. in California in February, 1914, with a consideration of the effects of the Wheatland hop field riot upon the activities and general policy of the organization.

19. **Alien Transportation Problems.**

A survey of transportation conditions in California in so far as they are related to the immigrant problem, with a description of conditions encountered by the incoming alien at San Francisco.

20. **Naturalization of the Alien.**

Dealing with the naturalization of immigrants in San Francisco and Alameda counties, and the abuses connected therewith.

21. **Relation of the Alien to the Administration of Civil and Criminal Law.**

A description of the conditions and a discussion of the abuses arising from the relation of the immigrant to the administration of the law in San Francisco.

22. **Southern European Farmers in the Bay Region.**

A report on farms of new immigrants in a limited locality in California, with a description of agricultural conditions prevailing among them, and recommendations for reforms.

23. **Education and Assimilation of the Alien.**

A survey of the problem of immigrant education in the chief cities of California, with recommendations for remedial action.

24. **Relation of Foreigners to the Penal Institutions of California.**

A report on aliens in Folsom and San Quentin State Prisons, and in the Preston State School of Industry.

25. **The Operations of the Northwestern Development Company in Sonoma County.**

A report of an investigation disclosing the fraudulent operation of the above named real estate firm in selling worthless or almost worthless land to aliens and others.

26. **Tenement House Conditions in San Francisco.**

A description of insanitary housing conditions in the Mission district and on Telegraph Hill in San Francisco, and a discussion of the laws and regulations governing housing questions.

27. Hotel and Lodging House Conditions in San Francisco.

A report of a sanitary survey of a number of cheap hotels and lodging houses in San Francisco.

28. Housing Survey of Sacramento.

A report of an investigation of tenement, dwelling and lodging houses in Sacramento, dealing with general housing conditions and disclosing violations of state and municipal regulations.

29. Housing Survey of Sacramento.

Dealing with a later investigation of similar nature.

30. Housing Survey of Fresno.

A description of tenement, dwelling and lodging house conditions and violations of housing regulations in Fresno.

31. Housing Surveys of Bakersfield and Visalia.

A report of a general investigation of housing conditions in these cities.

32. Housing Conditions in Santa Rosa.

A survey of lodging houses with a description of violations of housing regulations.

33. San Diego Immigration and Housing Conditions.

A description of San Diego as an immigrant port; a general housing survey of San Diego.

34. San Pedro Immigration and Housing Conditions.

A description of San Pedro as an immigrant port; a limited housing survey of San Pedro.

35. The Problem of the Survey of a Suburban City.

A survey of the city of Richmond including a report of an investigation of sixty of its hotels and lodging houses, and general deductions regarding the problem of surveying suburban cities.

APPENDIX C.

Act Creating the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California.

CHAPTER 318.

An act relating to immigrants and immigration, creating a commission of immigration and housing, providing for the employment by said commission of a secretary, agents and other employees, authorizing said commission to fix their compensation, prescribing the duties of said commission, providing for the investigation by said commission of all things affecting immigrants, and for the care, protection and welfare of immigrants, and making an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the provisions hereof.

[Approved June 12, 1913.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Within thirty days after this act shall go into effect, the governor of the state shall appoint five suitable persons to act as commissioners of immigration and housing. Said commissioners shall hold office and serve solely at the pleasure of the governor and not otherwise.

SEC. 2. Said commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to receive from the state their actual necessary expenses while traveling on the business of the commission, either within or without the State of California.

