

9173

The Ninth
BIENNIAL REPORT

Division of
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

State of
MINNESOTA



For Biennial Period
ENDED JUNE 30, 1942

STATE OF MINNESOTA

*Division of
Public Institutions*

BIENNIAL REPORT

FOR THE

Period Ended June 30, 1942

Printed at the
PRISON PRINTING DEPARTMENT
Stillwater, Minnesota
26499 11-42 1500

STATE OF MINNESOTA
HAROLD E. STASSEN
Governor

To the Governor and the Legislature:

Pursuant to the provisions of law, the Division of Public Institutions of the Department of Social Security respectfully submits its ninth biennial report covering the period ended June 30, 1942, together with summaries of the reports of the chief executive officers under its control.

CARL H. SWANSON, *Director*

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Walter Finke.....Director Division of Social Welfare
Carl H. Swanson.....Director Division of Public Institutions
Victor Christgau.....Director Division of Employment and Security
Hazel C. Daniels.....Secretary

DIVISION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Carl H. Swanson.....Director
Dr. G. O. Orr.....Assistant Director
Dr. D. E. McBroom, M. D.....Director, Mental Health Unit
Mildred Thomson.....Head, Bureau for Feeble-Minded & Epileptic
N. E. Wehrle.....Chief Accountant
V. S. Nyquist.....Budget Examiner
Mildred L. Methven.....Supervisor of Institution Libraries

MINNESOTA STATE INSTITUTIONS

Anoka State Hospital	-----	Anoka
Dr. Walter P. Gardner, Superintendent		
Hastings State Hospital	-----	Hastings
Dr. Ralph Rossen, Superintendent		
Willmar State Hospital	-----	Willmar
Dr. Magnus C. Petersen, Superintendent		
Fergus Falls State Hospital	-----	Fergus Falls
Dr. W. L. Patterson, Superintendent		
Rochester State Hospital	-----	Rochester
Dr. B. F. Smith, Superintendent		
St. Peter State Hospital	-----	St. Peter
Dr. Geo. H. Freeman, Superintendent		
Moose Lake State Hospital	-----	Moose Lake
Dr. M. W. Kemp, Superintendent		
School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics	-----	Faribault
Dr. E. J. Engberg, Superintendent		
Colony for Epileptics	-----	Cambridge
Dr. Royal C. Gray, Acting Superintendent		
Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School	-----	Faribault
J. C. Lysen, Superintendent		
Minnesota School for the Deaf	-----	Faribault
Leonard M. Elstad, Superintendent		
State Public School for Dependent Children	-----	Owatonna
M. R. Vevle, Superintendent		
State Training School for Boys	-----	Red Wing
C. J. Jackson, Superintendent		
Minnesota Home School for Girls	-----	Sauk Center
Katharine Hattendorf, Superintendent		
State Reformatory	-----	St. Cloud
H. B. Whittier, Warden		
State Reformatory for Women	-----	Shakopee
Estelle Jamieson, Superintendent		
State Prison	-----	Stillwater
L. F. Utecht, Warden		
Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives	-----	Ah-gwah-ching
Dr. H. A. Burns, Superintendent		
Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children	-----	St. Paul
Elizabeth McGregor, Superintendent		

Division of Public Institutions

The Division of Public Institutions as organized within the Department of Social Security was created by Chapter 431, General Laws of 1939.

ARTICLE VII

Section 1. *Department of Social Security established—Directors—Terms.*—The Department of Social Security shall be organized with a Division of Public Institutions, a Division of Social Welfare, and a Division of Employment and Security. Each division shall be under the supervision and control of a director, who shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The term of office of each of said directors first appointed shall expire on February 1, 1943, after which the term of office of each of said directors shall be for a term of four years. The several directors shall be removable by the governor for cause after notice and hearing. The directors shall be selected on the basis of ability and experience in their respective fields of service and without regard to political affiliations. They shall not engage in any manner of partisan politics during their term in office. Subject to the provision of this act and other applicable laws, now or hereafter enacted, each director shall have power to organize his division in such manner and to appoint such subordinate officers, employes, and agents as he may deem necessary to discharge the functions of the division; and define the duties of such officers, employes, and agents, and to delegate to them any of his powers or duties, subject to his control and under such conditions as he may prescribe. Appointments to exercise delegated power shall be written orders filed with the secretary of state. Each director shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000, payable semi-monthly.

Section 3. *Powers and duties vested in Board of Control transferred to director of public institutions.*—All the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon the State Board of Control with reference to the institutions of the State of Minnesota are hereby transferred to, vested in, and imposed upon the Director of Public Institutions, and in relation thereto said director is hereby charged with and shall have the exclusive power of administration and management of all of the following State institutions: The State Prison, the State Reformatory for Men, the State Training School for Boys, the School for the Feeble-Minded, State hospitals and asylums for the insane, the State School for the Blind, the State School for the Deaf, the

State Public School for Dependent Children, the State Epileptic Colony, the State Hospital for Indigent, Crippled and Deformed Children, the State Hospital for Inebriates, the State Sanatorium for Consumptives, the Home School for Girls, and the State Reformatory for Women. The Director shall have power and authority to determine all matters relating to the unified and continuous development of all of the foregoing institutions and of such other institutions, the supervision of which may, from time to time, be vested in the Director. It is the intent of this Act that there be vested in the Director all of the powers, functions, and authority now vested in the State Board of Control relative to State institutions.

It shall be the duty of the several directors to actively cooperate, each with the other, in establishing an efficient working relationship relative to the care and supervision of individuals both prior to and after departure from institutions hereinabove mentioned.

Section 4. *State Board abolished.*—The State Board of Control is hereby abolished. The powers and duties of the State Board of Control as provided by Section 4405, Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, are hereby continued and imposed upon the director of public institutions.

Social Security Board.—The directors of the divisions of the Department of Social Security shall constitute the Social Security Board, which shall be an agency of the department. The director of social welfare shall act as chairman of the board, and the director of public institutions or his designated agent shall act as secretary of the board. The board shall have the power and duty to co-ordinate the functions, activities, budgets, and expenditures of the several divisions of the department and to provide for the prompt exchange of information between divisions so as to avoid duplication and promote efficiency and economy. In all cases where the different divisions have similar or related functions, it shall be the duty of the board to provide, by rules and regulations, for the joint use by such divisions of information, services and facilities relating to the performance of such functions, so far as practicable. Otherwise the board shall not have power to direct or control the acts of any member of the department except as expressly authorized by law.

Report of the Division of Public Institutions

GENERAL STATEMENT

In submitting this biennial report for the Division of Public Institutions I wish to direct your attention to the records as disclosed herein and also the individual reports as presented by the superintendents of the institutions and department heads.

Although the appropriations requested at the last legislature were generally granted, because of world war conditions and the entry of our country into the war, rising costs and prices of all commodities has made it increasingly difficult to carry on the program and maintain adequate standards of care and treatment at our state institutions. No one could foresee at the last legislative session that these great increases would obtain. Nevertheless, in spite of substantial increases already in effect, with the loyal support of all superintendents, stewards and a large majority of employees, and with the utmost care and use of all material and equipment and the exercise of all possible economy, without sacrificing the essential needs of those committed to the care of the state institutions, we were able to operate within the appropriations granted for the biennium ended June 30, 1942.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, the outlook is not so encouraging. With the continued rise in prices affecting almost everything we must buy, and the necessity of increasing wages paid employees, particularly those receiving the lowest wages and the cost of living increase of \$5.00 and 5% granted by executive order to all state employees under Civil Service, it will be impossible to operate with the appropriation made by the last legislature for the year ending June 30, 1943. A request for a supplemental appropriation must be presented to the Legislature which will begin its session January 4, 1943.

Employees in state institutions throughout the nation are generally among the lowest paid state employees. They also receive substantially less than Federal employees in like work. This is particularly true as to attendant and custodial helpers and nurses. It is not good administration or true economy to attempt to do this work offering wages that we cannot expect will attract the most competent and qualified persons to carry on the work

assigned to them. We, therefore, feel that serious consideration be given the wage scale and appropriations made for adequate wages to be paid to employees at the institutions within this division, as well as appropriations sufficient to care for the patients, medical, food, clothing and housing needs.

When conditions began to indicate clearly that all costs of merchandise and foods would rise sharply, we prepared to increase to the utmost our institution program of farm and garden production. Increased acreage was put under plow. All institution superintendents were requested to survey and plan their farm operations carefully so that the maximum results would be obtained in the production of vegetables and food for human consumption, feed for dairy cattle, hogs and poultry. The crops harvested on the institution farms have been very good and the best possible arrangements have been made to prepare them for use during the year.

Minnesota has been recognized as a leader in its concern and care of its unfortunate citizens. Nevertheless, we must not think that we have reached the point where we can say that all is done that could or should be done. These people are the parents, children, brothers, sisters, husbands or wives of our citizens and in the majority of cases are in need of this care by the state not through any fault of their own.

With the funds made available by the Governor and the Legislative Advisory Committee and with the use of WPA facilities, considerable repairs and replacements have been made that otherwise would not have been accomplished. WPA at most state institutions was discontinued on June 30, 1942. Adequate funds and the wise use of this money in repairs and maintenance of buildings and equipment is true economy.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

There has been a noticeable decline in population at the three state penal institutions as we note in the following table:

	Population	
	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1942
State Prison, Stillwater	1,357	1,192
State Reformatory, St. Cloud	1,212	1,021
State Reformatory for Women, Shakopee	72	45

Prison Industries, Stillwater, has operated the past two years at near capacity rate. This program of manufacturing binder twine and rope and farm machinery is, and has been during its operation, of inestimable value to the inmates, the farmers and the taxpayers of the state. The last legislature made a special appropriation for each year of the current biennium to supplement current expense appropriations if necessary or to establish new manufacturing programs to replace any diminishment of the established program. Because of the war and its attendant demands for machinery and equipment and the curtailment of supplies our manufacturing program at the prison has been drastically reduced. The Prison Industries has received

orders for production of goods for the Army and Navy and stands ready to produce to the maximum capacity in all goods that it can produce.

The Reformatory for Men operates two penal camps, one at Walker and one at Moose Lake and a farm colony at St. Cloud.

In addition they have taken over the operation of two additional farms of 950 acres in Polk County, close to East Grand Forks, owned by a Trust Fund held for the benefit of the Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children and the Braille and Sight Saving School, which have been rented to individuals heretofore. The cultivation of these two farms was taken over by the St. Cloud Reformatory in March of this year. The crops raised were sold to the institutions at market price and the income divided two-fifths to the institutions for which this trust was created and three-fifths to the operating unit. The crops raised on these two farms this past season were as follows: 21,000 bushels of potatoes, 12,547 bushels of oats, and 1,181 bushels of barley, and in addition 75 tons of straw and 26 tons of hay. With this year's preparation, it is expected that with good weather conditions, much larger crops can be raised in the future.

CORRECTIONAL

The legislature at the last session returned to the Director of the Division of Public Institutions the authority and responsibility of parole at the Home School for Girls, Sauk Centre and the Training School for Boys, Red Wing. There are three women parole supervisors working out of the Home School for Girls and four men parole supervisors employed at the Training School for Boys. Approximately two hundred boys, out on parole from the State Training School, have enlisted in the armed services. Under the law girls committed to the Home School are under guardianship of the state until they are twenty-one, and boys committed to the Training School for Boys are under guardianship of the state until they have shown a good adjustment on parole. The time varies according to the individual.

DEAF AND SIGHT SAVING

The School for the Deaf and the Braille and Sight Saving School at Faribault have carried on a very successful school program. They rank with the best of their kind in the country. The new industrial building at the Braille and Sight Saving School which was made possible by the appropriation of \$35,000 by the last legislature is completed and in full use.

GILLETTE STATE HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The Gillette Hospital continues to care for the crippled children in need of orthopedic care. Poliomyelitis continues to be an affliction of many who are brought here for care. Various treatments, including the Sister Kenny Method, are in use. The last legislature appropriated \$75,000 to

construct receiving and isolation units to be added to the present buildings. However, when plans and contract had been made war priorities prevented the construction as planned. We recommend that funds be made available to proceed with this very necessary construction as soon as the present emergency is over.

FEEBLEMINDED AND EPILEPTIC

There is still a long list of persons committed as feeble-minded waiting to be admitted to the institution. The hyperactive and spastic cases are particularly urgent and distressing to the families. The legislature made an appropriation of \$776,000 to provide for the construction of four new dormitories at the School and Colony, Faribault, to provide accommodations for 500 of the most pressing cases. Plans have been prepared but again because of war conditions no contracts for construction have been let. Every effort has been made to provide care for the maximum number. Here also funds should be kept available to proceed with construction of dormitories as planned.

The Colony for Epileptics is meeting the demand for care of epileptics and also cares for a substantial number of feeble-minded commitments.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

In 1938 the Moose Lake State Hospital was opened for service. The original plans were for a 1,000-bed hospital. As completed the hospital is rated to care for only 900 without crowding. The first 500 patients were transfers from other state hospitals which were overcrowded. Since then new commitments have brought the population to 908 as at June 30, 1942.

The bed capacity of the seven state hospitals is 10,096 with a population of 10,620, June 30, 1942, or 524 more patients than a reasonable bed capacity. Statistics show that the total increase in mental patients in the past ten years was 2,086 or an annual average increase of 208. The populations of the state mental hospitals as of June 30, 1940—10,236 and as of June 30, 1942—10,620; an increase during biennium period of June 30, 1940 to June 30, 1942 of 384.

MENTAL HEALTH UNIT

By request of Governor Stassen a mental health unit was established to study and work toward an attempt to meet the problem of mental health other than a continuous building of more and larger hospitals. As a part of this program the Director of Social Welfare, by direction of Governor Stassen, transferred to the Director of Public Institutions the Division for Feeble-minded and Epileptic and the Bureau of Psychological Services. Doctor McBroom, superintendent of the Colony for Epileptics was granted a year's leave of absence as superintendent to head the mental health unit.

He will serve one year, September 1, 1941, to August 31, 1942, and because of lack of funds which prevent our providing a program which might to a large degree aid in meeting the mental health needs of the state, he will return to his position as superintendent at Cambridge. Doctor McBroom's report and recommendations are in the biennial report of the Division of Public Institutions.

We believe that the plan outlined should be started at once in lieu of the impossibility that additional hospital accommodations can be constructed at this time.

MAINTENANCE OF INSANE

The amount collected during the biennium under the provisions of Chapter 294, Laws of 1917, for maintenance of patients of the institutions for the insane was \$479,687.95.

FIRE LOSS

During the biennium the Division of Public Institutions has lost by fire a horse barn and machine storage shed at the Rochester State Hospital and a horse barn and a small barn for livestock at the Hastings State Hospital. These losses occurred just prior to the last legislative session so that funds were provided by appropriation for rebuilding; \$10,000 for a horse barn and \$1,500 for a machine shed at Rochester State Hospital and \$10,000 for rebuilding the horse barn at Hastings State Hospital. These buildings have now been erected.

GENERAL

On July 1, 1940, by direction of the Governor, Walter Finke, Director of Social Welfare, was appointed a special assistant to the Director of Public Institutions to act in his behalf in administration of the State Sanatorium, Ah-gwah-ching and the State Public School at Owatonna, Minnesota.

PERSONNEL

Doctor Royal C. Gray was appointed acting superintendent of the Colony for Epileptics while Doctor McBroom was serving as head of the Mental Health Unit.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS

The requests of the superintendents of institutions for appropriations for current expense, repairs and replacements, and permanent improvements for the biennium ending June 30, 1945 have received careful consideration by the Division of Public Institutions, and its detailed recommendations will be submitted to the Budget Commissioner and the legislature in a separate report.

CARL H. SWANSON, *Director*

Mental Health Unit

Carl H. Swanson, Director
Division of Public Institutions

I am submitting to you my recommendations and findings in connection with the Mental Health Unit in the Division of Public Institutions:

The purpose of this program was to coordinate the medical and psychiatric activities of the various mental hospitals, the Bureau for Feeble-minded and Epileptics and the Bureau of Psychological Services, and to endeavor to find an outlet for as many of the patients now being housed in state institutions as could get along outside with some supervision. Also to attempt to establish an "out-patient" clinic at the various mental hospitals whereby physicians, social workers and private individuals could refer patients for advice and consultation while they are in the "pre-psychotic stage," especially for those who were unable to obtain the services of a private psychiatrist. This, we feel, would greatly diminish the number of complete breakdowns. We also planned to establish "return" clinics at each hospital so that the paroled and discharged patients could return to these clinics for checkup at any time that they might feel that their previous trouble might be returning.

Another idea that we had in mind was the placing of a trained psychiatric social worker in each mental hospital to follow up the paroles and discharges to see that they were progressing satisfactorily outside of the institutions and at the same time try to find boarding or work homes for many of the patients now in mental hospitals who might get along on the outside in a fairly satisfactory manner if they were given a minimal amount of supervision and guidance. We would also like to make all of the mental hospitals receiving hospitals, eliminating the old set-up of having three "transfer" hospitals for the so-called chronic or incurable cases, as experience has shown that with the improved methods of treatment many of the so-called hopeless cases respond to treatment and some recover and many others are greatly improved. This would also eliminate rather great expense involved in the transportation of patients among the various institutions.

The time has come when we must realize that man has the same claim to mental treatment that he now has to surgery and medical aid, and that the neurosis and psychosis menaces the health of the people not less than tuberculosis and like conditions. Health officers have been concerned with the conservation and prolongation of life and remarkable results have been obtained so that the average expectation of life at birth has risen from 38

to 61 years since 1787. But we feel that we should deal with the quality of this life as well as the quantity for we are dealing with human beings, individuals who have emotions, who have likes and dislikes, who experience happiness or sorrow, elation and depression; feelings which directly affect our capacity to take our place in the communities as contented, healthy, law-abiding, self-respecting, and self-supporting citizens. This capacity to live productively and happily is surely a concern of everyone in promoting public health in its usual conception and we cannot help but realize that this field has been neglected because over one half of the hospital beds in the United States are devoted to the care of mental patients.

When this program was established it looked as if its future would be very bright. Shortly thereafter we were plunged into the war and the small amount of funds necessary to carry on these activities were needed for other purposes so that we were unable to put the full program into effect. However, with the greatly curtailed budget and with the complete cooperation of the Administration and all of the superintendents we feel that we have obtained some results along this line.

It is recommended that all of the mental hospitals be made "receiving" hospitals and that the so-called "transfer" hospitals be eliminated as such. This would require the re-districting of the state and in nearly every instance would allow the committed patient to be taken care of in the hospital nearest to his point of residence. It would also require the expenditure of a small amount of money in the now so-called "transfer" hospitals to properly equip them for giving newly admitted patients the proper intensive treatment which is usually required when they enter any institution.

It is also recommended that each hospital set up "return" clinics for patients on parole or discharge where they may return for consultation and advice to the same staff that had previously taken care of them. We should also establish "out-patient" clinics at the state hospitals or some nearby metropolitan center whereby borderline cases could secure the services of a trained psychiatrist and staff in localities where this service is not available.

Sufficient appropriations should be made to allow for intensive work in deporting non-resident persons committed to our state hospitals. The cost would be far less than the cost of their keep, not considering the additional space they occupy which should be available to our own citizens.

The medical staff at each hospital should be enlarged so that patients could be given more intensive treatment, which would not only shorten their period of hospitalization but would greatly increase their chances for a complete recovery.

It is recommended that all tuberculous patients who are mental should be grouped in one institution where a proper tuberculosis technique can be

carried effectually as this seems to be a difficult thing to do in the management of a mental hospital.

The above outlined plan will not decrease our institution population but it might have a tendency to in the future curtail the ever increasing building program.

The feeble-minded problem is perhaps the biggest individual problem that the state has to meet as at present we have a tremendous waiting list and so many of these patients are creating a situation so bad that they should be removed from their surroundings at once. I feel there is only one solution to this problem and that is the creation of an additional home for the feeble-minded at the earliest possible moment.

The Bureau of Psychological Services should be increased as they are always months behind in application for their work and I also feel it would be quite desirable to place a psychologist in each one of the mental hospitals.

Due to the present state of unrest because of the war situation and the availability of trained people, it is impossible to submit an accurate estimate as to what these proposed activities would cost or to even give an estimate as to the amount of money the state could save by putting these principles into effect and I am attaching herewith a proposed budget which I think would cover the cost of these activities.

Very truly yours,
D. E. McBROOM, M. D.
Director, Mental Health Unit

Bureau for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptics

To the Director of the Division of Public Institutions:

The report of the Head of the Bureau for the Feeble-minded & Epileptic for the biennial period ending June 30, 1942, is herewith respectfully submitted.

FUNCTIONS, STATISTICS AND PROBLEMS

The functions of the Bureau for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic are those necessary for action as the representative of the Director of Social Welfare, who may be made the guardian of feeble-minded and epileptic persons. The functions are basically the same as when the department acted as the representative of the Board of Control following the passage of the guardianship law in 1917. There have been changes in laws and administration, and in the name of the department, but the law still provides for commitment to state guardianship. Therefore, the most important functions still remain:

1. Consulting with welfare boards and individuals on the advisability of procedures for commitment.
2. Advising with courts on hearings.
3. Keeping of court records.
4. Determining policies for supervision of those placed under guardianship.
5. With institutional and county cooperation, arranging for entrance to the institution of those who should be there—to the extent that space is available.
6. With institutional and county cooperation, planning for removal from the institution and community supervision for all who can be supervised locally.
7. Directing local welfare boards and community agencies in methods for supervision in individual cases.
8. Administering laws relating to the feeble-minded or epileptic in addition to that providing for guardianship, e. g.: sterilization, hearings for discharge of guardianship, census (in cooperation with the Board of Education and other divisions of the Social Security Board).
9. Cooperating with agencies, such as the Drivers License Division of the Highway Department, the schools, the Health Department, in carrying out laws or establishing policies to benefit or protect the mentally deficient or to protect the public from any acts by them.
10. Furnishing leadership or cooperation in improving understanding and social treatment of the mentally defective and epileptic.

With the functions of the Bureau in mind, some statistics for the biennial period from June 30, 1940 to July 1, 1942 are of interest. During this period 900 persons were placed under guardianship by the probate courts of the state as feeble-minded or epileptic. This figure is particularly interesting in relation to the number committed to state guardianship annually for the past 15 years:

Year	No. Committed
1927-28	462
1928-29	365
1929-30	393
1930-31	489
1931-32	444
1932-33	520
1933-34	480
1934-35	606
1935-36	552
1936-37	556
1937-38	656
1938-39	665
1939-40	517
1940-41	500
1941-42	400

It will be noted that fewer persons were placed under guardianship during this past year than in any since 1929-30. It will also be noted that increase and decrease has fluctuated from year to year, but there has been continuous decrease for the past three years. At this time it is impossible to determine whether this has any significance. The following questions are asked however with the idea that consideration of them may point the way to a correct interpretation of these figures:

Has the fact that only since 1937 counties have been required to pay for psychological services affected the number brought into court for hearings in feeble-mindedness since that date?

There is a long "waiting list". Has it discouraged commitments and caused probate and juvenile courts to send to other institutions—state hospitals and training schools?

Did the reorganization of the administration of the social welfare program, and the creation of a county welfare board responsible for all social activities, center effort on other problems to the exclusion of the feeble-minded?

Has there been better case work done so that more of those in a borderline group have adjusted without guardianship than in the past?

Has the giving of more "aids" made the problem of the feeble-minded less apparent?

Has the increase in employment removed persons from relief rolls and therefore decreased the local problems caused by mental deficiency plus dependency?

The answers to these questions may in the future have a real bearing on the policies pursued.

The two functions of this department—arranging for entrance to, and return from, the institutions—are closely related. The institution must have the space before a plan for entrance is possible. Figures showing the disposition of all patients are a part of institutional statistics. The purpose of this report is primarily to indicate the problems and accomplishments in planning for wards outside of the institution. With this in mind, the following figures are of interest.

	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
Entered Faribault	201	277	Placed from Faribault	158
Entered Cambridge	61	92	Placed from Cambridge	36
Totals	262	369	Totals	194

These figures do not show spaces made by death, transfer to other institutions, or patients who ran away and were not immediately returned. Neither do they show those that were returned from having run away after the space had been filled by someone else. They indicate the relationship between the movement of population in the institutions and the problems in the counties. As such they are interesting.

It will be noted that in 1941-42 the number entering both Faribault and Cambridge is appreciably higher than for 1940-41. The number removed is approximately the same for the two years. This may be partially explained by a greater number of deaths in the second year, but it is also partially explained by an effort on the part of the institutions to care for more patients even without additional facilities. However, when one realizes that for the biennial period 900 persons were placed under guardianship and only 631 entered these two institutions, he can understand that if the "waiting list" for institutional care did not grow longer, it is because of good planning and supervision by the welfare boards for some of the wards. Most of these returned to their communities are adults of moron intelligence who have had institutional training and who do not show serious delinquent tendencies so that it is thought they should be capable of being self-supporting or partly so, under supervision.

Before placement, many of those committed as feeble-minded had operations for sterilization in accordance with Minnesota law, as indicated by the following figures:

	Men	Women	Total
Operations 1940-41	27	91	118
Operations 1941-42	38	70	108
Total	65	161	226

(The sterilization law does not apply to epileptic persons).

Approximately two-thirds of those placed under guardianship are of imbecile or idiot grade of intelligence, that is, requiring some degree of actual physical care. Many of them are hyperactive children of very low intelligence, characterized by constant motion, and throwing, hitting or tear-

ing objects nearby. With physical strength sometimes great, but no more discernment than an infant might show, these children are really menaces to children in the home or community. Others are helpless; others lack coordination of movements; others, while crippled, are able to crawl and climb, though unable to care for themselves; many have repulsive physical and sex habits. Some of these groups have reached adulthood before coming to the attention of the state. More than two-thirds of the waiting list (W.L.) is composed of the above groups, since, after entering the institution, few leave except by death. The morons, if not delinquent or possessing additional handicaps, enter for special training or care, and then return to community supervision (O.S.). There are some in the lower groups whose families can and wish to care for them so long as able, as shown in the figures below. (N.U.C.).

	7-1-40	7-1-41	7-1-42
Waiting list (W.L.)	1,477	1,590	1,485
Outside Supervision (O.S.)	1,624	1,784	1,934
Non-urgent Custodial (N.U.C.)	199	186	193

It will be noted that the waiting list (W.L.) increased 113 the first year and then decreased 105, so that on July 1, 1942 it was only 8 greater than two years previously. This is largely due to the fact that in the spring of 1941 a questionnaire was sent the county welfare boards to be filled out for every ward counted for this group. If the information indicated county supervision was satisfactory, the ward's name was transferred from waiting list to "outside supervision" or "non-urgent custodial". It will be noted that the outside supervision group increased only 60 for the first year, but 150 for the second. This increase is in spite of the fact that in the first year 41 persons were discharged from guardianship, and the next year 24. These, with few exceptions, came from the group under outside supervision. Some were acted upon by the court on the petition of the Director of Social Welfare, and others on the petition of the ward or his relatives, but not opposed by the Director. Only in three instances did the court discharge a ward after the state had presented a case opposing it.

The "waiting list" is the very serious problem today. Girls and women in the imbecile and idiot groups (except the totally helpless which have been placed in the hospital at Faribault, and the epileptics for whom we are nearly up-to-date at Cambridge) who were brought into court in the early part of 1934, are still awaiting space. The males are one year farther advanced! Home situations are frightful; normal children are becoming behavior problems due to stress in the homes; parents are on edge and estranged; mothers' health is impaired; neighbors are afraid for their children; property damage sometimes occurs due to setting fires or other depredations. Wherever possible, the counties attempt to remove such children from their

own homes when these effects are shown and place them in a certified boarding homes. Even when the community is willing to pay, or the family can pay, a boarding home frequently cannot be found. No one without institutional facilities can take care of many of these children without sacrificing everything else, including health. In addition to the family strain and the cost to the neighborhood—financial and emotional—there is the fact that the workers in the counties and in this office spend a great deal of time at the expense of the taxpayers, trying to make plans that at best are very unsatisfactory! Nothing constructive can be done for a large part of this group.

Another important group on the waiting list is made up of the school boys and girls, as well as older adolescents. These are of moron intelligence and frequently come from very bad family situations where there is immorality and vice as well as poverty. Sometimes however, they are from good families who fail to understand them. Many of these children who should have training can be and are placed to board in a good environment and get on well. The older ones, and those who have themselves become delinquent however, usually fail to adjust without a period of institutional training and discipline. For these groups our waiting list only extends back to the commitments of 1939 for girls and 1940 for boys. Unfortunately however, failure to make immediate placement for some of these girls in their early teens has resulted in later placing them in the institution for confinement care. Boys frequently have become delinquent while waiting for an opportunity for training suited to their abilities.

Another important group for whom we should, but do not always have immediate space, are the older boys and girls or men and women whose actions are definitely anti-social. Many of these are known to us as impossible of supervision, but there is not adequate space, and so they remain in the community until there is a serious conflict with the law. This is not fair to the community nor to the ward whose low mentality and delinquencies are bound together.

The constructive job with the feeble-minded is planning for those counted for outside supervision. These persons are supervised in the counties by the welfare boards, but this office aids in the supervision by trying to help the counties understand feeble-minded persons and what constitutes good supervision. Within the past year a manual has been prepared for the welfare boards giving information on all policies and procedures, but with especial reference to "outside supervision." Stella Hanson, a social worker employed in the department for a year, spent much of her time studying and analyzing records to see just what is good supervision. Her study, with conclusions and suggestions, is incorporated in the manual. At the present

time, Grace Pratt, the assistant, is emphasizing supervision of families where one or both parents are committed as feeble-minded. Frequently such families do not come to the attention of the Bureau until there are from one to twelve or more children! In the past, in a great percentage of cases, the children have been removed because of neglect. Frequently they too are of low intelligence, and if the home could be improved would be happier with their parents. It is the hope of this department that Miss Pratt may be able to discover methods of supervision that the counties can use with the parents so that they will be able to respond by giving their children better care. It is realized that this is not an easy task, but an occasional family has responded. We hope to find out why. If we can suggest methods, we are certain the welfare boards will utilize them with good results.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made as embodying necessary action in view of the foregoing report:

1. The most pressing need is space for wards requiring physical care, and for those who are delinquent. Therefore, it would seem that:

(a) All available buildings or institutions in the state should be surveyed with the idea of utilizing one or more for the care of the low grade feeble-minded. This should not be done as a permanent plan, but simply to meet a need during the war, and until construction of permanent buildings is possible.

(b) A law should be formulated setting apart a group of defective persons whose delinquencies and delinquent tendencies make special care advisable. If then there is available space in the reformatories where they could be kept separate from the regular inmates, but yet given the needed disciplinary training and segregation, it would seem that the law should make this possible during the present emergency.

2. The law providing for a census of the feeble-minded should be repealed. It has never had an appropriation and could not be really administered without the expenditure of a very large sum of money. It is questionable whether it would give the desired results if it could be fully carried out. At a later date, if a study of the whole problem should indicate the advisability of some type of census, a new law could then be proposed.

3. Sufficient funds should be made available for the employment of at least one additional person in the Bureau. It should be a person who has the ability to train local social workers or teachers so that they may assist mothers in giving definite home training to their children of imbecile grade of intelligence. Something of this kind has been tried on a small scale in Massachusetts, and by utilizing their methods and experience, it should be possible to help many such children to adjust to their homes and the community much better than in the past. (It must be remembered however,

that an enlargement of a program means more clerical assistance also, if it is to function satisfactorily).

In making the few recommendations listed above, it is recognized that there is a real responsibility upon the Bureau for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic for attempting to integrate the mentally retarded of the state into our war program. This means cooperation between the institutions, the welfare boards and this office to see that:

Information wished by draft boards be made available so that men not qualified to become soldiers may not be inducted.

That every ward qualified and needed for work is placed under conditions that will not cause too great a strain.

That as far as possible, feeble-minded wards be removed from homes where their presence interferes with efficiency in the war effort.

Constant alertness to any plans which may involve the feeble-minded.

In addition to recommendations for the present, there are certain others that should be listed as part of a progressive program, but that are probably not feasible while our country is at war. In this group would come the establishment of a new institution, preceded by careful study to determine the type of care it should give, as well as the location. Some others are:

1. Appropriation to try out the possibility of boarding a large group of institutional patients within a radius of the institution sufficiently small for frequent returns to the institution if necessary, and for supervision by the institution on a group basis. (Boarding homes are difficult to find now even for normal children due to changes because of war conditions).

2. The employment of from two to four social workers in the Bureau for Feeble-minded and Epileptic who would go to the counties where there were especially difficult problems, or new workers who needed direction in planning for the feeble-minded. The county welfare boards are asking for this, but such workers would not be available due to the fact that Red Cross and other war work have taken so many social workers.

3. Appointment by the legislature of an interim committee empowered to employ trained personnel for a long enough time—possibly six months or a year—to actually study records, and determine whether our laws in regard to the feeble-minded and epileptic are basically sound or should be drastically revised.

The guardianship law of Minnesota is different from the law pertaining to the feeble-minded and epileptic in most states. Some changes are needed. Until study can determine whether basically it is an advance over the laws of the older states, it would seem better not to amend it. It may

be the changes should be drastic or they might be minor. While waiting for the time when it can be studied, those administering it must continue to look at it objectively and use it to obtain the best possible program for the care of the feeble-minded and epileptic from the standpoint of the individual and the community.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing description of work of the department and the problems involved form the basis for the recommendations made. It is hoped that the improvements suggested may be carried out, and the Bureau become of even more service to the Division and the state than it has been in the past.

Respectfully submitted,
MILDRED THOMSON,
 Head, Bureau for Feeble-minded
 & Epileptic

Bureau of Collection and Deportation of the Insane

Carl H. Swanson, Director
 Division of Public Institutions

Herewith is respectfully submitted the biennial report of the Bureau of Collection and Deportation of the Insane for the period ended June 30, 1942.

SUPPORT OF THE INSANE

During this period seven field agents or investigators were engaged in investigating the financial condition of persons legally responsible for the support of those committed to the various state hospitals. These agents in turn report the results of their investigations in order that the responsibility for the support of such persons may be fixed and the case properly disposed of. This work has increased in volume to such an extent and is of such importance as to warrant my making the recommendation to you that at least two more investigators be appointed in order to adequately carry on this work. The following facts show that this recommendation for additional help is justified. May I call your attention to the fact that with one agent assigned to Ramsey County and one to Hennepin County the remaining part of the state must be covered by five agents. This cannot be done satisfactorily with that number. Some years ago it was found necessary to employ eight agents, while at that time the insane population in all of the state hospitals was 8,482 compared with the present population of insane and inebriate of 10,620, an increase of 2,138 cases to be investigated with but seven agents. Our report of collections shows a tremendous increase and the work has necessarily increased accordingly.

We have in all cases endeavored to conduct the collections for hospital support in accordance with the provisions of Section 8976, Mason's Minnesota 1941 Supplement.

We have always held to the policy of making the payment of maintenance free from hardship to the patient or to the family.

COLLECTIONS

The total amount of collections for the biennium ended June 30, 1942, shows:

Support of the Insane -----	\$479,687.95
Feeble-minded -----	17,678.64
Total -----	\$497,366.59

The increase in the collections for the hospital support of the insane, exclusive of the collections for the hospital support of feeble-minded commitments now cared for in the state hospitals, is \$65,085.86 for the biennium ended June 30, 1942.

DEPORTATION OF NON-RESIDENT INSANE

I wish to further recommend that at least \$5,000 be appropriated for the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred in deporting non-resident, insane patients to the place in which they have legal settlement and where such settlement has been established. I find that ten years ago the expense for deportations for the biennial period was \$4,378.54.

With a majority of the states it has been possible to reach a working agreement whereby non-resident commitments may be returned to the state from which they came and where they will be accepted by the authorities of that state. We in turn perform a like service for such states if they have in their institutions a resident of Minnesota.

The establishment of transient camps in Minnesota was productive of great numbers of non-resident commitments. Many of those so committed had no legal residence and could not furnish us with any reliable information that would assist in establishing residence. Such cases when committed are a liability to the state for many years.

CONCLUSION

In many cases we have arranged transfers of patients from one hospital to another in order to make it more convenient and less expensive for the relatives and friends to visit patients.

In the last biennial report we stated that the Moose Lake State Hospital had been completed with a total capacity of 900 patients. On June 30, 1940, there were 760 patients in that hospital and today we find it filled to capacity. Even with the opening of this large new hospital it is quite evident that the present capacity of our state hospitals is inadequate and that further provision must be made for the care of the mentally afflicted within the very near future.

We are grateful to the Judges of Probate and County Welfare Boards throughout the state for their assistance during the last two years.

I wish to take this opportunity to extend sincere thanks to all connected with the office for their loyal support, and particularly to you as Director of the Division of Public Institutions for your deep interest in this bureau and the assistance you have rendered us in the work we are doing.

Respectfully submitted,
DR. G. O. ORR,
Assistant Director.

Institution Libraries

To the Director of the Division of Public Institutions:

The report of the Supervisor of Institution Libraries for the biennial period ending June 30, 1942, is herewith respectfully submitted.

BOOK SELECTION

The necessity of preserving and adding to American libraries in war-time is forcefully and frequently expressed these days when elsewhere on the globe books are being burned and libraries destroyed because they are such powerful agents for stimulating thought and opinion. In our own way, in Minnesota's institution libraries, we are seeking to preserve the useful material of the past and add the most suitable of the new for those children and adults who need that information and recreation which is to be found in reading.

It is increasingly difficult to secure the largest possible number of satisfactory books within our book budgets. There has been a veritable outpouring of lengthy detailed historical novels during the last two years which invariably cost more than the usual novel, are too intricate in plot for many reading tastes and are tiresome in their similarity. The same effort, to acquaint us with many phases of our country's history, has resulted in almost the same number of historical and regional stories for children. To this group are now added the innumerable types of war accounts of all degrees of shocking veracity and of all degrees of opinion regarding pre-, present and post-war conditions. To choose diverting and healthy fiction at moderate cost and to sort out those books which are of more than momentary value is not an easy task but a very necessary one these days. Constant scanning of inexpensive reprint lists is a continuous process where comparatively few new titles each year are found to be satisfactory material for our libraries.

CIRCULATION STATISTICS

In a period of so much distress, distraction and restlessness which is actively felt by much of our institution population as well as by employees and staff members, the opinion might well be formed that less time and attention might have been given to reading and more to such matters as listening to the radio, watching war headlines and endlessly discussing pros and cons of world issues. As a matter of fact, almost the same number of books were borrowed during each of the last two years and there was a gain in 1942 of 11,467 in the circulation of magazines. Twelve libraries increased their circulation in 1941-1942 from two per cent to ninety-eight

per cent over that of the previous year, with seven showing a decrease, particularly in the case of Shakopee where the population has noticeably declined. Eight libraries showed an increase for the present biennial, from twelve per cent to eighty-one per cent.

Of the total book circulation, hospitals have increased their percentage from twenty-two per cent to twenty-six per cent, schools have remained the same at twenty-eight per cent and prisoners' reading of books has declined from fifty to forty per cent. The circulation of magazines has increased from thirty-one per cent to thirty-four per cent in hospitals, from fifty-two per cent to fifty-three per cent in prisons and has dropped in schools from seventeen per cent to thirteen per cent. More than half of the total book circulation is from the non-fiction or factual group, with eighty-one per cent of the total circulation being given to books.

Again, in either of the last two years, our libraries have circulated in *books and magazines alone*, nearly the total figure for the Duluth Public Library which is in a city of 101,065.

It is always necessary to explain that circulation figures of any libraries—in or out of institutions—are only relatively accurate. Some books are borrowed from the library and returned without reading. Many more, however, are read not only by the borrower but by several others before return. Moreover, a number of factors influence institution circulation which do not operate elsewhere. These may be differences in percentages of potential readers, differences in hospital and prison routines, location of library rooms, varying hours library is open for circulation, number, type and turnover of attendants in hospitals, the canning season, State Fair week, quarantines, rainy weather, lack of substitutes or assistant librarians in case of sickness or vacation, as well as sudden and unexpected cuts in book budgets and changing availability of gift magazines. All of these account for many hazards in effective and continuous book service.

During the biennium, for eight libraries, 3,321 books were classified and prepared for circulation in my office, including typed records on some 12,000 cards. In addition requisitions for these books were prepared, supplying accurate information regarding author, title, publisher, edition and price for each individual item.

During the past two years 6,832 books were purchased, 1,060 were gifts, 1,062 magazines have been rebound, 16,936 books repaired and 5,255 books rebound.

LIBRARIES IN INSTITUTIONS

Anoka State Hospital. It has not yet been possible to move the library at this hospital to a larger and more accessible room nor to secure a librarian. Additional shelving has been provided, however, and an encour-

Institution Library Statistics 1940-1941

INSTITUTIONS	LIBRARIAN	LOCATION	Average No. of Inmates using Library	Av. No. % using Library	Vols. in Library	Total Book	CIRCULATION—Magazines	Grand Total	Circ. per Reader	Hours Open per Week	Loans to Staff
HOSPITALS:											
State Hospital—Anoka		Anoka	1,428	27	1,903	4,090	1,848	5,938	15	48	48
State Hospital—Hastings		Hastings	1,090	18	1,428	1,787	2,340	2,340	12	36	355
State Hospital—William		William	1,366	49	3,092	14,348	5,511	19,859	28	48	605
State Hospital—Marian Brody		Marian Brody	1,842	20	3,475	12,389	3,319	15,708	45	12	242
State Hospital—Rochester		Rochester	1,556	38	2,842	9,048	3,100	12,148	22	42	1,364
State Hospital—Mildred Schumacher		St. Peter	2,192	23	2,235	8,708	2,611	11,319	23	48	2,597
State Hospital—Elizabeth J. Spoor		Moose Lake	856	61	1,081	1,629	12	1,641	4	10	84
Total Hospitals—mental			10,330		16,056	51,999	16,954	68,953			5,247
Gillette State Hospital		St. Paul	206	85	2,908	20,643	1,600	22,243	117	44	3
State Sanatorium—Ah-gwah-ching		St. Paul	399	86	4,489	11,523	7,817	19,340	56	48	995
Total—other hospitals			605		7,397	32,166	9,417	41,583			998
SCHOOLS:											
Training School—Boys		Red Wing	408	100	5,006	17,333	605	17,938	44	45	605
Home School for Girls		Sank Center	281	94	3,052	24,758	3,958	28,711	109*	32	378
Total—Training Schools			689		8,058	42,091	4,556	46,649			983
State Public School		Owatonna	417	93	4,002	12,777	319	13,096	42	40	537
School for the Blind		Faribault	225	91	2,149†	21,627	4,030	25,657†	27	42	47
School for the Deaf		Faribault	256	91	2,349	5,279	1,114	6,393	27	35	366
School for Feebleminded		Faribault	2,448	28	3,088	17,404	3,590	30,994	30	43	24
Colony for Epileptics		Cambridge	1,063	36	1,569	5,937	388	6,325	16	3	304
Total—other schools			4,309		13,157	63,024	9,441	72,465			1,278
PRISONS:											
State Prison		Sillwater	1,339	81	5,153	61,856	7,925	69,781	63*	42	42
State Reformatory—Men		St. Cloud	1,195	90	6,721	125,617	32,570	158,187	147*	37	80
State Reformatory—Women		Shakopee	60	100	1,067	3,470	2,671	6,141	136*	8	79
Total—Prisons			2,594		13,541	192,943	43,166	236,109			159
GRAND TOTAL			18,527		58,209	382,223	83,536	465,759			8,605

§ Percent as of 1939-40. *Based on this biennial's average number of inmates. † Combined Braille, Print, Talking Book record circulation. ‡ Print books.

Institution Library Statistics 1941-1942

INSTITUTIONS	LIBRARIAN	LOCATION	Av. No. Inmates	Borrowers % using Library	Vols. in Library	CIRCULATION			Circ. per Reader	Hours Open per Week	Loans to Staff
						Total Book	Magazines	Grand Total			
HOSPITALS:											
State Hospital—Anoka			1,480	27	2,045	3,098	1,556	4,654	12	48	561
State Hospital—Hastings			1,080	18	1,428	2,596	1,100	3,696	18	34	1,951
State Hospital—Willmar			1,422	49	3,239	17,070	3,612	20,682	32	18	1,923
State Hospital—Fergus Falls	Myrtle Simbleper		1,915	29	3,092	11,000	2,285	13,285	29	42	1,723
State Hospital—Rochester			2,178	23	2,240	17,169	3,433	20,602	41	48	4,163
State Hospital—St. Peter	Dorothy Howen		2,507	61	1,335	3,072	184	3,256	7	10	69
State Hospital—Moose Lake	Elizabeth J. Spicers										
Total Hospitals—mental			10,650	17.054	64,071	20,950	85,021	106,971	—	—	3,091
Gillette State Hospital		St. Paul	804	85	3,134	22,982	3,914	26,896	137	44	—
State Sanatorium		St. Cloud	348	86	4,770	10,783	3,290	14,073	55	48	859
Total—other hospitals		At Grand-chung	552	7,923	33,765	11,204	44,969	—	—	—	859
SCHOOLS:											
Training School—Boys		Red Wing	370	100	5,094	18,589	85	18,674	50	45	232
Home School for Girls		Stank Center	269	94	3,136	24,268	4,092	28,360	112*	32	377
Total—Training Schools			639	9,230	42,857	4,177	47,034	—	—	—	609
State Public School		Owatonna	422	93	4,144	13,144	194	13,338	42	40	194
School for the Blind		Faribault	115	91	2,283†	22,139	9,697	31,836†	27	42	85
School for the Deaf		Faribault	270	91	2,469	3,715	786	6,501	27	55	85
School for Feeble-minded		Faribault	2,451	28	3,079	18,827	9,617	22,444	32	42	14
Colony for Epileptics		Cambridge	1,039	36	1,629	5,606	390	5,996	15	3	151
Total—other schools			4,317	13,559	65,451	8,684	74,135	—	—	—	444
PRISONS:											
State Prison		Shilwater	1,264	81	5,104	64,625	15,343	79,968	73*	42	—
State Reformatory—Men		St. Cloud	1,088	80	7,071	107,695	32,844	140,539	121*	37	—
State Reformatory—Women		Shilwater	44	100	1,594	4,710	2,301	7,011	159*	8	51
Total—Prisons			2,394	13,769	177,030	49,988	227,013	—	—	—	51
GRAND TOTAL			18,452	60,555	333,174	95,003	478,172	—	—	—	10,084

§ Percent as of 1939-40. *Based on this biennial's average number of inmates. † Combined Braille, Print, Talking Book record circulation. ‡ Print Books.

aging increase made in the budget for books. The present biennial period has shown a gain in circulation of 26 per cent which is a pleasing sign of greater use even under the present circumstances. Dr. Gardner is anxious to improve the library position in order that the maximum number of patients may use its facilities.

Fergus Falls State Hospital. The physical appearance of the library room continues to improve. Window draperies designed by Miss Sheeran and woven in the Occupational Therapy Department are particularly attractive. The floor has been refinished, a library sign stenciled on the door, and the books kept in excellent repair with WPA assistance. New guides have been placed in the catalog, drawers re-labeled, non-fiction reclassified and title cards checked and re-marked. Issues of the always popular National Geographic and Readers Digest are bound to prevent loss and for future enjoyment. Finnish books have been borrowed from the Public Library in Hibbing and an encouraging number of inter-library loans requested by Mrs. Shering.

Dr. Patterson continues the book fund to provide a steady source of new material. Book notes are frequently included in the *Pulse* as was a reprint of the supervisor's brief article on hospital libraries from the Pouch *A. Gazette*.

Hastings State Hospital. Dr. Rossen has arranged an excellent new location for the library—one section of an enclosed porch in an open building. Shelving here has been painted red, most attractive paintings hung, ceiling repainted, new lights installed, a magazine rack built, chairs refinished and a pleasantly informal, easy-of-access atmosphere established. The biennial's circulation increased by a remarkable eighty-one per cent, with the last year showing an increase of fifty-eight per cent over 1940-1941.

Miss Ouellette has continued her intelligent interest in the library and has helped to establish library practices within the limited time available to her.

The advantages of a steady book budget and a suitable room are again well demonstrated in this library which has now begun to function in some measure as it should. Making the library really available to liberty patients during the daytime and early evening hours is a genuine step forward in bringing the benefits of reading to those patients most able to make use of them.

Moose Lake State Hospital During the past year the circulation of books has almost doubled in this library and the biennial has shown an increase of twenty-one per cent. The advantages of securing all fiction in reinforced bindings are well demonstrated here where all books, after four years, are in almost perfect condition—many of them after circulations of

fifty to 200 times. Had this not been done, numerous books before now would have been out of their covers with backs torn, pages and pictures lost and the appearance, alone, of the library marred. As it is, these books are good for many years' wear without attention from anyone.

Dr. Kemp continues to provide for a good basic collection and makes frequent use of inter-library loans for special purposes.

Rochester State Hospital. Comments from patients regarding the library here continue: "If we didn't have the library I think I'd go nuts", "You sort of feel you're out of here, when you're over here", "I don't know what I'd do without the library" and from a patient's father, "I wouldn't mind coming to this place if they'd let me come to the library."

Miss Schumacher, the librarian, left for her new position as Director of the Hospital Library Bureau of the United Hospital Fund in New York City and was replaced by Dorothy Howen, who had had special training as a hospital librarian. The biennial circulation is approximately the same, with a thirty-nine per cent increase in 1941-1942.

There has been a real need for ward service in this hospital but it was not accomplished during the biennium. Library interns from the University of Minnesota have gained experience in this hospital each summer and one of them, as her special project this year, has worked out a schedule for such service.

Special books have been borrowed for some patients such as material in Braille, in the Finnish and Jewish languages. Back files of Quarterly Bulletins have been sent from headquarters to help complete the hospital's file. The library's budget continues to supply carefully chosen books for these patients.

St. Peter State Hospital. Of the long established libraries in our mental hospitals, St. Peter's has shown the dramatic increase in use during the last year—eighty-two per cent. Dr. Freeman arranged in October of 1941 for a spacious new room for the library on the second floor, with an outside stairway. It is now most attractive, with oils and water-colors on the walls, good-looking draperies and lamp shades made of bleached gunny sacking, and excellent linoleum flooring. In four months' time the gain in circulation was more than 3,600 and from 200 to 400 patients have been using the reading room each month. "I just love to come over here, it's so restful" and "I always have something to look forward to when I get a new book from you," are typical comments from the patients.

On her rounds with the book cart Mrs. Spors, the librarian, finds that the closed wards need and ask for more books than those who are liberty patients. It is occasionally necessary to borrow books for patients and inter-library loans are arranged for staff members. Good book notes have

appeared in the *Recreator* and the hospital library interns this summer were responsible for book pages in certain issues. Current magazines are kept longer in the library, National Geographics are bound and in every way the library situation is much improved. Dr. Freeman has continued to provide for new books and magazines. This change is one of the real accomplishments of the year and means pleasing, restful hours of health-giving reading time for hundreds of patients here in the future.

Willmar State Hospital. "I am enjoying the library to the full; it's the most valuable thing on the premises", "I like to come to the library because it's the only place I feel free in—I can think here"—are expressions which the librarian frequently hears here, as at the other hospitals.

Miss Brody secured a fellowship for special study at Yale, 1941-1942, and was succeeded by Myrtle Stubkjaer who had had special training as a hospital librarian. During the past year circulation increased by fourteen per cent in spite of many fewer gift magazines available. Miss Stubkjaer continued the full patient schedule in the library, described to several professional groups such work in hospital libraries and was beginning reports on lobotomy patients in the library when she left in April of 1942 to become librarian at the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital. Full library service has thus not been possible during the biennium because of these changes.

Dr. Petersen has continued his valued support by book budgets and personal interest in this library and has contributed an article "Stepping Up Circulation in Mental Hospital Libraries" in *Modern Hospital*, October 1940, as well as lecturing each year to the hospital library students at the University of Minnesota.

Hospital for Crippled Children. The library room has been redecorated, old books have been withdrawn from the shelves, more than two hundred books rebound with WPA assistance, complete inventory taken and the hospital's shelf list compared with that at headquarters. Withdrawn books have in some cases been used to enlarge the isolation and out-patient libraries. An excellent new reference set has also been added to this library which enjoys many gifts not known to other institution collections.

Mrs. Foley, the librarian, has continued her auditorium programs, her concerts in the wards with the portable Victrola and has begun an outstanding project with the student nurses.

Circulation during the last year has increased sixteen per cent.

Sanatorium for Consumptives. From forty to eighty patients each month have been able to use the new reading room at this hospital which has been open more hours for patient use. There is a telephone in the library, a new catalog case, an atlas and globe as gifts from the former supervisor,

Perrie Jones, as well as a new and needed reference set. More than 250 books were repaired by WPA. This has prolonged their usefulness and added to the reading room's cheerful appearance. No doubt many patients would agree with the one who said, "This is the nicest place in the whole institution."

Miss Rothnem, the librarian, has begun a file of reading records, Dr. Burns has had his file of Quarterly Bulletins bound and he generously made it possible for two library interns in the summer of 1941 to gain good experience under Miss Rothnem.

Approximately 20,000 books and magazines are taken to the patients each year by the librarian which is some indication of her heavy duties with her book cart.

Connection of this office with this library ceased in November, 1941, but figures have been supplied to complete the biennial statistics.

Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School. The seemingly impossible is accomplished each year in this tightly crowded library by the accommodation of more books in Braille, in print, and as Talking Book records, than there is room for. Only the fact of a high circulation makes this possible—for fifty-two percent more left the library during 1940-1942 than in the previous biennial. More than 10,000 books in Braille were mailed out. The staff is to be highly commended for patience and endurance in handling so great a volume of bulky material in so small a space.

The small group of special students at this school borrowed almost half the number of Braille books circulated and took out more books in print than in Braille. This is a truly remarkable record which indicates better selection of titles for Braille and Talking Book purposes as well as more time in the library itself.

A number of improvements are to be noted—a book truck, a map of those readers in Minnesota and surrounding states who borrow from this depository library, excellent lettering of print and Braille books and record cases, new lights in the talking book room and more frequent visits of classes to the library.

During the absence of Miss Heenan on a scholarship at Columbia Teachers College where she spent four hours daily in the library of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, Hannah Dowell was an excellent substitute. Miss Heenan continues as a member of the American Library Association's Committee on Work with the Blind.

School for the Deaf. Miss Zieger has continued to encourage students to read, in chapel programs where several small children reviewed books very successfully, by a Book Week play, by direct and informal library notes in the *Companion*, by lending books to children for the holiday vaca-

tion, by removing old and unread books from the dormitory reading rooms, and by hours of personal explanation and suggestions. A five per cent increase in the biennial circulation was the result and, according to some students, more "book-worms" are developing right along.

Mr. Elstad has provided more money for books and magazines and a book truck for the library room. The truck in itself serves to call special attention to the books it temporarily holds since they so often seem more desirable than the books on the shelves.

An article in the *Library Journal* of April 1, 1942, points out the great need for adequate libraries in schools such as this, by a woman who is herself both a librarian and a teacher of the deaf. She indicates the necessity for close and continued cooperation between teachers and librarian and for developing the pleasures—not the chores—for the deaf child to find in reading.

School for the Feebleminded. On the day after Christmas this year there was a record attendance in the library. As one matron said "That's all I've heard all morning—I wonder if there's going to be library today'." And no wonder, for Tordis Heyerdahl, the librarian, is unusually ingenious in making books, reading and the library attractive to the children and adults in this institution. A Library Treasure Hunt was really ten lessons in the use of the library. Seventy-five members of the See America First Club read three or more books during the summer of 1940. A regularly conducted Quiz Program on stories and book characters showed the children here to be as accurate with their answers as were the children at the Public Library when the same program was given.

Dog stories proved the touchstone for one boy who didn't like to read anything. He began one or two and during one summer read all of this kind in the library—to the point where he became interested in the various breeds. Such stories are always popular and several boys have asked the librarian to order one thousand new dog stories and one thousand new horse stories! A few behavior cases proved to have learned successfully a good deal about the library when they made and illustrated "Be Kind to Books" picture-books—some of them very creditable for any child to have made.

Certain books prove irresistible and one girl told the librarian she liked hers so well that "Even when they told me my mother was here to see me, I hated to put it down." A story about Lincoln moved one boy to say, "Oh, Miss, isn't Lincoln good-looking? I think he must have been the best man in the world."

Weekly service to patients in the hospital began in May, 1941, with enthusiastic support from the beginning. One patient, when writing home about this book cart service noted, "that's the best treat I can get."

Each year more books are borrowed from the library, this biennial showing a twelve per cent increase over the previous one. Happily, new books were again made available so that it was no longer necessary to borrow from the Braille and Sight Saving School and the Public Library. Miss Heyerdahl has annotated a list of one hundred books which have been most useful with this group of people, which we hope will soon be suitably published.

Atlases, geographies and the globe have been much used the last few months, here as in all other libraries.

Colony for Epileptics. Although the average population has remained the same as formerly the circulation of books and magazines continues to decline—a twelve per cent loss in the last two years over the preceding biennium. During the past year there has been an increase in the book budget but the sum is too small in any case to provide the number of fresh and attractive new books which are as much a pleasure to these children as to others. Sixty new books in one year are very few for approximately 150 patients who come to the library each week. Care has been used in providing books which have proven most useful and popular with other readers of the same mental age in our other libraries.

It is urgently recommended that more new books be added and more time provided for the children in the library. The very real interest in the library on the part of the principal, Miss Krefting, is commended.

State Public School. Children at this school continue to read approximately forty-two books each during the year, which is made possible by Mr. Vevle's year-around schedule for the library, the employment of a full-time librarian, and the close cooperation of the school staff. Miss Nordberg encouraged the children to charge their own books, act as junior librarians, help in the preparation of new books and in other ways to become familiar with a school library and its routines. Miss Nordberg left in the summer of 1941 and was replaced by Anna Brink.

Connection of this office with this library ceased in November, 1941, but figures have been supplied to complete the biennial statistics.

Home School for Girls. A good book budget has made it possible to add many needed and useful books to this collection and to dispense with more of the out-moded and out-of-date ones. Among the new ones are a good reference set and duplicates in attractive editions of perennial favorites. The library participated in the School Fair and sponsored a play and book quiz during the 1941 Book Week. Miss Schley, the librarian, gave book talks to the business relations class, displayed the replica of the Nightingale House, arranged for staff inter-library loans and participated, with Miss Martin at Red Wing, in suggesting books for a library buying list for such schools elsewhere.

Miss Schley has been most successful in guiding the reading choices of the Home School girls and has been particularly observant in detecting the development for the better of certain girls' reading. Her brief case-studies of several, which were loaned to the supervisor, showed a real gift for genuine guidance.

State Training School for Boys. A small experiment in arranging books in this library—fiction and non-fiction on parallel shelves about the room—resulted in 500 more books taken from the non-fiction group in four months' time. Although less fiction has been borrowed during the last biennial, non-fiction has steadily been taken out, perhaps by making this group of books as "at hand" as the stories.

The generous and free use of the library continues in this school and it is always a pleasure to observe the many activities which are tied in with its use. Boy Scouts continue to earn merit badges for their book binding, their special interests are constantly reflected in changing exhibits, they have devised their own rules for the care of books and the supervisor has often observed the equanimity of Miss Martin, the librarian, when presented with salamanders, turtles, caterpillars and such for safe-keeping and identification.

Questionnaires regarding their previous book and library experiences forcefully revealed that most of these boys at one time used school and public libraries, but very few were doing so before the time they came to Red Wing. For the same kind of reasons they probably lost connection with their school work, they failed to use the library. We hope they will re-establish or for the first time develop an interest in books following their exposure to a large group of especially selected ones, any and all of which are closely allied to their expressed interests.

New pictures have been borrowed for this room, the books are in excellent physical condition, more suitable headings have been chosen by Miss Martin for the catalog, inter-library loans are made for staff reading and the past year's circulation has increased over that of the previous year.

Miss Martin is assisting in the preparation of a book buying list for schools of this type which will be published by a national organization.

State Prison. Because current magazines are available longer and are now counted with the circulation as at all our other libraries, because the catalog has a supplement, 1939-1941, and book notes continuously appear in the *Mirror*, it is probable these reasons account in part for the twenty-five per cent increase in the biennial circulation. Very popular are bound magazines, 200-400 of which circulate each month. Inter-library loans for men taking correspondence courses are frequently made use of, to very good advantage in earning college credits in one particular instance. Average

loans per prisoner have increased in the biennium from sixty-three to seventy-three.

There is still a very real need for more money for books since the present allotment should be used for replacements alone. More books must be withdrawn each year than it is possible to add because the bindery cannot repair them. It has not yet been possible to provide the reference volumes which are needed nor the up-to-date material in trades, particularly, which should be represented. Nearly one hundred books have been donated to the library by prisoners and friends.

Small reading forms have been devised as at St. Cloud and Shakopee which solicit comments on each book circulated. More than 10,000 of these will soon have been collected which will be summarized the coming winter.

State Reformatory for Women. Although there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of women at Shakopee, this has not been proportionally reflected in the use of the library where the average number of books and magazines taken out has increased from 136 to 159 in the last year. Miss Toner, the teacher, continues her generous interest in the library and Miss Jamieson continues her support as always.

An excellent job of binding National Geographics for the library has been accomplished, reader comments are being solicited here as at the prisons for men and a commendable number of inter-library loans have been requested for both staff and inmates.

It is possible for Miss Toner to keep closely in touch with each woman's reading, to connect it with her school work where advisable and to make her really familiar with the simple classification used in this collection.

State Reformatory. The new catalog so badly needed for this library was printed in December of 1940 and a supplement issued in April, 1942. The experimental use of a loose leaf form, suggested by Mr. Whittier and Mr. Rosenberger, seems to be working out satisfactorily. A needed new reference set was purchased for the library and good book notes have appeared from time to time in the *Pillar*.

A complete new shelf list for this library was typed in the supervisor's office, as well as a duplicate for headquarters. The good book budget continues and this collection can now compare favorably in quality with any of similar type anywhere.

Mr. Rosenberger appeared on the program of the Minnesota Library Association at St. Cloud in October, 1941, where his comments regarding prisoners and their reading were much discussed. Under his direction an excellent book binding department is keeping the library's books in commendable condition and the library now presents a well-tailored appearance.

The men here borrow an average of 120-150 books and magazines each per year which is a very high average, indeed.

FIELD VISITS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

During the biennium 115 visits were made to institution libraries and ten meetings of hospital, medical or prison library groups were attended. While on vacation in 1941, I visited the libraries in the Riley Hospital for Crippled Children, the Central State Hospital and the State Prison for Women in Indianapolis as well as the new Federal Reformatory at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Membership on the State Library Planning Board, the Subscription Books Committee, and the chairmanship of the Library Committees of the American Prison Association and of the American Library Association has continued and the supervisor, as an officer, has attended four meetings of the Executive Board of the Minnesota Library Association.

INVENTORIES AND OFFICE PROJECTS

Inventories are not only a check on library property but a systematic method of withdrawing out-of-date material, discovering weak spots in the collection and correcting mechanical errors in book preparation. The supervisor alone, with librarians or others in charge of libraries, checked approximately 30,000 volumes during the biennial.

To continue the check on the accuracy of office shelf lists with those at the institutions, five complete shelf lists were compared and office duplicate shelf lists for four libraries were checked with our union file. By the end of 1941 entries for all duplicate shelf lists in the office had been compared with the union file. This union list of all institution library holdings is now as accurate as can well be expected and its correction has been a very large undertaking.

A complete new shelf list for the library at St. Cloud was prepared in my office and a duplicate made for headquarters.

Subject heading cards for a large number of books were made for Red Wing. Duplicate Quarterlies of the Board of Control were sent to help complete institution files, an index to all papers presented at these Quarterly Conferences was sent to each superintendent as well as frequent lists of new material of interest to them or of material in our small reference library. An index to documents in the office from many states has been compiled, the small book collection re-classified and simply catalogued, book stock and circulation forms devised for the institution libraries, a book review form card prepared for hospital librarians, all references to their libraries in early reports typed for the School for the Deaf, Blind, St. Cloud and State Public School and a beginning made on renovating the cards in

the union file. Most of this exacting work was done by the excellent WPA worker, Mrs. Margaret Carroll, whose schedule continued until March, 1942.

PUBLICITY

The Prison World for September, 1941, printed an article, Prisons Need Libraries, written by the supervisor. The American Library Association also solicited material on hospital library internships at the University of Minnesota which was published in its *Bulletin* of June, 1941. *The St. Paul Pioneer Press* of October 27, 1940, carried a good article on the libraries in Minnesota's institutions by Mrs. Florence Kirkwood, which later resulted in an invitation to speak to the Faculty Women's Club at the Minnesota Farm School. Annual lectures on these libraries were given to the students of the Division of Library Instruction at the University of Minnesota.

It may be that the material from the supervisor's office which was sent to the Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals in Virginia had some influence in establishing the position of supervisor of state hospital libraries in that state. Happily, Minnesota is now no longer the only state to provide such a position.

Additional pictures of our libraries have been secured for publicity purposes from Ah-gwah-ching, the Braille and Sight Saving School, and Fergus Falls, to be mounted and added to the growing collection at headquarters.

HOSPITAL LIBRARY COURSE

As instructor in Hospital Librarianship in charge of internships for those University of Minnesota students who take this special training, the supervisor prepared a schedule in six hospital, two public library systems and two medical libraries for the 1942 class. One student this year took a portion of her internship at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. Among the hospitals accommodating these interns are those at Rochester, St. Peter, and Ah-gwah-ching. One well-worked-out special project in 1942 was for complete library ward service at the Rochester State Hospital.

Several lectures in book selection and work in state hospitals were given by the supervisor each year.

CONCLUSION

May I repeat my statement of two years ago—that I should here like to express for them the gratitude of hundreds of mental patients, prisoners and variously handicapped children for access to the stimulation, recreation and informal education which reading and institution libraries provide for them. To spend our book funds wisely, choosing the encouraging, the in-

formational and the therapeutic, is the ever-stimulating task of supervisor and librarians alike.

Respectfully submitted,

MILDRED L. METHVEN,
Supervisor of Institution Libraries

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS

Anoka State Hospital

This institution, created by an act of the legislature in 1899, was opened in 1900 with 115 patients transferred from the St. Peter State Hospital. It consists of a main building, including two wings for male patients. The central part of the main building contains the dining room and kitchen for male patients, the main refrigeration storage facilities, reception room, and living rooms for employees. There are ten cottages for female patients, one of which is equipped as an infirmary. There are separate isolation units for male and female tuberculous patients. Other principal buildings are a service building containing a kitchen for the women patients, bakery and dining room; an auditorium with a chapel; administration building; greenhouse; a complete group of farm buildings; power plant; and residence cottages for the chief engineer and the head farmer. All principal buildings except those on the farm are connected by underground tunnels.

Walter P. Gardner, M. D.	Superintendent
John F. Kelly, M. D.	Senior Physician
Hugh D. Patterson, M. D. (On Military Leave)	Senior Physician
Raymond J. Spurzem, M. D.	Senior Physician
Theodore O. Wellner, M. D.	Senior Physician
Charles L. Coleman, D. D. S.	Dentist
Joseph T. Granfield	Steward

Capacity of institution	1,400
Number of patients June 30, 1942	1,434
Area of grounds, acres	733
Leased, acres	535
Acreage under cultivation	664
Value of lands and buildings	\$1,203,562.00
Value of personal property	\$235,623.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	\$251,992.69
Repairs and replacements	5,677.62
Permanent improvements	3,565.75
Gross per capita cost, current expense	176.22
Number of officers and employes June 30, 1942	125

To the Director of the Division of Public Institutions:

I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the Anoka State Hospital covering the period from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942.

POPULATION

At the end of the biennial period, June 30, 1942, there were 1,434 patients resident in the hospital, 1,027 of whom were females and 407 of whom were males. There were seventy-two individuals on parole or escape. The total population carried on the books of the hospital upon this date was, therefore, 1,506. At the beginning of the biennium, there were 1,435 patients, 998 females and 437 males, residing in the hospital and ninety-five persons absent from the hospital but still under commitment. In other words, the total population carried on the rolls was 1,530.

Exclusive of returns from visit, parole or escape, a total of 194 patients—155 females and thirty-nine males, were admitted during the biennial period covered by this report: voluntary admissions, 8; admission by transfer from other "state hospitals for the insane," 172; admission from other institutions, 4 (from the Minnesota Colony for Epileptics); admission by transfer from the University of Minnesota Hospitals, 10. Of the 172 received by transfer from other "state hospitals for the insane", seventeen were received directly upon commitment by the Probate Courts but technically must be listed as transfers.

SOCIAL SERVICE

It is with great regret that the following statement must be reiterated: "This hospital still does not maintain its own social service department." It is generally agreed by those competent to judge that a psychiatric social worker should be added to the staff of this hospital. This worker should be directly responsible to the administrator of the hospital. Such a policy is, as we have stressed, sound medically and economically.

MEDICAL SERVICE

The very small medical staff has continued to extend to our patients medical care of a very good quality. No epidemics of disease occurred.

The Minnesota State Board of Control (superseded in 1939 by the Division of Public Institutions) determined in 1934 to study the "inmate" and patient population of the eighteen institutions under its supervision for incidence of tuberculous infection and diseases as the first step in the development of a program for the control of the disease. At the Anoka State Hospital, 1,196 patients were studied; 996 reacted positively to the Mantoux test; eight were not X-rayed; 363 were negative on X-ray; 475 showed X-ray evidence of first infection or thickened pleura and 150 cases of reinfection type pulmonary tuberculosis were found by X-ray. After the survey, a system of admission and follow-up examinations was effected.

Because of the constantly increasing incidence of reinfection tuberculosis noted between January 1, 1936, and August 1, 1939, among those in

the 1934 survey not showing this finding at the time of survey and among patients received thereafter, it was felt that a new survey should be made to determine the number of unrecognized cases existing within the patient population.

For several reasons it was felt that a very large number of new cases would be elicited. The medical and nursing personnel carried serious overloads of work. The physical facilities for the care of cases for observation as to activity and for known active disease had been inadequate. Transfers to the special units for such purposes at other hospitals were not made after 1936 because such units were over-crowded. It is difficult to elicit physical signs of early tuberculosis in insane persons and this is particularly true in "mentally deteriorated" individuals. Furthermore, routine yearly X-rays had been made only upon known reinfection cases.

It was felt that some economical method must be found to permit the discovery of minimal lesions with reliability sufficient to make the process worth while epidemiologically and to detect advanced lesions before development of symptoms in order that segregation of infectious persons might be carried out early and treatment instituted.

Because of the difficulties involved in securing sputum or stool specimens from the insane and because of technical difficulties in the bacteriological examination of the latter, it was thought worthwhile to investigate the usefulness of examination of stomach washings for tubercle bacilli to corroborate and confirm X-ray findings.

With these thoughts in mind the following studies were carried out in late 1939 and in 1940. This group of studies is referred to as the 1940 survey, as most of the films were taken in that year and the final interpretation of the X-rays taken late in 1939 was made in 1940. The work consisted of three significant parts, (1) the study of 1,448 out of 1,455 patients by means of 14x17" celluloid X-ray films, (2) the comparative analysis of a group of 1,264 of these patients upon whom reasonably satisfactorily matching 14x17" celluloid films and 35 mm. fluorograms were obtained and (3) the evaluation of the usefulness of gastric lavage examinations in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis among the insane. The X-ray findings of the 1,448 persons studied by 14x17" films as shown in the 1940 survey were compared with their X-ray findings in the 1934 survey or upon their admission if subsequent to that time.

The results of these studies which included recommendations concerning the control of pulmonary tuberculosis in Psychiatric Hospitals have been reported as follows: (1) Tuberculosis Case Finding in Institutional Populations—The Use of 35 mm. Fluorograms Among the Mentally Ill—Herman E. Hilleboe, M. D., Randall B. Haas, M. D., Carroll E. Palmer,

M. D., F. A. P. H. A., and Walter P. Gardner, M. D.—American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 32, No. 5, May, 1942. This article was read by one of the authors (Dr. H. E. Hilleboe) before the Epidemiology Section of the American Public Health Association at the Seventieth Annual Meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 14, 1941. (2) Pulmonary Tuberculosis Among Patients at Anoka (Minnesota) State Hospital 1934-1941—Walter P. Gardner, M. D., and Herman E. Hilleboe, M. D. This report has not yet been published. It was presented by one of the authors (Dr. Walter P. Gardner) before the American Psychiatric Association at the Ninety-eighth Annual Meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, May 19, 1942.

