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Madison, Wisconsin: [s.n.], 1936

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WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL

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Lila A. Crane.
1-6-38.

TWENTY-THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

of

WISCONSIN

for the

BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

Madison, Wisconsin
1936

To The Honorable Philip F. La Follette,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Sir: The Twenty-third Biennial Report of the State Board of Control covering the period ending June 30, 1936, is submitted herewith in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 46 of the Statutes.

John J. Hannan, *President,*
Katherine Sullivan, *Member.*

Attest: A. W. Bailey, *Secretary*

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ADMINISTRATION CHANGES DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD

WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Dr. Gilbert E. Seaman, acting superintendent, was appointed superintendent on July 1, 1934.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

Frank Bernart, assistant deputy warden, promoted to acting deputy warden on January 1, 1935, and appointed deputy warden on April 1, 1935 to succeed Guy S. Taft, deceased.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

Dr. F. C. Richmond, director of the Psychiatric Field Service, was given a leave of absence on May 6, 1935, and resigned on May 1, 1936, due to illness.

Dr. Stuart A. McCormick, field physician of the Psychiatric Field Service, appointed acting director on June 1, 1935, and resigned to enter private practice on February 20, 1936.

Dr. Peter Bell appointed acting director of the Psychiatric Field Service on February 20, 1936.

Dr. T. J. Kroyer appointed field physician on May 15, 1936.

George M. Keith, senior statistician, given a leave of absence on January 1, 1936, and Bernett Odegard appointed acting statistician.

Population Trends

Population trends of the institutions and probation and paroles are shown in the table on page four.

Institutions are grouped according to the services under this Board; hospitals for the insane, colonies for the mentally deficient, the sanatorium and tuberculosis camp, the penal, reformative and correctional institutions and the special schools.

The table shows the rated bed capacity of the institution, the population at the end of the previous biennium compared

	Rated Bed Cap.	Population June 30		Inc. or Dec.	%	Average Daily Population				
		1934	1936			1931–2	1932–3	1933–4	1934–5	1935–6
Mendota Hospital	790	876	852	—24	— 2.74	875	887	887	896	882
Winnebago Hospital	740	753	784	31	4.11	818	879	825	757	778
Central State Hospital	204	317	287	—30	— 9.47	342	366	368	292	280
Memorial Hospital	300	81	79	— 2	— 2.47	276	230	56	88	84
Total Insane	2034	2027	2002	—25	— 1.23	2311	2362	2126	2033	2024
Northern Colony	1204	1499	1529	30	2.00	1376	1446	1499	1521	1544
Southern Colony	458	726	750	24	3.30	619	671	714	734	747
Total Ment. Def.	1662	2225	2279	54	2.44	1995	2117	2213	2255	2291
State Sanatorium	238	210	192	—18	— 8.57	216	216	217	210	203
Lake Tomahawk Camp	40	41	42	1	2.44	40	41	41	39	41
Total Tuberculous	278	251	234	—17	— 6.77	256	256	268	249	244
Total Hospitalized	3974	4503	4515	12	.26	4562	4735	4597	4537	4559
State Prison	960	1664	1739	75	4.50	1726	1794	1705	1671	1721
Reformatory	652	531	478	—53	— 9.97	761	757	574	507	474
Ind. Home for Women	67	82	76	— 6	— 7.00	85	101	132	** 77	79
Prison for Women	45	41	52	11	27.00	--	--	--	43	54
Total Penal	1724	2318	2345	27	1.15	2572	2650	2411	2298	2328
Ind. School for Boys	420	376	346	—30	— 7.97	402	419	380	373	370
Ind. School for Girls	200	206	193	—13	— 6.31	231	230	197	211	186
Total Correc.	620	582	539	—43	— 7.38	633	649	577	584	556
Total Penal & Correc.	2344	2900	2884	—16	— .55	3205	3301	2988	2882	2884
State Public School	321	542	550	8	1.47	503	535	513	525	515
School for Deaf*	220	228	225	—3	— 1.31	216	216	208	225	224
School for Blind*	140	154	152	—2	— 1.30	146	152	140	139	147
Total Special Schools	681	924	927	3	.32	865	903	861	889	886
Total All Inst.	6999	8327	8326	— 1	— .01	8632	8939	8446	8308	8329
Workshop for Blind	------	62	90	28	4.51	43	44	56	68	85
State Adult Probation	------	1760	1596	—164	— 9.31	1467	1758	1766	1700	1608
Parole—Hospitals	------	1589	1021	—568	—35.06	1698	1676	1693	1636	1522
Parole—Penal & Correc.	------	1424	1105	—319	—22.40	965	1143	1415	1341	1247
Placements—State Pub. School	------	668	641	—27	— 4.04	515	567	639	675	676
Total on Parole	------	3681	2767	—914	—24.83	3178	3386	3747	3652	3445
Total under Board of Control	------	13830	12779	—1051	— 7.59	13320	14127	14015	13728	13467

*Count taken at close of school year.
**Includes Prison for Women Population.

with that at the end of this biennium and the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be. The daily average for the past five years is also shown.

Although there were dips in the population curve during the biennium which lowered the daily average, there was a levelling off at the end of the biennium and the population at this time is the same as at the end of the previous biennium with a difference of only one.

The demands upon mental hospitals have been increasing even though the daily average is slightly lower. There has

been a steady increase in the number of first admissions and it is interesting to note that of these first admissions the number of voluntary admissions has increased 35%. The Central State Hospital shows a decrease in population. During the period 27 patients from this institution were transferred to county institutions and the number of transfers from penal institutions to the Central State Hospital dropped from 88 during the previous biennium to 56 for this biennium. Due to the fact that all the patients at this institution who can be transferred have been sent to county institutions, it is believed that there will be an increase in population to an average of 300 cases during the coming biennium.

An increase in the population of the colonies has resulted in more overcrowding, both institutions having their greatest population during this biennium. The Southern Colony had an overload of 68% at the end of June while the Northern Colony had an overload of 24%. There has not been any decrease in the demand for institutional care as represented by the large waiting list of both institutions.

Although the State Sanatorium shows a decrease of eight per cent in population, the demand for hospital beds has not decreased. On the contrary during the first quarter of the biennium the average population was greater than at any previous time and in January and February of this year, the waiting list was 31, the largest in the history of the institution. The population decrease is due entirely to the lack of hospital beds. All the empty beds are in the cottages, which are used for patients who have recovered sufficiently to walk and who do not require bedside nursing. Approximately ninety per cent of the admissions have the disease in moderately and far advanced stages and these patients must have hospital care.

In the penal group column, the prison population curve dipped in the first year but levelled at a greater height than at the close of the previous biennium. A decrease of 10% is noted at the reformatory which is attributed to the change in age limits, the greater use of probation by courts of the state and some to the large number within the institution who were fit for parole. Some authorities believe that C. C. Camps are responsible for a decrease in the population of institutions

of this kind, but no definite opinion can be stated until there has been more time for observation.

The industrial schools continue to show a population decrease, more marked in the boys' school than in the school for girls, but at the present time it is impossible to state whether it is a natural fluctuation or is due to an extended use of juvenile probation or to the effect of the state-wide relief program on family life.

Population figures for the special schools; the School for the Blind, the School for the Deaf and State Public School, are about the same with a slight increase in the average daily population at the School for the Deaf. Increased facilities at the Workshop for the Blind have increased the number of factory workers at that institution, there being 83 blind persons employed there as compared with 62 at the end of the previous biennium.

The table shows a sharp decrease in the number of parolees from the Northern and the Southern Colonies and Training Schools. Prior to this biennium all the parolees from the colonies accumulated over a great many years were carried on the books of these institutions although in many cases the children paroled had died, moved out of the state or had become socially adjusted and required little or no supervision. During the present biennium all parolees from these two institutions who have been absent for over a period of two years were taken from the parole list. If it becomes necessary, these children even though taken off the parole list, may be returned to the institution at any time without further court action. This change in policy is merely a technical bookkeeping transaction to keep the parole lists more active.

From the study of these figures and other material available, it appears that the population trend will be upward, but that the increase will be gradual. It is interesting to note that although there are natural fluctuations in the average population of the other institutions, the population trend of the colonies, because of the large waiting list, is sharply upward.

Comparing the population demands with the rated bed capacity clearly indicates that with the exception of the

reformatory and the industrial school for boys the demand for beds is far in excess of the beds presently available. The difference between the population and the rated bed capacity do not tell the entire story. The figures show an overload of only seven per cent at the two mental hospitals, but this available bed space provides for an average treatment per person of 10.2 months whereas a minimum of 24 months of treatment should be available to every patient committed to a mental hospital. The demand for bed space in nearly all the institutions is critical.

State Aids

During the calendar years 1932, 1933 and 1934, the counties showed a marked tendency to decrease the amounts expended for old age assistance, blind pensions, and aid to dependent children.

In 1935 this trend was reversed due to the passage of the. Social Security Laws of 1935.

The provisions in the Wisconsin Social Security Laws which have been of major importance in changing the status of the aids are:

1. That the granting of old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions became mandatory upon all counties.
2. That the state is obligated with federal aid to pay 80 per cent of the reimbursable expenditures for old age assistance and blind pensions, and for 33⅓ per cent of the reimbursable expenditures for aid to dependent children, plus whatever federal funds may be received.
3. In the case of old age assistance, eligibility requirements were eased as (a) the age limit was lowered from 70 to 65 years, and (b) residence requirements were liberalized from a minimum period of residence in both the county and the state of 15 years, to residence in the state for five out of the nine years immediately preceding date of application, of which the last year immediately preceding must have been spent in continuous residence.

In accordance with the new laws the administration of these aids was transferred from the State Board of Control to the newly created State Pension Department on October 10, 1935.

In 1934 there were 3742 blind persons in Wisconsin. The total number receiving blind pensions in 1934 was 2019. The number receiving blind pensions in 1935 was 2177 although the number of known blind remained practically the same, 3752 in 1935 as compared with 3742 in 1934. Three counties made no payments as blind pensions during 1934, and four made no payments during 1935.

The total amount of aid paid in 1934 was $422,467.17, as compared with an expenditure in 1935 of $468,188.00. The counties were reimbursed $50,000 or 11.8 per cent of their expenditures in 1934, and $16,222.38 or 3.5 per cent in 1935.

Eight counties paid no aid to dependent children in 1934, and ten paid none in 1935. All of these counties had resumed payments by March, 1936. During the calendar year 1934, a total expenditure of $2,094,132.82 was reported of which the state reimbursed the counties $30,000 or 1.4 per cent. In the calendar year 1935, a total of $2,115,012.93 was expended of which the state bore $363,377.87 or 17.2 per cent. There were 8329 families with 19,421 children aided in 1934, while 8148 families with 18,414 children received aid in 1935.

Eight counties, Kenosha, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Sawyer, Sheboygan, Winnebago and Wood, made payments throughout the biennium as old age assistance, while Brown, Buffalo, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marathon, Monroe, Vernon, Vilas and Waushara commenced payments during 1935. By December, 1935, twenty-one counties were paying this aid. The counties reported an expenditure of $459,145.64 in 1934, upon which expenditure the state made reimbursement of $75,000 or 16.3 per cent. In 1935 the counties reported an expenditure of $680,470.39, of which the state reimbursed $171,566.43 or 25.2 per cent.

Collection and Deportation

In 1934 the Board established a Collection and Deportation Department to collect from patients in state institutions

and legally liable relatives for the cost of care and maintenance. During the first year, $88,047.78 were collected but experience showed that changes were required in the statute. The legislature enacted Chapter 336, Laws of 1935, which not only made necessary changes in the law, but also permitted the state to recover the cost of maintenance from patients in the county sanatoria and asylums. This law became effective on August 9, 1935, and during the remainder of the fiscal year, the sum of $368,161.24 was collected, making a total of $456,209.02 collected during the biennium at a cost of $36,501.62 or eight per cent. On July 1, 1935, there were only 918 cases paying the cost of their care and maintenance in state and county institutions. During the last year of the biennium 667 paying cases were added, an increase of 72.6 per cent, and as rapidly as field investigations can be made, not only of new admissions, but of all cases heretofore in the institutions, the number of paying cases are being increased.

In the deportation field, 54 non-resident insane and mentally deficient have been deported to other states, while authority to return to the state was given in 45 cases and rejected in 27 cases. At the present time there are 146 cases in which deportation is pending. It is estimated that the deportation service has saved the state an expenditure of $189,000.