SEC. 3. The commission shall be known as the "commission of immigration and housing of California." It shall have a seal for the authentication of its orders and proceedings upon which shall be inscribed the words "commission of immigration and housing—California—seal." Each member of the commission, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath of office as prescribed by the Political Code for state officers in general, and must execute an official bond in the sum of five thousand dollars. Within thirty days after appointment, the commission shall meet at the state capitol and organize, selecting a president, a vice-president and a secretary. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the exercise of the powers or authority conferred upon it. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the commission, from any cause whatsoever, such vacancy shall be filled by the governor, as provided in section one for the original creation of the commission. In case of a vacancy, the remaining members shall exercise all the powers and authority of the commission until such vacancy is filled. The commission shall maintain its headquarters and principal office in the city and county of San Francisco, and may establish branch offices at any place or places which in the judgment of the commission may be deemed advisable. The commission may, however, hold sessions at any place other than its offices when the convenience of the commission and the parties interested so requires.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the said commission is authorized to employ such expert and other employees as it may deem necessary, and upon such terms and for such compensation as it may deem proper. The said commission shall have power to enter into contracts of employment with such persons as it may desire to employ for a definite period of time; but no contract shall be made for more than one year. The employees of the commission shall be entitled to receive from the state their actual necessary expenses while traveling on the business of the commission, either within or without the State of California.

SEC. 5. The commission of immigration and housing shall have the power to make full inquiry, examination and investigation into the condition, welfare and industrial opportunities of all immigrants arriving and being within the state. The

commission shall also gather information as to the agricultural possibilities and opportunities for settlement on land within the state; such information to include soil and agricultural surveys of the arable land within the state and other data relating to the price and productivity of land. The commission shall also have power to collect information with respect to the need and demand for labor by the several agricultural, industrial and other productive activities, including public works, within the state; to gather information with respect to the supply of labor afforded by such immigrants as they shall from time to time arrive or be within the state; to ascertain the occupations for which such immigrants shall be best adapted, and to bring about intercommunication between them and the several activities requiring labor which will best promote their respective needs; to investigate and determine the genuineness of any application for labor that may be received and the treatment accorded to those for whom employment shall be secured; to cooperate with the state employment bureaus, municipal employment bureaus, and with private employment agencies within the state, and also with the employment and immigration bureaus conducted under the authority of the federal government or by the government of any other state, and with public and philanthropic agencies designed to aid in the distribution and employment of immigrants; and to devise and carry out such other suitable methods as will tend to prevent or relieve congestion and obviate unemployment; and to collect and publish, in English or foreign languages, for distribution among immigrants, in, or embarked for, California, such information as is deemed essential to their protection, distribution, education and welfare; and said commission is hereby empowered and authorized to have printed by the state printer any such reports or information, records or proceedings as it may deem necessary or proper; and if for any reason the state printer is not equipped to do any part of said work, then the said commission shall have the right and the authority to have the same done elsewhere upon such terms and conditions as it may deem proper.

SEC. 6. The commission shall cooperate with the proper authorities and organizations, federal, state, county, municipal and private, with the object in view of bringing to the immigrant the best opportunities for acquiring education and citizenship. To that end it shall procure from, or with the consent of, the federal authorities, complete lists giving the names, ages and destination within the state of all immigrant children of school age, and such other facts as will tend to identify them, and shall forthwith deliver copies of such lists to the superintendent of public instruction or the several boards of education and school boards in the respective localities within the state to which said children shall be destined, to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of the education law relative to the compulsory attendance at school of children of school age. The commission shall further cooperate with the superintendent of public instruction and with the several boards of education in the state to ascertain the necessity for and the extent to which instruction should be imparted to immigrants within the state and to devise methods for the proper instruction of adult and minor aliens in the English language and other subjects; and in respect to the duties and rights of citizenship and the fundamental principles of the American system of government; and shall cooperate with the proper authorities and with private agencies to put into operation practical devices for training for citizenship and for encouraging naturalization. It shall be the aim to communicate this instruction to the immigrant as soon after his arrival as is practicable. The commission shall cooperate with the proper authorities to extend this education for both children and adults to labor camps and other localities from which the regular schools are not easily accessible. The commission in cooperation with the proper authorities and organizations shall encourage the establishment of playgrounds and other recreational activities, and also the establishment of settlements and social centers in cities and towns.