It will suffice here to state that these studies justified the following conclusions:

1. As anticipated, a large number of previously unrecognized cases of reinfection pulmonary tuberculosis were found.
2. The comparison of the status of a large group of patients in 1934 with their status in 1940 bore out the importance of the annual examination by X-ray or fluorogram of all patients resident in a psychiatric hospital rather than only those with known reinfection tuberculosis.
3. The examination of gastric lavage specimens for tubercle bacilli is a useful addition to methods for the identification and control of pulmonary tuberculosis among mentally ill patients.
4. The large film and fluorogram comparison study showed the 35 mm. fluorogram to be of very significant value in eliciting otherwise unrecognized cases of reinfection pulmonary tuberculosis.

We wish to again call attention to the fact that the treatment of tuberculosis among the insane should be carried out by the best methods of therapy being used for the tuberculous sane in equally well-equipped hospitals by specialists in diseases of the chest responsible to the hospital administrator. To do this at this hospital will require improvement in the physical plant and addition of medical and nursing personnel.

As part of its Mental Hygiene program, the hospital has given teaching clinics with case demonstrations and visits to wards and departments each year for nurses from the Ancker (City and County) Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Swedish, St. Barnabas, Northwestern, and Eitel Hospitals, Minneapolis, Minnesota. We have conducted a number of visits through the hospital for nurses from the University of Minnesota Hospitals.

The hospital was also visited by classes from a number of high schools and state colleges. In some instances, clinics were held for the college students.

In addition, the superintendent has addressed Parent-Teacher groups, Service Clubs, and other groups in the interests of Mental Hygiene. At the annual convention of the Judges of Probate of the State of Minnesota, a discussion of Our Probate Courts as a Positive Force in Mental Hygiene was presented.

DENTAL SERVICE

There has been no change in personnel. Emphasis on oral hygiene has continued. The following work was done in this department:

Examinations	2,587
Extractions	1,009
Oral Prophylaxis	1,402
Fillings	136
Treatments	347
Vincent's Angina	6
Denture Repairs	23

In addition, a number of patients had partial or complete dentures made at the expense of their relatives or themselves. Such work was done either by Dr. Charles Coleman in his private office or by other private practitioners of dental surgery.

LABORATORY

The clinical laboratory has functioned very satisfactorily under the same registered laboratory technologist. There has been a definite increase in the use of the laboratory facilities. Following is a summary of the work done in this department: Urinalysis, 2,026; Red Blood Counts, 231; White Blood Counts, 384; Hemoglobins, 539; Differential, 203; Color Index, 24; Reticulocytes, 8; Bleeding Time, 1; Clotting Time, 1; Blood Sugar, 71; B. U. N., 51; N. P. N., 1; Ven Den Bergh, 6; Icterus Index, 16; Blood Creatinine, 27; Urine Creatin, 1; Chlorides, 2; Blood Uric Acid, 10; Blood Calcium, 2; Blood Sulfanilamide, 8; Spinal Fluid Cell Count, 7; Spinal Fluid Sugar, 2; Spinal Fluid Nonne, 1; Spinal Fluid Total Protein, 3; Spinal Fluid Differential, 1; Spinal Fluid Smear, 1; P. S. P., 13; Pleural Fluid, 3; Pericardial Fluid, 1; Duodenal Drainage and Analysis, 1; Gastric Analysis, 15; Smears and Special Examinations, 69; Sedimentation Rates, 376; Feces, 45; Sputum, 2; Paracentesis, 3; Blood Culture, 8; Cross Matching, 17; Plasma Proteins, 1.

Serological examinations, agglutination tests, examinations of nose and throat cultures and of sputa, and examination of gastric washings for tubercle bacilli have been performed by the Division of Preventable Diseases of the Minnesota Department of Health. We gratefully acknowledge this cooperation.

Work done in the X-ray department has been most satisfactory. Following is the summary of the examinations made, listed by regions of the body: Chest, 2,091; Wrist, 41; Hand, 16; Hip, 26; Foot, 5; Abdomen, 6; Nose, 6; Toe, 6; Pelvis, 22; K. U. B., 2; Knee, 13; Tibia and Fibula, 11;

Radius and Ulna, 6; Elbow, 10; Ankle, 31; Maxilla, 1; Skull, 11; Fingers, 10; Spine, 3.

Autopsies have been performed whenever legal consent could be obtained. Microscopic examinations of such tissues were made by the Department of Pathology, University of Minnesota. We wish to express our appreciation for their cooperation.

NURSING SERVICE

We have continued to give a course of instruction to attendants and nurses, other than Registered Nurses, as described in our last biennial report. It has become progressively more difficult to secure satisfactory ward personnel. When vacancies have occurred during the past year in positions held by Registered Nurses, it has been impossible to secure other Registered Nurses to fill them. Therefore, we have had to fill these positions with attendants or "graduate nurses" other than Registered Nurses. It has been even more difficult to secure satisfactory personnel for the Men's Wards.

This condition is not peculiar to this hospital nor to the State of Minnesota. However, difficulties in obtaining personnel at the salaries which we are authorized to pay is more difficult in this section of the country than in most other sections. It is very marked at this hospital because of our proximity to several large war production plants. Salaries paid by industry, of course, are far more attractive than those which we are in a position to pay.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

During the present biennium, we have held religious services for Protestant patients of various religious denominations each Sunday throughout the year. Previously, such services had been discontinued during the summer months. Upon requests of a number of patients, we made arrangements with the clergy of the various denominations to continue work during the summer months. Catholic services were also held at regular intervals throughout the year.

LIBRARY

Our library now contains 1,978 books, 1,400 of which are fiction and 578 non-fiction.

The Department of Administration is making sketches for the remodeling of two rooms in the Administration Building which will be used to house the library. Moving this department will allow for its more adequate use. A trained librarian should be employed. We have continued to purchase new books for the patients' library and have subscribed to a number of periodicals.

We are beginning to build a medical library consisting of both books and periodicals. Adequate quarters have been provided for this unit.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

We are, we feel, justified in the pride which we take in the work now being accomplished in our Occupational Therapy shops. We wish again, however, to call attention to the inadequacy of our Occupational Therapy program as such. By this we mean occupation other than working in the various departments of the hospital or at housekeeping duties upon the wards.

The value of this type of therapy is so well recognized that it is unnecessary to emphasize it. A larger shop or an additional shop for women should be provided with, of course, additional personnel. Work should also be carried on in the various wards with both male and female patients who are not able to come to a shop proper.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

This department has been a source of benefit and pleasure to our women patients. Any patient physically and mentally able to come to the shop may do so at frequent intervals. Treatments offered consist of shampoos, marcel, finger waves, facials, manicures, scalp treatments, and hair cuts. There was a total of 13,779 patient visits to the shop during the biennial period, where 25,435 treatments were given.

In addition to this work, the department renders service to many patients whose condition prevents their coming to the shop proper.

RECREATIONAL THERAPY AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Recreational therapy and physical education are important factors in the treatment of the mentally disordered. The physical education portion of the program should be developed further at this hospital under competent supervision.

The annual field days, carnivals, and visits to the Anoka County Fair were unusually successful. Extensive programs were arranged for each Christmas season. New radios were provided for each ward upon December 24, 1940.

Showing of fine, sound motion pictures were presented weekly except during the summer months. Dances were held at regular intervals again, with emphasis upon holidays. Picnics and parties were arranged for special groups. All these activities were enthusiastically received by those patients who participated in them.

The patients' choir has added much to the effectiveness of the Sunday religious services and to religious programs at Christmas time.

We are indebted to the following:

The Anoka High School students and faculty for presenting the Senior Class Plays, "New Fires" and "Foot Loose".

The Peppy Peg-A-Ways 4-H Club of Anoka for presenting two programs, including a one-act play, "Jerry".

The Anoka Rural Youth Group for presenting a comedy, "Sunbonnet Jane from Sycamore Lane".

Miss Stella Ribak for a delightful program of vocal music.

Mrs. Florence Ward and her pupils who presented a dance recital.

FARM AND GARDEN

The yields of crops for human consumption from the farm and particularly the garden were very satisfactory for the farm years of 1940 and 1941. The yields of crops for live stock consumption were also good. In the spring of 1942, an attempt to increase the acreage for crops of both types was made. It is difficult to increase the acreage and farm it to advantage because of the lack of sufficient patient labor. There was also a shortage of civilian labor in 1942.

The poultry and hog production programs have progressed in a satisfactory manner.

The Dairy Herd Improvement Association records for the test years of 1940 and 1941 were as follows:

Year	Cows	Pounds Milk	Test	Pounds Fat
1940	50	12,288	3.41%	420
1941	45	12,299	3.30%	402

This fine Holstein-Friesian herd (which consists of registered animals, except for one grade cow) has an average milk production per cow of 12,289 pounds of milk and 418 pounds of fat per year for the five-year period 1937 to 1941, inclusive, with an average of forty-eight cows milking. The average test for the same period was 3.40%.

These records were made on "two-time a day milking" with the reservation that one cow was milked three times daily for three months during the year 1941, because its milk production demanded it.

Under "Needs of the Institution", a request is made for funds to erect another dairy barn and a small isolation barn. It is necessary now to remove heifer calves and young heifers from the herd because of the lack of barn space. We must supplement by purchase the milk produced by this herd despite its fine production because the herd is too small due to the lack of housing facilities.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Under a Works Progress Administration program, the following improvements were made:

1. An addition has been made to the Men's Building. This houses the new mechanical refrigerating system. The capacity of the meat, dairy,

and utility boxes has been more than doubled. A small snap freeze compartment has been provided. The basement floor of this addition, which is also refrigerated, is used for the storage of cereals, dried fruits, and other provisions.

2. The bull barn was enlarged from two to four compartments. New paddocks of a permanent type of construction and an enclosed breeding shed with breeding stall were provided.

3. The exercise porches on Cottages Six, Seven, Eight, and Nine were glazed, finished, and heated. They are so glazed that windows may be opened wide permitting good ventilation for exercise. They are finished in such a manner, however, that they provide much needed, additional day-room space.

4. The hog house was re-roofed, certain curbing and sidewalks placed, considerable painting and many minor repairs and improvements were carried out under this program.

Our regular program of perpetual repairs, painting, and certain minor remodeling continued throughout the biennium.

The power plant equipment which long ago exceeded its natural span of life required the following repairs: Extensive repairs to stokers each year; complete overhauling of the large Chuse Engine, overhauling of the large Elliot-Ridgeway Engine and later replacement of its inertia arm; overhauling of the boiler feed pumps, vacuum pump, and centrifugal circulating pump; replacement of track on coal conveyor from coal bunker to boiler room; and replacement of steel shells of coal carriers.

The following kitchen equipment was added: An automatic water control with mixing valve was installed upon the dough mixer. A ten-barrel overhead flour sifter with two-barrel, four-point hopper and scaler was purchased and will be installed as soon as needed electrical supplies can be obtained. A doughnut machine and an electric doughnut fryer kettle with stand and draining table were secured. The latter, also, awaits installation because of difficulties in securing certain electrical supplies. A gravity feed, electric bread slicer has been installed.

Milk pasteurization equipment of 300-gallon capacity was received and will be installed as soon as the remodeling of a building to house it is completed.

In each of the ten cottages for women patients, the obsolete galvanized iron sinks which were beyond repair and which were enclosed in wooden frames were replaced by stainless steel sinks. Similarly, the galvanized iron sinks in the men's and women's kitchens and in the bakery, which sinks were also beyond repair, were replaced by ones made of stainless steel. This is an improvement of great importance, particularly from the standpoints of economy and sanitation.

Tanks for the preparation of hot and cold sterile water were installed in the operating room suite as were sterilizers for instruments and utensils. A new major operating light has also been added to the equipment.

PERSONNEL

Dr. Theodore O. Wellner was on leave of absence because of illness from June 6, 1941 to November 30, 1941.

Dr. Kenneth Nelson, who was employed as a staff physician upon November 1, 1940, resigned upon May 21, 1941.

Dr. Hugh D. Patterson was employed as a staff physician upon June 19, 1941. He was placed on military leave upon June 1, 1942. He is serving as a Lieutenant (Junior Grade) in the United States Navy.

Dr. John F. Kelly was employed as a staff physician upon June 2, 1942.

The following loyal and efficient employees retired after long periods of unselfish service to this hospital in the capacity of department heads: George S. McArdle, Chief Steam Electric Operating Engineer; Claud Odell, Baker II; Charlotte Burnham, Seamstress; and Charles McLaughlin, General Carpenter Foreman.

The following employees have joined the armed services of our country: Dr. Hugh D. Patterson, Navy; Orel Larson, Navy; Elmo Jensen, Army; Loren Cowden, Army; William Junterman, Army; and Richard Erickson, Army.

NECROLOGY

Andrew Peterson, who was employed at this hospital upon February 2, 1928, died upon July 22, 1941. He had served well in his position as an operating engineer. His death meant the loss of an efficient and loyal employee.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Appropriations for the following specific purposes are recommended for the biennium ending June 30, 1945: *Current Expense*—\$629,690.00; *Repairs and Replacements*—General Repairs, \$20,000.00; Power Plant Repairs, \$16,000.00; Plumbing Repairs and Replacements, \$12,000.00; Replacement of Refrigerators, \$3,500.00; Replacement of Water Mains and Pipes, \$9,500.00; Replacement of Fire Hose, \$2,250.00; Weatherstripping, \$4,000.00; Lock Replacements and Repairs, \$1,000.00; Remodeling Cottages and Fire Escapes, \$31,500.00; Remodeling of Wards, \$10,000.00; Remodeling Operating Room Suite and Related Rooms, \$2,200.00; *Permanent Improvements*—Dairy Barns, \$28,000.00; Sewage Disposal Plant and Related Problems, \$40,000.00; Complete New Power Plant, \$325,000.00; Fire Escape Cottage No. 10, \$1,000.00; Root Cellar, \$5,500.00; Carpenter and Paint Shop with Equipment, \$22,000.00; Poultry House, \$4,000.00;

Implement Shed, \$7,000.00; Steward's Residence, \$7,000.00; Herdman's Cottage, \$5,000.00; Nurses' Home, \$135,000.00; Staff Physicians' Quarters, \$50,000.00; *Equipment*—Operating Room Equipment, \$1,500.00; Laundry Equipment, \$8,000.00; Shop Equipment for the Engineer's Department, \$6,000.00; Furniture and Furnishings, \$10,000.00; and Kitchen Equipment, \$800.00.

CONCLUSIONS

I wish to express my gratitude to the staff, department heads, and other employees of the hospital for the loyalty and cooperation which they have accorded me. I bespeak their continued assistance in these very trying times.

I wish to thank the officers of the Division of Public Institutions and the Director, Mr. Carl H. Swanson, in particular, for the assistance, advice, and cooperation tendered me.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER P. GARDNER, M. D.,
Superintendent

Hastings State Hospital

This institution, authorized by the legislature in 1899, was opened when 115 patients were transferred from the Rochester State Hospital. Both men and women were included in the first group but the women patients were subsequently transferred to Anoka. The hospital now consists of an administration building with east and west wings each containing two wards, nine separate cottages, the main kitchen, laundry, occupational therapy building, home for the employees, the superintendent's home, a central heating plant, homes for the farmer, the engineer and the head nurse. The farm group consists of three barns, two silos, a creamery, two green houses and several small service buildings.

Ralph Rossen, M. D.	Superintendent
Harold Noran, M. D.	Assistant Superintendent
Martin Gordon, M. D.	Physician
Russel Barnes, M. D.	Physician (Part time)
R. C. Radabaugh, M. D.	Consulting Surgeon
A. J. Koppes, D. D. S.	Dentist
S. W. Dennison	Steward

Capacity of institution	1,060
Number of patients in hospital on June 30, 1942	1,088
Total acres of ground	749
Total leased acres	226
Total acreage under cultivation	730
Value of lands and buildings	\$1,133,658.00
Value of personal property	182,527.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	\$242,135.74
Repairs and replacements	4,331.04
Permanent improvements	22,060.58
Occupational Therapy	2,089.98
Gross per capita cost, current expense	224.20
Number of officers and employees on June 30, 1942	126

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the Hastings State Hospital for the period from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942.

POPULATION

At the beginning of the biennium there were 1,100 patients in the hospital and fifty-seven were carried on the books as paroled and five as escaped. A total of 116 were received by transfer from other state hospitals in-

cluding one from Cambridge, two from Fergus Falls, sixty-nine from Moose Lake, eight from Rochester, thirty-four from St. Peter and two from Willmar. The diagnosis of the majority of patients received was either Cerebral Arteriosclerosis, Senile Psychosis or Meningo-encephalitis. There were a total of fourteen voluntary admissions.

During the biennium forty-six patients were discharged, forty while on parole and six directly from the hospital. Of these six, three were discharged by the Director of the Division of Public Institutions. It might be interesting to note that five of the six men were given employment by the hospital to help out during the war emergency and, at the present time, seem to be doing very well. Five patients were transferred to other state institutions, four from the hospital directly and one while at home on parole. There were eighty-eight deaths in the hospital and two deaths of patients on parole. Thirteen were dropped from the rolls. At the end of the biennium, June 30, 1942, a total of 1,088 were in the hospital and forty-two were carried on the books as paroled and ten as escaped.

MEDICAL SERVICE

During the past two years we have started two or three new types of treatment for the group which constitutes more than fifty per cent of our population, the Schizophrenics.

The insulin ward has been temporarily discontinued during the past two months because we have been unable to secure a competent nurse to take charge. Up to about May 1, 1942, we had treated a total of forty-one patients with insulin during the biennium. With a few exceptions, all were patients who had been ill at least four years or longer. Our results have continued to coincide with those stated in the Mental Hygiene Report for the State of New York. It is the opinion of the medical staff of this hospital that, for certain types of schizophrenia, the insulin shock therapy has established itself as one of the most desirable of treatments, and that it should be definitely continued wherever indicated.

Among forty-one patients treated during the biennium, approximately twenty-eight per cent showed definite improvement.

Our experience has also shown that many chronic cases of schizophrenia can be benefited by the Insulin Treatment to the point where they can enjoy many privileges and amusements of the institution even though they do not become well enough to enable them to go home. We have again substantiated Cameron's work which shows that insulin shock at definite intervals keeps some of the so-called "chronic cases" from regressing to their original state.

Patients on the Insulin Ward received a calculated diet of 1,600 calories with the same ratio of carbohydrates, fats and proteins.

We have attempted a new treatment for cases of schizophrenia using large doses by mouth of Vitamin E. This type of treatment was tried because of the similarity of certain symptoms which are present when there is a deficiency of Vitamin E in the diet and those symptoms which schizophrenics show.

We have also attempted to treat cases of schizophrenia by producing anoxia of the brain. We have used this in only eleven cases but the treatment appears to show definite possibilities.

To date over 350 trials have been conducted on eleven patients, whose relatives gave the permission for the investigation for any benefits that might result. Temporary arrest of cerebral circulation has been successfully produced, under carefully controlled conditions. Neurological and psychiatric examinations, including psychometric measurements made before and after application of the apparatus, have been carefully done. No physical pain or distress is felt during the procedure; the patients are able to walk about the room within a few minutes after restoration of the cerebral circulation. Temporary arrest can be attained within a period of four to six seconds after the apparatus is applied. In some of the trials, the temporary anoxia was maintained for a period of 100 seconds.

There is constant control of the apparatus at all times, so that, within a fraction of a second, the blood flow of the subject can be restored to normal. The amount, speed, and duration of the circulatory arrest can be arbitrarily adjusted to produce varying degrees of anoxia slowly and rapidly.

It would be premature to present any conclusions on the usefulness of the method in treating patients with schizophrenia as yet.

In some very deteriorated schizophrenic cases we have shown that massive doses of bromide prevents them from being involuntary as often as they usually are.

The number of luetics under treatment at the present time is fifty-two. The total number of cases on our records is seventy-five of which about one-third are sufficiently quiescent so that they do not need weekly treatments. This number of luetic cases is increased over what it was two years ago because of the large percentage of luetic cases received by transfer from other hospitals.

We have continued our tuberculosis survey and have picked up forty-seven cases in the last two years making a total at the present time of 100 cases. This situation is becoming very serious. We are understaffed both from the medical and the nursing point of view, therefore, making adequate care very difficult. Something should be done about this matter very soon to prevent spread of this disease among other patients, the employees and their families and thus into the local community. A total of five cases, not

previously reported, have been discovered among the employees during the last biennium. We mentioned this general condition in our report two years ago. Under the present conditions, further complicated by the war, this situation is definitely approaching an emergency. Fourteen per cent or almost one-sixth of our total population have, or have had, at least minimal active tuberculosis.

It would appear that it would be for the best interest of the institution when all employees, especially the attendants, be allowed to live away from the institution. Superficially, this might appear like an added expense.

Analysis shows however, that considerable room would be had for more patients, without an increase in expenditure for additional personnel. We feel that it will improve the spirit of the employee.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

We are sorry to state that Dr. Noran has left our staff to accept a position with the University of Minnesota. He deserves a great deal of credit for the founding of a neuro-pathological laboratory here. He has developed it to the point where, in addition to demonstrating its value to the hospital, the other state institutions have also found use for the services rendered. This also has been of value in helping to demonstrate to the relatives of patients who have passed away here, the true cause of death. During the biennium, there were eighty-two deaths. A total of thirty-eight autopsies have been performed (fortyeight per cent). Dr. Noran performed the autopsies in addition to his regular work in carrying his full-time clinical load. A total of 500 slides were prepared for the purpose of microscopic examination. Dr. Noran's work should act as a stimulus for other young men who may wish to enter the state service and to develop along lines of neuro-psychiatry. We hope that we will be able to replace him with another individual trained in pathology.

CLINICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

The development of this division has continued to the point where we have been able to turn out a considerable amount of investigative work which we hope will be of some value to psychiatry in the future. We have helped to establish what the normal blood lipid values of schizophrenics are under certain conditions and how these values are influenced by giving large doses of vitamin E and Di-ethyl stilbesterol. We have also extracted the nucleic acid from several hundred chick embryo brains and are attempting to do some fundamental work with encephalitis.

We have attempted to evaluate bromide metabolism in schizophrenics and to establish what the ratio of blood bromide to spinal fluid bromide should be to give the best therapeutic results. Lastly, we are in the process

of completing work in which we have analyzed chick brains for total fatty acid content and cholesterol content when they are on a Vitamin E deficient diet. We are also in the process of studying sections of these brains to see if any brain softening could be produced.

PUBLICATIONS AND SPEECHES

April, 1941. *Physiological Aspects of Insulin in the Human*—Paper read before the Research club, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

April 15, 1941. *Bromide and Chloride Relationship in Blood Plasma, Spinal Fluid and Urine in Mental Patients Receiving Massive Bromide Therapy*—published in American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Inc.

May, 1941. *Minor Mental Disorders of the Aged*—Paper read before the Minnesota State Conference for Social Workers, St. Paul, Minnesota.

January, 1942. *Influence of Vitamin E (d-l-alpha tocopherol acetate) on Blood Cholesterol and Fatty Acids of Male Schizophrenia*—Paper given before the Society for Proceedings in biology and medicine.

March, 1942. *Cystological Studies in the Effect of Isoprene on the Cystology of the Chick Brain* (preliminary report) by R. Rossen and M. M. Keith.

May 18, 1942. *Clinical and Blood Lipids Studies in Male Schizophrenics on Vitamin E (d-l-Alpha-tocopherol) Therapy*—Paper read before the American Psychiatric Association, Boston, Massachusetts.

OPERATING ROOM

On January 1, 1941, a complete operating room was installed which included operating table, lamps, scrub basin, sterilizer, etc. This has been a valuable addition to the hospital and was made possible by funds received from a legacy from the Oscar Sundeen estate.

A total of forty major surgical operations were performed in the hospital between June 1, 1941, and June 30, 1942, the thirteen months during which the operating room has been in use. These included the following types of operations:

Abdominal obstructions -----	1	Tumors and growths removed:	
Appendectomies -----	2	Forehead -----	1
Boils incised -----	1	Jaw -----	1
Cholecystectomy -----	1	Lip (excision of carcinoma of the lip—Squamous) -----	1
Gall bladder -----	1	Mouth -----	1
Hemorrhoidectomies -----	6	Left cheek -----	1
Herniorrhaphy -----	9	Neck -----	4
Intestinal obstruction -----	1	Scrotum -----	1
Lymph glands, cervical (excised for tbc) -----	1	Rectum -----	2
Laparotomy (colostomy, exploratory)-----	1	Palmer abscess -----	1
		Shoulder lanced -----	1
		Varicose veins -----	1

During the biennium a total of twenty fractures were treated. They were of the following types:

Right leg -----	2	Finger -----	1
Hip -----	7	Shoulder -----	2
Ankle -----	3	Nose -----	4
		Jaw -----	1

Dental service during the biennium was scheduled for three days a week by one of the local dentists. The following is a summary of a total of the two years:

Examinations -----	1349	Treatments -----	450
Extractions -----	783	Fillings -----	351
Prophylaxis -----	1369	Denture repairs -----	64

REPORT OF LABORATORY

The following work was done in the hospital laboratory July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942:

I. CLINICAL CHEMISTRY

A. Blood	
1. Hemoglobin -----	1460
2. W. B. C. -----	675
3. R. B. C. -----	155
4. Differentials -----	270
5. Blood typing -----	47
6. Reticulocyte count -----	2
7. Fasting blood sugar -----	115
8. Blood sugar -----	60
9. Cholesterol -----	15
10. Serum protein -----	7
11. Icterus index -----	15
12. Color index -----	6
13. Bilirubin -----	7
14. N. P. N. -----	50
15. Sedimentation rate -----	28
16. Sugar tolerance -----	4
17. Clotting time -----	37
18. Bleeding time -----	35
19. Plasma bromide -----	11
20. Plasma chloride -----	5
21. Serum Calcium -----	4
22. Serum phosphorus -----	3
23. Creatinine -----	5
24. Uric acid -----	3
Total -----	3019

B. Urine

1. Routine analysis -----	2550
2. Urine sugars -----	2325
3. Microscopic -----	667
4. Bile -----	10
5. Acetone -----	230
Total -----	5782

C. Spinal Fluid

1. Occult blood -----	15
2. Stool parasites -----	125
3. Urobilomegin -----	12
4. Urobilomegin -----	11
5. Gastric Expression -----	15
Total -----	178

II. X-RAYS TAKEN

A. Hastings	
1. Patients -----	1553
2. Employees -----	250
B. Red Wing Training School	
1. Patients -----	119
C. Shakopee	
1. Patients -----	28
Total -----	1950

III. PATHOLOGY

A. Autopsy and biopsy slides -----	500
B. Chick slides -----	400
Total -----	900

REPORT OF DIVISION OF RESEARCH

- A. Nucleic acid extraction**
- 240 eggs inoculated and chick embryo killed at 13-14 days. Nucleic acid extracted from brain and eye.
 - Horse encephalitis brain extracted for nucleic acid.
 - Pig and cow brains extracted for nucleic acid.
- B. Bromide Therapy**
- 315 Blood bromides and chlorides
 - 143 Spinal bromides and chlorides
 - 158 Urine bromides and chlorides and also, in this connection:
 - 43 Blood sugars
 - 19 Spinal sugars
 - 12 Spinal galatose
 - N. P. N.
 - 33 Creatinine
 - 39 Hemoglobin
 - One paper published.
- C. Vitamin E**
- 16 I. Fatty acid determinations

- 161 Cholesterol determinations
 - 6 Blood sugars
 - 6 N. P. N.
 - One paper published.
- D. Vitamin E and Stilbestrol**
- 96 Fatty acid determination
 - 96 Cholesterol determinations
- E. Bromide Pituitary**
- 132 Tissue bromide determinations on posterior and anterior pituitary Thalamus and Hypothalamus Occipital cerebral cortex.
- F. Sedimentation Rate (in cases of tuberculosis)**
- 239 Sedimentation rates including ox, pig and chick brain and chick eye and egg albumen nucleic acids
- G. Chick Vitamin E Investigation**
- 60 Cholesterol
 - 60 fatty acids one determination
 - 60 Unsaturated fatty acids
- H. Anoxia**
- 60 Blood sugars
- Total number of individual determinations in laboratory 12,114

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

During the last two years the occupational therapy department has offered treatment to approximately sixty patients daily, all of whom are men. The supervision has been done by three teachers.

Some phases of the work which particularly appeal to our patients and which have been carried on extensively are: the construction, staining or painting of toys and novelties; woodwork—including the making of cabinets, filing cases and furniture for institution use; brush making for institution use; weaving of rugs and the making and braiding of filler for these rugs; weaving of linen towels, table runners and handbags; crocheting and a great variety of art needle work. In addition, much machine sewing has been done for use by this hospital. Some of the products are sheets, pillow cases, hand towels, bath towels, operating room gowns, masks, night shirts, aprons, waiters' coats, doctors' uniforms and candy bags for use at Christmas time. One power machine has recently been added to our equipment.

We have tried to let each patient do the type of work which he enjoyed most because he then derived greater benefit from his treatment. Almost without exception the men are proud of their work. After their interest has been aroused it quite often happens that they are then able to work effectively in other departments of the institution.

The entire Occupational Therapy Building has been decorated and a new roof has been added this past year thus making our surroundings more pleasant. Heretofore, there has been considerable inconvenience because of the roof leakage which happened to be most serious in our room for the display of finished articles.

FARM AND GARDEN

For the past two years we have been favored with good seasons and adequate rainfall and, therefore, fair to good crops have been the result. Good stands of legumes have been relatively easy to obtain and the fertility

of our soil as a whole has been increased. However, there is need of considerable application of lime stone to our farm land.

During the last two years we have organized our farm in the Dakota soil conservation district and have thus obtained the free services of the Federal Government soil erosion and forest experts. A five-year cropping plan with soil building practices has been organized and dikes for gully control have been built and contour cultivator practices are being followed. With the cooperation of the forester, there have been approximately 11,000 trees planted for the beautification of the grounds as well as for the purpose of preventing erosion, reclaiming waste land and beginning a reforestation program. A new orchard has also been started with trees planted on contours and contour cultivation.

The health of the live stock has been very good and the losses comparatively small. A practice of sanitation prevention and vaccination is followed as closely as possible.

To operate the farm properly, we should have another cow barn. We also need a storage shelter for hay which should be harvested by a windrow hay baler and stored in hay sheds away from the farm buildings. Also a good-sized silo should be constructed to meet our feed requirements. There should be two tractors on the farm as well as other smaller equipment.

The institution garden produced the following number of bushels of vegetables during the season of 1941:

Asparagus	134 bushels	Sweet corn	8580 dozen
Turnips	1289 bushels	Beets	1145 bushels
Cucumbers	430 bushels	Parsnips	1047 bushels
Swiss chard	145 bushels	Watermelon	19 tons
Peas	217 bushels	Muskmelon	654 bushels
Rhubarb	3425 bushels	Pumpkin	156 bushels
Lettuce	390 bushels	Squash	4700 pounds
Radishes	581 bushels	Strawberries	2162 quarts
Cabbage	43 tons	Peppers	34 bushels
Spinach	440 bushels	Raspberries	163 quarts
Carrots	1461 bushels	Apples	157 bushels
Beans	297 bushels	Plums	9 bushels
Egg plant	45 bushels	Celery	4664 stalks
Onions	1961 bushels	Sauerkraut	58 barrels
Green onions	4400 bunches	Dill pickles	36 barrels
Potatoes	1878 bushels	Courants	470 quarts
Green tomatoes	57 bushels		

We are using our makeshift cannery to capacity. During the 1940 season, over 13,000 gallons of fruits and vegetables were canned. 1941 showed a total approximating 16,000 gallons which included 993 gallons of fruit and 14,155 gallons of vegetables. We are in need of a new exhaust for our cannery if we are to continue our canning.

One of the greatest necessities at an institution of this kind where gardening activities are carried out extensively, is a root cellar that will properly house and protect for a reasonable period the vegetables so raised.

Our inadequate and obsolete facilities cannot give results desired, resulting in excessive spoilage, sufficient alone to render fair dividend on a reasonable investment.

DIETETICS

Every effort has been made to plan and serve well-balanced, nutritious meals with the supplies available. We have weighed sample diets as served to the patients and compiled the nutritive values. As was pointed out in the previous biennial report, the diets are still low in vitamin content, especially during the winter months. With the money allotted us we are unable to purchase fresh fruits and green vegetables. We have planned and served as many special diets as we are able. Limited food supplies give us little opportunity to carry on adequate diet therapy.

Mrs. Daniels has been very cooperative in helping us to improve the conditions in our large dining room which serves about three hundred patients at two servings, three times a day. By the new arrangement, that of a semi-cafeteria, it is possible to serve the food hotter, and to give quicker service. The crowded condition of the dining room has been remedied somewhat by the moving of the employees' dining room to the Bread Room adjacent to the Bakery in the Main Kitchen. The work patients are thus allowed a little privacy by being served in the small room formerly used for employees.

DAIRY

For the past two years the average number in the dairy herd was ninety purebred and grades per year. We have two herd sires. The entire herd has been accredited to Bangs' disease and tuberculosis. The herd average of fifty-three cows for two years was 6,365 pounds of milk and 318.9 pounds of butterfat. At the last meeting of the institution farmers and herdsmen, a bull committee was formed, the purpose of which is to pass on the exchange of bulls between institutions and to make suggestions in the purchasing of new sires. Dr. J. B. Fitch is the chairman. Since our last biennial report the pasteurizer has been purchased and delivered to the institution.

LAUNDRY

Our local laundry department takes pride in striving to turn out work comparable to any commercial laundry as to quality and efficiency. We wash, sterilize and iron about 75,000 pieces of linen and wearing apparel per month. We strive to keep our linens as soft as possible with the least loss of tensile strength, thereby keeping down irritation such as bed sores and chafing in our hospital wards. In this we have been very successful.

In October, 1941, we changed over from the "cottage supply system" to the "exchange system" as a means of saving linen. This has proved to be a more efficient method as we can supply the institution better with about

twenty-five per cent less linen in circulation making a saving of about that amount. This cuts losses to a minimum and causes less condemnation. Our efficiency could be further improved, however, with the installation of more new equipment.

At the last legislature we requested some new equipment, part of which has been received. This includes one Troy Washer, 42 by 84, two Heubisch Drier Tumblers, 36 by 30. The installation of these machines has greatly improved our efficiency. We are also badly in need of new equipment not yet granted by the legislature. Our machines are very much worn and, being of obsolete type, repairs cannot be obtained. We, therefore, respectfully request the following:

One wash machine, 42 by 84	\$8,500.00
One wash machine, 36 by 72	2,975.00
One open type extractor 40 in.	2,400.00
One shirt unit of presses	2,500.00
One ironer and mangle to replace the one in service here for years, the cost to maintain of which exceeds the value of its usefulness	8,500.00
	<u>\$19,875.00</u>

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Church services are held regularly each Sunday from October through the month of May, all denominations being represented at different times during the season with Confession and Communion for Catholic patients once each month. Members of local church choirs often sing at these services. The patients' choir of about sixteen men also sings on such special occasions as Easter and Christmas.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS

After three years of Recreational Therapy on a full time basis, with a department of its own, we can report a very favorable reaction from all who take part. Various activities are conducted daily, out of doors when the weather is favorable and on the cottages and wards when it is not.

We have the facilities for many types of out-door sports such as Diamond Ball, Badminton, Volley Ball, Horse Shoe, Soccer, Tennis, etc. As many as 200 patients have gone on a hike at one time. Small groups go for walks through the woods and fields during Nature study hours. Birds, trees, insects, flora and fauna are subjects for special talks. During the winter we show lantern slides on these subjects.

Community Sings are weekly events the year around. Monthly dances, sponsored during the winter by the V. F. W. Auxiliary of Hastings, have proved to be very popular. Special programs are arranged for the holidays such as Christmas and July Fourth. The movies shown weekly during the winter months are attended and enjoyed by over 500 men which is more than one-half our patient population. Musical comedies or Western pictures with plenty of action are preferred.

During our Tinker Time Task Hours, we instruct the patients in elementary and intermediate crafts. Such hobbies as collections of stones, stamps, etc., and also the making of various types of scrap-books are encouraged. Victory scrap books have proved a favorite hobby. Magazines and papers are diligently searched for war articles and pictures. These particular scrap-books are to be entered in the WPA Victory contest.

Throughout the year we receive invitations for patients to attend local entertainment given or sponsored by the different organizations of the city of Hastings. A recent event was the visit of about seventy-five men to the carnival with the transportation and treats (pop, ice cream and free rides) sponsored by the VFW encampment.

Relatives are encouraged to come and take patients out for picnics during the summer. We often receive packages for small parties and picnics when the relatives cannot come. The men enjoy these special events in honor of birthday, Mother's Day, and other occasions.

For the past two years the Recreational Therapy Department has included one full-time trained WPA recreation worker. On June 1, 1942, this person was promoted and transferred to the St. Paul Area. We are, therefore, very much in need of another assistant because the shortage of regular employees makes it virtually impossible for one of them to be detailed to the Recreation Department. We are also in need of a building of our own, a Recreation Hall. We also need more outdoor and indoor equipment. At present we have a total of five swings and one sand-box. We respectfully suggest that a petty cash fund be arranged for this department to save time and cut inter-office red tape. Recreational Therapy cannot be carried out successfully without some reasonable expense.

LIBRARY

During the biennium the library has been moved from the small basement room below the Dining Room in the Main Building to a convenient glassed-in porch adjacent to the open ward on the first floor of the Main Building. One new set of shelves has been added and all the shelving repainted in attractive colors. A few very nice pictures, furnished by the WPA Art project, have been appropriately placed. Several books and a great number of magazines have been donated by the employees and the families of the patients. Because of the fact that the library is without adequate supervision and the fact that the room also serves as a recreation hall for the patients on the open wards, it is almost impossible to keep accurate records of circulation. We have continued our previous policy of placing sets of ten or twelve books on each cottage and ward for those patients who are not at liberty to come to the library. These sets are changed frequently and a count of circulation is made at regular intervals. For the past two years

a WPA employee has devoted part time to the keeping of the records. With the closing of the local WPA project on June 30, 1942, the library is left without any supervision whatever. We feel that a full-time graduate librarian could accomplish much with the books and equipment available, which are rather good for this type of hospital.

CARPENTER SHOP

With the loss of two barns and the roof of the hog shed due to fire, there has been a considerable amount of carpenter work done on the farm during the last two years. We have built two bull pens, one maternity shed, one hay shed (22x80 feet with 12-foot posts). The foundation for another hay shed has been laid and will be built soon. The machine shed was remodeled, with stalls and mangers, and is used as a horse barn. A new roof and roofing was put on the hog barn and also two brick chimneys were built. The corn crib (22x50 feet) was moved to a new location. We built a tool shed for the garden tools (20x30 feet), a hot bed for the gardener (12x60 feet) and a garage for the dump truck. The Occupational Therapy Building was reroofed and the gutters repaired. At the Superintendent's residence the porch was remodeled into a kitchen and cabinets were made for the same.

In the shop numerous screens were made and repaired, chairs repaired and several new ones made, shelves were built for the laundry, and cabinets were constructed for the hospital cottages. Partitions were built on the Hospital cottage between the Insulin and Surgical Wards and a drug room was partitioned off at the end of one of the wards.

A concrete fire-proof horse barn (38x88 feet) was built on contract. One cottage was reroofed with red slate shingles as were also the porch roofs on two other cottages. The remaining six cottages had their porch roofs reroofed with either red slate or black asphalt shingles and the cottage roofs repaired with the same materials where necessary. Gutters on the lower cottages were repaired or replaced where needed.

The back porch on the Main Building is being rebuilt at the present time. A crew of WPA workers were employed there until the project's termination on June 30, 1942.

For the next two years the following material is needed: New laundry roof because the present one leaks badly; a carload of lumber in assorted sizes and grades for general repair and upkeep of institution; a second-hand one-half-ton truck; material to construct boxes about 3x-x6 feet for each cottage and ward in which to store out-of-season clothing.

PAINT SHOP

Following is a summary of the type of work done by the paint shop during the biennium. For a part of the time we have had the assistance of a WPA crew.

Occupational Therapy Building: Removed all casings, interior and exterior, cemented all frames, calked all windows and replaced casings, rebuilt front door and frame. Two coats of paint on complete interior and complete exterior and storm sashes and screens.

Superintendent's Home, Engineer's Home and Nurses' Cottage: Considerable painting on interior and also varnishing of floors and woodwork.

Main Kitchen, Green House and Horse Barn: Several rooms, doors, windows, etc.

All Cottages: Plastering, painting and varnishing as needed.

Screen and storm windows (about 300 of each) scraped, oiled, puttied and painted.

Furniture, beds, cabinets, etc, library book shelves refinished and repainted.

Because of the difficulty of securing brushes during the present emergency, we would suggest that a spraying machine be purchased for the paint shop. This would enable one man to handle more efficiently some of the work such as large ceilings and the wards. Estimated cost of such a spray would be about \$350.00 complete. Estimated cost of materials needed for the next two years (paint, brushes, ladders, etc.) about \$3,500.00. Would also like to suggest that a better grade of paint be purchased than that which we have recently been receiving.

REPORT OF ENGINEER

Instead of coal, Natural Gas is now being used in the Power Plant, the kitchens and bakery, the laboratory and one attendant's cottage. Considerable money has been saved by using gas because we do not have to use the truck for hauling of coal and there is no maintenance cost on the coal handling equipment such as brick work, stoker engines, fans, coal elevator, cast iron grates and electric motor drives. The whole power plant is much cleaner and operates more efficiently. The kitchens report better results. It is also considerably cheaper than coal.

Some new laundry equipment has been installed. One new washer is now in operation in place of two old ones. Two new dry tumblers and one new shirt sleever are also in operation. The old dry room has been dismantled.

To operate the Laundry and the last building requires pumping live steam through the tunnels, a distance of 3,500 feet. This distance is too great, and consequent condensation enroute makes this feature of our work expensive.

The lower cottages have all been weather-stripped, making the buildings more comfortable, and saving money on fuel. Live steam is used to heat all these buildings.

The original roof drainage system has been changed on all the cottages. As all of the roof drainage used to run into the sanitary sewers and the piping was too small, the heavy rains caused the drainage to back up into the basements of the cottages. To prevent this, we have piped the roof drainage from each of the cottages into separate storm sewers which do not interfere with the sanitary sewers.

It is suggested that a tunnel be run from our main tunnel to the farmer's cottage, the proposed new garage and fire station, the hen house, the hog house and the dairy. We are now using a separate boiler for heat and steam which is needed for pasteurizing milk and heating water. Enough exhaust steam is going to waste at the Power Plant to take care of all these buildings. We have enough four-inch pipe for a steam line. A tunnel about 1,200 feet would be required. The carload of coal now used each year to supply these buildings could be saved. We also could run a six-inch water main up to those buildings through the proposed tunnel. This has been recommended for fire protection by the State Fire Marshal, as our present four-inch line is too small to supply a fire engine. We should also have a new 500 G. P. N. domestic cold water service pump directly connected to the well. We are now using an air compressor and 300 G. P. N. centrifugal booster pump. This is inefficient as it is too small for fire protection, lawn sprinkling and watering the gardens.

I have some recommendations to offer which are very necessary at this time. Much of our mechanical equipment is in very poor condition and needs replacement; if we are to give the service required to supply for twenty-four hours each day, the heat, light, power, cold and hot water, fire protection, live steam and also to keep in constant operation the electric motors and fans, the DC generators, the switch board, the sanitary sewers, the elevators and the refrigeration plants. Much of our electrical equipment is old and in need of replacement or costly repairs. A new dough mixer is needed for the bakery. The main kitchen needs a new Read's three-speed mixing machine.

Administration Building: We would also like to emphasize the need for a new Administration Building, or the rebuilding and fireproofing of the present one. The present building is some forty years old; the chapel is in this building; and it is also used for movies for patients during the winter months. This building is in very bad condition, especially from the point of view of fire hazard. The Fire Marshal's office has called our attention to this fire hazard time and again.

This building was originally constructed to care for a hospital of approximately 200-300 patients, and with the expansion to a 1,100-bed hospital, facilities are inadequate; it contains no suitable place for the switchboard; the business office has insufficient space; visiting room or rooms are

entirely lacking; it contains no reception room; lacks adequate interviewing and examining room for the physician. The Main Dining Room is also in this building, where patients from four wards eat thrice daily, and this room is in poor condition and a fire hazard; the canning is done in the basement of this building, which is a make-shift affair, and for greater efficiency and production this could be remedied in a new building. The living conditions of the employees in this building are poor and a fire hazard, and this building does not have adequate space for an appropriate drug room.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

One new 200-KW Turbine and Generator, DC, \$20,000; one deep well pump 500 G. P. N., direct connected, \$5,000; completion of sewage disposal plant, \$25,000; meters, safety valves, motors, etc., \$2,845; recondition water softeners at plant, \$500; repaint domestic cold water service tank, \$400; raise 1,500-gallon hot water heater four feet higher, put in new concrete floor and new piers, \$200; general repair fund for power plant (two years), \$6,000; run new tunnel and pipe lines to farm buildings, \$5,000; run new six-inch cold water main to farm buildings for fire service, 100 feet of six-inch cast iron water main, 3-6-in. hydrants, \$1,541; replacing and installing sixty-five fire extinguishers with Dugas, \$2,000; additional refrigeration for fresh meat, \$500; 3.6 cubic foot refrigerators—Engineer's cottage, Farm cottage, Nurses' cottage, \$400; one new Read three-speed mixing machine for Main Kitchen, \$1,200; one new dough mixer for Bakery, \$2,000; installation of Pasteurizing equipment, \$2,000; replacing pipe covering in plant and tunnels, \$250; renew old heating mains in tunnels and cottages, \$1,200; renew old plumbing in cottages, \$800; weather-stripping upper cottages and glazing in the porches, \$1,000; repairing roof and waterproofing ceilings of tunnels, \$500; replace telephone switchboard and wiring, \$1,000; replace X-ray equipment on Hospital Cottage, \$1,000; new tractor, \$1,000; new garage for employees on rental basis, \$15,000; one three-ton dump truck to replace 1930 model, in use continuously, requiring expensive repairs yet unable to put in fully dependable condition, \$1,500; rebuilding and fireproof Administration Building, \$150,000; wiring of horse barn, \$250; material for fencing, \$150; packing and caulking windows and door casings in lower cottages with rock wool to save heat loss, \$500; double interlocking weather-stripping and caulking upper cottages, \$1,200; one ten-foot Tandem disc, \$175; one vegetable power peeler, present one requires frequent costly repairs, \$300; glazing porches of cottages one to seven, inclusive, \$1,500; practically every cottage, power house, service building, Laundry and Occupational Therapy Building roofing in bad condition, (not estimated); one cottage, Assistant Superintendent, \$6,000; one cottage, Steward, \$6,000; addition to Main Kitchen for milk

pasteurizing plant, \$2,000; general repairs, \$16,000; one wash machine (laundry), 42x84, \$3,500; one wash machine (laundry), 36x72, \$2,975; one open type extractor, forty-inch, \$2,400; one shirt unit of presses, \$2,500; one ironer and mangle to replace one in service, old, the cost to maintain of which exceeds the value of its usefulness, \$8,500; spraying machine, because of difficulty in securing brushes, \$350; materials for painting department for biennium (paint, ladders, etc.), \$3,500; carload of lumber in assorted sizes and grades for general use repair and upkeep, (no estimate); a second-hand one-half-ton truck—for carpenter hauling; material to construct boxes about 3x4x6 feet for each cottage and ward to store out-of-season clothing of patients, (no estimate).

MEN IN THE SERVICE

At this time, twenty men employed here have left the service of the state to serve with the armed forces of our country. While we are extremely proud that our people are making this sacrifice, we definitely feel that many of our outstanding employees have left and will be greatly missed for the duration of the war.

We are pleased to list below the men who have left and the branch of service they have entered.

Army—James Byers, Joseph Doffing, Wallace Erickson, Lloyd Furrow, Walter Hild, Harry Krause, Robert Loy, James Newstrom, Dayton Robinson, Henry Slattum, George Stark, Ordin Stave, Floyd Wiberg, Arthur Williams.

Air Corps—Leonard Lohstreter, Donald Sanford.

Coast Guard—George Hamilton.

Marines—Donald Squier.

Navy—Frank Nessman, Joseph Yanz.

NECROLOGY

It is with profound regret that we report the passing away of Mr. Herman Kaack who faithfully served the state for twenty-five years as General Supervisor. His faithful service, plus his friendly cooperation made many friends for this hospital.

IN APPRECIATION

On behalf of the patients, I wish to express sincere appreciation to all the relatives of our patients who have found time to visit them at regular intervals and who have sent them gifts which make life for them more pleasant, and, especially to thank Mr. R. S. Benham for the donation of a second billiard table, and to thank an anonymous individual who was kind enough to send us a check for \$50 to be used to buy gifts for the patients, and to the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars for their gifts for the patients.

IN CONCLUSION

I wish to express my sincere thanks for the loyalty and cooperative services of the Hospital's employees during this period. Their morale was and is especially commendable during the period of rapid employment turnover, and for that reason one is eager to let all the employees know that their efforts have not gone unnoticed.

In addition, on behalf of the patients, I wish to express appreciation to the local physicians and those from adjacent localities, for their willingness to assist at all times.

In the many problems that have arisen during this biennium, I have never been without the sympathetic advice and assistance of Mr. Carl H. Swanson, Dr. George O. Orr and Mrs. Hazel Daniels, and for their splendid suggestions and advice, I wish to express my sincere thanks. I also wish to thank the members of the Social Security Board for their constant cooperation.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH ROSSEN, M. D.,
Superintendent

Willmar State Hospital

This institution was established by the legislature of 1907 as a hospital for inebriates. In order to provide funds for the purchase of land and the construction of buildings, the act provided for the levying of a tax of two per cent upon all license fees for the sale of intoxicating liquor. The original institution was opened in 1912. In 1917 the act was amended to provide for the care of the chronic insane, and the same year 91 patients were transferred to the institution from the Fergus Falls, Rochester and St. Peter state hospitals. In 1919 the name of the institution was changed to the Willmar State Asylum, and again, in 1937 to the Willmar State Hospital. The treatment of inebriates has been continued, but the larger part of the population is composed of insane patients. The buildings include an administration building with two wings for patients, seven cottages for men, six cottages for women, superintendent's cottage, service building and assembly hall, powerhouse, laundry, farm buildings and cottages for the farmer and the engineer.

M. C. Petersen, M. D. _____	Superintendent
E. H. Lutz, M. D. _____	Senior Physician
O. I. Thompson, D. D. S. _____	Dentist
Oscar F. Lind _____	Steward

Capacity of institution _____	1,450
Number of patients June 30, 1942 _____	1,441
Area of grounds, acres _____	706
Leased, acres _____	235
Acreage under cultivation _____	735
Value of lands and buildings _____	\$1,651,072.00
Value of personal property _____	243,057.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense _____	246,149.84
Repairs and replacements _____	5,467.60
Permanent improvements _____	4,183.41
Industries (Occupational Therapy) _____	4,022.58
Gross per capita cost, current expense _____	173.10
Number of officers and employees June 30, 1942 _____	147

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I have the honor to submit the biennial report for the Willmar State Hospital covering the period ended June 30, 1942.

POPULATION

Psychotic: There were 1,382 psychotic patients in the hospital at the beginning of the biennium and at the end 1,389 remained. Five were ad-

mitted on voluntary application and 177 were received by transfer from other mental hospitals. Thirty-one were returned from parole and fifteen from escape. During the period twenty-three were transferred to other institutions, fifty-eight were paroled, twenty-eight escaped and 116 died.

Inebriate: The inebriate population decreased from sixty-two to fifty-two. Three hundred eleven were received by first admission and seventy-two by readmission. Sixty-three were returned from parole and escape. Thirty-three were discharged, 250 paroled, 171 escaped and one died.

PERSONNEL

Dr. Henry Silver resigned on January 21, 1941, to enter private practice.

Dr. Elmer H. Lutz has resigned effective August 5, 1942, to accept a position as assistant physician at the Oregon State Hospital, Salem, Oregon.

Miss Marian Brody, librarian, left the service on September 14, 1941, to accept a scholarship at Yale University.

Miss Myrtle Stubkjaer, who was employed as librarian on September 2, 1941, resigned on May 7, 1942, to accept the position of librarian at the Payne Whitney Clinic, Westchester Division, White Plains, New York.

MEDICAL

The installation of the new operating room and X-ray equipment has been a great aid in carrying out the clinical work. Without it, some of the work could not have been accomplished.

Since January 6, 1941, prefrontal lobotomies have been performed on forty-six patients. The psychoses in all cases was of long standing. All of these operated on have been hospitalized for long periods of time, up to thirty-two years. The results obtained have been gratifying. Nine, or about twenty per cent have been discharged or paroled. Practically all of those operated on have shown improvement. Many who formerly were destructive, violent and untidy have improved to such an extent that they have become quiet and co-operative and have liberty of the grounds. Instead of being destructive, many are now doing work around the institution, thus adding some to the economy.

The procedure is comparatively new and the indications are, as yet, not sharply delineated. It has proved valuable in selected cases where other methods have failed.

A complete tuberculosis survey was made in December, 1941. This was carried out with the assistance of the Division of Tuberculosis. Roentgenograms of the chest on thirty-five millimeter films were made of all patients and employes in the institution. Where suspicious shadows were found

regular 14x17 films were made. X-ray films of the chest are taken routinely of all new patients and employes.

Inasmuch as many patients were found to be infested with pin worms it was decided to make a complete survey of all. We developed a new method of diagnosis which is both simpler and faster, yet as accurate as that described by the National Institute of Health. Instead of using cellophane swabs we used an ordinary glass slide. In survey work the glass slide is about five times as fast as the cellophane swab. A total of 17,750 slides were examined.

Of the 1,537 psychotic patients examined, 1,101 or seventy-one and six-tenths per cent were found infested. In some cottages ova were demonstrated in ninety-six per cent of the population. That the condition was not peculiar to this hospital was evidenced by the incidence among patients transferred from other institutions.

Treatment with Gentian Violet was completed in 1,084 cases. In some instances it was necessary to repeat the treatment one or more times. The data obtained in this survey has been assembled and is being prepared for publication.

The surgical service has been extended. We have repaired a number of hernias. Cholecystectomy was performed on twenty patients. Practically all of the gall bladder operations were difficult due to the fact that the disease was far advanced. We have, during the period, endeavored to make more routine physical examinations. For this reason, more pathological conditions have been discovered.

During the biennium there were 117 deaths in the hospital. Of these, eighty-two or seventy per cent came to autopsy.

The active treatment of alcoholism has been continued. Evidence of vitamin deficiency has frequently been encountered. The sugar tolerance has been studied in a large number of cases.

The following surgical operations were performed:

Prefrontal Lobotomy	46
Thyroidectomy	5
Appendectomy	7
Cholecystectomy	17
Cholecystectomy and Appendectomy	3
Reconstruction of Common Duct	1
Exploratory Laparotomy	3
Repair of Abdominal Wound and Anastomosis of Bowel	1
Gastroenterostomy	1
Herniotomy	20
Herniotomy and Resection of Bowel	1
Open Reduction and Nailing in Fracture of Neck of Femur	4
Insertion of Steinman Pin and Application of Roger-Johnson Splint and Cast	5
Curettment of Long Bones, Osteomyelitis	3
Tonsillectomy	4
Removal of Cataract	1
Removal of Nasal Polyps	1
Ganglionectomy	1
Removal of Ingrown Toe Nail	1
Hemorrhoidectomy	2

The following work was done in our hospital laboratory:

X-rays, Chest	1328
X-rays, Chest, 35 mm. film	1555
X-rays, Others	419
Urinalysis	1440
Urine Sugar	2807
Complete Bloods	817
White and Differential Counts	47
Hemoglobin and Red Cell Counts	9
Bleeding and Clotting Time	99
Malarial Smears	4
Miscellaneous Smears	34
Sputum Smears	16
Hydrocarbon Flotations	33
Stool Specimens for Parasites	3
Cellophane Swabs	61
Basal Metabolisms	53
Gastric Analysis	645
Spinal Fluid Cell Counts	479
Spinal Fluid Protein	558
Spinal Fluid Sugar	1
Phenolsulphonphthalen tests	22
Blood Urea Nitrogen	28
Blood Non Protein Nitrogen	29
Blood Sugar	1221
Icterus Index	53
Alcohol Determinations	387
Serum Bromides	11
Glass Swabs for Ova	17,750
Urine for Bils	8
Urine Sediment for Tuberculosis	3
Van Den Bergh	2
Blood Chlorides	3
Blood Cholesterol	1
Spinal Fluid Colloidal Gold	10
Red Cell Fragility Test	3
Serum Calcium	3
Sputum Concentrations	1
Spinal Fluid Concentrations for Tuberculosis	1

The following work was done for us in the laboratories of the State Board of Health:

Blood: Kline	842
Wassermann Reactions	576
Acetone Kolzer	9
Kahn	12
Eagle	12
Hinton	12
Widals	310
Spinal Fluid: Kline	597
Wassermann Reactions	577
Colloidal Gold	425
Nonne	425
Nose and Throat Cultures	734
Urine and Stool Specimens	107
Sputum Examinations for Tuberculosis	609
Pneumonia Typings	222
Vaginal Smears	2
Influenza Determinations	16
Undulant Fever Blood Specimen	1
Gastric Lavage	1

DENTAL SERVICES

The dental equipment is antiquated and should be replaced at the earliest opportunity. Money also should be made available to buy dentures for the patients who are in need of such and who are unable to defray the cost of materials.

The following work has been done:

Fillings: Cement	48
Alloy	160
Prophylaxis	3713
Dentures: New	23
Repaired	83
Extractions	1163
Bridges reset	7

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

It is regrettable that more recreation cannot be provided. Institutional life is monotonous at the best. A well planned recreational program would stimulate the patients and thus aid in this treatment.

Movies have been shown twice each Wednesday except during the summer months. Dances were given monthly. Independence Day was celebrated by a lawn party and a bowery dance. About 1200 patients take part each year in these festivities.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the consideration of the Kandiyohi County Fair Board in admitting about 300 patients free of charge to the county fair each year.

Again I wish to state that none of the recreational activities are paid for from money appropriated by the legislature. The cost is born by proceeds from the occupational therapy department and to a small extent by gifts.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Local ministers and priests have conducted religious services every Sunday except during the warm weather. They also have ministered to the spiritual welfare of the patients and officiated at the funerals of patients buried in the hospital cemetery.

LIBRARY

The library contained 3,300 volumes. During the biennium 57,054 visits were made to the library. The total circulation was 44,790. A total of 841 books were added. One thousand six hundred forty-seven books were repaired. I wish to express my appreciation to the members of the community who have sent us magazines and other reading material.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

This department has functioned satisfactorily and the following work was done:

Shampoo	15,270
Trim	13,408
Curly	1,427
Finger Wave	1,562
Manicure	539
Facial	184
Scalp Treatment	1,015
Eyebrow Archings	24

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

There has been no change in this department during the biennium. As stated in the last report, the quarters are inadequate. With the increasing difficulty in obtaining material due to the war situation, it might be necessary to recast the plan under which the department is operating. The proceeds from the activities of the department continue to defray the cost of all amusement.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The following improvements were made under WPA auspices: Cottages No. 9 and No. 14 were painted on the inside and No. 9, No. 10 and No. 11 were painted on the outside. A new twelve-inch sanitary sewer, 715 feet in length, was laid from cottage No. 5 to the corner of cottage No. 7. The old sewer serving the male side passed under the large root cellar and the main kitchen. On several occasions the kitchen, bakery and the root cellar have been flooded due to a backing up of the sanitary sewer. The construction of this sewer obviates this condition, thus removing a serious sanitary hazard.

A six-inch storm sewer, 450 feet in length, with four intakes was laid from the corner of the power house along the railroad track to cottage No. 15.

The following work was done by our regular employes with the help of patients: A new zeolite water softener with a capacity of 50,000 gallons was installed in the basement of the laundry. This enabled us to reduce the soap consumption in the laundry by two-thirds. Furthermore, the use of the soft water is much easier on the material. The saving in soap alone paid for the softener in less than two years.

About 1,200 feet of four- and three-inch hot water line and 1,500 feet of recirculating line was replaced. This was necessitated by the fact that cottages had been added from time to time without corresponding enlargement of the hot water pipes. This condition was further aggravated by the inadequate softening of the hot water causing deposits on the inside of the pipes. As a result, the soft water supply was insufficient. Since these changes were made, it has been possible for the first time in years to supply hot water to all places in the institution at the same time.

The water line serving the barns broke in two places and it was found necessary to replace 325 feet of two-inch pipe. By considerable effort we were able to remove the deposits on the inside of the hot water pipes that had been removed and use them for this purpose.

A six-inch storm sewer, 325 feet in length, with two intakes, was laid from the corner of the apple orchard to the cow barn. This provides proper outlet for the surface water around the barns. Formerly this water drained into the sanitary sewer or down towards the cottages and the kitchen.

Cottages 10-11-12-13-16 and that occupied by the engineer were painted on the inside. Considerable outside painting was done.

Another 250-foot length of six-inch storm sewer with two intakes was constructed between the corner of ward No. 2 and the road at the end of cottage No. 4. Formerly the water in this area tended to seep into the tunnels. An intake for the storm sewer was built behind cottage No. 13.

In order to provide proper drainage, 530 feet of four-inch glazed tile was laid under the floor of the tunnel between cottage No. 8 and the Y leading to cottage No. 14. A new concrete floor was laid in the cross tunnel between the branch for the main building and that leading to the men's cottages, a distance of 212 feet. Inasmuch as the concrete in the foundation had deteriorated, it was necessary to underpin the walls and replace the foundation. At the same time the tunnel was brought to the proper height. A four-inch glazed tile was laid under the floor.

About 250 feet of sidewalk was replaced. The concrete floors at the basement entrances to cottages No. 10 and No. 11 were replaced.

A salt storage bin for the water softener was built in the basement of the laundry. A cement storage room was constructed in a corner of the machine shed.

The coal carrying track in the power house was changed in order to ease the work of handling the coal. An electric welder was bought and attached to an old electric motor we had on hand. By building a truck it is possible to move the equipment from place to place in the institution.

The large pump and well were repaired.

Alternating current was brought up to the main building by Rural Electrification Administration. The work of bringing the line into the building and the inside installation was done by our own help. In order to use all the current paid for, a cable was laid to the superintendent's cottage. The alternating current was brought in for X-ray and other clinical equipment.

A developing tank for the X-ray and a number of flush boxes for sanitary installations were made of cedar at considerable saving. We also have made a number of clinical appliances. Since they were made from scrap material, the cost was negligible.

A Scanlan-Morris operating table, adjustable for all positions, and a Castle operating room light were provided for the operating room. A stainless steel instrument table was also bought.

The Dodge delivery truck which had been driven 110,000 miles was replaced by a one and one-half ton Ford delivery truck in November, 1941.

FARM AND GARDENS

In 1940 the corn crop was almost a complete failure. All of it was cut for silage and for feed. The corn shortage was relieved to a great ex-

tent by a carry over from the preceding year. It has been our policy, if possible, to carry over some corn, grain and hay from year to year. Except for the corn shortage in 1940, the crops have been good.

The leases on two farms formerly rented by the institution were cancelled by the owners. In place, approximately 100 acres, located a mile east of the hospital was leased in 1941 and again in 1942.

We have endeavored to can as much as possible. The amount preserved in this manner has been limited only by lack of help. All the canning is done by our regular employes with the help of patients. It is, therefore, necessary to take employes from the wards and from other departments during the canning season.

The following quantities were canned: 5,087 No. 10 cans of beans; 100 quarts of beans; 5,338 No. 10 cans of carrots; 8,276 No. 10 cans of corn; 184 quarts of peas; 9,246 No. 10 cans of tomatoes; 971 quarts of pickles; 125 quarts of jam; 334 glasses of jelly; 40 quarts of jelly; 100 barrels of sauerkraut.

A new orchard made up of 540 fruit trees, mostly apple, was started in the spring of 1942. Inasmuch as weather conditions have been favorable this year all the seedlings are growing.

Continuous efforts are made to improve the herd and the milk production. Since joining the cow testing association in 1937 the average yearly butterfat production has increased from 323 to 383 pounds per cow.

We are attempting to replace old horses by raising colts.

GENERAL

The war emergency has made it impossible to render the services desired. It is becoming increasingly more difficult to obtain material. The turnover of employes is mounting rapidly. Many of the younger men have entered the armed forces and more have left for employment in war industries. During the second year 150 employes or 100 per cent have left the service.

We have been unable to fill the vacancies on the medical staff. The only remaining physician resigned at the end of the period.

NECROLOGY

Arthur Palmer Peterson, attendant in charge of Cottage No. 12, a trusted employe since 1928, died suddenly from a heart attack on August 11, 1941, while on duty.

PUBLICATIONS

1. Petersen, Magnus C.: Stepping Up Circulation in Mental Hospital Libraries, *Modern Medicine*, October, 1940.

2. Petersen, Magnus C. and Lutz, Elmer H.: *Intravenous Injection of Insulin in the Treatment of Schizophrenia*, To be published in the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*.

3. Petersen, Magnus C. and Buchstein, Harold F.: *Prefrontal Lobotomy in Chronic Psychoses*, Read at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association at Boston in May, 1942. To be published.

CONCLUSION

I wish to express my appreciation to the staff, the departmental heads and to all the employes for their support and active interest.

I wish to acknowledge the excellent work and assistance rendered by Dr. R. J. Hodapp, Willmar, in general surgery, Dr. F. P. Frisch, Willmar, in eye, ear, nose and throat, and to Dr. Harold F. Buchstein, Minneapolis, in neurological surgery.

To you Mr. Swanson, as Director of the Division of Public Institutions, to Dr. D. E. McBroom, as Director of the Mental Hygiene Program, and to all the members of the Division of Public Institutions, I wish to express my sincere appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

MAGNUS C. PETERSEN, M. D.,
Superintendent

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tent by a carry over from the preceding year. It has been our policy, if possible, to carry over some corn, grain and hay from year to year. Except for the corn shortage in 1940, the crops have been good.

The leases on two farms formerly rented by the institution were cancelled by the owners. In place, approximately 100 acres, located a mile east of the hospital was leased in 1941 and again in 1942.

We have endeavored to can as much as possible. The amount preserved in this manner has been limited only by lack of help. All the canning is done by our regular employes with the help of patients. It is, therefore, necessary to take employes from the wards and from other departments during the canning season.

The following quantities were canned: 5,087 No. 10 cans of beans; 100 quarts of beans; 5,338 No. 10 cans of carrots; 8,276 No. 10 cans of corn; 184 quarts of peas; 9,246 No. 10 cans of tomatoes; 971 quarts of pickles; 125 quarts of jam; 334 glasses of jelly; 40 quarts of jelly; 100 barrels of sauerkraut.

A new orchard made up of 540 fruit trees, mostly apple, was started in the spring of 1942. Inasmuch as weather conditions have been favorable this year all the seedlings are growing.

Continuous efforts are made to improve the herd and the milk production. Since joining the cow testing association in 1937 the average yearly butterfat production has increased from 323 to 383 pounds per cow.

We are attempting to replace old horses by raising colts.

GENERAL

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Respectfully submitted,
MAGNUS C. PETERSEN, M. D.,
Superintendent

Fergus Falls State Hospital

This institution was authorized by the legislature in 1887, and was opened in 1890 with eighty patients transferred from the St. Peter State Hospital. The hospital consists of an administration building with twelve adjoining wards for the accommodation of male patients and ten adjoining wards for the accommodation of female patients; a psychopathic hospital divided into two wards, one for the male and one for the female patients; a hospital for contagious diseases; a separate tubercular building for men and a separate pavilion for female tubercular patients; a building for convalescent patients; an occupational building; a nurses' home and a dormitory for male attendants; central kitchen; laundry; powerhouse; and farm buildings.

William L. Patterson, M. D.	Superintendent
Stanley B. Lindley, M. D.	Assistant Superintendent
J. M. Fisher, M. D.	Physician II—Psychiatric
H. B. Thompson, M. D.	Physician II—Psychiatric
Werner Hemstead, M. D.	Physician II—Psychiatric
Eleanor B. Iverson, M. D.	Physician II—Psychiatric
Olive M. Smith, M. D.	Physician II—Psychiatric
A. M. Ruggles, D. D. S.	Dentist
George W. Hoglund	Steward

Capacity of institution	1,890
Number of patients June 30, 1942	1,977
Area of grounds, acres	1,076
Acreage under cultivation	840
Value of lands and buildings	\$1,590,972.00
Value of personal property	326,053.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	\$416,781.99
Repairs and replacements	9,782.71
Permanent improvements	141,101.93
Gross per capita cost, current expense	217.64
Number of officers and employees June 30, 1942	260

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the Fergus Falls State Hospital covering the period from July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1942.

POPULATION

At the end of June, 1942, there were 1,977 patients in the institution; this was an increase of 148 patients in the biennial period. The average daily

number of patients in the year 1941-42 was 1,915. Two hundred seventy-eight patients were released on parole during the year. There were only three transfers to other institutions. The number of patients admitted for the year ended June 30, 1942, was 512, an increase of seventy-two patients over the previous year. There were 164 deaths and 115 of these deaths occurred in patients of seventy years of age and over. At the present time the institution has eighty-seven more patients than its rated capacity. This has necessarily led to considerable overcrowding, especially on some of the wards. It has increased the amount of work which the staff physicians and the nurses and attendants are called upon to do. It has also increased the cost of running the institution as well as the cost of maintenance. The more crowding we have the more repairs we have to make. It is difficult to account for the increase in the number of admissions in this hospital district. There is no apparent reason for it as there has been no sudden increase in population and there are no defense industries of any kind in this area.

The number of our parole patients has increased considerably over what it was in the previous year. In spite of this, however, we continue to gain in population and there is a slow but steady increase in the number of aged patients and there is every reason to believe that this increase will continue. At the present time we have 505 patients here who are over sixty years of age. This is about twenty-five per cent of our population. Of the number of sixty-year-old or over patients, 296 are men and 209 are women. Many of the older patients are bedridden and infirm. From a medical point of view there is very little that can be done for the type of mental disorder from which these patients suffer, since it is primarily organic in character. These do, however, require additional nursing care and are more subject to accidents. This hospital cannot handle many more patients than it is taking care of now and if the number continues to increase some restrictions will have to be placed on the admittance of the patients here.

SOCIAL SERVICE

This hospital has maintained for the past twelve years its own social service department. Miss Inga Rokke, who has had charge of this department for the past six years, is still with us and has rendered very valuable service to the institution and its patients. We would like to extend our social service work to the community here. We feel that we can make some contribution though it be only a small one in the beginning. We had practically completed arrangements to start this service in the spring of 1941 but unfortunately, because of the war and the shortage of tires, the uncertainty in regard to gasoline rationing, as well as other problems that entered into the picture, we were unable to do so. We do feel, however, that the hospital has a duty to perform toward its patients out on parole as well

towards the community and as soon as conditions make it feasible that a beginning should be made toward furnishing a mental hygiene service for the larger communities as well as for the county welfare boards that may seek help or assistance for some of their problems, we will start it. We regret that conditions make it nearly impossible to start this service at the present time.

The institution could use two social welfare workers to a great advantage and much more could be done in the way of making arrangements for the parole of patients and investigating home conditions before the patients reach there. We believe that the proper way of handling social service matters is directly from the institution itself. It is sound from both medical and economic standpoints.

MEDICAL SERVICE

There naturally have been considerable changes in the personnel in the medical staff in the past two years. One of our physicians who was a Medical Reserve Officer was called to army service. Another resigned to go into private practice. One physician died very suddenly as a result of a heart condition. Just at this time all the positions on our staff are filled. How long this will continue is very uncertain as two members of the staff are eligible for service in the army or navy. Doctor Stanley B. Lindley, the Assistant Superintendent for the past two years, who has been in charge of the medical work of the institution, has rendered excellent and an exceptionally high-type of medical service. Despite the increased case load, satisfactory service on the whole has been rendered the patients.

During the past two years both insulin and metrazol therapy have been employed. During the past year, however, we have used the electroshock treatment more or less to the exclusion of insulin and metrazol. This form of treatment has certain advantages over the use of insulin and metrazol and the results in certain types of cases, such as those with marked depression, have been superior to any other form of treatment. It has also been helpful in the treatment of certain disturbed chronic types of mental patients.