Inspections of Institution

It is the desire of the Board to maintain a high degree of inspectional service, and to bring to the management of these institutions helpful co-operation in order to provide a just, humane and economical administration of the laws concerning their operation. Due to budget limitation, which limited the inspection service to one inspector, except for the period from October 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, when there were two, most of the inspector's time was spent in types of institutions most needing inspection.

During the biennium, 1180 inspections were made. Of this number, 208 were county asylums and hospitals; 227, county and city homes; 25, county sanatoria; 128, county jails; 7, county work houses; 222, city police stations; 5, city detention homes; and 358, village lock-ups.

Reports of the Board's inspector indicate that the county asylums and sanatoria have been well managed and that a number of the asylums have improved their physical properties. Brown county completed a new building, which has a rated capacity of 300, and this county has also provided for an eight hour day for all employees. Walworth and Columbia counties are erecting new additions. The greatest needs at the county asylums are: Improvement in the medical, dental and nursing care, development of hydrotherapy, occupational therapy, recreational direction, and the employment of qualified workers for parole placement.

In its program to combat tuberculosis, the Board engaged the services of Dr. R. H. Stiehm, a specialist in tuberculosis, of the Wisconsin General Hospital, to conduct a survey of the county asylums. More than sixty active cases of tuberculosis were discovered in the twenty asylums visited and these were transferred to the new ninety-two bed sanatorium for the tuberculous insane in Douglas county. This unique institution now provides care for both male and female patients. Additional equipment consisting of a laboratory, X-ray equipment, and surgical service would place this institution in the lead in the care of tuberculous insane.

Although there has been some improvement in county homes, conditions are so bad in some counties that new homes should be built.

The county jails and village lock-ups have been uniformly bad since the creation of this Board. The county jails of Fond du Lac, Waukesha and Eau Claire counties are unfit for prisoners. A more detailed discussion of these problems will be found in the report of the Collection and Deportation Department.

Probation and Parole

Applications for parole considered at the parole meetings which this Board held at the various institutions totaled 3931 and of these 1675 or 42.6 per cent were granted. The following table shows in detail the number considered and the number granted at each institution.

	Year Ending June 30, 1935			Year Ending June 30, 1936			Total For Biennium		
	Applications Considered	Applications Granted		Applications Considered	Applications Granted		Applications Considered	Applications Granted	
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
Penal and Reformatory									
State Prison	655	275	41.9	712	220	30.9	1367	495	36.2
Reformatory	615	253	41.1	568	189	33.2	1183	442	37.4
Ind. Home for Women	71	41	57.7	69	36	52.2	140	77	55.0
Prison for Women	26	16	61.5	39	10	25.6	65	26	40.0
House of Correction	243	86	35.4	157	40	25.5	400	126	31.5
Total	1610	671	41.7	1545	495	32.0	3155	1166	36.9
Correctional									
Industrial School—Boys	223	161	72.2	212	154	72.6	435	315	72.4
Industrial School—Girls	177	95	53.7	164	99	60.4	341	194	56.9
Total	400	256	64.0	376	253	67.3	776	509	65.6
Total Penal, Reformatory, and Correctional	2010	927	46.1	1921	748	38.9	3931	1675	42.6

The percentage of paroles granted was 6.5 per cent less than were granted during the previous biennium and there were not as many applications made as during the previous biennium. From the penal and reformative institutions, including the Milwaukee House of Correction, there were 630 persons on parole at the beginning of the biennium and during the ensuing two years 1137 persons were added, making a total of 1767 cases supervised during the period. Of these 136 or seven per cent violated, 1112 or 62 per cent were discharged after a successful adjustment on parole and 508 or 29 per cent had not as yet served the entire parole term. Of the remaining eight, three were pardoned, three had died while on parole and five had returned to the prison voluntarily and were not re-paroled.

Courts of the state placed 1836 adults under the Probation Department during the biennium, which with the 1760 cases on hand July 1, 1934, made a total of 3596 probationers supervised. Of these 1675 were discharged, 53 absconded, 248 were imprisoned and returned to court, 13 died, one was pardoned and in ten cases the orders were vacated by the court, leaving a total of 1596 probationers under supervision on June 30, 1936. Of the probation violators who were sent to the prison and reformatory 78.5 per cent of those sent to the prison and 88.3 per cent of those sent to the reformatory were in the subnormal and feeble-minded classes. The examination further disclosed the presence of serious venereal and other infections and physical conditions as contributing to

these violations and of a character which if disclosed to the courts probably would have precluded probation sentences. It is for this reason that the Board requests additional psychiatrists and physicians for the examination, mental and physical, of all probationers. Ten additional field officers have been requested in the field of probation and parole. These additional employees are necessary to maintain the high standards which have built this service into the confidence of Wisconsin courts. Field officers are at the present time carrying too large case loads which will diminish the effectiveness of supervision. With a smaller case load and psychiatric and physical examinations there will be an even greater number of men and women rehabilitated outside the institutional walls.

Reforestation Projects

In 1932, the Board initiated reforestation projects to provide useful occupations to prisoners of the Wisconsin State Prison who are physically and temperamentally adaptable. This activity has not only been useful to the state but to some extent has relieved the over-crowding at the prison, which operates the three camps.

Since these camps were opened 5,999,720 trees have been planted, 71 miles of fire lanes have been constructed, fire hazards have been cleaned up, camps built, roads and bridges have been constructed and large amounts of vegetables have been raised for table use. The camp at Gordon, Douglas county, has raised 2,000,000 trees from seed, transplanted these trees to the nursery and has distributed 1,000,000 trees from the nursery to C. C. Camps and other tree planting agencies. At Lake Tomahawk, 8533 feet of oak lumber were cut from logs raised from the lake bottom and 34,836 feet from salvaged trees resulting from thinning operations.

On June 30, 1936, there were 161 inmates working in the three camps.

Sterilization

During the biennium 149 cases of mental deficiency were examined for selective sterilization and of that number 137—38 male and 99 female—were approved. One case approved

during the previous biennium and the 137 cases approved were sterilized, making a total of 138 for the biennium and a total of 735—91 male, 644 female—since the law went into effect in 1913.

Compulsory submission to this procedure or its performance without approval of the family of the affected inmate has not been resorted to in any instance.

Juvenile Department

The outstanding development in this department during the biennium has been the addition of twelve welfare workers to the juvenile staff. This increase in the staff was made possible through a grant from the federal government under the Social Security Act. The limitation imposed upon the federal grant was that it should be used in the development of child welfare services in rural communities. This development of case work service in rural counties is a much needed addition to the program of the Juvenile department. The field work of the Juvenile department heretofore has, to a large extent, been limited to advisory and educational service. The department could not undertake to investigate and render case work service in the counties, except under exceptional circumstances. Requests for such service were frequently made, and in trying to meet the many demands, the field workers for the Juvenile department were forced to travel great distances, and delay was inevitable. This delay and failure to answer all requests for the service marred the relationship of the department with some of the juvenile courts and social agencies.

Under the new setup made possible by the grant of the federal funds, the state has been districted for child welfare services. Six districts have been established with a supervisor over each one. Twelve case workers have been assigned to work in twenty-seven counties, dividing their time equally among the group. This has necessarily limited the number of cases that could be handled, but is a beginning.

In planning for this extension of the Juvenile service, an effort has been made to enlist the active interest of citizens concerned with child welfare. A State Advisory Board has

been set up, and in each county served by one of the case workers, a County Advisory Board has co-operated in the interpretation of the program to the community, and assisted in selecting the children's cases most needing attention. In addition to the case work service rendered, the county workers have made an effort to arouse interest in recreation and other preventive programs, co-operating with schools and churches. For the most part, this effort has met with hearty support in the counties, and there has been request for more service. In only three counties was there indifference, and this was probably the result of partitioning the workers' time to the point where the communities failed to know and understand the program. This demonstration has focused attention on the need in each county for some trained child welfare service. The juvenile courts, the schools, and other agencies have co-operated and we may look forward to a development of public sentiment in this direction within the next few years.

No state welfare program could be considered complete without attention to prevention. The investment which the state makes in child welfare work is the best prevention effort which can be made. The neglected child and the delinquent child are found in every county, and failure to recognize the meaning of the neglected and delinquent child in community life is an expensive mistake for the county and for the state. The state and county governments must recognize the importance of this program, and undertake to shoulder the financial burden incident to adequate child welfare service in every county in Wisconsin.

Education

The biennium has brought few changes in the educational field within the institutions. The failure of appropriations to complete the Industrial School for Girls at Oregon and to build the gymnasium and industrial building at the Industrial School for Boys has been a discouragement. The two industrial schools must go on under serious handicap, lacking not only the physical equipment needed, but also lacking funds to employ additional teachers for recreation, industrial arts, and vocational training. Requests for appropriations to modernize these two schools have been part of every Board of

Control budget for twelve years. Improvements have been made in the courses of study and in teaching methods in both of the industrial schools, but little more can be done without appropriations to erect new buildings and add to the teaching staff.

The school situation at Southern Colony remains unchanged, again because there was no appropriation of funds to enlarge and complete that institution. The limitation of space absolutely prevents the development of such a school as is needed in an institution of nearly eight hundred children.

The State Public School, the Northern Colony School, and the Schools for Deaf and Blind have made normal progress without any marked increase in enrollment or significant changes. The Department of Public Instruction has continued to give all these schools supervisory service. Miss Maybell Bush, Miss Delia Kibbe, and Frank Powell from the Department of Public Instruction have been most generous in giving time and assistance in supervising our schools.

In the penal institutions, the educational work has made definite progress during the biennium in the numbers served and in achieving more carefully defined courses of study and better teaching methods. The University Extension has continued supervisory service in these institutions. This Board is deeply indebted to the Extension Department, and to Chester Allen in particular, for patient, understanding cooperation in working out this problem.

More and more the educational work in the penal institutions has become a factor in reducing discipline and developing contentment and the will to self-improvement among the inmates. The great majority of the inmates are naturally on the elementary and junior high school levels, but others who have completed high school or college may pursue University Extension courses. The correlation of shop work with study in the class room is developing new vocational interests, and preparing the way for well-established trade courses when funds permit the employment of additional teachers. The greatest need in these schools today is the enlargement of the teaching staff.

Again this Board must call attention to the need for higher salaries for teachers in institution schools. The minimum and maximum for elementary, high school and special subject teachers are too low to attract and hold the type of teachers most needed. Teachers in the service need the inspiration of intervals of study at universities and special schools. The salaries paid at present are too low to warrant the Board's making such study a requirement as is done in the most progressive public schools.

Coordinating Services

The coordinating services of this Board which include the farm supervisor, the building engineer, the plumbing inspector, the accounting department, the collection and deportation division and the general administrative work of the Board continued to function and develop in this biennial period.

These services each in their own field serve to coordinate the common problem among the seventeen institutions under the jurisdiction of this Board of institutional management and administration. Except for the services representing the functional objectives of the institution, each of these institutions has a problem common to all; that of feeding, caring and housing inmates or patients admitted to the institution. It is with this problem that the Board of Control through these coordinating services spends every effort to maintain a high degree of efficient management.

W. P. A. Projects

The splendid work carried on at the institutions during the preceding biennium with the help of the Civil Works Administration was continued during this biennium with the aid of labor provided by the Federal Works Progress Administration. With an expenditure of $75,000 in state funds, urgently needed repairs and improvements to the value of $300,000 have been accomplished, many of which could never have been undertaken in the usual routine maintenance of the institution. The Board is deeply indebted to the Federal Relief Agencies for the progress already made in modernizing the institutional facilities, and it is hoped that the work may be continued as long as these agencies continue to operate.

Finances

From a financial point of view, the biennial period 1934-1936 was a difficult one due to the fact that the appropriation made for the period was not sufficiently increased over the amount previously allowed to permit institutions to operate upon more than a subsistence level. In other words, there was no money available for expansion of service, for increasing salaries or for the other items of cost at institutions other than bare necessities. It should be pointed out, however, that during the first year of the biennium 1934-1935, it was possible to operate without the necessity of imposing a salary waiver as had been done in the year 1933-1934, but in order to do this, it was necessary for institutions to operate on the most economical basis, and in many instances, institutions were operating on a hand to mouth basis.

The 1935 legislature did not see fit to increase the operation funds for the institutions. However, they did allow an additional $415,000.00 for the institution of the eight hour day for four classifications in the service: namely, guards, attendant guards, attendants and nurses.

For many years the Board had requested the legislature for funds with which to institute the eight hour day within the various charitable and penal institutions. This was the first time that any recognition had been given to the Board in the way of additional funds for this purpose, and it was, indeed, a beginning, even though it worked a hardship on other classifications of personnel working within the institution, since it provided that one person classified as an attendant might be working on an eight hour day, while another person classified as a matron was required to continue the old hours of work from 12 to 14 hours per day.