SEC. 7. With the object in view of rendering to the immigrant that protection to which they are entitled, the commission of immigration and housing may inspect all labor camps within the state, and may inspect all employment and contract agencies dealing with immigrants or who secure or negotiate contracts for their

employment within the state; may investigate the banking relations that exist between immigrants and laborers; may investigate and inspect institutions established for the temporary shelter and care of immigrants and such philanthropic societies as shall be organized for the purpose of securing employment for or aiding in the distribution of immigrants, and the methods by which they are conducted; and shall investigate housing conditions under which immigrants live, and sanitary and safety conditions under which immigrants are employed; it shall further investigate conditions prevailing at the various places where immigrants are landed within the state and at the several docks, ferries, railway stations, and on trains and boats therein, and shall investigate any and all complaints with respect to frauds, extortion, incompetency and improper practices by notaries public and other public officials; it shall further investigate the relations existing between immigrants and steamship and railway ticket agents, hotel runners, cab men, baggage men, interpreters and pawn brokers; it shall further investigate the dealings carried on between immigrants and real estate firms or corporations; and as the result of any of the above inspections or investigations, if it should find evidences of fraud, crime, extortion, incompetency, improper practices or exploitation, it shall be the duty of the commission of immigration and housing to present to the proper authorities the evidences for action thereon, and shall bring to bear all the authority within its power to see that justice is rendered. The commission shall also encourage the establishment of legal aid societies.

SEC. 8. With the further object in view of bringing to the immigrant the best protection the state can afford, it shall be the duty of the commission to call to the attention of the proper authorities any violations it may discover of the laws pertaining to the payment of wages, to the mode of paying, pertaining to the child labor laws, the employment of women, factory inspection laws, weekly day of rest laws, protection of labor under building laws, protection of labor under public works laws, laws relating to the white slave traffic, and laws of the state and county and municipal health departments; the tenement house laws, and other laws pertaining to housing conditions. The commission shall investigate and study the general economic, housing and social conditions of immigrants within the state, for the purpose of inducing remedial action by the various agencies of the state possessing requisite jurisdiction; and shall generally, in conjunction with existing public and private agencies, consider and devise means to promote the welfare of the state. The members of the commission of immigration and housing or any of their authorized agents shall have the right to enter into tenement houses, buildings and dwelling places for the purpose of inspecting such houses, buildings, and dwelling places to secure compliance with state tenement and building acts and municipal building ordinances and to prevent violation thereof, and shall have the right to examine the records of the various city departments charged with the enforcement of the tenement house law and other building regulations and to secure from them reports and copies of their records at any time.

SEC. 9. The commission shall have the right to demand of all officials, state, county and municipal, and it shall be the duty of said officials to supply, such information and references to records as will enable the commission to carry into effect the provisions and intent of this act; and shall have the right to enter upon private property to make investigation for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act. For the purpose of carrying out fully the intent and spirit of this act, the said commission shall have full power and authority to gather any and all such evidence as it may deem proper and necessary in order to present the same to the proper authorities for the purpose of instituting prosecutions against any and all persons, firms or corporations found violating any of the laws of any municipality, county or of the state or of the federal government, concerning any of the matters in this act referred to.

SEC. 10. For the purpose of carrying out to the fullest extent the provisions hereof, the said commission or any member thereof shall have power to hold hearings for the purpose of investigation and inquiry, and for the purpose of reaching an amicable settlement of controversies existing between persons, firms and corpora-

tions mentioned herein: and to this end and purpose, the said commissioners and each of them and such person as may be designated in writing by said commission, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths. No decision shall be deemed to be final until ratified and approved by the said commission and filed in its office.

SEC. 11. For the purposes of this act, the words immigrant and immigration shall refer to any alien who is within the state, either permanently or temporarily domiciled here, or in transit, or passing through the state to a contiguous state or territory; said words shall further refer to any alien who may first have taken up residence in some other state or in one of the federal territorial possessions, and then shall have removed to this state: said words shall further refer to all aliens coming to and being within the State of California. For the purpose of this act, the word alien shall refer to all persons who are not native born or who have not received their final citizenship papers under the naturalization laws of the United States.