Naturally, as time goes on more and more work is thrown upon the medical staff. All new employees who enter the service of the hospital have to be given a physical examination and an X-ray taken of their chest. With the rapid turnover in personnel this in itself has caused an increased number of duties for the physicians, to say nothing of the extra work involved by the increase in the number of patients admitted.

During the past two years a complete and intensive survey was made to find out the true and exact extent of pulmonary tuberculosis in the personnel and among the patients of this hospital. All patients and personnel

were X-rayed. This project was carried out by the staff of the hospital in cooperation with the Medical Unit of the Department of Social Welfare and the United States Public Health Service. As a result of this survey a certain number of new cases of tuberculosis were detected among the patients.

Consultants from the City of Fergus Falls have been called in whenever necessary and this has been quite frequent. All major surgery at the institution has been performed by Doctor C. O. Estrem from the City of Fergus Falls. In one or two instances patients had to be referred to the University Hospital in Minneapolis for certain specialized treatment, particularly radium and X-ray therapy.

This hospital is fully approved by the American College of Surgeons, The American Medical Association and it has been an institution member of the American Hospital Association for many years.

Our medical staff is unusually small when we take into consideration the great amount that should be done in connection with the care of our patients. This condition cannot be remedied at the present time. It is going to be very difficult indeed to either keep the present members of the staff or to secure new medical men to take their places. The war, naturally, is going to bear down very hard on the medical staffs of not only state hospitals but all general hospitals in every part of the country. Even though money were available it would be impossible to secure additional physicians for our staff at the present time.

One of the things very badly needed at this institution is an additional story on the male tubercular building. This building is only one story high and is entirely too small to accommodate the seventy male tubercular patients. Our intention to add an additional story has never been carried out. We presume, now that the war is here, that this improvement will have to wait, as well as many things, until the war is over.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the visiting staff who have come to the institution whenever they were called upon to do so and we have drawn liberally on their time and experience. Some of the members of this group who have been more active in serving us are Doctors E. A. Heiberg, L. C. Comebacker and C. O. Estrem.

DENTAL SERVICE

There has been no change in the dental service during the past two years. Doctor A. M. Ruggles is still in charge of this department. This is a full-time service. The dental laboratory is well equipped to carry on all kinds of dental work, with two dental chairs and a laboratory, as well as a Dental Hygienist assisting with the work. As might be expected, a great many of the patients admitted here have badly neglected their teeth. Con-

sequently, many of them have pyorrhea. Some have only a few teeth and some have none at all, neither have they any dentures. We do our best to keep the patients, who have no funds, supplied with tooth brushes and tooth powder without any cost to them. To those patients whose relatives are without funds we endeavor to supply dentures free of charge.

LABORATORY

We have been fortunate in the last two years in being able to retain Miss Gladys Green as Laboratory Technician. Her work has been highly satisfactory in every respect. In addition to the ordinary routine laboratory work she has carried out regularly a bacteria count on the milk supplied from the dairy and she also examines cultures from the milk containers in various parts of the institution. Under Miss Green's direction, work in the laboratory has increased quite markedly and considerable additional equipment has been added. The X-ray department has been kept busy as large numbers of X-rays have been taken of tubercular patients, also X-rays of all new employees. A considerable number of autopsies have been performed, wherever permission could be secured. If the staff of the hospital were larger we could undoubtedly perform a larger number of autopsies.

NURSING

There has been a great change in the nursing service at this hospital during the past two years. On May 16, 1941, the Nurses' Training School at this institution, which had been in operation in some form or other for the past forty-five years, was discontinued. Since 1927 this has been recognized nurses' training school and all graduates were eligible for state registration. Unfortunately, in 1941, after a meeting with the State Board of Nursing Examiners, it was decided by the latter that nurses training schools in hospitals of this type should be discontinued. The reason given was that this was a specialized type of hospital and that it was impossible to give an all-around medical training. The last class of nurses left the institution last May and are now finishing their one year's affiliation.

Following the end of the Nurses' Training School it was decided to put into effect a training course for Nurses' Aides. This course covered a two-year period. Unfortunately, after the defense effort began to expand we found that high school graduates whom we took in to replace the pupil nurses were not sufficiently interested to continue on for their two years to take a Nurses' Aide course. Many opportunities opened up in the industrial world and the changes among the personnel was so rapid that it became impossible to conduct a proper course of training. There seems to be no prospect that this situation is going to change very much during the course of the war. Not only did the pupil nurses leave, but practically all of our

graduate Registered Nurses left and entered either the army or navy or some industrial position. During the year twenty-eight graduate nurses departed. This institution, like many others of like character, will have to carry on with the assistance of a few Graduate Nurses who are left and by using Nurse Aides. Naturally, the standard care and treatment among mental patients is not what it was a year ago. There is no help for this situation and we will have to carry on as best we can with the kind of help there is available. Fortunately, we have up to this time, been able to secure sufficient Nurse Aides to fill the vacancies as they occur.

LIBRARY

We have continued to add to the number of books in our library. A book-binding program has been carried on in the past two years with a WPA worker as the head of it. The result has been that the books in the library are in excellent condition. The State Librarian, Miss Mildred Methven, has gone over all the books very carefully, checked them and thrown out worn out, unused and damaged copies. Considering the fact that we are only able to keep the library open three days a week, the number of books loaned to the patients speaks well for their interest in matters of this kind. Some improvements have been made in the library during the last year. Its appearance is quite attractive at the present time. As in the past, we have continued to buy books for the medical staff library, not very many to be sure, but the most essential ones from our point of view. We also subscribe to quite a number of medical magazines which heretofore we have not taken.

Various people in Fergus Falls have been very generous with supplying us with publications, while they may be somewhat old they are new to the patients here and are just as valuable as if they were fresh. The Countryman Drug Company, as in the past, has sent large numbers of unsold magazines which we can send to the wards for the use of patients.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

This department is under the direction of the Occupational Therapy Department, and the work has been carried on in a satisfactory and efficient manner and some new equipment has been added during the past year. An average of about 800 patients is taken care of during the month.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

As has been customary for a great many years, the pastors of the nineteen local churches in Fergus Falls have administered to the spiritual welfare of the patients. During the year the pastor of each church usually preaches twice. The religious services are discontinued during June, July and August as the community hall is excessively hot and close at that time. Church services, except during the warm weather, are held every Sunday and the Catholic Clergyman holds services on one Tuesday out of every month.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

We have every reason to feel gratified for the contribution that this department has made to the general welfare of the patients and the improvement of this institution. To Miss Isabelle Sheeran, who has been at the head of this department for the past fifteen years and who is an able and efficient director, we owe a debt of gratitude for the manner in which she has carried on. The work of this department is indispensable in the care of mental patients. It reaches patients whom we could not reach in any other way and who would otherwise sit idly on the ward. Not only the ordinary occupational work is carried on by the personnel of this department but it is constantly busy conducting entertainments, picnics, parties and various forms of recreation that interest the patients. They take them out for walks and in the summer they take them to work in the fields on the farm, picking fruit and vegetables and assisting in many other ways.

The store for patients which has been in operation for the past eight years is more popular than ever and the coffee shop which was added six years ago has been particularly successful. It is open every afternoon and is a popular place. Practically every patient who is able to do so gets to this shop sometime during the year.

New bedspreads, new furniture, new curtains and new goods has been furnished by this department and in addition, the hospital newspaper, *The Weekly Pulse*, is published every week.

We have been fortunate during the last year in having at our disposal four people from the WPA Recreational Program who have been here directing physical education for both men and women. Unfortunately, these four people left the institution at the beginning of the present fiscal year. No more physical education work can be expected from the WPA. Two of the women, Miss Boit and Mrs. Siewert, have been particularly helpful in conducting classes in music, dancing and singing. We are greatly indebted to these people. It is not likely that we will be able to replace them, at least during the war. The work will have to be carried on in some manner by the present personnel of the Occupational Therapy Department. Community singing is conducted once a week in the hospital chapel by the Occupational Therapy Director. Dances for patients are held weekly in this hospital. Moving pictures are given twice a week to two different groups of patients. Numerous special performances have been given at the institution by the city of Fergus Falls. In addition, the patients themselves have put on special programs on various occasions. The usual special programs of music and entertainment were provided at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter, and as usual, we had five special programs of entertainment from the Extension Division of the University of Minnesota. Some of these perform-

ances were especially good. The annual carnival was held in March and the annual circus was carried out during July.

FARM, GARDEN AND GROUNDS

The farm crop has been an average one during the past two years. We now have reasonably good equipment for canning foods and last year about 70,000 quarts of various vegetables and fruits were canned. This naturally helps considerably during the winter months.

Our new dairy barn was completed in October, 1941. It took the place of the barn that burned down in January, 1939. This barn which was a WPA project, was completed at the cost of about \$47,000. The lower part is completely fireproof, insulated and will take care of about one hundred milch cows. A new and badly needed pasteurizer was added to the equipment of the dairy in 1941. It has a capacity of 400 gallons. We have needed this kind of health protection so far as milk is concerned for a long time. There has been little or no disease among the cattle during the past year. A few suspects we had were removed from the herd and slaughtered.

The new orchard which was planted several years ago has been coming along very nicely. Unfortunately, a fire that was set to burn up rubbish this last spring spread to the orchard and destroyed about one hundred trees.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS

There have been some improvements but with the exception of the new dairy barn, there has been no building during the past two years at this hospital. The work done has been largely in the nature of repair work and a large part of it has been accomplished as WPA projects. In the spring of 1942 work was started on a new power plant at this hospital. \$240,000 was voted by the legislature for the completion of this work. Unfortunately, just after the work was started the war broke out. One boiler has been received and installed but great difficulty is being experienced in securing the steel with which to make another boiler. The scarcity of labor and material has slowed down this work very much. We are not sure that this project can be completed during the war. It will all depend upon whether or not certain vital materials can be secured.

As mentioned previously, there is a slow and steady increase in the number of aged people admitted to the hospital. The same thing holds true of all institutions of this kind all over the United States. Sooner or later the state will have to do something in regard to this problem. These old people require only nursing care and attention. They should be removed from the main body of patients in the institution and put in separate buildings. As it is now, they are mixed in with younger inmates all over the institution, and they really hamper our efforts to do something for those

where the outlook is more hopeful. Whether the state will eventually build a separate institution for this type of mental case or whether they will continue to have them sent to the state mental institutions we do not know. It is our feeling that if one-story buildings were put up, and the expense need not be excessive, with ramps running to the ground so that these patients could be taken in and out in wheel chairs, this would be the proper solution. It would mean perhaps two additional buildings at this hospital but it would be worthwhile putting them together in a separate ward where they could receive ordinary nursing care. The present situation if it continues, which seems likely, will eventually become intolerable. The aged mental patients should have buildings entirely to themselves.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

One of the most vital departments of any institution is the steward's department. If this does not function properly then no part of the institution works properly. The whole question of supplies originates with this store. Unless the proper supply of food and equipment are kept up the institutions run down very rapidly. It is, however, not only important to have this supply but to see that it is properly used, used economically and carefully supervised. The Reorganization Plan led to a great increase in the number of forms used by the steward's department. In fact, the steward's job has become a highly complicated and technical job. Departments of this kind can only be run properly by trained men and it has been our good fortune to have associated with us during the past ten years a man with exceptional training and knowledge of matters of this kind. We are referring to Mr. George W. Høglund, who has been our steward for the past thirteen years. His work has been so outstanding and helpful that I feel that I owe him a debt of gratitude for the services he has rendered this institution. He has had to iron out innumerable details and has solved every difficulty. We are fortunately well equipped with storage and refrigeration space so that we can take care of large quantities of goods at one time. By having our own slaughtering house and killing our own beef we not only make a saving of about \$6,000 a year over what we would have to pay for beef purchased from packers, but we have the satisfaction of always having the right quantity of beef on hand. This arrangement is highly satisfactory in an agricultural community where cattle can be purchased on the hoof without difficulty.

PERSONNEL

There have been many changes in the personnel of the hospital during the past two years. There has also been a very rapid turn-over among the nurses and attendants. The men have been taken into the army or they have

gone away to accept industrial positions at increased wages. Many of the women nurses and nurse aides have been replaced by older women.

Doctor Richard Ahrens who was the Assistant Superintendent here resigned and was succeeded by Doctor Stanley B. Lindley.

Doctor Donald Reader who was a Medical Reserve Officer was called into the army.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Mr. A. J. Duren who has been Chief Engineer at this hospital since July, 1935, resigned in May to enter the Navy. Mr. Duren's place was filled by the appointment of Mr. William Dahlmeier, who for the past eight years was Chief Engineer at the St. Cloud Teachers' College. Mr. Dahlmeier took over the services of the institution at a very difficult time as the power plant is in a complete state of disruption, with everything torn to pieces on the inside. He was also entirely unfamiliar with the plan and layout of the piping and sewerage system of the hospital. Nevertheless, he has taken over the new job in an energetic and capable manner.

The sewerage system and the water system of this hospital needs complete renewal and overhauling. Nothing but very extensive and costly repairs would change the situation. The supply of both hot and cold water to the east and west detached wings is very inadequate. This situation can be changed only by installing a six-inch main instead of the present three-inch one. In addition to the water pipes being too small the sewerage is also inadequate and during heavy rains the main tunnels in the basement overflow and the basement is flooded with sewerage. This has occurred three times during the past year. Almost the entire plumbing system throughout the institution needs extensive repairs and changes. The various serving rooms on the wards where dishes are washed are improperly and inadequately equipped and new sinks should be put in.

During the past year we made a start on reshingling the south side of the institution, then the war came along and the asbestos shingles we were using were "frozen" and it is not possible to obtain any more shingles. This work will have to wait until after the war. Many things need to be done to this institution in order to improve its physical condition. We hope they can be carried out once the war is over. All we can do at present is to keep up the absolutely necessary repairs. As we have pointed out on previous occasions, the institution is woefully deficient in proper fire-fighting equipment. When the dairy barn burned down there was not sufficient water to keep the one fire hose properly supplied. Not until an eight-inch main is installed around the hospital will this condition be remedied. New fire hose is needed and new fire extinguishers in order to protect the property and the lives of the wards of the state.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

In making our request for an appropriation for the next two fiscal years we are fully aware of the fact that a great proportion of the things that we have requested are unobtainable and cannot be purchased. We realize that this will have to wait until the war changes for the better. We know we cannot obtain them now, but nevertheless we are listing them because there are things which will be vitally needed when supplies are available.

The following are the needs of the institution for the next biennium:

Current expenses -----	\$973,308.00
Repairs and maintenance -----	40,000.00
Reshingling roof -----	15,000.00
Fire-fighting equipment -----	5,500.00
Bakery and kitchen equipment -----	10,000.00
One additional story to men's tubercular building -----	15,000.00
Boilers for slaughter house and milking house -----	1,500.00
Water mains for fire protection of main buildings and farm buildings -----	20,000.00
New boiler and turbine -----	50,000.00
Condensation returns, receiving tanks, vacuum pumps, pipes and fittings -----	12,000.00

CONCLUSION

The changes which are rapidly occurring as a result of the present world conflict will naturally bring about far-reaching changes, not only in the country at large, but also in every mental institution in the country. The nature and extent of these changes cannot be fully foreseen at the present time. We assume, however, that after the war is over greater demands will be imposed on mental institutions than ever before. Some of these demands will be for improvements in the care and attention given to the patients and this can only be accomplished by having a proper proportion of trained personnel. If this is not available then the institution is going to fall down badly on its job. No one person can accomplish anything unless the individuals making up the organization each do their part and are trained to do it and are responsible and loyal. It is a pretty safe prediction that the next few years will possibly be the most trying in the history of institutions and the longer the war continues the greater the difficulties are going to be. These difficulties will extend not only to the obtaining of proper personnel but also getting supplies of any kind with which to run the institution. Already scarcities of every kind are developing and we know that we are only at the beginning of our difficulties. We have managed to get through the last two years fairly well, but things are not going to move in their accustomed channels for some time to come.

I am deeply indebted to the loyal and efficient people who have helped in carrying on this institution during the past two years. Without their help the task would have been too great. To all those employees who have performed their tasks so faithfully I want to share the credit for the improve-

ment that has been made. To Mr. Carl H. Swanson, who has the very difficult job of directing the Division of Public Institutions and who has done so with such fairness and impartiality and good will, I want to express my sincere appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,
W. L. PATTERSON, M. D.,
Superintendent

Rochester State Hospital

This institution was created by an act of the legislature in 1875 as the Asylum for Inebriates. Two years later the law was amended and the name changed to the Second State Hospital for the Insane. The amendment provided for a special department for the treatment of inebriates. This department was abolished by the legislature in 1897. The hospital was opened in 1879 with sixty-eight patients, transferred from the St. Peter State Hospital. The buildings comprising the institution include an administration building with wings for patients, two detached ward buildings for patients, detention of psychopathic hospital, isolation hospital, nurses' homes for men and women, laundry, storehouse, industrial pavilion, and a central power plant. The farm group consists of barns, garages, slaughterhouse, piggery, poultry plant, granary, blacksmith shop, greenhouse and cottages for employes.

B. F. Smith, M. D.	Superintendent
Elinor Trandem, M. D.	Assistant Physician
A. Margaret Grandy, M. D.	Assistant Physician
Carl W. White, M. D.	Assistant Physician
J. Robert Campbell, M. D.	Assistant Physician
H. G. Silker, D. D. S.	Dentist
John Miner	Steward
Mayo Clinic Staff	Consultants

Capacity of institution	1,400
Number of patients June 30, 1942	1,606
Area of grounds, acres	1,360
Leased, acres	400
Acreage under cultivation	975
Value of lands and buildings	\$1,239,756.05
Value of personal property	568,457.50
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	\$359,133.07
Repairs and replacements	9,159.27
Permanent improvements	12,581.14
Industries (rock crushing plant)	4,373.10
Gross per capita cost, current expense	220.06
Number of officers and employes	239

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I herewith submit the biennial report of the Rochester State Hospital ended, June 30, 1942.

POPULATION

During this period 714 men and 638 women or a total of 1,352 patients were admitted. This is an increase of 138 over the previous biennial period. Two hundred thirty-six men and 310 women making a total of 546 patients were released from the hospital (paroled or discharged) and 146 men and 173 women or a total of 319 patients were returned. Thirty-two and nine-tenths per cent of the patients admitted were thirty to forty-nine years of age, seventeen and three-tenths per cent were fifty to fifty-nine years of age and thirty-three and eight-tenths per cent were sixty years of age or over. Twenty-eight and nine-tenths per cent of the cases admitted were diagnosed cerebral arteriosclerosis or senile psychosis, which is an increase of three and nine-tenths per cent over the previous two-year period. Two hundred sixty patients were transferred to other Minnesota State Hospitals. We frequently become crowded and it is necessary to transfer a group to one of the other institutions.

Thirteen ex-service men were in the institution June 30, 1942, as compared to twelve ex-service men, June 30, 1940. We transferred seventeen to the St. Cloud Veterans Hospital.

MEDICAL SERVICE

The following operations were performed:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3 Bunionsectomies both feet | 1 Mayo Vaginal hysterectomy—Perineor- |
| 1 Laminectomy, removal of spinal cord tu- | raphy for prolapse cystocele and ver- |
| mor | tebrae |
| 1 Open reduction of left hip | 1 Repair of left congenital inguinal hernia |
| 4 Mastoidectomy | 2 Repair of left femoral hernia |
| 1 Open reduction of old fracture of left | 1 Incising of large carbuncle on neck |
| ankle | 1 Wiring of metal brace on front teeth |
| 9 Thyroidectomy | loosened during convulsion |
| 1 Peritoneoscopy, removal of fluid | 1 One stitch applied to laceration on finger |
| 1 Excision of sebaceous cyst right side of | 1 Abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral |
| neck | salpingectomy |
| 9 Hemorrhoidectomy | 1 Abdominal hysterectomy, bilateral sal- |
| 1 Removal of needle from finger | pingectomy and oophorectomy |
| 2 Removal of both large toe nails | 1 Wart removed from right sub. maxillary |
| 3 Mid-thigh amputation of left leg | region |
| 2 Vaginal hysterectomy and appendectomy | 1 Cystoscopic examination under anesthesia |
| 2 Abdominal hysterectomy | 4 Vein ligation and sodium morrhuate in- |
| 1 Abdominal hysterectomy and appendec- | jection left leg |
| tomy | 1 Repair of rectal prolapse |
| 2 Circumcision | 2 Injection of vein for test |
| 1 Incision of two abscesses and drainage | 1 Chalazion removed |
| tubes inserted | 1 Ectropion operation |
| 6 Tonsillectomy | 1 Sternal puncture |
| 1 Abdominal exploratory operation | 1 Vaginal hysterectomy |
| 1 Freeing of adhesions and licoctomy | 1 Amputation fourth toe, right foot |
| 1 Reduction of large strangulated hernia | 1 Biopsy of left cervical gland |
| 1 Complete abdominal hysterectomy | 1 Ankylosis right ankle |
| 7 Vein ligation and injection | 1 Large abscess of neck lanced |
| 1 Open reduction of olecranon process | 1 Litholapaxy and prostatic reaction |
| 1 Complete hysterectomy (abdominal) bi- | 2 Bilateral salpingectomy |
| lateral salpingectomy left Oophorecto- | 1 Radical left mastectomy |
| my-Appen. | 2 Cholecystectomy |
| 1 Ruptured appendix-gangrenous-drained | 7 Appendectomy |
| 1 Stricture of hepatic duct external fistula | 3 Removal cataract right eye |
| established | 1 Removal metal pin from hip |
| 1 Open reduction of old fracture olecranon | 1 Repair paraxiphoid hernia |
| process | 1 Repair umbilical hernia |
| 1 Facial tumor on nose—biopsy | 1 Orthroplasty of right elbow |
| 1 Open reduction of right fractured hip | 1 Perinorrhaphy |
| Opening of abscess on right hip | 1 Removal of cervical polyp |

- 2 Incarcerated hernia
- 1 Decision of eye
- 1 Repair of fracture of knee
- 1 Delivery of male child
- 1 Gastroenterostomy
- 3 Reduction of left hip
- 1 Excision of wen from scalp
- 1 Skin graft left arm
- 2 Dilatation and curettage
- 1 Biopsy of cervix
- 1 D & C and vaginal hysterectomy
- 1 Excision T. B. gland right neck
- 1 Amputation right leg above knee
- 1 Reamputation of left leg at mid-thigh
- 1 Right salpingoophorectomy and large ova-
- rian cyst removed
- 1 Ligation and suspension left varicocele
- 1 Bilateral salpingectomy and appendec-
- tomy
- 1 Large ovarian cyst removed with left
- ovary and small fibroid tumor uterus
- 1 Open reduction of fracture of the tibia
- 2 Vaginal hysterectomy and perineorrhaphy
- 1 Vaginal hysterectomy and removal of
- hard left ovarian tumor. Right sal-
- pingectomy
- 1 Excision two sebaceous cysts left scalp
- 1 Total abdominal hysterectomy and left
- Salpingectomy-oophorectomy
- 1 Excision of cyst from left inner scapular
- region
- 1 Excision of fibroidenoma, upper outer
- quadrant right breast
- 2 Cholecystectomy and choledocholithotomy
- 1 Manipulation right elbow joint under an-
- esthesia
- 1 Reduction of Colles fracture left wrist

- 1 Complete abdominal hysterectomy bilater-
- al salpingectomy
- 1 Pan-hysterectomy and appendectomy
- 1 Unilateral oophorectomy-removal of two
- fibroids
- 2 Complete hysterectomy and appendectomy
- 1 Vaginal hysterectomy and repair of rec-
- tocele
- 1 Right Salpingoophorectomy and appen-
- dectomy and removal large ovarian cyst
- 14 Herniotomy
- 2 Open reduction fractured hip
- 1 Open reduction left hip insertion of sty-
- man nail
- 1 Hysterectomy and left bilateral oophor-
- ectomy, bilateral partial salpingectomy
- 1 Hysterectomy, bilateral salpingectomy &
- appendectomy
- 1 Hysterectomy, bilateral salpingectomy
- 1 Excision lipoma of right scapula
- 2 Skin grafts, left shoulder and left arm
- 1 Resection of bone on lateral side of right
- foot
- 1 Simple vulvectomy for Karosis Vulvi
- 1 Removal lipoma from left orbit
- 1 Excision of adenoma of right thyroid
- 1 Excision of fatty tumor of left shoulder
- 1 Transplantation of the right ulnar nerve
- 1 Daercystectomy or extirpation of lacri-
- mal sac
- 1 Exploratory and repair of perforated
- duodenal ulcer
- 1 Exploratory trephine of skull subsequent
- ventriculogram
- 1 Pelvic examination under anesthesia
- 3 Prefrontal lobotomy

The following analysis and treatments were given:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1742 Wassermanns | 40 Pneumothorax |
| 1352 Widal's | 10 Transfusions |
| 2959 Bismuth | 100 Nose and Throat Cultures |
| 1836 Mantoux | 180 Research Hypotension |
| 1001 Vaccinations | 39 Stomach Lavage |
| 3755 Electric Shock | 64 Schick and Dick Test |
| 438 Dental Surgery | 32 Typhoid Inoculations |
| 525 Arphenamine | 3 Splints |
| 585 Spinals | 1 Malaria Inoculation |
| 110 Metrazol | 6 K. K. H. & K. Blood Test |
| 610 Tryparamide | 9 Proctoscopic Examinations |
| 769 Insulin Shock | 44 Casts |
| 397 Immunizations | 12 Hypodermoclysis |
| 157 Fever Therapy | 72 minor operations and 116 major op- |
| 163 Intravenous | erations were performed |
| 129 Hematoctrit | 2 women sterilization operations were |
| 182 Inoculations | performed |
| 357 Mapharsen | |

We did our first lobotomy in our hospital February 27, 1940, and so far as I know it was the first case done in Minnesota with the exception of one which was done at St. Mary's Hospital by Dr. J. G. Love. This was a case of Involutional Melancholia. She was admitted here January 11, 1938, and her mental illness had existed since September, 1937. She improved markedly after the operation and in fact was practically recovered and went home and is still at home and well. Since May 6, 1942, twelve patients have been operated (lobotomy) and we plan to do about eight next month. We have received requests from the relatives of patients to perform this operation of lobotomy on about thirty-seven patients in addition to what we have already done. We do not recommend this operation but we feel that it is our duty to tell the relatives what is being done in the

treatment of mental disease so that they may decide if they wish any certain treatment used. During the month of May, three patients showed considerable improvement and three others slight improvement. The group of patients which we have just operated recently are cases in which the outlook for recovery following the operation is not the best but we felt that we would like to operate a number of patients of praecox and depressed manics and other types of cases in which the prognosis following the operation appeared not so good as it does in agitated depressions. However it has not been long enough to tell just how many of these patients will show improvement. We wished to operate on a fairly large group of patients whose prognosis was rather poor and naturally our results would not be so good. Later we will probably operate on groups of patients that we think we will get much better results. Dr. H. W. Woltman and Dr. F. P. Moersch of the neurological service, Mayo Clinic, assisted and spent a great deal of time in going over these patients. Dr. J. G. Love, neurological surgeon, Mayo Clinic, or one of his assistants have performed these operations. They have been very kind to spend so much time in this work as well as various other special work which has been done, and I wish to thank them and express my appreciation for their excellent work and cooperation. Three of these cases in which we did lobotomies were cases of Involutional Psychosis and two of these showed considerable improvement and the other case slight improvement. I realize that there hasn't been sufficient time to be sure whether or not any of these cases may show sufficient change. All the other cases were cases of dementia praecox.

We had 385 deaths among our patients and the pathological section of the Mayo Clinic did autopsies on fifty-one of these cases.

All new patients continue to receive a very careful and complete physical, neurological, dental and mental examination. Our dentist has made 2,918 dental examinations and 2,226 extractions. He has done much other work like fillings, plate repairs, treatments, etc. He works only half time and I wish to recommend that we employ a full time dentist. We make throat cultures on practically all new patients and a fluoroscopic examination of the chest is also made on nearly all new admissions.

We did 1,669 fluoroscopic examinations and 3,177 X-ray examinations. We make X-ray examinations at any time indicated. We examine all new employees and they are given a chest X-ray. Most of our new patients are immunized against typhoid fever and small pox.

Fifty-seven men and fifteen women or a total of seventy-two patients were admitted who had syphilis of the central nervous system. This is a five and two-tenths per cent of our total admissions. Thirty-seven of these patients received malaria therapy and at the present time twenty-six showed improvement while two are unimproved. The Mayo Clinic gave us a Ket-

tering machine and a number of our patients have been treated with artificial heat by this method and a number have shown improvement but it is too early to give the exact figure.

Dr. R. M. Wilder, Sr., and Dr. E. C. Kendall of the Mayo Clinic have continued their investigative and research work at our hospital. Dr. R. D. Williams, Fellow, Mayo Foundation, has assisted in this work. Considerable investigative work has been done. Dr. Kendall was interested in the relation of the amount of insulin required when various amounts of potassium was used and very interesting results and observations were obtained. Dr. Kendall made many other investigations and observations which are too numerous and cannot be presented at this time. Dr. Wilder made a number of interesting observations while his research work was being carried out. It would hardly be possible to go into detail concerning all his work but a few words should be said about his research work with thiamine or Vitamin B¹. It has been known that with severe restriction of thiamine certain conditions were found such as inactivity, prostration and loss of weight, etc. In this work a rather moderate and fairly prolonged restriction of Vitamin B¹ but with sufficient food calories was found to be associated with irritability, moodiness, etc. Metabolic disturbances were of different severity and degree. In all our cases where there was a deficiency of thiamine we found that the mental and physical inefficiency could be noticed several weeks before other objective manifestations of deficiency of thiamine. Harold L. Mason, Ph. D., was a co-author in this work and did very valuable work. Dr. R. D. Williams left June 30, 1942, to go into private practice and this special investigative work has been discontinued on account of the emergency. I hope that later we can continue such research work as we have been doing in the past. The Mayo Foundation has been very interested, cooperative and helpful in various investigative work and many of the doctors have carried out other investigative work which will take too much space to explain in this report.

As in the past Dr. H. W. Woltman and Dr. F. P. Moersch of the neurological staff of the Mayo Clinic have continued their interest in our hospital and in helping us in every way possible. They have been interested in various investigative work other than has been mentioned before. We derive a great deal of benefit from their service. One of the physicians of the neurological service usually comes out once each week for a conference and at that time they see various patients and advise as to treatment, diagnosis, etc. This is of great benefit not only to our patients but also to the physicians. The physicians of the Mayo Clinic have always been very willing to give freely of their time and advice and will come out to see any patient at any time we call them. They continue to do our surgery. Not only the physicians but the administrative staff of the Mayo Clinic have been very coopera-

tive and have shown us many kindnesses and have given us a great deal of help. At least one Fellow of the Mayo Clinic is on duty at our hospital for a period of six months or longer. I wish at this time to emphasize the fact that I feel that we need more physicians in order to do more for our patients and get them home sooner.

We are not using metrazol and insulin so much now as we did previously. For various reasons we prefer to use electric shock therapy and we have treated 282 patients of which 146 have shown considerable improvement while forty-four have shown slight improvement and ninety-two no improvement. Sufficient time has not elapsed to determine how many additional ones may show improvement because quite a few patients have just recently begun the treatment. We have had very little difficulty or trouble in using electric shock treatment and have had very few fractures.

We continue to hold our staff meetings regularly five mornings each week. At these meetings the patients are presented to the physicians and the history, the treatment, diagnosis and prognosis is discussed.

The following laboratory work was done: Urinalysis 4,221, Hemoglobins 2,562, Red Blood Counts 2,132, White Blood Counts 2,738, Differentials 2,390, Blood Urea Nitrogen 125, Sedimentation Rates 182, Smears 174, Blood Sugars 856, Blood Bromides 3, Blood Ureas 1, Groupings 52, Creatinine 43, Quantitative Sugar Analysis 7, Stools 87, Gastric Analysis 23, Serum Bilirubin 1, Icterus Index 25, Van Den Berghs 22, Liver Function 2, Quantitative Urine 9, Cross Matching 39, Reticulocyte Smears 157, Prothrombin 1, Platelet Count 122, Sputum 2, Blood Chlorides 2, Bilirubin 3, Blood Sulphanilamide 28, Hematocrits 47, Coagulation Time 53, Bleeding Time 10, Blood Sulphathiazole 3.

The departments of Personal Hygiene, Occupational Therapy and the Library are valuable in an institution of this kind.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS

The deteriorated plaster on the walls and ceiling on C1 West was removed. We installed new wire lath and replastered the entire ward with Gypsum plaster sand finish. New concrete window sills were installed. There was a total of 1,533 yards of plaster. This was given three coats of paint. We installed fourteen new wall radiators and guards. We also installed thirty new steel and wire window guards with three point lock devices on this ward. This work was done with the help of WPA and many of our own mechanics.

The old plaster on the walls of C2 West was removed and replastered with Gypsum sand finish. This amounted to 1,112 square yards. We gave the walls three coats of paint. We put in fourteen new wall radiators and guards and installed thirty new steel and wire window guards with three

point locks. These window guards replaced badly deteriorated wooden and wire guards. This work was done by the WPA with the assistance of a number of our mechanics.

Considerable repair work was done in the Laundry building. Three hundred fifty-two square yards of new ceiling was installed with one-half inch rock wool insulation, wire lath and plaster. We installed 2,720 square feet of new concrete floor which replaced the old deteriorated wooden floor. Twenty-three lighting fixtures were installed and all wiring was placed in conduit. The old paint on the bricks was burned off and the walls were repainted. This work was also done by the WPA with the assistance of our mechanics.

The South section of the dairy barn was entirely remodeled and rebuilt. The only portion that was left was a concrete slab roof. Cement blocks were used for the walls which were furred and insulated on the inside. Galvanized iron was used for the interior finish. The ceiling was made with new suspended work and installed with corrugated iron. All the wiring was placed in conduit and moist and flame proof lighting fixtures were used. Fifty-four Jamesway steel six light barn ventilated sash replaced the old wooden windows. The concrete floors were removed and the cow stanchions were rearranged so that the cows face the outside walls instead of toward the center. We installed new sewer pipes and floor drains. The area of the barn which was rebuilt was 9,848 square feet. This barn was painted on the inside and outside. A new Jamesway metal hay keeper was built. It has a capacity of 100 tons of hay or 35x40 feet. This work was done with WPA help and our employees.

A new bull pen was built of concrete blocks. The pen is eighteen feet nine inches by sixty feet and has four bull pens with Jamesway pen equipment and drinking fountains. We placed the wiring in conduit and used flame and moist proof lighting fixtures. We built four bull exercise courts using twelve inch by twelve inch reinforced concrete posts and old boiler tubes for fencing. The total area of these pens is eighty feet by seventy feet. We also built a breeding house. This work was done with WPA help and our employees.

A stone silo was built in the fall of 1940. The inside dimension is six-teen feet and it is forty feet high. The walls are two feet thick.

The rear center main building was shingled with a new asbestos shingle. This replaced a very old deteriorated slate shingle roof. The two-inch D and M roof under the shingles was repaired where the sheathing had deteriorated. We used about 1,000 feet of two by six pine D and M. We made up a new copper gutter line in our carpenter shop and installed it. The copper ridge was fabricated. It required about 228 feet of sixteen-ounce copper gutter lining and 114 feet of sixteen-ounce copper ridge and 114 squares

of sixteen by sixteen-inch Dutch top asbestos shingles to complete this roof. A new eight-inch vitrified tile sewer was laid from the West Nurses' Home to the junction manhole on east center street. This sewer is 464 feet long and replaces an old sewer which had become filled with roots and had many broken places. The old sewer was about three feet above the Nurses' Home basement floor and caused a great deal of trouble on account of flooding. This new sewer is two feet below the basement floor and serves the Nurses' Home west, the Nurses' Home east and the Receiving ward. We weather-stripped 337 windows with metal weather-stripping. This work was done where we thought it was most needed which included the Nurses' Home west, Nurses' Home east and the Receiving ward, and two floors of the E wards east. This work was done by the WPA and our institutional mechanics.

The horse barn and machine shed burned April 9, 1941. The cause of the fire was investigated but we never definitely found the cause of the fire. A new horse barn was built. Concrete blocks were used and we built a concrete ceiling slab. We were unable to build a hayloft on account of lack of funds. The barn was completed January 24, 1942, and was built under contract. It is eighty-six feet by thirty-eight feet with twenty-two single horse stalls and two box stalls with a harness room and feed room.

Our employees built a new steel machine shed. It has concrete footing and concrete foundation walls. The building is thirty-six feet by ninety feet and was fabricated by the Cowen Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The living quarters for our outside men employees on the second floor over the canning room has been remodeled. The rooms were made larger and clothes closets provided for each room. There are eight bedrooms, a bathroom and a living room. This was relathed and plastered and all the floors were relaid. We arranged the radiators and bathroom fixtures. The electric wiring was installed in conduit and we used porcelain ceiling fixtures. The area which was remodeled is sixty feet six inches by twenty-eight feet six inches or 1,725 $\frac{1}{4}$ square feet.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

The following appropriations are requested:

Current Expense*	\$800,000.00
Repairs and Replacements	30,000.00
Permanent Improvements	48,115.56
<small>This sum is needed for emergency repairs in the institution including heating, plumbing, power plant equipment, building repairs, etc. A large number of repairs are always necessary but we cannot anticipate what they will be.</small>	
<small>Deep well pump 20x16 in. cased hole. Approximately 450 feet deep \$3,500.00</small>	

*In case all except a few of the employees should live outside of the institution it would cost about an additional \$80,000.

Motor driven turbine deep well pump equipped with rubber water-lubricated bearings with a capacity of 500 gallons per minute against 200-foot total head	2,900.00	
Pump house, electric wiring, water main and connections	1,600.00	8,000.00
Remodeling in main kitchen, resetting some cooking equipment, repiping and installing new floors, hard surfacing the walls, plastering and painting		6,000.00
Fireproofing two floors in East D ward building and A2 West. Removing old wood constructed floors and installing adequate steel supporting structure and laying reinforced concrete slabs with terrazzo floor finish, and placing the electric wiring in conduit in floor slab. Replastering interiorly and painting two floors, 12,908 square feet; base 1,976 feet. Plastering 2,640 yards. Electric wiring		17,766.00
Fireproofing and repairing plaster of two floors of the A Wards East. It would be necessary to remove the wooden floors, install reinforced concrete and terrazzo and place the electrical wiring in conduit		3,899.56
For repairing and replacing our ice machinery	\$8,000	
To replace an old worn out milk cooler	300	
Sterilizer for the cow barn	200	8,500.00
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT:		
Steam Jacketed Roaster, 40-gallon capacity	200	
Steam Jacketed Kettles, 100 gallon capacity, two only	600	
Steam chests, four compartments to a unit, two units	700	
Automatic toaster, one only	300	
Electric meat saw, one only	350	
Deep fat fryer, one only	300	
Steak cuber, one only	200	
Food trucks, nine only	1,000	
Miscellaneous kitchen utensils such as coffee pots, milk cans, food trays, stock pots, etc.	700	4,350.00
Installing safety devices on two electric elevators. Those elevators are the Lee-Hoff type and the Safety Commissioners have recommended additional safety devices on these elevators		1,000.00
Dumb Waiters. Two electric food elevators for the West B and C Wards to replace the old hand operated and badly worn elevators which serve four floors. These elevators are in very bad condition and must be repaired or replaced		3,600.00
Furniture and Equipment		8,100.00
Tilt top shock-proof diagnostic fluoroscopic X-ray equipment, including 300 milliamper valve tube rectified	5,000.00	
To replace old, dangerous and inadequate equipment.		
Shock-proof dental X-ray equipment	1,100.00	
To replace old, dangerous and inadequate equipment.		
Rugs, chairs, hall runners	1,000.00	
To replace old furniture and equipment		
Library—Books and Magazines	1,000.00	

FARM AND GARDEN

We have had considerable trouble with Bang's disease among our dairy herd but the herd has been free from this disease since November 12, 1941. We have lost many good cows.

In 1940 the farm crops consisted of 16,316 bushels of corn, 10,121 bushels of oats, 1,580 bushels of barley, 920 bushels of wheat, eighty-seven bushels of rye, 8,575 bushels of potatoes, 1,020 tons of silage, 208 tons of alfalfa hay, 153 tons of Reed Canary hay, thirty-four tons soy bean hay and forty-five tons of wild hay. In general our farm and other garden crops were very good.

During the season of 1940 we canned a total of 19,772 gallons of vegetables.

In 1941 the farm crops consisted of 10,885 bushels of potatoes, 8,880 bushels of corn, 4,299 bushels of oats, 308 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 303 tons of alfalfa hay, 115 tons Reed Canary hay, thirty tons of wild hay, twenty tons soy bean hay and 1,140 tons silage.

We canned 21,169 gallons of vegetables in 1941.

We put up about twenty barrels of dill pickles and about fifteen tons of sauerkraut each year.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Dr. C. O. Erickson, Assistant Superintendent, who was in the Medical Reserve Corps, was called to active duty April 15, 1941, and was given a leave of absence.

Dr. Carl W. White was appointed assistant physician, November 1, 1941.

The following Fellows of the Mayo Foundation served at the Rochester State Hospital as stated below:

Dr. R. D. Williams, from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1942; Dr. J. R. Brown, from January 1, 1940, to January 6, 1941; Dr. J. R. Campbell, from January 6, 1941, to April 6, 1942; Dr. George Schmitt, from July 7, 1941, to July 27, 1941; Dr. J. R. Scales, from August 3, 1941, to October 5, 1941.

Mrs. Ruth Hahn, Principal of the School of Nursing, resigned December 31, 1941, on account of the fact that our school was discontinued.

Miss Mildred Schumacher, Librarian, resigned January 22, 1941, to accept another position.

Miss Dorothy Howen accepted the position of librarian, February 1, 1941.

NECROLOGY

It is with a great deal of sorrow that I report the death of Leo Winkler, shoemaker, who died November 15, 1940, and William Peterson, General Steam Electric Operating Engineer, who died November 6, 1941. They were both very efficient and good employees.

CONCLUSION

I wish to thank the employees for their excellent work and loyalty. I also wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the physicians and other personnel of the Mayo Clinic and Foundation for their excellent service which they have given to us. I wish to take this opportunity to express to

the Director of the Division of Public Institutions and his assistants my sincere thanks and appreciation for the excellent advice and assistance given to me at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. SMITH, M. D.,
Superintendent

St. Peter State Hospital

This is the oldest state institution for the insane. The Legislature in 1863 authorized the Governor to place in the Iowa State Hospital not to exceed twenty-five destitute insane persons. Later on a few patients were sent to St. Vincent's Institution for Insane, St. Louis. In 1866 the Legislature enacted a law providing for the establishment and location of a hospital for the insane. A farm of 210 acres was purchased by citizens of St. Peter and conveyed to the State. In order to provide temporary care for the patients, the State purchased an old building that had been used as a hotel in St. Peter. Nineteen patients, previously sent to the Iowa State Hospital, were transferred to St. Peter in December, 1866. The contract for the first building of the present Institution, was awarded in 1867.

The Hospital consists of a main building with two wings, detached ward building for men and women patients, cottage for women patients, cottage for male workers, detention or psychopathic hospital, tuberculosis hospital, industrial building, three dormitories for men and women employees, superintendent's cottage, steward's building, a complete set of farm buildings, and cottages for the farmer, engineer and assistant engineer.

The Asylum for the Dangerous Insane, with accommodations for 287 dangerous and criminal insane, is operated in conjunction with this Institution.

George H. Freeman, M. D.	Superintendent
Edmund W. Miller, M. D.	Assistant Superintendent
Wilfred McKechnie, M. D.	Senior Physician
O. H. Wolner, M. D.	Senior Physician
M. R. Henry, M. D.	Senior Physician
J. R. Johnston, D. D. S.	Dentist
William M. Crane	Steward

Capacity of institution	1,996
Number of patients June 30, 1942	1,911
Capacity of Asylum for Dangerous Insane	287
Number of patients June 30, 1942	255
Area of grounds, acres	865
Leased, acres	161
Acreage under cultivation	602
Value of lands and buildings	\$2,052,611.00
Value of personal property	401,161.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	540,916.50
Repairs and replacements	9,457.87
Permanent improvements	6,374.58
Gross per capita cost, current expense	248.35
Number of officers and employees June 30, 1942	309

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

The biennial report of the St. Peter State Hospital covering the period ended June 30, 1942, is herewith submitted.

Two years ago, attention was called to the increasingly active and individual treatment of the patient. This has been continued, particularly in the use of shock therapies. Ingenuity is taxed to carry on and maintain those standards we have attained. Only the untiring devotion of loyal employees has made it possible.

At the beginning of the biennium we hoped that there would be no war; now we look forward with hope for a speedy end to the conflict, to the time when we can again devote all our energies to the more rapid and sure relief of the unfortunates in our care. May that day come soon.

POPULATION

The total population decreased thirty while net transfers were only forty-four, as compared with the last biennium when the population increased thirty-two, although ninety-five patients were transferred. Total admissions were 1,145 of which 227 were voluntary, practically a twenty per cent rate. The first admission rate was eighty-four and five-tenths per cent. There were 1,198 placed on visit with 578 returned. Deaths were 431, a rate of nine and seventy-six hundredths per cent a year of the average number under care. This rate remains rather constant. There were forty-seven admissions to the Asylum for the Dangerous Insane and twenty Psychopathic Personality commitments. The average population was 2,192 for the year ending June 30, 1941, and 2,178 for the year ending June 30, 1942. While there has been no material change in the ratio of aged and infirm admitted, we do need additional facilities for their care.

MEDICAL SERVICE

We have continued the use of insulin and metrazol therapy, having now completed treatment of 234 patients with the former and 223 with the latter. Certain possibilities have been discovered in the use of these therapies among patients who have been resident a number of years, and we have been able to obtain such improvement in some that a fair hospital adjustment has become possible.

Hydrotherapy is used in selected cases and special emphasis has been laid on individual psychotherapy.

The use of manganese chloride injections and sulphur in oil has been continued in selected cases with considerable benefit.

Intensive treatment of syphilitic disorders continues. The incidence of syphilitic disorder among first admissions shows considerable variation. During the first year of the biennium there were admitted seventeen patients

suffering from paresis; during the second year this number increased to twenty-eight.

There has been no particular change in our routine care at the time of admission. All new patients entering receive physical, psychiatric and laboratory examinations, including Wassermann of both blood and spinal fluid; Mantoux tests with chest X-ray for those positive; nose and throat cultures, with isolation of any diphtheria carriers; administration of typhoid vaccine and vaccination for smallpox. The entire population has been revaccinated against typhoid fever. As a result we have had no epidemics and inmates are well protected.

Routine blood examinations are carried out among older people in an endeavor to detect anemia, and liver extract is used as indicated.

All new employees receive a physical examination including X-ray of the chest. Constant check is kept on all who may be exposed to tuberculous infection.

Dr. W. C. Stillwell and Dr. A. E. Sohmer cared for our surgical work. Dr. Harold Buchstein performed frontal lobotomies on three carefully selected patients with gratifying results. We take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation.

The following operations were performed: Tonsillectomies, 6; laparotomy, 1; curettage, 1; thyroidectomy, 1; oophorectomy, hysterectomy, salpingectomy, 1; prefrontal lobotomies, 3; episiotomy, 1; appendectomies, 3; hernia umbilical, 1; radical breast amputation, 1.

The following laboratory procedures have been performed: Urinalysis, 4,228; spinal fluid cell count, 856; spinal fluid quantitative protein, 854; spinal fluid colloidal gold, 855; blood count, 391; sedimentation time, 11; malaria smear, 2; blood sugar, 450; blood urea, 1; blood N. P. N., 3; blood Van den Bergh, 1; sputum, 1; cervical and vaginal smear, 31; stool examinations, 6; gastric analysis, 2; basal metabolism, 31; kidney function test, 1; X-ray chest, 2,146; X-ray, others, 247; miscellaneous, 23; patients' pictures, 798.

DENTAL SERVICE

The dentist devotes his entire time to treatment, all laboratory work having been eliminated.

A dental hygienist should be added to the staff.

A summary of the work during the biennium follows: Appointments, 4,785; extractions, 4,508; prophylaxes, 802; treatments, 684; dentures, 99; repairs, 27; fillings, gold, 26, synthetic porcelain, 342, silver alloy, 1,359.

PHARMACY

The pharmacy is in charge of a registered pharmacist and his professional skill is fully utilized. All intravenous solutions, and a particularly

large amount is used because of insulin treatments, are prepared here. About thirty-two different ointments are in use and all are compounded here, none being purchased in finished form. Special attention is paid to salvage; for instance not a single bottle, jar or cork has been purchased for four years. We hesitate to estimate what the drug expenditure would be if we did not have this service.

NURSES' TRAINING

All pupils in the State Hospital training schools were transferred here for the continuation of their training and this has practically been completed. Thirty-two student nurses received their diplomas and only thirty-nine have yet to complete their studies.

The Affiliate School of Psychiatric Nursing for undergraduates, established July 1, 1937, continues to function quite satisfactorily. In this school a three-months' intensive course is given in the theory and practice of the care and treatment of mental patients. A full-time instructor has charge of this education program. Each three months between thirty and forty senior students from general hospitals elect this course as an affiliation.

ASYLUM FOR DANGEROUS INSANE

With the new and more secure exercise court and some interior rearrangement, inmates have been out-of-doors much more than formerly. Rigorous isolation of the tuberculous has lessened the incidence of infection.

During the biennium, twenty-nine convicts and eight others were received. Five inmates were returned to the prison or reformatory, five to the courts and twenty-three transferred to state hospitals and other institutions. By transfers the population has remained about stationary.

One petition for restoration to capacity before a District Court was successfully opposed.

FARM AND GARDEN

The expanded garden acreage has been continued. Canning increased to 31,000 gallons in 1941. The farm crop in 1941 was poor because of heat and lack of moisture but we are promised a bountiful crop for this season. Late blight, appearing earlier than usual, endangers the potato crop. Hay will probably be abundant. We continue to raise sufficient hogs for the use of the institution.

The dairy herd remains relatively free of contagious disease.

IMPROVEMENTS

A new sixteen-inch gravel packed well is in use.

The passenger elevator in the Main Hospital has been completely rebuilt.

All fire apparatus has been converted to the use of a standard thread.

A complete property inventory system by card has been installed and is operating satisfactorily.

The WPA, among other services, overhauled a large part of the heating system, sanded floors, installed sidewalks, rebuilt roofs, repaired tunnels and silos, and did considerable painting. Their service was discontinued June 30, 1941.

An ice-cooled refrigerator was built in at the Asylum for the Dangerous Insane.

A ceiling was installed and ventilators insulated at the cow barn.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Thirteen men and four women are serving with our armed forces.

The payroll deduction plan for the purchase of war bonds is in effect and a ten per cent club is in process of formation.

One hundred and twenty employees have completed or are entered in approved Red Cross First Aid courses conducted by Dr. Edmund W. Miller and Miss Mary O. Johnson, R. N.

The Hospital has furnished classroom facilities for these and for some classes from the city of St. Peter.

Fifty-nine air raid wardens and auxiliary police are now attending classes.

The Hospital is the Nicollet County Red Cross storage for First Aid equipment, splints, stretchers, first aid kits, etc.

A number of patients are doing Red Cross knitting and several employees are assisting in the Red Cross sewing classes in St. Peter.

Dr. Edmund W. Miller was appointed chairman of the First Aid Committee and is now chairman of the Nicollet County Red Cross Chapter.

Nineteen hospital employees are enrolled in the Minnesota Defense force.

Dr. George H. Freeman is a member of the Medical Advisory Board to Selective Service, a member of the County Medical Committee on procurement of medical officers and has done some work at the Medical Induction Center, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

PERSONNEL

Dr. A. S. Nissen, Assistant Superintendent, resigned January 15, 1942, to enter private practice.

Dr. Edmund W. Miller, senior physician, was appointed Assistant Superintendent on March 1, 1942.

Dr. Burton Grimes has been on military leave since November 12, 1940.

Dr. L. Kerschbaumer resigned July 19, 1941.

During the biennium the following valued and faithful employees completed their terms of service and were placed on the retired list: Charles A. Swanson, David F. Peters, Emil Skramstad.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

With the present confusion in the price situation and the prevailing uncertainty, the below enumerated requests can only be tentative and subject to considerable revision when the Legislature meets.

The recommendations are as follows for the biennium ending June 30, 1945: Current expense, \$1,400,000; general repairs and replacements, \$30,000; special repairs, \$12,000; new gravel packed well, \$15,000; addition to plumbing shop, \$3,000; reconditioned lathe, \$1,200; surfacing institution roads, \$4,000; new furniture, \$8,000; additional root cellar, \$10,000; and new truck, \$1,500.

CONCLUSION

To the physicians, heads of departments, and all those working with them, who have so loyally cooperated with me, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness.

I am grateful to the Director of the Division of Public Institutions for the encouragement and advice given me.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. H. FREEMAN, M. D.,
Superintendent

Moose Lake State Hospital

The Legislature in 1935 enacted a law, authorizing the appointment of five members to select in Northeastern Minnesota a site for the Fourth State Hospital for the Insane. The commission selected land and a site adjacent to the Village of Moose Lake, and 1,605 acres of land with some farm buildings and residences were duly purchased. Construction of the institution began in November, 1936, and the buildings planned for in the original Legislative appropriation were completed in 1938. The hospital is built on the south shore of one of the most beautiful of Minnesota lakes, Moosehead Lake, approximately one mile from the village of Moose Lake. The present capacity of the institution is 900 patients and it is so planned that additional cottages can be added at any time to an east and west corridor, providing for an ultimate population of 2,000 patients. The administration, medical center, receiving wards for men and women, kitchen, bakery, laundry, power house, and sewage disposal units have been planned so that they are sufficiently large to care for a population of 2,000 patients.

In addition to these buildings, there have been erected four cottages for patients, a nurses' home, and a Superintendent's residence. Close to the institution is a large dairy barn of fireproof construction. In association with the hospital and on hospital property has been constructed a prison camp with a capacity of seventy inmates from the State Reformatory. At this camp there is a horse barn, dairy barn, blacksmith shop, and the camp building in which the inmates live. There are five farm houses, one of which is the residence of the farm superintendent and others are used by guards of the prison camp and hospital employees.

The first patients were received May 2, 1938, by transfer from other institutions, and direct commitment of patients from fourteen counties in Northern Minnesota was authorized on August 15, 1938. The Moose Lake State Hospital is a receiving hospital, and all forms of treatment that have proven of value in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases are available at this institution.

M. W. Kemp, M. D.	Superintendent
Henry Hutchinson, M. D.	Psychiatric Physician
Oscar Kozberg, M. D.	Psychiatric Physician
E. M. Kingsbury, M. D.	Psychiatric Physician
E. J. Williams, D. D. S.	Dentist
W. V. Gallagher	Steward

Capacity of institution	900
Number of patients June 30, 1942	908
Area of grounds, acres	1,605
Acres under cultivation	500
Value of lands and buildings	\$1,929,369.00
Value of personal property	278,030.00

Expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense -----	248,391.23
Repairs and replacements -----	4,499.59
Permanent improvements -----	5,714.32
Gross per capita cost, current expense -----	276.91
Number of officers and employes June 30, 1942 -----	139

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the Moose Lake State Hospital covering the period commenced July 1, 1940, and ended June 30, 1942.

GROWTH AND GENERAL PROGRESS

Our population increased from 760 as of June 30, 1940, to 908 patients during the biennium. The population on the men's side has increased more rapidly than on the women's side and we have been hospitalizing in the neighborhood of 500 men most of the time. When completely filled up, we are able by some crowding to accommodate 1,000 patients. On the men's side we have had their portion of this number for some months. It has been necessary to transfer seventy-six men and thirty-four women to other hospitals during the last fiscal year. There were admitted 500 men and 352 women, making a total of 852 patients during the biennial period. Of this number, 132 were voluntary admissions. There were paroled 167 men and 147 women, and seventy-two men and sixty-eight women were discharged as voluntary patients. The average daily patient population was 856 for the fiscal year 1940-41 and 897 for the fiscal year 1941-42.

Because of limited funds, it has not been possible to make as much progress in developing the Hospital as anticipated during the past biennium. Our hydrotherapy department has been closed throughout the biennium and the men's occupational therapy department during most of the period. The value of these departments is very apparent and it is hoped they can be utilized to full capacity during the coming biennium. It has been necessary to curtail treatments, such as Insulin, and finally to discontinue it altogether due to inability to employ nurses in sufficient numbers to carry out this difficult treatment.

We have been able to develop our farm somewhat further, but there is still a great deal of work to be done and we can not raise the farm crops that we would like to without equipment to get more of the farm under production, to purchase tile for drainage, and more farm buildings are badly needed.

Although we have had very little in the way of funds to work with, the Hospital has gone ahead with the assistance of the patients and em-

ployees, grading a good deal of the eighty acres comprising the grounds and planted this to grass and some small shrubbery. We have started a small nursery with small evergreen trees obtained from the State Nurseries. During the past year we were able to complete a small greenhouse in which we raise plants and flowers for the grounds and in which we start our cabbage plants, tomato plants, etc., for the garden. We have completed some 900 feet of sidewalk between the main drive and the drive serving the four cottages. We have also completed some repairs to residences on the farm property which were much needed. It was necessary also to add additional storage space to our vaults to store records of patients, valuables, etc. As additional patients were added to the population, it was necessary to build shelving, benches and chairs, storage for clothing, etc.

We have cleared another fifty acres of land on our farm and the crops raised from this farm are really remarkable when one considers that it was uncultivated before it was taken over by the institution, and full of rocks and stones. The season is frequently a short one and excessive rains make the problem of farming successfully a difficult one. Besides strawberries and raspberries, we have approximately 1,000 small fruit trees which are already starting to bear. An excellent dairy herd, one of the finest in the state, supplies the Hospital with approximately one and one-half pounds of milk per day per patient.

MEDICAL SERVICE

All new admissions and readmissions are given a complete physical and mental examination including laboratory examination of blood, urine, spinal fluid, X-ray of the chest, Widal, nose and throat cultures for diphtheria, typhoid inoculation, smallpox vaccination and other specialized examinations that may be indicated during the physical or mental examination. Daily observation of admissions are charted by psychiatrically trained nurses and physicians over a period of two weeks, when the admission findings are written into an abstract ready for presentation at staff meeting.

Staff meetings are held throughout the year where as many as possible of our patients are examined. Treatment is outlined and diagnosis determined. Patients are examined also in staff meeting relative to paroles, changes in treatment, financial matters and other things that may come up from time to time. Individual care of the patient is stressed and an effort is made to give special treatment to each person as much as possible with our limited personnel.

We have been fortunate during the past biennium in that we have had no epidemics, no suicides and no major misfortunes of any kind.

The Tuberculosis Division of the State made a survey of this institution and X-rays were taken of all of our employees and patients which failed

to reveal any tuberculosis not identified by the Hospital. Approximately twenty patients are under treatment here much of the time for tuberculosis, the majority of them being a chronic type of tuberculosis with negative sputum.

This Hospital has made an effort to utilize all forms of shock therapy to their fullest extent. Our results with Insulin Shock Therapy were very satisfactory. Approximately forty per cent of our patients made a good recovery but it has been necessary to curtail this treatment due to insufficient nurses and our inability to retain trained nurses at present salaries. It is recommended that the training school that was proposed to the Director be started as soon as possible and of these persons who receive training we plan to select a number who can be specially trained in Insulin Shock Therapy so that the Hospital may make use of this valuable type of treatment.

In a series of Insulin Shock Treatment in cases of Dementia Praecox treated before the disease was a year old, of sixty-seven cases treated, twenty-six showed excellent improvement, twenty-four fair improvement, and sixteen showed very little improvement, and one patient died. With Metrazol in a series of 100 cases, forty-three made a good recovery, twenty-eight showed improvement, twenty-nine were unimproved. In a series of 154 patients treated with Electro-shock, seventy-eight showed recovery or good improvement, seventy-six showed minor or unsatisfactory improvement.

Patients with Neurosyphilis have been treated, some with Malaria, others with Fever Therapy, and all of them with Tryparsamide and other arsenicals and Bismuth. In a series of sixty-six cases, twenty-five recovered, thirty-three showed some improvement and eight patients did not make any progress.

A number of major operations have been performed during the biennial period. There were seventeen blood transfusions, two dilatations and curettage, one hysterectomy, one appendectomy, one amputation of the leg at the knee for gangrene, one enucleation of cataract, one removal of lipoma and one removal of sebaceous cyst. Throughout the past year our general clinic for minor surgical conditions averaged eight patients per clinic per day. There were seventy-eight refractions in the eye clinic with glasses provided for all patients needing them. A total of 209 patients were seen in the eye clinic during the past year.

We have maintained an average of thirty-five per cent autopsies throughout the biennial period.

Particularly noticeable has been the trend of our admission and residual patient population and thirty-six per cent of our new admissions during the biennial period were over sixty years of age, and thirty per cent of the population remaining in the institution are over sixty years. The need for more

appropriate surroundings and wards for this type of patient is very apparent. There are practically none of these elderly patients who can be looked after except in an institution or some specialized hospital. If the mental hospitals in Minnesota are to continue to admit this type of patient, provisions should be made for proper quarters of an entirely different type than our present ones for their care. Provision should be made for untidy patients in this group, also for feeble ones who have to be in bed part of the day, but can be up for several hours, and for porches in which feeble or crippled or otherwise handicapped patients can get out of doors in suitable weather.

The Hospital continues to have a large number of relatives of patients visiting them and from early spring to early fall we average between 1,500 and 3,000 visitors per month. As well, we have had a number of mental hygiene groups, sociology classes and high school students who have been shown about the Hospital and the treatment and other activities demonstrated to them from an educative point of view.

We have had during the past few months a social service worker and this has filled a long felt need and enabled us to make provision for more paroles than we were able to in the past.

DENTAL SERVICE

The Hospital continues to have a part-time dentist who comes out to the Hospital three mornings a week. The population at present is such that we should be able to take on a full-time dentist before long. It is not possible in the short time the dentist is here to carry out prophylactic treatments and much more work could be done with a full-time dentist. At the present time all new patients are examined and as many fillings as possible are completed. Besides, a number of dentures have been provided where necessary. During the biennium the following work was completed:

Examinations	1120
Extractions	1523
Prophylaxis	264
Fillings	1552
Dentures made	68

LABORATORY

The Laboratory continues to do very excellent work in charge of a technician who does the laboratory work in connection with X-rays as well as the clinical laboratory work. Throughout the biennium there have been X-rays taken on all new patients admitted, and also on all new employees. Employees working in the tuberculosis section are re-examined at six-month intervals. All new admissions have a urinalysis, red and white cell count and differential, blood Wassermann, and Widal.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

This department is in charge of a trained beauty parlor operator and manicures, facials, marcells and permanents are given, besides scalp treat-

ments where prescribed. Our women patients are well groomed and encouraged to take pride in their personal appearance.

The barber shop for men has done excellent work. The patients are shaved twice a week and hair cuts are given every three weeks.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

Throughout much of the biennium it has been necessary for us to keep the men's occupational therapy department closed due to lack of funds. In the spring of 1942 we were enabled to open the department again and the type of instruction and work done in this department has been very satisfactory and has warranted the employment of a trained instructor in this department. Between forty and fifty patients a day are treated in the men's department and they have turned out a very fine type of work, making toys, doing carpenter work, making rugs, novelties of all kinds, bird houses, small articles of furniture, art fibre work, etc. The articles turned out are very attractive and find a ready sale to visitors at the institution.

The women's department of occupational therapy continues to do a very excellent type of work and about sixty patients a day are treated in this department under the capable management of our director. The patients are admitted to this department when they have been in the Hospital for a week and are given instructions in sewing, fancy work, weaving, painting, and the making of all sorts of art objects.

The benefits from this type of therapy are far-reaching. Our departments are much too small for our present population and only a small number of patients can be taken care of. It is recommended that in the planned industrial building adequate room be set aside for occupational therapy departments for both men and women, large enough to handle the number of patients we would like to have taking treatments in these departments.

Throughout the year we have had our nurse aide classes and other training classes spend several weeks in the occupational therapy department so that when they leave they are trained in this type of work and can assist in such departments elsewhere.

NURSES' TRAINING

The State Board of Nursing Examiners has decided that nursing classes in state institutions will not be approved for training as registered nurses and it has been necessary for the Hospital to get along either with untrained persons or to train our employees as attendants. Recently we have been putting on classes for nurse aides, giving a six months' course in which approximately four hours a day is spent in class work, the remaining four hours being spent in instruction on the wards. This type of training has been very much welcomed and nurse aides leaving the Hospital have found positions elsewhere quite readily and are reported as being entirely satisfactory.

A committee appointed by the Director of Public Institutions made a rather complete and comprehensive report as to the best type of nursing education to be given in our state institutions. With 10,000 patients in the state hospitals caring for the insane in Minnesota, it would seem that there is a very definite need for some type of nurses' training and a two-year course was recommended with classes to commence in the fall of 1942. It is believed that if all of the institutions are able to provide this nursing it will not be long before we have a rather satisfactory type of nurses specialized in the care of mental diseases and more likely to remain in institutions than the registered nurses we trained formerly who found positions in general and other specialized hospitals without difficulty.

PERSONNEL

Fourteen former employees of this Hospital are in the armed forces of the United States and a considerably larger number are employed in defense activities. Because of the war and other factors, such as increased living costs and lowered salaries, the Hospital has had a large turn-over of employees, many of our personnel leaving for more lucrative positions, particularly during the past year. The effect of this has been somewhat unfavorable as far as the institution is concerned, but the condition is nation-wide and could be remedied at any time by salary increases, particularly for certain positions, such as the attendants, where the salaries are definitely too low.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Because of the war situation and the necessity of devoting all of our energies toward winning the war, many of the things that we urgently need at this institution, some of which have been asked for previously, have not been included in the list of our needs at this time. We are requesting only the extremely urgent things that should be provided at this time with due regard for the national emergency.

Current expense	\$700,000.00
Repairs and replacements	22,000.00
Furniture and furnishings	4,000.00
Office supplies and equipment	1,000.00
Two dormitories, one for men and one for women to accommodate 175 patients each, furniture, beds, equipment	350,000.00
Three residences for engineer, steward, physician	24,000.00
Plumbing, heating and connecting to power plant for residences	3,500.00
Root house, approximately 100x150 feet, a section with artificial refrigeration	10,000.00
Horse barn	12,000.00
Deep well and pump for same	8,500.00
Farm equipment as follows: Tractor cultivator, \$150; tractor plow, \$175; Manure spreader, \$225; milking machine, \$550; feed mill, "Letz" No. 430, \$400; electric motor, 40 H. P., AC, \$800; sled, \$75; corn planter, \$90; cultipacker, \$150; two sets of harness, \$150; side delivery rake, \$150; other miscellaneous farm machinery, \$1,500.	
Institution roads and farm; Drainage tile for farm land and around buildings, 10,000 feet, \$1,000; drainage of hospital slough \$2,000; culverts, \$600; landscaping, planting of trees, shrubbery and grass, \$750; fire fighting equipment and station, \$1,200.	

CONCLUSION

This hospital is indebted to numerous groups and persons for kind advice and assistance during the past biennium. I particularly wish to thank the medical staff and employees of the hospital for the efforts they have made to cooperate and give their best services to this institution. To all those who have assisted in any way in the operation and progress of the hospital, we express our grateful thanks.

M. W. KEMP, M. D.,
Superintendent

School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics

Faribault

The legislature in 1879 authorized the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Institute for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind to open an experimental department for feeble-minded children. In July of that year a small class was organized with fifteen children, transferred from the Rochester and St. Peter State Hospitals. In 1881 the legislature directed that the School for Idiots and Imbeciles be connected with the Minnesota Institute for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and granted an appropriation of \$25,000 for the erection of a building. This building was occupied the following year. In 1887 the School was made a department of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives. The present name was adopted in 1905. The buildings include an administration building with wings, several custodial buildings for boys and girls, a cottage for working boys, a cottage for boys employed at the dairy, Hillcrest cottage for boys, Riverview cottage and Lilacs cottage for girls, general hospital, infirmary buildings for boys and girls, central kitchen, and bakery, laundry, powerhouse, superintendent's cottage, building for women employes, and six colony buildings for boys, situated some distance from the main institution in connection with the farm, garden and dairy. The farm group includes modern dairy barns with accommodations for 120 cows. This is the largest institution in the Division of Public Institutions.

E. J. Engberg, M. D.	Superintendent
A. L. Haynes, M. D.	Senior Physician
Ethel R. Beede, M. D.	Junior Physician
Ruth Lundberg, M. D.	Junior Physician
George D. Eitel, M. D.	Consulting Surgeon
F. W. Stevenson, M. D.	Consulting Oculist & Aurist
Leonard S. Hugunin, D. D. S. (On military leave)	Dentist
Alexander Lestico, D. D. S.	Acting Dentist

Capacity of institution	2,400
Number of patients June 30, 1942	2,550
Area of grounds, acres	1,183
Leased, acres	83
Acreage under cultivation	738
Value of lands and buildings	\$3,089,593.16
Value of personal property	659,194.57
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	575,026.69
Repairs and replacements	15,097.92
Permanent improvements	25,830.61
Gross per capita cost, current expense	234.61
Number of officers and employes June 30, 1942	346

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics for the period ended June 30, 1942.

POPULATION

During the year ended June 30, 1941, there were 234 first admissions and thirty re-admissions; total number receiving care was 2,784. On June 30, 1941, 2,504 were enrolled of whom 136 were temporarily absent. The average daily population was 2,448.

During the year ended June 30, 1942, there were 273 first admissions and forty re-admissions; total number receiving care was 2,823. Two hospital wards of thirty beds each have been used for the acceptance from the waiting list of specially selected helpless children requiring hospital care and the capacity of the institution thereby increased. On June 30, 1942, 2,550 were enrolled of whom 146 were temporarily absent. The average daily population was 2,451.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Health conditions have been satisfactory. Dr. George D. Eitel has continued to act as surgical consultant. In addition to other surgical operations, he has performed sterilization operations upon 155 women and sixty-three men. This has brought the totals of these operations to 1,376 women and 324 men since the sterilization law was passed in 1925.

Fifty-one committed women and girls were admitted for prenatal care and confinement. To these were born fifty-one children. One was stillborn and two new born died following delivery. The others were returned to their counties after reaching three months of age.

Dr. F. W. Stevenson has acted as consultant in eye, ear, nose and throat conditions since the resignation of Dr. J. H. Gammell on May 8, 1941.

Dr. Arthur R. T. Wylie, resident physician, died on March 30, 1941.

Dr. Ruth Lundberg was added to the resident Medical Staff on February 1, 1941.

Dr. Ralph E. Moyer, resident physician, left for a position with the Veterans Bureau on April 26, 1942.

Dr. Leonard Huguin was granted a military leave on April 14, 1941, to enter the Dental Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army. Dr. Alexander Lestic has served in his absence since June 9, 1941.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The Dental Department has charge of the general supervision of oral hygiene in the institution and is in charge of a full-time dentist. Besides the regular office hours he is subject to call at any time when emergencies occur.

Dental work covers prophylaxis, extractions, fillings, denture work and minor oral surgery and X-ray examinations. Gold work including fillings, crown and bridge work is done where patients' relatives are able to bear the expense. Filling materials provided by the state are limited to alloy, silicate and cement.

The office is equipped with modern dental facilities with the exception of a dental X-ray unit, which is badly needed. A portable dental engine is provided for work in the infirmaries and distant buildings.

The dental program endeavors to cover the institution population yearly. Added to this, all new admissions are checked and their mouths are put in proper condition. Also all discharges and vacationists are given a thorough check-up before leaving the institution.

The statistical report for July, 1940-July, 1942:

Number of patients	7275	Dentures made	85
Prophylaxis	3877	Dentures repaired	48
Extractions	3142	Dentures adjusted	248
Amalgam fillings	4207	Treatments	514
Cement fillings	656	Examinations	621
Synthetic fillings	635	X-rays	85
Gold fillings	5	Bridges	2

EDUCATIONAL

The school department consists of seven academic classes ranging from kindergarten through fifth grade. An average of 290 boys and girls attend these classes and also the industrial and vocational classes. In addition, 108 are trained to do sewing, weaving, knitting, embroidery, needlepoint, net, caning, brush- and mat-making in the various school rooms throughout the institution.

Older boys are trained to help in the shops, the gardens, laundry, kitchen, bakery, greenhouse and at the farm, while the older girls learn ironing, waitress work and housemaid service.