Other appropriated funds for institutions: namely, repairs and maintenance and miscellaneous capital, continued the same for each year of the biennium as was appropriated during the previous biennium. While the money available for these purposes was not sufficient to properly maintain and equip the institutions, still this type of disbursement can be curtailed and held within the available funds with more ease than is the case of the regular operation funds of the institu-

tions. It should be kept in mind, however, that the proper maintenance of institutional property is good insurance against larger capital expenditures.

There was little or no activity in the way of new construction at the institutions. The only additional structures during the biennium were made available due to the fact that funds were made available through the fire loss account or insurance, which permitted the replacement of buildings destroyed by fire. There was one construction project carried on at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital in conjunction with the Public Works Administration which supplied 45 per cent of the cost of construction, while the revolving fund of that institution provided the balance of the funds.

There was appropriated $58,000.00 in the way of special capital for a granite finishing plant and dust eliminating equipment at the Wisconsin State Reformatory. Other than this item, no special capital appropriation was made during the biennium.

Criminal Statistics

Section 68.13 of the statutes requires the Board to collect, and clerks of courts having criminal jurisdiction to furnish statistics concerning criminal cases before those courts. Since the year 1932 this has been done in co-operation with the Bureau of Census, thus avoiding duplication of effort by federal agencies and the Board.

For the calendar year of 1935 reports were received from ninety-two courts. Four counties failed to report. The data compiled for this year cannot be compared with that of previous years as a number of courts, the reports from which had been included in other years, were found to be without general criminal jurisdiction.

There were 17,883 defendants definitely before the courts. Of these, 2094 were disposed of without conviction, 14,558 were found guilty of the offense charged, 76 were found guilty of a lesser offense and there were 1155 cases pending at the end of the year. It is interesting to note that of the 16,728 defendants disposed of, only 356 or two per cent de-

manded jury trials. Of the 16,728 defendants before the court, 14,634 or 88 per cent were convicted.

An analysis of the sentence or treatment meted out by the courts in cases of conviction of guilt of a crime or misdemeanor reveals the following:

Sentence or Treatment

To State Prison and Reformatories	1,011
To Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents only	14
To Local Jails, Workhouses, etc.	2,988
To Pay Fine, Costs or Other Money Payment Only	6,317
Probation or Suspended Sentence with Supervision	1,337
Probation or Suspended Sentence without Supervision	2,862
Others	105
Total	14,634

In the previous biennium there was an evidence of a disposition to commit relatively more to local jails and workhouses and to assess fines or other costs on a smaller number. This may have been due to the inability of many to pay a fine, as the reports for the year 1935 show a very large increase in the number sentenced to pay a fine and a smaller number committed to jails.

If the reports required by Section 68.13 of the statutes are to be of real value in the study of criminal statistics, a better method of enforcing the statutes must be provided. Comparative data for different years is not possible unless all courts report each year.

Conclusion

In presenting this report an attempt has been made to set forth and analyze some of the changes and needs of the state charitable and penal institutions and of the various departments under the supervision of this Board. In closing we express grateful appreciation for the interest you have taken in the affairs of this department and for the co-operation you have given us.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
JOHN J. HANNAN, *President,*
KATHERINE SULLIVAN, *Member.*

Attest: A. W. BAYLEY, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
PSYCHIATRIC FIELD SERVICE
July 1, 1934—June 30, 1936

PETER BELL, M. D.....*Acting Director and Psychiatrist*

Part I

It is our pleasure to herewith submit to your honorable body the sixth biennial report of the Psychiatric Field Service.

In submitting this report, it is with extreme regret that we find it necessary to record the resignation of Dr. Frank C. Richmond, director since the organization of this Service, July 1, 1924. Compelled by illness to request a leave from his duties in May of 1934, he asked, because of failure of improvement, that his official resignation from the service of the State of Wisconsin be accepted May 1, 1936. In the organization of psychiatric service for the correctional and penal institutions of Wisconsin a new departure was taken. A pioneer field. As director, a man particularly adapted by personality and psychiatric training was required. One whose enthusiasm for opportunity of betterment for the unfortunate was aflame, whose zeal for sociological improvement and scientific enlightenment and research could remain undaunted. Such a man your Board found in Dr. Richmond. In an unobtrusive and self-effacing manner, he labored unceasingly and unflinchingly for all that was good in medical and psychiatric progress. An enthusiastic student, his creative thinking gave vent to numerous publications in diversified fields. Friendship for his fellowmen, tolerance of his critics and charity for the misunderstood permeated his entire existence. The enviable position held today by Wisconsin in the psychiatric service afforded its penal and correctional charges serves as a monument of foresight to those responsible for its creation and development and to Dr. Richmond, whose labors as director have made the degree of success achieved possible.

We likewise record the resignation of Dr. Stuart A. McCormick, which became effective on February 20, 1936. Dr. McCormick entered the service as physician of the Psychiatric Field Service February 1, 1929, and the services which he rendered as a consultant to the institutional physicians in the diagnosis of physical afflictions were always of excellent nature. He was zealous in his endeavor, appreciative and sympathetic to the needs of the individual inmate. He resigned from this service to devote all of his time to private practice of medicine.

ROUTINE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Continuing to function as a statewide independent agency, under the direct jurisdiction and as part of the administrative organization of the Board of Control, this Service has routinely administered to the psychiatric needs of the correctional institutions of the state. The psychiatric, physical and psychological observations of the inmates confined in the six state correctional and penal institutions, namely, the Wisconsin State Prison, Reformatory, Prison for Women, Home for Women, Industrial School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls, have remained one of the principal functions of this department. The policy of intensive observation and study of all inmates in the institutions alluded to above at the time of admission, as well as examination into their mental and physical status previous to consideration of parole, has continued. Inmates of the Milwaukee County House of Correction subject to parole consideration have been accorded examinations identical with those made upon the inmates confined in institutions directly under the supervision of your board. Reports of observations have been made permanent record, and copies of such transmitted to the administrative offices and hospital divisions of each institution, your board and the parole department.

In accordance with the powers delegated your board as a commission in lunacy, examinations of individuals confined in the correctional institutions developing psychotic symptomatology, or evidencing symptoms of maladjustment or mental deficiency, such as demands segregation, have been made by the physicians of this service acting as medical examiners, and reports of observations rendered for your consideration.

Diagnostic reports relative to the mental and physical health of all institution inmates seeking executive clemency from the executive pardon board have been made upon request of that body.

In addition to the above special examinations, we have received requests from various institutional managers for examination and therapeutic suggestion in the cases of those maladjusted. Such have been made, and suggestions for remedial measures offered.

Statistical data relative to the examinations made, and their distribution in the various institutions referred to above, is recorded herewith:

	1934–1935			*1935–1936*			*1934–1936*			*Grand Total*
	Adm.	*Par.*	*Spec.*	*Adm.*	*Par.*	*Spec.*	*Adm.*	*Par.*	*Spec.*	
Prison (male)	630	352	131	659	323	211	1289	675	342	2306
Prison for Women	35	24	7	34	27	3	69	51	10	130
Reformatory (male)	340	337	9	317	336	16	657	673	25	1355
Home for Women	64	64	8	64	72	5	128	136	13	277
School for Boys	183	211	5	165	234	3	348	445	8	801
School for Girls	83	148	13	72	153	17	155	301	30	486
House of Correction—male	141	16	--	82	8	--	223	24	247
House of Correction—female	9	1	--	4	0	--	13	1	14
TOTAL	1335	1286	190	1311	1231	263	2646	2517	453	5616

NON-CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Psychologists of the Psychiatric Field Service have continued to render psychological therapy to the State Public School, School for the Blind and School for the Deaf, routine psychometric testing of all admissions to the State Public School with retesting of those requested by the institution superintendent or found advisable by the psychologist. Behavior problems existing in children confined in the aforementioned institutions have been referred to this department for psychological and psychiatric therapy. Routine visitations to the institution by our staff have been made for this purpose, examinations and observations conducted, reports rendered and consultation with the superintendents relative to therapy procedures routinely followed.

It is our belief that in many of these behavior disorders, material benefit by the institutional and educational adaptation has resulted as a consequence of such procedure. Individuals confined in these institutions demonstrating educational retardation or manifesting evidence of distinct psychotic abnormality have been examined as requested by the institutional superintendents with the intent of referring to your board, sitting as a commission in lunacy, recommendations for their transfer to colonies and training schools or mental disease hospitals.

The Central State Hospital has been afforded the services of psychologists of this department in that we have psychometrically tested all inmates received in this institution not previously observed in any institution under your supervision. Psychiatric examination or observation of individuals confined in this institution as requested by your board, or by the institutional superintendent, have been made.

For the purpose of determination of the advisability of transfer to mental institutions, inmates of the Northern and Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training Schools portraying indications of mental abnormality, incompatible with the continued confinement in the environment of such institutions, have been examined and reports rendered to your board sitting as a commission in lunacy with suggestions relative to the disposition recommended.

Requests for examinations of inmates confined in the mental disease hospitals as made either by your board or the administrative officer of such have been followed and reports rendered accordingly.

Data portraying the scope of activities by this service in the institutions referred to above are as follows:

	1934-35		*1935-36*		*Biennium*	
	M	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*
State Public School	30	23	11	9	41	32
Central State Hospital	15	0	8	0	23	0
No. Col. & Training School*	1	0	0	0	1	0
So. Col. & Training School*	1	0	4	1	5	1
Winnebago State Hospital	1	1	0	0	1	1
School for Blind	0	0	11	9	11	9
W. P. A. Project	0	0	1	0	1	0
	48	24	35	19	83	43

*Two special examinations of Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School inmates and 1 Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School made at Mendota State Hospital. Transfer upon executive order from original institution for psychiatric observation.

Psychometric examinations independent of routine psychiatric procedures:

Central State Hospital	30
State Public School	451
School for Blind	130
Total	611

Total psychiatric examinations made in correctional and non-correctional institutions of Wisconsin for the biennium of 1934-1936:

	1934-35	*1935-36*	*Biennium*
Admissions to six state correctional institutions	1335	1311	2646
Paroles at six state and one county correctional institutions	1286	1231	2517
Specials at six state and one county correctional institutions	190	263	453
Specials at State Public School	53	20	73
Specials at School for Blind	0	20	20
Specials at Central State Hospital	15	8	23
Specials at So. Wis. Col. & Training School*	1	5	6
Specials at No. Wis. Col. & Training School*	1	0	1
Specials at Winnebago State Hospital	2	0	2
Specials for W. P. A. Project	0	1	1
Total	2883	2859	5742

*Two special examinations of Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School inmates and 1 of Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School made at Mendota State Hospital. Transfer upon executive order from original institution for psychiatric observation.

COMMISSIONS IN LUNACY

Into every institution of non-mental nature there are each year admitted individuals congenitally mentally deficient, suffering from mental abnormality or possessed of constitutions mentally unstable and incompatible with the environment to which they must adjust. In this respect the institutions of Wisconsin are no exception. Particularly is this true in the correctional institutions. We consequently regularly observe inmates, who suffering from one of the conditions alluded to above, faced with the necessity of adaptation to the necessary disciplinary routine of institu-

tional life, project into the world of reality symptomatology of mental instability or abnormality as compensatory mechanism as a means of relief from the difficulties of adjustment with which they are faced.

The authority delegated by Wisconsin Statute to your board, bestowing upon you the power sitting as a commission in lunacy to transfer to mental disease hospitals those individuals in non-mental institutions found mentally diseased, or to colonies and training schools mental deficients whose return to society is inadvisable, greatly facilitates the solution of this ever present problem. Probably in no state is a more effective, more therapeutically satisfactory, procedure followed.

Mal-adjustments in Wisconsin institutions have been minimized due largely to the constantly progressive attitude of your board in sensing the necessity of occupation and the providing of facilities which have made such possible. The educational programs in existence today in the Wisconsin State Prison and the State Reformatory have been developed to a degree comparable, if not superior, to that of any institution of like nature in this country. Not only are they providing occupation for many inmates who would otherwise be necessarily idle, but they are likewise equipping those formerly denied the opportunity of scholastic attainment with training helpful for return to society. The school system in the Industrial School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls, supervised by the State Department of Public Instruction, is equipping these boys and girls with the necessary training which had previously been neglected or of which they had taken no advantage.

The excellent improvement in all aspects of physical health, dental, nursing and medical, afforded these inmates by your board and the various institutional administrators, must be given its just share of credit for the mental attitude which prevails among the inmates generally. The recognition upon the part of employees that they are entrusted with the attempted rehabilitation or development permeates the atmosphere, and in no small degree is responsible for the attitude of cooperation and mental stability which predominates.