SEC. 12. This act shall not be construed to authorize or direct the commission of immigration and housing to induce or encourage immigration into this state or the United States.

SEC. 13. The commission of immigration and housing shall make an annual report to the governor, on the second day of January, of the operation of the commission.

SEC. 14. The sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act: and the state controller is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants upon such sum, from time to time, upon the requisition of said commission, approved by the board of control; and the state treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay such warrants.

ADVISORY PAMPHLET
ON
CAMP SANITATION AND HOUSING
BY
COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING
OF CALIFORNIA

Third revised edition published September 1, 1914.

Mailed free on request to the office of the Commission, 525 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.

CONTENTS.

TO OWNERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF LABOR CAMPS.

CAMP SANITATION.

- I. LOCATION OF CAMP.
- II. LAYOUT OF CAMP.
- III. WATER SUPPLY.
- IV. TENTS AND BUILDINGS.
- V. KITCHEN AND MESS HOUSE.
- VI. GARBAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.
- VII. TOILETS.
- VIII. BATHING FACILITIES.
- IX. TOWELS.
- X. FLIES AND MANURE.
- XI. MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.
- XII. SANITATION SERVICE.

CAMP PLACARD.

REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

BY

COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING OF CALIFORNIA

Published December 9, 1914.
(Supplement to First Annual Report.)

Mailed free on request to the office of the Commission, 525 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE.

REPORT OF PERMANENT, OR INDUSTRIAL, PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.
REPORT ON TEMPORARY, OR RELIEF, PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

APPENDICES.

- A. DIGEST OF LETTERS SENT TO THE GOVERNOR.
B- 1. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF UNEMPLOYMENT.
B- 2. DIGEST OF SEVERAL BOOKS ON UNEMPLOYMENT.
*Summary of reports of investigations conducted by Commission of
Immigration and Housing of California.*
C- 1. SUMMARY OF REPORT ON THE FLOATING LABORER IN CALIFORNIA.
C- 2. SUMMARY OF REPORT ON BERRY PICKING AND FRUIT CANNING
IN SONOMA COUNTY.
C- 3. EPITOMIZED STATEMENT OF REPORT ON THE SAND CREEK ROAD
SITUATION IN FRESNO COUNTY.
C- 4. A DIGEST OF A REPORT ON THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY SITUATION
IN CALIFORNIA.
C- 5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION CONCERNING PRIVATE
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.
C- 6. BRIEF OF REPORTS ON THE ORANGE INDUSTRY OF CENTRAL
CALIFORNIA.
C- 7. CONDENSED STATEMENT OF A REPORT ON A LUMBER CAMP IN THE
SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS.
C- 8. BRIEF OF REPORT ON ALASKA SALMON FISHING INDUSTRY.
C- 9. BRIEF OF REPORT ON SOUTHERN EUROPEAN FARMERS IN THE
BAY REGION.
C-10. STATISTICAL TABLES FROM LIFE HISTORY SCHEDULES SELECTED
AT RANDOM AMONG CASUAL LABORERS IN CALIFORNIA.
C-11. TABULATION OF REGISTER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE
COMMISSION.
C-12. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTION OF 801 LABOR CAMPS BY
THE COMMISSION.
C-13. SYNOPSIS OF REPORT ON THE LABOR MARKET IN SONOMA AND
MENDOCINO COUNTIES.

ADDITIONAL APPENDICES.

- D. REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS BY COMMONWEALTH CLUB.
E. JOINT CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A
NATIONAL MARKETING COMMISSION.
F. BRIEF OF REPORT ON HOME EDUCATION BY THE COMMISSION OF
IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING.
G. QUOTATIONS FROM ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN, COMMIS-
SIONER OF BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
H. THE CHICAGO PROGRAM FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
I. REPORT ON PLAN OF TEMPORARY RELIEF BY COMMONWEALTH CLUB.

25552.1