Recreational Activities: The school department is in charge of the recreational activities which are provided for everyone throughout the year. School programs are given by the children under the supervision of the teachers. The boys' band and orchestra furnish music for the evening entertainments, as well as for the band concerts during the summer. The Sunday choir is selected from the regular vocal music classes. A news reel is shown every Wednesday during assembly period. Moving pictures are presented twice a month. Each film is shown four times to accommodate everyone. A silent film is shown on the wards where patients are not able to come to the assembly hall.

At Christmas-time Santa Claus and the band visit all the buildings, distributing candy, peanuts and gifts to all. A Christmas tree with colored lights is placed on each ward.

Picnics are held during the the summer for the various groups. A special Fourth of July program is arranged on the campus. All who are able to take part may do so. Various kinds of games are played. Refreshments are served on the lawn. The school boys' band furnishes the music both in the afternoon and evening.

Each year the institution arranges an exhibit at the State Fair. The articles which are shown there are made by the boys and girls in school.

Non-denominational services are held each Sunday in the Assembly Hall. In addition, services are conducted regularly by Catholic and Lutheran clergymen.

LIBRARY

The library is a vital part of the institution. During the past two years, 41,900 books and magazines have been circulated, and the number of users is steadily increasing. School children come to the library regularly for library instruction, reference work, and selection of leisure reading. Older patients make weekly visits to select books, and the librarian brings books to some of the cottages. Service has been extended to patients in the hospital, and the librarian makes weekly rounds with her book truck.

We are trying to make the library a center for hobby activities as well as reading. Some of the boys have constructed games and puzzles which are circulated to the cottages. The making of book posters and writing of book reviews are encouraged. A postmark collection has met with much interest and enthusiasm. Two puppet shows have been given by the children under the direction of the librarian. Two articles have been written by the librarian for publication: "Minnesota's Mentally Deficient Enjoy Their Library", and "Good Books for Slow Readers".

Our library now contains 3,085 books and subscribes to twelve magazines.

SOCIAL SERVICE

One phase of the work of the Social Service Department consists of the preparation of case histories for use in the weekly staff conferences. These may include the records of patients who are new admissions and others who are being considered for community placement, or who present special problems within the institution. After careful consideration, recommendations are made regarding them to the proper persons or agencies. Another activity of the department is the formulating of correspondence relative to patients, and the interviewing of relatives, social workers, and members of the institution staff for specific information regarding patients.

During the two-year period, many college, university, teacher training, and high school classes, as well as organizations and individuals interested in the subject of mental deficiency, have been conducted on tours of the institution and have been supplied with information regarding the treatment

and training of the various classified groups of patients. A number of county welfare board members and staff, as well as workers from the State Division of Social Welfare, have formed groups, each one of which has spent a day at the institution, during which the problems relating to mental deficiency were discussed and the various divisions were visited.

DIETARY DEPARTMENT

During the past two years an effort has been made to provide a more adequate diet for the inmates on a low per capita allowance. A new type of diet consisting of ground and soft foods for those who do not chew is being used in the infirmary buildings.

The government surplus commodities received during the past two years have been a welcome addition to the inmates' diet from the standpoint of their nutritional value and also the added variety they gave to the menu. The following products were received in generous amounts: oranges, peaches, grapefruit, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, celery and frozen egg yolks.

FARM AND GARDENS

The farm and gardens have produced good crops. Six hundred thirty-eight acres have been devoted to farm crops. Three hundred fifty acres to pasture and hay, and 100 acres to garden crops. About fifty acres are devoted to the campus and ninety-eight acres waste land.

We have each year preserved about the same amount as in previous biennium, except that last year our crop of tomatoes was poor and the quantity canned dropped from 12,595, size No. 10 cans, to 6,138. About 3,000, size No. 10 cans, of rhubarb were canned and about 2,260 gallons of sauerkraut. In addition, the local factory put up 4,750, size No. 2 cans, of sweet corn and 4,752 cans of peas as our share of that raised and delivered to them. Also 696, size No. 2½ cans, pumpkin were put up in the Owatonna factory.

DAIRY

Milk production for the period has been increased to 2,047,131 pounds from 1,876,696 pounds the previous biennial period.

There have been no positive reactors to the tuberculin test. Seven in the herd have reacted to the Bang's test and been sold to market in accordance with instructions from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

EMPLOYEES ON MILITARY LEAVE

We take pride in the following list of those now on military leave of absence serving with our armed forces and wish for each of them, a safe return to us when the present emergency has passed:

Howard Becker, attendant I; Roy Bisping, attendant I; Clarence Burke, attendant I; John Campion, attendant I; Raymond Coleman, la-

borer I; Richard Coon, attendant I; Daniel Culhane, attendant I; Kenneth Erickson, cook III; Richard Garrett, attendant I; Carl Greeley, attendant II; Joseph Helling, plant maintenance engineer helper; Leonard Hugunin, dentist; Gerhard Ovalson, attendant I; Lawrence Pelinka, general painter; Chris Schell, baker II; Leo Sower, attendant I; Leonard Sticha, farmer I; Donald Wallace, general steam fireman.

NECROLOGY

We regret the passing of the following employes while in service: on March 30, 1941, Dr. Arthur R. T. Wylie, physician since June 1, 1906, to December 1, 1910, and since June 18, 1935; and on December 5, 1941, Henry McCarthy, attendant since August 25, 1924.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Built three vent flues on Sand Rock Root Cellar 3x65 feet, complete with dampers and cupolas; built addition to Lime House for new water heater; put on Barrett specification roof on north and south wings of new hospital; re-built herdsman's house at dairy, including rewiring and installing additional radiation and plumbing fixtures. A 60x144 inch water heater, with automatic controls was installed in new heater room added at the power plant; 480 feet of eight-inch water main with necessary valves and fittings and man hole have been installed on our cold water system and storage tank in order to prevent corrosion by obtaining continuous aeration as the water supply is being pumped; 270 feet of eight-inch water main with valves and fittings have been installed on our water softening plant to insure better pressure and volume during peak consumption periods on the hot water supply system; new bronze plungers have been installed on the Boiler Feed Pumps and new liners on two of the vacuum pumps in the power plant; the boiler water feed line has been rebuilt and new valves and checks installed throughout in the power plant. A new dough mixer and two aluminum kettles have been purchased and installed in the central kitchen to replace worn-out equipment, new plumbing and heating fixtures have been installed in the cooler addition to the kitchen built by the WPA and a new refrigeration plant and units installed in all the old and new cooler rooms in the central kitchen building, including conduit wiring and installation of electrical fixtures. A 42x96 inch Troy rapid action washer was installed to replace two of the older machines in the laundry, and five washers in the laundry have been rebuilt and new Shell bodies installed. The machine shop in addition to routine work, made ten heavy iron window guards; built two new truck bodies; overhauled one truck; overhauled two tractors; built and installed 150 feet of iron trackage in the cooler addition to main kitchen and in the new slaughter house. A new gas range was in-

stalled at the colony including meter and connections. The main sanitary sewer and plumbing stack in the basement of cottage at Walcott farm building, have been relocated and rebuilt according to the State Board of Health instructions. Six water closets in the basement of Grandview building have been equipped with Sloan Royal Flush Valves, to replace the old high tanks, and new modern water closets with Royal Flush Valves, and Air Vacuum breakers have been installed in grades three and four of Sunnyside main building to replace the old style range closets. A large number of poles, cross arms and wiring have been rebuilt on our high tension power lines. The 20x30 inch Murray engine in the power plant was rebored and fitted with new valves and piston, including new rod and governor pin. A great deal of necessary pipe covering and patch work has been completed in the subways and tunnels. A new one and one-half ton Chevrolet dump truck and a three-fourths ton Chevrolet stake body truck have been purchased with money appropriated for that purpose to replace the old worn-out Pierce Arrow and Dodge trucks. Pasteurization equipment was purchased with money appropriated for that purpose. The WPA has completed a new addition to the central kitchen to furnish much needed increased cooler room space for meats and to provide a meat cutting room, a new slaughter house and a new incinerator with fence enclosure. Plans and specifications have been completed for four new buildings to house 500 inmates, but unfortunately, the war conditions have prevented any further progress, and have also prevented securing a new deep well and proceeding with the power plant changes from DC to AC. For the same reason, it has not been possible to date to replace the obsolete toilet facilities, to purchase dishwashing machines, the industrial equipment or all the kitchen equipment for the monies which were appropriated for these purposes by the last legislature.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Current expense	\$1,429,510.00
General repairs	65,000.00
Laundry extractor	3,300.00
Laundry high speed dry tumbler	5,000.00
Laundry new eight-roll 120-inch laundry mangle	10,500.00
Flour weigher for bakery	650.00
Dough divider	1,400.00
Dough moulder	1,600.00
Dough rounder and proofer	6,000.00
Power potato peeling machine	800.00
Power meat grinder and slicer	600.00
Three steam kettles for main kitchen	1,500.00
Two potato steamers for main kitchen	1,500.00
Replacement of worn-out freight elevator at main kitchen	5,500.00
Zeolite water softening unit for power plant	3,500.00
Two individual Zeolite water softeners, one each for Walcott and dairy farm	1,500.00
Metering equipment for power plant	3,300.00
Fire-fighting equipment	2,000.00
Renewing of old plumbing fixtures	25,800.00
Modern dishwashing machines and equipment	9,000.00
New asbestos shingle roof on kitchen building	1,200.00
New addition on west end of kitchen building	2,500.00
New addition on east side of kitchen building for inmates' dining room and toilets	4,000.00

To complete Sand Rock root cellar	6,000.00
New porch on south side of Skinner Hall, Annex V	2,500.00
Replacing paper and shingles of side walls of Springdale Building	800.00
New building to house pasteurization equipment	5,000.00
Industrial equipment	1,500.00
Library, school and musical equipment	3,000.00
Replacement of old worn-out furniture and furnishings	4,000.00
Maintaining Tervis roads	5,000.00
New barn at Walcott	12,000.00
Remodeling dairy barn	12,000.00
Fireproofing in various buildings and installation of terrazo floors	49,000.00
New terrazo floors in old hospital building and plastering all ceilings	7,000.00
Generator equipment and switchboard changes	23,700.00
Transformers and connections	7,200.00
Replacement of old greenhouse	7,500.00
Replacement of vacuum pump and receiving tank in power plant and relocating pumps and grease extractor in pump room	5,000.00
AC motors and starting equipment for alternating current	16,500.00
Deep well and pumping equipment	25,800.00
Four high-pressure boilers	100,000.00
Machins shed	1,200.00
Mortuary cooler	2,500.00
Dental X-ray equipment	850.00
Refrigeration unit in hospital kitchen	690.00
Refrigeration unit for diet kitchen in hospital	340.00
Ice cube freezing unit	225.00
Electric refrigerators for officers' and employes' dining rooms	2,400.00
Fire alarm system	3,500.00
Fire proof pump house for Walcott farm	1,000.00
Fire proof milk house for Walcott farm	1,000.00
Automobile to replace 1927 sedan	1,500.00
For modernizing X-ray equipment at hospital	2,000.00
Replacement gas-fired kitchen range at hospital	500.00

It will be observed that included above are items for which monies were appropriated by the last legislature, but which because of war conditions, we have been unable to purchase. Rather than request that these appropriations be extended for expenditures after June 30, 1943, it has seemed better to request new appropriations because of the increased prices. Also, the items of new deep well and those for power plant change over from DC to AC are mentioned though they were to be completed with the money appropriated for the construction of dormitories and to remodel and make addition to our present equipment. All or such of these items, as may be necessary, should be included to complete the purpose of that appropriation.

The amount requested for current expense should be supplemented by whatever amount may be necessary if any new dormitory buildings will be completed for occupancy before June 30, 1945, as the amount requested will be required for our present number of inmates.

CONCLUSION

I wish to express my thanks to our employes for their faithfulness and especially so for the increased work now being performed because of the abnormal employment conditions resulting from the national emergency. Our patients are to be commended for the great amount of work they have continued to perform in the various industries and activities of the institution.

I desire to express my deep appreciation to you and to your assistants for the interest taken in this institution, and to all state departments for the generous help given whenever advice or assistance has been requested.

Respectfully submitted,
E. J. ENGBERG, M. D.,
Superintendent

Colony for Epileptics

Cambridge

The legislature in 1919 authorized the State Board of Control to select from the public lands of the state sites for a colony for feeble-minded and a colony for epileptics. In 1923 the law was amended to permit the purchase of a site for a colony for epileptics. Land was secured at Cambridge and the institution opened in 1925.

The buildings comprises an administrative center group, consisting of the front main center building for administrative offices and quarters for officers and employes; a rear center building, including dining rooms for patients and employes; kitchen, bakery, vegetable room, laundry, and quarters for employes; and ward buildings at either side of the front main center, for sleeping quarters, day rooms, etc., for inmates; also our hospital wards, physicians' offices and laboratories, pharmacy, X-ray rooms, operating room, and dental office and laboratory; ten cottages for patients; central power plant; warehouse and auditorium; garage; root cellar; hog house; a cottage for the farmer; and the dairy barn and milkhouse.

Royal C. Gray, M. D. -----	Acting Superintendent
R. J. Gully, M. D. -----	Asst. Superintendent
Archabald L. Arends, M. D. -----	Physician
G. D. Eitel, M. D. -----	Consulting Surgeon
C. N. Spratt, M. D. -----	Consulting Oculist & Aurist
Newell H. Arnegard, D. D. S. (Military Leave) -----	Dentist
R. F. Gregory -----	Steward
Emma Krefting -----	Principal

Capacity of institution -----	1,108
Number of patients June 30, 1942 -----	1,102
Area of grounds, acres -----	359
Acreage under cultivation -----	147
Value of lands and buildings -----	\$1,640,598.00
Value of personal property -----	241,798.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense -----	241,414.02
Repairs and replacements -----	3,699.00
Permanent improvements -----	3,428.21
Per capita cost, current expense -----	228.39
Number of officers and employees June 30, 1942 -----	147

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

The biennial report of the Colony for Epileptics covering the period ended June 30, 1942, is submitted herewith.

POPULATION

During the biennial period there were 146 admissions, thirty re-admissions, and five transfers. The average daily population in the institution for the first year of the biennium was 1,063 and for the second year was 1,057. In addition, the average daily population absent on vacation and escape during the first year was thirty-four and during the second year was forty-four. Thus the average daily roster for the year ended June 30, 1941, was 1,097 and for that ended June 30, 1942, was 1,101.

At the close of the biennium on June 30, 1942, there were 1,002 patients in the institution, ninety-three absent on vacation and seven on escape, making a total population of 1,102.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

All incoming patients receive a physical and neurological examination. The former routinely includes blood Kline exclusion, Widal reaction and bacillus paratyphosis B agglutination, and nose and throat culture examinations performed by the Minnesota Department of Health. Smallpox vaccinations are made of all non-vaccinated patients. Anti-luetic therapy is given all those affected.

Mantoux tests are applied and chest X-rays made. Since the Colony has no tuberculosis pavilion, tuberculous patients are isolated pending their transfer to a state hospital so equipped or their discharge to a sanatorium. Thirteen such transfers and discharges were made during the second year of the biennial.

During July, 1941, a tuberculosis survey of all patients within the institution was conducted by the Medical Unit of the Division of Social Welfare. Thirty-five millimeter chest microfilms were taken. Those read as abnormal shadows, suspicious findings, or unsatisfactory have been retaken on 14x17 plates. The conclusions from this study are not yet available but it appears to substantiate one's clinical impression that intra-institutional facilities for the care of the tuberculous should be expanded.

Each new employee is given a physical examination including the above noted laboratory tests by the Minnesota Department of Health, Mantoux test, and chest X-ray.

No epidemic disease has affected the patients during the past two years, only individual instances of measles and parotitis appeared.

A dental examination is a part of the initial medical study of each patient. Re-examinations are made yearly. A full-time dentist is employed. The dental work performed during the biennium was as follows: appointment 3929, patients examined 1101, extractions 941, prophylaxis 608, alloy fillings 604, cement fillings 375, porcelain fillings 23, gold fillings 2, bridges 1, new dentures 22, dentures repaired 30, X-rays 273, fractures 6.

Dr. George D. Eitel, consulting surgeon, performed the following operations during the biennium: appendectomy 1, dilatation and curettage 1, excision lipoma 2, excision nasal polyp 1, hemorrhoidectomy 2, herniotomy 6, perineorrhaphy 1, uterine suspension 1, thyroidectomy 3, tonsillectomy 7. Good results were obtained in all cases.

Dr. Charles N. Spratt, consulting oculist and aurist, made 137 refractions and performed one mastoidectomy.

Sixty-three patients died during the biennium of the following causes: pneumonia 20, heart disease 15, status epilepticus 7, pulmonary tuberculosis 5, carcinoma 4, cerebral hemorrhage 2, enteritis 1, lung abscess 1, pelvic abscess 1, hepatic cirrhosis 1, erysipelas 1, peritonitis 1, strangulation 1, paralytic ileus 1, gastric hemorrhage 1, subdural hemorrhage 1.

EDUCATIONAL

Thirty school classes in music, industrial, and literary subjects were in session daily during the school year of nine and one-half months. Five hundred eleven patients were enrolled in these classes. In the ten literary classes the enrollment was 146, in the twelve industrial classes 246, and in the eight music classes 119 pupils. Three hundred sixty-four girls and 147 boys attended school.

The patients in the literary classes were of elementary school age and studied a modified program of reading, spelling, language and penmanship. School music, arithmetic, and the social studies were also a part of the elementary curriculum. A Spencer delineascope was purchased in the last school year and it is planned to stress visual education. Pupils enrolled in the music classes were those interested in music and who could profit by such instruction. In the industrial classes patients learned such hand and tool work as had previously been found to their liking and ability. An exhibit and sale of articles made in the industrial classes has been held yearly at the Minnesota State Fair.

LIBRARY

The library, which has a collection of 1,600 books, is open daily to all patients. The books have been carefully selected and classified to meet the reading needs of both adults and children. Reading is one source of instruction and enjoyment to an average of 125 patients who weekly draw books and magazines from the library.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

Patients find entertainment in weekly dances held in the auditorium, in musical programs by the school pupils, and in social hour entertainments of songs and games conducted by the school teachers in the various cottages. Moving pictures are shown every Saturday. In the summer picnics, hikes, and outdoor games are arranged and throughout the year birthday and other

parties are held. Radio programs may be heard daily in all the cottages. Legal holidays are all observed with appropriate programs.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Presence at religious worship is voluntary with the individual patients about ninety per cent of whom attend. Non-denominational services are conducted each Sunday by the Protestant chaplain, Reverend Harold Peterson. Father Leo Revering, the Catholic chaplain, likewise conducts services regularly.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

No building construction was done during this biennium. Plans were made to reconstruct the present milk house and install therein the new milk pasteurizer received in November, 1941, but as yet the necessary electrical supplies are not available.

Seventeen hundred fifty feet of cement curbing was placed leading to the warehouse and power plant and also about cottage No. 9. Sidewalks were laid in the front and back of that cottage. Considerable filling and overlaying with black dirt was done around the cottage after the street and yard grades were established.

Repair of the ceilings in the basement of cottage No. 2 was necessary. Maintenance in general, including painting, was carried on as needed throughout the institution.

A waste paper baler was purchased in November, 1941, and the salvage has amounted to approximately \$15 per month.

Coal docks were arranged for storage in piles totaling about 900 tons of coal as a buffer against probable transportation difficulties this coming winter.

The poles carrying the electric high line to the institution power plant which traversed the center of the garden plot were moved to the north boundary of the Colony property. The telephone wires which were on the lower cross arms of the high line poles were replaced by an underground cable.

FARM AND GARDEN

Acreage is limited and not particularly productive. It would seem wise to devote it all to forage growing except for the forty acres of garden. The dairy herd, all pure blooded and registered Holsteins, is gradually increasing in number and quality and we are faced with the necessity for more barn space. Since our thirty-two cows are able to produce only one-half the amount of milk we consume, and we must therefore purchase the other one-half, it appears proper that we raise the eighteen heifers we now have and likewise good calves to a point of producing all the milk the institution needs. The present barn has space for thirty-two cows and to house the heifers we have resorted to makeshift stall space in one end of the machine

shed and in the unused chicken house and also put up a thatched shelter in the barn yard. The present barn should be duplicated.

This year we are raising about 100 hogs which we intend to butcher and consume. This should create a helpful reflection in our usual current expense outlay for pork.

We raise some 300 turkeys each year from poults purchased from the Rochester State Hospital.

PERSONNEL

Dr. D. E. McBroom, superintendent of the Colony since 1928, on September 1, 1941, became director of the Mental Health Unit in the Division of Public Institutions and Dr. Royal C. Gray, psychiatrist for the state penal and correctional institutions since 1938, was appointed acting superintendent.

Dr. J. Y. Feinstein, senior physician since October 1, 1938, resigned on November 15, 1940, to enter private practice.

Dr. Hubert L. Anderson, physician from October 16, 1940, resigned on April 1, 1941, to become a Navy medical officer.

Dr. Frank Simmonds served as junior intern from May 1, 1941, to June 30, 1941.

Dr. John B. Stoll, dentist from January 10, 1939, to November 5, 1941, resigned to become a Navy dental officer.

Dr. Newell H. Arnegard succeeded Dr. Stoll on November 16, 1941, and Dr. Arnegard, who held a Reserve Officer's commission in the army, took a military leave of absence when he was called to active duty on June 1, 1942.

Dr. Archabald L. Arends was engaged as physician on September 1, 1941.

Since about September, 1941, there has been an increasing tempo in resignations among the attendant group prompted mostly by the greater wages currently paid in various industries. Approximately one-half of our employees are new since that time. Male attendants are particularly difficult to secure and the average age of those available is in the 50 to 55 year range. Our male attendant complement runs fifteen per cent below operating needs.

Sixty-five per cent of our employees subscribed to the voluntary pay roll deduction plan for the purchase of War Bonds, their total subscriptions being five and one-tenth per cent of the entire pay roll.

The personnel contributed well to the Red Cross War Fund solicited in January, 1942. Eighty-five per cent paid to the Fund a total of \$218.50, which sum represented two-thirds of a day's wage for the entire pay roll.

Our air raid defense system has been integrated with that of the village of Cambridge and our own air raid wardens have all taken the prescribed Red Cross training course. We have planned for total black out by interrupting all electric current except to the stokers and water pumps. Shielded lanterns and flash lights are to be used where necessary.

Three employers are on military leave of absence, namely Dr. Newell H. Arnegard and Messrs. Earl H. Hawkinson and Wilford L. Holin.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Current expense requests for the next biennial period have already been submitted and amounted to \$276,830 for the first year and \$287,380 for the second year, totaling \$56,210.

Under Repair and Replacements, we request for general repairs \$20,000, replacement of furniture and equipment \$1,500, painting the warehouse and auditorium \$2,500, a new floor for the bridge \$800. In conjunction with this your attention is directed to the fact that repairs and replacements must be kept up.

Under Permanent Improvements we request an addition to the Power House \$24,000, an addition to the root cellar \$5,000, an additional garage \$2,500, lumber and rough storage shed \$1,000, caulking and weather-stripping \$3,500, road-building and surfacing \$8,000, permanent improvement of grounds \$4,000, ground lighting \$3,000, additional laundry equipment \$4,000, farm equipment, livestock and supplies \$2,000, sewage disposal plant \$45,000, additional hospital facilities \$25,000, greenhouse \$2,000, superintendent's residence \$12,000, additional dairy barn \$18,000, sharp refrigeration unit \$2,800, refrigerating unit for kitchen ice boxes \$1,900, and additional generator \$30,000.

CONCLUSION

I appreciate the work of the institution personnel and acknowledge the advice of Dr. McBroom and the counsel of the Director and his staff.

Respectfully submitted,
ROYAL C. GRAY, M. D.,
Acting Superintendent

Braille and Sight Saving School

(Formerly known as the School for the Blind)

Faribault

This School was created in 1864 by the legislature as a department of the Minnesota Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and the first class organized in 1866. A separate building for the blind was authorized in 1874. In 1887 the legislature provided that the School should be maintained as a department of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives. Later the School was granted an independent status, and the name changed in 1902 to the Minnesota School for the Blind. In 1940, the name was changed to the Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School.

Eleven months of instruction are provided during the year; nine, for boys and girls six to twenty-one years of age, and two, for the adult blind. The regular school year runs from September through May; summer school, during June and July. There is no charge for tuition, board, room, laundry, and ordinary medical care.

Eligibility requires state residence, blindness or vision too defective to make progress in public schools possible, and capacity to profit by instruction.

The School is located on a beautiful campus overlooking the Straight River and the City of Faribault. Buildings comprise Dow Hall, which includes the administrative offices, academic class rooms, kitchen, dining rooms and dormitories for girls; two cottages for boys; an industrial building (completed in 1942); a hospital; a laundry; boiler room and shops; and the superintendent's cottage.

J. C. Lysen.....Superintendent
B. L. Berhow.....Principal of School
J. H. Gammell, M. D.....Ophthalmologist
A. W. Nuetzman, M. D.....Physician
F. W. Butterwick.....Steward

Capacity of institution	120
Number of adults, summer school, July, 1941	60
Number of pupils, May 27, 1942	114
Area of grounds, acres	50
Acreage under cultivation	Farm Leased
Value of lands and buildings	\$300,625.00
Value of personal property	114,662.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	72,928.97
Repairs and replacements	2,636.92
Permanent improvements	34,925.95
Summer school	3,479.50
Higher educational aid	1,800.00
Gross per capita cost, current expense	601.64
Number of officers and employes (full time)	58

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

The report of the Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School for the two-year period ended June 30, 1942, is submitted herewith.

ATTENDANCE

One hundred fifty-one pupils were in attendance during the biennium. Of this number, forty-two were new admissions; two were re-admissions.

1940-1941 (September-May): The total attendance was 131; the average attendance was 125. Twenty-two were new admissions; two, re-admissions. Twenty-seven did not return for the 1940-1941 school year for the following reasons: *Graduation, eight; semi-academic certificate, one; post graduates, five; illness, five; voluntary absence, six; maximum attainment (non-graduates), two.

1941-1942 (September-May): The total enrollment this year was 125. The average attendance was 115. There were twenty new admissions. Fifteen did not return for the 1942-1943 school year for the following reasons: Graduation, four; mental retardation, five; voluntary, two; too much vision, one; behavior, one; maximum accomplishment (non-graduate), one; post graduate, one.

Summer School attendance during the biennium (June-July of each year) was as follows:

1941: Forty-five men and fourteen women. New admissions, twenty-five.

1942: Thirty-six men and nineteen women; sixteen were new admissions.

A NEW NAME

In 1941, the State Legislature, upon the request of the Superintendent changed the name of our School to the Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School. For thirty-nine years it had been known as the "School for the Blind." With the passing years the old name had proven increasingly untenable. Only about one-third of the present student body is totally blind.

The new name, furthermore, places the emphasis properly on the two departments of the School, namely, the Braille and sight saving divisions, and not on the handicaps of the children attending our School. We have had a sight saving department since 1925.

A decreased resistance to our field work is already noticeable. Parents are naturally adverse to sending their partially sighted children to a school, whose name indicates that total blindness prevails.

*One of the graduates returned in 1941-1942 for further study. There were, therefore, nine seniors.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

In May, 1941, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the school was appropriately observed. During three-quarters of a century, the annual enrollment rose from four to an average of 125. Since 1866, the year the school was founded, up to commencement time, May 28, 1941, 1,030 children had been admitted. Four hundred eight men and women had been enrolled in summer school sessions, since such classes were established in 1907.

The Alumni Association met at the School during "Anniversary Week." It was the largest gathering of its kind in our history. A highlight of the session was the presentation of a history of the school by Torger L. Lien, a member of the faculty. Mr. Lien closed his excellent paper with this sentence: "Of this we may be assured: Our School will advance to broader fields of usefulness and higher planes of achievement so long as its aim continues to be, as it has been hitherto, the exercise of that greatest privilege of all—to serve."

OUR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

This department includes academic, vocational, music and physical education courses, and leads either to an accredited high school graduation, or to a semi-academic diploma.

The school year comprises a minimum of thirty-six weeks of instruction in the kindergarten department, the eight elementary grades and four years of high school.

Academic: Our academic department is accredited, and is practically the same as that in the public schools of the state. Chemistry was added to our high school course in September, 1941. Oral instruction and talking books, the latter to take care of book reports and lengthy assignments, supplement textbook work.

The Braille and sight-conservation departments parallel each other. The Braille group consists of children who are totally blind, or whose vision is too defective to read print or to use it safely. Generally speaking, the vision of boys and girls in the sight conservation department ranges from 20/200 to 20/70. Textbooks for the latter are printed in ink 18- to 24-point type, the size of the average one-column newspaper headline. The school ophthalmologist advises concerning the amount of print reading allowed and passes on all applications for admission to the school.

Industrial: In the vocational department every effort is made to teach handicrafts that will serve as leisure-time projects, or as trades that will prove financially helpful.

Subjects taught during the school year to the children and to the adult blind in summer are: piano tuning and repair, upholstering, mattress making, woodwork, rug weaving, basket making, chair caning, tennis racket

restringing, hammock and net tying, door mat and bath mat making, hand and machine sewing.

As will be explained later, credit is now given for industrial arts courses to apply on a vocation or semi-academic graduation.

Music: All children, when they reach the fourth grade, are given piano lessons. Those having little or no musical ability are dropped after a reasonable trial. Advance piano instruction, instruction on the pipe organ and on the various band and orchestral instruments, follow. Each year the school band and orchestra give from four to five concerts in towns throughout the state, in addition to several home programs. Piano and organ pupils have opportunity to appear in miscellaneous programs and in recitals at the end of the school year.

Physical Education: The school needs a gymnasium, where its physical education program can be properly carried out. Rooms which are too small and unsuited for exercising are now used. When weather permits, physical education is conducted out-of-doors.

In addition to standard forms of exercise for all students, the following activities are a part of our physical education program: track and field events, wrestling, tumbling and winter sports. During the school year, 1941-1942, our wrestling squad won seven out of eight bouts, defeating Faribault, Owatonna, and Northfield high schools, the Central YMCA, St. Paul, and the Iowa School for the Blind. One of our wrestlers, Ralph Aune of Crookston, went to the finals in the 145-pound class in the Northwest A. A. U. Wrestling meet, and was acclaimed the outstanding matman there by Twin City sports writers. Ralph is blind.

Vocational Graduation: The title is used in lieu of a better name. It indicates a plan now in effect whereby students unable to meet requirements of sixteen credits for an academic graduation from our high school department may elect to make certain substitutions so as to qualify for a semi-academic diploma. According to this plan, eight required credits in the academic department can be supplemented by eight credits earned in the industrial, music and physical education departments.

ACTIVITIES

At a residential school, such as ours, it is necessary to compensate for protracted absence from home by fostering outside activities. Many of these are arranged by combined faculty-student committees. There are parties for all the children every month. Boys and girls come to the superintendent's cottage for ice cream and cake the months in which their birthdays fall. Highlights in the spring months are affairs such as the Junior-Senior banquet and the athletic banquet. Several off-campus picnics are held each year. Wagons, tricycles, scooters are provided for the smaller children.

Roller skating is very popular with everyone. Winter sports include skiing, toboggoning, etc.

Religious participation in the services of Faribault churches is made possible by the school bus, which runs on a regular Sunday morning schedule. Sunday school and worship are further supplemented by Saturday morning instructions at the School by Protestant and Catholic chaplains.

All children spend their Christmas vacation at their respective homes.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Our School hospital is in charge of a registered nurse and is equipped to care for the ordinary medical needs of our children. The school physician, subject to call, answers promptly all summons.

Children, admitted to the school, are given certain tests and are immunized, unless these matters have been attended to prior to admission. No major surgery is attempted. Occasionally, tonsillectomies are performed as well as various types of operations on eyes. Parents' consents are always secured beforehand.

OUR OPHTHALMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Dr. J. H. Gammell, our oculist, spends one day a month at our School. Each school year, he examines the partially sighted pupils at least twice or more, and checks the totally blind once.

Findings for new Braille admissions are forwarded to the National Committee on Statistics of the Blind, representing jointly the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the American Foundation for the Blind.

A compilation of our records for the biennium shows some thirty different causes of defective vision. It should be added that where only one diagnosis is listed for each child, there may exist as many as five defects.

Optic atrophy and cataracts again headed the list of eye defects. In the following paragraph the kind of eye defects and the number of cases is listed. Percentages may be worked out in each classification by dividing the number given by the total enrollment, namely, 151.

Optic atrophy, 26 cases; cataracts, 23; myopia (near-sightedness), 13; accidents, 11; albinism, 10; congenital glaucoma and arrested development, nine each; retinitis pigmentosa and chorioretinitis, five each; nystagmus, chorioiditis, refractive error and ophthalmia neonatorum, four each; aniridia, three; interstitial keratitis, uveitis and strabismus, two each; and one case each of the following: iritis, buphthalmia, corneal opacity, corneal scars, panophthalmia, keratomalacia, vitreous opacities, birth anomaly, glioma, tumor of the eye, corneal, leukoma, retinitis and dislocated lens. One case is listed as unknown. One boy was admitted, and found to have too much vision; he was discharged.

Of the 151 students in attendance during the biennium, eighty-four (55.5%) were Braille students, and sixty-seven (44.5%) were sight saving students.

Our Braille department, numbering eighty-four students, had the following vision distribution: Totally blind, 48; less than 20/200 vision, 26; 20/200 to 20/70, nine; over 20/70 vision, one. In the sight saving department, consisting of sixty-six pupils, the number of students in the various visual levels, were: Less than 20/200, three; 20/200 to 20/70, 46; better than 20/70, 17.

The assignment of children, whose vision is defective, to Braille or sight saving department is an individual problem. Obviously, all totally blind children must use Braille. Three of our students with less than 20/200 vision were able to use large print books, whereas nine with 20/200-20/70 vision, and one with more than 20/70 vision, were Braille pupils.

At least fifty per cent of the blindness represented at our school is preventable. Take, for example, the eleven accident cases (7%). They are accounted for as follows: Dynamite caps, three; shotgun, two; rake handle, open jack knife, scissors, sharp stick, sharpened pencil and cap pistol, one each.

Forty-seven children (31%) in attendance during the biennium came from families where more than one child is blind, or where there is a history of blindness. Five (3.9%) children had lost their sight because of congenital syphilis; four (3.3%) had suffered from gonorrheal infection at birth. The above instances alone add up to 45.2%!

STATE BRAILLE LIBRARY

Our school's most critical need now is a separate library building, designed to house our priceless collection of Braille books and talking book records. Present quarters in Dow Hall were outgrown some time ago. Our library is a depository of the Library of Congress, and is one of the two residential schools in the United States to qualify for this honor under the Pratt-Smoot Law. That is why accessions of new books are available to us through Federal appropriations.

This building should, furthermore, contain administrative offices, releasing much needed quarters in Dow Hall for class rooms.

Our library collection now numbers 16,356 volumes of Braille, 1,668 talking book titles, and 2,149 ink print books. Nearly eight hundred blind adults enjoy by mail the facilities of the library.

"AND PROVIDE A MUCH-NEEDED GYMNASIUM"

Dr. J. J. Dow, the first superintendent at our School, wrote the above sentence in 1894. Should a gymnasium be built in 1944, it would bring an end to appeals covering half a century.

Our School is one of the few of its kind in the United States lacking a gymnasium. Such a structure should contain a swimming pool and facilities for calisthenics, gymnastics, wrestling, programs, etc.

An ideal site for the gymnasium would be the area now occupied by the old industrial building, which has been condemned as a fire hazard and vacated.

Regular physical education is more important to the blind than it is for folks who can see.

SUMMER SCHOOL

The Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School was the first residential school in the United States to establish summer school for the adult blind. This was in 1907. For the eight-weeks "short course", conducted during June and July of each year, the entire staff of industrial arts teachers remain.

These summer sessions have provided many a newly blinded man and woman with the necessary encouragement to start "life over again." Braille reading and writing, and typewriting are supplemented with a wide range of industrial courses.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AID

The School for the Blind serves as a trustee of the higher educational aid fund which the legislature appropriates for the specific purpose of giving financial help to young blind men and women to continue their studies after high school. The law provides that a maximum of \$300 a year may be granted to a deserving student. No more than ten such grants may be made in any one school year. Applications of prospective trainees are carefully considered by a committee. Where necessary, the facilities of the testing bureau, University of Minnesota, are called on to help determine the applicant's aptitude for advanced study.

"THE WORLD AT MY FINGER TIPS"

"I looked forward to entering the Minnesota State School for the Blind at Faribault for two reasons especially. For one thing, it represented the longest step I had yet made by myself—the farthest reach toward learning to live in the world without my parents' protecting kindness. In the second place, it represented my first comprehensive view of this army of persons which I had joined when I lost my sight. The one hundred and thirty students at the school would be a good cross-section of the two hundred thousand blind persons in the United States. What were they like? I wondered. What had been their experiences? How did they get around?"

Thus has Karsten Ohnstad written in his book, "The World at My Finger Tips." Mr. Ohnstad attended our School for three years, graduat-

ing from our high school department in 1933. He later was employed at our School as an assistant librarian.

His book, destined to become a best seller, devotes over one hundred fascinating pages to our school. Mr. Ohnstad closes the section, "The School Without Eyes" with this tribute: "The place was less like an institution; the environment was almost the same as it would have been had the students attended public school."

IMPROVEMENTS

On Lincoln's birthday, 1942, the new industrial building was "dedicated." This imposing structure, built for a little less than \$35,000, is located just south of West Cottage. It is a one-story building, and is fully equipped to house six shops or industrial arts' departments.

Shortly afterwards, the nearby two-story frame building, known as "the old broom factory" was razed.

Other improvements include the run-of-the-mill maintenance projects.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Present plans call for three new buildings: A library, a gymnasium and a Superintendent's Cottage. The proposed site for the gymnasium is the space now occupied by the old industrial building; that for the library, the area where the present superintendent's cottage stands. The last-named building, used years ago as a shop for broom making, is deteriorating.

Appropriations are requested for the following purposes: Current Expense, \$164,565; library, gymnasium and superintendent's cottage, \$220,000; equipment, \$21,777; repairs and replacements, \$9,000; summer school, \$10,000; and higher educational aid, \$6,000. The school serves as the trustee of the last-named fund.

CONCLUSION

I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to all the employees of this school for the excellent services which have been rendered, and to the Director of Public Institutions for his interest and assistance.

Respectfully submitted,
J. C. LYSEN,
Superintendent

School for the Deaf

Faribault

This institution was established by act of the legislature in 1858 under the name of the Minnesota State Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. It was opened in 1863, with eight pupils in attendance the first year. In 1864 the name was changed to the Minnesota Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. The first class for the blind was organized in 1866. In 1879 the legislature authorized the board of directors to open an experimental department for feeble-minded children. Fifteen children were transferred from the Rochester and St. Peter hospitals to Faribault in July 1897. In 1887 the name of the institution was changed to the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, the act providing for the maintenance of separate departments for the blind, deaf and feeble-minded. Separate buildings were provided for the blind in 1874 and for the feeble-minded in 1882. The present name of the institution, Minnesota School for the Deaf, was adopted in 1902.

Minnesota has a compulsory education law for the deaf, and all children of the state between six and 20 years of age, too deaf or hard-of-hearing to be materially benefited by the methods of instruction in vogue in the public schools, and who are not taught in a private school or in a school having a special teacher for the deaf, are required to attend the School for the Deaf until discharged by the superintendent upon approval of the Division of Public Institutions. As in the case of the School for the Blind, the only expense is for clothing, transportation and incidental expenses.

The buildings are an administration building with wings (known as Tate Hall, Barron Hall, Noyes Hall (consisting of an auditorium, school building and library), primary school building, gymnasium, service building, bakery, hospital, trades building, powerhouse and the farm group.

Leonard M. Elstad	Superintendent
C. M. Robilliard, M. D.	Physician
L. C. Brusletten, D. D. S.	Dentist
F. W. Stevenson, M. D.	Specialist
Harold E. Carlson	Steward

Capacity of school	357
Number of pupils June 30, 1942	259
Area of grounds, acres	116
Acreage under cultivation	37
Value of lands and buildings	\$824,604.00
Value of personal property	143,418.00

Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:

Current expense -----	\$151,363.91
Repairs and replacements -----	4,577.61
Permanent improvements -----	5,329.90
Miscellaneous -----	387.83
Gross per capita, current expense -----	560.61
Number of officers and employees June 30, 1942 -----	113

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I herewith submit the biennial report of the School for the Deaf covering the period ended June 30, 1942.

ATTENDANCE

During the biennium, 1940-42, we had a total enrollment of 332 pupils, 170 boys and 162 girls. Of this number, ninety were new admissions, thirty-seven boys and fifty-three girls. Three boys and one girl were admitted. During the year ended June 30, 1941, there were seventeen graduated and twenty-five other pupils were dropped from the roll for various reasons. Likewise, during the year ended June 30, 1942, three pupils were dropped from the rolls in addition to the nineteen graduates.

EDUCATIONAL

Our academic department provides an education similar to that given in the public schools of the state. The course of study does not extend through the full four-year high school course. It approximates that of the first two years in high school. Yet, our graduates get as fine a ground work as many high school graduates. The smaller classes permit individual attention and a closer appreciation of individual differences.

We have a nine months course of study each year. There is a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. All our children were able to get home for the Christmas holidays during the biennial. We have no Easter holidays but close for the three months summer vacation the last week in May. Due to a delay in the shipment of materials for resetting the boilers, it was necessary to postpone the opening of school two weeks the last year of the biennial. This made it necessary to extend the school year until June 5th.

During the first year of the biennial Mr. Farrar, principal of the advanced academic department and of the vocational department, was called to the service in the United States Army. Mr. Farrar is a captain in the Officers' Reserve. He was granted a leave of absence for the duration. His work was absorbed by Miss Josephine Quinn, principal of the primary and intermediate departments, and Mr. Carl F. Smith, a teacher in the academic department. Miss Quinn has charge of the entire academic department.

Mr. Smith is a vocational principal and supervisor in charge of extra-curricular activities. This emergency change has worked very well due to the splendid co-operation of these two faculty members.

The department has done exceptionally fine work during the biennial. The second year we enrolled thirty-four beginning children, all six years of age. It was necessary to add an additional teacher to take care of this additional teaching load. These children have responded beautifully. The above large class indicates that the state is being covered better and better each year so that enrollments come much easier than they did in former years. Even though it has not been possible to raise the salaries of our teachers, we have had a fine spirit of co-operation. There is a real interest in the school among the teachers which is reflected in their daily work. Seventeen of the staff members attended the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf at Fulton, Missouri, during the biennial.

Civil Service continued to be a part of our state setup during this biennial. Our teachers are included in Civil Service. We are finding difficulty in filling teaching positions because the minimum salary under Civil Service not large enough to attract good teachers. Neither is the maximum high enough to attract teachers who wish to continue under Civil Service. A real study will have to be made of the salary situation. Civil Service for teachers especially will never be tested thoroughly until it is possible for the state to pay the raises which Civil Service authorizes. Funds will have to be provided for this purpose by the legislature.

Two of our seniors passed the entrance examinations for Gallaudet College the first year of the biennial. At the time of printing this report we have not heard who has passed the examinations for this past year. Five took the examinations. It is possible that two may be accepted. The first year of the biennial five of our Minnesota students of Gallaudet College completed the college course. This was one of the largest groups of graduates from any one state at Gallaudet College in its history. This spring three of our Minnesota students graduated from the college. This is also an outstanding group. Minnesota has a right to feel proud of her representatives at the college.

Two deaf-blind children from the state have attended Perkins Institute for the Deaf-Blind in Boston during both years of the biennial. They are making real progress. We feel very fortunate in being able to send these two children where they may receive this splendid training. The school pays for their tuition out of its current expense fund.

As usual we have had an increasingly large number of visitors during the late fall and early spring months of the school years. Due to the fact that three state institutions are located in Faribault, large groups of high

school students find a trip here an educational experience well worthwhile. We appreciate these visitors even though they take up considerable time from classroom periods.

VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

No new classes have been started in the vocational work during this past biennial. The following vocations are taught: art, baking, barbering, handicraft, Linotyping, woodwork, art metal work, printing, shoe-repairing, sloyd, tailoring, typewriting, beauty culture, domestic science, domestic art, library cataloging, and sewing.

Emphasis has been placed on making the courses as practical as possible for both boys and girls. We are trying to make our courses meet the requirements the boys and girls will have to face in actual life after graduation. Achievement tests have been given in order that we may better place the students in the different vocations. We find that our graduates are able to take up positions after leaving school. The vocational department has co-operated with the Division for the Deaf in the Department of Rehabilitation. All positions are secured through this department. We have also endeavored to get positions for students during the summer whenever and wherever possible.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Our physical education program has worked out very well during the biennial. We have a full-time instructor for the girls and we continue to notice a decided improvement in their physical well-being under this program. The boys, of course, have a more varied program because they take part in so many athletic contests. We do, however, have a physical educational program for those who do not take part in the contests.

Our Boys' Athletic Association is a member of the State Association which enables us to compete with high schools in and around Faribault. These contacts are valuable because anything that tends to place our boys and girls upon an equal footing with hearing boys and girls helps build confidence and that, of course, is valuable for the deaf.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

The work in religious instructions has been carried on in the most excellent manner as in previous bienniums. Father Longley, Rev. H. O. Bjorlie, Rev. J. B. Salvner, and Rev. Homer E. Grace have conducted classes in religious instruction and have contributed to the spiritual growth of our children. Father Longley has been called to the service of his country and his place was recently taken by Father Coates.

We appreciate the splendid efforts of the clergy. Their work is an inspiration to the children. I also wish to thank those on the staff who have contributed their time and effort in helping these clergymen with their re-

ligious duties. This evidence of real interest is very much appreciated by the clergyman and by the school.

We are continuing the custom of having our pupils assemble with the faculty each day in the school chapel. The male members give short moral talks. The children enjoy these morning assemblies, and we feel that they contribute greatly to the excellent conduct and spirit of our children.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Our boys and girls are fortunate in having a large number of outside activities which play an important part in their social development. Our Hi-Y club continues to be of great value to our boys. We belong to the national group and our representatives attend the district conventions each fall. We have two active Boy Scout troops and two Girl Scout troops. We belong to the South Central Minnesota Area and take part in the Area Scouting events. The students have a Senior Literary Society and Junior Literary Society. These are distinctly student organizations. They meet twice a month. They arrange their own programs and the only faculty participation is that of a critic at each meeting. A social hour is held following these meetings.

For several years *The Hilltopper* was published as a separate school publication. It was distinctly a student effort. It was found, however, that this was too much of a project for student control. During the last year of the biennium it was found advisable to discontinue the publication of *The Hilltopper*. We now have only *The Companion* again which is published twice a month. We find that this has been a popular move. It is greatly appreciated by the parents, alumni, and other readers.

HEALTH

The health situation during the biennium has been reasonably good considering the large number of small children coming to school each fall. There is a period of readjustment of the real small children. There have been no serious epidemics. We have a local physician who takes care of our children throughout the school year. He is subject to call but usually comes each day whether he is called or not. His services have been of the finest. He has the confidence of the children and does a very fine piece of work.

In May, 1940, Dr. C. J. Plonske passed away leaving a vacancy on our medical staff. Dr. Plonske had been a faithful advisor for many years. His place was taken by Dr. F. W. Stevenson who comes to the school on call. Dr. C. M. Robilliard, who has been with us for many years, continues to serve as school physician. Dr. L. C. Brusletten continues to serve as school dentist. We appreciate the fine co-operation we receive from these loyal supporters of the school.

A real need in the health department is a new hospital. The present structure is a frame building which has been condemned by fire marshals each year for several years. We need a small well-equipped hospital which will be large enough to care for epidemics which are so prevalent among children. In a co-educational school it is necessary to have accommodations for both boys and girls. This calls for a larger hospital than is necessary if only boys or only girls are to be cared for.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The last legislature gave us funds with which to put a new roof over the boiler room. The sum granted, however, is not sufficient to complete this project. Either more money will have to be granted or the work can not be done. One of the beams broke during the last year of the biennial. At the present time the roof is being held up by emergency beams which just add to the fire hazard.

We have tried to keep the buildings in good repair. We are handicapped because of insufficient repair appropriations. The legislature should make a real study of this problem. Adequate repairs eliminate large appropriations for new buildings.

CONCLUSION

On behalf of the school, its staff and pupils, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Division of Institutions for its fine spirit of co-operation at all times. I also want to express my deep appreciation to the staff and employees of the school. Their interest in the school and the enthusiasm shown in their work has made the school a home-like place in which to live and work.

Respectfully submitted,

LEONARD M. ELSTAD,
Superintendent

State Public School

Owatonna

The school, created by the legislature in 1885, was opened at Owatonna in 1886. Dependent, neglected and ill-treated children under fifteen years of age, who are of normal mentality and free from disease, are eligible to admission on order of the probate and juvenile courts and by transfer from the Division of Social Welfare. The main building consists of a central section with north and south wings and enlarged dining rooms. There are fourteen cottages, a hospital, service building, gymnasium, superintendent's residence, laundry, power house, cottages for employees, greenhouse and sundry farm buildings.

Mendus R. Vevle	Superintendent
Dorothy M. Eidem	Principal of School
C. T. McEnaney, M. D.	Physician
Harry Karsh, D. D. S.	Dentist
George H. Doleman	Case Work Supervisor
H. W. Isackson	Steward

Capacity of institution	435
Number of inmates June 30, 1942	380
Area of grounds, acres	329
Acreage under cultivation	287
Value of lands and buildings	\$974,789.00
Value of personal property	226,416.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	198,780.08
Repairs and replacements	6,407.97
Permanent improvements	4,845.43
Gross per capita cost, current expense	471.04
Number of officers and employes June 30, 1942	128

To the Director, Division of Social Welfare:

I respectfully submit the following report for the biennial period ended June 30th, 1942.

POPULATION

For more than six years the State Public School has been able to operate without the necessity of placing children committed to its care on the waiting list. It does have an average of about fifty children in the intake file. These have been reported by the County Welfare Boards and the Bureau of Child Welfare for consideration. Upon acceptance and commitment they are brought to the school without delay.

The population was 404 at the beginning and 380 at the end of the period. One hundred eighty-eight were admitted for the first time and one re-admitted and 237 were returned; 449 were placed in homes; sixteen were discharged and two died. Of those discharged, four had reached the age of eighteen, seven were returned to their counties as unsuitable for adoption or retention in this school and five were transferred to the Division of Social Welfare. The total number under care was 623 in 1941 and 682 in 1942. The daily average population was 417 in 1941 and 422 in 1942.

Outside, the number under supervision was 598 at the beginning and 543 at the end of the period; 247 were discharged—ninety-four automatically at the age of eighteen, 117 through legal adoption, nine were self-supporting before the age of twenty-one, fifteen were returned to their counties, two were restored to their mother, five were married before the age of eighteen and five were transferred to the Division of Social Welfare.

The total under guardianship, inside and outside, at the end of the period was 923.

A study of the population at the State Public School as of July 1st, 1942, showed some very interesting facts. These are reported in the following tables:

Boys 233, Girls 147; Total Population—Boys and Girls 380.

Breakdown by age and sex for each race:

White Population		Indian Population (Children with Indian blood)	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	5	1	1
11	3	1	1
13	7	1	1
21	8	1	1
14	7	1	1
21	8	1	1
28	19	2	1
24	14	1	1
24	16	1	1
14	7		
20	23	9	4
17	13		
7	8		
	1		
219	139		

Chinese Population
1 girl, 8 years old

Colored Population (Children with colored blood)	
Boys	Girls
1	3
1	
1	
1	
1	
5	3

STEWARD'S OFFICE

The past two years have been progressively difficult in the matter of obtaining materials and supplies for the operation of the State Public School. Prices have increased so that many items now cost several times as much as when the biennial period began. Toward the end of the last year it became impossible to get many items made of metal. In spite of these difficulties we have, up to the present time, been able to get all necessary supplies. It has not been necessary to make substitutions except for some metal goods.

During the last six months many of our requisitions have been filled from the wholesalers' inventory stocks. These stocks are now depleted so that we face the problem of making substitutions on future requisitions. Our accounting procedure has been in a state of change during this period. The accounting records have remained the same but the manner of obtaining required information has changed as easier ways of doing the work became apparent. The store's record book has been replaced with a file of 4x5 cards which serve the purpose of both stores record and bin cards. The separate forms for requisitions and stewards' vouchers have been combined into one form which serves the purpose of both with considerable saving in postings.

Up to the present time we have depended upon inmate help to do a considerable portion of the store room work. This method is proving very unsatisfactory as the boys are usually placed just as they become proficient enough to be helpful. During the school year, which is now ten months, the only help we get from the boys is one-half hour in the morning, one-half hour at noon, one-half hour in the evening and half of Saturday. Every time we take in new boys our records become badly mixed up. It would be much more satisfactory to have a storekeeper so that we would not have to depend upon the boys for actual responsibility in taking care of the storeroom. We would still use the boys but their work would be more in the nature of a training program.

An improvement in our telephone service was instituted in the fall of 1940. Up to that time all of the telephones on the grounds were connected with a central switchboard. An operator was at the switchboard from 7:00 A.M. until 9:00 P.M. during which time we had good service. After 9:00 P.M. the office would be closed with one telephone connection to the hospital. The rest of the institution telephones were dead. We asked the telephone company to give us some suggestions as to how our service might be improved without too great expense. They made two suggestions, one of which we accepted. We discontinued the big switchboard and substituted a small switchboard for the office, hospital, power house and barn phones. Two-party dial phones were installed in all of the cottages with twenty-four hour connections to the central switchboard downtown. There were provisions on the small switchboard so that we could leave important stations on twenty-four hour service. The total increase in cost came to approximately \$15.00 per month, and we now have twenty-four hour telephone service at all of our phones.

The state inventory of equipment was completed during this period. The inventory was taken under the direction of the Division of Public Property. Although there was a little confusion to begin with this system is now operating satisfactorily. We feel that it will be a valuable record,

especially when equipment has to be replaced. This record gives a complete history of the acquisition of every piece of equipment and its disposition.

During the last year we have been fortunate in obtaining a number of supplies from the Surplus Commodities School Lunch Program which have been of great help in supplementing our regular menus. Last May we received five truck loads of groceries by transfer from the Homeless Men's Camp at Savage. These groceries made it possible to reduce some items on quarterly requisitions.

Buildings at the State Public School have been built or remodeled according to the following summary:

Cottages No. 1, 2, and 3, and the garden tool house were built in 1886; main building (reconstructed in 1904) was built in 1887; cottage No. 4 (first used as a school house), the granary (remodeled in 1924), and cottage No. 9 were built in 1887; cottage No. 6, the superintendent's cottage, and the north wing, main building, were built in 1891; cottages No. 5 and 10 were built in 1893; the root cellar (old) was built in 1896; the old school house (remodeled into cottage No. 16 in 1934) was built in 1898; dairy barn and milk house (addition 1914, 1939 and 1942) were built in 1905; silos (torn down in 1942 and two new hollow tile silos built in 1941) built in 1905; horse barn (addition 1919) burned down in 1938 and rebuilt in 1939, built in 1907; laundry (remodeled into carpenter and paint shop 1915) built in 1906; farmer's cottage (moved 1914) built in 1908; nursery, built in 1912; greenhouse, built in 1913; gymnasium, built in 1914; cottage No. 8 (completely remodeled 1940) built in 1914; engineer's house (moved 1925) bought in 1914; machine shed (torn down and rebuilt in 1940) built in 1915; power plant (enlarged in 1936) built in 1915; ice house, built in 1916; cottage No. 13, built in 1919; Sunshine cottage, bought in 1919; garage (back of Sunshine—enlarged in 1940) bought in 1919; laundry and engineer's shop (enlarged in 1936) built in 1920; hospital, hog house (enlarged in 1940), and root cellar (new) were built in 1922; cottage No. 11, built in 1923; fire hall and garage, built in 1925; Service building, built in 1926; wagon shed (torn down and rebuilt 1940), and poultry house (addition 1936) were built in 1928; cottage No. 12 and gardener's cottage, built in 1931; cottage No. 14, 15, and water tank and tower, built in 1932; new school house, built in 1934; cottage A, bought in 1936; small garage near cottage A, and farm garage, built in 1940.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Total admissions: July 1st, 1940, to July 1st, 1941, 827 patients; average daily census 16.13 patients; July 1st, 1941, to July 1st, 1942, 958 patients; average daily census 13.04 patients.

The following is a compilation of some of the cases treated at the hospital: July 1st, 1940, to July 1st, 1942—tonsillectomies, 43 patients; appendectomies, 7 patients; hernia operations, 2 patients; circumcisions, 3 patients; mastoid, 1 patient; minor surgery, 6 patients; fractures, 16 patients; ambulatory treatment for hernia, 6 patients. Spring, 1941—chickenpox, 64 patients; whooping cough, 7 patients; scarlet fever, 8 patients, 2 employees. Spring, 1942—mumps, 11 patients; measles, 1 patient.

As in times past we like to stress the practice of preventive medicine as much as possible, both for children and employees. This increases our number of admissions considerably, as children complaining of feeling ill or not participating in school or cottage activities are sent to the hospital and kept for observation. Children with any skin abrasion, skin eruption, skin infection or injuries come to the outpatient department in the morning or if newly developed or received any time during the day for treatment or checkup. In the summer time about fifty children are seen in the morning and ordinarily about twenty or thirty.

A prophylactic dose of tetanus anti-toxin is given to children with injuries received demanding such treatment.

Children newly admitted to the school have a complete physical examination, including nose and throat culture, Wassermann, Schick test, Dick test, Mantoux test, vaccination against smallpox, and urinalysis. Children with Schick positive reactions receive diphtheria toxoid and are retested in six months and if still positive receive another set of inoculations. About every five years all the children are retested and re-inoculated when positive reactions occur. Dick positive children are inoculated against scarlet fever. In spring, 1942, 206 previously Dick negative children were re-Dicked and twenty-seven were found with positive reactions. Most of these have been inoculated except a few as the scarlet fever committee did not release any scarlet fever streptococcus toxin for immunization against scarlet fever until recently. Children with a positive Mantoux have a chest X-ray taken and are observed as to weight and development. All children are vaccinated against smallpox unless such treatment was shortly received before admission. After seven years children are re-vaccinated. The height and weight is taken on admission and all children are weighed and measured every four to six months.

A vision test is done and any child complaining of eyes or showing any abnormality is presented to the ophthalmologist, who visits the school two half-days every month. Glasses prescribed are immediately ordered and children come for re-examination as seen necessary by the doctor.

The hearing of the children cannot be accurately tested as no hearing testing devices are available to the school.

Haliveroil capsules are given during the fall and winter months and vitamin oil to the nursery school children. The general diet is sent to the hospital from the main kitchen. However, breakfast and special and light diets are prepared in the hospital kitchen by the attendants.

New employes are required to have certain tests done at the time of employment. An X-ray picture of the chest is necessary to rule out any tubercular lesions. The pictures are interpreted for us at the University of Minnesota. At the hospital a nose and throat culture is taken. A Schick-Dick-Wassermann-Widal and vaccination against smallpox is done, toxoid is given if Schick positive. Scarlet fever inoculations are voluntary, the employe being advised of the desirability and the dangers to them should scarlet fever break out among the children.

DENTAL SERVICE

The dental department of the State Public School has been supervised by three dentists during the biennium just ended. This report, therefore, combines their respective services during the period. These services are compiled as follows:

Fillings	2052
Extractions	462
Number of patients:	
Initial examinations	1673
Appointments	2011
Preventive treatments	3684
Prophylactic treatments	200
Partial denture	566
Fixed denture	1
Orthodontic hours	20.5
Miscellaneous (includes treatment of inflamed gingival tissues, root canals, X-rays, protective bands, fillings polished, casts for orthodontia study, etc.)	453

We are greatly indebted to Dr. M. Bernadine Dolan, the first full-time dentist at the State Public School, for her diligent efforts in organizing the dental department. Dr. Dolan realized the practice of dentistry could offer much to the children other than the elimination of infected teeth and the restoration of carious tooth structure. Her goal was to educate the children in home dental care. She enlisted the aid of the State Public Health Department and procured literature for the cottage supervisors and class-room charts for the school department. Thus the dental department feels proud in being able to present sound measures which will play an integral role in shaping the habits and characters of these children.

Dr. Dolan also emphasized preventive treatment which has proved very successful. This treatment consists of coating the pits and fissures of deciduous and succedaneous molars with copper amalgam. This measure has definitely aided in materially reducing carious lesions. We regret to say this treatment has been temporarily discontinued because all our efforts were directed toward restorative operations. Neither Dr. Eugene J. Liedl, who succeeded Dr. Dolan in September, 1940, and who is now in the armed

forces, nor myself has been able to practice this preventive dentistry thus far.

We are happy to report the dental department is at the present time well adjusted and is immediately able to cooperate with the various departments. This is of special value to the placement department. Most children can now be dismissed from our department on the same day the final examination is requested, all dental work, including final prophylactic being complete. It is also our policy to complete the larger portion of dental work required on incoming children during the three-week period they are in detention quarters.

Recently the operative department has expanded to include the silver inlay, utilized to restore tooth structure too far destroyed to be repaired with amalgam. Thus many teeth which would have otherwise been extracted are now satisfactorily retained.

Dr. Liedl in his oral examinations detected the presence of forty-five cases of malocclusion, a condition which too often is accompanied by unattractive facial contours. Since this number represents a significant percentage of the total group of children, Mr. Vevle immediately encouraged Dr. Liedl to initiate orthodontia service. Orthodontia equipment was gradually acquired and work began in June, 1942. In this way we are able to offer to our children orthodontia care, which, because of the element of time and expense involved, can be made available to only a small portion of the general population.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

It seems desirable at the outset to indicate that the psychological department impinges on all aspects of children's activities and relations at the school. Specifically, however, the department is organized to serve three major lines of the total program of the school, namely, the educational, placement, and vocational, and the following report will therefore deal with each of these separately. It is not to be assumed thereby that these aspects are independent of one another, but that the separation is only conceptual and for the purpose of indicating the specific manner in which the psychological service is useful in the effectual operation of the branches of school administration.

Foremost in the service function of the institution, as far as current and continuous direction of the development of the children is concerned, appears to be the school program. Contact is maintained with each child during the short or long stay in the institution through the school system, and many of the problems met with by the children involve this aspect of their adjustment. One of the first problems with newly admitted children is placement in their proper grade in school. These children are committed to the

institution from various areas of the state and represent an array of experience with all sorts of school systems such as exist in Minnesota. They have had academic training with poor to very rich curricula, and under teachers of all degrees of competence and experience. Very often we have very little information concerning their progress and achievement in these schools, and the problem of their placement in the grades of our school becomes very difficult indeed. (It is strongly urged at this point that the referring agency make every effort to obtain an official school transfer together with other specific information showing the complete educational history of the child as well as his social and developmental history and to submit this material with the referral history accompanying each child admitted to the school). The method of placing the new child in the grades in the past was based on subjective judgment, and although successful in many cases, many cases have been reported of maladjustment in school carrying over into personal and social life because of incorrect school placement. We have, therefore, found it necessary to set up a regular achievement testing program in the school for the purpose of obtaining objective data on the basis of well standardized tests, of the acquisition of every child in the school. With this as a basis and with the average achievement grade status in each of the eight grades, it is possible to compare the performance of the new child with that of his own grade here at the school, and placement becomes more careful and accurate. Other values of such a program include the identification of cases of specific subject disabilities in the various grades, and the setting up of ability groupings for slow, average, and rapid learners in individual classes and the evaluation of the teaching techniques of the members of the school instructional staff.

One of the major functions of the psychologist in any school program is in the field of specific subject disabilities. Reading retardation is a case in point. It is variably estimated by workers in the field that from seven to fifteen per cent of all pupils in a school have some degree of retardation and difficulty in reading. Shortly before the end of the past school year, through the cooperation of the school principal and her staff, a list of the children judged to be deficient in reading was set up with the idea of making use of the summer vacation period for remedial work. On the basis of results obtained from the administration of reading diagnosis tests a group of forty-three children ranging in age from six to sixteen and in grade from three to nine was divided into eight remedial groups, and one of the regular teachers of the school staff was retained for the purpose of administering this program under the direction and supervision of the psychologist. No group had more than seven students and they met three hours each week for seven weeks. I believe we can feel encouraged by the general satisfaction of the children in these classes that they have benefited by this special treatment.

A full report of the completed study will be made available to you in a short time and the actual results may be examined as to the advisability of making this a regular summer program. Severe cases of subject disabilities are referred to me by the teachers and principal of the school and remedial work is planned to be carried out preferably by the teacher of the child on an individual basis. Whatever success has been achieved in the psychological service and the school department is due in a large part to the intelligent cooperation and sincere devotion to their responsibilities by the principal and her staff of capable teachers who have given much of their free time to the prosecution of the program.

The placement department's program is served by the psychologist in a variety of ways. At regular periods an analysis of the population of the institution is made by the resident case worker and the psychologist in order to classify each child according to the type of placement which would be best for him. Such factors as native intelligence, school achievement, social and personality development and adjustment, background history and familial relationships are taken into account in the classification of the children. These data are made available to the placement department as well as to the administration in order that a more careful pairing of homes and children may be made. In specific instances complete psychological reports on the basis of tests, observations, and interviews with the child and his supervisors, are submitted to the head of the placement staff and consultations held with here as well as with the individual members of her staff concerning the placement that is being contemplated for the individual child. As a result of these conferences and the intensive study of the particular case, the factors which would tend to affect the future adjustment of the child are carefully outlined in order that an adequate interpretation might be made both to the child and the prospective parents and some measure of control of the adjustment of the new family group obtained. Consultation is carried on also with respect to the factors operating in homes where placement is being considered. The ultimate aim, of course, is to make an optimum matching of the psychological, emotional, and personality characteristics of the home and the child. The members of the placement staff have discussed with the psychologist some of the problems encountered by children under their supervision in homes, and called upon him for recommendations and suggestions for the attack on these problems. The high professional standards of the placement head and the members of her staff have made the relationship very successful and it is hoped that a better service to the children and the citizens of the state will result from the coordinated activities and cooperative action of the placement and psychological departments.

The vocational aspect of the school activities is beginning to assume the greater importance in the all-around progress at the school. Our program of placement of the older children has been limited in the past to farm homes for the boys and domestic service for the girls. It is obvious that such a circumscribed outlet for the placement of these children is out of line with individual characteristics and differences recognized by all workers in the field of public welfare. Some form of vocational guidance and training is necessary in order to expand the placement opportunities for these older children. The nature of the organization and the purpose of the institution makes the development of a complete trade training program, nor could such a program be developed at this critical time with the restrictions that obtain. Some plan which uses the facilities now available must be outlined. Accordingly, attempts have been made to set forth a projected program for training of the older children, especially those who are otherwise unplaceable in homes offering high school opportunities, or a quasi-apprentice plan, based on the maintenance services of the institution. A job analysis of the individual operations in each of these maintenance departments is now being made together with a study of the characteristics and abilities of the children who would properly be included in the training program. Tests of intelligence, school achievement, personal interests, special aptitudes, and personality indices are being used in order to determine which children would fit into the specific department. As far as it is possible, an attempt will be made to articulate the training program with the general school progress, and arrangements should be made to offer regular school credit on an industrial education basis to the children included in the plan. In order to enlist the cooperation of the children and keep motivation on a fairly high plane, it will be necessary to arrange a schedule of stipends to be paid them, and funds should be made available for this purpose. As the program progresses it will be necessary to develop training in occupations not represented in the maintenance operation set-up, for which additional funds will be required. The placement of these children can be planned more realistically when they have ability and experience in some trade.

High school children may also be included in this program, and those showing outstanding aptitude and ability may be recommended for advanced study in special schools in the state. An attempt is being made to make available to lower classes in the Owatonna city high school the program now offered to seniors where, in addition to formal shop training in electrical work, mechanics, woodwork, metal work, etc., experience and training may be obtained in industries in or near the city under the supervision of one of the regular high school teachers.

Several children have been given the opportunity for special trade training in cooperation with the National Youth Administration training

centers in the state, and now are holding regular positions in various industries both in and out of the state. One of the boys has been enrolled in the Mechanic Learner's course operated by the Federal Civil Service after he passed with distinction competitive entrance examination. The recommendation of children for this training has been made on the basis of results of aptitude tests given in the psychological department.

The psychologist has also been called upon to make close studies of the emotional and social adjustments of individual children in the institution. The great need for such intensive studies is recognized by workers in the field of child training, and is especially significant in the case of our children, most of whom have had traumatic experiences before admission to the school. The emotional problems presented by our children are admittedly more frequent and more acute than one encounters with most children. It is, therefore, necessary to make careful studies of these children, and, on the basis of tests, personal interviews, observations of behavior, and reports by those who know them most intimately, develop a plan for more individualized treatment. Reports and recommendations on the many cases seen by the psychologist have been made, and have been generally followed by the interested departments. Those emotionally disturbed children whose cases are severe have been recommended for psychiatric study, and it is thus possible to check the development of serious maladjustments and abnormality by early identification of these cases. The presence of a well-qualified psychiatrist on our staff for consultation purposes is indeed a forward step in the organization of our activities and service to the children.

The psychologist's services are also made use of by the house mothers who call upon him for assistance and suggestions in the handling of problems that arise in the cottages. The openmindedness of the children's supervisors makes possible the prosecution of individual plans for children presenting mild forms of conduct problems, and alertness in reporting observations of unusual behavior is helpful in identifying cases requiring attention.

The placement of new children in cottages, as well as the transfer of residents of longer standing from one cottage to another, is an important function in which the psychologist has been asked to take part. It is necessary to study the child's personality, his social and emotional development, familial ties with siblings in the institutions, and other factors of developmental history, before an accurate placement be made. Inappropriate placing of a child in a cottage may lead to the development of unfavorable attitudes toward the school with consequent maladjustment and troublesomeness.

A routine retesting program of children whose last records are more than four years old has recently been undertaken. This has already been completed and the next step will be to retest these children who have not been tested for three years. In this way it is expected that an accurate de-

termination of the intellectual status of all the children will be brought up to date, and the available psychological service simplified.

New children are called in for interviews with the psychologist during their three-week period of quarantine. Data is secured on school achievement, general intelligence (individual examinations are administered in cases where no psychological examination has been given prior to admission), social development, personality manifestations, emotionality, etc., before the children are called upon to make adjustments to the school and cottage environments. Placement in grades and in cottages can be made in consideration of the data obtained in the psychological interview.

All high school children have been given interest schedules in order to determine the areas of their occupational preferences. These are followed with individual interviews where the results of the schedules are interpreted and suggestions made as to the additional investigations that should be made with regard to the children's occupational futures. Certain occupational groupings for which they are not qualified by interest are discouraged, while those in which they have scored relatively high are emphasized. Specific aptitude tests are administered in order to compare interests with ability. These results, too, are interpreted to the children so that they should be able to understand their limitations as well as their qualifications.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

In September, 1940, the school department was again put on a ten-month school year basis, from August 16th through June 15th. All children in the first eight grades attend school in a modern building on the institution grounds. The staff consists of a teacher-principal, nine elementary teachers, a librarian, a home economics teacher, girls' physical education instructor and a boys' physical education teacher who has also taught manual training. The average attendance for the year 1940-1941 was 282 pupils; for the year 1941-1942, it was 296 pupils.

In addition to the regular academic work, the pupils in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades are given regular instruction in Home Economics for girls and Industrial Arts for the boys. Each year the eighth grade boys have had six weeks of cooking while the girls had Industrial Arts. The school library of about 4,200 books is made available to all children in the school through library periods. During the week, each child has one fifty-five minute period in the library when he may browse around, read magazines, and select a book which he may take to the cottage. The library is always open to the upper grade and high school pupils for reference work. All children at the school from the second grade up have two periods of physical education instruction during the week, one of these being swimming.

Children finishing the eighth grade and capable of doing high school work are sent to the high school in the city. The high school attendance for 1940-1941 averaged fifty-five with three boys graduating in June, 1941. For the year 1941-1942, the average attendance was fifty-eight, with four graduates. Many of these children take an active part in extra-curricular activities in high school, particularly in chorus and football.

During the summer vacation months, the children's recreational activities are directed by one of the teachers. Their recreation consists of swimming, baseball, diamondball, and other organized games with some inter-cottage competition. The library is also kept open during the summer so that books are always available for vacation reading. Most of the boys and girls over twelve years of age and interested in scouting, have an opportunity to become scouts. We have two active Girl Scout troops, two Boy Scout troops, and a troop of Sea Scouts. All scouts have one week at camp which for the last two years has been the Boy Scout Camp on Clear Lake at Waseca, Minnesota.