Intensive physical and psychiatric observation has been made in all instances where commission in lunacy proceedings were instituted. In many cases therapeutic measures and suggestions offered, with the fulfillment of such by the institutional physicians and superintendents, removed the necessity of commitment and change of environment. Where such remedial efforts were unavailing, or the condition of the inmate made transfer imperative, recommendations of the medical examiners were transferred to your board for execution.

Illustrated below is a distribution of the number found mentally diseased or mentally deficient in the various institutions and recommended, following examination, for commitment to mental disease hospitals or to colonies and training schools. Data indicating the type of mental abnormality displayed is also shown:

	Biennium	
Institution	*Insane*	*Mentally Deficient*
Wisconsin State Prison	28	5
Wisconsin Prison for Women	4	0
Wisconsin State Reformatory	3	1
Home for Women	0	7
School for Boys	0	2
School for Girls	0	16
House of Correction	2	0
State Public School	0	25
Central State Hospital	1	3
Northern Col. & Training School*	1	0
Southern Col. & Training School*	3	0
Winnebago State Hospital	1	0
	43	59

*These examinations were made on inmates transferred to the Mendota State Hospital for the Insane by executive order for observation and diagnosis.

DIAGNOSES

Prison: (28)
- 3 Mental deficiency with Psychosis
- 2 Dementia Praecox, hebephrenic type
- 3 Prison Psychosis
- 2 General Paralysis
- 4 Manic depressive, depressed phase
- 7 Dementia Praecox, paranoid type
- 2 Psychosis with arteriosclerosis
- 1 Psychosis with cerebral syphilis
- 1 Senile dementia
- 1 Dementia Praecox, simple.
- 1 Psychoneurotic
- 1 Psychosis with somatic disease

Prison for Women: (4)
- 1 Psychosis with cerebro-arteriosclerosis
- 2 Psychosis with mental deficiency
- 1 Psychosis with somatic disease

Reformatory: (3)
- 1 Post traumatic mental deterioration
- 1 Schizophrenia
- 1 Manic depressive, manic phase

House of Correction: (2)
- 1 Schizophrenia, paranoid type
- 1 General Paralysis

Central State Hospital: (1)
- 1 Dementia Praecox, paranoid type

Northern State Hospital: (1)
- 1 Mental Deficiency with Psychosis

Northern Colony & Training School: (1)
- 1 Epileptic Psychosis

Southern Colony & Training School: (3)
- 1 Epileptic Psychosis
- 1 General Paralysis
- 1 Dementia Praecox, hebephrenic type

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY APPLICANTS

The present biennium has witnessed a departure from the procedure followed by previous executives in the consideration of pardon applicants. The appointment by the chief executive of a group, particularly qualified in sociology and the judicial aspects of crime, to act as an advisory board to him in the consideration of applicants for clemency, demonstrates a far-reaching and progressive departure and one highly approved by those interested in the modern approach to penological problems. With such an experienced body, proper deliberation, consideration and recommendations relative to the merits of each affected case can be made. It is a distinct advancement, and one of which Wisconsin can well be proud.

We have received numerous requests from the executive pardon board, and it has been our policy to render in each instance a report of the mental status as well as physical condition, obtained by as recent observation as possible in each case so requested. We have refrained from making specific recommendations, except in those instances where the mental status, the criminal record, or the individual's personality behavior in our opinion required that the board be possessed of such for their consideration. It has been a pleasure to cooperate with the group whose method of approach indicates enlightenment and proper grasp of the problems of modern penology.

Distribution of examinations conducted for this purpose is displayed herewith:

	Routine		*Special*		
Institution	*34-35*	*35-36*	*34-35*	*35-36*	*Biennium*
Prison	150	156	51	177	534
Reformatory	13	32	1	1	47
Home for Women	2	1	0	0	3
Prison for Women	0	0	2	1	3
House of Correction	10	9	11	5	35
	175	198	65	184	622

STERILIZATION

Review of the sterilization law in the twenty-nine states in which such exists demonstrates a marked lack of effectiveness of the statutory provision. The compulsory feature, or the indifference of the body entrusted with its enforcement, is in a large measure responsible for its inactivity in many states.

Statutory provision of 1913 delegated to the State Board of Control of Wisconsin power for the sterilization of the insane, mentally deficient, epileptic and criminal confined in institutions. Such authority was dependent upon the unanimous findings that

procreation was inadvisable following examination by a committee consisting of alienist, surgeon and superintendent of the affected institution, appointed by the said Board of Control.

The conservative policy adopted by the Board of Control in the execution of this duty in Wisconsin has in a great measure been responsible for the success of the procedure. From the date of enactment of the law until June 30, 1936, a total of 735 such operations had been performed. We are not in possession of the total number of sterilization operations in other states as of this date, but figures as of January 1, 1936, indicate the presence of Wisconsin as seventh in the list of states possessing sterilization laws. Compulsory submission to this procedure, or its performance without approval of the family of the affected inmate, has in no instance been resorted to. Conservative consideration of the efficiency of sterilization as a social, economic and eugenic procedure leads today to the following conclusions:

We possess definite knowledge of the organic nature of many psychotic afflictions. We likewise acknowledge the psychogenic factors which play a part in the causation of manic depressive psychosis and dementia praecox. While they may be influenced by germ plasm transmission, proof is not conclusive and the important role played by environment in the causation of these afflictions is today accepted by modern psychiatry. Sterilization of individuals suffering from these two common psychotic afflictions cannot, therefore, be approved upon the basis of their transmissibility through inheritance.

There is not conclusive proof of the hereditary nature of epilepsy, and only in those individuals where lack of proper moral sense, due to deterioration, exists is there justification for sterilization intervention. Where mental faculties are intact, and seizures infrequent, sterilization cannot be approved.

There is a wealth of evidence of the transmission of mental deficiency through heredity, and with the congenitally mental deficient, whose history demonstrates hereditary influences, we have no hesitation in the recommendation and application of sterilization. Hereditary neurological conditions, such as Huntington's chorea, Friedreich's ataxia and Marie Cerebellar ataxia, may likewise be without scruple included among those to whom this procedure is applicable. Sterilization has a definite place in our handling of certain of the classes referred to above. It shall never serve as a means of their complete obliteration from society.

During the biennium of 1934-1936 the psychiatrist of the Psychiatric Field Service acted as alienist upon the medical commission, appointed by your board, for sterilization consideration in

three county asylums, the Northern and Southern Colonies and Training Schools, the two state hospitals and the hospital for the criminal insane. A total of 137 were unanimously approved. The following table illustrates the distribution by institution of inmates examined:

Institution	*No. Examined for Selective Sterilization*	*Approved M*	*F*	*Total Approved*
Central State Hospital	16	11	0	11
Winnebago State Hospital	7	0	3	3
No. Col. & Training School	100	21	79	100
So. Col. & Training School	16	6	9	15
Milwaukee County Asylum for C. I.	8	0	7	7
Waukesha County Asylum	1	0	0	0
Green County Asylum	1	0	1	1
	149	38	99	137

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

We classify as mentally deficient the individual incapable of adapting himself to the normal environment of his fellows in such a manner as to maintain an independent social and economic existence. Statistical data of all correctional institutions strongly emphasize the prominent role played by the mentally deficient in the world of crime, but that such an appalling situation exists amazes no one acquainted with our present mode of handling this unfortunate group. Denied by birth as they are the inherent mental capacity for proper educability, logical judgment and reasoning relative to their acts, and the qualities necessary for proper social adaptation, they readily fall a prey to the unscrupulous criminally experienced. Incapable of proper discretion in the selection of companionship, easily swayed by suggestion, good or bad, unskilled in the intricacies of the criminal world, and flattered by the attention of those whom they regard as superior, they readily succumb under proper influences to the pitfalls of crime. Hampered in evading detection, lacking deft in their ability to extricate themselves from difficulty, once discovered their criminal lives are cut short and incarceration early in their careers occurs. It is an indictment of the present method of training, supervision and observation of this class of individual that they contribute such a large percentage of the victims of delinquencies.

It is well recognized today that our colonies and training schools are returning a large proportion of their inmates to the world, socialized and equipped vocationally for an independent existence. It is, however, likewise true that institutions of this type domicile a far larger percentage of those lower grade in mentality than

the high grade moron more closely approximating normalcy. It is this particular group to whom our efforts should be directed are we to stem the flow of criminalistic tendencies to which they are so frequently susceptible.

The curricula of the American school system have been patterned for the normally minded child, yet in every such system the moron and borderline deficient may be found. Devoid as they are of proper educability capacity, such educational efforts are in most instances expended in vain. Disheartened by their lack of capability, misunderstood, frequently recognizing their own frailties, they remain enrolled for the necessary years as designated by state statutory law and are then absorbed by the economic world, handicapped mentally and vocationally untrained. With such handicaps of life, the formation of asocial tendencies is easily explainable.

If the percentage of this group contributing toward the world of crime is to be diminished, educational programs adapted to their needs both academically and vocationally, programs which will fit them for lives of economic security and socialization, must be formulated. More intensive interest upon the part of educators generally, community welfare bodies and administrative groups in the recognition in early childhood of the necessity for specialized training and supervision of this class is paramount.

The establishment of specialized schools with continued existence in the home where proper under supervision for those evidencing no asocial tendencies, and removal from home and the early segregation in training schools of the asocial should be undertaken. With both groups, educational efforts must be directed toward the instillation of qualities which make for socialization and endow them vocationally to economically adapt themselves to the world of society. Where such qualities are impossible of inculcation, continuous institutional segregation should be resorted to. In such a manner we will be able to gradually diminish the preponderant role which this group play in delinquencies.

Table indicating the number of mental deficients examined upon admission to the various correctional and penal institutions of Wisconsin, and the percentages of such in comparison with the total admissions to such institutions, is illustrated:

	1934–35			*1935–36*			*Biennium*		
		Ment.			*Ment.*			*Ment.*	
Institution	*Adms.*	*defic.*	*%*	*Adms.*	*defic.*	*%*	*Adms.*	*defic.*	*%*
Prison	630	338	53.7	659	314	47.6	1289	652	50.6
Prison for Women	35	17	48.6	34	21	61.8	69	38	55.1
Reformatory	340	126	37.1	317	114	36.0	657	240	36.5
Home for Women	64	20	31.2	64	23	35.9	128	43	33.6
Boys School	183	25	13.7	165	22	13.3	348	47	13.5
Girls School	83	13	15.7	72	17	23.6	155	30	19.4
Total	1335	539	40.4	1311	511	39.0	2646	1050	39.7

CRIMINOLOGY—ITS PSYCHIATRIC RAMIFICATIONS

The actions of socialized man in his journey through life are compatible with the normally accepted standards of society. In his relationship with fellowmen, economically, socially and morally, he displays a behavior which sets him apart from an asocial group known as criminals. What are the standards that differentiate the socialized from the asocial man, and how do they originate?

From the beginning of time, regulation of custom, action and habit of mankind has existed, and the transmission from ancient times to modern day of the practice of punishing violation of the socialized code has brought in present day civilization the criminal law by which the conduct of modern mankind is regulated. It is with the individual, who by his personality make-up conducts himself in a manner in direct violation of such criminal law that criminology deals; it is interested in his behavior and a prevention of the causes which allow such to occur. While such individuals have through their actions at all times aroused interest, yet only in the last two decades has there been intensified investigation of the causes of their actions, and a public interest other than mediocre. The wave of lawlessness and gangland activity, which followed the world war and shocked the American public, has left this nation criminally conscious. Exhaustive studies have been made, much data assimilated, tending to portray the factors which influence the asocial conduct of this particular group of mankind. Attempted appraisal of the influence of economic factors, alcoholism, drug addiction, moral standards, home environment and hereditary influences have divulged a wealth of information, been enlightening sociologically, but have yet failed to explain the psychological inability of the class known as criminals to refrain from conduct disorders. It is the generally accepted opinion today that criminals are made, not born. We do not attempt to minimize the influences of environmental and economic factors, the effect of criminal association upon the fertile personality, the inoculating influences of crowded urban life on the poverty stricken; yet we are all cognizant of individuals completely removed from such influences, whose conduct has typified them as asocial and criminalistic, and of others provided by nature with none of the factors economically or environmentally which make for socialization, whose attributes of personality and conduct discredit the effect of such factors upon behavior development. Alcoholism and drug addiction are frequent afflictions of the asocial, but are they not compensatory mechanisms sought as relief for personality conflicts? Mental deficiency and definite psychotic manifestations play a definite role in asocial conduct, but this group is readily understandable.