LIBRARY

The policy of our library is to aid in the development of the whole child. To carry out such a theory, our book collection, which totals some 4,200 volumes, includes the best fiction and non-fiction available for children. Although the limited funds for the purchase of new books and magazines are adequate, the size of the collection remains static, as the constant use of the books by the children limits necessarily the life of a fascinating book, so new purchases generally tend to meet the loss of books through discard. Of the books discarded only those of definite permanent value in the child's reading program are replaced. It follows logically then that the book collection grows in quality rather than quantity. Likewise, it compares favorably with the children's department of public libraries in general.

In line with current educational trends, the atmosphere within the library is informal—there being a social relationship between the librarian and the children, and also between the children themselves during the library hour. Such a condition is adductive to progress in reading and personality development as the children then feel free to call upon the librarian for any assistance whether it be with regard to studies, recreational reading, or perhaps for just a cozy chat about personal problems—all of which leads to better social adjustment of the child through an understanding of individual differences. To further this adjustment, close coordination between the unit of classroom work and library reading is attempted. However, the normal reading appetite of the juvenile teacher must be satisfied. Is there an adult who did not go through the Zane Grey western story, or Henry Ware adventure stages? These popular stories help to satisfy in a wholesome way the definite demand for the sensational which is reflected in the

hero worship of "Superman"—all of which may be understood as the normal reaction to the present pace of world events.

Another important phase of library work here is to supplement classroom work in remedial reading. During the past summer, one teacher remained to carry through with the cooperation of the staff psychiatrist an additional program to aid retarded readers. Here the Easy Book Collection which numbers approximately fifteen per cent of the whole is especially helpful to the slow reader because the good illustrations help "tell the story". Then, too, in the lower grades (one to five) the children are encouraged to read aloud a paragraph or two to the librarian to show that the book chosen is within the range of their reading ability.

In the course of the school week, each class has one definite library period; however, the more rapid readers are encouraged to change their books as often as is desirable. Then, too, the children may be excused from study hour to do special reference work in the library. Along with the ready assistance of the librarian to the children at all times, there is a definite course given to the seventh and eighth graders in the use of the library in conjunction with work in English and Literature.

Taking all factors into consideration, from the second graders to the high school group, each child is encouraged in the use of the library to try to help him build reading habits that will be beneficial throughout his life. It is during these formative years that the impression of good reading on the young child's mind can be a factor in determining his ultimate personality and character. It is then that taste in books like taste in companions is formed. So no effort should be spared to make the library hour a pleasant one for our children.

The room itself is a worthy background for enjoyable reading with its adequate lighting facilities and comfortable chairs. The light oak finish of the woodwork and furniture blends harmoniously with the mural paintings which decorate the walls above the bookshelves. Yes, it may be said that in the unique situation that our school must meet, the library with its reading facilities is an integral part of the aim to develop the whole child—to help him to broader enjoyment in life through good books.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Each child of school age receives sixty minutes of religious instruction each week and is required to attend the general chapel service which is held on Sunday morning at nine o'clock. At all times the Catholic children are taught by Catholic teachers and the Protestant children by Protestant teachers. The Catholic churches of the city provide opportunity for confirmation and to attend the service of their church. Two of the Lutheran churches are providing opportunity for instruction preparatory for confirmation. The

children in these classes are confirmed and become members in good standing. Likewise the Methodist church conducts an extended course of instruction preparatory for baptism and membership in the church and the Episcopal church provides instruction and confirmation for those who are nominally members of this group. The Baptist church provides opportunity for instruction and baptism and the Associated church (Congregational and Presbyterian) is providing an excellent opportunity for instruction and participation in its various activities. All of the Protestant children are afforded an opportunity to attend some church at frequent intervals.

The pastors of the city have been most courteous and cooperative in assisting with religious training and in taking charge of some of the Sunday morning chapel periods.

RECREATION

The State Public School is fairly well equipped to provide an opportunity for recreation. We have a gymnasium equipped for physical education and a swimming pool for instruction in swimming. Each cottage has its own playground but these are not satisfactorily provided with play equipment. It is our expectancy that sufficient money will be available to add new equipment for all of the cottages. We have an outdoor gymnasium which has better than average facilities for outdoor play and recreation. In addition we have a large playing field where kittenball, football and tennis are played and where the children gather for events such as the school play day, Fourth of July celebration and the like.

During the summer vacation period one of the teachers is employed to supervise the play program for the entire institution. Inter-cottage and intergroup games are arranged for, lessons in swimming are given and arrangements are made for independent play and recreation.

Our school librarian also continues through the summer and has charge of all of the hobby club activities. These include stamp clubs, scrapbook clubs, knitting clubs, sewing projects, book clubs and such other activities as may be correlated with these. Each child visits the library at least once during the week and is given adequate opportunity to choose books and to read those of his choice.

Throughout the year two Boy Scout troops are organized and conduct regular meetings. Likewise two Girl Scout troops are organized and carry on their program. Once each year the boys and girls of these troops are given one week in camp at Waseca.

In September, 1937, we were fortunate in securing, through the assistance of the Board of Control, a sufficient amount of money to purchase and install complete sound equipment. Since that time moving pictures have been shown on every other Wednesday night.

During the school year entertainments are purchased from the University Extension Service. In choosing these an attempt is made to find groups that will present material that is both educational and entertaining. Special groups and individuals become available from time to time and present programs for our children.

Social contacts are provided through parties of various kinds and occasional dances.

PLACEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN IN HOMES

In December, 1940, the Attorney General's interpretation of the meaning of the Reorganization Act placed the placement program of the State Public School under the supervision of the Bureau of Child Welfare, Division of Social Welfare. The organization of this service under their supervision has brought about an effective relationship between the State Public School and the Bureau of Child Welfare. A spirit of cooperation and friendliness has prevailed and an effective working organization developed. As this Division makes its own report it is not included here.

FARM

We have an excellent herd of Holstein cattle which has produced all of the milk used by the institution during the past two years, although the supply at times has been less than the minimum quantity we should use. We have experienced considerable difficulty in our attempt to eradicate the Bang's infection in our herd. At this time we are much encouraged as we have not had any positive Bang reactor for some considerable time. We have not been buying any new cattle but have attempted to control the spread of the disease within the herd itself. At this time we are hopeful that we may reach the point where we will be having an accredited herd. As our milk flow has been below our minimum requirement, we have supplemented by the use of dried skim milk and also canned milk. These items have been used in the process of cooking and the fluid milk has been served to the children.

During the past two years our general farm has produced practically all of the feed, bedding, silage and hay needed. The farm has supplied the institution with all of the pork and a good share of other products, such as potatoes and most of the small vegetables. Of the land owned by the State Public School 287 acres are used for farming purposes. This is not enough land for our requirements during an average year. We should have at least another eighty acres.

During the last biennial period we have stepped up our canning program so as to salvage all of the vegetables and fruits that we were able to raise in excess of that which was needed for table use. In addition we have been able to trade some of our surplus with other institutions for vegetables that were not raised here.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Early in this biennial period we developed an extensive remodeling and rebuilding program. These were accepted by the Works Progress Administration and much of the work was started. With the step-up in private employment this organization found it necessary to reduce the number of projects under supervision. As a result the men assigned here were transferred to other projects or secured employment in private industry. We have not been able to complete these projects because of the small maintenance crew that we are maintaining here. As soon as time permits, however, we expect to be able to go in and to complete each of the projects that have previously been started by WPA. In general the buildings are in good physical condition, although we are very much in need of an extensive improvement program. Enough money has been asked for to provide the funds to do at least part of this work during the next biennial period.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Our recommendations for the needs of the institution for the biennium ending June 30, 1945, are as follows:

Current expense	\$480,280.00
Repairs and replacements	30,000.00
Re-roofing of main administration building	7,500.00
New smoke stack	7,000.00
New boiler	25,000.00
One mangle	8,500.00
Farm equipment	2,000.00
Installation of a chlorinating unit in the swimming pool	2,000.00
New deep well with new pump and well house	5,000.00
Safety and fire protection	5,000.00

CONCLUSION

A fine spirit and a wholesome and pleasant atmosphere have contributed to the harmonious operation of the institution. The faithful and intelligent effort of those employed are worthy of commendation. I am deeply indebted to Mr. Walter Finke, Director of the Division of Social Welfare, Mr. F. R. Chailquist, Acting Director of the Division of Social Welfare, and to Mr. William D. Schmidt, Director of the Bureau of Child Welfare. I wish to thank each of them for their cooperative support and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,
M. R. VEVLE,
Superintendent

Minnesota State Training School for Boys

Red Wing

This institution was created by an act of the Legislature in 1867. It was first located in St. Paul, and was removed to Red Wing in 1890. It occupies a beautiful site overlooking the Mississippi River. Prior to 1911 both boys and girls were sent to this school. Commitments to the institution cover delinquent boys up to the age of eighteen years. All boys committed are under the care of the institution until they attain their majority unless their conduct is such as to warrant a full discharge at an earlier date. The institution has a good sized farm and a large dairy herd. It maintains an elementary school, junior highschool, and offers instruction in several senior high school subjects. Vocational training under competent instructors, is given in auto-mechanics, barbering, black-smithing, carpentry, laundry operating, painting, plumbing, pipe-fitting, printing, shoe-repairing, tailoring, and maintenance. The buildings consist of an administration building which houses the offices, hospital, store room, and two companies of boys; seven cottages for boys, school building, auditorium-gymnasium, industrial building, farm buildings, cottages for the superintendent, chief engineer and the head farmer.

C. J. Jackson	-----	Superintendent
C. J. Thiseth	-----	Steward
R. E. Farrell	-----	Vocational, Educational Principal
Miss Lottie Wigger	-----	Assistant Educational Principal
W. H. Maginnis	-----	Cottage Supervisor and Disciplinarian
A. E. Olson	-----	Resident Parole Officer
C. H. Swedenburg	-----	Psychologist
L. A. Steffens M. D.	-----	Physician and Surgeon
H. T. McGuigan M. D.	-----	Physician and Surgeon
A. P. Schouweiler D. D. S.	-----	Dentist
Rev. J. E. Nesse	-----	Protestant Chaplain
Rev. R. Henrich	-----	Catholic Chaplain

Capacity of institution	-----	450
Number of inmates June 30, 1942	-----	376
Area of grounds, acres	-----	550
Leased acres	-----	340
Acreage under cultivation	-----	300
Value of lands and buildings	-----	\$928,749.00
Value of personal property	-----	157,740.00

Expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense -----	197,872.89
Repairs and replacements -----	9,324.38
Permanent improvements -----	8,897.04
Gross per capita cost, current expense -----	534.79
Number of officers and employees -----	88

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I respectfully submit the following report of the State Training School for Boys, for the biennial period ended June 30, 1942.

OBJECTIVES

The function of our Training School is to provide for socially maladjusted boys, who because of conduct and behavior problems are found on the basis of individual study to be in need of special treatment.

The objective shall be to prepare the boys so that they may function in society as normal, adequate individuals according to their capacities.

A socially maladjusted boy is not only a liability to himself but to society as well. With this thought in mind we are constantly striving to improve upon our techniques, strengthen our methods of instruction and provide those services and activities that will give the best promise of successfully rehabilitating the boys who come under our care.

POPULATION

The following tabulation indicates the trend in our population since July 1st, 1934:

Year Ended June 30	Total Under care for year	Av. Daily Population	Pct. Increase ADP since 1934
1934	721	326	
1935	674	339	4.0% 1935
1936	659	352	8.0% 1936
1937	728	389	19.3% 1937
1938	808	439	34.7% 1938
1939	833	443	35.7% 1939
1940	881	414	27.0% 1940
1941	819	408	25.0% 1941
1942	752	370	13.5% 1942

The length of the boy's stay at the institution is determined upon the progress and adjustment that he makes. All boys are held for a minimum period of eleven months. It is felt that at least eleven months are essential to make any constructive change in a boy's behavior and habits; and also to give him the training and experience necessary in the courses for which he is enrolled.

THE CLASSIFICATION PROGRAM

The classification program at the Minnesota State Training School functions through the co-ordinated efforts of the members of a classification committee. The staff members serving on this committee are: the Su-

perintendent, Psychologist, Vocational and Educational Director, Receiving Cottage Father, and Chaplains. It is the purpose of this committee to study each boy committed to the Training School and to provide for him the program that will best suit his individual needs for treatment and training.

Approximately six weeks after a boy enters the school he meets with the classification committee. Before the time for the meeting the individual members of the committee have had an opportunity to become acquainted with the boy through personal contacts with him and through information from the case record. At the classification meeting the case is reviewed by the committee, and a program of work and training placement is planned with the boy.

During the remainder of his term in the school, the boy's adjustment is followed, and at any time—upon request from the boy, or a staff member—the case may be considered for re-classification.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES AND THE TESTING PROGRAM

In order to effectively conduct a classification program a knowledge and understanding of each boy's problems and needs is essential.

Information is collected concerning the boy's home and family, delinquency, health, and educational record. Such data become a part of the boy's case history. Further information about each case is obtained from a number of aptitude and achievement examinations administered to the boy during his first few weeks in the school. Mr. C. W. Swedenburg was appointed as full time psychologist to the staff January 1, 1942.

Prior to this time, psychological studies of the boys were made by a psychologist who divided his time between three state institutions. The psychological work at the State Training School is under the supervision of the Bureau for Psychological Services, Division of Public Institutions. Each boy admitted to the Training School is interviewed by the psychologist and is given various psychological examinations. From this individual study the psychologist makes an analysis of the boy's aptitudes, interests, and personality characteristics. These psychological studies are considered essential to a scientific classification program.

In addition to the initial study of new admissions, the psychologist gives special attention to cases which evidence the need for more careful study and treatment because of personality disorders, behavior problems, and school difficulties—such as reading handicaps. Boys are encouraged to come to the psychologist's office for interviews and counseling on their problems. A considerable portion of the psychologist's time is devoted to counseling boys on a variety of problems—including general adjustment to institution life, educational and vocational guidance, and personal problems involving difficulties in personal and social adjustment. The psychologist also serves as chairman of the Classification Committee, arranges case con-

ferences with interested staff members to discuss problem cases, and consults with teachers and house parents on matters pertaining to treatment and training of the boys.

The testing program at the Training School is carried on cooperatively by the psychologist and members of the teaching staff. The basic testing program includes: individual intelligence examinations, standardized educational achievement tests, and tests of mechanical aptitude. Other tests measuring special interests, and personality adjustment are used in many cases where further analysis is indicated.

INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT OF BOYS

An adequate explanation of the placement functions of the Classification Committee would require considerable space. Following is a brief discussion of the general points to be considered in classifying boys for work and training placements, within the institution:

At the Training School an attempt is made to arrange for each boy the program which will be most constructive and satisfactory in terms of the boy's individual needs. For example, in planning a program of educational and (or) vocational training three major factors must be given consideration: (1) *aptitude*—the ability necessary for satisfactory achievement in the training program itself and in the particular field of work. (2) *Interest*—whether or not the individual interest is sufficiently strong so that this type of training and work will be satisfying to him and consequently furnish some of the motivation necessary for successful achievement. (3) *Opportunity*—even though the boy has a high degree of aptitude and interest in this vocation, does it offer sufficient opportunity so that the school is justified in encouraging the boy to plan for the necessary training? Other factors which must be given consideration when planning a program are: the need for recreation, the physical condition of the individual, his personality characteristics such as maturity, emotional stability, motivation and attitude.

The task of providing an adequate rehabilitative program for each individual at the school is made difficult by the heterogeneity of the Training School group. In the school there are boys ranging from nine to nineteen years of age. In intelligence these boys range—according to psychometric data—from the very superior to the mental defective classification. The average intelligence quotient of the Training School population is somewhat below that of the general population. Boys in the institution come from homes ranging in social-economic status from the very finest to the poorest imaginable, the majority coming from homes classed as inferior. In personality characteristics the boys range from the so-called "normal" to the ex-

tremely maladjusted; the latter includes cases of serious behavior difficulty, psychopathic personality, and mental disorder.

Considering the limitations, in terms of potentialities, of a large number of Training School boys, along with the limitations imposed by the lack of completely adequate physical facilities at the school, it is readily apparent that all boys cannot be given intensive vocational training. This point is emphasized because of the general idea prevailing in other schools and communities that any boy sent to the Training School can "learn a trade". However, it is one of the objectives of the classification program at the Training School to select for vocational training those boys who can best profit from such training. Within the limits described above, it is attempted to plan for each boy at the school the program which will be most suitable from the standpoint of his individual needs for treatment and training.

EDUCATIONAL

The academic department has a staff of thirteen teachers, and a course of instruction ranging from the primary department through the twelfth grade.

We follow the state course of study as far as it is practicable for our need.

Two teachers devote all of their time to the smaller boys in the primary and elementary grades. They study the regular academic subjects, and spend considerable time on handicraft. The Junior High School boys are not classified by grades but rather by classes. The boy's mental age, his size, chronological age, and grade achieved in the Stanford test, are all considered when placement is made.

We have classes for tenth and eleventh grades and offer classes in twelfth grade, if any boy wishes them. During the past two years we have had eight to ten boys carrying twelfth grade subjects. We do not grant High School Certificates from our school but instead we make arrangements with the boy's home high school to accept our credits and graduate him from his own community.

We are contemplating the addition of a course in agriculture. This will be a combination of theoretical and practical farming. A large number of our boys are paroled to work on farms and they should know some of the fundamentals of agriculture and of the care and feeding of livestock. It is planned to extend this course to include all the boys who work on the farm giving them an hour or two each day learning the theory of farm work.

We conduct classes in bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting and find them very popular.

We have a special class for large boys with low mental ability. These boys do maintenance work on the grounds in the morning and spend three hours in the classroom in the afternoon. Their work is gauged to their mental level and they progress at their own speed. They have enough academic work to challenge them but not to tire them, and we find them very happy and contented.

Our orientation class is maintained for new boys. They are in this class from four to six weeks while they are taking various aptitude and achievement tests, and physical and mental examinations. These boys are in the library an hour each day where they receive training in library practices, develop reading habits and make a study of their interests in the various vocations. They spend an hour in the gymnasium, becoming acquainted with the different games and sports played at the school and learning habits of good sportsmanship and fellowship. After this period of training the boy is classified and placed in a shop or the school.

Boys who are not sixteen and have not finished the eighth grade are generally required to attend school, but those older may elect school or shop. Most high school boys attend school half a day and receive some shop training the other half. These shops grant high school credits in vocational subjects.

During the past year the average enrollment has been distributed as follows:

Elementary, third to sixth, 30; ungraded elementary, 15; Junior high, 127; Senior high, 52; orientation, 24; total, 248.

One of our great needs is a new school building adapted to our present day requirements. The building is substantial but it is not large enough for our present population. Our educational program is now carried on in five different buildings and should be under one roof. A new building would do away with transporting boys from one building to another thereby losing valuable time and increasing opportunities for escape.

VOCATIONAL

The aim of the vocational program is to expose a mechanically inclined boy to a definite vocational training. It is our aim to teach him good work habits, and as many skills as possible which will be of benefit to him, not only during the time he is at the school, but will also be a carry-over to aid him in making a satisfactory adjustment as a future citizen. The school in its vocational set up also tries to give each boy some correlated academic work related to the vocational or occupational course which he has chosen or has been asked to follow.

Each boy is tested, interviewed, and considered individually for placement in the vocational program, and if the boy is found to have average

or above ability in his mechanical aptitude tests, a part or full time vocational program is planned. Every boy is not expected to follow or to find employment in the occupation or vocation in which he has received instruction, but during the past biennium the school has been able to place, through its placement system a large percentage of boys in their respective vocational fields.

The following table shows the number of boys who have received vocational training during the past biennial period:

Auto mechanics, 50; baking, 50; barbering, 28; cabinet making, 60; electrical, 8; engine room, 24; farming, 88; construction, 24; tailoring, 52; housekeeping, 87; laundry, 98; metal, blacksmithing, 64; mending room, 48; printing, 70; painting, 85; plumbing, 12; shoe making, 38; storekeeping, 14.

It is imperative in any Training School Vocational Program to set aside a large portion of the time for the maintenance of the institution. The methods of instruction and courses of study must be and are planned to teach and train boys while they are working on the actual job. Under the able supervision and direction of skilled tradesmen who are instructors in the various shops, the boys have added materially to the maintenance and functioning of this institution.

The school tailor shop, which makes most of the clothing worn by the boys at the institution shows a production of \$6,000 per biennium. The kitchen and bake shop prepare and serve the food, and do about sixty per cent of the canning for the institution. The fruit and vegetables are raised and cared for by the horticultural groups. The biennial production reports for the various other shops are as follows: the auto shop produced \$4,637.67; the print shop, \$6,629.30; the shoe shop, \$8,664.35; the cabinet shop, \$4,856.74; and the barber shop, \$6,509.75.

The Red Wing Training School is endeavoring to prepare young men and boys for the future by teaching them skilled trades and occupations, for the school knows that the mastery of a skilled trade or occupation gives the boys something that is worth while and marketable.

Some of the mechanical equipment of the Training School is antiquated and in some instances it does not suffice the program which the school is trying to carry out. To adequately handle a well balanced program the work shops should be equipped with added machinery, and the buildings should be re-built or thoroughly repaired to make room for the many related subjects which are correlated with vocational teaching.

COTTAGE ORGANIZATION

The boys of the Minnesota State Training School are arranged according to age in ten cottages which house the school population.

Each cottage group is supervised by a man and his wife who act as the father and mother of the boy during his stay at the school. The house-parents must know each individual boy's history, his personality characteristics, aptitudes and deficiencies. They advise the boy regarding his general institutional adjustment, such as table manners, play and leisure time activities, pupil progress, care of the building and care of the clothes. They are also conscious of his health and well-being.

During the past year, Jefferson and Washington cottages have been completely remodeled, and McKinley cottage is under reconstruction and should be ready for occupancy soon. When the work on this building is completed it will greatly relieve the congestion prevailing in the other cottages.

The re-construction work on the cottages has been done with funds appropriated by the Legislative Advisory Committee, and the Works Progress Administration. The need for remodeling was urgent as the cottages are over fifty years old and little change had been made since they were erected. Some of the work of re-decorating the other cottages has been done, and the remaining ones will be taken care of as soon as time will permit.

DISCIPLINE

The Discipline Committee, which is composed of the Disciplinarian, the Educational and Vocational Director, meets each week to interview boys who have failed to make satisfactory behavior adjustments.

When a staff member writes a report on a boy for misconduct he sends that report to the Disciplinarian who makes the initial investigation, and who takes temporary action if necessary until the meeting of the Discipline Committee.

The boy when he appears before the Discipline Committee is permitted to present his side of the story and to submit any information which he desires. If the boy can prove to the committee that the report was unjust the report is destroyed. If the report and the information given by the boy proves unsatisfactory the report may be held for an indefinite period of time until adequate proof is afforded. All action taken by the Discipline Committee is in the form of a recommendation to the Superintendent who may approve or reject the recommendation before it becomes final action. The Committee may recommend that the boy, depending upon his age, be placed in one or two segregation units for a stipulated period of time, and it may recommend that the boy lose merits, or that certain privileges be taken away, such as movies, athletics, recreation, and other activity.

In the segregation units, which house not only boys who have made an inadequate behavior adjustment, but also who have been returned for parole violation, many play activities and privileges are taken away. The work program consists of the more tedious tasks of institutional care, such

as grounds maintenance, shoveling snow and coal, mowing lawns, washing dishes, waiting tables, and serving food. This type of treatment in addition to the merit system practically eliminates the use of harsh forms of discipline.

RECREATION

The effort of the recreational department is directed toward helping our boys learn the enjoyment of the various forms of wholesome recreation that are available for them. Every boy is given an opportunity to participate in a well-rounded program of supervised recreation.

The cottages, which serve as homes for the boys, are equipped with both indoor and outdoor play facilities. Included are courts or fields for diamondball, horseshoe, touchball, volleyball, tetherball, paddle tennis, goal-hi, and horizontal bar apparatus. Recreation rooms are furnished with two ping-pong tables, a pool table, work tables for hobbies, games, checkers, chess, and other table games. In addition to making use of this equipment the boys find enjoyment in reading, studying, construction of models, and making celluloid rings during leisure time spent indoors.

During winter months each company is scheduled for a weekly period at the gymnasium. A skating rink and warming house are operated in connection with this part of the program, thus enabling boys to take part in skating as well as swimming, basketball, volleyball, boxing and tumbling.

Holidays are observed and celebrated with special events; such as mass athletics, contests and movies. Movies are also shown regularly twice a month. Song fest and amateur programs receive enthusiastic response, and plays and other entertainments present by outside organizations are much appreciated. Picnics are given as awards for intra-mural winners; similar outings are also given for various other groups in the school.

A minimum of two hours per week of instruction in health and physical education is provided for every boy in the academic school except those who have special schedules. Work in minor postural correction is given to those who need it.

Troops 77 and 79 are officially chartered by the Boy Scouts of America. The average membership of the combined Troops is about fifty boys. They participate in the regular organized program of the District and Area, and spend a week each year at Camp Kahler near Rochester.

Many of the boys are interested in music. They willingly spend many hours in practice and drill for the marching band. The school also sponsors a boys' chorus and a quartet. Courses in public school music are offered. We are proud of the achievement of our musical organizations.

Regular teams are organized for interscholastic competition in basketball, football, baseball, and boxing. The intramural program provides an opportunity for all boys to take part in either individual or team sports.

This program is designed to emphasize wide participation rather than winning.

We know that we must curtail our inter-scholastic competition for the duration of the war because of limited transportation facilities. We expect also, to find that we will be unable to get some supplies because of shortage of certain materials. In the face of these conditions we plan to put greater emphasis on gymnastics and other such activities, and our future program, in general, will have a greater percentage of vigorous physical activity.

LIBRARY

A complete inventory of books during the summer of 1941 and the addition of 441 books during the biennium shows that the book stock now numbers 5,094 volumes. With the aid of a WPA worker during this time 3,904 books were repaired and 440 rebound, and the whole collection was cleaned. Thirty-six periodicals are received each month. The total circulation for boys and staff was 37,690. Of this total 23,305 were fiction, 13,425 or thirty-five per cent non-fiction, seventy-six pictures, and 884 magazines. The average direct circulation for the biennium was 1,570 per month and the average number of readers per month was 306.

The orientation program for new boys was continued. For one hour each day, boys awaiting placement, studied vocational fields and library procedures. A new outline of study in vocations and new library lesson outlines were presented.

A close tie-up with the academic department has been maintained. School classes have visited the library every week for reference work or for browsing. Exactly 3,485 books were circulated during the biennium to this department. Activity groups have chosen to come to the library during five hours each week with an average of sixty boys per week doing voluntary reading.

The Supervisor of Institution Libraries has been of invaluable aid in encouraging and aiding in the progress of our library.

HEALTH

Dr. L. A. Steffens and Dr. H. T. McGuigan of the Red Wing Clinic and the Medical Block of Red Wing, respectively, are in charge of the medical services at our school. The combined resources of these clinics, physicians, surgeons, eye, ear and nose specialists and laboratory technicians are available to our needs. Boys in our twenty-five bed hospital are under the care of two registered nurses.

On admission every boy is given a complete physical examination, Wassermann test, nose and throat culture, and immunized against smallpox, diphtheria, and typhoid fever. Mantoux tests are also given with positive cases X-rayed. All of the above is routine procedure with every entrant.

The general health of the boys has been very good. We have experienced no epidemics during the two-year period. The venereal disease rate continues low, less than one per cent. There have been no deaths at the institution during the past two years.

Physical defects have been corrected whenever it has been considered advisable and when it has been requested by the parents. The following list of surgical cases indicates the care that has been given.

Tonsillectomies, 26; herniotomies (one bilateral), 5; circumcisions, 10; rib resection, 1; myringectomy, 1; toe nail removed, 2; fracture of extremities, 6; appendectomies, 9; amputation (fingers), 2; cysts removed, 2; spinal punctures, 1; varicocelectomies, 2; submucous resection, 1; metabolism tests, 2; surgery on leg (old gun shot wound), 1; adenoidectomies, 3; bunions removed, 2; fingernail removed, 1; mastoidectomy, 1; blood analysis, 81; eye examinations and refractions, 234; nose examinations, 33; ear examinations, 42; X-rays, 145; venereal cases treated, 11.

Hospital patients, 2,515; hospital days, 10,876; dispensary sick calls, 24,659; examinations on admittance, 486; examination on return, 348; examinations for parole, 802.

Dr. A. P. Schouweiler is in charge of the dental work. A complete dental examination and thorough prophylaxis are given every new boy. Necessary dental surgery and treatment are offered every boy. Prophylaxis was given 540 boys. There were 706 amalgam fillings; 1,000 plastic fillings; 427 extractions; sixty Vincent's angina treated; 184 synthetic porcelain fillings; and 643 miscellaneous treatments given during the 1,562 appointments.

Boys who have needed psychiatric treatment have been taken to the University Hospital, or to one of the state hospitals for observation and treatment.

We are greatly indebted to Dr. Eric Kent Clarke of the University Clinic and to Dr. Ralph Rossen, Superintendent of Hastings State Hospital.

FOODS

Our kitchen is undergoing a few changes which undoubtedly will add much to the system and efficiency of our food planning, preparation, and service. A dietitian has been added to the foods staff.

A new staff dining room and kitchen is now completed. The staff will find pleasure and contentment in this, as the dining room is very attractive. We did hope to equip the kitchen electrically, planning to do all of the food preparation with the exception of heavy roasting and baking there; however, for the duration we expect to rely on the large kitchen for this. When such a system can be worked out, the training program for the boys will be much more complete.

We believe that transferring the staff to the new dining hall will enable us to serve all of our boys at one time, and improve upon our cafeteria system. The ceiling and lower wall paneling of our spacious dining room have been repaired and repainted, adding much to the appearance of the room. We plan to remodel the supply space and dishwashing units so that the eating space will be a large, beautifully arranged dining hall. Then we plan to seat all of our boys at one time, thus eliminating the hurry and confusion of our present system.

Much has already been done to improve the variety and serving of our food. We hope to have a regular food class for the boys in the kitchen unit, giving them enough of the science of food planning, and preparation to aid in their training as cooks and bakers. Our bakery department is turning out very fine bread, rolls and pastry.

We definitely feel the pasteurization and care of our milk is exceedingly important. We pasteurize from eighty to 150 gallons of milk each day.

Our meat shop offers a few boys another type of training, as we do a considerable amount of our own butchering and meat preparation.

An achievement which we feel very proud of is the new cannery. While we are still in the beginning of what we consider the methods of commercial canning, we are making strides in that direction. With the aid of a factory exhauster, a retort, and an automatic sealer, not to mention the extra devices provided by our shops, we have been able to can anywhere from 100 to 550 No. 10 cans per day. Very fine fruit and vegetables from our farm have provided us with a well-stocked storage room. This past summer 8,164 gallons were canned. We hope the future may see the cannery housed in a new and larger building. At present all the preparation of food for preserving has of necessity been carried on outdoors.

The kitchen staff is responsible for the excellent work and training in this department.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

We are happy about our religious program. It is a distinct advantage to have two full time resident chaplains working among our boys. During the few years that we have had these men, there has been an improved attitude on the part of our boys and their outlook on the real problems of life. The boys confide in their chaplains, and bring problems to them, which they might hesitate in bringing to other staff members. They look upon these men as real friends. The work of our chaplains is threefold; conducting services, fostering religious education, and counselling boys in their problems.

The Catholic Chaplain conducts Sunday services in the chapel provided for this purpose. All boys are given an opportunity to attend Mass and receive the Sacrament of Confession and Holy Communion once during

the week. In the past two years our Catholic Chaplain has dealt with approximately 350 boys; of this number twenty-six were baptized, thirty have received their first Holy Communion, and seventy-eight have received the Sacrament of Confirmation.

The Protestant Chaplain deals with boys from about fifteen denominations. All our work is maintained as a Protestant Church, showing each boy that we are interested in him and in his church, rather than any particular denomination. We endeavor to point out to them that Christianity is manly and that to be a Christian takes a real man. Protestant worship as well as Sunday school are held in the school auditorium. Every boy in the academic department is given an hour of religious instruction weekly, during the school year.

Special Confirmation instruction has been arranged for and given to the boys of five major Protestant bodies. In the last two years a total of 108 boys have been confirmed and thirty-six baptized. Out of this number seventy-eight were Lutherans, eleven Presbyterians, seventeen Methodists and two Episcopalians. Baptists have also been given special classes. We are grateful to the local pastors for their fine co-operation in this program.

The bulk of the day to day work is the private interview. In the last two years we have had over 600 interviews. We also write to the pastor of the boy's church upon his release. Opportunity for Communion is given at the festival seasons.

PAROLE

During the last session, the Legislature restored the parole supervision directly to the institution. This program became effective July 1, 1941.

We have a staff of four agents, working in conjunction with the Superintendent and other staff members, who are giving personal and systematic attention to the care of each boy who is paroled from the school. A parole clerk is resident at the school. Over 400 boys are on parole from the institution at the present time.

After a boy has been in the school the minimum period, he is granted an interview with the Director of Institutions who is the paroling authority. The boy's general school and vocational work must be up to standard, otherwise his interview is deferred until such time as these requirements are fulfilled. If his conduct and other factors meet the requirements and the placement conditions are satisfactory, a parole is granted.

Prior to the boy's release, pre-parole reports have been received from the agent in whose territory the boy will reside, homes are checked carefully and reasonable assurance is obtained that the placement will be conducive to the boy's re-adjustment to society. Everything pertaining to the boy's personal traits, training while at the school, training prior to the time of his commitment, his parents, his home community, and reports from other

agencies that have had contact with his case before commitment, are checked and deductions made. Agents working with the Superintendent and the school staff under this method have a thorough knowledge of the case when a boy is placed on parole.

Every boy on parole is visited once a month if possible, and emergency visits are made whenever necessary.

We are grateful to the Big Brother Organizations, the American Legion, and all social and welfare organizations who have been of such fine assistance in finding suitable placements for our boys.

The National Youth Administration has been very co-operative in facilitating the placement of some of our boys. We are grateful to them.

Many of our former boys are now in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Merchant Marine, and we receive many reports of the fine records they are making.

FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY

Although our institution tract includes approximately 550 acres, only 160 acres are suitable for cultivation. We are renting two pieces of land at the present time comprising 340 acres, but only 140 acres of these farms are tillable. Our annual rental for these pieces of land is \$550. We believe that the Legislature should give serious consideration to the purchase of more land. An institution of our size should have more tillable soil. It would enable us to raise a greater amount of our own food needs, and also provide work for a greater number of farm boys. We are an agricultural state and it is much easier to find work placements for boys who are trained in farming than in other pursuits.

Our farm program this season yielded 3,370 bushels of oats, 700 bushels of corn, 175 tons of hay, and 1,461 bushels of potatoes.

The vegetable gardens comprising thirty acres, located near the institution buildings, yielded 7,461 bushels of miscellaneous vegetable products.

The apple orchard and berry patches yielded 1,240 bushels of apples and 12,962 quarts of berries.

Our dairy herd produced 804,535 pounds of milk for the biennium. In addition it has supplied 9,049 pounds of beef and 4,449 pounds of veal. The farm has also been credited for 8,638 dozen eggs, 8,923 pounds of poultry, and 54,272 pounds of pork.

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

Many improvements have been effected throughout the institution by our Engineering and Construction departments. As previously stated in this report three of the cottages have been completely remodeled. New wiring

and new plumbing have been installed throughout these buildings, so they should be in excellent condition for many years to come.

The boys' dining room has been improved with new sash and windows throughout. The ceiling has been safeguarded by strengthening the wooden trusses with steel plates. The painting of the ceiling and revarnishing of the woodwork has added much to the cheerfulness of the room.

The addition of a separate dining hall has been welcomed by our staff. Three rooms in the main building were transformed into this unit. Although we were unable to procure several of the electrical fixtures that were needed, due to the war, we are endeavoring to get along without, for the time being.

The special appropriation of \$400 given by the last Legislature helped us to practically re-build one-half of our greenhouse.

Equipment transferred to us by the Division of Public Property aided us in establishing a fine cannery for our school. This unit has already proved valuable as it enables us to can in large proportions and will thus prove a saving in the food costs.

We wish to express our thanks to the Division of Public Property for this equipment and also for the system they have established which makes possible the accurate check and inventory of state-owned property.

Many other repairs and additions have been made. Among the more important ones are the following: Re-conditioning of the upper water reservoir, laying of a new boiler room floor, building new steps and sidewalk for the east wing of the main building, repairing doors, windows, and repainting the dairy barn, installing toilet facilities for outside squads, adding a new smoke house, and improving the staff garage.

The Johnson building has also received much attention. Several of the rooms have been re-wired and repainted, and the plumbing has been improved.

Much credit is due the departments that have carried on this work. We are appreciative of the fine efforts that have been put forth by our painting department this season.

Much of the repair could not have been accomplished without the aid of the grants made possible by the Legislative Advisory Committee and the Works Progress Administration.

We appreciate the cooperation received and the service rendered by the office of Budget Engineer for planning and supervising extensive repairs and alterations completed during this biennium.

STAFF

No program as outlined in this report would be possible without well qualified men and women to lead in the instruction of our boys. It has been

the aim of the administration to procure people who are skilled and qualified in their fields, and who have an understanding of adolescent youth problems. Our teachers are required to be certified by the State Board of Education. Our trade instructors must be trained in their work.

Several of our men have been enlisted or inducted into the service: Mr. Peter Uphus, Mr. Ira Baron, Mr. Bernard Olson, Mr. Oliver Boe, Mr. Richard Opp and Mr. Eugene Scherf. Several others will be called within a short time.

Three very fine members have retired from our staff during the biennium: Miss Harriet Gebhardt, who served as our chief clerk; Mr. Carl Erickson, steam-electric operating engineer; and Mr. Charles Gardner, who served both as a laundry supervisor and a night watchman. I am sure the state is grateful for the many fine years of service these people have rendered.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Current Expense: The increasing cost of supplies and the advance in salaries of our staff members will naturally demand a more sufficient budget for the on-coming biennium.

Personnel: We still feel the need for increasing our staff so that we can adequately care for the relief work that is essential. We have been forced to use our shop and school instructors to assist with cottage relief and escape duty. This does not make for an efficient school program, as there are days when we must close a shop or a class of instruction in order to remunerate for extra time spent. Two men should be added to our regular group of cottage house fathers to adequately provide for this relief. We have managed to place the cottage house mothers on a three-fourths time basis. This has improved our program considerably, but they should be placed on a full time schedule.

To improve the care of the herd and provide instruction for the boys in the care of livestock, the addition of one dairyman to our farm staff should be considered. At the present time it keeps our head farmer busy caring for our livestock and doing the field work.

Psychiatric Service: To adequately diagnose and provide treatment for all the boys who come under our care, definite arrangements should be made for the addition of a psychiatrist to our staff. If this cannot be arranged on a full time basis, it should be at least on a half-time basis. There are so many instances that demand the attention of this service.

Teachers' Salaries: In order that we may retain the teachers we have, and to make the job of teaching inviting at our school, serious attention must be given to the adjustment of teachers' salaries. The type of boy who comes under our care demands the strongest in personalities and teaching ability. To provide strong teachers we must be up to the level of sal-

aries offered by the best of our schools. Money properly expended on our juvenile delinquents will save dollars that would otherwise be spent on adult prisoners.

Boarding Home Care for Boys: Many parents cannot provide the proper environment and supervision for them. Older boys can be placed on farms or in industry, but this is impossible with boys who are too young to earn their livelihood. Therefore, we are asking for a fund sufficient to allow the placement of ten boys, who are in this last group, in boarding homes. This will entail an appropriation of \$3,600 per or \$7,200 for the biennium. We are also asking for an additional \$800 to properly outfit boys that we place on farms. These boys must have extra work clothes, rubbers, and proper winter clothing to meet the inclemencies of the weather.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

School Building: We are again emphasizing the need for a new school building. The old building is outmoded and does not meet our needs. We realize that this project will be difficult during the war period, but we hope that consideration will be given immediately after the close of the war.

Chicken House: We are compelled to purchase about \$300 worth of eggs every year in addition to our own supply. We can readily double our number of hens (400 at present) to supply our own needs in eggs. This house would cost \$1,000.

Purchase of Additional Land: An institution of our size should have more tillable land. Although our institution tract includes approximately 550 acres, only 160 acres are suitable for cultivation. Therefore, we have had to resort to the renting of land. At the present time we are leasing two pieces comprising 340 acres, but only 140 acres are tillable. Our annual rental for these farms is \$550. We believe that the Legislature should make a survey of our farm situation and investigate the tracts that are available. More land would enable us to raise a greater amount of our own food needs and also provide an expansion of our farm training program. Minnesota is an agricultural state and affords a splendid opportunity for placing boys who are trained in farming.

MAJOR REPAIRS

Vocational Building: In the 1941 session of the Legislature, \$750 was appropriated for the repair of the Vocational Building. After careful consultation with the state architects and Director, it was decided to defer the work until next biennium. It was evident that the amount appropriated would not begin to cover the work that was needed. We are therefore returning the \$750 and kindly asking the Legislature to reconsider the work that must be done.

The entire roof must be replaced, the brick in the cornices relaid, and the tower must be reconstructed. The repair is urgent. It is estimated that \$7,500 will be needed to properly take care of this building.

Electric Range for the Kitchen: We kindly ask the Legislature to permit us to retain the appropriation of \$600 that was provided by the 1941 Legislature for a new electric range for the kitchen. This money was not available until July 1, 1942, and therefore we have been unable to procure a range due to the war situation. We are not eligible to obtain priorities for this at the present time.

Repairs to Basement of Boys' Dining Hall: It is imperative that we improve this basement. We need it for the accommodation of the boys' detail assemblage throughout the months of inclement weather. We also need it for the accommodation of the parents when visiting their boys at the school. The steam pipes are poorly covered and we are having tremendous heat loss due to improper insulation. The old brick walls are unsightly and it does not make for proper sanitation.

The work would entail the covering of all the pipes, putting in a plastered ceiling; plastering walls; providing two rest rooms, and pouring a new concrete floor. We also recommend that the basement windows be enlarged by providing area-ways and lowering them to full length. This will improve lighting and also greatly add to the cheerfulness of the room. The amount needed would be \$4,343.50.

Repairs to Operating Plant, Wells, Piping, Plumbing, etc.: A number of repairs are essential in this department. Our operating plant is an old one, and we are facing several emergencies at the present time. We are asking for an appropriation of \$7,816 to care for these needs.

Re-roofing, Repairs to Gutters, Down Spouts, Insulation, etc.: We are asking \$4,046.50 to cover these repairs. Both of the large barns need re-shingling and the kitchen roof must be re-laid. Gutters, down spouts, and valleys have been neglected for many years on the older buildings. Main building, Jefferson, Washington, McKinley and Johnson cottages are especially in need of this attention. Much fuel loss can be avoided if we can make provision for the insulation of the Boys' Dining Hall, the Farm Cottage, Superintendent's Cottage, Engineer's Cottage, and the Roosevelt and Erickson Buildings.

Dental Equipment: Our dental equipment and engine are old and worn out. It is impossible to obtain new repair parts. The motor is about fifty years old. We need a new dental unit, a new light (Castle type), one air compressor and new instruments. The amount needed for this would be \$1,500.

Improvements of Orchards, Berry Bushes and Plants: Fruit is one of the important foods for our growing boys. That is one thing that we cannot supply in the quantity we would like to. We do well on our present orchards and berry patches, but it falls far short of supplying our needs. With newly installed canning equipment we can readily care for more fruit and thus take care of our needs. The work also affords a fine project for our boys throughout the summer months. It is important that we double both our orchard and berry patches. The amount for this would be \$250.

Complete Rebuilding of Greenhouse: We received \$400 in the last session of the Legislature for repair of our greenhouse. The amount was sufficient to take care of one-half of the work. We will need an additional \$400 to satisfactorily complete the job.

I am grateful to our Director, Mr. Carl H. Swanson, for his interest in our school. I am also deeply grateful for the wholehearted cooperation and untiring efforts of our staff.

C. J. JACKSON,
Superintendent

Home School for Girls

Sauk Centre

This institution was established by the legislature in 1907. It was opened in 1911. Prior to that time it was conducted in connection with the Training School for Boys at Red Wing. It is located on a tract of wooded farm land on the shore of Sauk Lake. Girls may be committed to this School to the age of eighteen years. The major training offered is in homemaking. The institution maintains elementary school grades, junior high school and offers instruction in senior high school subjects together with some vocational training. A large farm is operated in connection with the institution. Gardening, dairying, poultry raising, and the canning of fruits and vegetables are extensively carried on by the girls. The buildings include an administration building, receiving cottage and hospital, fifteen cottages for girls, a chapel, a visitors' cottage, and a school building with a large auditorium and gymnasium. The farm buildings are adequate to house the large dairy herd.

Katharine Hattendorf, Ph. D.	Superintendent
Marian C. Smart (to June 1, 1942)	Assistant Superintendent
J. F. DuBois, M. D.	Physician
C. G. Arvidson, M. D.	Consultant Physician
Henry Schopf, D. D. S.	Dentist
Irene Richard	Principal of School
Audrey H. Saxton	Social Worker
Dora Capwell	Psychologist
Zoa A. Dinsmore	Steward

Capacity of institution	320
Number of inmates June 30, 1942	274
Area of grounds, acres	512
Leased, acres	80
Acreage under cultivation	290
Value of lands and buildings	\$708,430.00
Value of personal property	121,448.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	144,646.90
Repairs and replacements	3,340.54
Gross per capita cost, current expense	537.72
Number of officers and employees May 31, 1942	86

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I respectfully submit the following report of the Home School for Girls for the biennial period ended June 30, 1942.

POPULATION

The number of admissions decreased from an almost constant figure of approximately 100 for a period of six years to eighty in 1941 but increased to 108 in 1942. Forty-two counties sent girls to the school in 1942 while girls were received from only thirty-two counties in 1941. The average daily population for 1941 was 281 and for 1942 was 269. Effort has been directed toward preparing each girl for a trial on placement outside the institution after completion of the training course and as soon as her behavior warrants such trial. This is a distinct change in policy inasmuch as the institution has formerly sheltered for an additional period of time the inadequate girls who lack a sense of security to face life by themselves. Scarcity of help on farms and in homes due to the defense program has created opportunities for these girls to earn when placed near the school where additional help and supervision can be given to them.

CLASSIFICATION

The case conference method has been utilized as the means by which analysis is made of each girl's problems and needs. Careful consideration is given to the social history, the medical, psychological and school reports, and the character of the delinquency which led to commitment. The median age of girls committed during the biennium was sixteen years and the median intelligence quotient was 85.7. Sixteen girls were pregnant when admitted, sixteen had previously had babies and three had had abortions. In four instances girls were pregnant for the second time. There was an increase in girls venereally diseased, fifteen being admitted with gonorrhoea and seven with syphilis. Ten girls had had psychiatric study previous to commitment. Sex delinquency looms as the largest single cause for referral to the school. Over fifty per cent come from broken homes. Poor emotional adjustment marks many of them. Life has dealt them hard blows and as a result they have warped behavior patterns.

HEALTH SERVICES

Unification of the former hospital and receiving cottage into a single unit has improved the medical service available to girls. Two nurses, a part time physician available on call and a consultant in venereal diseases have charge of the medical program. Routine physical examinations occur upon entrance with special or emergency care given as needed. A follow-up physical check-up occurs when the girl has been in the school a year. There have been 413 general physical examinations given to new and returned girls and babies, and 10,176 other examinations and treatments given. There have been 252 additional eye examinations by an eye, ear, and nose specialist who has supplied the girls with glasses as needed. Thirty-three babies were born

at the hospital and received follow-up care at the nursery provided for mothers and babies.

A part time dentist attends to the dental needs of all girls who have not completed their training while the work of girls returned from parole is done at the girls' request and expense by a local physician in Sauk Centre. A semi-annual survey of girls in the institution shows that cavities have been reduced to 2.5 cavities per girl. A monthly check is made upon return girls wishing to have dental work done.

EDUCATION

The training program emphasizes homemaking because many girls come from underprivileged homes in which adequate standards are unknown. Experience teaches that they marry young so are potential mothers and homemakers. Every girl has work assignments in cleaning, serving, laundering, sewing and cooking. It is encouraging to find so large a number who feel real satisfaction in their partial mastery of these home arts. The success they achieve can be measured in part by the constant requests from all over the state for girls trained at the school.

An increasing number of girls are asking for the opportunity to have farm training. This includes milking, the care and feeding of young stock, and experience in raising poultry. An appreciation of the out-of-doors is learned through days spent in the gardens, and in keeping up the individual cottage gardens, flower gardens and lawns.

Careful attention is given to the correlation of the school program with the cottage training. It is recognized that many of the students are retarded mentally and have been struggling to do school work beyond their abilities. Many have failed to absorb character training so must be reached through a flexible program. What is most nearly suited to the needs of each individual student is learned through intelligence tests, achievement and aptitude tests, case histories, former school reports and individual interviews. Since there has been an increase in the age level of new girls admitted there are fewer girls enrolled in elementary school grades. During the past biennium thirty-one girls completed the eighth grade.

For the ungraded group who lack ability or interest in completing grade work classes have been provided in beauty therapy, sewing, household arts, needlecraft, homemaking, music and physical education. During the past year a class in business relations in a modified form was added.

Even the brightest girls show failing grades or that school has been dropped for other interests. If their interest in advanced high school work can be recaptured the following subjects are offered: English IX, X, XI, business relations, mathematics III, geometry, homemaking, sewing, American history, typing, shorthand, physical education, and music. Credit is

given in the public schools of the state for work completed at the Home School.

All girls are encouraged to enter into the music and physical education program. During the biennium the gymnasium and shower room were completed. Much pleasure and enthusiasm has been derived from the games and activities in the gymnasium. The program includes basketball, volleyball, deck tennis, tumbling, rope skipping, pyramid building, folk dancing, posture contests, baseball and archery. During the tournaments keen interest has been displayed and the demonstration of good sportsmanship has been evident. Each spring the work is terminated with a field meet and awards made to those who excel.

The music supervisor has charge of the choir which provides music for the chapel services. A larger chorus prepares a special musical program for the Christmas and Easter services. Upon request they furnish musical numbers for services in Sauk Centre churches.

Special classes in the hygiene of maternity and infancy have been continued by a representative of the State Board of Health. The girls deeply appreciate this course making use of the material first in their work homes and then with children of their own. Classes in first aid have also been given. The charm class which teaches right conduct in the home, on the street or wherever the girl may be, has continued in popularity.

LIBRARY

The library occupies a room in the school building easily available to students. Careful attention has been given by the librarian to the reading habits of the individual girls while seeking to develop their reading taste and ability. There have been 50,289 volumes circulated; 32,431 fiction, 17,585 non-fiction, and 8,045 periodicals.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT

School club work during the past year was replaced with a program to encourage good citizenship and interest in present day affairs. This Americanization course was given in five sections and included: duties and privileges of a citizen, state and federal government, etiquette in relation to the flag, national holidays and songs, and parliamentary practice. Patriotic holidays were observed with suitable programs based upon material taught in this course. A final program was given at which awards for participation were made by the local auxiliary to the American Legion.

As a means of encouraging right attitudes and good conduct, a personality chart has been used at school and more recently in the cottages. The chart was developed to stress such points as cleanliness, honesty, responsibility, dependability and social attitudes. Each girl has assumed responsibility for her chart which is checked by a staff member when the girl's behavior

seriously violates one of the traits listed. Too many checks lead to the loss of certain recreational privileges.

Early in the biennium it was pointed out by our psychologist that the girls were in need of more immediate incentives to right behavior. Following this suggestion the subject of some type of student participation in governmental rules was discussed by the superintendent with the housemothers. Considerable thought was given to the subject during the next six months but action was purposely delayed while a study was made by the psychologist of such programs in two schools in the east, Sleighton Farms in Pennsylvania and Long Lane Farms in Connecticut.

With initiative taken unobtrusively by four housemothers, cottage organizations were started in four cottages. The girls called them clubs. Within another six months ten cottage groups had formed similar clubs. A central council was organized to assist in working out common procedures. At a rally which followed each club president reviewed the history of her club and each club sang its club song and announced the club emblem chosen. Words were also submitted for the school song. Club councils began to assume certain responsibilities in their respective cottages and recognized the leadership that could be given to new girls. There was noticeably less misbehavior. Girls commented on how changed the school had become from what it was when they came. One readily sensed their interest in the change. Most marked was the fact that no girl succeeded in escaping from the institution for a period of eight months. The central council has received suggestions for additional privileges and shows a willingness to move slowly in these early days of organization. Leadership has developed among the girls and privileges extended have not been abused. The girls have seemed to catch a vision of what they themselves may do to further the standing and reputation of their "alma mater".

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

A service for the entire school is conducted every Sunday afternoon by ministers from nearby churches. Catholic services are conducted in alternate weeks.

An hour has been set apart on Thursday afternoon for religious education. Girls of the Lutheran, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist churches have been taught by ministers of their faith. Two general classes have been arranged for girls of other denominations. These are taught by two staff teachers who have taught in vacation Bible schools. A religious counselor contacts each new girl to learn her denominational preference and to encourage her interest in spiritual living. She is available for interviews upon request and makes the necessary arrangements for religious services.

PLACEMENT WORK

In the first year of the biennium girls were transferred to the State Department of Parole for placement. Through legislative action the placement work was returned to the school. The work "parole" is fast passing out of the girls' vocabulary. Instead they talk of being "released" or "ready for placement" which terminology seems more desirable since they are juvenile offenders. Three placement supervisors, two of whom were formerly in the department, have been employed to carry on this work under the direction of the superintendent.

During the first year there were eighty-six girls discharged and 149 girls released for placement. During the second year ninety were discharged and 170 released for placement. A larger number were returned for misconduct and adjustment during the past year due to closer supervision and a return to the standards previously required of girls when placed in employment.

During the biennium there have been twenty-three girls continuing in school with two of these completing high school. Two girls were enrolled in business college, two took up beauty culture, seven have done catering and restaurant cooking, one has advanced in commercial art and two in music. It is anticipated that girls who have had nurse girl training in our hospital will prove to be efficient helpers in hospitals. As they reach their majority, an increasing number of girls are seeking defense jobs.

Having had close supervision from the staff while in the school, girls feel less fearful of their first venture out of the institution when having the tie of a supervisor from the school in their work placement. Only now is this department again becoming an integral part of the institution.

FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY

Due to a poor season in 1941 the farm and garden production was less than normal. During the first year the farm showed a gain of \$3,893.35 and in the second year a loss of \$546.82. The hay and corn crops were good both years. Grain totalled 4,117 bushels of oats, 225 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of rye and 146 bushels of barley. The potato crop, though poor in 1941, yielded 4,300 bushels. Canning resulted in 20,022 quarts of fruits and vegetables and 1,955 glasses of jams and jellies.

The herd of ninety-seven head has included an average of forty-two milk cows and shows 917,177 pounds of milk produced. Dressed beef, veal and pork in the amount of 34,724 pounds and 4,937 pounds of dressed poultry were produced on the farm. There were 8,894 dozen eggs.

Through the assistance of WPA labor, a new roof and entrance was finished for the roof cellar, the school gymnasium was completed, and needed repair work was done.

PERSONNEL

Civil Service for all state employees has brought with it a reduction in hours of service required. Adjustments in daily and vacation schedules have been made to meet this change. Hours for housemothers especially, now more nearly conform to the hours worked by other employees.

Nine staff members have resigned due to war conditions. One man is in service and four others have gone into defense work. One woman is serving on a draft board and three others have left our service to go into better paying teaching positions.

In order to give staff members a larger share in helping to plan the activities of the school, the following committees have been organized: Case work, Research, Recreation, Personality charts, Student Participation, State Fair, and Social Affairs. Thirty staff members have done active committee work.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Appropriations are recommended for the following purposes: Current Expense, \$326,000; Repairs and Replacement, \$3,000; and Farm Equipment, \$3,000.

CONCLUSION

In closing I wish to commend the staff for the professional manner in which their duties have been performed. Your advice and counsel and that of other officers of the Division of Public Institutions has been deeply appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,
KATHARINE HATTENDORF
Superintendent

State Reformatory for Women

Shakopee

The State Reformatory for Women located at Shakopee, Minnesota came into being at the 1915 Session of the Legislature when the appropriation for a separate institution to house women offenders was approved. The first two buildings were opened in February, 1920 at which time all women housed in The State Prison at Stillwater, Minnesota were transferred to this institution. The two years following saw the completion of two more buildings, all located on a beautifully landscaped seven-acre tract overlooking the Minnesota River valley.

The administration building and reception hospital contains living quarters for officers, a kitchen, a dining room, a living room for inmates, a laundry, classrooms, and twenty bedrooms for inmates. Each of the three other cottages contains twenty-one bedrooms for inmates, a dining room, a living room, a kitchen, and officers' rooms. The auditorium and the sewing rooms are located in the semi-basement of two cottages.

A farm of 160 acres adjoins the main campus. The buildings, consisting of farm house, horse barn, cattle barn, chicken house, hog house, and machine shed, are in good condition and are adequate for our needs.

Estelle Jamieson	Superintendent
Mary Throne	Assistant Superintendent
F. H. Buck, M. D.	Staff Physician
Stephanie Schulz, D. D. S.	Dentist
Mary Anne Toner	Educational Director
Martha Lawton	Steward

Capacity of institution	84
Number of inmates June 30, 1942	45
Area of grounds, acres	167
Acreage under cultivation	97
Value of lands and buildings	\$299,433.00
Value of personal property	27,981.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	37,077.88
Repairs and replacements	1,344.40
Industries	748.18
Gross per capita cost, current expense	842.68
Number of officers and employees June 30, 1942	16

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I respectfully submit the following report of the State Reformatory for Women for the biennial period ended June 30, 1942.

POPULATION

The normal capacity of our institution is eighty-four, allowing for each woman having an individual room. As our population began to dwindle inmates being released faster than others were admitted, we were able to close Shaw cottage in April, 1941. By March of 1942 we were able to close Anthony cottage, thus housing the population in two buildings. We closed the cottage kitchens and resorted to a central kitchen and dining room in the main building. This arrangement pleased the inmate body as they had more fun together, and it enabled the officers to have a private dining room, each matron taking a week's turn at supervising the inmate group during meal time.

Our institution has a contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons in accordance with which we accept Federal prisoners for boarding care. We have had as high as twenty-five Federal prisoners at one time. Following the opening of the new Federal prison for women in Texas in the fall of 1941, commitments here dropped. During 1940-41, we received three women, and during 1941-42, we received two.

Statistics show that in 1940-41, with a daily average of sixty, twenty-six inmates were released on parole; while in 1941-42, with a daily average of forty-four, twenty-three were released on parole.

The availability of employment for women has had a definite effect upon our population trend.

This trend toward a decrease in adult prison population is occurring quite generally throughout the country at the present time.

CLASSIFICATION

In this day and age, to admit the lack of a formal classification board in a penal institution is practically admitting regressing in policy rather than progression. However, in our case, I do not feel that we are falling down in the service we are rendering the inmate group.

When first admitted, an inmate is registered in second grade for the first five months. If, during that time, she has lost just one day of good time, she must remain in second grade an extra month. While in second grade a girl is permitted to receive one visit per month (of one hour) from relatives or one friend, and to receive one box, not to exceed four pounds, of fruit, candy, and nuts, and four pounds covering sewing material, cosmetics, etc. She is permitted to write one letter every second Sunday and on all holidays but she can receive all incoming mail from relatives or one registered friend. Her wage scale in this classification is from six cents to ten cents per day, depending upon her cooperation, her attitude, and the quality of her work.

When promoted to first grade, she may write every Sunday and on all holidays, receive one one-hour visit per month with relatives or one friend, receive the regulation box of a total of eight pounds, and a wage of from ten cents to fifteen cents per day.

The women assigned to the regular farm jobs such as milking and caring for the chickens and hogs all receive twenty cents per day. The extra farm help during the summer months receive the regular wage according to grade.

When a change of work is made, the supervisor must fill in a regular form which evaluates the girl's work habits and general attitude and gives the officer's own opinion of the individual.

All of these reports are a part of the woman's file and are reviewed when the parole calendar is prepared. The superintendent also interviews the officers individually about the women to secure a complete picture before preparing the parole report. The superintendent is available for personal talks whenever a woman requests an interview.

Associated as closely and informally as the officers are with the inmate body, we learn to know our women very well.

DISCIPLINE

Naturally, we have some in our group who register behavior problems; these are dealt with according to the seriousness of the problem, the cause of the outbreak, and the type of punishment that will make the most lasting impression. There are times when kindness and understanding leniency are more effective than any other type of treatment. Deprivation of privileges and confinement in the woman's own room is most often used. For a very serious offense, a solitary confinement cell is available but fortunately the room is rarely used.

It is apparent the inmate body as a whole are making a real effort to keep the tempo and atmosphere of the institution on a high level. In 1940-41, with a daily average population of sixty, only thirteen women forfeited thirty-six days of good time. In 1941-42, with a daily average population of forty-four, only nine women forfeited twenty-nine days of good time. Four of the nine were offenders during the previous year.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROGRAM

Each new commitment is kept in quarantine until such time as a complete physical examination is made, a medical history taken, and various tests such as Wassermann and Mantoux are made and smears and nose and throat cultures taken and reports received from Minnesota Department of Health indicating the inmate is free from a communicable disease. This period of isolation lasts from four to possibly ten days. Dr. F. H. Buck, a

local physician, visits the institution on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings and is subject to call at all times. All laboratory work is done by Dr. Buck's technician and in his own office. Chest X-rays are taken at a nearby state mental hospital. All surgery and confinement cases are cared for at the University Hospital in Minneapolis. Frequent trips are made to the Out-Patient Department of the University Hospital for confirmation of diagnoses, for treatment and for X-rays. A venereal specialist and an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist come on call, checking and advising on all cases needing this specialized service. Inmates must pay for glasses at wholesale rate. A woman dentist visits the institution each month, taking care of all dental needs. A local dentist takes all X-rays and does emergency work. Inmates are required to pay for materials used in dentures, partial plates, and inlays; the state finances the remainder. A psychiatrist is available and is called in for study and advice on difficult behavior problems. The State Bureau for Psychological Services supplies a psychologist to give each inmate psychological and achievement tests.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND SERVICE

A non-sectarian religious service is conducted each Sunday afternoon at which attendance is compulsory. The Protestant and Catholic chaplains conduct these services alternately. During the past year, on every third Sunday, the service was conducted by the inmate body, members of all denominations participating. Communion for the Protestant group is offered at stated intervals. Confessions are heard, followed by Mass, on the second Wednesday of each month for the Catholic inmates. Religious classes are in session every Tuesday evening, conducted by Protestant and Catholic chaplains. Attendance is elective. From July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1942, the Catholic group had thirty-five class periods with an average attendance of sixty-nine per cent. Only two inmates of Catholic faith did not attend class at any time. The Protestant group held thirty-seven class periods with an average attendance of sixty-nine per cent. There were twelve women in the Protestant group who did not attend class at any time.

On Easter Sunday, 1942, for the first time in the history of the institution, all Catholic girls, accompanied by officers of the Catholic faith, attended morning service at St. Mary's Church in Shakopee. In the afternoon, the Protestant chaplain conducted service at the institution, presenting the choir from his church for special music. Monthly publications of religious magazines and papers have been donated to the institution. A Gideon Bible has been placed in each room.

Other religious groups, such as The Salvation Army, The Gideon Society, and the WCTU, hold services periodically. Colored religious workers from the Twin City churches visit our colored girls frequently.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION

During the 1940-1942 biennium school was in session as usual five and a half days a week for about nine months of each year.

Classes were organized on the basis of educational background and psychological tests. In beginners' classes, work was individual and all classes were kept as small as circumstances would permit to allow a greater degree of individual attention.

Each woman, with the exception of a very few who were unable to profit by school because of physical or mental defects, attended class at least one hour a day.

Special emphasis was, as formerly, placed on English literature, grammar, word study, spelling, diacritical marks, punctuation, composition, vocabulary building, the dictionary, etc.

During the biennium a number of contests in spelling, in diacritical marks, and in vocabulary building were conducted.

Enthusiasm for correct English led to the formation of elective grammar classes on the women's own time. Such classes met at night from May 15, 1941, through the summer and from January 8, 1942, to June 11, 1942.

POETRY

An elective class in poetry met twice a week in 1940, '41, throughout the school year. Some members did excellent work and others showed promise. The small class of 1941-'42 met once a week. The members of these classes furnished the poetry which appeared in the *Reflector*.

CURRENT HISTORY

The work in current history was highly motivated by the war situation, and involved work in geography, forms of government, production, distribution, consumption, standards of living, religions, races, etc. The special study of South America begun in September, 1941, was discontinued and replaced by world study after December 7, 1942. Our regular sources of information were, "Our Times", "Life", "Time", "News Week", "The Washington Post", "The Christian Science Monitor", and the radio.

PSYCHOLOGY, ETHICS AND SOCIOLOGY

In several of the classes one hour a week was spent on the formal study of psychology. Besides the study, the women read many books and magazine articles on the subject of practical psychology. These readings furnished material for many class discussions.

Books and magazine articles on ethics and sociology were read and discussed also. We hope that these readings, the books on psychology, and the discussions which ensued did much to improve outlooks that needed im-

proving, to present new viewpoints, and to place some feet on the highway of straight thinking.

LIBRARY

Library work continued to be part of the school work. One whole day each week was devoted to books and the things pertaining to them. Contests involving books and authors, the Dewey and Cutter systems, etc., were conducted several times. All reviewable new books were reviewed for the "Books" section of the *Reflector*. The *New York Herald-Tribune* "Books" helped to keep the women abreast of new publications and authors. The institution reserves two first class daily papers for the library and subscribes to eighteen magazines of different types.

THE REFLECTOR

Publication of our institution paper, the *Reflector*, continued in spite of the steady decrease in population. Aside from the original art work which graced its pages, especially during the last few years, there is not much change in the quality of the publication. There are more contributors to its pages in proportion to the population than there have ever been before. Originality is encouraged and all possible latitude is allowed within the bounds of good taste, good English, and truth.

Three more girls who worked in the *Reflector* office learned to operate the vari-typer, to cut stencils, to handle the mimeograph and mimeoscope, and to do various other types of work relating to the school, the library, or the institution.

THE STATE FAIR

The exhibit at the state fair, 1941, was educational rather than commercial. The institution sold a few left over articles from the previous year but all the other articles offered for sale belonged to the inmates.

The educational exhibit consisted of pictures of the institution, showing the farm buildings, the herd, etc., pictures of the inmates wearing the type of garb suited to the various activities of the institution, and to their departure on discharge or parole; labeled pictures of all the officers, giving name and position; of the original art work done by the inmates; samples of book binding and decorating, of rebinding and mending; of farm, flower-garden, and cannery products; postal cards with aerial view of the institution (for sale); free folders giving a history of the institution, its conduct, growth, purpose, and aims.

The inmate articles on sale, all made on the women's own time and without supervision, displayed the ability and taste of the makers. When circumstances permitted, visitors were invited to enter the booth and examine articles at close range, and the officer in charge talked to them about the institution and answered their questions.

HOME TRAINING

With the closing of two cottages during this biennial period, we have, of necessity, limited our home training opportunities for the women. This service covers maid's work, dining room work, first and second cook's work. Two months are required on each job. The matron's untiring efforts in teaching our women sound housekeeping principles does much to prepare them to be better homemakers when released.

In January, 1942, sixteen of the women elected to take a forty-hour course in foods presented by our dietitian, Miss Whitlock. This covered menu planning, selection and preparation of foods, table service and usage, and a study of vitamins and caloric content of foods.

The fruits and vegetables raised on our farm are canned by the inmates in a central cannery which also affords excellent training for quite a group as our equipment is the ordinary equipment found in the average home.

A central laundry affords an opportunity for training, as the workers rotate on the various jobs spending a month each on the washer, the mangle, and the ironing boards.

If an individual has a preference of work, or signifies an interest in learning certain tasks, her request is given consideration, and assignment is made. If she has a legitimate reason for asking for a transfer before her training period is completed, her request is carefully considered and discussed with her before action is taken.

SEWING DEPARTMENT

In December, 1940, Miss Smith, our sewing instructor, was forced to take a leave of absence due to illness, and while we had a substitute teacher, it was necessary to limit our sewing to the more simple garments, and during the summer months to close this department entirely. In the fall of 1941, Miss Smith returned but our population was dropping and by February, 1942, it was thought advisable to close this department as a full time project.

A portion of the sewing equipment, machines, cutting table, etc., was moved to the unused kitchen and dining room in Sanford cottage. Institution sewing and small orders for other state institutions were filled under the able supervision of the cottage matron. Everyone wishing to learn more about sewing is given an opportunity to use the equipment while working on her own materials. Assistance is given by the matron and the more experienced sewers.

MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART

Our musical program has been rather limited during the past two years. In 1941, a local music teacher conducted a class in music appreciation one hour per week—which was elective. This same instructor spent one hour

per week with a choral group which presented special music for church service and on other occasions. The Christmas Cantata presented December, 1941, was a beautiful and impressive performance. An outside director was obtained, but the women through their fine cooperation deserve all the credit.

Through the winter months each cottage assumes the responsibility of presenting at least one play. The assistant superintendent and matron assist the girls in obtaining properties, but the women work out their own dramatic problem. The results are surprisingly fine.

ENTERTAINMENT

The women greatly enjoy planning their own entertainment and enter into these activities wholeheartedly. Each month brings some special event, either a national holiday, or a trip to a movie showing at the local theatre. The most fun is had when occasions call for costumes; such as Hallowe'en and the Fourth of July. A twilight or evening dance with buffet supper is also a favorite pastime. This past year a monthly card party was inaugurated, the cottages taking turns in acting as hostess, planning and supervising the games, presenting prizes, and serving a light lunch.

On December 21, 1941, a Christmas pageant was presented to which five relatives of each woman were invited. This being a Sunday afternoon, many fathers and husbands were able to attend. Following the pageant, coffee and Christmas cookies were served to all, each girl being responsible for serving her relatives and partaking of lunch with them.

The holiday season is always an active and pleasant one. Christmas gifts from relatives and friends are received, and each inmate is allowed to send out Christmas gifts to relatives. These gifts have been assembled after months of planning and sewing with materials purchased from the inmates' limited earnings. A buffet supper and a dance with special music is enjoyed.

The past two years the entire group have been the guests of our staff physician at a movie shown at the local theater.

During the summer months, the women spend their evenings on the lawn and enjoy an occasional picnic supper out of doors.

A kittenball team coached by the local high school athletic director affords good sport. Teams from neighboring towns challenge our women on our own field.

The winter months find the women assembled in the recreation rooms, playing cards, sewing, reading, and listening to the radio. We have a controlled radio system, but the women vote for the programs they prefer. News broadcasts are heard at noon and following the supper hour.

The local high school invites our women to see the Junior and Senior Class Plays each year. On a few occasions, the women have attended the performance at the high school, and at other times, the cast presented the play in our auditorium.

Other entertainment with outside talent has been presented for the benefit of our women.

PAROLE AND PARDON BOARDS

The paroling of inmates from the three penal institutions is handled through a board of three, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the legislature, each serving a six-year term. The chairman of this board is a full time official, the other two serve on a per diem basis. They hold regular monthly meetings at the state prison and state reformatory for men but due to our limited population, they meet here only every second month.

The first appearance of an inmate before this board occurs after she has spent ten full months within the institution. If parole is not granted, the board will set the time for her reappearance. In advance of the meeting, an institution report is prepared covering physical and mental health, general attitude of inmate and other pertinent facts regarding family attitude, etc., her work record within the institution, and her deportment. After parole is granted, the parole agent working out of the central office makes all future plans. This agent has limited contact with the women prior to parole. Women are kept on parole at least one year, at which time the parole board reviews the case and determines future action.

The parole picture does not vary much between the two years of the last biennium. (See statistical report.) A parolee's conduct and violation of rules must be of a serious nature before a return to the institution is considered. The six parole violators, recorded as still at large, cover violators of several years past; only two have disappeared during this biennial period. A reasonable effort is made to locate them, but their cases are never closed as their unserved sentences stand until they are located.

PARDON

The Pardon Board consists of the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with a full-time executive secretary. Meetings are held quarterly in the Capitol. This board, upon written application of a prisoner, stating the facts of his case and the reason for request for pardon or commutation, will hear his case. Relatives may appear for the inmate or an attorney may be employed by inmate or relatives. Often this board visits the institutions and talks with the applicant before making final decision. Not many women appeal to this board for clemency, as favorable action is limited and reason for asking a review of a case must be valid. Only four commutations were granted during this biennial period.

PLANT MAINTENANCE

At the present time our physical plant is in excellent condition as a result of a WPA project that covered an eighteen months' period. At the close of the last biennial period, we reported the erection of a horse barn; then followed the dismantling of the old stone barn. A new tool shed and corn crib was built, new foundations under the hog house and chicken coops were laid. All farm buildings were repainted, and the farm house basement was remodeled.

The administration building was re-roofed three years ago; since that time the three remaining cottages have been re-roofed and all four buildings redecorated. A considerable amount of carpentry repair work was done by WPA—also new work such as the making of cupboards, tables, etc., was done.

In the fall of 1940, we converted our coal burning boilers to the use of natural gas. This change has proved most satisfactory and economical. During the summer of 1941 the outmoded ice plant was replaced with modern electrical equipment which we find very efficient and a joy to possess.

We are also happy in the purchase of a motor-driven lawn mower which is operated by the men and greatly lessens the amount of yard work done by the women.

Very little outside help is utilized in maintaining our institution as Mr. Sames, chief engineer, and Mr. Pink, assistant, are ever ready to meet our electrical, plumbing, furniture, and general repair needs.

Considerable credit is due Mr. Pink for his interest and fine work in maintaining our grounds, which at all times are well groomed and most attractive.

FARM AND GARDEN

Our farm, which is located across the road from the institution proper, consists of 131 acres under cultivation, twenty acres of pasture, and nine acres of lawn, buildings and woodland.

For the past two seasons our crops have been abundant and adequately met our needs. All tuber vegetables used within the institution are raised and stored on the farm. Our canning program has been heavy, as we attempt to conserve all fruits and vegetables raised. We produce all pork and veal consumed by the institution and meet all our poultry needs, such as eggs and meat.

Our pure bred dairy herd supplies all milk, cream, and cottage cheese used by the institution. The cream is taken to the Chaska Cooperative Creamery and traded out in butter. Our income from this source is greater than our consumption.

In the spring of 1942, we planted sorghum for the first time and the fine growth indicates we will have sufficient to meet our needs for the coming year.

Our farmer, Mr. Thilgen, has been handicapped by the limited amount of inmate labor available. Under his able direction the work has gone forward and the inmate group assigned to farm work speak highly of Mr. Thilgen as a supervisor.

PATRIOTISM

This report would not be complete without mention and full recognition being given the women of this institution for their keen desire to assist and their interest in doing their part in the "all-out" war effort. Sewing and knitting garments for the Red Cross have kept some of the group busy during their free time. Nineteen women elected to take Red Cross Standard Course in First Aid offered by our staff physician. A number are making monthly purchases of war saving stamps from their meager earnings.

A new flag and flagpole were fittingly dedicated on Flag Day. The National Anthem is sung by all with gusto and feeling.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Recommended appropriations for the biennium ending June 30, 1945, are as follows: current expense, \$87,000; general repairs and replacements, \$2,500 (this includes installation of refrigeration units in three cottages at a cost of approximately \$700, condensation return line pump at approximately \$400, laying an adequate water pipe line from main building to various parts of farm for fire protection, and replacing sections of water mains in administration building, approximate estimate \$700—other items include replacement of antiquated plumbing fixtures, etc.); improvement of grounds \$300.

PERSONNEL

The past two years have seen a considerable number of changes in personnel and a shifting of staff duties. These changes were necessary because of illness and decreased population.

I cannot praise too highly the splendid and understanding cooperation given me by all members of the staff. Theirs is a personal interest in the welfare of the institution as a unit and their charges as a group.

A motto hung in our kitchen phrases my feeling and thought nicely:

*It ain't the individual
Or the army as a whole
But the everlasting teamwork
Of every blooming soul.*

May I humbly say to the staff and inmate group—Thank you.
To Mr. Swanson, Director, Division of Public Institutions, and his
able staff goes my deepest appreciation for the valuable help and advice ex-
tended to me during this biennial period.

Respectfully submitted,
ESTELLE JAMIESON,
Superintendent

State Reformatory

St. Cloud

The legislature in 1885 appointed a commission to find a location for a second penal institution. The site near Saint Cloud of the present institution was selected. In 1887 a law was enacted creating the Minnesota State Reformatory, which was opened in 1889, and providing that only first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty years should be committed to the institution. The prevailing laws provide for the commitment of all male offenders regardless of age with the exception of those convicted of first degree murder who are received only by transfer. Located on the extensive grounds is one of the finest granite quarries in the state. From this quarry has been taken practically all the stone used in the construction of the institution buildings, and the quarrying, cutting, and placing of the stone has been done entirely by the inmates. The woodworking industry turns out sash, doors, blinds, screens, storm sash, and furniture for state use and in the tailoring department is made almost all of the men's clothing used in the various institutions. There are also a number of other shops for the instruction of trades and the manufacture of necessary articles. An extensive farm is operated in connection with the institution, and the establishment of a farm colony where approximately sixty-five inmate farmers are housed has proved a decided success. Three prison camps located at East Grand Forks and on the properties of the sanatorium and hospital at Walker and Moose Lake are also operated from the institution with carefully selected prisoners who are engaged in extensive farming, logging, and maintenance work. The institution itself consists of an administration building containing offices, chapel, visiting facilities, and officers' dining room; nine cell houses and dormitories; hospital; central power plant; building additions including kitchens, dining rooms, bakery, laundry, shops, cold storage room, and store rooms; and six residences. The grounds are enclosed by a granite wall from twenty-two to thirty feet high, the enclosure of fifty-five acres being one of the largest in America.

H. B. Whittier	Warden
H. J. Halpin	Deputy Warden
T. J. Stacy	Assistant Deputy Warden
F. J. Sherry	Assistant Deputy Warden
R. H. Rosenberger	Director of Education
Wm. Potter	Vocational Director
Bernard Street, M. D. (Military Leave)	Chief Medical Officer
L. A. Jamieson	Steward

Capacity of institution	1,150
Number of inmates June 30, 1942	1,021
Area of grounds, acres	1,057
Leased acres	800
Acres under cultivation	1,165
Value of lands and buildings	\$2,027,469.87
Value of personal property	279,233.80

Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:

Current expense	467,921.49
Repairs and replacements	11,854.95
Permanent improvements	4,172.78
Penal camps	24,607.59
Industries	68,042.13
Vocational training	1,481.71
Gross per capita cost, current expense	453.53
Amount paid inmates	47,300.19
Number of officers and employees June 30, 1942	154

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Warden of the Minnesota State Reformatory for Men for the biennial period ended June 30, 1942.

POPULATION

The operation of the recently enacted law providing for state-wide probation, increased opportunities for employment, and the war situation have materially reduced the number of admissions for this period. First admissions of 469 and 441 for the years ended June 30, 1941, and June 30, 1942, as compared with 649 and 611 for the two previous years, have reduced our population to 1,021 as of June 30, 1942. The average daily count of 1,141 as compared with 1,176 for the previous period indicates the downward trend. The reasons for decrease in population are also factors tending to change materially the character of those received; recent admissions are limited to those who cannot compete even now for profitable employment or for entrance into the military forces or whose offenses are so aggravated they must be imprisoned. The majority of new arrivals must therefore be termed as undesirables and the institution's job of rehabilitation becomes more difficult.

DISCIPLINE

Society demands that the reformatory protect the community by assuring the safe custody of the prisoner and at the same time the institution is expected to prepare him for release into the community better fitted and equipped to become a law-abiding, self-respecting, and self-reliant individual. In this era of early parole and complaisant releasing procedure the prisoner is likely to be at liberty before we know him, his history, his needs, or his possibilities. To have any measure of success in rehabilitating this group, or any group of men who may find themselves in a penal institution, law and order must be maintained. Therefore a rigorous discipline is kept without unnecessary regimentation, and the institution's daily routine and activities are conducted in a quiet and systematic manner without commotion

or confusion. Cleanliness is stressed and is exemplified in the general appearance of the buildings and property and by the personal appearance of those confined. This has resulted in a generally healthy physical condition, good attitude, and ready compliance to fair rules of conduct. Disciplinary measures or penalties are limited to the minimum and no serious disciplinary problem or disturbance occurred during the past biennial period.

CLASSIFICATION

In attempting to turn people from crime the institution continues to function on the theory of a correctional program of treatment and training formulated by a well rounded classification committee of the institution personnel. Our facilities for securing a complete case history, determining the individual's needs, possibilities, and capacity, providing for his health, schooling, proper housing, recreation, and library and leisure time activities, and vocational training are better than usual or to be expected in a single institution. Vocational training possibilities are necessarily limited to the capacity of the individual and are carefully determined by aptitude and psychological tests. The group available for profitable vocational training is composed of those with average or better intelligence and the findings of the psychological department reveals that of those admitted during the past biennial period forty-three per cent were in this class. The vocational guidance and counseling program continues with good response and with worthwhile results.

EDUCATION AND RECREATION

The academic high school is functioning and several inmates earning their credits here have obtained their diplomas from their respective home high schools. The high school correspondence division has nearly a hundred men taking advantage of this service. The physical education program continues as a successful aid to health and morale. It encourages good sportsmanship and tolerance and is an outlet for energies that suppression would turn into undesirable channels. Fifty softball and volleyball teams are organized into four leagues governed by an inmate athletic board which, under the supervision of the athletic officer, organizes teams, appoints umpires, arranges play-offs, and settles controversies. Time for participation in these activities is taken from the regular work day schedule of those who would otherwise be confined indoors. A new sodded infield was added to the baseball park this year making the playing field as good or better than the average semi-pro park. The regulation baseball team played a schedule of eighteen games each year with civilian teams from the neighboring communities and included an annual series with the team representing the Stillwater prison.

Radio programs received at a centrally located and controlled receiving set and transmitted through earphones continue as a good disciplinary measure and afford cultural, educational, religious, and recreational opportunities. An adequate library is maintained and a liberal annual expenditure continues to provide ample reading material for all purposes. The only means through which the inmate body can be informed of current events is through the radio newscasts and the periodicals which are also provided. The library circulation indicates it is appreciated and is used more extensively than it would be by a numerically similar civilian population.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

Any program of individualized rehabilitation is incomplete unless religion is a prominent factor. Part time Catholic and Protestant chaplains officiate at weekly hours of worship and offer regular instruction in religious doctrine and practice. An effort is also made by the chaplains to maintain contact with the home community, church, and family of the prisoner. The open inmate forum continues to find favor among many who are thus given an opportunity to express their views on current questions and their own individual problems.

MEDICAL WORK

The general health of those confined continues to be good. Dr. Bernard Street was in charge of the medical work until May 1, 1941, when he entered the military forces and since that time his duties have been assumed as far as possible on a part time basis by Dr. L. A. Veranth. He is being assisted by Dr. C. G. Arvidson who also continues as venereal specialist. Dr. W. L. Patterson of Fergus Falls acts as consulting psychiatrist and Dr. W. R. Murlin of St. Paul as consultant on tuberculosis. Dr. Joseph B. Gaida and Dr. W. T. Wenner of St. Cloud act as eye, ear, nose, and throat consultants and during the past period have performed considerable special work along this line. The position of civilian registered male nurse was discontinued during this period, resulting in an inadequate medical personnel in attendance. However, all who are actually ill or in need of medical attention of any kind are given necessary care.

PRISON CAMPS

The prison camps located on our institution premises and on the properties of the State Hospital at Moose Lake and the State Sanatorium at Walker continue to operate efficiently and to provide an environment and program as nearly normal as possible for the individual who may soon be released from custody. They also make it possible to complete projects for the benefit of these institutions which otherwise would not be accomplished. A fourth penal camp was this year established on a tract of 960 acres of highly tillable land near East Grand Forks and will be operated indepen-

dently of other institutions as a farm project for the benefit of the Reformatory and the Division of Public Institutions. However, limited funds for farm equipment and for proper housing facilities will hinder the success of this project.

FARM AND GARDEN

The farm and gardens adjacent to the institution, consisting of approximately eighteen hundred acres of poor soil, produced a better than average yield considering the type of soil available for tillage. Farm produce valued at \$35,033.30 and animal products valued at \$71,339.29 were delivered to our kitchens during this period. In addition to this garden produce valued at \$7,269.02 was delivered for immediate consumption and for packing. Also during this period fourteen carloads of potatoes and other vegetables and six thousand pounds of butter were shipped to other institutions without remuneration.

FOOD

A varied and balanced diet of good wholesome food continues to be served. The completion of the cold storage unit has been of considerable value in utilizing to advantage the poultry and meat products of the farm. On reaching maturity poultry, veal, and some pork are promptly butchered and frozen and are thus made available for use at any time. Formerly it was necessary to continue feeding poultry and stock until they could be butchered and immediately consumed. During this period 28,959 number ten tin cans and 15,463 number three tin cans were packed with fruit and vegetables. The method of packing was changed the second year of this period in order to conserve cans, a congealed puree being packed instead of the whole fruit or vegetable. Food costs computed at the actual costs of goods purchased and at the local market price for farm produce delivered by the institution farm indicate an increase to twenty-one and one-half cents per day per man during June, 1942; this, however, also includes all food served employees and civilians. Facilities for cooking are for the most part old and worn-out and are entirely inadequate for an institution of this size. It is therefore necessary to operate the bake shop twenty-four hours daily all the year and during the canning season the kitchen operates on a like schedule.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

During this period a new pitch and gravel roof was placed on the administration building. The four cupolas located on the corners of the roof had become dangerous and were removed and replaced with ornamental granite trim. All drainage outlets were removed to the interior of the building to eliminate freezing damage during cold weather.

The new horse barn was completed and is now occupied. The walls up to the haymow floor are of granite blocks which were quarried and cut on

the premises. The building is thirty-six by one hundred fifteen feet and is fireproof except for the haymow and roof.

The stone shop was completed in November, 1940, and occupied immediately. This building is thirty-five by one hundred fifteen feet with twenty-five foot concrete walls and is equipped with an overhead carrier extending its full length and twenty-five feet beyond one end. Costs of construction were reduced materially by using thirty tons of steel beams procured from the city of St. Cloud in exchange for aid rendered in razing an old city-owned structure.

A twenty by ninety-six foot poultry house accommodating six hundred chickens was completed. Nests and feeders were made in our sheet metal shop from metal procured from the abandoned Homeless Men's Camp at Savage, Minnesota.

The old root cellar, which was built entirely above the ground, has been made usable with a new roof of pitch and gravel, adding considerable storage space for garden produce during part of the winter.

Work has been started on remodeling some old buildings on the site of the new prison camp near East Grand Forks to be used for barracks, barns, and machine sheds. A deep well is being drilled and it is hoped funds will become available for the completion of this project.

The local granite companies continued to donate granite sawbacks which we used in laying an additional twenty-seven hundred feet of sidewalk gutter and in extending the street paving within the enclosure.

The production of millwork, furniture, and clothing for state use continues satisfactorily in our factories considering the difficulties encountered in securing materials and equipment and the rather cumbersome methods of doing so. Only a small portion of the available labor supply is used advantageously in these industries. For many years large construction crews have been employed quarrying, cutting, and laying stone in building the institution walls and buildings. With the completion of the major construction projects an outlet must be found for the surplus available labor. The prison camp projects help materially but an additional state use industry must be obtained to prevent wasteful idleness.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Addition to the shop building to provide warehouse and manufacturing space is requested at a cost of \$30,000.00.

The present floors in cell houses A, C, and D are of cement tile and are in poor condition. They require continual patching and replacing of the tile to prevent scrub water from seeping through the joints and causing a bad odor and an unsanitary condition. Forty thousand feet of terrazzo floor can be installed with inmate crews at a cost of \$9,000.00.

Attics over cell houses A, B, C, D, and G should be insulated with some approved insulation material. Ceilings in these buildings are of one thickness of brick arched between iron beams. Therefore heat escaping to the roof causes the snow to melt and form ice which in turn breaks up the slate and gutters. Proper insulation would reduce the heating expense and necessary yearly repairs.

Cold storage facilities installed during the previous biennial period are inadequate to take care of the supply and the two Copeland refrigerating units are too small for the service demanded. These units should be replaced with others of more capacity and additional storage space provided at a cost of \$10,000.00.

The bleachers on the athletic field should be replaced. At present the seating consists of short planks and boards of various description laid directly on the sloping ground and which are constantly washed away by the rain. They can be replaced at a cost of \$1,500.00 out of the Library and Amusement funds on deposit in the Social Welfare account.

The stone shop has no provision for eliminating dust except through the windows. In inclement weather the windows are necessarily closed and the stone dust becomes a health hazard. Such a condition is not tolerated in private industry. A dust collector system with twenty-five banker heads is urgently needed and will cost approximately \$7,800.00.

The slaughterhouse used at present is in a deplorable condition; it is an unsanitary health menace and is a disgrace to the state. The cost of replacement will be \$2,500.00.

The dairy barn and barn for young stock should be replaced without further delay. The sills and studdings are rotted on both buildings and there is considerable danger of their collapse. When built they should be located on a site away from the main highway and the institution grounds and the creamery should be built adjoining. The cost of this total construction is estimated at \$38,000.00.

Ample water is available in an abandoned quarry for irrigating the vegetable gardens during dry seasons. Two old water tanks, each with a capacity of twenty thousand gallons, are available and have been placed at proper locations to provide water by gravity to the soil if pipe can be secured. The project can be completed at a cost of \$2,000.00.

The electric current demanded requires our generators to work at their maximum capacity. In order to give adequate service the installation of one 350 kilowatt engine generator is recommended, which with the switch board equipment and necessary piping, will cost \$40,000.00.

The electric cables now supplying current to a large portion of the institution were installed in the year 1910 and are too small to carry the addi-

tional loads which have been put on them. Larger cables should be installed without delay at a cost of \$6,000.00.

The heating systems in a number of the old buildings are badly worn, obsolete, and inefficient. A start should be made in replacing these units with modern economical installations. A start could be made with an appropriation of \$5,000.00.

The water softening system installed in 1929 has corroded to such an extent that there are holes in the tanks. In order to insure continued operation two new tanks, piping, and fittings should be purchased at a cost of \$5,500.00.

Vocational training is generally recognized as a means of rehabilitation but little can be accomplished without adequate materials and equipment. What little we have for this purpose is purchased largely by the inmates and is entirely insufficient. The purpose of the institution should not be lost sight of entirely by eliminating funds needed for vocational training. The available amount should be \$6,000.00.

The farm project at East Grand Forks will accomplish little unless proper facilities and farm equipment are provided. The buildings should be completed and water, sewer, and electric lines installed. A potato storage house with suitable trackage is necessary in order that the products may be stored and shipped when wanted to the various state institutions which are without storage facilities. The project will require \$10,000.00.

Arrangements should be made to increase the working cash capital of the institution's industrial fund so that an additional activity may be acquired and operated and the industries we now have may function efficiently and economically. Sufficient quantities of materials for quarterly periods cannot be purchased with the capital now available, and it should be increased to \$50,000.00.

The repair fund should provide funds for extensive repairs to roofs and gutters, windows and frames in old cell houses, steam chests, kettles and bakery oven replacements, and extensive general repairing and painting for an old institution which must be kept secure. The funds available for this purpose for the biennium should be at least \$50,000.00.

CONCLUSION

The counsel of the Director and other administration officials is recognized and appreciated. I also wish to acknowledge the cooperation and loyalty of the staff of officers and employees without which an institution can accomplish little.

Respectfully submitted,
H. B. WHITTIER,
Warden

State Prison

Stillwater

The Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater, the oldest state institution, was originally founded in 1851. The new prison, built on the most approved line of prison architecture and stated by experts to be one of the most modern institutions of its kind in the world, was opened in 1912. The buildings consist of an administration building and connecting corridors containing offices of the warden and assistants, an office for use of the board of parole, reception room, barber shop, telephone exchange, rooms for officers and guests, officers' kitchen and dining rooms, school-rooms and lecture halls, library, printing office where the "Mirror," the newspaper published by the inmates, is printed, and space for the Bertillon and fingerprint system used in the identification of criminals; two large cell houses, each containing 512 cells; a modern prison hospital, chapel, central power plant, greenhouse, and residences for the warden and other officers. Space is provided for two subsidiary cell houses, one of which has been completed, thus providing accommodations for 1,224 inmates. The industrial group includes the twine factory, a three-story and basement building 360 feet in length; a warehouse, 360 feet long, for the storage of raw material and manufactured twine; a main factory building of the same size for the farm machinery plant, containing machine shop, woodworking and assembling departments; foundry, 180 feet by 100 feet; blacksmith shop, steel storage house, and three large warehouses for storage of manufactured machines.

The buildings on the farm adjacent to the prison are as follows: a house and garage, large dairy barn with full basement, granary with full basement, machine shed, blacksmith shop, horse barn and two silos. The Barker farm is equipped with a large brick house, a barn and root cellar. On the South farm there is a small house and large hay shed with basement. On the West farm there is a house, two large barns with basement, large chicken coop, two brooder houses, hog house and shelter barn, and a corn crib. Outside of the prison wall and adjacent to the home farm has been constructed a farm colony building, fully equipped as living quarters for inmates who work on the farm and in the shipping department. This building has a capacity of 132 regular beds, and by using double-deck beds the capacity can be increased to 264.

L. F. Utecht	Warden
L. Fiske	Deputy Warden
Thomas Stanek	First Asst. Deputy Warden
E. J. Wagner	Second Asst. Deputy Warden
R. B. McPhetres	Office Manager
E. M. Jones	Physician
R. G. Johnson	Resident Physician
R. C. Gray (on Leave of Absence)	Neuro-Psychiatrist
E. F. Curran	Dentist
G. W. Rydeen	Superintendent of Printing
C. W. Peterson	Superintendent of Education
J. A. Humphreys	Steward

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

M. C. McMillan	Superintendent of Industries
C. T. Newman	Superintendent Twine Manufacturing
Thomas E. Ross	Superintendent Machinery Manufacturing
H. L. Rydeen	Twine Sales Manager
Myer Bernstein	Machinery Sales Manager
Chas. F. Rinker	Repair Department Manager

Capacity of institution	1,376
Number of inmates June 30, 1942	1,192
Area of grounds, acres	1,000
Leased acres	502
Acreage under cultivation	908
Value of lands and buildings	\$3,213,068.00
Value of personal property	2,459,654.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	539,598.02
Repairs and replacements	9,173.10
Industries	2,166,557.69
Gross per capita cost, current expense	426.90
Amount paid inmates	120,933.46
Number of officers and employees June 30, 1942:	
Institution proper	173
Industries	126

To the Director of the Division of Public Institutions:

It is with pleasure that I submit herewith the biennial report of this institution for the period ended June 30, 1942.

POPULATION

There has been a marked decline in the population during this period, especially so since declaration of war. On July 1, 1940, there were 1,357 inmates confined and on June 30, 1941, 1,314. On June 30, 1942, there were 1,192 inmates, a reduction of forty-three during the first year and 122 the second year, a total of 165 for the two-year period.

I am very much pleased to report that the farm colony building, which has been completed and in use since September, 1940, has proven to be a most satisfactory solution of the over-crowded condition which existed for several years prior to its erection. The inmates assigned to outside work are all domiciled there and they are well pleased with their new quarters, so well so that there has been no serious infraction of the rules, or breach of discipline.

EDUCATION

It is an accepted principle that a man in prison has been placed there due to his failure to make the necessary adjustments in a world of complex conditions established by society for the guidance of mankind. The importance of re-education of the man serving time through the development of social, academic and vocational efficiency is being increasingly stressed in the development of rehabilitation programs for inmates.

At the Minnesota State Prison, a program of testing, guidance and educational work is provided inmates through the facilities of the educational department. Elementary, high school, vocational, commercial, correspondence and cell-study courses in sixty subject fields are made available to inmates interested in furthering their knowledge. Attendance in the prison school and enrollment for correspondence and cell-study work is entirely on a student volunteer basis. It has been demonstrated that volunteer attendance promotes more diligent attention to school work, eliminates most of the disciplinary problems, and produces a greater degree of educational growth.

Grade placements are made on the basis of the combined results of educational and intelligence tests administered to each incoming inmate shortly after his admission to the institution. During the biennial period a total of 614 grade placement examinations and 611 intelligence tests were administered by the educational department. The median I. Q. of the inmates tested is eighty-three.

The lesson-unit plan providing for a highly individualized program of instruction is being utilized in the elementary school division. Through the use of this method of instruction the individual needs of the learner are met and advancement is made according to accomplishment. The elementary school work at the prison is divided into six levels of grade difficulty designated by the appropriate division number. This eliminates the stigma of attaching grade designations for adults as compared with the public schools. Especially important is this to the group of illiterate and near-illiterate students. Subjects available in each of the divisions include: arithmetic, English, geography, spelling, history and civics. The subject material follows very closely that included in the curriculum for elementary schools as suggested by the Minnesota State Department of Education.

The high school department offers courses in the fields of languages, social studies, mathematics and the sciences. This work is further supplemented by the cell-study department which now has available fourteen high school courses in the academic field as well as many vocational subjects that can be studied and completed by the inmate-student during his leisure cell time. Two hundred thirty-five students have enrolled for cell-study courses and, of these, 163 have completed courses during the biennial period.

All correspondence courses offered by the Extension Division of the University of Minnesota are available to inmates of this institution. The returned lessons indicate that inmates pursuing this level of work are securing marks that are above average. It is hoped that at some time during the future a plan can be effected whereby inmates at the state prison can enroll for courses from the state university at a reduced fee.

Beginning, intermediate and advanced work in bookkeeping, typing and Gregg shorthand are available to inmates through the offerings of the commercial department. A course in display work, show-card and sign painting was also offered during the 1941-42 school session with marked success.

Because of the expressed interest of the men in studying welding, a combined course in electric welding and metallurgy was offered for the first time in the vocational department. Lack of welding equipment for demonstration purposes limited the course to theoretical work but it was felt that the students completing the course secured a worthwhile background of welding knowledge. Also offered by the vocational department were courses in electricity, mechanical drawing, shop mathematics, poultry husbandry and agriculture.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Chapel services are held each week, Catholic and Protestant chaplains alternating. Catholic inmates have been privileged to attend Mass and to perform all other duties required of them as Catholics. The number of men receiving Holy Communion has been particularly gratifying. The sick have been visited and the wants of all have been attended. Inmates who have died at the institution without relatives to arrange proper burial, have been given such burial in their faith from St. Michael's Church; Stillwater, Minnesota.

Protestant services have been held in the prison chapel each alternate Sunday. The attendance has been large and the audience responsive and appreciative. Several song services have been given by visiting choirs and soloists. Communion has been celebrated each quarter and private Holy Communion has been administered when asked for. Several funerals of inmates have been held with appropriate services.

The prison choir and orchestra have been of great help and they and their leader deserve hearty commendation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The prison hospital has continued to function during the past two years with the same efficiency as it has in the past. This is entirely due to the dutiful and undivided co-operation extended by all connected with the hospital in either a professional or administrative capacity.

Due to their untiring, conscientious efforts, the primary functions of the hospital, its diagnostic and therapeutic facilities, has been maintained at a high professional level and thereby assuring the inmates of the institution every facility needed to safeguard their health and morale. It is with great gratification that I report that the general health of the inmate population is maintained above the general average.

The physical equipment of the hospital has been carefully maintained and some additional and necessary equipment added. We are, however, in need of a new X-ray unit and electrocardiograph. The expendable supplies are being maintained in proportional quantities covering the average periodical disbursement or estimate.

The American College of Surgeons inspected the Minnesota State Prison Hospital during the past year. The hospital retained its previous classification and the Regents of the American College of Surgeons authorized the issuance of a certificate which was received and of which we are justly proud.

The activities of the medical department for the biennium are briefly summarized as follows:

	1940-41	1941-42
Dispensary calls -----	39,484	41,715
Total number of patients admitted to hospital -----	664	466
Patients in hospital beginning of year --	22	14
Patients in hospital end of year -----	14	18
Number of patients sent to sick cell -----	343	194
Number of patients sent to convalescent park -----	104	54
Total venereal disease treatments given -----	1,681	1,363
Number of venereal patients beginning of year -----	43	39
Number of venereal patients end of year -----	39	23
X-ray examinations made -----	577	484
Physical therapy treatments given -----	2,722	2,310
Accidental injuries treated -----	672	656
Major operations performed -----	96	66
Minor operations performed -----	22	28
Total number of diseases and ailments treated -----	686	480

RECREATION

Baseball games with outside teams are played on Saturday afternoons during the playing season. Diamond ball is also played by teams organized among the inmates. Motion pictures are shown each week and on holidays; all films are censored before showing.

The cell halls and hospital have been wired for radio; inmates are permitted to purchase head phones. All programs are controlled by a master set installed in the administration building. Only the best programs are permitted; and broadcasts are received during the hours from 5:45 P. M. to 10:00 P. M. each evening, and from 12:30 P. M. to 10:00 P. M. on Sundays and holidays. The inmate population is very appreciative of this privilege and very few abuse it.

In addition to the above, several boxing and wrestling matches were held. This added feature proved very popular with the men, and it is planned to continue these programs in the future if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

INDUSTRIES

Operation of the industries has continued on the basis of a forty-hour week, net sales during this period were approximately \$6,300,000, an increase of over \$1,450,000 over the preceding biennium. This increase in sales was caused by the demands of the farmers in this state for binder twine, rope, farm machinery and repair parts for machinery to comply with the request of the Department of Agriculture for an increased acreage of all farm crops, to meet the great need for additional food supplies due to the war, and to higher prices.

The amount paid for inmate labor was \$966,800, of which sum \$155,700 was credited to inmates as earnings and \$811,100 to the current expense fund as the industries' share of the cost of the operation of the institution.

Shortly after the declaration of war the Federal Government assumed control of all fibres, freezing the stocks of Manila and Java fibres in hands of manufacturers. Fibre can only be purchased on an allotment basis through the Defense Supplies Corporation. Due to the shortage of fibre on August 1, and the decline in population, we were obliged to reduce temporarily the output of binder twine. Limitations placed by the War Production Board on the manufacture of farm machinery and repairs has further reduced the number of inmates employed by the industries. As a result of these reductions, this source of revenue to the state and the current expense fund will be less, and larger appropriations will be necessary from the general revenue fund.

FARM AND GARDEN

For several years past recommendations for the purchase of additional farm lands were made, but no action was ever taken. At present we are renting 500 acres of land at an annual cost of \$1,830. We have a dairy herd of 185 head, 600 hogs, 1,800 chickens and 200 turkeys, ducks, and geese; and it requires large quantities of grain, hay and mill feeds to feed such large herds and flocks.

I wish to recommend that consideration be given to the matter of purchasing more land for farming purposes; there are a number of farms or parcels of land near our present farms that I believe could be acquired.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

Current Expense, \$250,000.00; *Current Expense, "Special Appropriation,"* \$400,000.

In view of the restrictions placed upon the prison industries by the War Production Board, the revenue from use of inmates by industries will be very much less than heretofore, and the above amounts are requested; the special appropriation to be used only if required to meet current expenses, any unexpended balance at the close of the fiscal year to be carried forward.

Repairs, "General," \$30,000—The sum of \$15,000 per year is requested for general repairs and replacements of electrical, steam, water and plumbing systems; also repairs to farm buildings, residences, painting and general repair throughout the institution.

Repairs, "Major Roof and Brick Repairs," \$20,000—The sum of \$10,000 per year is requested for roof and brick repairs to the administration building, cell halls, laundry, print shop, auditorium, dining room, kitchen, steward's department, hospital, and enclosing walls. The brick work on many of these buildings is in bad condition; the roofs and skylights leak in many places and water gets back of and loosens the brick. There are many places on the enclosing walls where the brick is loose and will have to be replaced or repointed.

With the limited funds appropriated in the past several years we could only make the more necessary repairs; as a consequence the buildings have reached the point where a considerable sum of money must now be expended to prevent more serious damage and to guarantee the safe-keeping of the inmates and the security of the institution.

Equipment for Sewage Disposal Plant, \$4,000—Twice we have requested an appropriation for the purchase of equipment for the sewage disposal plant constructed in 1937, from an appropriation of \$28,000 made by the Legislature in 1935, and a WPA grant of \$22,477.26, but each time our request was denied.

The plant as now constructed without the necessary equipment, is about fifty per cent efficient. In the winter it cannot be used, and we have to by-pass the sewage directly into the river. When the plant is in use, the solids plug up the lines and screens. The only water available for washing sludge from tanks, screens and beds is sewer water. If the state is to realize on its investment, the following equipment should be installed:

A comminutor to grind the solids; a scraping machine for the final clarifier; a well for water; and a pump room.

There is a well on the property about 200 feet from the plant, which could be utilized by building a small pump house, installing a pump and piping water to the plant.

New Buildings, \$6,000—Poultry House: The building now in use is old, poorly ventilated and is not constructed on approved plans, and during the year we lose many chickens by reason of poor housing conditions and equipment. This building is on the hog farm, and should be built on a

more suitable site; the present building is needed for hogs and could be remodeled for that purpose.

Ice House: The present building is over twenty-five years old and was built out of second-hand lumber, and is about ready to collapse. We will repair it so it can be used one more year. We lose a considerable amount of ice due to the poor condition of the building. Ice is very important, and a new ice house must be built in the next year if we are to have an adequate supply.

Bull Barn and Pen: \$1,000 was appropriated at the 1941 session, available for the year ending June 30, 1943. A suitable bull barn and proper exercise pens and equipment cannot be constructed for this amount, and an additional sum should be appropriated. We have a dairy herd of 185 and produce nearly all the institution needs for dairy products.

Eight hundred seventeen thousand pounds of whole milk was produced in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, and 721,767 pounds to June 30, 1942. During this period 38,158 pounds of butter was furnished the institution. It is essential that we have proper facilities to handle and care for herd sires with a dairy herd of this size. Our present facilities are inadequate and dangerous, and to prevent serious accident to inmates and employees we recommend an additional appropriation to become available July 1, 1944.

The sum of \$6,000 is requested for the purchase of material for these three projects.

*X-ray Equipment, \$4,000—*Our present X-ray equipment was purchased in 1929, and is obsolete and should be replaced with a modern up-to-date machine if the present hospital standards are to be maintained.

Mechanical Soot Blowers, \$5,000: A set of valve-in-head soot blowers consisting of five elements, with pipe, valves and fittings is necessary to replace present soot blowers that are worn out. The present soot blowers have been in service twenty-four years, and the sum of \$5,000 is requested for purchase and installation.

RETIREMENT AND NECROLOGY

During this biennial period three employees have retired and accepted the annuity offered by the retirement law: Herbert S. Hill, June 21, 1941; Walter Wilkins, May 1, 1942; Charles A. Diethert, May 1, 1942.

Appreciation is here recorded of their loyal service through the years passed.

Death removed from our midst two faithful men, and my sympathy is expressed to the bereaved families: Otto L. Hoffman, May 3, 1941; Ernest F. Kalk, December 1, 1941.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, let me express my appreciation to all employees, department heads and officers for their cooperation, loyalty and assistance in con-

ducting the affairs of the institution; and to you, Mr. Swanson, and your associates, I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for the cooperation, courtesy and helpful assistance given me.

Yours truly,
L. F. UTECHT,
Warden

Sanatorium for Consumptives

Ah-gwah-ching

The law establishing the Minnesota State Sanatorium was passed by the legislature session of 1903, with actual construction of buildings beginning in 1907. The first patient was admitted on December 28, 1907. The site of the institution is in northern Cass County, overlooking one of the large bays of Leech Lake. Only residents of Minnesota are eligible for admission as patients, and the cost is \$1.40 per day for each patient admitted. Maintenance guaranty must be provided by either the patient, his family, or some governmental agency concerned with his welfare. The buildings consist of the B, C, D, E Buildings and Hall Pavilion for housing of patients. Other buildings are Power Plant, Sewage Disposal, Pumping Station, Nurses' Home, two other wood constructed buildings for housing nurses, Men's Dormitory, Service Buildings, Farm Buildings, and homes for the staff. The original sanatorium building was planned to accommodate fifty-five cases. Added beds became available through the construction of wooden cottages, and, later, by the erection of Infirmary "B" in 1923. In 1928 the Hall Pavilion was opened; it was originally intended for a preventorium, but was later converted into a residence for ambulatory male patients. In 1932 Infirmary "C" was built. This building was erected in order that the inadequate, unheated, wooden cottages might be discontinued for treatment cases. In August, 1935, an Indian Annex was added to the Institution. This building was constructed as a PWA project by the Federal Government, after which it was furnished by them and then turned over to the State Board of Control for administration on a per diem basis, which at present is \$2.87. Thus the bed capacity of the Minnesota State Sanatorium grew from an original fifty-five beds in 1907 to 230 in 1917, 325 beds in 1927, and 400 beds at the present time. The farm buildings consist of a dairy barn, horse barn, hoghouse, poultry house, young stock shelter, machine shed, blacksmith shop and garage, and root cellar.

H. A. Burns, M. D.	Superintendent
M. M. Williams, M. D.	Senior Physician
L. W. Moody, M. D.	Physician
Earl Crow, M. D.	Physician
S. M. Johnson, M. D.	Physician
H. W. Lee, M. D.	Oculist and Aurist
T. J. Kinsella, M. D.	Surgeon
E. C. Wayne, D. D. S.	Dentist
Laura J. Hoff, R. N.	Superintendent of Nurses
R. A. Stein	Steward

Capacity of institution	400
Number of patients June 30, 1942	305
Area of grounds, acres	881
Acreage under cultivation	290
Value of lands and buildings	\$1,165,000.00
Value of personal property	310,000.00

Expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1942:

Current expense	353,052.98
Repairs and replacements	8,183.20
Permanent improvements	3,836.34
Gross per capita cost, current expense	1,011.61

To the Director, Division of Social Welfare:

I submit the biennial report of the Sanatorium for Consumptives for the period ended June 30, 1942:

POPULATION		
	1940-41	1941-42
Patients admitted	485	377
Patients discharged	368	376
Patients died	79	62
Daily average population	399	349
Hospital days of treatment, white	111,329	96,599
Hospital days of treatment, Indian	34,368	30,758
Hospital days of treatment, total	145,692	127,357

Due to the increased cost of salaries, supplies, and materials, and the fact that it became necessary for the institution to operate within its budget, it was necessary to reduce our patient population in 1941-42. This decrease in patient population was accomplished by transferring certain patients to home care or to county sanatoria. By making savings on the employee's maintenance and in other ways, the sanatorium ended its biennium without deficit. During this period it was necessary to maintain a patient waiting list which has never been practiced previously. It has been the policy of the institution to accept positive sputum cases immediately, but because of the financial situation it was necessary to put applicants on a waiting list for a short period of time before admission.

MEDICAL SERVICE

In April, 1941, Dr. T. J. Kinsella was added to our staff as surgeon. The following is a report of surgical work performed for the biennium ended June 30, 1942:

	1940-41	1941-42		1940-41	1941-42
Phreniaphraxia	11	20	Thoracoplasty	18	25
Bronchoscopy	8	7	Empyema rib resection	2	1
Thoracoscopy	0	2	Spinal fusion	0	1
Thoracostomy	4	2	Gynecological	1	3
Intrapleural- pneumonolysis	8	5	Laparotomy	0	0
Extrapleural- pneumonolysis	2	4	Cystoscopy	1	0

The medical care of the tuberculous has continued as in the past, and every effort has been made to give those ill with tuberculosis the best medical service possible. New methods in medical treatment have been employed, new drugs employed where indicated, and collapse therapy quite generally used. Fifty per cent of the patient load are receiving pneumo-thorax. Our thoracic surgery was resumed during the period, Dr. Thomas Kinsella having been appointed as consultant and surgeon to spend two days on al-

ternating week-ends at the sanatorium. During this time he has cared for the surgical cases that have accumulated and that have become surgical cases during the year. This activity has added greatly to the successful care of the patients. The addition of a surgeon to our staff has also eliminated the problem of transporting patients long distances and arranging to have them returned following surgery. Post surgical convalescence has become definitely shorter and less troublesome to the patient as a result of this change.

Additional medical equipment has been purchased, including operating table, portable X-ray, pneumo-thorax equipment, Alpine lamps, and surgical instruments. The non-medical services in the institution have been further integrated with the medical services. This is particularly true with occupational therapy, the school, and library.

Maximum recovery from tuberculosis depends upon the ability of the individual to rest the diseased part. In order to accomplish this, uniform cooperation with the doctor directing the patient's interest and energy outlet must always be an important part of any tuberculosis therapy. This particular phase of treatment was given further emphasis during the period.

It has been customary throughout the biennium for the physicians to meet at 11 o'clock each morning for one hour. The office prepares from a calendar file patients on each doctor's service for conference, classified so that regardless of the patient's condition all are reviewed and discussed at least every three months. X-ray plates are taken at three-month intervals routinely, so that a recent plate of the patient is available at the time of the conference. In addition, all those seriously ill receiving collapsed therapy running a temperature, developing complications, or to be considered for surgery, are reviewed as often as there is any medical indication. Each patient is studied and the opinions of the staff recorded. X-rays of employees are taken as often as practical. Those in intimate contact with patients receive X-rays at three-month intervals, and others at six-month intervals. If for any reason an employe requests further X-ray, this is also done for him.

The medical staff, in addition to this work, renders first-aid to the inmates of the penal camp and the employees living on the grounds. All employees handling food have been examined, with specimens sent to the laboratory for examination, or transmitted to the State Board of Health for further study. All patients and employees are given the skin test (Mantoux) on arrival and with the employees the test is repeated at intervals as long as they remain negative.

During this period there are several conferences held by the staff giving demonstrations and clinics for outside doctors as guests. There were conferences with the Indian Bureau officials and officials of the State Department of Health relative to the Indian tuberculosis problem, particularly

those involving quarantine. No solution of the quarantine problem was arrived at except through the possibility of providing a separate building with enclosure to prevent escape.

During 1932 the state sanatorium began a cost accounting system applicable to the institution. This system was continued for the convenience of the sanatorium until the fall of 1941 when a uniform cost accounting set-up was inaugurated by the division. This has been continued since.

FARM AND GARDEN

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, the following farm produce was raised for the institution:

2300 bu. Potatoes	75 bu. Cucumbers	5856 lbs. Cabbage
898 bu. Beets	822 bu. Tomatoes	38 bu. Lettuce
73 bu. Radishes	6 bu. Beet Greens	23 bu. Peas
68 bu. Chard	10 bu. Onions	85 bu. Turnips
64 bu. Carrots	15 bu. Green Beans	52 qts. Raspberries
412 doz. Sweet Corn	1 bu. Peppers	2235 lbs. Cauliflower
2571 lbs. Squash	2 bu. Parsley	28 bu. Celery
684 lbs. Pumpkins	21 bu. Parsnips	902 lbs. Rhubarb
234 lbs. Beets	10 bu. Asparagus	

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND MEATS:

711,026 lbs. Milk	4,018 lbs. Fresh Beef
24,151 lbs. Fresh Pork	4,539 lbs. Turkeys

FARM FEED:

15 tons Alfalfa Hay	21 tons Straw
40 tons Wild Hay	2125 bu. Oats
20 tons Clover Hay	400 tons Silage
10 tons Reed Canary Grass	

The following garden vegetables were canned:

70 gals. Watermelon rind pickles	850 gals. Dill pickles
85 gals. Beet pickles	85 gals. Lazy Mustard pickles
112 gals. Bread and butter pickles	30 gals. Chunk pickles
10 gals. Tumeric pickles	40 gals. Green tomato pickles
10 gals. Sweet pickles	1108 gals. Tomatoes
5 gals. Cauliflower pickles	23 gals. Tomato juice
62 gals. End of Garden pickles	86 gals. Tomato preserves

During the last biennium forty additional acres have been cleared, and it is hoped that within a few years it will be possible to raise all grain and hay that is needed for the dairy cattle.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

The following appropriations are requested: Current expense, two years, \$885,000; repairs and replacements, two years, \$15,000; relocation of X-ray and laboratory to central location in service building, \$1,000; three-story addition to D building for ward serving kitchens and dishwashing room, including equipment, \$15,000; two physicians' residences, \$10,000; remodeling camp house into physicians' residence, \$1,000; men's dormitory with garage including furnishings, \$60,000; addition to nurses' home, including furnishings, \$50,000; furniture and furnishings, for receiving hospital, \$3,100; new stoker, fire box lining, remodeling of baffling in boiler No. 2, \$5,500; new automatic damper controls for boilers, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, \$500; deconcentrator for boiler water, \$700; water softener for

laundry and kitchen, \$1,500; new intake main for pump house, \$4,000; treatment apparatus for pump house, \$1,600; raw water pump, \$550; emergency pump, \$1,600; water main to farm buildings, \$750; remodel steam distribution system to outlying buildings, \$7,500; new heating and return mains, \$1,500; steam flow meter for process steam, \$300; condensation meter, \$400; water meter for pump house, \$160; radio system, \$2,000; new telephone switchboard and cables, \$800.

Providing adequate space for the housing of incorrigible and uncooperative patients has frequently been considered by health workers throughout the state. Plans for the erection of a quarantine building should be given early consideration, and a one story annex to Indian building to house the Indian children on the ground floor. Space should be provided for school and play indoors and an enclosed yard for out-of-door play in season.

PERSONNEL NEEDS

We recommend that an additional dietitian be added to our staff. It is impossible for one person to supervise the preparation of food in the kitchen, make out menus for individual special diets, schedule work for forty employees, supervise the food serving in ten separate ward serving kitchens and contact all patients regarding their likes and dislikes of various foods served. We also need a pathologist to head up the laboratory work which is a very important department in a sanatorium. Our increasing surgical service has greatly increased the work of this department. The personnel in our Occupational Therapy Department should consist of two trained occupational therapists and one helper to prepare material and do odd jobs in the shop. One additional teacher should be employed for the Indian children.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

During the past biennium the addition to our kitchen and laundry was completed. Electric stoves and ovens were purchased to replace the old coal ranges and revolving bake oven. Our old 150-gallon pasteurizer was replaced with a new 300-gallon size. As the cost of constructing the kitchen, laundry, and bake shop exceeded our appropriation, efforts were made to secure additional funds from the Federal Government. As a result, they purchased a six-roll mangle, three presses, one extractor, and three washers to date.

The basement of the Administration Building has been remodeled into office space and was occupied in March, 1942. These rooms were previously used for store room space which has now been provided in adjoining rooms in the basement which gives the steward easy access to the stockroom. Both the receiving and issuing of property from the stores is a part of the office procedure. Previously the two activities were on separate floors. The floor previously occupied by the office, with the floor above which was occupied

by employees, is being remodeled for a receiving hospital, which we hope to occupy during the fiscal year, provided funds are made available for furniture, fixtures, and other operating expense. In the past, patients coming to the sanatorium for the first time were put in wards even before the sputum status of the new arrival was known. Occasionally non-tubercular cases were admitted, and cases that should be studied over a period of time were rejected, because of lack of facilities for isolation and special study. With this addition, however, it will be possible for the doctors and nurses to complete their medical care and study of the patient before they are transferred to treatment floors. This is a most important addition to the medical and nursing care of the patients. The remodeling of the wing, both office and administration hospital, has been carried on by the WPA. This will complete a program begun several years ago.

The following are other WPA projects that have been completed: Interior painting on all hospital wards, service buildings, greenhouse, pumping station, Camp House, Nurses' Home, Nurses' Annex, Men's Dormitory, Hall Pavilion, Power Plant, and staff residences; construction of two separate garages for staff residences, three-stall garage addition to blacksmith shop; remodeling Camp House into living quarters for nurses, improving grounds, and constructing sidewalks. Repairs to two boilers have been made in the power plant at a cost of approximately \$2,500. The brine refrigerating plant has been replaced with two freon units at an approximate cost of \$900. Improvements are being made to the sewage treatment plant, consisting of ventilating and insulating primary and secondary clarifiers.

To continue the work of caring for the sick is not an easy task, and I wish to express my gratitude to the staff and the many employees for their splendid cooperation and support. Further I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the officials with whom we have all worked under the most cordial relations the past biennium. We have frequently called upon many of them for help which has always been most graciously given to us.

Respectfully submitted,
H. A. BURNS, M. D.,
Superintendent

Gillette Hospital for Crippled Children

St. Paul

Minnesota has the distinction of being the first of the states to attempt the treatment of indigent crippled and deformed children at public expense. The legislature in 1897 granted an appropriation of \$5,000 to be used for this purpose. Arrangements were made to have the children cared for at the City and County Hospital, St. Paul. The present institution was authorized by act of the legislature in 1907, and was opened in 1911. The medical and surgical staff is made up of the foremost specialists of St. Paul and Minneapolis. These men are on call at all times, and the services given these children are unlimited and largely gratuitous. The resident medical and surgical staff is composed of students from the University of Minnesota graduate and undergraduate schools. The buildings are the main building with large additions, power plant and laundry, and a service building containing central kitchen, bakery, dining room, root cellar, storerooms, steward's office and rooms for 22 employes. A school building, known as the Michael J. Dowling Memorial Hall, is used for the education and training of indigent crippled and deformed children of the State of Minnesota. The sum of \$50,000 representing one-half of the cost of this building, was donated by the Minnesota Editorial Association and the Minnesota Bankers Association.

Carl C. Chatterton, M. D.	Surgeon-in-Chief
Wallace H. Cole, M. D.	Associate Surgeon-in-Chief
Elizabeth McGregor	Superintendent
Margaret McGregor, R. N.	Superintendent of Nurses
Grace Jones, D. D. S.	Dentist
Mary R. Clark	Principal, School Department

Capacity of institution	250
Number of patients June 30, 1942	197
Area of grounds	23
Value of lands and buildings	\$684,400.00
Value of personal property	59,860.00
Expenditures for year ended June 30, 1942:	
Current expense	221,202.11
Repairs and replacements	2,196.01
Permanent improvements	3,049.75
Scientific apparatus and equipment	1,649.75
Special appliances	12,867.73
Instruction and amusement	1,197.90
Remuneration for visiting staff	9,360.76
New hospital building	66,012.01
Gross per capita cost	1,100.51

Officers and employees June 30, 1942:	
Current expense -----	147
Special appliances -----	5
Visiting staff -----	13

ORGANIZATION

Children whose parents are poor, who have been residents of Minnesota for one year previous to the date of making application, and who have an orthopedic condition that can be helped by hospital treatment, are eligible for treatment after their application has been approved by the Orthopedic Staff and the Division of Public Institutions. Application is made by the family physician, and is accompanied by a parents' statement in the form of an affidavit covering the financial situation of the family. This is approved by the County Welfare Board. Except in case of emergency, applicants are put on the waiting-list and notified when there is room.

Emergency cases are cared for as soon as possible, and applicants are requested to notify the Superintendent or have their family physician do so when the case is considered an emergency.

There is no cost to the parents except the expense of bringing the child to the hospital, providing the clothing necessary while in the hospital, and coming for him when he is discharged. Braces and appliances are furnished free of charge to patients under twenty-one.

Children are admitted during minority. They receive care for all physical conditions after admission as well as for their orthopedic condition. Patients with pulmonary tuberculosis are not eligible. A limited number of feeding cases are admitted, preferably infants under six months of age. Children remain in the hospital as long as in need of hospital care. They are then discharged to the Out-Patient Department with instructions to parents covering home care and later report to the hospital.

While in the hospital all children of school age and physically able, attend school. The School Department includes kindergarten, all grades, and High School. Children who have completed High School work may take a business course or some special course, depending upon their ability, or University Extension work. Children are not admitted to attend school only, but must be in need of hospital care.

Religious instruction is given all children above the Infant Wards, with Sunday School teachers from the various denominations, all instruction is given in a regularly organized Sunday School every Sunday morning from 9:30 to 11:30, with children's church once a month each for Catholic, Lutheran, and General which is made up of all other denominations. Children make their first communion and are confirmed in classes twice a year. Every effort is made to give the children as near a normal existence

as it is possible to have in an institution, and to meet this situation much attention is given to the individual. It is not considered that the object of the hospital has been fulfilled when physical care only has been given. Character building is of as much importance to the child's future as correcting his deformity, and here an attempt is made to accomplish both at the same time.

The hospital has fulfilled the requirements of the American College of Surgeons and has been in Class "A" since 1922 when it was first inspected by their representatives. It is also on the approved list for Fellowship in Orthopedic Surgery by the American Medical Association, and is a member of the American Hospital Association. The School of Nursing, which provides special training in orthopedic and pediatric nursing, is accredited.

The School Department is accredited by the State Department of Education.

The medical students at the University of Minnesota come for lectures and clinics throughout the year. Students in the Public Health Department of the University of Minnesota have a part of their practice work here. Technicians and Physicians in the Kenny Technique Treatment have lectures, demonstrations and practice work here.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

The following report gives a good idea as to the record of activities of the Gillette State Hospital for the last biennial period.

The amount of work at this institution has been increasing yearly since its establishment. However, I believe the year of 1941 likely marks the peak since the opening of the institution. The year 1942 will show a definite decline in the amount of work done because of a marked diminution of the staff; both the visiting staff and the house staff. In 1942 a number of physicians left the institution for service in the war. This is also true with the house staff, the physicians and nurses, as well as the individuals who have been in the employ of the institution, and because of the inability of the institution to secure extra help, the services have correspondingly been less.

I feel it is the duty of the Chief of Staff to thank the members of the institution and Visiting Staff for their co-operation and hours of labor which make such a report possible. It is no longer possible for an institution such as this, to be run by any one special group of physicians but requires the thought and time of all the branches of medicine as well as the advantages of specialties in nursing, physiotherapy and other special fields, in which the nurse has become proficient.

At the present time the House Staff of physicians consists of one Fellow from the Mayo Foundation and one Fellow in Orthopaedic Surgery from

the University of Minnesota. We have two resident interns who give part time service and several students from the University who assist all doctors in obtaining histories and physicians' examinations of new patients. The competent service rendered by the Fellows in Orthopaedic surgery relieves the visiting staff to a great extent, and we hope after the war we can again have four resident in orthopaedic surgery as well as a regular corps of interns. Apparently so far we have been fortunate in maintaining our present staff.

The resident dentist's part-day service has been entirely satisfactory and apparently at the present time is able to take care of the needs of the institution.

The physiotherapy department has received a stimulus in the past two years through the work suggested by Sister Kenny and excellent co-operation to the institution has been given by this department.

The Social Service department and the Department of Social Security have co-operated with the state institutions to their advantage, in that the Social Service department has been responsible for state clinics as well as taking care of a number of patients in private hospitals.

The out-patient department, with the increase in size of the institution, has also increased in the number of out-patients and work done in this department. This is still a great advantage to this institution in that it leaves beds in the hospital for those who are unable to come and go and require hospital care.

The advantage of school instruction is apparent to those who work in hospitals realizing in an institution such as this many hours of time are gained in mental training and the learning of an occupation is often beneficial to treatment. Most children, even in spite of operations and lost class periods, are able to leave the institution without the loss of school time.

The proposed new admission unit will be of great value when completed, in that it will aid in preventing the spread of infections which so often almost paralyze an institution such as this as far as orthopaedic work is concerned. We do hope that this building may be completed in the near future.

The needs of the institution have been very carefully enumerated by Miss McGregor, Superintendent.

I wish to thank the Division of Public Institutions for their special interest, guidance and thought in helping the progress of the Gillette State Hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL C. CHATTERTON, M. D.

Chief of Staff

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Director, Division of Public Institutions:

The following report covers the work done by the departments of Gillette State Hospital during the biennial period ended June 30, 1942.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

The number of patients cared for during this period has increased by 119, although the daily average population in the hospital has decreased. The total number of visits to the out-patient department for 1940 and 1941 is 6,643; 1941 to 1942, 6,408. This number does not include the Gillette Hospital patients who were seen at the field clinics.

MEDICAL SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Medical Social Service Department at the Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children has been functioning since 1937. Its establishment was made possible through the Bureau for Crippled Children. One qualified worker and a secretary were provided. As the work of the department expanded, it became necessary to increase the personnel. In the fall of 1940 a second medical social worker and a secretary were added to the staff. In accordance with the policy for division of work among the hospital staff, one worker was assigned to the Girls' Service and the other to the Boys' Service.

The Social Service Department is responsible for the medical follow-up on all patients. Those who fail to keep their appointments within three months are sent a postcard reminder. If there is no response, a letter is written and sometimes a home call is necessary. We enlist the assistance of the Bureau for Crippled Children, the county nurses, the welfare board, and other interested agencies in overcoming the patient's fear, lack of understanding, or problems of transportation which may be hindering his medical treatment.

An increasing number of Gillette Hospital patients are being referred to the field clinics arranged by the Bureau for Crippled Children. Seventeen clinics are held during the year in strategic centers throughout the state. Check-up examinations are given and new patients come in for diagnosis and suggestions for further treatment. Many of these new patients will eventually come to Gillette Hospital.

The social worker attends the clinics taking the records for the Gillette Hospital patients in the area. About five hundred seventy Gillette Hospital patients are seen in the field clinics each year. It is expected this number will increase because of the present transportation problem. The patients are referred to the social worker after their examination by the doctor. The recommendations are carefully explained and further treatment is planned. This may include plans for hospitalization, the securing of appliances, medi-

cations or special shoes. There is opportunity to continue treatment of problems previously discovered during the patient's stay in the hospital, or brought to our attention through the nursing reports of the Bureau for Crippled Children nurses.

The same type of service is given in the out-patient department clinic held weekly on Thursday mornings at the hospital. All new admissions to the hospital are seen by the social worker. An effort is made to give the patient and his parents a thorough explanation of his condition and what it may mean to him in terms of his own social limitations. If his cooperation and understanding can be secured at this point, recommendations for home care are more likely to be followed. The handicapped or sick child is often indulged at home or pitied at school. Personality difficulties may arise where there has been a sudden illness resulting in a permanent handicap. The child's entire plan of life may be affected. The ground work for treatment of these problems can frequently be made during the admitting interview.

The social information with the worker's evaluation of the social situation is arranged in topical form and becomes part of the medical record. There are three hundred twenty of these fully recorded cases active at present. We are attempting to limit the number in order that more intensive work can be done in the wards.

When patients are discharged from the hospital we work with the Bureau for Crippled Children in plans for home care. Their nurses visit the homes, supervising the exercises and the wearing of appliances. Reports of these visits are sent to the hospital to be reviewed by our doctors. The County Welfare Boards cooperate in planning transportation, in providing adequate diets, in improving home conditions and assisting the parents with the many problems of child training.

Arrangements are made for special instruction in speech classes, either through the local school or the University Hospital. The speech clinician from the Bureau for Crippled Children sees patients in the hospital one morning a week. Occasionally children are referred to the School for the Deaf and to the Braille and Sight Saving School at Faribault. Where home conditions are poor, boarding home care may be indicated, or institutionalization of the mentally retarded child. This year many of our patients have moved to the West Coast or to defense plant areas. Plans for continued treatment and care are made through the Bureau for Crippled Children in each state.

Last summer a student from the School for Social Work at the University of Minnesota was assigned to the department for field work training. We hope these field placements can in time become a permanent part of our program as the work with students is stimulating and helpful to the department.

NURSING SERVICE

The reason for the maintenance of a school of nursing in connection with this hospital is to teach adequate care of the children who are patients here, and to teach through careful instruction in both theory and practice the post-graduate and affiliate students who are sent to us for this experience from various schools.

The nursing school office is staffed by the superintendent of nurses, the instructor of nurses, and one stenographer.

We wish to acknowledge our indebtedness and our gratitude to the members of our medical, surgical and orthopedic staff for their unfailing interest, cooperation and assistance in instruction in ward and classroom.

EDUCATION

All children of school age, both bed and up patients, have school. We are cooperating with the home school in furnishing information secured here on results of tests, both mental and vocational. Additional work has been given students, both technical and professional, in the Kenny Technique in treating poliomyelitis. The medical students come throughout the year.

On admission, all patients of six years and over are enrolled in the school department. Only on the doctor's orders are any patients exempt from some form of classwork. The school department includes elementary and high school training. Educational training is also given to patients who are high school graduates. A letter is written to the home school asking for a complete school record, special tests, and any other information which may be helpful in placing the student correctly. We keep daily attendance and credit records to send to the home school on the patient's discharge from the hospital. Report cards are not given out during the patient's residence in the hospital.

The hours for classes continue the same as for previous years. From nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, with a two-hour intermission at noon, the patients have school. This intermission period is given over to dinner, treatments, and rest periods. The convalescent patients have a five-hour program but the bed patients have only two hours for classwork. They may use two other hours for study or craftwork. We do not go into the wards for any classwork before ten o'clock. The wards are called daily for a report of patient who are not to have classwork. Just before nine o'clock, the carts of school bags are taken to the wards and returned to the school building at four o'clock. Each bag is labeled with the patient's name and grade. All patients above the fourth grade may keep their books for the day. The primary grade children have their books only during the period of classwork with their teacher. Special permission must be given if any

patient wishes to keep books or supplies over night. All books and supplies are furnished by the hospital. During school hours, all personal effects are put away and radios are turned off. For special broadcasts, the children may listen to the radio under the supervision of a teacher. The teachers must be ready at any time to adjust their programs to accommodate unavoidable changes necessary in the wards.

Our regular staff consists of seven—a principal, two high school teachers, one intermediate grade teacher, two primary teachers and one librarian. We have special teachers, if necessary, for French and German tutoring. A psychologist comes once a month to give necessary tests. Six volunteers from the Junior League have been very helpful in reading to patients who are blind or unable to use their hands. Ten high school girls, working in two-week shifts, from the National Youth Administration group have also been helpful in routine work and reading lessons to patients. From the Works Progress Administration group we have had the services of a clerical worker and a music teacher. Patients, graduates of high school, have assisted in the library, school office, elementary grade rooms, craft classes and reading lessons to patients. All assistants are assigned to work under the supervision of a member of the staff.

As all patients are residents of this state, the Minnesota State curriculum is used. In special cases, outlines and texts from the home school are used. State Board examinations are given at the close of the school year. All high school subjects are offered except chemistry, physics, agriculture, shorthand and typing. A practice period is assigned to students who have had typing in their home school.

The home schools have been splendid in their cooperation. The patients know that their credits, ranging from one month to nine months, are accepted in their home school. This fact encourages the patients to achieve as much as possible during their stay in the hospital.

All staff teachers, with the exception of one primary teacher, instruct both bed and convalescent patients. Recitation classes for the boy bed patients are held in the morning and for the girl bed patients in the afternoon. With the bed patients, from the fifth through the twelfth grades, we usually do individual work. With the primary grades, if possible, group classes are held. Convalescent patients have both individual and group work. Bed patients who have special classwork are brought to the school building.

The library is a place the children enjoy and appreciate. We have about forty-five hundred books and fifty-seven periodicals for the patients and teachers to use. Library classes for the convalescent patients are held daily. These patients may also come to the library and browse around for recreational reading. Bed patient wards are visited twice a week for the children to choose recreational reading. The librarian cooperates with the

teachers in regard to the required grade reading. The students enjoy the Current Events classes which keep them informed of all late news. A portable victrola with records from the library give the bed patients an opportunity to hear good music. A Christmas present to the library of an electric phonograph and radio has given many hours of enjoyment to the convalescent patients. News broadcasts are tuned in during Current Events classes.

Summer school is in session from June through August. We try to vary the program each year. We always offer a homemaking course which includes planning, cooking and serving of meals, laundering, sewing and mending. Both girls and boys may take these courses. Other classes may include music, chorus, debates, nature study, vocabulary building, drawing, newspaper editing, science, games and crafts. Patients who have subjects to complete are tutored.

Religious instruction is given each Sunday to patients by teachers of their own denomination. Convalescent patients come to the school building for their instruction. Sunday School teachers go to the wards for the bed patients. Church services are held once a month for the different denomination under the grouping—Catholic, General Protestant and Lutheran. Jewish children may have their own Rabbi give them instructions. Church services, in the auditorium, are attended by both bed patients and convalescents. From nine-thirty until eleven-thirty each Sunday morning religious instruction is given. One staff teacher is on duty each Sunday to supervise the attendance but not the instruction.

Holidays are always observed with special programs. Entertainments are given by various groups and organizations. The patients stage their own plays: dramatizing a story, writing an original play, making their own costumes and scenery. The Boy Scout Troop, supervised by the East Side American Legion Post, has been very active. Our traditional Christmas Eve ceremony, in which the patients take part, draws many visitors who are impressed by the beauty and spiritual significance.

IMPROVEMENTS

During this period there have been the following improvements: Repair to the roof of the main building, replacement of porch over the front door, painting of all rooms, halls, closets on the entire second floor, painting of approximately two-thirds of the first floor, painting of three-fourths of the basement rooms and tunnels, the entire boiler rooms and laundry, one-fourth of the beds, bed-side stands, chairs, and other painted equipment in the hospital, repair of plaster where needed, repair of cement where needed, repair of roof over the dining rooms, repair of doors and door casings in the main hall, kitchens and serving rooms. Mastic tile floors have been put down in all the dining rooms, general office, superintendent's office, record

room, Ward 6, and the main corridor; the sound-proof ceiling in the out-patient department was repaired; an outside incinerator was built and installed; a new dish-washing machine has been installed; new sidewalks to the service department and curbing have been put in. We have added bedside tables and wheelchairs. Beds have been repaired; some of the doors have been faced with metal, screen doors, window screens, storm doors and storm windows have been repaired. We have been able to have much of this done with the help of the WPA Project.

Refrigerators for the wards were added. A lamp in the operating room has been changed to a safety non-explosive lamp. We have added an electric cardiograph. Arrangements have been made to install bed pan sterilizers and to change the closet off Ward 2 into a babies' bathroom. The fire escapes recommended by the Industrial Commission and the Fire Department, for which money was appropriated, have not been put up, due to war restrictions. Plans for the new addition were completed and the contracts let, but due to war conditions this has been deferred for the present.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS

The "Christmas Fund" has provided gifts for the children each year, Christmas decorations and entertainment throughout the year.

The Masonic women donate one day each month mending and sewing for the children. The St. Paul Junior League furnishes special workers in the school and out-patient department. Music clubs give entertainments, the Red Cross, Sunshine Societies, churches, and individuals all contribute time and materials to broaden the lives of the children, Chi Omega Alumnae sew, provide entertainment and birthday and Christmas gifts for one ward.

The Sunday School teachers for the different denominations give their service each Sunday. Clergymen from the Lutheran, Catholic and Protestant churches conduct services.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

We need to continue painting under WPA. We also need to continue with the general repairs for furniture and equipment. All mattresses for patients and personnel should be renovated, built up to standard weight, and recovered. We have had no repair work for many years, and it is now badly needed.

We need temperature control for the operating room and baby wards. We need a new sterilizer in dressing room No. 2. The radiators and steam pipes should be covered in order to prevent burns, as soon as materials are available.

We need three new ranges in the kitchen and a medium-sized dough mixer in the bakery.

General repairs of motors, conduits, switches, hardware fitting, and valves should be carried out immediately when needed, and sufficient supplies for this purpose should be provided.

BRACE SHOP

Sufficient funds to carry on the work in the brace shop is imperative if we are to function efficiently. This has been lacking, and it has been necessary to wait for supplies to finish braces and leather corsets for months at a time. There should also be enough in the fund to furnish surgical shoes and optical supplies as needed.

VISITING STAFF

I am again asking for additional appropriation for remuneration of the visiting staff.

INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT

We need the same amount as last year for instruction and amusement to supply students with books, supplies, and magazines, also books and professional magazines for the interns and student nurses, supplies for occupational therapy for student nurses, educational materials for teaching both patients, student nurses, and interns.

We are grateful for the assistance of all who give of their services to enrich the lives of the patients. We gratefully acknowledge the splendid work of the staff and employees. They serve their country whether at home or in the armed forces. We are grateful for the help and support of the Division of Public Institutions.