Psychiatry offers no panacea for the cure and alleviation of conduct disorders, yet there is growing acknowledgment that in the understanding of personality the constant and ever-changing interplay of forces, processes and drives, which work upon that personality, which condition one individual to stabilization and conformity with the laws of society, and another to complete disregard for such laws, will come a solution and a more hopeful approach to the problem which confronts us today relative to the conduct disorders of the latter. We are yet unable to explain the subtle influences ever-changing, which compel man under certain circumstances to act in one manner today and in another tomorrow.

Psychology and psychiatry through further exploration and understanding of the behavior problems which have their incipiency in childhood, rather than a study of the finished product of crime, will play a dominant role in the prevention of crime of the future. We do not wish to cast reflection upon the admirable efforts towards rehabilitation of the present generation of criminals, yet it will be readily admitted that the task will be much more easy if the characteristics which permeate the personalities of these individuals are eradicated before development. Such a program necessitates the focusing by sociologists, psychiatrists, public welfare bodies, educators and communities of attention upon the all important problem of behavior disorders in childhood and its prevention.

From the earliest days of childhood, the traits and characteristics which make for personality and adjustment, or lack of such in later life, are being molded. The child must live with his fellowmen and the deciding influences which effect his submission to the pressure of the world form his mental constitution of the future.

The asocial tendencies manifested by children—selfishness, temper tantrums, sullenness, aggressiveness, stealing and lying —we are all cognizant of. They are forebodings of personality pattern developments of improper nature, incompatible with social adaptation, and demand correction. We are not in a position at this time, through observation nor experience, to state emphatically that the child demonstrating such behavior disorders will in later life manifest criminalistic instincts, yet we are sufficiently informed to sense the desirability of eliminating from personality development any factors which may result in conflict of any type whatsoever in later life.

Statistical data portraying the home conditions, intellectual status, education, economic status and environment of admissions examined in the correctional and penal institutions of Wisconsin for the biennium of 1934-1936 are herewith appended:

Institution	*WSP*		*WPW*		*WSR*		*WIHW*		*WISB*		*WISG*		
Year	*34–35*	*35–36*	*34–35*	*35–36*	*34–35*	*35–36*	*34–35*	*35–36*	*34–35*	*35–36*	*34–35*	*35–36*	*Grand Total*
Admissions	*630*	*659*	*35*	*34*	*340*	*317*	*64*	*64*	*183*	*165*	*83*	*72*	*2646*
Home Conditions													
Unbroken	374	362	25	21	200	156	29	28	103	97	36	28	1459
Disrupted	64	75	4	0	45	46	10	12	31	24	13	21	345
Death of 1 or both	192	222	6	13	95	115	25	24	49	44	34	23	842
Intellectual Status													
Very Superior	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Superior	7	6	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	21
Normal	116	131	9	6	62	65	22	10	72	66	19	22	600
Subnormal	160	193	8	6	42	45	11	15	0	0	0	0	480
Retarded	9	10	0	0	108	90	11	14	86	76	51	33	488
Mentally Deficient	338	314	17	21	126	114	20	23	25	22	13	17	1050
Atypical	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Education													
Illiterate	11	8	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
6th grade or less	182	247	21	24	70	64	14	7	71	63	29	14	806
8th grade or less	319	279	10	6	155	158	33	40	80	77	41	43	1241
High School	75	77	4	2	99	82	13	14	32	25	12	15	450
High school Graduate	20	21	0	0	13	9	3	2	0	0	1	0	69
College	23	27	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	58
Economic Status													
Peor	562	591	31	31	286	247	55	47	6	11	14	17	1898
Fair	66	65	4	2	15	12	1	1	0	0	1	0	167
Dependent	2	3	0	1	39	58	8	16	177	154	68	55	581
Environment													
Urban	474	455	30	26	242	226	51	52	163	139	61	55	1974
Rural	156	204	5	8	98	91	13	12	20	26	22	17	672

Part II

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING OF DELINQUENTS IN WISCONSIN

HAROLD F. UEHLING, Ph. B. *Psychologist*

Psychometric tests are applied to all admissions, excluding those upon whom a language handicap renders such tests impractical, at the various penal and correctional institutions of the state. These tests include as routine the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon tests and the Woodworth Psychoneurotic Inventory. The Woodworth Personal Data Sheet or Psychoneurotic Inventory, designed as a laboratory aid in the diagnosis of mental disease, is given in all cases where the Terman tests are employed, excluding, however, those individuals whose mental capacities are limited to the extent that an interpretation of questions is impossible.

Inmates whose intelligence quotients on admission indicate arrested intellectual development are retested upon eligibility for parole. Likewise those demonstrating 20 or more incorrect responses on the psychoneurotic inventory are retested to determine whether or not they have become mentally stable under institutional regime. Those requiring special examinations for pardon hearings and commission in lunacy proceedings are re-examined on the same basis, with the exception that the latter are frequently retested to show possible mental deterioration regardless of the result indicated by the initial examination.

While intelligence quotients of those definitely feeble-minded seldom vary more than a point or two, individuals in the higher brackets usually demonstrate an increase of from 5 to 10 points on retest. This improvement is generally proportional to a better emotional adjustment. A majority of those who on admission prove to be psychoneurotic, become mentally stable after the lapse of a few months, dependent upon the extent to which worries and uncertainties contingent upon their commitment are eliminated.

In the course of numerous examinations so conducted, several more or less distinct types of delinquents have come under our observation. There is first that individual, usually psychoneurotic, feeble-minded or both, who, fearful of incorrectness, responds neither positively nor negatively to any of the queries the examiner may choose to ask. Under the guise of a distracting concern for his family, which generally resolves itself into an exaggerated concern for himself, he seeks attention and attempts to enlist the sympathy of the examiner. Mentally he has never grown up, and his behavior is more often than not an instance of reversion to childhood tactics. Sympathy extended to an inmate of this type is probably as detrimental to the welfare of the patient as

corresponding harsh treatment would be. But while a pat on the back is to be avoided, he should be permitted time to expand his feelings verbally, to get them off his chest, so to speak, and in the process the examiner may find revealed his conflicts, the opportunity for therapeutic application and the hastening of his adjustment to life in the institution.

We likewise view the individual, who because living outside the law has become second nature to him, appears totally unconcerned, cold, and callous in his responses to the inquiries of the examiner. Habitually short in his answers, he emits only such information as is required. He has been in the toils of the law most of his life, and as a consequence has become "institutionalized," realizing that the best way to get along in the limited world in which he finds himself two years out of three is to remain passive and accept events as a matter of course. He faces the situation not because he wishes to but because he must. This attitude places a premium on submissiveness balanced by a reaction which speedily brings him into conflict once he is returned to free society. His excuse for committing the offense is usually a good reason for the real reason, and when pinned down to facts he seldom can explain the reason for his actions. His attitude is the result of a conditioning involving the best years of his life and reflects an accumulated hatred for society and that for which it stands. Rehabilitation of this type would undoubtedly involve a process as slow as that marking his initiation into a career of crime, and except for recommendations regarding his determent and placement in the institution itself, there is little that can be done for him therapeutically.

There comes to our attention more rarely that individual, who with a frank and open mind answers directly all questions put to him. Though he makes some attempt to rationalize his behavior, he is fully conscious of his guilt, and his only explanation for commitment of the offense for which he was sentenced is usually that he has no excuse to offer. His aim is to make the best of the situation in which he finds himself, and since of the three types cited he is usually the most intelligent, as well as the more stable mentally, there is much that can be done to help him to achieve this end.

While the behavior problems represented in these groups are markedly different, the intelligence quotients of one or several in each may be identical. It is evident that the intelligence quotient indicates a measure of quantity rather than quality of intelligence. Whereas one individual may have an unusually good memory, another with a corresponding intelligence quotient may compensate for a lack of this faculty by a more mature judgment. While one proves himself to be the more quick and alert to what is going on

about him, he may lack the perseverance and stick-to-it-iveness of the other. Differences in temperament are represented in the psychoneurotic inventory, but this instrument likewise, though an indication of the degree to which an individual is psychoneurotic, is no gauge of the intensity of responses to any one or set of emotional abnormalities. While it is desirable, therefore, that the psychological examination be expanded to include a study of the factors influencing personality and their relation to faculties of intelligence, it must be restricted to an appraisal of each individual as a more or less distinct entity.

It follows that, although the rapport required between examiner and patient in the application of mental tests makes a soft spoken, kindly attitude necessary at the onset of the examination, the method of approach must vary somewhat according to the individual tested. There are those who remain indifferent or appear to take special delight in making an interview difficult, both for themselves and for the examiner. Any amount of good-natured persuasion seems either to aggravate or to amuse them. The tendency is to speak sharply to an individual of this type, and with few exceptions, it has the desired effect. But a short temper is a tremendous handicap, and if, as sometimes happens, the examiner finds himself losing patience with a patient who proves himself sullen and resentful when questioned, the best procedure is to dismiss him temporarily. When, after the lapse of a day or two, he is recalled, it is usually to find him in a more amicable mood.

Though few would admit it, most of the inmates with whom we have contact are impelled by a sense of guilt to regard with suspicion any amount of, what appears to them, unwarranted concern for their personal welfare. The examiner's attentiveness is, in their minds, nothing more or less than an application of "soft soap" in an attempt to draw them out. But if they do not desire to be approached in the deprecatory manner of a father dealing with a wayward son, neither do they wish to be observed with the indifference of a scientist peering through a microscope. They want to be spoken to as man to man, and respect the examiner who attempts to convince them how they are wrong from their own point of view rather than from that of society. They should be shown how short cut methods to material gain usually take them the longest way round, how themselves captains of their destinies no one has the power to help them unless they take a hand, how after all, one cannot expect something for nothing and pays for his misdeeds if in no other way than in the instillation of fear concerning apprehension. Fear, man's worst enemy, is a spur to impulsiveness, and impulsiveness a spur to irrational, criminal behavior. It is confidence to combat fear that we wish to instill into these unfortunates when and where possible.

Heretofore, from the psychologist's point of view, time available for therapeutic work has been minimal. The burden of admission, parole and special examinations required at the male institutions has necessitated routine examination procedures primarily, with a reduction in the application of psychological therapy endeavor. With the addition of another psychologist at the prison, however, it will now be possible not only to conduct a more complete examination of each patient, but to bring to light and understanding many of the complexes with which at the onset of their term a considerable number of these individuals are harrassed, and at the same time, with the wealth of material accumulating in the files, to carry on valuable research of the psychological aspects of delinquency.

Part III

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AS APPLIED TO THE MENTAL DEFICIENT

RACHEL BERNSTEIN, B. S., *Psychologist*

The incidence of mental deficiency among the various state institutions for the socially inadequate is quite apparent. The most economical technique for diagnosis of this handicap is the intelligence of psychometric examination. To quote Kuhlmann, "the mental test method is so superior to any other procedure we might follow as to make the failure to use it quite inexcusable." Inasmuch as intellectual inefficiency often parallels social incompetency, one condition may presuppose the other. Exceptions to this situation necessitate the accuracy of ratings. The factors of individual differences and irregularity of mental development must also be recognized. It is no longer startling information that the IQ changes and that the original hypothesis, namely, "constancy of the IQ" has been disproved by results of studies in retests. The writer, however, has found that there is a "constancy of classification," that is, mental defectives do not tend to change from idiot to imbecile grade, or from imbecile to moron grade. The exception to this observation may be found in the upper moron and borderline classes in which individuals may receive a normal rating after an interval of two or more years. At this point the importance of retesting cannot be overemphasized. Retests should, however, be performed after favorable time intervals or with supplementary tests so that practice effects will not interfere with accurate comparisons. The IQs of the mentally handicapped tend to decrease, the amount of regression varying with individuals. Kuhlmann's mental growth curve is in the process of construction. In his preliminary edition of Tests of Mental Development, in discussing rate of development, he states that it "tends to remain the same for any individual where the

IQ tends to change if below or above 1.00. It might be substituted for the IQ. Maturity is a companion measure and might very well be substituted for the M.A. Rate of Development tells how fast the child is developing, and, Maturity tells how near he is to the 16 year average. IQ and MA have been regarded as doing this, but fail in varying degrees according to age and intelligence." The possibility that the IQ will be displaced by a more descriptive rating of mentality is fairly evident.

The matter of diagnosis has been emphasized because of the responsibility involved, as well as the seriousness in under-rating the mentality of an individual.

Satisfactory classifications of the mentally handicapped must be followed by recommendations for improvement of these individuals, mentally, if possible, but more practically, socially, educationally and emotionally.

Opportunities for definite therapeutic work with the intellectually handicapped abound in our institutions. The principles of educational psychology are applicable in the State Public School to many children young enough to be successfully reconditioned or sometimes conditioned by the formation of correct habits during those early developmental years. There has been evidence of improved mentality of infants as a result of proper care and nutrition. The child can also be improved by the development of his innate capacities which should be discovered as early as possible.

Interesting results can be accomplished at the Girls and Boys Schools where many are in the adolescent level of their developmental careers. Proper training in tasks suited to their abilities may eventually equip even the seriously retarded for life in the community. An environmental setting created for such individuals, in accordance with their needs, affords an opportunity for the improvement of their personal and social capacities. Constant occupation is perhaps the one factor which ultimately keeps the individual out of trouble. The important problem, then, is the development of a technique for stimulating interests in tasks such as will create a desire to be industrious, to improve skill, and to become vocationally equipped. In a thesis on the education of the mentally handicapped Dr. Beier states: "In the treatment of the mentally handicapped, education and training, if it is to be effective, must primarily subserve the interests of the individual in order that it may have societal value. Special aptitudes and disabilities must be uncovered in order that intensive effort can be directed toward developing the individual's most favorable assets and potentialities. . . . In my own experience with mental defectives I have found

that the development of an ability to do something, anything, is highly stimulating to the individual and intensely self-satisfying. . . . I have always maintained that the choice of one's vocation should be determined from two fundamental principles: talent and desire. . . . That thought has its application in our attempt to train or educate the mentally handicapped; find his aptitudes, . . . and his interests, overlook his discrepancies and disabilities; draw out his potentialities and put whatever talent there is found to work. In doing so, there will be given to the individual a certain amount of self-respect and there will be inculcated within him a desire to progress further along the lines of his abilities."

Continued effort along specialized lines at the schools for the deaf and for the blind should lead to the improvement of techniques for diagnosis and readjustment.

The possibilities for rehabilitation at the Home and Prison for Women exist principally in the field of vocational training, with direction and supervision. Although the mental defectives who reach these institutions are mentally young, they are physically matured and emotionally conditioned and thus must be treated as adults during the process of their restoration.

Evaluation of results of the above considerations, being carried out today to a considerable degree in our institutions, must be delayed until a longer period of time shall have elapsed for the interpretation of research material collected and the achievements accomplished.

Part IV

PHYSICAL HEALTH

T. J. KROYER, M. D.

The medical and dental services rendered the inmates in Wisconsin correctional and penal institutions by their respective professional personnel are, as we appraise them, excellent in nature. The procedures are intensive and no diagnostic aid making for the betterment of the inmates is omitted. We are favorably impressed by the scope of the laboratory routine which is followed. Routine blood Wassermanns, urinary, blood chemistry and blood count procedures, with basal metabolic rate determination additional to the aforementioned in the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls, are abreast with modern medicine. There is constantly increasing use of spinal fluid serological analyses, tuberculin testing and roentgenology therapy.

The dental therapy as afforded in all of the institutions visited by this service is of a nature meriting the highest commendation and has in no small degree contributed to the excellent physical health which predominates among institutional inmates. We are particularly impressed by the cooperative attitude which maintains between the dental and medical divisions in all institutions.

It is the intent of the Psychiatric Field Service that the physical examination as made by the physician affiliated with it shall be consultative in nature. The cooperation which we have received from all institutional physicians in fulfilling any suggestions which we may have offered is highly commendable.

The physical findings as portrayed by the 2646 admissions observed by the Psychiatric Field Service are illustrated in the accompanying table:

Institution	*WSP*		*WPW*		*WSR*		*WIHW*		*WISB*		*WISG*				
													1934–36		*Grand*
Year	*34–35*	*35–36*	*34–35*	*35–36*	*34–35*	*35–36*	*34–35*	*35–36*	*34–35*	*35–36*	*34–35*	*35–36*	*M*	*F*	*Total*
Admissions	*630*	*659*	*35*	*34*	*340*	*317*	*64*	*64*	*183*	*165*	*83*	*72*	*2294*	*352*	*2646*
G. I.	19	17	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	39	4	43
Hernia	38	38	0	1	13	5	0	1	3	1	1	1	98	4	102
E. E. N. & T.	92	72	8	12	183	96	17	17	66	40	32	31	549	117	666
Tuberculosis	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	7
Endocrine	9	12	4	5	3	0	3	8	0	1	2	2	25	24	49
Teeth	170	176	8	9	95	86	17	13	3	6	5	6	536	58	594
Card.-Vasc.	193	178	17	10	68	31	9	12	33	11	11	6	514	65	579
Genito-Urinary	18	8	2	1	9	18	13	7	4	4	12	4	61	39	100
Pregnancy	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	11	0	0	10	4	0	36	36
Otherwise	61	96	8	7	33	21	11	19	14	14	8	10	239	63	302
Negative	180	190	0	3	135	109	8	12	76	94	16	29	784	61	845
Physical Health															
Good	191	260	0	8	147	183	10	20	79	115	22	29	975	89	1064
Fair	427	369	35	19	190	130	53	37	103	50	60	41	1269	245	1514
Poor	12	30	0	7	3	4	1	7	1	0	1	2	50	18	68
C. S. F. W. History															
C. N. S. Path.	39	11	12	0	1	2	12	4	0	0	0	0	53	28	81
B. W. Positive	16	18	1	2	4	6	5	7	1	0	3	1	45	19	64
C. S. F. W. Positive	15	19	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	36	3	39
C. S. F. W. Positive Neurolues	26	24	0	5	5	2	7	2	1	0	1	0	58	15	73
C. S. F. W. Positive P. I.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C. S. F. W. Negative	81	106	20	23	31	13	30	33	1	0	1	4	232	111	343
C. S. F. W. Refused	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Venereal Disease															
Chancroid	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Had G. C.	188	200	6	1	57	38	12	6	2	0	3	5	485	33	518
Has G. C.	14	10	0	0	10	13	6	6	0	0	13	7	47	32	79
Had Lues	23	35	1	0	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	64	5	69
Has Lues	10	9	1	1	3	5	2	6	0	0	3	1	27	14	41

Part V

RECOMMENDATIONS

In submitting to your body recommendations of this department, we have considered the needs of the various institutions from a medical point of view, needs which will make for better mental health, more intensive medical observation for treatment and stimulate the rehabilitory endeavor now being made. Secondly, we are including recommendations relative to the elaboration of the services of this department and, thirdly, suggestions concerning personnel requirements.

The hospital facilities of the Wisconsin State Prison, as have been so frequently referred to by your board, as well as the warden of the institution, are woefully inadequate. The repeated failure of legislative bodies to appropriate funds for the construction of a modern prison hospital is most discouraging, and has impeded rehabilitation efforts at this institution. With a resident population of 1343 within the walls, hospital facilities are available for but 19 individuals, with a bed capacity of six reserved for tuberculous inmates. There are confined in the prison many elderly individuals, some of whom, serving long sentences, from time to time show symptoms of decompensating disease necessitating prolonged hospitalization. Facilities of a clinical nature, namely, X-ray, laboratory and surgical are wanting. It is perfectly evident to anyone that despite all efforts of medical personnel to render efficient progressive therapy in a hospital environment, such as exists here, efficient service is minimized.

We recommend the construction of a modern prison hospital which will allow the application of all scientific therapeutic measures of medicine. Such should include sections for observation of all new admissions, as well as sufficient bed capacity for the acute and chronic ill of the inmate population, and those suffering from contagious disease, psychiatric observation cells and isolation and detention cell facilities. The admission of newly received inmates to the hospital section, with opportunity for study, observation and classification, would make possible the dispatch of many first offenders to camps outside the walls and prevent the formation of association with the individual steeped in crime whose influence upon the novice is generally acknowledged. Individuals demonstrating psychiatric symptomatology now in this institution must frequently be continued in the environment of the cell block. With proper provision of a psychiatric observation section, this difficulty would be solved.

There should likewise be provided in such hospital unit, either accommodations allowing ample latitude for the segregation and

care of tuberculous inmates of this institution or consideration should be given to the allocation of funds sufficient for the erection, preferably at the Wisconsin State Reformatory, within the walls, of a tubercular cottage, with ample facilities for treatment and concentration of the inmates of both reformatory and prison suffering from tuberculosis. The present method requiring transfer of the most seriously afflicted tuberculous penal inmates to the State Sanitarium creates difficulties of various nature. It imposes supervisory responsibilities of a non-medical nature upon the personnel of the sanitarium, appropriates bed capacity in an already crowded institution needed for non-penal cases and results in the continuation in the penal institution environment of those not seriously afflicted or possessed of characteristics making transfer beyond the prison wall inadvisable. It is our earnest request that this imperative need of the Wisconsin State Prison be given favorable consideration in the immediate future.

Wisconsin State Reformatory: We are particularly impressed by the spirit which permeates the atmosphere of this institution. Officials and personnel alike sense the modern approach to the serious duty with which they are entrusted—the correction of wayward youth in its formative years.

Medical, dental and nursing personnel labor zealously for the physical welfare of these young men. Yet facilities for modern scientific medical study, therapy and care are not available. Your Board and the Superintendent of this institution have, upon numerous occasions, by public utterances in previous biennial reports and budgetary requests, appealed in vain for the correction of the lamentable condition existing through lack of hospitalization facilities. Modern hospital equipment is the very heart of any institution. If the highly admirable work of the Reformatory and the importance which it plays in the rescuing from careers of crime of the lives of these boys is to be effective to a maximum degree, the merit and justification of requests, such as ample hospital facilities, cannot go unheeded.

Denied laboratory, X-ray and surgical accommodations of modern nature, with bed capacity of limited degree, lacking accommodations for the isolation of contagious disease and tuberculous cases, the officials and personnel of this institution work onward, hopefully looking to the future for recognition and correction of the present defective condition. We recommend for this institution a modern hospital unit sufficiently large to allow concentration of all activities such as referred to in discussion of the prison hospital requirements.

Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women and Wisconsin Prison for Women: Excellent rehabilatory influences are evidenced at this institution. Equipment and accommodations for modern med-

ical and dental approach are superior to those existing in the two previously mentioned institutions. Yet concentration of all medical activities is impossible through absence of ample space.

We are not unmindful of the requests of your Board made at the time of erection of the Wisconsin Prison for Women concerning the necessity of an infirmary building at this institution.

Expansion of the educational program is likewise desired, but such must await the providing of increased accommodations for inmate care. An infirmary building here, as well as an additional inmate building, will make the inauguration of a broader educational program fitted to the particular needs of these young women possible.

The medical, nursing and dental personnel are rendering excellent service. The officials and employees labor zealously to reclaim for society these young girls and young women. Their efforts should be encouraged and their labors recognized.

Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls: The highly commendable work, the zeal which characterizes official and employees alike in a physical environment, sordid and drab, such as this present institutional setting offers, are tributes to the personalities with which they have been endowed.

Medical, nursing and dental therapeutic endeavors are excellent, the facilities in which they must be administered compatible with the general institutional plan. With recreational opportunities practically denied through necessity because of the lack of ample space, with buildings decrepit, aged and worn, the remolding into useful members of society of these young girls of adolescent years, who have shown distaste for the present social order, many through lack of proper guidance in home influences, goes forward.

An environment provided with wholesome recreational facilities, an atmosphere conducive in setting and equipment with the development of the finer qualities of womanhood will abound in the School for Girls at Oregon when completed. Your oft repeated appeal for sufficient allocations, as will make such possible, we most earnestly endorse.

Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys: These are the men of tomorrow! Through environment, mental conflict, domestic difficulties and poverty, they have shown their first rebellion toward accepted social standards. History shows that a large proportion of these boys are reclaimable and Wisconsin can point with pride to the men of character in the world today who by acquisition of the qualities which make for proper projective of life developed in the environment of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys have been reclaimed from beginning careers of crime.

Medical and nursing facilities here are not ample. Commendable effort is exerted by the personnel but a modern hospital building is desirable.

Recreational and vocational opportunities are minimized through lack of equipment accommodations. A gymnasium with the development of a comprehensive athletic program and stimulation of wholesome intramural activities of interest to growing boys will be of material assistance in the molding of their characters into the responsible members of society we desire. Coming as a larger proportion of the inmate population of this school does, from homes of poor economic status, they must return to the economic world equipped either in the arts and trades or face the precarious future of unskilled labor. Vocational training in many trades and crafts, such as is not possible now, through lack of ample facilities, will fortify them for lives of economic security, make them responsible members of the social order and prevent the continuation of the careers begun. Past biennial reports and requests upon the part of the Superintendent of this institution and your Board have alluded to the facts stated here and the imperativeness of their needs.