Respectfully submitted,
ELIZABETH MCGREGOR,
Superintendent

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS

Age, Marital Condition, Nativity and Parentage of Persons
Admitted to State Institutions

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGE GROUP						
Under 10 years	216	237	453	263	195	458
10 to 14 years	190	92	282	162	87	249
15 to 19 years	416	294	650	424	207	631
20 to 24 years	301	115	416	318	141	459
25 to 29 years	237	118	355	280	146	426
30 to 34 years	221	101	322	256	102	358
35 to 39 years	169	103	272	202	117	319
40 to 44 years	200	101	301	167	83	250
45 to 49 years	152	89	241	171	99	270
50 to 54 years	139	74	213	153	105	258
55 to 59 years	141	78	219	125	64	189
60 to 64 years	100	73	173	99	48	147
65 to 69 years	73	47	120	69	54	123
70 to 74 years	76	39	115	72	46	118
75 to 79 years	71	51	122	70	38	108
80 years and over	93	59	152	62	34	96
Unascertained	3	5	8	2	5	7
Total admissions	2,798	1,616	4,414	2,895	1,571	4,466
MARITAL CONDITION						
Single	1,630	856	2,486	1,810	931	2,741
Married	815	495	1,310	753	400	1,153
Widowed	170	189	359	131	170	301
Separated	49	19	68	64	19	83
Divorced	132	55	187	130	50	180
Unascertained	2	2	4	7	1	8
Total admissions	2,798	1,616	4,414	2,895	1,571	4,466
NATIVITY						
United States	2,453	1,442	3,895	2,580	1,406	3,986
Asia (not otherwise specified)	—	1	1	—	—	1
Australia	2	2	4	1	—	1
Austria	10	3	13	9	5	14
Belgium	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bohemia	4	1	5	1	2	3
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	41	14	55	28	12	40
China	1	—	1	—	—	—
Croatia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cuba	—	—	—	1	—	1
Czechoslovakia	6	4	10	6	3	9
Denmark	8	5	13	15	3	18
England	11	3	14	6	2	8
Finland	32	20	52	26	18	44
France	3	—	3	2	—	2
Germany	40	20	60	32	31	63
Greece	3	—	3	4	2	6
Holland	1	—	1	1	1	2
Hungary	3	1	4	1	—	1
Ireland	4	4	8	4	1	5
Italy	9	2	11	8	—	8
Lithuania	2	1	3	2	—	2
Mexico	2	1	3	4	1	5
Norway	43	30	73	46	20	66
Philippine Islands	1	—	1	1	—	1
Poland	18	6	24	7	12	19
Porto Rico	—	1	1	—	—	—
Roumania	2	1	3	1	—	1
Russia	9	8	17	13	5	18
Scotland	4	2	6	1	—	1
Sweden	72	31	103	70	31	101
Switzerland	2	3	5	2	3	5
Wales	1	—	1	—	1	1
Yugoslavia	2	2	4	6	1	7
Other countries	1	1	2	5	3	8
Unascertained	3	5	8	11	8	19
Syria	1	—	1	—	—	—
Turkey	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total admissions	2,798	1,616	4,414	2,895	1,571	4,466

Age, Marital Condition, Nativity and Parentage of Persons Admitted to State Institutions—Concluded

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	1,466	815	2,281	1,496	746	2,242
Mixed parentage	383	200	583	407	210	617
Foreign parentage	789	470	1,259	805	496	1,301
Parentage unknown	160	181	291	187	119	306
Total admissions	2,798	1,616	4,414	2,895	1,571	4,466

County Residence of Persons Admitted to State Institutions During the Year Ended June 30, 1942 (Admissions and Readmissions)

COUNTY	Insane	Inebriate	Feeble-minded and Epileptic	Blind	Deaf	Dependent	Delinquent	Criminalistic	Tuberculous	Crippled	All Institutions
Aitkin	48	1	4		2	2	3	6	3	4	73
Anoka	32		2		1	1	3	2	5	3	54
Becker	61	1	2	1			4	1	36	5	112
Beltrami	55		3				11	3	52	4	140
Benton	25	1	2		2			2	6	3	41
Big Stone	25	1	2					4	9	4	42
Blue Earth	74	4	2				6	11	11	4	112
Brown	51	2	1	1			3	10	6	4	75
Carlton	55	4	6				2	6	17	3	93
Carver	24	2						1	2	1	30
Cass	46		7		3		3	12	36	5	112
Chippewa	22	3	2				1	4	1	1	33
Chisago	24						3	1	2		30
Clay	71	5	3			4	9	5	1	5	103
Clearwater	35							3	3	1	43
Cook	9						1	1	1	1	15
Cottonwood	21	4	5				1	3		4	38
Crow Wing	79	3	3		2		6	5	5	6	111
Dakota	49	3	6				4	2		7	71
Dodge	3		2	1				5	2	1	12
Douglas	65		4		1			2	3		80
Faribault	44	1	4	1	1		3	6	4	2	66
Fillmore	32		1			4	1	3	4	5	55
Freeborn	32		1		2		4	6	6	8	53
Goodhue	35		3		2	3	3	1	1	7	54
Grant	29		1					2	3		36
Hennepin	648	9	60	1	7	25	90	151		16	1,007
Houston	10	3		1			4	2	9	4	33
Hubbard	20		3			1	2	5	1	4	46
Isanti	27	1			2		1	2	4	1	38
Itasca	58	4	3		2	2	2	2	6	4	83
Jackson	21	1	4				1	3	1	2	32
Kanabec	18	1	1				1	1	1	1	24
Kandiyohi	49	1	5				2	3	7	1	76
Kittson	32		1						1	1	36
Koochiching	67	2	5	1	1		2	11	3	7	99
Lac qui Parle	26		2					1	1	1	33
Lake	15		1					2	3	1	20
Lake of the Woods	11	2	1				1	1	3	2	19
Le Sueur	47	1	1		1			5	5	1	56
Lincoln	18	2	2	1			3	5	1	3	28
Lyon	28		4					3	5	5	47
McLeod	38	6	1	1				4	7	5	59
Mahnomen	27		4		1		1	6	7	3	47
Marshall	45	2	6	1			7	3	2	2	63
Martin	45		2			1	2	2	7	1	50
Meeker	34	1	2				9	3	6	4	56
Mille Lacs	28		5		1	1	4	11	9	8	112
Morrison	65	7	5	2			12	23		4	107
Mower	15	1	2				2			2	29
Murray	20	4	1					4	5		30
Nicollet	42	3	2		1		3	3		1	59
Nobles	43		3					3		3	54
Norman	41	3	2	1	1		11	16		1	90
Olmsted	53	1	8				2	19	1	9	102
Otter Tail	186		8				1	1		2	200
Pennington	54	2					4	1	7	5	80
Pine	48	2	9				5	1	1	3	80
Pipestone	23	2	1				1	6	1	3	46
Polk	122	1	4		3			3	2	1	141
Pope	33	5	2				1	38	63	1	969
Ramsey	701	13	84	2				1	1	66	800
Red Lake	16	1	4		2			4	5	5	28
Redwood	26	10					2				58

County Residence of Persons in State Institutions
on June 30, 1942

COUNTY	Insane	Inebriate	Feeble-minded and Epileptic	Blind	Deaf	Dependent	Delinquent	Criminalistic	Tuberculous	Crippled	All Institutions
Aitkin	71	1	27	—	5	4	7	18	2	4	134
Anoka	82	—	25	1	1	4	13	9	1	1	141
Becker	85	—	33	1	2	1	9	12	14	2	160
Beltrami	95	—	41	3	6	8	24	31	14	2	224
Benton	42	—	42	—	4	2	2	2	3	3	101
Big Stone	35	—	19	1	1	1	—	9	6	1	73
Blue Earth	89	—	48	—	5	10	12	33	9	1	207
Brown	64	—	28	2	2	4	3	17	3	4	127
Carlton	128	1	27	1	5	2	4	16	11	2	197
Carver	35	—	6	—	2	2	1	9	—	—	56
Cass	66	—	36	4	6	5	19	20	20	1	177
Chippewa	34	1	20	1	—	—	4	9	—	2	71
Chisago	55	—	12	—	1	—	3	2	3	—	76
Clay	100	2	28	2	3	10	9	16	3	3	173
Clearwater	48	—	12	—	2	2	3	10	—	1	80
Cook	13	—	4	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	21
Cottonwood	25	—	13	—	2	4	—	5	—	2	52
Crow Wing	113	—	47	1	5	8	12	22	—	5	213
Dakota	109	1	45	4	1	2	3	10	3	3	178
Dodge	43	—	21	3	1	3	1	11	2	—	85
Douglas	94	—	26	1	3	2	7	8	2	1	144
Faribault	58	—	36	2	6	2	4	21	9	1	139
Filmore	52	—	23	—	1	4	1	9	7	3	130
Freeborn	72	—	27	3	4	6	7	14	—	—	133
Goodhue	122	—	45	2	4	8	5	4	4	2	196
Grant	41	—	5	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	51
Hennepin	2,453	7	671	8	35	98	153	440	6	6	3,871
Houston	39	—	12	1	—	4	4	9	8	2	79
Hubbard	43	—	26	1	—	4	7	9	1	3	91
Isanti	43	1	14	—	2	4	2	3	6	1	76
Itasca	186	1	52	1	11	19	7	16	5	3	251
Jackson	24	—	8	—	2	2	1	8	—	—	45
Kanabec	28	—	7	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	43
Kandiyohi	78	2	36	1	3	9	15	7	9	1	161
Kittson	40	—	22	—	3	—	—	1	3	1	69
Koochiching	119	—	33	1	2	4	3	18	2	4	186
Lac qui Parle	37	1	18	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	60
Lake	23	—	6	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	32
Lake of the Woods	17	1	9	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	35
Le Sueur	54	1	22	2	—	4	1	7	7	2	98
Lincoln	23	—	10	—	5	1	1	7	—	—	56
Lyon	41	1	27	1	1	2	3	8	—	1	88
McLeod	58	—	30	1	4	2	1	4	0	3	100
Mahnomen	34	—	15	1	2	1	1	4	0	3	72
Marshall	72	—	31	2	5	1	1	16	—	1	129
Martin	52	—	26	—	—	12	2	5	—	—	112
Meeker	61	—	35	—	4	5	2	11	13	—	126
Mill Lake	53	—	21	—	2	3	10	11	2	6	105
Morrison	102	2	45	1	2	6	3	15	15	9	192
Mower	90	—	40	—	4	—	17	38	3	3	194
Murray	25	—	14	—	—	—	1	17	5	1	49
Nicollet	55	—	16	—	1	—	4	5	5	—	91
Nobles	52	1	31	1	—	5	4	6	9	—	105
Norman	58	—	21	—	3	4	7	3	3	—	94
Olmsted	156	—	47	—	2	4	4	23	3	—	276
Otter Tail	260	—	53	—	5	1	7	23	5	1	362
Pennington	87	—	9	—	5	1	3	3	—	—	85
Pine	34	—	16	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	164
Pipestone	30	—	20	—	3	5	5	2	—	—	71
Polk	176	—	50	2	5	2	1	16	—	3	258
Pope	16	—	16	—	2	2	—	9	—	—	85
Ramsey	1286	3	468	9	20	17	72	311	1	28	2,210
Red Lake	34	—	16	—	1	—	1	6	—	—	59
Redwood	37	—	34	—	1	5	1	2	—	—	96
Renville	37	—	37	—	6	8	2	2	—	—	133
Rice	102	1	50	6	8	5	—	11	—	2	185

County Residence of Persons in State Institutions
on June 30, 1942—Concluded

COUNTY	Insane	Inebriate	Feeble-minded and Epileptic	Blind	Deaf	Dependent	Delinquent	Criminalistic	Tuberculous	Crippled	All Institutions
Rock	12	2	6	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	24
Roseau	50	—	12	—	2	5	4	—	—	—	79
St. Louis	1,149	8	237	3	23	10	51	94	4	28	1,662
Scott	60	—	24	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	95
Sherburne	37	—	13	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	56
Sibley	38	—	13	—	—	—	3	11	4	—	71
Stearns	177	1	108	1	5	1	13	37	17	9	369
Steele	50	—	11	2	2	2	2	9	7	1	84
Stevens	35	—	10	—	2	2	3	7	2	—	58
Swift	52	2	16	1	1	4	3	3	1	2	85
Todd	75	—	52	4	5	4	6	16	2	2	164
Traverse	20	—	14	—	—	3	5	5	—	—	44
Wabasha	56	1	21	1	—	2	2	9	3	—	95
Wadena	54	—	21	—	2	3	4	14	3	—	101
Waseca	51	—	22	1	—	—	1	18	1	—	89
Washington	105	—	51	2	2	3	2	8	—	—	175
Watsonwan	53	—	21	—	3	—	2	9	—	—	89
Wilkin	42	—	17	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	69
Winona	109	—	34	4	4	—	3	17	—	1	172
Wright	84	—	28	—	3	—	—	12	7	5	152
Yellow Medicine	87	—	24	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	74
Other States	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	17	—	480
Foreign	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unknown	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	3	—	288
Total	10,568	52	3,652	114	287	380	650	2,258	305	197	18,468

Institutions for the Insane

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
On books at beginning of year:						
In institutions	5,579	4,795	10,374	5,517	4,657	10,174
Paroles and escapes	1,008	901	1,909	988	860	1,848
Admitted	1,214	958	2,172	1,168	956	2,124
Received by transfer	9	12	21	17	16	33
Total under treatment	7,810	6,666	14,476	7,690	6,489	14,179
Discharged:						
As recovered	97	93	190	126	121	247
As improved	282	221	503	311	198	509
As unimproved	89	26	65	48	44	92
As not insane	24	11	35	29	14	43
Unknown	8	2	10	—	1	1
Dropped from roll	34	30	64	82	73	155
Transferred to other institutions	38	8	41	42	5	47
Died	501	314	815	465	337	802
On books at end of year:						
In institutions	5,660	4,908	10,568	5,579	4,795	10,374
Paroles and escapes	1,132	1,053	2,185	1,008	901	1,909
Total under treatment	7,810	6,666	14,476	7,690	6,489	14,179
Average population:						
In institutions	5,674	4,876	10,550	5,590	4,740	10,330
Paroles and escapes	1,059	963	2,022	972	872	1,844
Paroled during year	787	780	1,567	770	703	1,473
Voluntary patients admitted	142	143	285	161	147	308
Inebriates admitted (not included above)	176	17	193	174	16	190
ASYLUM FOR DANGEROUS INSANE (included in above)						
In institution at beginning of year	250	—	250	249	—	249
Admitted:						
From state at large	6	—	6	2	—	2
From Reformatory and Prison	17	—	17	12	—	12
Transferred from state hospitals	4	—	4	8	—	8
Escapes and paroles returned	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total under treatment	279	—	279	271	—	271
Discharged	2	—	2	—	—	—
Died	4	—	4	6	—	6
Escaped or paroled	6	—	6	4	—	4
Transferred to state hospitals	12	—	12	10	—	10
Transferred to other institutions	—	—	—	1	—	1
In institution at end of year	255	—	255	250	—	250
Total under care	279	—	279	271	—	271
ADMISSIONS						
Albany State Hospital	—	4	4	1	3	4
Hastings State Hospital	5	—	5	—	—	—
Willmar State Hospital	1	3	4	2	1	3
Regina Falls State Hospital	290	222	512	253	188	441
Beaumont State Hospital	343	300	643	350	326	676
St. Peter State Hospital	318	249	567	312	266	578
Albion State Hospital	257	180	437	243	172	415
Total	1,214	958	2,172	1,168	956	2,124
PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS						
Number of previous admissions:						
One	115	109	224	101	102	203
Two	32	21	53	45	37	82
Three	13	7	20	19	12	31
Four	3	1	4	2	1	3
Five or more	5	8	13	2	8	10
Not previously admitted	1,046	809	1,855	999	796	1,795
Total	1,214	955	2,169	1,168	956	2,124

Institutions for the Insane—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS						
Psychoses with syphilitic meningo- cephalitis (General paresis)	60	13	73	58	27	85
Psychoses with other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system:						
Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	2	—	2	1	—	1
Other types	5	1	6	2	—	2
Psychoses with epidemic encephalitis— Psychoses with other infectious dis- eases:	4	4	8	3	1	4
With tuberculous meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
With other infectious diseases (to be specified)	1	—	1	—	1	1
Post-infectious psychoses	1	2	3	—	—	—
Alcoholic psychoses:						
Pathological intoxication	6	1	7	3	1	4
Delirium tremens	4	—	4	2	—	2
Korsakov's psychosis	1	—	1	—	—	—
Acute hallucinosis	14	—	14	12	—	12
Other types (to be specified)	5	2	7	12	1	13
Psychoses due to drugs or other exog- enous poisons:						
Due to gases	1	—	1	—	—	—
Due to other drugs	2	2	4	1	—	1
Due to opium and derivatives	2	1	3	—	2	2
Traumatic psychoses:						
Traumatic delirium	1	—	1	1	—	1
Post-traumatic personality disorders	1	—	1	1	—	1
Post-traumatic mental deterioration— Other types	2	—	2	2	1	3
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis Psychoses with other disturbances of circulation:	220	194	354	175	107	282
Other types (to be specified)	—	1	1	1	2	3
Psychoses with convulsive disorders (epilepsy):						
Epileptic deterioration	4	3	7	4	6	10
Epileptic clouded states	—	5	5	2	1	3
Other epileptic types	2	5	7	1	3	4
Senile psychoses:						
Simple deterioration	77	59	136	84	54	138
Presbyophrenic type	1	—	1	1	—	1
Delirious and confused types	13	12	25	12	6	18
Depressed and agitated types	12	7	19	11	16	27
Paranoid types	17	15	32	26	16	42
Involutional psychoses:						
Melancholia	8	52	60	10	52	62
Paranoid types	6	21	27	7	22	29
Other types	3	8	11	2	2	4
Psychoses due to other metabolic, etc., diseases:						
With disease of the endocrine glands	1	1	2	—	1	1
Alzheimer's disease	1	—	1	3	—	3
With other somatic diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—
Psychoses due to new growth:						
With intracranial neoplasms	4	1	5	3	—	3
Psychoses associated with organic changes of the nervous system:						
With multiple sclerosis	2	1	3	1	2	3
With paralysis agitans	2	1	3	3	—	3
With Huntington's chorea	4	1	5	4	3	7
With other brain or nervous diseases	3	1	4	3	5	8
Psychoneuroses:						
Hysteria (anxiety hysteria, conver- sion hysteria and subgroups)	2	4	6	2	10	12
Psychasthenia or compulsive states and subgroups	1	—	1	3	2	5
Neurasthenia	5	6	11	2	5	7
Hypochondriasis	5	10	15	10	5	15
Reactive depression (simple situa- tional reaction, others)	16	19	35	11	18	29
Anxiety state	10	7	17	5	7	12
Mixed psychoneurosis	7	8	15	6	1	7

Institutions for the Insane—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manic-depressive psychoses:						
Manic type	22	27	49	25	33	58
Depressive type	33	58	91	28	43	71
Circular type	—	2	2	—	3	3
Mixed type	3	7	10	3	4	7
Perplexed type	—	2	2	2	1	3
Stuporous type	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other types	1	1	2	2	2	4
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia):						
Simple type	30	15	45	27	13	40
Hebephrenic type	66	53	119	55	55	110
Catatonic type	43	58	101	38	54	92
Paranoid type	118	80	198	127	88	215
Other types	—	—	—	—	2	2
Paranoid and paranoid conditions:						
Paranoia	1	1	2	2	—	2
Paranoid conditions	21	12	33	15	21	36
Psychoses with psychopathic personality	5	—	5	3	2	5
Psychoses with mental deficiency	29	22	51	17	28	45
Undiagnosed psychoses	39	34	73	54	31	85
Without psychoses:						
Epilepsy	7	2	9	6	—	6
Alcoholism	27	4	31	26	7	33
Drug addiction	1	4	5	1	—	1
Mental deficiency	16	12	28	9	7	16
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis	1	—	1	2	1	3
Senility	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Others	1	5	6	3	6	9
Psychopathic personality:						
With pathological sexuality	13	—	13	10	1	11
With pathological emotionality	1	2	3	4	1	5
With asocial or amoral trends	6	1	7	9	1	10
Mixed types	3	1	4	2	3	5
Others	8	—	8	10	—	10
Primary behavior disorders:						
Simple adult maladjustment	7	—	7	2	1	3
Primary behavior disorders in children	—	2	2	—	—	—
Conduct disturbance	—	—	—	1	—	1
Others	7	—	7	20	—	20
Total	1,046	812	1,858	997	793	1,790
PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS						
Psychoses with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis)	9	2	11	6	1	7
Psychoses with other forms of syphilis of the central nervous system:						
Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	1	—	1	1	—	1
Other types	1	—	1	1	—	1
Psychoses with epidemic encephalitis	2	—	2	2	—	2
Psychoses with other infectious diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—
Alcoholic psychoses:						
Pathological intoxication	—	1	1	1	1	2
Delirium tremens	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute hallucinosis	2	1	3	3	1	4
Other types	2	1	3	2	—	2
Psychoses due to drugs:						
Due to opium and derivatives	—	—	—	1	—	1
Due to other drugs	1	1	2	1	—	1
Traumatic psychoses:						
Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis	19	17	36	14	11	25
Psychoses with other disturbances of circulation:						
Other types	—	—	—	—	1	1
Psychoses with convulsive disorders (epilepsy):						
Epileptic deterioration	2	—	2	3	1	4
Epileptic clouded states	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other epileptic types	1	—	1	—	—	—

Institutions for the Insane—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Senile psychoses:						
Simple deterioration	2	2	4	3	1	4
Delirious and confused types	1	—	1	1	2	3
Depressed and agitated types	1	—	1	2	—	2
Paranoid types	2	1	3	3	2	5
Involuntary psychoses:						
Melancholia	—	4	4	2	9	11
Paranoid types	1	3	4	2	4	6
Other types	1	4	5	—	1	1
Psychoses due to other metabolic, etc., diseases:						
With diseases of the endocrine glands (to be specified)	—	—	—	—	1	1
With other somatic diseases (to be specified)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Psychoses associated with organic changes of the nervous system:						
With multiple sclerosis	1	—	1	—	—	—
With Huntington's chorea	—	—	—	—	1	1
With other brain or nervous diseases	—	1	1	—	1	1
Psychoneuroses:						
Hysteria (anxiety hysteria, conversion hysteria and subgroups)	1	—	1	2	4	6
Psychasthenia or compulsive states (and subgroups)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Neurasthenia	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hypochondriasis	—	3	3	1	—	1
Reactive depression (simple situational reaction, others)	1	1	2	1	1	2
Anxiety state	3	—	3	2	—	2
Mixed psychoneurosis	—	1	1	—	2	2
Manic depressive psychoses:						
Manic type	6	19	25	10	19	29
Depressive type	18	18	36	9	21	30
Circular type	—	—	—	—	2	2
Mixed type	—	—	—	—	6	6
Perplexed type	1	—	1	1	1	2
Other types	—	2	2	1	—	1
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia):						
Simple type	3	4	7	6	3	9
Hebephrenic type	17	21	38	29	19	48
Catatonic type	11	13	24	6	8	14
Paranoid type	22	11	33	26	17	43
Other types	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paranoid and paranoid conditions:						
Paranoid conditions	5	3	8	2	—	2
Psychoses with psychopathic personality	2	1	3	1	1	2
Psychoses with mental deficiency	3	1	4	3	7	10
Undiagnosed psychoses	5	3	8	6	6	12
Without psychoses:						
Epilepsy	2	2	4	—	—	—
Alcoholism	8	2	10	8	2	10
Drug addiction	—	1	1	—	1	1
Mental deficiency	1	—	1	—	—	—
Disorders of personality due to epidemic encephalitis	2	—	2	1	1	2
Others	—	—	—	—	1	1
Psychopathic personality:						
With pathological sexuality	2	—	2	1	—	1
With pathological emotionality	1	—	1	—	—	—
With asocial and amoral trends	1	—	1	5	—	5
Others	—	1	1	1	—	1
Total Readmissions	168	146	314	171	163	334
MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS						
Single	462	219	681	467	242	709
Married	382	361	743	360	335	695
Widowed	132	171	303	100	164	264
Separated	17	11	28	12	15	27
Divorced	51	49	100	51	36	87
Unascertained	2	1	3	7	1	8
Total	1,046	812	1,858	997	793	1,790

Institutions for the Insane—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGE GROUP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS						
Under 15 years	1	—	1	2	3	5
15 to 19 years	37	23	60	24	25	49
20 to 24 years	77	41	118	68	60	128
25 to 29 years	77	71	148	82	77	159
30 to 34 years	103	59	162	101	58	159
35 to 39 years	72	77	149	71	75	146
40 to 44 years	79	73	152	75	56	131
45 to 49 years	71	75	146	81	80	161
50 to 54 years	74	66	140	83	89	172
55 to 59 years	88	67	155	75	56	131
60 to 64 years	67	61	128	65	38	103
65 to 69 years	66	46	112	64	53	117
70 to 74 years	78	39	117	72	46	118
75 to 79 years	70	51	121	70	38	108
80 years and over	93	59	152	62	34	96
Age unknown	3	4	7	2	5	7
Total	1,046	812	1,858	997	793	1,790
NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS						
United States	786	655	1,441	759	648	1,407
Asia (not otherwise specified)	—	1	1	—	—	1
Australia	2	2	4	—	—	4
Austria	8	—	8	6	5	11
Belgium	—	1	1	—	—	1
Bohemia	4	1	5	1	2	3
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	26	14	40	17	8	25
China	1	—	1	—	—	1
Croatia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Czechoslovakia	6	4	10	3	9	12
Denmark	4	4	8	8	3	11
England	11	3	14	5	2	7
Finland	20	19	39	18	15	33
France	3	—	3	1	—	1
Germany	32	19	51	31	29	60
Greece	3	—	3	4	2	6
Holland	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hungary	8	1	9	—	—	9
Ireland	2	4	6	3	1	4
Italy	8	2	10	7	—	7
Lithuania	2	1	3	2	—	2
Mexico	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norway	34	28	62	37	19	56
Poland	11	5	16	6	11	17
Porto Rico	—	1	1	—	—	1
Roumania	2	1	3	1	—	1
Russia	6	7	13	10	5	15
Scotland	3	—	3	1	—	1
Sweden	61	28	89	55	22	77
Switzerland	2	3	5	2	3	5
Wales	1	—	1	—	—	1
Yugoslavia	2	—	2	4	1	5
Other countries	—	1	1	4	3	7
Unascertained	8	5	13	9	8	17
Total	1,046	812	1,858	997	793	1,790
PARENTAGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS						
Native parentage	329	257	586	288	252	540
Mixed parentage	146	108	254	148	110	258
Foreign parentage	488	366	854	466	362	828
Parentage unknown	88	81	169	95	69	164
Total	1,046	812	1,858	997	793	1,790
OCCUPATION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS						
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry:						
Farmers, planters and dairy farmers	237	—	237	221	—	221
Gardeners, florists and nurserymen	5	—	5	3	—	3
Agricultural laborers	29	1	30	56	—	56
Foresters and lumbermen	13	—	13	10	—	10
Fishermen	2	—	2	—	—	—
Others in this class	—	—	—	1	—	1

Institutions for the Insane—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Extraction of minerals:						
Miners	9	—	9	4	—	4
Others in this class	1	—	1	1	—	1
Fishermen						
Fishermen	—	—	—	4	—	4
Manufacturing:						
Managers and superintendents	—	—	—	3	1	4
Bakers	4	—	4	3	—	3
Butchers	5	—	5	11	—	11
Boot, shoe and harness makers	5	—	5	4	—	4
Clothing makers	3	—	3	4	—	4
Milliners	—	—	—	4	—	4
Textile mill and factory operatives	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brewery and distillery workers	—	—	—	3	—	3
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	1	—	1	—	—	—
Clay, glass and stone workers	1	—	1	—	—	—
Furniture and cabinet workers	2	—	2	4	—	4
Printers, lithographers, etc.	5	—	5	4	—	4
Factory operatives (not specified)	3	4	7	6	3	9
Others in this class	13	1	14	5	2	7
Mechanical pursuits:						
Contractors	8	—	8	3	—	3
Blacksmiths	9	—	9	5	—	5
Carpenters	27	—	27	18	—	18
Electricians	5	—	5	6	—	6
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	9	—	9	9	—	9
Iron and steel workers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Masons	3	—	3	3	—	3
Mechanics (not specified)	23	—	23	28	1	29
Painters	20	—	20	11	—	11
Plasterers	4	—	4	1	—	1
Plumbers and steam fitters	5	—	5	3	—	3
Others in this class	14	—	14	15	—	15
Transportation:						
Conductors and brakemen (steam)	3	—	3	—	—	—
Engineers and firemen	2	—	2	1	—	1
Conductors and motormen (electric)	2	—	2	—	—	—
Expressmen	1	—	1	8	—	8
Railroad laborers	9	—	9	5	—	5
Mail carriers and clerks	2	—	2	1	—	1
Telegraph and telephone operators	2	—	2	4	—	4
Sailors, boatmen, etc.	1	—	1	3	—	3
Chauffeurs, hack drivers, etc.	1	—	1	9	—	9
Draymen, teamsters, truck drivers	19	—	19	1	—	1
Operator, truck line	—	—	—	11	—	11
Others in this class	16	—	16	—	—	—
Trade:						
Bankers, brokers and landlords	2	—	2	1	—	1
Wholesale and retail merchants	11	—	11	12	—	12
Insurance and real estate agents	8	—	8	2	—	2
Commercial traveling and sales agents	10	—	10	8	—	8
Salespeople and clerks in stores	16	—	16	28	14	42
Shoemaker	—	—	—	2	—	2
Peddler	4	—	4	4	—	4
Designers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Florists	—	—	—	3	—	3
Shipping clerks	—	—	—	2	—	2
Others in this class	2	—	2	7	—	7
Public service:						
Soldiers, sailors, and marines	7	—	7	3	—	3
Police, sheriffs, etc.	1	—	1	1	—	1
Others in this class	4	—	4	9	1	10
Professional:						
Artists	—	—	—	1	—	1
Actors and show people	1	—	1	2	—	2
Musicians	3	—	3	4	—	4
Architects and designers	1	—	1	3	—	3
Engineers and surveyors	1	—	1	2	—	2
Authors, editors and reporters	3	—	3	3	—	3
Clergymen	4	—	4	5	—	5
Teachers	4	—	4	2	—	2
Lawyers	1	—	1	1	—	1
Physicians	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dentists	1	—	1	—	—	—
Nurses	11	10	21	8	12	20
Others in this class	—	—	—	—	—	—

Institutions for the Insane—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Domesic and personal service:						
Barbers and hairdressers	6	6	12	5	5	10
Laundry workers	4	1	5	1	2	3
Hotel and restaurant keepers	4	5	9	5	1	6
Saloonkeepers and bartenders	8	—	8	6	—	6
Housekeepers and stewards	—	35	35	—	13	13
Housewives	—	491	491	—	438	438
House servants	—	59	59	—	118	118
Doorkeepers, elevator tenders, porters	4	—	4	4	—	4
Cooks	5	1	6	2	1	3
Janitors	—	—	—	2	—	2
Bakers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Butchers	—	—	—	2	—	2
Waitresses	—	—	—	1	—	1
Others in this class	16	17	33	6	16	22
Miscellaneous:						
Accountants, bookkeepers, cashiers	10	4	14	7	10	17
Clerks (not salespeople)	13	3	16	8	8	16
Stenographers and typists	—	14	14	—	21	21
Students	15	7	22	18	16	34
Laborers (not specified)	198	1	199	230	3	233
Others in this class	7	8	15	1	3	4
Unemployed	43	27	70	20	23	43
Unclassifiable	100	78	178	89	54	143
Total	1,046	812	1,858	997	793	1,790

DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED						
Anoka State Hospital	2	6	8	2	4	6
Willmar State Hospital	6	1	7	6	3	9
Fergus Falls State Hospital	10	8	18	10	7	17
Rochester State Hospital	8	4	12	8	2	10
St. Peter State Hospital	47	42	89	52	65	117
Moose Lake State Hospital	24	32	56	48	40	88
Total	97	93	190	126	121	247

AGE ON ADMISSION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED						
15 to 19 years	5	4	9	7	4	11
20 to 24 years	10	8	18	9	3	12
25 to 29 years	13	10	23	24	14	38
30 to 34 years	14	18	32	15	18	33
35 to 39 years	8	13	21	19	23	42
40 to 44 years	14	10	24	12	15	27
45 to 49 years	7	13	20	9	14	23
50 to 54 years	11	10	21	8	10	18
55 to 59 years	11	4	15	12	11	23
60 years and over	4	3	7	11	9	20
Total	97	93	190	126	121	247

DURATION OF STAY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED						
Less than 1 month	2	1	3	4	4	8
1 month but less than 2	5	12	17	13	6	19
2 months but less than 3	12	6	18	8	9	17
3 months but less than 4	11	5	16	10	13	23
4 months but less than 5	10	8	18	13	14	27
5 months but less than 6	8	9	17	9	9	18
6 months but less than 7	10	7	17	10	14	24
7 months but less than 8	—	8	8	9	7	16
8 months but less than 9	4	2	6	5	—	5
9 months but less than 10	—	4	4	2	2	4
10 months but less than 11	2	1	3	4	3	6
11 months but less than 12	4	1	5	3	3	6
1 year but less than 2	12	16	28	14	21	35
2 years but less than 3	4	4	8	5	7	12
3 years but less than 4	2	4	6	3	2	5
4 years but less than 5	3	1	4	2	—	2
5 years and over	8	4	12	6	4	10
Total	97	93	190	126	121	247

Institutions for the Insane—Concluded

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEATHS						
Anoka State Hospital	16	37	53	31	50	81
Hastings State Hospital	43	—	43	45	—	45
Willmar State Hospital	35	24	59	33	24	57
Fergus Falls State Hospital	109	55	164	74	47	121
Rochester State Hospital	128	85	213	106	66	172
St. Peter State Hospital	110	86	196	123	112	235
Moose Lake State Hospital	60	27	87	53	38	91
Total	501	314	815	465	337	802

AGE AT DEATH						
Under 20 years	1	2	3	4	3	7
20 to 24 years	2	4	6	12	1	13
25 to 29 years	6	5	11	9	11	20
30 to 34 years	6	4	10	11	13	24
35 to 39 years	8	6	14	16	14	30
40 to 44 years	16	22	38	15	19	34
45 to 49 years	21	21	42	12	30	42
50 to 54 years	21	19	40	22	18	40
55 to 59 years	37	27	64	42	19	61
60 to 64 years	43	23	66	42	27	69
65 to 69 years	50	44	94	60	47	107
70 to 74 years	33	50	83	74	46	120
75 to 79 years	95	45	140	63	41	104
80 to 84 years	75	24	99	49	33	82
85 to 89 years	27	13	40	25	9	34
90 years and over	5	4	9	5	4	9
Age unknown	5	1	6	4	2	6
Total	501	314	815	465	337	802

CAUSE OF DEATH						
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the lungs	40	38	78	53	60	113
Other forms of tuberculosis	3	3	6	2	1	3
Cancer and other malignant tumors	17	10	27	15	8	23
Diabetes	1	1	2	1	2	3
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	46	25	71	40	17	57
General paralysis of the insane	21	2	23	20	10	30
Other forms of mental alienation	4	4	8	3	4	7
Epilepsy	4	—	4	2	—	2
Other diseases of the nervous system	4	7	11	3	2	5
Organic diseases of the heart	94	53	147	72	40	112
Diseases of the arteries	110	73	183	99	55	154
Pneumonia	114	47	161	86	105	191
Paresis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cholelithiasis	—	—	—	2	4	6
Diarrhea and enteritis	2	2	4	2	4	6
Nephritis and Bright's disease	5	3	8	6	2	8
Senility	5	16	21	4	4	8
Suicide	1	3	4	1	6	7
Other forms of violence	—	—	—	1	1	2
All other causes	30	26	56	52	19	71
Cause unknown or ill defined	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total	501	314	815	465	337	802

Hospital for Inebriates

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
In institution at beginning of year	41	5	46	54	8	62
Admitted:						
First admissions	139	14	153	142	16	158
Readmissions	37	3	40	32	—	32
Returned from parole and escape	29	2	31	29	3	32
Total under care	246	24	270	257	27	284
Discharged	13	—	13	16	4	20
Paroled	97	14	111	123	16	139
Escaped	88	5	93	76	2	78
Died	1	—	1	1	—	1
In institution at end of year	47	5	52	41	5	46
Total	246	24	270	257	27	284
Average population	53	9	62	50	7	57
MARITAL CONDITION						
Single	37	4	41	30	3	33
Married	112	11	123	118	8	126
Widowed	9	2	11	15	3	18
Separated	1	—	1	1	—	1
Divorced	17	—	17	11	1	12
Total admissions	176	17	193	174	16	190
AGE GROUP						
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	2	—	2
25 to 29 years	—	—	—	7	1	8
30 to 34 years	9	1	10	20	3	23
35 to 39 years	15	1	16	20	3	23
40 to 44 years	20	4	24	33	3	36
45 to 49 years	35	1	36	27	4	31
50 to 54 years	27	6	33	37	2	39
55 to 59 years	34	—	34	23	1	24
60 to 64 years	26	2	28	16	1	17
65 to 69 years	5	1	6	8	—	8
70 to 74 years	3	1	4	1	1	2
75 to 79 years	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total admissions	176	17	193	174	16	190
NATIVITY						
United States	156	14	170	163	11	174
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	—	—	—	1	—	1
Denmark	1	—	1	1	—	1
Finland	4	1	5	2	2	4
Germany	4	—	4	—	—	—
Holland	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ireland	1	—	1	—	—	—
Norway	3	1	4	2	—	2
Poland	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scotland	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweden	6	—	6	5	2	7
Total admissions	176	17	193	174	16	190
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	61	3	64	61	3	64
Mixed parentage	25	4	29	40	3	43
Foreign parentage	76	6	82	67	7	74
Parentage unknown	4	4	8	6	3	9
Total admissions	176	17	193	174	16	190

Institutions for Feeble-minded and Epileptics

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
Classification at beginning of year (including paroles and escapes)	1,329	1,322	2,651	1,327	1,329	2,656
Mentally defective but not epileptic	44	45	89	42	39	81
Epileptic but not mentally defective	437	418	855	450	425	875
Both mentally defective and epileptic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neither mentally defective nor epileptic	6	7	13	6	5	11
Total	1,816	1,792	3,608	1,825	1,798	3,623
On books at beginning of year:	1,690	1,691	3,381	1,717	1,708	3,425
In institution	126	101	227	108	90	198
Paroles and escapes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted:						
First admissions	149	211	360	137	156	293
Readmissions	27	30	57	20	23	43
Received by transfer	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total under care	1,992	2,035	4,027	1,982	1,977	3,959
Discharged:						
Mental defectives—						
Under age of self-support (18 years)	12	7	19	17	6	23
Capable of self-support	58	80	138	40	100	140
Capable of partial self-support	9	16	25	10	17	27
Incapable of productive work	1	2	3	1	2	3
Epileptics—						
As improved	5	8	13	5	6	11
As unimproved	18	15	33	21	9	30
Neither mentally defective nor epileptic	8	10	18	18	11	29
Transferred to other institutions	10	13	23	11	10	21
Died:						
In institutions	41	59	100	40	23	63
Paroles and escapes	2	—	2	3	1	4
On books at end of year:	1,672	1,784	3,456	1,690	1,691	3,381
In institutions	150	96	246	126	101	227
Paroles and escapes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,992	2,035	4,027	1,982	1,977	3,959
Average population:	1,750	1,758	3,508	1,756	1,755	3,511
In institutions	63	45	108	49	40	89
Paroles and escapes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Classification at end of year (including paroles and escapes)	1,333	1,334	2,667	1,329	1,322	2,651
Mentally defective but not epileptic	49	47	96	44	45	89
Epileptic but not mentally defective	435	444	879	437	418	855
Both mentally defective and epileptic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neither mentally defective nor epileptic	5	5	10	6	7	13
Total	1,822	1,890	3,712	1,816	1,792	3,608
MENTAL DIAGNOSIS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS:						
Mental defectives:	35	58	93	10	7	17
Idiot	19	26	45	18	22	40
Imbecile	42	78	120	57	88	145
Moron	2	—	2	—	—	—
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptics:	4	6	10	2	3	5
Idiopathic	4	1	5	1	1	2
Symptomatic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Both mentally defective and epileptic	1	—	1	4	1	5
Idiopathic idiot	7	4	11	2	6	8
Idiopathic imbecile	8	9	17	12	7	19
Idiopathic moron	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptomatic imbecile	1	1	2	—	—	—

Institutions for Feeble-minded and Epileptics—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Symptomatic moron	—	2	2	1	—	1
Symptomatic idiot	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	19	15	34	10	8	18
Neither mentally defective nor epileptic	7	11	18	19	13	32
Total first admissions	149	211	360	187	156	293

MENTAL DIAGNOSIS OF
READMISSIONS

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental defectives:						
Idiot	2	—	2	2	1	3
Imbecile	2	6	8	2	4	6
Moron	12	18	30	10	11	21
Epileptics:						
Idiopathic	3	1	4	1	2	3
Symptomatic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Both mentally defective and epileptic:						
Idiopathic imbecile	2	2	4	—	2	2
Idiopathic moron	6	3	9	3	3	6
Symptomatic imbecile	—	—	—	1	—	1
Symptomatic moron	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total readmissions	27	30	57	20	23	43

AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	25	25	50	27	15	42
5 to 9 years	17	34	51	14	5	19
10 to 14 years	38	28	66	28	18	46
15 to 19 years	25	39	64	19	37	46
20 to 24 years	13	29	42	16	35	51
25 to 29 years	10	17	27	9	18	27
30 to 34 years	10	17	27	10	16	26
35 to 39 years	3	10	13	4	11	15
40 to 44 years	5	7	12	3	8	11
45 to 49 years	1	1	2	1	6	7
50 to 54 years	2	1	3	3	—	3
55 to 59 years	—	2	2	—	2	2
60 years and over	—	—	—	3	—	3
Age unknown	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total first admissions	149	211	360	187	156	293

MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST
ADMISSIONS

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Single	142	179	321	119	105	224
Married	6	26	32	18	43	61
Widowed	1	1	2	—	3	3
Divorced	—	4	4	—	5	5
Unascertained	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total first admissions	149	211	360	187	156	293

NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

Nativity	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
United States	147	205	352	133	152	285
Austria	1	—	1	—	—	—
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	—	—	—	—	2	2
Denmark	—	1	1	—	—	—
England	—	—	—	1	—	1
Germany	—	—	—	—	1	1
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	1	1	2	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poland	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scotland	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	1	1
Unascertained	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total first admissions	149	211	360	187	156	293

Institutions for Feeble-minded and Epileptics—Concluded

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
PARENTAGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS						
Native parentage	100	128	228	82	90	172
Mixed parentage	26	23	49	21	18	39
Foreign parentage	13	25	38	17	22	39
Parentage unknown	10	35	45	17	26	43
Total first admissions	149	211	360	187	156	293

DEATHS

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental defectives:						
Idiot	14	23	37	10	4	14
Imbecile	9	6	15	12	8	20
Moron	3	5	8	5	1	6
Unknown	—	1	1	1	—	1
Epileptics:						
Idiopathic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Both mentally defective and epileptic:						
Idiopathic idiot	6	10	16	3	3	6
Idiopathic imbecile	2	2	4	5	2	7
Idiopathic moron	4	10	14	—	5	5
Symptomatic moron	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unclassified	3	1	4	2	—	2
Neither mentally defective nor epileptic	—	3	3	1	—	1
Total	41	59	100	40	23	63

AGE AT DEATH

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	4	11	15	3	—	3
5 to 9 years	4	7	11	2	—	2
10 to 14 years	1	4	5	5	1	6
15 to 19 years	4	3	7	—	1	1
20 to 24 years	9	5	14	8	4	12
25 to 29 years	2	1	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 years	1	1	2	1	1	2
35 to 39 years	1	4	5	—	—	—
40 to 44 years	1	2	3	2	2	4
45 to 49 years	3	7	10	3	2	5
50 to 54 years	2	3	5	3	4	7
55 to 59 years	3	2	5	3	3	6
60 years and over	6	4	10	3	4	7
Unknown	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	41	59	100	40	23	63

CAUSE OF DEATH

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nephritis and Bright's disease	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tuberculosis of the lungs	2	1	3	2	3	5
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	4	5	—	—	—
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	1	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	1	3	—	—	—
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	1	—	1	3	—	3
Forms of mental alienation	2	4	6	2	1	3
Epilepsy	2	6	8	—	—	—
Other diseases of the nervous system	9	11	20	6	8	14
Organic diseases of the heart	—	—	—	3	1	4
Diseases of the arteries	13	12	25	13	4	17
Pneumonia	2	3	5	—	—	—
Diarrhea and enteritis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Forms of violence	1	—	1	5	3	8
Senility	5	13	18	—	—	—
All other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	41	59	100	40	23	63

Braille and Sight Saving School

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
Previously enrolled	68	42	105	65	44	109
First admissions	14	6	20	12	10	22
Total attendance	77	48	125	77	54	131
Discharged or left	6	5	11	3	3	6
In institution at close of school	71	43	114	74	51	125
Average population (including Summer School)	—	—	127	—	—	135
DEGREE OF BLINDNESS						
Totally blind (Braille)	6	5	11	6	4	10
Partially blind (Sight Saving)	7	1	8	6	6	12
Total first admissions	13	6	19	12	10	22
AGE WHEN BLINDNESS OCCURRED						
At birth	9	5	14	9	8	17
After birth and under 2 years	—	—	—	—	1	1
2 to 4 years	1	1	2	1	—	1
5 to 9 years	2	—	2	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	1	1	2
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	1	—	1
20 years and over	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total first admissions	13	6	19	12	10	22
CAUSE OF BLINDNESS						
Causes affecting the cornea:						
Sore eyes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other causes	—	—	—	—	1	1
Causes affecting the lens:						
Cataract	4	1	5	2	1	3
Causes affecting the iris:						
Venerical diseases	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other causes	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other causes producing opacity of eye:						
Injuries, accidents and operations	2	1	3	2	—	2
Nervous apparatus affected:						
Congestion or disease of brain	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other causes	3	2	5	3	1	4
Unclassified:						
Congenital	2	1	3	2	4	6
Other causes	1	—	1	2	2	4
Total first admissions	13	6	19	12	10	22
AGE GROUP						
Under 6 years	—	1	1	2	1	3
6 and 7 years	2	2	4	2	2	4
8 and 9 years	5	1	6	1	1	2
10 and 11 years	—	1	1	1	2	3
12 and 13 years	—	—	—	2	2	4
14 and 15 years	2	—	2	—	—	2
16 and 17 years	2	1	3	—	—	2
18 and 19 years	—	—	—	2	—	2
20 years and over	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total first admissions	13	6	19	12	10	22
NATIVITY						
United States	13	6	19	12	10	22
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	13	6	19	12	10	22

School for the Deaf

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
Previously enrolled	129	111	240	131	109	240
First admissions	21	29	50	16	24	40
Total	150	140	290	147	133	280
Discharged or left	1	2	3	—	—	—
In institution at close of school	149	138	287	147	133	280
Average population	139	131	270	132	124	256
DEGREE OF DEAFNESS						
Totally deaf	11	11	22	8	12	20
Partially deaf	10	18	28	8	12	20
Total first admissions	21	29	50	16	24	40
AGE WHEN DEAFNESS OCCURRED						
At birth	12	12	24	8	12	20
After birth and under two years	5	6	11	3	2	5
2 to 4 years	1	3	4	3	5	8
5 to 9 years	1	2	3	1	4	5
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	—	1	1
15 to 19 years	—	1	1	—	—	—
Over 19 years	2	5	7	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total first admissions	21	29	50	16	24	40
CAUSE OF DEAFNESS						
Congenital	12	13	25	8	12	20
Diseases:						
Diseases of ear	2	—	2	2	3	5
Influenza	—	1	1	1	—	1
Mastoid	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meningitis	2	1	3	1	3	4
Measles	1	2	3	—	—	—
Mumps	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	2	2
Whooping Cough	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other diseases	—	1	1	2	3	5
Unknown	4	6	10	2	1	3
Total first admissions	21	29	50	16	24	40
AGE GROUP						
Under 6 years	1	—	1	5	7	12
6 and 7 years	13	21	34	6	6	12
8 and 9 years	2	1	3	4	1	5
10 and 11 years	2	3	5	1	4	5
12 and 13 years	—	1	1	—	1	1
14 and 15 years	—	—	—	—	4	4
16 and 17 years	2	1	3	—	—	—
18 and 19 years	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total first admissions	21	29	50	16	24	40
NATIVITY						
United States	21	29	50	16	24	40
Total first admissions	21	29	50	16	24	40
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	1	6	7	5	1	6
Mixed parentage	—	2	2	3	1	4
Foreign parentage	20	21	41	8	22	30
Total first admissions	21	29	50	16	24	40

State Public School for Dependent Children

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
In institution at beginning of year	295	160	455	273	131	404
Admitted	43	27	70	54	55	119
Returned from homes	100	57	157	51	49	100
Total under care	438	244	682	388	235	623
Discharged	9	—	9	4	3	7
Placed in homes	196	96	292	85	72	157
Transferred to other institutions	—	—	—	1	—	1
Transferred to Division of Child Welfare	—	—	—	2	—	2
Died	—	1	1	1	—	1
In institution at end of year	238	147	380	295	160	455
Total	438	244	682	388	235	623
Average Population	271	151	422	277	140	417
PLACEMENTS						
Under supervision at beginning of year	274	215	489	324	274	598
Placed	196	96	292	85	72	157
Total	470	311	781	409	346	755
Discharged	45	36	81	84	32	116
Returned from homes	100	57	157	51	49	100
Under supervision at end of year	325	218	543	274	215	489
Total	470	311	781	409	346	755
AGE ON ADMISSION						
Under 1 year	4	1	5	9	10	19
1 year	3	3	6	6	6	12
2 years	—	—	—	2	6	8
3 years	2	1	3	3	5	8
4 years	1	1	2	4	2	6
5 to 7 years	7	8	15	19	7	26
8 to 10 years	11	6	17	10	12	22
11 to 13 years	14	5	19	11	7	18
14 to 16 years	1	3	4	—	4	4
Total admissions	43	27	70	64	55	119
NATIVITY						
United States	43	27	70	64	55	119
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	43	27	70	59	49	108
Mixed parentage	—	—	—	1	2	3
Foreign parentage	—	—	—	4	4	8
Total admissions	43	27	70	64	55	119

Institutions for Delinquent Children

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Red Wing	Sauk Center	Aggre- gate	Red Wing	Sauk Center	Aggre- gate
POPULATION						
In institution at beginning of year	395	264	659	394	298	692
Admitted	254	108	362	270	80	350
Returned:						
From parole	168	98	266	158	60	218
From escape	10	16	26	8	35	43
From transfer and visit	—	15	15	8	21	29
Total under care	827	501	1,328	838	494	1,332
Discharged	10	11	21	7	6	13
Paroled	414	170	584	413	149	562
Transfers and visits	18	26	44	10	35	45
Escaped	9	20	29	13	40	53
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—
In institution at end of year	376	274	650	395	264	659
Total under care	827	501	1,328	838	494	1,332
Average population	370	269	639	408	281	689
PAROLED CHILDREN						
On parole at beginning of year	538	144	682	508	136	644
Paroled:						
Placed with parents	250	21	271	270	16	286
Placed with relatives	42	5	47	45	9	54
Placed in employment	121	134	255	98	118	216
Others	1	10	11	—	6	6
Total	952	314	1,266	921	285	1,206
Discharged from parole:						
By majority	13	57	70	3	53	56
By meritorious conduct	237	19	256	140	22	162
By marriage	3	—	3	—	—	—
For other causes	24	3	27	72	5	77
Returned to institution:						
Temporarily (in honor)	49	10	59	35	2	37
Illness	10	11	21	2	10	12
Homes unsuitable	6	—	6	4	—	4
Employment unsuitable	4	—	4	5	—	5
Misconduct	89	50	139	98	27	125
Other causes	10	27	37	14	21	35
Died on parole	—	—	—	—	1	1
On parole at end of year	507	137	644	548	144	692
Total	952	314	1,266	921	285	1,206
AGE ON ADMISSION						
8 years	1	—	1	—	—	—
9 years	1	—	1	—	—	—
10 years	4	—	4	2	—	2
11 years	4	—	4	6	1	7
12 years	14	—	14	7	1	8
13 years	20	5	25	21	3	24
14 years	48	11	59	45	9	54
15 years	75	24	99	49	17	66
16 years	40	33	73	69	22	91
17 years	39	23	62	53	26	79
18 years and over	8	12	20	18	1	19
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350
EDUCATION						
Second grade	3	—	3	2	—	2
Third grade	3	—	3	9	—	9
Fourth grade	4	1	5	11	2	13
Fifth grade	11	—	11	27	2	29
Sixth grade	23	4	27	55	9	64
Seventh grade	41	20	61	53	22	75
Eighth grade	70	23	93	110	39	149
Above eighth grade	94	58	152	7	6	13
Ungraded	5	2	7	—	—	—
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350

Institutions for Delinquent Children—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Red Wing	Sauk Center	Aggre- gate	Red Wing	Sauk Center	Aggre- gate
EMPLOYMENT BEFORE ADMISSION						
Employed	100	78	178	92	54	146
Not employed	154	30	184	178	26	204
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350
NATIVITY						
United States	242	108	350	268	80	348
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	12	—	12	2	—	2
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	200	89	289	189	53	242
Mixed parentage	27	13	40	28	13	41
Foreign parentage	10	6	16	28	7	35
Parentage unknown	17	—	17	25	7	32
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350
MARITAL CONDITION OF PARENTS						
Living together	162	52	214	163	37	200
Separated	15	4	19	13	13	26
Divorced	28	19	47	24	4	28
Remarried	4	2	6	—	8	8
Father dead	23	14	37	34	6	40
Mother dead	18	14	32	22	9	31
Father and mother dead	4	2	6	—	2	2
Unknown	5	1	6	14	1	15
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350
HABITS OF PARENTS						
Father temperate	30	6	36	31	3	34
Mother temperate	20	12	32	07	2	69
Father and mother temperate	111	33	144	98	17	115
Father intemperate	68	27	95	27	20	47
Mother intemperate	7	8	15	14	5	19
Father and mother intemperate	4	17	21	6	28	29
Habits of father unknown	5	1	6	12	4	16
Habits of mother unknown	3	—	3	6	1	7
Habits of father and mother unknown	6	4	10	9	5	14
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350
CHARACTER OF PARENTS						
Father and mother good	129	11	140	60	8	77
Father good, mother weak	16	3	19	12	2	14
Father good, mother bad	4	—	4	3	—	3
Father good, mother unknown	2	1	3	5	—	5
Mother good, father weak	40	3	43	10	—	10
Mother good, father bad	39	1	40	12	—	12
Mother good, father unknown	10	—	10	14	—	14
Father and mother weak	2	50	52	48	31	79
Father weak, mother bad	—	8	8	2	9	11
Father weak, mother unknown	4	3	7	2	—	2
Mother weak, father bad	5	6	11	9	7	16
Mother weak, father unknown	—	5	5	16	3	19
Father bad, mother unknown	—	1	1	4	2	6
Mother bad, father unknown	—	3	3	—	2	2
Father and mother bad	—	11	11	—	13	13
Father and mother unknown	3	2	5	64	3	67
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350
EMPLOYMENT OF PARENTS						
Father and mother employed	23	2	25	23	4	27
Father employed, mother at home	168	56	224	173	87	210
Father employed, mother unknown	3	—	3	4	2	6
Father employed, no mother	11	14	25	14	8	22
Father unemployed, no mother	2	—	2	1	—	1
Mother employed, father unknown	7	3	10	4	2	6

Institutions for Delinquent Children—Concluded

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Red Wing	Sauk Center	Aggre- gate	Red Wing	Sauk Center	Aggre- gate
Mother employed, father unemployed	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mother employed, no father	18	5	23	23	3	26
Mother unemployed, father unknown	4	14	18	4	5	9
Mother unemployed, no father	4	—	4	2	4	6
Father and mother unemployed	7	6	13	11	9	20
Mother dead, father unknown	2	2	4	2	1	3
Father and mother dead	2	3	5	1	2	3
Unknown	2	2	4	1	2	3
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350
HOME CONDITIONS						
Good	111	12	123	122	7	129
Fair	93	49	142	111	36	147
Bad	35	27	62	27	35	62
No home	11	20	31	10	2	12
Unknown	4	—	4	—	—	—
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350
OFFENSE						
Against society:						
Drunkness	—	—	—	2	—	2
Disorderly conduct	2	3	5	1	2	3
Vagrancy	2	6	8	1	6	7
Incorrigibility	45	—	45	28	13	41
Truancy	10	2	12	9	—	9
Immorality	8	92	100	9	52	61
Against the person:						
Assault	9	—	9	10	—	10
Robbery	2	—	2	14	—	14
Against property:						
Arson	1	—	1	—	—	—
Burglary	52	—	52	39	7	46
Larceny	114	5	119	142	—	142
Forgery	8	—	8	6	—	6
Fraud	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malevolent mischief and trespass	1	—	1	9	—	9
Total	254	108	362	270	80	350
DURATION OF STAY OF CHILDREN PAROLED OR DISCHARGED						
Less than six months	25	—	25	32	—	32
6 months but less than 1 year	178	—	178	135	—	135
1 year but less than 2	216	17	233	248	27	275
2 years but less than 3	8	59	67	4	52	56
3 years but less than 4	2	58	60	—	36	36
4 years but less than 5	—	21	21	1	22	23
5 years and over	—	26	26	—	18	18
Total	424	181	605	420	155	575

Reformatory and Penal Institutions

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	St. Cloud	Stillwater	Total	St. Cloud	Stillwater	Total
POPULATION						
In institution at beginning of year	1,148	1,313	2,461	1,212	1,357	2,569
Admitted:						
First admissions	441	111	552	469	151	620
Rec'd by transfer from Reformatory	—	22	22	—	4	4
Rec'd by transfer from Prison	11	20	31	6	15	21
Returned:						
From parole, reprieves, etc.	102	47	149	73	49	122
From escape and parole escape	2	21	23	2	19	21
From state hospitals	2	1	3	2	2	4
From conditional commutation	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total under care	1,707	1,682	3,389	1,768	1,765	3,533
Discharged:						
By expiration of sentence	177	155	332	152	136	288
By commutation of sentence	18	3	21	21	1	22
By order of court	1	1	2	1	1	2
By Board of Parole	22	61	83	24	57	81
By Board of Pardons	—	33	33	—	16	16
By U. S. Board of Parole	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paroled (includes medical)	422	220	642	406	216	622
Dismissed on parole	7	11	18	5	6	11
Transferred to Reformatory—Men	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred to Prison	22	11	33	3	9	12
Transferred to state hospitals	8	6	14	3	9	12
Reprieve	2	2	4	1	1	2
Escaped	1	—	1	1	—	1
Died	6	4	10	6	10	16
In institution at end of year	1,021	1,192	2,213	1,148	1,314	2,462
Total under care	1,707	1,682	3,389	1,768	1,765	3,533
Average population	1,086	1,264	2,350	1,195	1,339	2,534

Reformatory and Penal Institutions

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
LIFE PRISONERS						
In institution at beginning of year:						
Life sentence	149	—	149	156	—	156
Committed sentence	11	—	11	7	—	7
Total	160	—	160	163	—	163
Admitted	7	—	7	11	—	11
Returned:						
From conditional commutation	—	—	—	1	—	1
From parole	—	—	—	1	—	1
Transferred from prison	4	—	4	4	—	4
Total	171	—	171	180	—	180
Released:						
Committed and paroled	3	—	3	3	—	3
Committed and discharged	7	—	7	3	—	3
Discharged by Board of Parole	—	—	—	1	—	1
Medical reprieve	1	—	1	—	—	—
Paroled	2	—	2	7	—	7
Died	2	—	2	1	—	1
Transferred to Reformatory	4	—	4	4	—	4
Transferred to state hospital	3	—	3	1	—	1
In institution at end of year						
Life sentence	142	—	142	149	—	149
Committed sentence	7	—	7	11	—	11
Total	171	—	171	180	—	180
PAROLED PRISONERS						
On parole at beginning of year	665	25	690	703	16	719
Paroled	640	23	663	620	25	645
Medical parole	2	—	2	2	—	2
Fugitive from parole	1	5	6	4	4	8
Dismissed and reinstated on parole	10	—	10	7	—	7
Total	1,818	53	1,871	1,332	46	1,378
Discharged from parole:						
By expiration of sentence	98	5	103	134	6	140
By Board of Pardons	1	1	2	—	—	—
By commutation of sentence	1	—	1	1	—	1
By Board of Parole	322	9	331	346	8	354
Returned to institution:						
From medical parole	1	1	2	—	—	—
Temporarily (in good standing)	18	—	18	10	—	10
For violation of parole	99	3	102	96	2	98
Committed to other institutions	11	—	11	8	—	8
Transferred to prison	7	—	7	15	—	15
Fugitive from parole	38	6	44	50	5	55
Died	4	—	4	7	—	7
On parole at end of year	724	28	752	665	25	690
Total	1,818	53	1,871	1,332	46	1,378
MARITAL CONDITION						
Single	371	8	379	398	2	400
Married	228	11	239	257	14	271
Widowed	20	4	24	16	1	17
Separated	29	1	30	52	3	55
Divorced	62	1	63	68	8	76
Total admissions	710	25	735	791	28	819
AGE GROUP						
15 to 19 years	116	2	118	109	1	110
20 to 24 years	189	5	194	210	4	214
25 to 29 years	128	4	132	169	3	172
30 to 34 years	78	2	80	100	3	103
35 to 39 years	58	—	58	74	3	77
40 to 44 years	63	5	68	45	2	47
45 to 49 years	41	2	43	37	2	39
50 to 54 years	12	2	14	16	—	16
55 to 59 years	14	3	17	16	—	16
60 to 64 years	10	—	10	4	1	5

Reformatory and Penal Institutions—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
65 to 69 years	4	—	4	—	—	—
70 to 74 years	1	—	1	—	—	—
75 years and over	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total admissions	710	25	735	791	28	819
EDUCATION						
Illiterates	11	1	12	9	1	10
Can read and write	79	2	81	76	5	81
Common school	406	9	415	468	8	476
High school	194	12	206	198	18	211
Business college	2	—	2	3	—	3
College	18	1	19	37	1	38
Unascertained	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total admissions	710	25	735	791	28	819
HABITS						
Abstinent	138	6	144	160	7	167
Moderate	375	12	387	451	12	463
Intemperate	197	7	204	180	9	189
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total admissions	710	25	735	791	28	819
NATIVITY						
United States	678	23	701	757	26	783
Austria	1	—	1	2	—	2
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	3	—	3	8	—	8
Cuba	—	—	—	1	—	1
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	2	—	2
Denmark	2	—	2	3	—	3
Finland	3	—	3	3	—	3
Germany	3	1	4	1	1	2
Hungary	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ireland	1	—	1	—	—	—
Italy	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mexico	2	—	2	2	—	2
Norway	4	—	4	—	—	—
Poland	5	—	5	—	—	—
Russia	2	—	2	3	—	3
Scotland	1	—	1	4	1	5
Sweden	3	—	3	—	—	—
Syria	—	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey	1	—	1	1	—	1
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total admissions	710	25	735	791	28	819
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	442	14	456	526	16	542
Mixed parentage	106	4	110	111	5	116
Foreign parentage	136	7	143	145	7	152
Parentage unknown	26	—	26	9	—	9
Total admissions	710	25	735	791	28	819
OCCUPATION						
Agriculture, forestry & animal husbandry	71	—	71	87	—	87
Farmers, planters and dairy farmers	1	—	1	1	—	1
Gardeners, florists and nurserymen	117	—	117	119	—	119
Agricultural laborers	4	—	4	3	—	3
Foresters and lumbermen	1	—	1	1	—	1
Others in this class	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extraction of minerals:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miners	2	—	2	4	—	4
Manufacturing:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Managers and superintendents	—	—	—	2	—	2
Bakers	4	—	4	4	—	4
Butchers	7	—	7	10	—	10
Boot, shoe and harness makers	3	—	3	1	—	1
Clothing makers	—	—	—	9	—	9
Cooks	6	—	6	9	—	9
Clay, glass and stone workers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Furniture and cabinet workers	2	—	2	—	—	—
Printers, lithographers, etc.	2	—	2	8	—	8

Reformatory and Penal Institutions—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Factory operatives (not specified)	4	—	4	8	—	8
Others in this class	4	—	4	4	—	4
Mechanical pursuits:						
Blacksmiths	—	—	—	4	—	4
Carpenters	15	—	15	18	—	18
Contractors	—	—	—	2	—	2
Electricians	7	—	7	6	—	6
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	2	—	2	7	—	7
Iron and steel workers	3	—	3	1	—	1
Masons	3	—	3	7	—	7
Mechanics	6	—	6	8	—	8
Mechanics (not specified)	42	—	42	22	—	22
Painters	16	—	16	31	—	31
Plasterers	1	—	1	1	—	1
Plumbers and steamfitters	2	—	2	9	—	9
Others in this class	17	—	17	17	—	17
Transportation:						
Conductors and brakemen (steam)	2	—	2	1	—	1
Engineers and firemen	1	—	1	—	—	—
Telegraph and telephone operators	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sailors, boatmen, etc.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chauffeurs, taxi drivers, etc.	51	—	51	50	—	50
Draymen and teamsters	—	—	—	1	—	1
Railroad laborers	1	—	1	4	—	4
Others in this class	6	—	6	17	—	17
Trade:						
Bankers, brokers and landlords	1	—	1	2	—	2
Wholesale and retail merchants	4	—	4	1	—	1
Insurance and real estate agents	1	—	1	—	—	—
Commercial traveling and sales agents	15	—	15	29	—	29
Salespeople and clerks in stores	12	—	12	16	—	16
Others in this class	1	1	2	1	—	1
Public service:						
Policemen, sheriffs, etc.	1	—	1	1	—	1
Soldiers, sailors and marines	3	—	3	5	—	5
Others in this class	1	—	1	2	—	2
Professional:						
Actors and show people	5	1	6	1	—	1
Musicians	7	—	7	4	—	4
Osteopath	1	—	1	—	—	—
Engineer and surveyor	1	—	1	—	—	—
Teachers	1	—	1	2	—	2
Physicians	2	—	2	4	—	4
Nurses	9	—	9	5	—	5
Others in this class	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service:						
Barbers and hairdressers	2	—	2	6	—	6
Laundry workers	—	—	—	3	—	3
Hotel and restaurant keepers	—	—	—	2	—	2
Saloonkeepers and bartenders	3	—	3	—	—	—
Waiters	1	—	1	18	—	18
Housewives	—	12	12	—	4	4
House servants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doorkeepers, elevator tenders and porters	3	—	3	16	—	16
Janitors	9	—	9	1	—	1
Others in this class	17	5	22	10	—	10
Miscellaneous:						
Accountants, bookkeepers, cashiers	12	—	12	10	—	10
Clerks (not salespeople)	14	—	14	10	—	10
Clerks (not salespeople)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Senographers and typists	—	—	—	19	—	19
Students	16	—	16	145	—	145
Laborers (not specified)	158	1	159	12	—	12
Others in this class	11	4	15	10	—	10
Unclassifiable	4	—	4	4	—	4
Total admissions	710	25	735	791	28	819
OFFENSE						
Against chastity:	—	—	—	10	4	14
Adultery	2	—	2	3	—	3
Bigamy	5	—	5	3	—	3
Crime against nature	9	—	9	5	—	5
Incest	9	—	9	2	—	2
All others in this class	—	1	1	—	—	—

Reformatory and Penal Institutions—Concluded

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Against public policy:						
Perjury	1	—	1	2	—	2
Violating U. S. laws	—	2	2	—	4	4
All others in this class	6	1	7	5	1	6
Against person:						
Abandonment	12	—	12	13	1	14
Murder	6	1	7	14	1	15
Abortion	—	4	4	—	3	3
Manslaughter	4	1	5	5	—	5
Assault	34	3	37	34	—	34
Robbery	54	—	54	42	—	42
Rape	5	—	5	5	—	5
Carnal knowledge	43	—	43	48	—	48
All others in this class	48	—	48	54	—	54
Against property:						
Arson	7	2	9	9	—	9
Burglary	73	—	73	104	—	104
Larceny	250	6	256	292	8	300
Forgery	101	4	105	119	3	122
Fraud	1	—	1	—	—	—
Embezzlement	1	—	1	—	—	—
All others in this class	39	—	39	22	3	25
Total admissions	710	25	735	791	28	819

SENTENCE

Maximum period:	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Six months or less	—	1	1	—	1	1
More than six months but not over 1 year	53	1	54	53	2	55
More than 1 year but not over 2	114	6	120	130	7	137
More than 2 years but not over 3	64	1	65	80	5	85
More than 3 years but not over 4	13	1	14	20	1	21
More than 4 years but not over 5	237	7	244	269	7	276
More than 5 years but not over 6	4	—	4	6	—	6
More than 6 years but not over 7	49	1	50	49	1	50
More than 7 years but not over 8	2	—	2	3	—	3
More than 8 years but not over 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
More than 9 years but not over 10	97	4	101	106	2	108
More than 10 years but not over 15	19	—	19	17	—	17
More than 15 years but not over 20	15	2	17	11	2	13
More than 20 years but not over 25	2	—	2	—	—	—
More than 25 years but not over 30	7	—	7	17	—	17
More than 30 years but not over 35	21	—	21	15	—	15
More than 35 years but not over 40	13	1	14	15	—	15
Life	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total admissions	710	25	735	791	28	819

DURATION OF STAY OF PRISONERS PAROLED OR DISCHARGED

Duration	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 6 months	1	2	3	11	2	13
6 months but less than 1 year	90	6	96	109	7	116
1 year but less than 2	421	16	437	430	19	450
2 years but less than 3	239	9	248	192	10	202
3 years but less than 4	166	3	169	120	4	124
4 years but less than 5	55	—	55	51	1	52
5 years but less than 6	121	—	121	100	5	105
6 years but less than 7	10	—	10	16	—	16
7 years but less than 8	2	—	2	1	—	1
8 years but less than 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 years but less than 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 years but less than 15	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years but less than 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 years and over	4	—	4	—	—	—
Total paroled or discharged	1,109	36	1,145	1,030	48	1,078

Sanatorium for Consumptives

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
In institution at beginning of year	180	186	366	191	187	378
Admitted:						
First admissions	96	105	201	113	110	223
Readmissions	85	91	176	93	119	212
Total under care	361	382	743	397	416	813
Discharged	159	189	348	147	165	312
Died	33	29	62	42	37	79
Transferred	27	21	48	23	28	51
In institution at end of year	142	163	305	180	186	366
Total	361	382	743	397	416	813
Average population	172	176	348	197	202	399

PROGRESS OF DISEASE

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Incipient	20	34	54	25	38	63
Moderately advanced	41	27	68	21	36	57
Far advanced	101	103	204	123	121	244
Extrapulmonary	3	7	10	—	—	—
Not examined	—	—	—	1	—	1
Reserved	10	14	24	19	20	39
Non-tuberculous	2	2	4	2	—	2
First infection	4	9	13	15	14	29
Total admissions	181	196	377	206	229	435

MARITAL CONDITION

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Single	82	91	173	98	101	199
Married	87	86	173	94	99	193
Widowed	8	11	19	5	17	22
Separated	2	7	9	6	8	14
Divorced	2	1	3	3	4	7
Total admissions	181	196	377	206	229	435

AGE GROUP

Age Group	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 10 years	5	11	16	14	8	22
10 to 14 years	5	14	19	8	11	19
15 to 19 years	18	22	40	15	27	42
20 to 24 years	21	40	61	21	41	62
25 to 29 years	18	25	43	13	47	60
30 to 34 years	20	23	43	25	23	48
35 to 39 years	16	12	28	20	25	45
40 to 44 years	18	15	33	17	12	29
45 to 49 years	12	5	17	15	9	24
50 to 54 years	17	5	22	21	12	33
55 to 59 years	18	4	22	18	5	23
60 years and over	18	11	29	19	9	28
Total admissions	181	196	377	206	229	435

NATIVITY

Country	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
United States	162	190	352	180	221	401
Austria	—	1	1	1	—	1
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	—	—	—	3	—	3
Czechoslovakia	1	—	1	3	—	3
Denmark	5	—	5	1	—	1
Finland	—	—	—	1	—	1
France	1	—	1	—	—	—
Germany	1	1	2	4	—	4
Mexico	7	1	8	1	1	2
Norway	1	—	1	1	—	1
Philippine Islands	2	—	2	1	—	1
Poland	2	3	5	6	5	11
Sweden	—	—	—	1	—	1
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other countries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total admissions	181	196	377	206	229	435

Sanatorium for Consumptives—Continued

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	107	133	240	89	124	213
Mixed parentage	21	25	46	32	36	68
Foreign parentage	43	29	72	56	57	113
Parentage unknown	10	9	19	29	12	41
Total admissions	181	196	377	206	229	435
OCCUPATION						
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry:						
Farmers, planters and dairy farmers	45	—	45	58	—	58
Gardeners, florists and nurserymen	—	—	—	1	—	1
Foresters and lumbermen	3	—	3	1	—	1
Fishermen	1	—	1	—	—	—
Agricultural laborers	2	—	2	2	—	2
Extraction of minerals:						
Miners	1	—	1	—	—	—
Granite and marble workers	5	—	5	2	—	2
Manufacturing:						
Butchers	1	—	1	1	—	1
Boot, shoe and harness makers	1	—	1	1	—	1
Printers, lithographers, etc.	2	—	2	1	—	1
Others in this class	2	3	5	5	4	9
Mechanical pursuits:						
Carpenters	7	—	7	7	—	7
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iron and steel workers	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mechanics (not specified)	6	—	6	1	—	1
Painters	—	—	—	1	—	1
Plumbers and steamfitters	—	—	—	2	—	2
Others in this class	2	—	2	1	—	1
Transportation:						
Engineers and firemen	1	—	1	1	—	1
Railroad laborers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mail carriers and clerks	—	—	—	1	—	1
Telegraph and telephone operators	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chauffeurs, truck drivers, etc.	2	—	2	2	—	2
Others in this class	1	—	1	2	—	2
Trade:						
Wholesale and retail merchants	—	—	—	3	—	3
Commercial traveling and sales agents	1	—	1	4	—	4
Salespeople and clerks in stores	1	—	1	3	4	7
Others in this class	—	—	—	3	—	3
Public service:						
Professional:						
Actors and show people	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nurses	2	2	4	1	12	13
Teachers	—	1	1	—	7	7
Others in this class	2	1	3	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service:						
Doorkeepers, elevator tenders, porters	1	—	1	—	—	—
Barbers and hairdressers	2	2	4	3	2	5
Laundry workers	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hotel and restaurant keepers	3	2	5	—	—	—
Saloonkeepers and bartenders	1	—	1	—	—	—
Housewives	—	103	103	—	112	112
House servants	—	14	14	—	34	34
Janitors	—	—	—	1	—	1
Waiters	—	3	3	—	2	2
Cooks	1	—	1	—	1	1
Others in this class	1	5	6	2	1	3
Miscellaneous:						
Accountants, bookkeepers, cashiers	2	1	3	1	—	1
Clerks (not salespeople)	4	—	4	—	—	—
Stenographers and typists	2	3	5	—	1	1
Students	23	42	65	26	33	59
Children under school age	2	4	6	9	4	13
Laborers (not specified)	46	—	46	49	—	49
Others in this class	—	1	1	—	—	—
Unclassifiable	3	9	12	5	9	14
Total admissions	181	196	377	206	229	435

Sanatorium for Consumptives—Concluded

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
CONDITION ON DISCHARGE						
Admitted as incipient:						
Apparently arrested	4	3	7	2	2	4
Quiescent	14	15	29	14	21	35
Improved	7	11	18	4	10	14
Unimproved	5	12	17	4	13	16
Died	1	—	1	2	—	2
Admitted as moderately advanced:						
Apparently arrested	3	1	4	1	2	3
Quiescent	9	9	18	8	8	16
Improved	17	18	35	6	20	26
Unimproved	11	6	17	3	17	20
Died	2	—	2	2	1	3
Admitted as far advanced:						
Apparently arrested	2	1	3	1	5	6
Quiescent	23	9	32	21	25	46
Improved	39	53	92	29	28	57
Unimproved	35	27	62	47	24	71
Died	27	28	55	37	36	73
Died, reserved diagnosis	1	1	2	—	—	—
Died, extrapulmonary tuberculosis	2	—	2	7	3	10
Non-tuberculous	2	4	6	—	—	—
First infection	8	15	23	21	14	35
Extra-pulmonary	3	5	8	1	—	1
Reserved	4	6	10	7	2	9
Total discharged and died	219	219	438	217	230	447
OCCURRENCE OF HEMORRHAGE IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED						
Had hemorrhage prior to admission but not during residence	60	54	114	60	56	116
Had hemorrhage during residence	33	31	64	25	33	58
No history of hemorrhage at any time	126	134	260	132	141	273
Total discharged and died	219	219	438	217	230	447
SPUTUM EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED						
Bacilli prior to admission but not during residence	31	14	45	27	47	74
Bacilli during residence	145	149	294	127	125	252
No bacilli at any time	37	49	86	56	50	106
No examination or no sputum	6	7	13	7	8	15
Total discharged and died	219	219	438	217	230	447
Bacilli on discharge	99	104	203	111	101	212
No bacilli on discharge	111	109	220	94	116	210
No sputum	9	6	15	12	13	25
Total discharged and died	219	219	438	217	230	447

Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children

Classification	Year Ended June 30, 1942			Year Ended June 30, 1941		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION						
In institution at beginning of year	136	95	231	135	123	258
First admissions	159	149	308	176	142	318
Readmissions	210	115	325	182	163	345
Transferred from out-patient department	17	14	31	16	15	31
Total under care	522	378	900	509	443	952
Discharged	6	3	9	6	—	6
Transferred to out-patient department	422	267	689	367	348	715
In institution at end of year	94	103	197	136	95	231
Total	522	378	900	509	443	952
Average population	106	95	201	117	89	206
Admitted as out-patients	46	36	82	52	39	91
AGE OF FIRST ADMISSION TO INSTITUTION AND TO OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT						
Under 1 year	18	21	39	26	16	42
1 year	8	15	23	10	14	24
2 years	14	13	27	17	8	25
3 years	9	6	15	14	9	23
4 years	5	7	12	10	9	19
5 to 7 years	38	34	72	29	28	57
8 to 10 years	24	26	50	29	21	50
11 to 13 years	38	24	62	28	25	53
14 to 16 years	34	19	53	44	31	75
17 to 20 years	17	20	37	20	19	39
21 years and over	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total	205	185	390	228	181	409
NATIVITY						
United States	205	185	390	228	180	408
Canada (includes Newfoundland)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	205	185	390	228	181	409
PARENTAGE						
Native parentage	170	152	322	185	149	334
Mixed parentage	22	21	43	23	22	45
Foreign parentage	8	10	18	14	8	22
Parentage unknown	5	2	7	6	2	8
Total	205	185	390	228	181	409
CONDITION ON TRANSFER TO OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT						
Cured	2	2	4	9	7	16
Improved	379	286	665	321	305	626
Unimproved	19	5	24	11	13	24
Untreated	22	24	46	26	23	49
Total	422	267	689	367	348	715
DURATION OF STAY OF PATIENTS						
Less than 3 months	253	156	409	211	230	441
3 to 5 months	93	55	148	54	50	104
6 to 12 months	69	46	115	77	57	134
1 year but less than 2	9	12	21	26	9	35
2 years but less than 3	1	—	1	2	—	4
3 years and over	3	1	4	3	—	4
Total	428	270	698	373	348	721

Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children

OPERATIONS FROM JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 30, 1942

Acetabuloplasty	2	Fixation of previous massive bone graft	1
Acetabuloplasty with shelving	2	Fixation of previous osteoplasty for lengthening of bone	2
Adenoidectomy	3	Fixation of previous osteoplasty for shortening of bone	1
Advancement of patella	1	Frenulectomy	1
Amputation (finger)	2	Goldthwait's Operation	1
Amputation (knee joint disarticulation)	1	Hemiotomy (epigastric)	2
Amputation (thigh)	1	Hemiotomy (inguinal)	6
Amputation (toe)	4	Hemiotomy (umbilical)	3
Application of plaster dressing (under general anesthesia)	10	Incision and drainage of acute osteomyelitis	2
Application of plaster dressing (under general anesthesia) following change of packing for osteomyelitis	10	Incision and drainage of lymphatic gland abscess	1
Arrest of longitudinal growth of bone (epiphyseal arrest)	14	Incision and drainage of operative wound infection	1
Arthrodesis of ankle	2	Incision and drainage of peritonsillar abscess	1
Arthrodesis of hip	2	Incision and drainage of soft tissue abscess (from old focus of osteomyelitis)	5
Arthrodesis of interphalangeal joint (toe)	10	Incision and drainage of suppurative myositis	3
Arthrodesis of knee	1	Insertion of cannula into ventricle	2
Arthrodesis of shoulder	4	Insertion of fish hooks under the zygoma (for skeletal traction)	1
Arthrodesis of thumb	4	Insertion of Kirschner wire (for skeletal traction)	7
Arthrodesis of wrist	4	Insertion of Steinmann pin (for skeletal traction)	2
Arthroplasty of elbow	4	Insertion of vitallium screw	2
Arthroplasty of hip	9	Kondoleon Operation (Sistrunk modification)	2
Arthroplasty of metatarso-phalangeal joint	5	Laminectomy and decompression of spinal cord	2
Arthrotomy and excision of semilunar cartilage	2	Laminectomy and exposure of spina bifida	1
Arthrotomy and removal of free body from knee joint	1	Lengthening of flexors of wrist and fingers (open)	1
Arthrotomy and removal of osteo-cartilaginous loose body from elbow	1	Lengthening of peronei tendons	1
Aspiration of knee joint	6	Lengthening of tendo Achilles (open)	36
Astragaloscaphoid-cuneiform arthrodesis	1	Lengthening of tendo Achilles (subcutaneous)	8
Biopsy of bone	2	Ligation of vein	1
Biopsy of lymph gland	2	Manipulation of elbow	3
Bone block, anterior (ankle)	1	Manipulation of foot	41
Bone block, posterior (ankle)	1	Manipulation of hip	33
Calcaneocuboid arthrodesis	1	Manipulation of joints of fingers	1
Capsulotomy, posterior (ankle)	1	Manipulation of joints of toe	1
Capsulotomy, posteromedial (ankle)	2	Manipulation of knee	10
Capsulotomy (elbow)	1	Manipulation of previous osteoplasty for leg lengthening	1
Change of packing for osteomyelitis (under general anesthesia)	1	Manipulation and re-wiring of wedge osteotomy of femur	1
Circumcision	8	Manipulation of wrist	3
Crushing of nerve	1	Myotomy of adductor muscles	3
Cutting of pocket flap graft	1	Myotomy of hamstrings	3
Dissection (simple)	7	Myotomy of pectoralis major	1
Drainage of tuberculous abscess	1	Myotomy of pronator radii teres	7
Drilling of epiphysis of femur	2	Myringotomy	1
Excision of cyst of tongue	1	Neurectomy, obturator	2
Excision of ganglion	1	Neurectomy, popliteal	2
Excision of keloid	3	Neurolysis	2
Excision of mole	1	Neurolysis	1
Excision of neurofibroma	1	Neurolysis for ingrown toe nail	5
Excision of neuroma	1	Osteotomy non-ossifying fibroma of bone	1
Excision of plantar wart	1	Osteotomy for osteomyelitis	13
Excision of scar tissue	3	Osteotomy for spindle cell sarcoma	1
Excision of sinus tract	1	Osteotomy of bone protruding from wound	1
Excision of skin of noncommunicating defect in occut spina bifida	1	Osteotomy of distal end of ulna	1
Excision (partial) of tendon	2		
Excision of tonsil tags	2		
Excision of tumor of muscle	3		
Excision of ulcer of skin	1		
Exploration of nerve	2		
Exploration of sinus tract	4		
Exploratory operation for tympanic membrane	1		
Fascial transplant to abdominal wall (Lowman)	7		
Fixation of patella with fascia lata	2		

Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children

OPERATIONS FROM JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 30, 1942—Continued

Osteotomy of exposed bone graft of tibia	1
Osteotomy of femur for reconstruction of hip	1
Osteotomy of first cuneiform bone (with transplantation of anterior tibial tendon into navicular)	2
Osteotomy of head of radius	2
Osteotomy of head of radius, upper end of ulna, and lower end of humerus for limited motion at elbow joint	2
Osteotomy of localized fibrocystic mass (femur)	1
Osteotomy of lower end of humerus	1
Osteotomy of patella	1
Osteotomy of proximal half of proximal phalanx of great toe	2
Osteoclasis (radius and ulna)	1
Osteoclasis (tibia and fibula)	1
Osteoplasty for lengthening of bone (tibia and fibula)	4
Osteoplasty for shortening of bone (femur)	3
Osteoplasty for shortening of bone (tibia and fibula)	3
Osteotomy of femur (Albee)	1
Osteotomy of femur, derotation	1
Osteotomy of femur for bowleg	1
Osteotomy of femur, intertrochanteric	1
Osteotomy of femur, manual	2
Osteotomy of femur, (Schanz)	2
Osteotomy of femur, subtrochanteric	9
Osteotomy of femur, supracondylar	4
Osteotomy of femur, upper end	2
Osteotomy of humerus	8
Osteotomy of phalanx (finger)	1
Osteotomy, subastragalar	1
Osteotomy of tibia, rotation	4
Osteotomy of tibia, transverse	1
Osteotomy, wedge, of femur	5
Osteotomy, wedge, of tarsus	39
Osteotomy, wedge, of toe	2
Osteotomy, wedge, of wrist	2
Panastagalar arthrodesis	2
Plastic on ear for reconstruction of congenital defect of auricle	3
Plastic on fingers (for syndactylism)	9
Plastic on nose for saddle deformity (congenital) with cartilage transplant	1
Plastic on toes (for syndactylism)	1
Plastic operation on dorsum of foot	2
Plastic operation on ear in attempt to make a permanent opening to the middle ear	1
Plastic operation for congenital hypertrophy of finger	1
Plastic repair of amniotic band by Z-plasty operation	2
Plastic repair of cleft lip	18
Plastic repair of cleft lip (secondary)	12
Plastic repair of cleft palate	33
Plastic repair of cleft palate (secondary)	10
Plastic repair of ptosis of eyelid	3
Plastic repair of scar tissue deformity by Z-plasty operation	10
Plastic (secondary) on pedicle skin graft	1
Plastic (secondary) on pedicle tube graft	1
Puncture of lumbar spinal canal (under general anesthesia)	5
Re-amputation (lower extremity)	8
Re-arthrodesis of hip	1
Re-arthrodesis of shoulder	1
Reduction of congenital dislocation of hip (closed)	20
Reduction of congenital dislocation of hip (open)	2
Reduction of congenital dislocation of hip (open) with acetabuloplasty	1
Reduction of fracture by insertion of Kirschner wire and skeletal traction	1
Reduction of fracture by manipulation	6
Reduction (open) of ununited fracture and bone transplant	1
Reduction of slipped femoral epiphysis (open)	4
Re-insertion of vitallium cup	2
Re-insertion of vitallium screw	1
Removal of bone transplant (femur)	1
Removal of cannula	1
Removal of vitallium screw	2
Repair of meningocele	7
Sequestrectomy	12
Shaving Operation (hip)	24
Shortening of tendo Achilles	1
Skin grafting (Esser)	1
Skin grafting (Gilles tube graft)	2
Skin grafting (pedicle graft)	1
Skin grafting (Reverdin)	7
Skin grafting (Thiersch)	22
Skin grafting (Woulfe)	23
Soutter Fasciotomy	4
Spinal fusion with tibial bone graft	37
Steindler transplant (arm)	2
Stripping of fascia (Steindler)	7
Subastragalar arthrodesis	8
Subcutaneous plantar fasciotomy	11
Submucous resection of nasal septum	1
Tenodesis of extensor hallucis longus tendon	1
Tenolysis	1
Tenorrhaphy	3
Tenotomy of flexors of forearm (partial)	1
Tenotomy of internal rectus	1
Tenotomy of peroneus longus	1
Tenotomy of triceps major, latissimus dorsi, and pectoralis major	1
Thoractomy and drainage of empyema (with rib resection)	1
Tonsillectomy	14
Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy	158
Torticollis Operation	3
Transplantation of anterior tibial to cuboid bone	1
Transplantation of anterior tibial to dorsum of foot	2
Transplantation of biceps femoris to the patella	2
Transplantation of bone (massive onlay bone graft)	1
Transplantation of bone for ununited fracture	4
Transplantation of extensor hallucis longus to first cuneiform bone	1
Transplantation of extensor hallucis longus to head of the first metatarsal bone	2
Transplantation of extensor hallucis longus to incration of tibialis anticus	2
Transplantation of extensor tendons to the cuboid	1
Transplantation of flexor carpi ulnaris to radius	1

Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children

OPERATIONS FROM JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 30, 1942—Concluded

Transplantation of flexor digitorum sublimis, ring finger, to thumb	1
Transplantation of origin of gastrocnemius to tibia	2
Transplantation of peronei to dorsum of foot	2
Transplantation of peronei to front of foot	1
Transplantation of peronei to the heel	2
Transplantation of peronei to medial cuneiform	2
Transplantation of peronei to tendo Achilles	4
Transplantation of peroneus brevis and longus and extensor hallucis longus to mid dorsum of foot	1
Transplantation of peroneus brevis to the os calcis and shortening of peroneus longus	1
Transplantation of peroneus brevis to tendo Achilles and shortening of peroneus longus	1
Transplantation of peroneus longus to anterior tibial	2
Transplantation of peroneus longus to first cuneiform bone	1
Transplantation of peroneus longus to first metatarsal bone	1
Transplantation of peroneus longus to insertion of peroneus brevis	1
Transplantation of peroneus longus to lateral aspect of cuboid	1
Transplantation of peroneus longus into tendo Achilles	1
Transplantation of posterior tibial to dorsum of foot	1
Transplantation of tibialis anticus to center of foot	3
Transplantation of tibialis anticus and posticus to dorsum of foot	1
Transplantation of tendons (Hibbs)	14
Transplantation of tendon (Niccola)	1
Transplantation of tibia to fibula	2
Transposition of extensors of knee medially	1
Transposition of nerve	1
Transposition of peroneus longus to the back of the calcaneus	4
Triple arthrodesis	51
Triple arthrodesis and bone block	5
Total	1167

BRACES AND APPLIANCES FROM JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 30, 1942

Artificial limbs new	32	Number of leg braces repaired	507
Artificial limbs adjusted	1	Number of leg braces adjusted	246
Artificial limbs repaired	102	Number of arm supports new	50
Canvas corsets new	61	Number of arm supports adjusted	5
Canvas corsets repaired	54	Number of arm supports repaired	16
Crutches padded	3	Special shoes adjusted	1702
Gloves new	8	Special shoes adjusted or applied to braces (not otherwise listed)	744
Number of leather jackets new	91	Shoes repaired	712
Number of leather jackets repaired	50	Splints new	203
Number of leather jackets adjusted	26	Splints repaired	145
Number of Taylor braces new	17	Splints adjusted	71
Number of Taylor braces repaired	4	Miscellaneous	152
Number of Taylor braces adjusted	1		
Number of leg braces new	306		

DENTAL WORK FROM JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 30, 1942

Patients treated	1559	Extractions	432
Prophylaxis	1576	Deciduous teeth	305
Fillings	1624	Permanent teeth	127
Amalgam	1002	Orthodontia cases	9
Cement	341	Orthodontia visits	50
Synthetic Porcelain	281	Partial plates	1
Pyorrhea treatments	46		

Statement of Appropriations of Current Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 1941

INSTITUTIONS	Bal. July 1	Adj. Prior Year	Appropriations	Receipts	Rec'd by Transfer	Disbursements	Disb'd by Trans.	Cancelled to Gen. Rev. Fund	Bal. June 30
Anoka State Hospital	\$14,701.25	\$ 4.35+	\$225,000.00	\$ 4,241.25	—	\$226,802.19	\$344.36	\$15,980.39	\$800.00
Hastings State Hospital	21,618.47	374.52-	228,500.00	19,324.01	—	236,801.67	242.86	39,924.33	1,000.00
Willmar State Hospital	11,479.49	2.11+	220,000.00	4,404.22	—	235,277.56	407.66	1,200.59	1,000.00
Fergus Falls State Hospital	29,214.90	5.20-	413,000.00	8,042.40	—	400,640.09	3,345.16	42,368.35	5,000.00
Rochester State Hospital	41,468.55	—	372,000.00	7,267.27	—	348,510.18	2,299.66	66,925.98	3,000.00
St. Peter State Hospital	25,908.00	11.10+	528,000.00	9,983.36	—	516,248.79	2,399.66	42,254.01	3,000.00
Moose Lake State Hospital	3,581.65	—	249,000.00	4,129.54	—	226,123.64	10,848.66	27,738.89	1,000.00
School for Feeble-Minded	59,875.59	—	555,100.00	10,541.19	—	512,823.07	5,011.11	106,177.60	1,500.00
Colony for Epileptics	24,716.10	—	248,500.00	4,630.64	—	234,139.26	1,408.08	41,499.40	300.00
School, Braille & Sight Saving	3,511.64	—	67,400.00	1,255.96	\$208.03	66,330.18	—	5,645.47	400.00
School for the Deaf	11,857.51	—	149,100.00	2,795.48	—	141,806.43	146.81	21,199.75	600.00
State Public School	26,859.70	155.37+	208,500.00	3,869.38	—	192,637.08	1,377.01	39,470.36	1,000.00
Training School for Boys	16,070.18	22.52-	180,250.00	3,419.13	—	178,450.23	762.24	19,304.27	1,800.00
Home School for Girls	14,834.34	—	140,425.00	2,652.21	—	138,200.57	176.16	23,384.82	650.00
Reformatory for Men	27,726.32	954.44-	458,100.00	23,015.75	—	465,046.99	364.82	36,475.32	6,000.00
Reformatory for Women	3,764.13	—	43,400.00	3,099.80	156.64	42,421.68	—	7,493.89	500.00
Prison	17,834.71	1.60-	108,000.00	407,843.59	—	517,906.31	5,743.27	4,532.12	3,500.00
Sanatorium for Consumptives	24,787.08	158.55+	323,050.00	7,287.20	1,200.85	331,558.63	—	21,927.00	3,000.00
Hospital for Crippled Children	4,712.93	92.55-	215,000.00	4,049.89	—	205,710.21	5,139.36	12,330.70	500.00
All institutions	390,022.44	1,119.35-	4,925,325.00	531,858.17*	1,565.52	5,210,337.74	39,026.88	563,237.16	35,050.00
Division of Public Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative salaries	—	9.41-	59,000.00	5.69	—	25,676.34	25,480.00	4,496.39	—
Supplies and expense	—	—	—	—	—	3,341.55	—	—	—
Support of insane	13,087.18	32.12-	—	228,118.77	—	35,988.88	—	205,184.95	—
Deporting non-residents	—	—	1,200.00	—	—	931.90	—	268.10	—
Contingent fund	9,880.17	—	—	737.01	5,749.23	11,137.80	—	5,226.61	—
Employees' compensation	—	—	18,025.50	—	—	18,025.50	—	—	—
Total	412,989.79	1,160.88-	5,008,550.50	760,719.64	7,314.75	5,305,441.71	64,506.88	778,415.21	35,050.00

*Includes \$91,128.08 received from Swamp Lands interest.

Statement of Appropriations of Current Expenses for the Year Ended June 30, 1942

INSTITUTIONS	Bal. July 1	Appropriations	Receipts	Received by Transfer	Disbursements	Disb'd by Trans.	Cancelled to Gen. Rev. Fund	Bal. June 30
Anoka State Hospital	\$800.00	\$242,000.00	\$4,918.16	\$11,696.62	\$251,992.69	—	\$6,622.09	\$800.00
Hastings State Hospital	1,000.00	232,260.00	4,994.68	10,877.20	242,135.74	—	5,996.14	1,000.00
Willmar State Hospital	1,000.00	230,000.00	4,808.88	23,555.54	246,149.54	—	12,214.56	1,000.00
Fergus Falls State Hospital	5,000.00	414,236.00	9,027.56	—	416,781.99	\$2,533.34	3,948.23	5,000.00
Rochester State Hospital	3,000.00	356,500.00	8,131.36	7,029.68	359,153.07	—	12,507.97	3,000.00
St. Peter State Hospital	3,000.00	529,575.00	11,541.30	3,180.04	540,916.50	—	3,379.84	3,000.00
Moose Lake State Hospital	1,000.00	250,000.00	5,442.78	—	248,391.23	6,129.49	322.06	1,000.00
School for Feeble-Minded	1,500.00	530,000.00	12,133.65	39,010.93	575,026.69	—	6,117.89	1,500.00
Colony for Epileptics	800.00	243,500.00	5,431.85	—	241,414.02	1,644.96	5,872.37	800.00
School, Braille and Sight Saving	400.00	68,750.00	1,473.28	3,997.96	72,928.97	—	1,292.27	400.00
School for the Deaf	600.00	147,500.00	3,259.10	930.00	151,363.91	—	325.19	600.00
State Public School	1,000.00	193,500.00	4,583.22	750.00	198,780.08	—	50.14	1,000.00
Training School for Boys	1,800.00	186,000.00	3,940.00	12,831.40	197,872.89	—	4,901.51	1,800.00
Home School for Girls	650.00	134,000.00	3,069.48	8,479.81	141,616.90	—	6,902.42	650.00
Reformatory for Men	6,000.00	478,000.00	17,359.38	—	467,921.49	26,051.18	1,977.41	6,000.00
Reformatory for Women	500.00	43,000.00	948.68	—	37,077.88	—	4,146.36	500.00
Prison	3,500.00	280,000.00	451,899.40	2,724.00	539,598.92	2,724.42	195,025.38	3,500.00
Sanatorium for Consumptives	3,000.00	350,000.00	8,143.42	1,183.20	359,032.98	—	6,273.64	3,000.00
Hospital for Crippled Children	500.00	223,000.00	4,609.58	2,021.98	221,202.11	—	8,510.45	500.00
All institutions	35,050.00	5,137,821.00	566,402.74*	128,271.39	5,506,407.00	39,083.69	287,004.44	35,050.00
Division of Public Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative salaries	—	35,000.00	—	300.00	32,209.64	—	3,090.36	—
Supplies and expense	—	5,500.00	—	3,000.00	5,973.08	—	2,527.92	—
Support of insane (refunds)	—	34,500.00	—	60.00	29,582.37	—	4,977.63	—
Support of insane	—	—	2,000.00	—	1,615.73	—	—	384.27
Deporting non-residents	—	1,200.00	—	—	1,101.03	—	8.97	—
Equalization of salaries	—	17,704.00	—	—	—	6,324.00	11,380.00	—
Emergency fund	—	35,000.00	—	—	—	35,000.00	—	—
Mental health unit	—	—	—	48,199.92	43,856.98	—	4,342.94	—
Total	35,050.00	5,266,725.00	568,402.74	179,831.31	5,620,884.83	80,407.69	313,332.26	35,434.27

*Includes \$107,660.86 received from Swamp Lands interest fund.

Statement of Appropriations for Repairs and Replacements for the Year Ended June 30, 1941

INSTITUTIONS	— Balance July 1 —		Adj. Prior Year	Appropriations	Receipts	LAC Funds	Disbursements	Disb's'd by Transfer	Cancelled to Gen. Rev. Fund	Bal. June 30 LAC Funds
	Repair Funds	LAC Funds								
Anoka State Hospital	\$589.48	\$8,089.56	\$289.80-	\$7,000.00	—	\$2,000.00	\$13,631.59	—	\$1,250.17	\$2,507.48
Hastings State Hospital	996.10	2,079.51	143.97-	5,000.00	—	3,000.00	4,554.88	—	3,121.55	3,255.21
Willmar State Hospital	648.41	1,842.49	21.60+	2,500.00	—	3,000.00	5,950.21	—	789.13	1,278.16
Fergus Falls State Hospital	1,274.71	11,139.40	66.00-	10,000.00	—	3,000.00	22,864.58	—	2,117.15	132.61
Rochester State Hospital	2,683.33	3,881.04	281.00-	10,000.00	—	3,000.00	11,823.18	—	4,943.28	3,016.91
St. Peter State Hospital	1,678.37	787.94	737.51-	11,000.00	—	3,000.00	13,023.44	—	3,442.28	-3.45
Moose Lake State Hospital	—	2,782.76	—	—	—	600.00	3,814.93	—	—	67.85
School for Feeble-Minded	2,085.82	3,026.94	—	15,000.00	—	1,500.00	17,753.81	—	3,736.82	72.13
School for Epileptics	368.57	510.25	—	4,000.00	—	400.00	3,025.87	—	1,416.70	856.25
Colony for Epileptics	650.06	1,460.91	—	4,000.00	—	800.00	5,720.05	—	1,052.87	138.05
School, Braille and Sight Saving	1,203.33	49.22	42.67+	7,500.00	—	2,600.00	8,943.48	—	2,264.89	187.85
School for the Deaf	643.38	341.34	123.01+	5,000.00	—	700.00	4,955.32	—	1,155.01	701.30
State Public School	1,093.81	2,747.10	403.47+	10,000.00	—	6,000.00	16,720.36	—	2,364.44	1,161.08
Training School for Boys	1,075.22	138.75	694.77+	3,000.00	—	1,000.00	4,492.07	—	1,316.73	99.94
Home School for Girls	1,445.91	881.88	351.90-	1,200.00	—	1,200.00	2,861.48	\$186.00	1,291.46	36.95
Reformatory for Women	3,520.96	4,833.56	972.11-	17,000.00	\$229.19	—	17,392.30	—	5,103.30	—
Reformatory for Men	2,683.96	—	—	10,000.00	—	—	7,380.66	—	1,831.49	34.78
Prison	1,887.97	1,171.17	75.54-	5,000.00	—	3,500.00	9,117.33	—	4,419.09	102.46
Sanatorium for Consumptives	3,610.41	1,974.13	397.34-	5,000.00	—	1,000.00	6,665.65	—	—	333.97
Hospital for Crippled Children	—	225.94	—	—	—	40,000.00	3,591.97	36,300.00	—	—
Division of Public Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27,639.80	47,963.91	2,021.65-	132,200.00	229.19	76,300.00	182,964.86	36,486.00	48,885.36	13,975.03

Statement of Appropriations for Repairs and Replacements for the Year Ended June 30, 1942

INSTITUTIONS	LAC Funds	Appropriations	LAC Funds	Rec'd by Transfer	Disbursements	Disb's'd by Transfer	Cancelled to Gen. Rev. Fund	Bal. June 30 LAC Funds
Anoka State Hospital	\$2,507.48	\$7,650.00	\$2,500.00	\$39.80	\$7,890.11	—	\$2,012.18	\$2,794.99
Hastings State Hospital	3,255.21	6,000.00	2,000.00	—	8,709.48	—	1,668.96	876.77
Willmar State Hospital	1,278.16	6,000.00	750.00	—	5,875.49	—	532.40	1,615.27
Fergus Falls State Hospital	132.61	10,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	10,939.09	—	217.29	1,076.23
Rochester State Hospital	3,016.91	10,000.00	2,500.00	—	13,654.07	514.36	840.73	507.75
St. Peter State Hospital	-3.45	11,000.00	1,000.00	—	9,457.87	—	1,542.13	996.55
Moose Lake State Hospital	67.85	4,500.00	2,000.00	—	6,492.13	—	.41	75.31
School for Feeble-Minded	72.13	17,500.00	2,500.00	288.02	16,940.29	—	2,402.08	1,617.73
Colony for Epileptics	856.25	4,500.00	500.00	—	4,238.95	69.00	801.00	757.30
School, Braille and Sight Saving	138.05	2,500.00	500.00	—	2,636.92	288.49	74.59	138.05
School for the Deaf	187.85	4,000.00	600.00	—	4,577.61	—	130.18	80.06
State Public School	701.80	6,000.00	1,000.00	—	6,407.97	—	1,034.01	209.32
Training School for Boys	1,161.08	10,000.00	5,200.00	—	14,080.53	—	675.62	1,604.38
Home School for Girls	39.94	3,000.00	500.00	—	3,340.54	22.50	150.71	86.18
Reformatory for Women	36.95	1,500.00	500.00	—	1,344.40	371.17	284.43	36.95
Reformatory for Men	—	15,000.00	—	—	11,854.95	—	3,145.05	—
Prison	—	10,000.00	—	—	9,173.10	—	826.90	—
Sanatorium for Consumptives	34.78	6,000.00	2,500.00	—	8,183.20	—	255.40	96.18
Hospital for Crippled Children	102.46	5,000.00	750.00	—	2,196.01	—	3,521.04	135.41
Division of Public Institutions	333.97	—	1,200.00	—	1,190.00	—	—	343.97
Total	13,975.03	140,150.00	27,500.00	1,427.82	148,572.76	1,265.52	20,165.11	13,049.46

Statement of Inmates' Funds and Trust Funds for the Biennial Period Ended June 30, 1942

INSTITUTIONS	Year Ended June 30, 1941			Year Ended June 30, 1942			
	Bal. July 1	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. July 1	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. June 30
Inmates' Funds:							
Anoka State Hospital	\$9,214.67	\$8,410.66	\$7,023.74	\$10,601.59	\$10,110.82	\$9,245.14	\$11,467.27
Hastings State Hospital	10,258.63	2,056.48	2,366.77	9,948.34	2,825.31	2,783.19	9,990.46
Willmar State Hospital	7,379.05	7,531.92	7,624.27	7,287.60	9,697.35	8,109.89	8,875.06
Fergus Falls State Hospital	19,745.13	16,159.16	16,068.67	19,835.62	18,275.94	16,459.74	21,651.82
Rochester State Hospital	14,174.11	13,488.45	12,240.68	15,871.88	17,832.80	15,477.20	17,727.48
St. Peter State Hospital	21,479.84	23,679.99	23,910.42	21,240.41	27,238.21	24,408.73	24,078.89
Moose Lake State Hospital	4,992.83	16,422.65	16,802.58	4,612.90	16,321.41	14,855.75	6,078.56
School for Feeble-Minded	4,718.86	11,049.52	11,576.14	4,192.24	11,554.82	11,736.29	4,010.77
Colony for Epileptics	7,690.68	4,969.76	4,756.46	7,903.98	5,968.71	5,580.11	8,342.58
School, Braille and Sight Saving	1,168.51	4,840.92	4,893.83	1,121.60	4,475.31	4,970.39	626.52
School for the Deaf	1,835.45	7,226.75	6,028.90	3,033.30	6,729.95	6,746.17	3,017.08
State Public School	9,962.60	2,732.77	3,366.91	9,328.46	3,447.68	3,994.72	8,781.42
Training School for Boys	997.68	2,339.27	2,101.90	1,285.05	3,178.03	3,332.65	1,130.43
Home School for Girls	4,586.69	4,030.37	4,067.31	4,549.75	3,629.20	3,829.86	4,349.09
Reformatory for Men	24,784.34	92,038.91	89,740.77	27,082.48	91,908.86	93,738.29	25,252.55
Reformatory for Women	1,913.43	3,135.76	3,188.98	1,860.21	2,131.95	2,684.87	1,357.29
Prison	80,853.66	186,697.78	188,607.98	78,943.46	178,331.08	199,970.18	57,804.36
Sanatorium for Consumptives	3,884.79	9,504.29	7,519.02	5,870.06	9,183.03	10,112.93	4,890.16
Hospital for Crippled Children	978.47	1,379.01	1,043.24	1,314.24	1,330.37	706.37	1,988.24
Division of Public Institutions	5,077.64	413.37	—	5,491.01	730.76	—	4,760.25
Total	235,697.96	418,118.79	412,928.57	240,883.18	424,851.09	438,642.47	225,630.28
Trust Funds:							
Hastings State Hospital	500.00	—	—	500.00	—	—	500.00
Rochester State Hospital	25.00	—	—	25.00	—	—	25.00
School for Feeble-Minded	705.50	123.25	70.74	758.01	123.50	73.03	808.48
School, Braille and Sight Saving	1,691.41	4,353.59	1,217.67	4,827.33	8,580.35	1,937.71	11,419.97
School for the Deaf	1,823.18	2,297.08	420.99	3,609.27	2,230.00	90.60	5,888.67
Hospital for Crippled Children	484.20	469.66	65.59	388.27	1,827.13	148.52	2,566.88
Division of Public Institutions	1,954.50	3,179.22	1,855.56	3,278.20	12,168.69	3,765.07	11,681.82
Total	7,188.79	10,422.84	3,630.55	13,976.08	24,879.67	6,014.93	32,840.82

Statement of Permanent Improvement Accounts for the Biennial Period Ended June 30, 1942

INSTITUTIONS	Bal. July 1	Year Ended June 30, 1941			Year Ended June 30, 1942				
		Adjustments Prior Year	Appropriations	Disbursements	Bal. July 1	Appropriations	Disbursements	Cancelled to Gen. Rev.	Bal. June 30
Anoka State Hospital	\$7,106.35	\$18.81-	—	\$2,502.68	\$4,584.86	\$7,850.00	\$8,565.75	\$4,328.86	\$4,542.25
Hastings State Hospital	4,805.70	—	\$10,000.00	2,264.22	12,541.48	12,000.00	22,060.58	542.51	1,988.89
Willmar State Hospital	5,491.63	—	—	4,948.23	543.40	8,200.00	4,183.41	543.40	4,016.59
Fergus Falls State Hospital	43,777.14	—	240,000.00	7,997.59	275,779.55	6,100.00	141,101.93	35,814.57	104,963.05
Rochester State Hospital	10,518.31	—	11,500.00	7,770.27	14,242.04	9,850.00	12,581.14	946.89	10,564.01
St. Peter State Hospital	20,269.00	—	—	10,941.71	9,327.29	5,100.00	6,374.58	949.66	7,103.05
Moose Lake State Hospital	60.91	17.83-	—	—	43.08	5,500.00	3,721.78	—	1,821.30
School for Feeble-Minded	1,041.26	—	763,150.00	6,404.20	758,387.96	23,900.00	24,588.24	—	757,698.82
Colony for Epileptics	2,445.09	—	—	1,453.01	992.08	3,400.00	3,428.31	—	963.87
Braille and Sight Saving School	1,500.00	—	35,000.00	—	36,500.00	—	—	—	1,575.05
School for the Deaf	3,490.56	25.01-	—	—	159.69	5,700.00	5,329.90	159.69	370.10
State Public School	1,371.05	102.40-	—	3,305.86	934.89	12,200.00	4,845.43	—	7,688.33
State Training School for Boys	2,613.11	23.02-	—	1,152.22	1,437.87	6,750.00	4,140.84	1,547.34	2,499.60
Home School for Girls	1,379.31	264.32+	—	71.76	311.60	—	—	—	311.60
State Reformatory for Women	71.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Reformatory for Men	30,440.71	1,213.13-	—	9,932.78	28,294.80	10,700.00	4,172.78	23,071.98	12,750.04
Prison	430.41	375.34-	—	—	55.07	2,000.00	—	55.07	2,000.00
Sanatorium for Consumptives	99,270.79	—	3,500.00	91,931.40	10,839.30	—	1,570.93	—	9,268.37
Hospital for Crippled Children	999.58	—	75,000.00	773.13	75,226.45	5,700.00	69,061.76	226.45	11,638.24
Total	246,682.67	1,511.22-	1,138,150.00	153,722.07	1,229,599.38	124,950.00	345,652.21	67,496.02	941,401.15

Disbursements for All Purposes for the Year Ended June 30, 1941

INSTITUTIONS	Current Expense	Repairs & Replacements	Permanent Improvements	Livestock	Industries	Misc.	Total
Anoka State Hospital	\$226,802.19	\$13,631.59	\$2,502.68	\$1,616.00	—	—	\$244,552.46
Hastings State Hospital	236,801.67	4,554.83	2,264.22	69.00	2,275.94	—	245,965.71
Willmar State Hospital	233,277.56	5,950.21	4,948.23	46.50	2,609.98	—	246,832.48
Fergus Falls State Hospital	400,640.09	22,364.58	7,997.59	680.00	—	—	431,682.26
Rochester State Hospital	348,510.18	11,323.18	7,776.27	869.50	7,736.16	—	376,215.29
St. Peter State Hospital	516,248.79	13,023.18	10,941.71	295.00	—	—	540,508.68
Moose Lake State Hospital	226,123.64	3,314.93	—	1,743.25	—	—	231,181.82
School for Feeble-Minded	512,828.07	17,753.81	6,404.20	147.70	—	—	537,133.78
Colony for Epileptics	234,139.26	3,005.87	1,453.01	70.00	—	—	238,668.14
Braille and Sight Saving School	66,330.16	5,720.05	—	—	—	5,436.28	77,486.49
School for the Deaf	141,806.48	8,943.48	3,905.86	—	—	418.27	154,474.04
State Public School	192,537.08	4,955.92	934.89	1,127.00	—	—	199,554.89
Training School for Boys	178,450.23	16,720.86	1,152.22	83.00	—	—	196,406.31
Home School for Girls	133,200.57	4,492.07	1,332.08	310.00	—	—	139,334.67
Reformatory for Women	42,421.68	2,861.48	71.76	130.50	2,280.96	—	47,766.38
Reformatory for Men	465,046.99	17,392.90	9,932.78	764.50	51,551.30	25,311.41	569,999.88
Prison	517,906.31	7,580.66	—	1,120.00	3,496,581.07	—	4,023,188.04
Sanatorium for Consumptives	331,556.63	9,117.33	91,931.49	3,129.00	—	—	435,734.45
Hospital for Crippled Children	205,710.21	6,665.65	773.13	—	—	26,008.47	239,157.46
All institutions	5,210,837.74	179,372.63	153,722.07	12,200.95	3,563,035.41	57,174.43	9,175,843.23
Division of Public Institutions	95,103.97	3,591.97	—	—	—	—	98,695.94
Total	5,305,441.71	182,964.60	153,722.07	12,200.95	3,563,035.41	57,174.43	9,274,539.17

Disbursements for All Purposes for the Year Ended June 30, 1942

INSTITUTIONS	Current Expense	Repairs & Replacements	Permanent Improvements	Livestock	Industries	Misc.	Total
Anoka State Hospital	\$251,992.69	\$7,890.11	\$3,565.75	\$151.42	—	—	\$263,599.97
Hastings State Hospital	242,135.74	8,709.48	22,060.58	303.00	\$2,080.98	—	275,293.78
Willmar State Hospital	246,149.84	5,875.49	4,183.41	35.00	4,022.58	—	260,266.32
Fergus Falls State Hospital	416,781.99	10,939.09	141,101.93	262.00	—	—	569,085.01
Rochester State Hospital	359,153.07	13,654.97	12,531.14	276.80	4,373.10	—	390,037.46
St. Peter State Hospital	540,915.50	9,457.87	6,374.56	1,188.50	—	—	557,937.45
Moose Lake State Hospital	248,391.23	6,492.13	3,721.78	1,223.00	—	—	259,828.14
School for Feeble-Minded	575,026.69	16,340.29	24,588.24	710.00	—	—	616,665.22
Colony for Epileptics	241,414.02	4,228.05	3,423.21	25.00	—	—	249,096.18
Braille and Sight Saving School	72,928.97	2,636.92	31,924.95	—	—	\$5,279.50	115,770.34
School for the Deaf	151,363.91	4,577.61	5,329.90	—	—	387.83	161,659.25
State Public School	198,780.08	6,407.97	4,845.43	470.00	—	—	210,503.48
Training School for Boys	197,872.89	11,080.58	4,110.84	252.00	—	—	213,316.31
Home School for Girls	144,646.90	3,340.54	—	54.50	—	—	148,041.94
Reformatory for Women	37,077.83	1,344.40	—	298.50	748.18	—	39,468.96
Reformatory for Men	467,921.49	11,854.95	4,172.78	2,076.25	68,042.13	26,089.30	580,150.90
Prison	539,598.02	9,173.10	—	1,435.00	3,139,831.89	—	3,690,038.01
Sanatorium for Consumptives	359,052.93	8,183.20	1,570.93	228.90	—	—	368,036.01
Hospital for Crippled Children	221,202.11	2,196.01	69,061.76	—	—	22,052.25	314,512.13
All institutions	5,506,407.00	147,382.76	345,652.21	8,983.15	3,219,107.86	53,808.88	9,281,341.86
Division of Public Institutions	114,427.83	1,190.00	—	—	—	—	115,617.83
Total	5,620,834.83	148,572.76	345,652.21	8,983.15	3,219,107.86	53,808.88	9,396,959.69

Classified Expenditures and per Capita Cost for Current Expenses for Year Ended June 30, 1941

INSTITUTIONS	Ave. No. of Inmates	Salaries, Wages		Provisions		Household Expense		Clothing	
		Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
Anoka State Hospital	1,428	\$103,450.28	\$72.44	\$51,719.00	\$36.22	\$14,176.54	\$9.92	\$7,945.20	\$5.56
Hastings State Hospital	1,090	112,540.70	103.25	42,665.29	39.14	14,482.40	13.29	7,253.53	6.65
Willmar State Hospital	1,423	119,396.78	83.90	47,318.10	33.25	12,224.72	8.59	8,930.31	6.28
Fergus Falls State Hospital	1,842	234,359.10	121.80	69,079.71	37.50	14,863.28	8.08	9,277.25	5.04
Rochester State Hospital	1,556	192,408.77	123.66	67,565.39	43.42	19,275.60	12.39	6,106.89	3.92
St. Peter State Hospital	2,192	303,500.61	138.46	102,762.45	46.88	26,151.24	11.93	14,370.66	6.56
Moose Lake State Hospital	856	111,928.44	130.76	38,251.09	44.69	11,052.33	12.91	6,664.58	7.79
School for Feeble-Minded	2,448	284,650.33	116.28	110,894.08	45.30	25,653.83	10.48	18,611.60	7.61
Colony for Epileptics	1,063	121,517.94	114.31	64,817.38	60.98	9,222.50	8.68	7,340.75	6.91
School, Braille and Sight Saving	135	49,753.40	368.54	9,774.74	72.41	1,669.79	12.37	23.63	1.69
School for the Deaf	250	102,550.43	400.59	18,510.29	72.31	2,597.13	10.15	433.48	1.69
State Public School	417	107,218.28	257.14	23,584.75	56.56	7,229.19	17.34	10,591.68	25.40
Training School for Boys	408	95,992.48	235.28	24,935.20	61.12	11,527.82	28.25	11,222.44	27.43
Home School for Girls	281	73,202.75	260.51	11,188.04	39.82	5,124.68	18.24	4,079.45	14.52
Reformatory for Women	60	23,874.98	397.91	2,814.05	38.57	1,305.32	21.76	955.74	15.93
Reformatory for Men	1,195	808,691.09	258.32	48,249.78	40.37	20,723.81	17.34	27,750.65	23.22
Prison	1,339	386,552.57	251.35	82,537.66	61.64	26,045.55	19.45	26,207.40	19.57
Sanatorium for Consumptives	399	176,938.35	443.45	57,551.66	144.24	14,300.47	35.84	443.84	1.11
Hospital for Crippled Children	206	123,672.14	600.35	32,065.73	155.66	3,698.71	17.95	1,888.86	9.17
Total	18,594	2,972,199.55	159.85	905,784.34	48.71	241,344.91	12.98	170,112.94	9.15

Classified Expenditures and per Capita Cost for Current Expenses for Year Ended June 30, 1941
(Continued)

INSTITUTIONS	Average No. of Inmates	Medical & Hospital Supplies		Light & Water		All Other Purposes		Total	
		Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
Anoka State Hospital	1,428	\$2,747.49	\$1.92	\$35,476.80	\$24.84	\$11,286.93	\$7.91	\$226,802.19	\$158.82
Hastings State Hospital	1,090	8,126.76	7.45	49,208.33	45.14	10,524.61	9.65	236,801.67	217.25
Willmar State Hospital	1,423	3,370.47	2.37	33,278.41	23.39	8,758.87	6.15	233,277.56	163.93
Fergus Falls State Hospital	1,842	6,652.05	3.61	61,944.36	33.63	14,444.34	7.84	400,640.09	217.50
Rochester State Hospital	1,556	7,032.48	4.52	33,978.07	21.84	22,142.98	14.23	348,510.18	223.98
St. Peter State Hospital	2,192	6,354.42	2.90	48,408.91	22.08	14,705.50	6.70	516,248.79	235.51
Moose Lake State Hospital	856	3,314.85	3.87	31,057.12	36.28	23,855.23	27.86	226,123.61	264.16
School for Feeble-Minded	2,448	4,377.97	1.79	54,377.35	22.21	14,263.06	5.82	512,828.07	209.49
Colony for Epileptics	1,063	2,727.26	2.56	19,344.84	18.20	9,130.19	8.62	231,139.26	220.26
School, Braille & Sight Saving	135	248.65	1.84	3,668.65	41.99	2,655.03	19.67	69,708.89	517.03
School for the Deaf	250	474.70	1.85	11,332.13	44.66	5,808.27	22.88	141,806.43	553.93
State Public School	417	1,070.90	2.57	18,897.12	45.32	23,045.18	55.28	192,537.08	461.77
Training School for Boys	408	1,575.99	3.86	25,625.87	62.81	12,560.46	30.79	178,450.23	437.38
Home School for Girls	281	1,147.36	4.08	25,896.43	91.84	12,651.86	45.01	133,200.57	474.02
Reformatory for Women	60	263.38	4.39	8,299.27	138.32	5,408.91	90.15	12,421.68	707.93
Reformatory for Men	1,195	3,414.95	2.86	41,785.34	34.97	38,203.94	31.97	488,829.17	409.05
Prison	1,339	5,035.88	3.76	13,960.63	10.43	27,566.62	20.58	517,906.31	386.78
Sanatorium for Consumptives	399	12,614.00	31.61	42,885.80	107.48	26,822.51	67.23	331,556.63	830.96
Hospital for Crippled Children	206	13,432.59	65.21	18,487.38	89.74	12,464.80	60.51	205,710.21	998.59
Total	18,594	70,882.13	4.29	571,917.76	30.76	296,338.32	15.94	5,237,579.95	281.68

Classified Expenditures and per Capita Cost for Current Expenses for Year Ended June 30, 1942

INSTITUTIONS	Average No. of Inmates	Salaries & Wages		Provisions		Household Expense		Clothing	
		Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
Anoka State Hospital	1,430	\$112,018.28	\$78.33	\$66,996.35	\$46.85	\$14,738.91	\$10.31	\$8,286.23	\$5.78
Hastings State Hospital	1,080	122,501.94	113.43	53,020.90	49.09	18,432.80	17.07	8,979.53	8.31
Willmar State Hospital	1,422	129,571.42	91.12	60,598.12	42.61	12,216.29	8.59	10,321.22	7.26
Fergus Falls State Hospital	1,915	232,868.07	121.60	81,524.38	42.57	15,069.62	7.87	10,265.63	5.36
Rochester State Hospital	1,628	203,781.05	125.17	77,925.54	47.87	19,674.17	12.08	5,074.58	3.12
St. Peter State Hospital	2,178	317,792.80	145.81	114,224.16	52.44	22,859.47	10.50	13,870.59	6.37
Moose Lake State Hospital	897	118,207.91	131.78	51,745.50	57.69	19,239.74	21.45	5,970.30	6.66
School for Feeble-Minded	2,451	300,588.51	122.64	142,610.92	58.18	29,517.41	12.04	25,548.54	10.42
Colony for Epileptics	1,057	124,618.71	117.97	65,982.85	62.42	9,399.80	8.89	6,296.24	5.95
School, Braille & Sight Saving	127	55,183.37	434.51	12,342.94	97.19	1,237.19	9.74	29.63	23
School for the Deaf	270	106,119.72	393.04	22,915.66	84.87	3,861.76	14.30	295.14	1.09
State Public School	422	118,569.66	280.97	27,633.21	65.48	7,101.78	16.83	9,640.78	22.85
Training School for Boys	370	109,705.59	296.50	23,011.40	75.70	12,300.70	33.25	9,528.21	25.75
Home School for Girls	269	30,062.72	297.63	14,054.92	52.25	5,960.44	22.16	5,284.28	19.64
Reformatory for Women	44	22,589.13	513.39	1,950.82	44.34	1,298.10	29.39	441.86	10.04
Reformatory for Men	1,086	311,774.53	287.09	61,909.34	57.01	2,516.19	20.73	21,786.62	20.06
Prison	1,264	337,532.13	267.03	62,803.88	73.42	26,035.73	20.60	20,140.89	15.93
Sanatorium for Consumptives	349	185,972.88	532.87	67,177.66	192.49	18,074.37	51.79	348.52	1.00
Hospital for Crippled Children	201	141,463.95	703.80	37,657.12	192.32	6,997.20	34.81	505.79	2.52
Total	18,460	3,130,920.37	169.60	1,083,084.97	58.62	266,526.67	14.44	162,596.58	8.81

Classified Expenditures and per Capita Cost for Current Expenses for Year Ended June 30, 1942
(Continued)

INSTITUTIONS	Ave. No. of Inmates	Medical & Hospital Supplies		Fuel Light & Water		All Other Purposes		Total	
		Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
Anoka State Hospital	1,430	\$3,719.86	\$2.60	\$33,130.37	\$23.17	\$13,120.69	\$9.18	\$251,992.69	\$176.22
Hastings State Hospital	1,080	3,888.16	3.60	27,593.00	25.55	7,719.41	7.15	242,135.74	224.20
Willmar State Hospital	1,422	2,642.36	1.86	23,256.71	16.35	7,543.72	5.31	246,149.84	173.10
Fergus Falls State Hospital	1,915	6,377.81	3.33	59,758.42	31.21	10,918.06	5.70	416,781.99	217.64
Rochester State Hospital	1,628	7,775.82	4.78	30,814.86	18.93	14,106.05	8.65	359,153.07	220.60
St. Peter State Hospital	2,178	4,305.40	1.98	47,361.35	21.75	20,502.73	9.40	540,916.50	248.35
Moose Lake State Hospital	897	4,158.73	4.63	20,332.80	22.64	10,236.25	11.44	248,391.23	276.91
School for Feeble-Minded	2,451	5,436.12	2.22	55,486.68	22.64	15,839.21	6.47	575,026.69	234.61
Colony for Epileptics	1,057	4,186.73	3.96	21,328.21	20.18	9,403.48	8.98	241,414.02	228.39
School for the Deaf	127	256.83	2.02	4,910.00	38.67	2,447.91	19.28	76,408.47	601.64
Braille and Sight Saving School	270	534.83	1.98	9,650.80	35.74	7,988.00	29.59	151,363.91	560.61
State Public School	422	1,874.62	4.44	17,095.43	40.51	16,864.00	39.96	198,780.08	471.04
Training School for Boys	370	1,093.24	2.95	21,911.92	59.22	15,321.83	41.42	197,872.89	534.79
Home School for Girls	269	1,371.73	5.10	22,483.40	83.58	15,129.41	57.36	144,646.00	537.72
Reformatory for Women	44	440.86	10.02	5,500.62	125.01	4,861.49	110.49	37,077.88	842.68
Reformatory for Men	1,086	2,241.21	2.06	32,803.70	30.29	39,437.49	36.29	492,529.08	453.53
Prison	1,264	6,289.71	4.98	17,368.92	13.74	39,426.76	31.20	539,598.02	426.90
Sanatorium for Consumptives	349	12,892.43	36.94	42,362.40	121.38	26,224.72	75.14	353,052.98	1,011.81
Hospital for Crippled Children	201	11,463.62	57.03	17,594.78	87.54	4,519.65	22.49	221,202.11	1,100.51
Total	18,460	80,951.07	4.38	520,334.97	28.19	291,079.46	15.77	5,534,494.09	299.81

Classified per Capita Expenditures for Current Expenses, 1903--1942

FISCAL YEAR ENDED	No. of Institutions	Ave. No. of Inmates	Gross per Capita Expenditures for						Total
			Salaries & Wages	Provi- sions	H'sch'd Expenses	Clothing	Fuel, Light & Water	All Other Purposes	
June 30, 1942	19	18,460	\$160.60	\$58.62	\$14.44	\$ 8.81	\$28.19	\$20.15	\$299.81
June 30, 1941	19	18,594	159.85	48.71	12.98	9.15	30.76	20.23	281.68
June 30, 1940	19	18,441	159.81	47.34	9.89	9.74	29.10	19.89	275.77
June 30, 1939	19	18,246	167.86	51.05	11.98	12.25	28.47	31.10	302.71
June 30, 1938	18	17,769	158.20	56.63	12.57	10.69	29.06	22.09	289.24
June 30, 1937	18	17,459	148.82	62.32	11.89	11.88	28.81	31.60	295.32
June 30, 1936	18	17,254	148.10	56.92	10.80	10.59	29.70	27.72	283.92
June 30, 1935	18	16,896	138.17	50.03	9.56	9.88	28.79	31.27	267.20
June 30, 1934	18	16,523	136.18	46.78	9.50	10.72	27.44	23.97	254.59
June 30, 1933	18	16,167	143.79	37.79	8.22	9.52	29.18	22.53	250.98
June 30, 1932	18	15,341	140.05	44.82	10.05	11.20	30.17	26.30	262.59
June 30, 1931	18	14,641	144.78	55.64	10.25	13.19	32.84	26.96	283.66
June 30, 1930	18	14,109	144.01	68.85	10.77	12.27	33.61	26.55	296.06
June 30, 1929	18	13,775	144.20	69.92	10.24	11.96	37.71	27.53	302.22
June 30, 1928	18	13,563	143.82	67.18	10.80	13.04	39.87	27.81	300.02
June 30, 1927	18	13,384	141.92	68.78	11.65	13.00	36.86	29.29	299.77
June 30, 1926	18	12,874	142.79	67.18	12.03	12.83	35.70	31.26	303.18
June 30, 1925	17	12,415	144.48	61.59	11.66	14.58	39.56	31.80	299.22
June 30, 1924	17	12,116	142.06	58.84	12.49	13.38	40.65	33.78	310.37
June 30, 1923	17	11,882	142.05	57.74	12.03	12.86	51.91	33.50	312.73
June 30, 1922	17	11,419	146.29	59.58	11.75	14.28	48.33	32.50	354.70
June 30, 1921	17	10,883	148.49	69.84	13.59	18.36	65.19	39.23	312.52
June 30, 1920	16	10,750	127.66	77.53	13.57	17.91	43.89	31.96	267.32
June 30, 1919	16	10,619	101.64	64.71	11.69	16.26	46.25	26.77	237.99
July 31, 1918	16	10,775	90.20	59.85	8.93	10.67	38.18	24.16	231.99
July 31, 1917	16	10,730	89.16	64.51	9.64	10.93	31.48	25.22	230.94
July 31, 1916	16	10,432	88.63	52.77	9.08	10.26	27.36	23.80	211.90
July 31, 1915	16	10,071	87.93	53.70	10.67	9.67	26.59	24.98	213.54
July 31, 1914	16	9,582	87.99	51.52	9.02	10.66	30.72	24.24	214.15
July 31, 1913	16	9,162	81.75	50.66	9.13	10.02	30.29	21.22	203.07
July 31, 1912	15	8,751	79.58	50.23	8.61	10.07	31.38	19.96	199.83
July 31, 1911	14	8,318	75.24	48.80	7.70	8.44	28.73	19.08	187.99
July 31, 1910	13	8,048	73.19	45.98	7.47	9.86	27.65	14.94	179.09
July 31, 1909	13	7,797	72.67	51.85	8.03	9.57	30.58	16.24	188.94
July 31, 1908	12	7,432	72.81	47.80	8.49	9.00	27.51	15.24	181.25
July 31, 1907	12	7,045	71.17	44.35	9.12	9.72	27.76	15.61	177.73
July 31, 1906	12	6,829	70.54	48.96	7.76	7.02	27.05	16.24	172.57
July 31, 1905	12	6,561	70.47	41.42	7.42	7.13	31.93	15.53	173.90
July 31, 1904	12	6,315	67.63	43.07	9.70	9.26	26.78	17.09	173.53

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

Division of Public Institutions — Disbursements for Biennial Period Ended June 30, 1942

Year Ended June 30, 1942	Salaries	Travel	Communi- cation	Stat. & Off. Supp.	Rent	Equip.	Misc.	Total
DIVISION	\$32,209.64	\$1,135.25	\$1,455.96	\$1,087.96	\$1,568.05	\$117.84	\$607.02	\$38,181.72
Maintenance	20,928.49	7,226.60	781.66	515.99	—	150.00	1,745.36	31,198.10
Support of insane	36,606.59	5,568.37	617.74	738.68	—	—	175.60	43,856.98
Mental health unit	—	1,191.03	—	—	—	—	—	1,191.03
Departing non-residents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	89,744.72	15,121.25	2,855.36	2,342.63	1,568.05	267.84	2,527.98	114,427.83
Year Ended June 30, 1941	Salaries	Travel	Communi- cation	Stat. & Off. Supp.	Rent	Equip.	Misc.	Total
DIVISION	\$25,678.34	\$351.11	\$933.15	\$1,203.39	—	\$143.08	\$150.82	\$29,010.89
Maintenance	24,300.00	7,658.97	785.70	533.40	—	397.22	2,313.59	35,988.88
Support of insane	—	931.90	—	—	—	—	1.86	931.90
Departing non-residents	8,760.00	414.91	666.32	1,294.71	—	—	18,025.50	11,137.80
Contingent fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employees compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	58,738.34	9,856.89	2,385.17	3,001.50	—	540.30	20,491.77	95,103.97

DIVISION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Minnesota Prison Industries
STATEMENT OF SALES

	Year Ended	
	Dec. 31, '41	Dec. 31, '40
Twine, Standard, pounds	15,839,390	13,702,610
Twine, Sisal, pounds	3,271,750	2,992,750
Twine, Standard-Manila, pounds	6,409,825	6,016,125
Twine, Manila, 600-ft., pounds	814,625	824,775
Twine, Best Manila, pounds	15,900	16,550
Total pounds	26,951,490	23,552,810
Rope, pounds	2,131,189	1,398,703
Ply Goods, pounds	1,100,176	758,847
Clothes Lines, pounds	104,992	103,419
Total pounds	3,336,357	2,260,469
Binders, units	1,545	1,096
Mowers	3,604	2,582
Dump Rakes	2,260	1,435
Sida Delivery Rakes	2,331	1,731
Hay Loaders	2,932	1,457
Cultivators	971	1,035
Manure Spreader	2	—
Transport Trucks	629	460
Tongue Trucks	239	159
Machine Attachments	583	357

Income Statement

	Year Ended	
	Dec. 31, '41	Dec. 31, '40
Binder Twine	\$1,856,975.81	\$1,758,654.37
Rope and Ply Goods	366,303.47	238,992.63
Farm Machinery	995,917.79	646,602.34
Farm Machinery Repair Parts	222,674.24	178,514.86
Printing	16,394.67	18,563.54
Total Net Sales	3,458,265.98	2,841,327.74
Factory Cost of Goods Sold	2,780,063.65	2,348,929.90
Commercial and Selling Expense*	154,788.77	151,715.66
Interest Paid on Money Borrowed	—	7,414.42
Reserve for Obsolete Repair Stock	1,000.00	5,000.00
Reserve for Price Reduction on Twine	—	12,000.00
Inventory Adjustments	—	18,877.20
To Employees' Retirement Fund	3,655.36	—
Emergency Repairs to Water Tower	6,210.00	—
Reserve for Machinery Sales Expense, Out of State	20,000.00	—
Total Expenses	2,965,717.78	2,543,937.18
Operating Profit	492,548.20	297,390.56
Miscellaneous Income	6,753.47	7,278.76
Net Profit	499,301.67	304,669.32

*Includes bad accounts charged off.

Revolving Fund Account

	Year Ended	
	Dec. 31, '41	Dec. 31, '40
Balance January 1, 1940	—	\$2,790,351.19
Appropriation Balances—Cancelled (1940)	—	442.88
Appropriation Balances—Cancelled (1941)	—	375.34
Refund on Boiler Insurance—Cancelled (1941)	—	163.22
Balance of Reserve for Reduction in Twine Prices—Cancelled (1941)	—	5,020.80
Profit for 1940	—	304,669.32
Profit for 1941	—	499,301.67
Reserve for Encumbrances	\$1,103,384.93	—
Reserve for Post-War Inventory Losses	143,816.56	—
Balance December 31, 1941	2,353,122.93	—
Total	3,600,324.42	3,600,324.42

Balance Sheet

ASSETS	Year Ended	
	Dec. 31, '41	Dec. 31, '40
Cash	\$753,223.08	\$78,946.77
Certificates of Deposit	152.44	152.44
Notes and Accounts Receivable	214,177.69	172,763.00
Manufactured Products	327,856.35	1,461,223.01
Materials and Parts	914,241.05	604,413.93
Buildings	962,159.00	962,159.00
Machinery and Equipment	625,101.59	615,972.65
Expenses Paid in Advance	6,926.73	116.12
Total	4,403,937.93	3,893,746.92
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$38,663.52	\$53,691.69
Depreciation	680,407.43	664,809.53
Obsolescence	53,518.64	53,312.86
Discount on Receivables	7,993.75	20,575.00
Extraordinary Repairs, etc.	2,430.17	5,894.45
Machinery, Out of State Sales Expense	20,000.00	—
Post-War Inventory Losses	143,816.56	—
Encumbrances	1,103,384.93	—
Appropriated Capital	250,000.00	250,000.00
Surplus	2,103,122.93	2,845,463.39
Total	4,403,937.93	3,893,746.92

Acreage — Livestock

CLASSIFICATION	Anoka	Hast-ings	Will-mar	Fergus Falls	Roch-ester	St. Peter	Moose Lake	Feeble Minded	Cam-bridge	Braille School
Acreage:										
Owned by state -----	733	749	706	1,076	1,360	865	1,605	1,183	359	50
Leased -----	535	226	97	---	400	221	---	83	---	---
Under cultivation -----	679	730	534	840	720	602	500	788	147	---
Yearly rental leased lands -----	\$300	\$795	\$480	---	\$1,160	\$509	---	\$300	---	---
Livestock:										
Horses -----	12	20	10	22	25	22	19	34	7	---
Colts -----	2	3	2	---	3	1	1	9	---	---
Dairy cows -----	47	56	62	102	70	95	54	119	30	---
Heifers -----	31	1	43	77	51	51	20	24	22	---
Heifer calves -----	22	26	3	27	29	35	22	39	5	---
Bulls -----	4	---	2	6	2	3	4	5	1	---
Bull calves -----	5	4	1	---	9	8	---	8	7	---
Beef cattle -----	---	---	---	---	134	---	43	---	---	---
Beef calves -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	---	---	---
Sheep -----	---	---	---	---	172	---	48	---	---	---
Lambs -----	---	---	---	---	76	---	47	---	---	---
Swine -----	244	254	365	430	364	583	85	466	107	---
Poultry -----	1,314	1,512	706	---	6,274	---	219	215	342	---

Acreage — Livestock
(Continued)

CLASSIFICATION	Deaf	Owa-tonna	Red Wing	Home School	Shak-opee	St. Cloud	Still-water	Sana-troium	Crip. Chil'n	All Insti-tutions
Acreage:										
Owned by state -----	116	329	550	512	167	1,057	1,000	881	23	13,321
Leased -----	---	---	347	80	---	800	502	104	---	3,395
Under cultivation -----	37	287	320	290	97	1,165	908	290	---	8,884
Yearly rental leased lands -----	---	---	\$550.00	\$200.00	---	\$2,634.94	\$1,830.93	\$310.00	---	\$9,069.87
Livestock:										
Horses -----	---	17	13	14	6	40	17	13	---	291
Colts -----	---	---	4	3	---	5	---	2	---	35
Dairy cows -----	---	39	49	49	10	72	75	76	---	1,003
Heifers -----	---	15	12	13	4	53	59	47	---	514
Heifer calves -----	---	24	9	29	4	18	27	34	---	363
Bulls -----	---	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	---	44
Bull calves -----	---	3	1	4	---	9	18	14	---	91
Beef cattle -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	177
Beef calves -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
Sheep -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	220
Lambs -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	123
Swine -----	---	161	110	110	70	534	573	302	---	4,758
Poultry -----	---	---	1,639	1,338	305	5,638	2,393	260	---	22,155

Average — Livestock

**THE PRECEDING
 DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN
REFILMED
TO ENSURE
LEGIBILITY**



Acreage — Livestock

Acreage:	Anoka	Hast-ings	Will-mar	Fergus Falls	Roch-ester	St. Peter	Moose Lake	Feeble Minded	Cam-bridge	Braille School
CLASSIFICATION										
Owned by state -----	733	749	706	1,076	1,360	865	1,605	1,183	359	50
Leased -----	535	226	97	—	400	221	—	83	—	—
Under cultivation -----	679	739	534	840	720	602	500	738	147	—
Yearly rental leased lands -----	\$300	\$795	\$480	—	\$1,160	\$509	—	\$300	—	—
Livestock:										
Horses -----	12	20	10	22	25	22	19	34	7	—
Colts -----	2	3	2	—	3	1	1	9	—	—
Dairy cows -----	47	56	62	102	70	95	54	119	30	—
Heifers -----	31	1	43	77	51	51	20	24	22	—
Heifer calves -----	22	26	3	27	29	35	22	39	5	—
Bulls -----	4	—	2	6	2	3	4	5	1	—
Bull calves -----	5	4	1	—	9	8	—	8	7	—
Beef cattle -----	—	—	—	—	134	—	43	—	—	—
Beef calves -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Sheep -----	—	—	—	—	172	—	48	—	—	—
Lambs -----	—	—	—	—	76	—	47	—	—	—
Swine -----	244	254	365	430	364	588	85	466	107	—
Poultry -----	1,314	1,512	706	—	6,274	—	219	215	342	—

Acreage — Livestock
(Continued)

CLASSIFICATION	Deaf	Owa-tonna	Red Wing	Home School	Shak-opee	St. Cloud	Still-water	Sana-troium	Crip. Chil'n	All Insti-tutions
Acreage:										
Owned by state -----	116	329	550	512	167	1,057	1,000	881	23	13,321
Leased -----	—	—	347	80	—	800	502	104	—	3,395
Under cultivation -----	37	287	320	290	97	1,165	908	290	—	8,884
Yearly rental leased lands -----	—	—	\$550.00	\$200.00	—	\$2,634.94	\$1,830.93	\$310.00	—	\$9,069.87
Livestock:										
Horses -----	—	17	19	14	8	40	17	13	—	291
Colts -----	—	—	4	3	—	5	—	2	—	35
Dairy cows -----	—	39	49	49	10	72	73	76	—	1,003
Heifers -----	—	15	12	13	4	53	50	47	—	514
Heifer calves -----	—	24	9	29	4	18	37	34	—	363
Bulls -----	—	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	—	44
Bull calves -----	—	3	1	4	—	9	18	14	—	91
Beef cattle -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177
Beef calves -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Sheep -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220
Lambs -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123
Swine -----	—	161	110	110	70	534	573	302	—	4,758
Poultry -----	—	—	1,839	1,338	305	5,638	2,393	260	—	22,155

Index

	Page
Admissions to institutions:	
Age, marital condition, nativity and parentage of	245
County residence of	247-249
Adoptions	159
Anoka State Hospital:	
Report of superintendent	43
Statistical tables	254
Appropriations:	
For current expenses	284-285
For repairs and replacements	286-287
Permanent improvements	289
Recommendations for (See superintendent's reports)	
Asylum for Dangerous Insane	110-254
Braille and Sight Saving School:	
Report of superintendent	137
Statistical tables	266
Buildings and improvements (See superintendent's reports)	
Bureau for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:	
Report of Head	17
Camps, Penal	9
Children:	
Adoption of	159
Boarding homes for	159
Crippled—See Hospital for Crippled Children	
Delinquent—See Home School for Girls, State Training School for Boys	
Dependent—See State Public School.	
Placement of indigent	159
Colony for Epileptics:	
Report of superintendent	131
Statistical tables	263
Criminalistic:	
Statistical tables	272
Venereal disease in penal institutions	199-200-212-221
Crippled Children, Gillette Hospital for	
Report of superintendent	237
Statistical tables	280
Current Expenses of institutions:	
Appropriations for	284-285
Disbursements for	284-285-294-296
Per capita cost of	294-296-298

	Page
Deaf, School for the	
Report of superintendent	145
Statistical tables	267
Disbursements:	
All purposes	292-293
Current expense state institutions	284-285-294-296
Division of Public Institutions	299
Inmates' Funds	288
Livestock	290
Permanent improvements	289
Trust funds	288
Division of Public Institutions:	
Collection and Deportation of Insane, Assistant Director, report of	25
Director, powers and duties of	5
Director, report of	7
Expenses of	299
Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Bureau of	
Head, report of	17
Librarian:	
Report of	27
Statistical tables	30
Mental Health Unit, report of Director	13
Officers and employees of	3
Organization of	5
State institutions	4
Employees, number of—See superintendents' reports	
Epileptics, Colony for	
Report of Bureau, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic	17
Report of superintendent	131
Statistical tables	263
Expenditures—See Disbursements	
Farms—institution	302
Feeble-Minded:	
Bureau for, and Epileptic—See report	17
Feeble-Minded, School for	
Report of superintendent	121
Statistical tables	263
Sterilization of	122
Fergus Falls State Hospital:	
Report of superintendent	83
Statistical tables	254
Hastings State Hospital:	
Report of superintendent	55
Statistical tables	254

	Page
Homes, boarding, for children	159
Home School for Girls:	
Placement of girls	194
Report of superintendent	189
Statistical tables for	269
Venereal report	190
Hospital for Crippled Children: (Gillette)	
Report of chief-of-staff	235
Report of superintendent	237
Statistical tables	280
Hospital for Inebriates:	
Report of superintendent	73
Statistical tables	262
Indian sanatorium (Ah-gwah-ching)	229
Industries, prison	222-300
Inebriates—See Hospital for Inebriates	
Inmates' funds	288
Insane:	
Dangerous Insane, Asylum for	110-254
Deportation of	26
Maintenance of, receipts for	11
Mental Health Unit	10
Statistical tables	254
Lands of institutions, statistical tables	302
Libraries of institutions:	
Report of supervisor	27
Statistical tables	30
Minnesota State Institutions	4
Moose Lake State Hospital:	
Report of superintendent	113
Statistical tables	254
Opening dates of institutions—See superintendents' reports.	
Per capita costs of institutions—See Current Expense	
Placement of boys	181
Placements of girls	194
Placement of indigent children	159
Population of institutions:	
At end of fiscal years, 1860-1942	251
Average population 1941-1942	294-296
County residence of	252
Statistical tables	251

	Page
Property, value of—See superintendents' reports	
Receipts of institutions:	
Inmates' funds and trust funds	288
Maintenance of insane	11
Prison industries	222-300
Permanent improvements	289
Recommendations for appropriations (See superintendents' reports)	
Residence of inmates:	
Admitted	247-249
In institutions	252
Rochester State Hospital:	
Report of superintendent	95
Statistical tables	254
St. Peter State Hospital:	
Report of superintendent	107
Statistical tables	254
Sanatorium for Consumptives: (Ah-gwah-ching)	
Indian sanatorium	227
Report of superintendent	227
Statistical tables	277
School for Feeble-Minded:	
Report of Bureau for Feebl-Binded and Epileptic	17
Report of superintendent	121
Statistical tables	263
Sterilization of inmates	122
State institutions:	
Admissions to (See also superintendents' reports)	245
Appropriations for	284-285-286-287-289-291
Disbursements for	292-293-294-296
Farms (See also superintendents' reports)	302
Lands (See also superintendents' reports)	302
Libraries (See also superintendents' reports)	27
Livestock (See also superintendents' reports)	302
Names, locations, and superintendents of	4
Per capita cost of current expense of	294-296-298
Population of	251
Property, value of (See superintendents' reports)	245
Statistics of	245
State Prison:	
Industries	222-300
Report of Warden	218
Statistical tables	272
Venereal disease	221
Wages of inmates	218

	Page
State Public School:	
Placement of indigent children	159
Report of superintendent	151
Statistical tables	268
State Reformatory:	
Penal Camps	212
Report of superintendent	209
Statistical tables	272
Venereal disease	212
Wages of inmates	210
State Reformatory for Women:	
Report of superintendent	197
Statistical tables	272
Venereal disease	200
State Training School for Boys:	
Placement of boys	181
Report of superintendent	169
Statistical tables	269
Statistics of institutions	245
Sterilization of feeble-minded	122
Stock, farm	302
Trust funds	288
Tuberculosis	227
United States Sanatorium (Care of tubercular Indians)	229
Venereal disease in penal institutions	179-190-212-221
Willmar State Hospital:	
Report of superintendent	73
Statistical tables	254
WPA Projects (See also superintendents' reports)	8

O.D. 9173

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
JAN 5 1943

Wickert
State