We have indicated the medical physical requirements of these institutions as they have been appraised by our judgment. A call is again made for their correction. Responsibility for failure cannot be deposited at the door of your Board. From the standpoint of its contribution to character building in the young, correction of wayward youth and rehabilitation of the asocial, Wisconsin legislative bodies can render no service of greater value to human welfare than a response to the requests of these institutions.

EXTENSION OF SERVICES

Practically concomitant with the organization of this service there occurred in this state a reorganization of the probation system authorized by statute in 1909. Probation until 1925 failed to fulfill the maximum purpose for which it was intended. Centralized by your Board in 1925, following a survey by the National Probation Association, vigorously championed and extended by your efforts it today in Wisconsin has been recognized by many courts, formerly skeptical, as a most potent weapon in the attack upon the problem of incipient delinquency. The confidence of the courts is exemplified in the 1660 individuals entrusted by their bodies to your supervision as of July 1, 1936.

Modern students of criminal behavior have long recognized the possibility of correction and rehabilitation of the incipient criminal by methods other than institutional incarceration. Today probation has become in most states an integral part of judiciary procedure. The economies which have resulted to municipalities and

states through the use of probation as an alternative for incarceration have been enormous, but still greater and unestimable have been the benefits accruing the social order by the abortion of beginning lives of crime and rehabilitation under supervised guidance of the incipient asocial.

The highly satisfactory results experienced by probation procedure in Wisconsin are attributable to the centralization of its organization, the qualities and efficiency of its personnel and the administrative judgment which has nurtured its elaboration and extension. The probation system of Wisconsin is today recognized as outstanding among the systems of like nature in this country. Your board frequently has in past utterances and this department in previous biennial reports has referred to the desirability of extension to the probation department of the psychiatric and psychometric services afforded to the admissions and parolees of the correctional and penal institutions.

Wisconsin probation officers are devoted zealously to the task of attempted rehabilitation and adjustment of the individuals entrusted to their care by the courts in the districts which they serve. Their efforts are frequently fraught with difficulty. Behavior problems, economic or social maladjustment and conduct disorders, which frequently occur in probationers under their supervision, are perplexing in nature and frequently impossible of solution. Located to great degree in areas affording practically no possibility of psychiatric consultation, they must attempt through their own efforts and ingenuity to solve problems frequently medical, psychological or psychiatric, completely removed from their field. Their endeavors are admirable but revocation of probation is frequently necessary after all methods of attack fail.

We therefore advocate that the services of this department be extended in such a manner as will afford complete psychiatric, psychological and physical observation of every individual placed upon probation to your board. Amiable and cooperative relations exist between the courts of Wisconsin and the probation department. The judiciary is frequently doubtful as to the advisability of procedure in the solution of problems. With the extension of psychiatric services to the probation department there could gradually become effective an extension of such services to the court where the desirability was evidenced or its advisability considered. We are confident that such procedure would result in increased probation success, materially decreased expenses to the municipalities as is now so frequently incurred through the necessity of jury trial and long court procedure, more dependent facts for the consideration of the court in determining solution, and greater justice to the prospective probationer or institutional inmate.

Secondly, we suggest the inauguration in the Wisconsin State Prison and Wisconsin State Reformatory of a classification clinic. The present approach to rehabilitation of the asocial is individual. No longer does the theory exist that correctional institutions serve the purpose of punishment and incarceration. Their efforts are directed in modern approach to the correction of the personality characteristics which have made the individual incompatible with his fellow man. They are maintained for the purpose of fitting the institutional environment to the man and not the man to the particular place of incarceration.

In the modern penal institutional environment, from the day of reception until release, all efforts are directed to the development of those characteristics and qualities which will result in social adaptation and submergence of the tendencies which have brought the inmate into conflict with the social order. No longer is the penal inmate to be impressed with the knowledge that the days spent in prison are punishment for his misdeeds. He must become imbued with the idea that his period of detention is an attempt upon the part of those interested in his welfare to return him to society equipped socially, vocationally and intellectually to take his place in the world as a social attribute, not as an individual more skilled in the life of crime.

Classification clinics for the study and formulation of institutional programs of training and development of the hidden finer qualities should be inaugurated. The educational systems now in vogue, the vocational training afforded, the sociological, psychological, medical and psychiatric services offered and the cooperation and insight upon the part of disciplinary officers and officials concerning their responsibility make such inauguration possible. We, therefore, suggest that in the installation of such classification clinic for the study of all admissions, the personnel be composed of the warden or superintendent, the chief disciplinary officer, the welfare officer, the institutional physician, superintendent of industries, psychologist and a psychiatrist. We are certain that with a procedure such as outlined, the highly commendable work of rehabilitation which exists in the various fields of these institutions can be better correlated with ultimate results of superior nature.

PERSONNEL

Modern approach to the study of criminal delinquency recognizes as a potent influence the personality makeup of the individual, and the fact that mental conflict is frequently projected into the world of reality by the demonstration of symptomatology in the form of behavior disorder of asocial nature. The era in psychiatry when all mental abnormality was predicated as organic in nature or dependent upon some factor of unknown origin has

long since departed. Modern psychiatry recognizes the importance of psychogenic factors in the causation of certain definite psychoses, and the predominance of such factors in the development and causation of the psychoneurosis and maladjustment problems.

That the psychiatric approach to the problems with which we deal may be more intensively pursued, we recommend, first, the allocation under the direct supervision of your board and this department of a resident psychiatrist at the Wisconsin State Prison. Second, a psychiatrist affording services equally divided to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys and the Wisconsin State Reformatory. Third, an individual skilled in this specialty of medicine to afford increased psychiatric study to the inmates of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, the Wisconsin Prison for Women and the State School for Dependent Children. We recommend fourth, that two well trained psychiatrists and two physicians properly equipped be allocated for extension of this service to the probation department. Fifth, the allocation of an additional psychologist as of July 1, 1936, permits at this time the designation of a resident psychologist to the Wisconsin State Prison, a second equally divided in services to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys and the Wisconsin State Reformatory and a third is available for the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, Wisconsin Prison for Women and the psychological services of the State Public School, School for Blind and School for Deaf. An additional psychologist is requested, trained for more intensive work among the children of the State Public School, the School for the Blind and the School for the Deaf. There abounds a wealth of material, particularly in the State Public School. An intensive psychological approach of educational nature will be of material benefit in the development and molding of these personalities. Sixth, with extension of the services of this department to the probation division, additional stenographic personnel will be necessary. We, therefore, advocate that there be included in the next biennial budget a request for the allocation of an additional junior clerk stenographer.

We are fully cognizant that the recommendations alluded to in this report are numerous in nature and that they necessitate the allocation to your board of funds markedly greater than those bestowed by previous legislative bodies. We are, however, fully confident that they will return dividends in human welfare betterment far greater in degree than the monetary allocations requested.

In retrospect we retrace the accomplishments and progress in Wisconsin welfare administration since the organization of this department in 1924. We reflect with satisfaction upon the efficiency of the educational systems of the correctional institutions

of Wisconsin as they exist today. Systems which take first rank or are superior to those of like nature existant in other states of this country, the aggressive policy which has characterized the attack upon the problem of idleness in the environment of the prison and the reformatory, the success of the novel experiment of prison camps beyond the wall, the accomplishments and efficiency of probation and parole which, as administered in Wisconsin, has been nationally recognized, the excellent medical and dental services afforded institutional inmates today and the zealous policy pursued in expanding the juvenile department for the purpose of education, care and development of dependent and delinquent children are achievements plainly visible as a result of the judgment, foresight and zeal which have characterized the administrative personnel of the Board of Control.

In concluding this report, we are fully appreciative of the cooperation and support rendered us by the superintendents, officials and personnel of the institutions which we have served.

To the present membership of your Board for your ever present cooperative attitude, your zeal and endeavor for betterment of the physical and mental needs of Wisconsin's charges, and for your sincerity of friendship, we are most deeply grateful.

Very respectfully yours,

PETER BELL.

DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
BIENNIAL REPORT

July 1, 1934—June 30, 1936

L. F. MURPHY.....*Supervisor*

Probation Department created by Chapter 541, Laws of 1909, and Chapter 136, Laws of 1913.

No. of Employees June 30, 1936 42
Number of Probation and Parole Officers June 30, 1936 34
Total Cost of Operation for Biennium $249,732.20
Total Probation and Parole Days 1,655,640
Daily Average No. on Probation & Parole 2,268
Probationers' & Parolees' Income (Biennium) $2,004,438.03
Per Capita Cost per week (236,520 weeks) $1.06
Per Capita Cost per week of Inmates of Penal and Reformatory Institutions $7.31

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

For the purpose of presenting data concerning the activities and general status of the Division of Probation and Parole for the biennial period ending June 30, 1936 and also to present its needs for the future, this report is respectfully submitted:

In the biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1934, we discussed at some length the principles of adult probation and parole together with a history of these movements in Wisconsin. For lack of space this discussion will not be repeated here and interested readers are respectfully referred to the last biennial report.

This report will deal specifically with the development of the department during the past two years and the changes, both in law and administration, which experience seems to indicate as advisable.

THE STAFF

At the beginning of the biennial period the staff consisted of 35 probation and parole officers, 5 permanent office employees and 1 temporary office employee. During the biennial period several changes were made. Mr. John F. Foley was transferred to the parole staff of the Industrial School for Boys and Mr. James S. Daley was assigned to the position of Welfare Officer at the Wisconsin State Reformatory. Mr. Chester O. Miller and Mr. William Oldigs resigned, the latter to assume the position of Chief Probation Officer for the Milwaukee County Municipal Court. On Jan. 22, 1936, Mr. Thaddeus Czerwinski died, after a long illness,

having served the Board of Control in the capacity of parole and probation officer since 1915.

A reorganization of the field staff was effected in the late spring of 1936 through which Mr. Jones, Mr. Olsen and Mr. Parkinson were promoted to the position of assistant supervisors and the junior officers were promoted to the position of probation and parole officers. The staff was further increased by the appointment of Quentin Ferm, John Oehmcke and Galen Parker as junior officers. At the end of the biennium the staff consisted of 34—a supervisor of probation and parole, three assistant supervisors, twenty-seven probation and parole officers, four of whom are women, and three junior officers. The office staff consisted of one secretarial clerk, two junior clerk stenographers, four assistant clerk stenographers and one cashier.

STATISTICAL

During the biennium 1836 persons were placed on probation as against 1997 during the preceding biennial period, a decrease of 161. The number of active cases on June 30, 1936, was 1,596 as against 1,670 two years previously, a decrease of 74. The decreased intake is undoubtedly due to the decreased number of convictions in the criminal courts of the state which has also reflected in admissions to the penal institutions and county jails.

The ages of probationers when received, the nature of the crimes, the length of sentences and other data will be found in the statistical tables which are attached and made a part of this report.

The total income of probationers and parolees during the biennium was $2,004,438.03 of which $83,118.98 was saved and sent to this office and deposited to the credit of probationers and parolees to be used to make payments for restitution, court costs, support in broken families and other obligations, or to be put into savings accounts to the credit of the probationers or parolees until the time of release. On June 30, 1936, there was on deposit to the credit of probationers and parolees a total of $17,930.71, an increase of $6,780.10 over the balance reported on hand June 30, 1934.

The number of individual probationers and parolees who were able to accumulate savings has increased during the biennial period after a yearly decrease during the worst years of the depression.

Courts were reimbursed for court costs in the amount of $11,864.09 during the biennial period and citizens were reimbursed through restitution paid in the amount of $16,811.56. Support was paid in families broken by divorce, separations, etc., in the amount of $31,484.51. A complete account of earnings and disbursements will be found in the attached financial statement.

PAROLE

In conformity with the policy followed by your Board during the past few years, a further tying-up of the parole work with probation was effected on July 1, 1935, when the parole department of the House of Correction was united with the state probation and parole staff. This completes the union of parole and probation as far as the penal institutions of the state are concerned.

Begun as an experiment in February, 1932, when the parole work of the prison was united with probation, this work has been brought to its present status. As an evidence that the idea is sound, it appears now to be accepted by keen observers and experienced probation and parole administrators in several states and an increased tendency to unite probation with parole is evidenced.

FUTURE NEEDS

In our last biennial report we pointed out certain changes in the law which appeared to us to be advisable. These will be briefly restated here:

The present law does not contemplate the supervision of juvenile cases by the state probation and parole staff. Thirty-five years ago the law providing for juvenile probation officers in the counties of Wisconsin was enacted. In 1921 this law was strengthened and expanded, putting a greater emphasis on the necessity for juvenile probation work, but today, after all these years, we find 58 of the 71 counties without any paid probation officers and in many cases without even responsible volunteers to care for such cases of delinquent children as come before the juvenile courts. While the provisions of the present probation law for juveniles are no doubt ideal, as far as present day information would indicate, yet we have to face the fact that our experience shows that county probation system is not practical for most of the counties in a state like Wisconsin and after carefully considering this matter for several years, I am of the opinion that the only way that Wisconsin will ever meet the need of its juvenile delinquents is either by creating a new state organization to carry on this work, or by expanding the state probation and parole staff to meet the need. The objections made by certain interested persons to the state probation and parole staff entering the juvenile field may under certain conditions have some merit, but these objections have so far served only to penalize the child in need of guidance if he lives in a county which is economically poor while favoring the child in the wealthier community.

Another group which is practically deprived of any probationary help because of limitation of the law is the misdemeanant group. No worthwhile probationary work can be done with this

group as long as the statutory limitation providing that the term on probation may not be longer than that for which the defendant may be imprisoned stands. This law should be amended to permit the court in its discretion to place misdemeanants on probation up to two years.

Chapter 57.04 of the statutes should be rewritten. It is obviously impractical for probation officers to serve two masters and it seems to me that misdemeanants as well as felons, when placed on probation in care of the Board of Control, should be supervised in the same way under the rules of the Board, but Chapter 57.04 is so worded as to create doubt as to just where the administrative power lies. This should be definitely determined and if it lies in the court, then provision should be made for a probation officer under the direction of the court because the state staff cannot be subject to two jurisdictions.

Chapter 57.03 of the statutes seems to make it the duty of the Board of Control to transport prisoners under certain conditions. But few demands of this kind are now made on the probation and parole officers, but transporting prisoners, making arrests and the like are clearly the duties of peace officers and not of probation and parole officers. Such duties are not only contrary to the theory of probation, but at times might create embarrassing situations because probation and parole officers are not selected because of their ability to do police work but rather for their understanding and skill in handling social problems. This section should be clarified so that there will be no doubt as to its meaning.

Chapter 57.03 also provides that in case of violation, the Board may order probation revoked after a personal hearing. Obviously this is impractical from an administrative standpoint because the Board of Control cannot be expected to spend the necessary time to hold these hearings all over the state and the expense of bringing the violator and witnesses to Madison would be too great to receive any consideration.

The right of a defendant to a hearing cannot be denied because even with the care taken by officers an error in fact or in judgment may creep in. This difficulty might be overcome by the appointment of one or more officers by the Board with the power to hold these hearings in different parts of the state to administer oaths and subpoena witnesses and providing further that the Board might review the findings in the regular course of its duties.

A body of important social records as well as criminal records is growing up in the office of the Division of Probation and Parole. Much of the material in these files is very personal and should never under any consideration be made public. Occasionally

demands are made on the department to permit scrutiny of these records on the grounds that they are public records. So far no serious difficulty has been encountered but recent experiences in Wisconsin and in other states indicate that these records should be privileged material. I understand that the state of Massachusetts has extended this protection to all social case records in its probation departments.

Some of the parole laws of the state should be amended. The present statutes governing eligibility for parole are fairly satisfactory but in spite of all the care taken in building up these laws, we find situations arising frequently in Wisconsin where second offenders are eligible for parole consideration earlier than first offenders convicted of the same offense. This should be corrected by appropriate legislation without further delay.

The parole law also prescribes that employment must be secured for every parolee before he is permitted to leave the institution. No doubt this was a salutary restriction in the days when there were but few parole officers, but with the increased staff it is a useless restriction and serves no good purpose. It is evident that it was not the intent of the legislature that persons be returned to the prison if they became unemployed and consequently the provision requiring employment when released serves only to make releases more difficult. In many cases it delays them for a long time. Prospective employers very frequently decline to make any agreement until they have had an opportunity to talk to the prospective employee. In cases where prisoners granted a parole have a home to go to and are in no danger of becoming a public charge, they might well be allowed to go to their homes and assist in securing their own employment.

Under existing laws inmates of the Wisconsin State Prison receive a small wage of 3c per day for the first year and 1c per day for each additional year of their imprisonment, thus creating a small fund for the prisoner's use when released.. No such provision is made at the reformatory and criticism has been levelled at the state administration by citizens out in the state because paroled inmates of the prison have money to pay their transportation to the place of employment and buy some clothing while paroled inmates of the reformatory have to furnish their own or depend upon their friends or relatives. This could be abolished by creating a small fund for the use of the reformatory inmate whether he is released on parole or discharged at the expiration of his term.

PROBATION STATISTICS

for

1934-1936 BIENNIUM

I MOVEMENT OF POPULATION
II PROBATIONERS CLASSIFIED AS TO OFFENSES COMMITTED
III DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATIONERS BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT
IV LENGTH OF SENTENCES IMPOSED
V AGE OF PROBATIONERS AT TIME OF COMMITMENT
VI VIOLATORS CLASSIFIED AS TO VIOLATIONS
VII ABSCONDERS APPREHENDED AND AT LARGE

Table No. I

NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS—BIENNIAL PERIOD

JUNE 30, 1934-36

	1934–35	1935–36	Total	Grand Total
I Number on Probation June 30, 1934				1,760
II Number placed on Probation	896	940		1,836
				3,596
III Number of Probationers Discharged	833	842	1,675	
IV Number of Probationers Absconded and still at large	27	26	53	
V Number Imprisoned and returned to Court*	121	127	248	
VI Number Deceased	4	9	13	
VII Number Pardoned		1	1	
VIII Number Ordered Vacated by Court	3	7	10	2,000
IX Number on Probation June 30, 1936				1,596

*Includes 48 absconders apprehended and imprisoned or returned to court, See Tables VI and VII.

Table No. II

PROBATIONS CLASSIFIED AS TO OFFENSES COMMITTED

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

Offense	Admissions			Discharges*			Imprisoned**			Absconded		
	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total
Against Person												
Homicide	3	6	9	3	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	0
Assault	3	4	7	33	36	69	8	7	15	1	0	1
Non-Support	41	34	75	118	94	212	8	19	27	5	7	12
Robbery	87	112	199	2	8	10	0	1	1	1	1	2
Against Property												
Burglary	178	148	326	183	191	374	25	21	46	8	5	13
Forgery	48	51	99	49	41	90	14	10	24	1	2	3
Larceny	207	198	405	177	214	391	23	31	54	5	7	12
OAWOC	54	50	104	48	41	89	14	8	22	2	1	3
Larceny of Fowl	7	17	24	19	9	28	3	0	3	0	0	0
Morals												
Rape	13	13	26	12	6	18	3	2	5	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	58	62	120	34	52	86	4	8	12	0	0	0
Intoxication	52	90	142	67	65	132	7	5	12	0	1	1
All other offenses	145	155	300	95	98	193	12	14	26	4	2	6
TOTAL	896	940	1,836	840	859	1,699	121	127	248	27	26	53

* Includes cases vacated by court, deaths and pardons.
** Includes 48 absconders apprehended.

Table No. III

DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATIONERS BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

	1934–35	1935–36	Total		1934–35	1935–36	Total
Adams	4	2	6	Manitowoc	31	22	53
Ashland	16	10	26	Marathon	24	41	65
Barron	18	11	29	Marinette	22	19	41
Bayfield	6	7	13	Marquette	1		1
Brown	24	48	72	Milwaukee			
Buffalo	6	5	11	Monroe	2	3	5
Burnett	5	1	6	Oconto	22	13	35
Calumet	3	4	7	Oneida	6	6	12
Chippewa	11	5	16	Outagamie	20	15	35
Clark	13	15	28	Ozaukee	3	2	5
Columbia	3	11	14	Pepin	7	4	11
Crawford	4	17	21	Pierce	18	10	28
Dane	20	12	32	Polk	7	8	15
Dodge	28	9	37	Portage	12	13	25
Door	3	7	10	Price	5	5	10
Douglas	30	20	50	Racine	31	25	56
Dunn	4	7	11	Richland	6	3	9
Eau Claire	107	123	230	Rock	17	26	43
Florence	1	1	2	Rusk	7	4	11
Fond du Lac	19	22	41	St. Croix	9	4	13
Forest	20	17	37	Sauk	10	8	18
Grant	8	12	20	Sawyer	3	2	5
Green	1	5	6	Shawano	25	22	47
Green Lake	3	0	3	Sheboygan	17	23	40
Iowa	9	4	13	Taylor	3	2	5
Iron				Trempealeau	2	4	6
Jackson	8	2	10	Vernon	4	6	10
Jefferson	3	6	9	Vilas	1		1
Juneau	11	10	21	Walworth	21	29	50
Kenosha	13	28	41	Washburn	3	7	10
Kewaunee	2	1	3	Washington	10	8	18
La Crosse	10	7	17	Waukesha	10	12	22
Lafayette	1	1	2	Waupaca	50	43	93
Langlade	16	18	34	Waushara	4	8	12
Lincoln	8	11	19	Winnebago	37	35	72
				Wood	20	37	57
					908	928	1,836

Table No. IV

LENGTH OF SENTENCES IMPOSED

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

	No. of Probationers Year 1934-35	Year 1935-36	Tota
I Less than 1 year	148	171	319
II Not more than 2 years	507	536	1,043
III Not more than 3 years	154	155	309
IV Over 3 years	87	78	165
	896	940	1,836

SUMMARY

Determinate	538	577	1,115
Indeterminate	358	363	721
	896	940	1,836

Table No. V

AGE OF PROBATIONERS AT TIME OF BEING PLACED ON PROBATION

FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

Age Group	No. of Probationers 1934–35	1935–36	Total
Under 18	90	61	151
18-20 years	168	150	318
21–24 years	161	189	350
25–29	134	154	288
30–34 years	114	113	227
35–44 years	118	160	278
45–59 years	91	91	182
60 and Over	20	22	42
TOTAL	896	940	1,836

Table No. VI

MISCELLANEOUS CHART

PROBATION VIOLATORS IMPRISONED OR RETURNED TO COURT

FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

Classified as to Violations

		1934–35	1935–36	Total
I	Offenses against persons			
	1. Homicide	0	0	0
	2. Robbery	0	0	0
	3. Assault	4	2	6
	4. Non-Support	0	4	4
II	Offenses against Property			
	1. Burglary	14	10	24
	2. Forgery	12	3	15
	3. Larceny	14	11	25
	4. OAWOC	7	5	12
	5. Larceny of Fowl	2	0	2
III	Offenses against Morals			
	1. Rape	0	1	1
	2. Other Sex Offenses	2	10	12
IV	Absconding*	23	25	48
V	Intoxication	23	38	61
VI	Refusal to Co-operate with Officer	2	6	8
VII	All other Offenses	18	12	30
		121	127	248

*Does not include 53 absconders still at large. See Table VII

Table No. VII

PROBATIONERS WHO ABSCONDED

DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

	1934–35	1935–36	Total
Number Apprehended and Imprisoned or Returned to Court	23	25	48
Number still at Large	27	26	53
	50	51	101

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

	Year 1934–35	Year 1935–36	Totals
Balance July 1, 1934			$ 9,150.61
INCOME:			
Probationers' and Parolees' Earnings	$900,837.98	$1,077,613.29	$1,978,451.27
Other Income	14,712.50	11,118.73	25,831.23
Miscellaneous Income	8.12	147.41	155.53
	$915,558.60	$1,088,879.43	$2,013,588.64
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Court Costs Paid	$ 5,187.67	$ 6,676.42	$ 11,864.09
Restitution Paid	7,509.07	9,202.49	16,711.56
Support of Families—Court Orders	14,568.05	16,916.46	31,484.51
Living Expense—Families	452,346.63	581,952.78	1,034,299.41
Living Expense—Single Persons	421,362.14	458,406.20	879,774.34
Paid Probationers and Parolees at Discharge	10,435.82	11,088.20	21,524.02
	$911,415.38	$1,084,242.55	$1,995,657.93
Balance June 30, 1936			17,930.71
			$2,013,588.64

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS, SAVINGS AND EXPENDITURES OF PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES AS TAKEN FROM MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORTS

For the Biennium Ending June 30, 1936

	Total Earned	Saved and Sent In	Expended Single Persons	Expended Families
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1935:				
Probationers—Men	$ 647,693.39	$27,649.92	$274,413.72	$ 345,629.75
Women	23,428.37	523.06	14,724.79	8,180.52
Total	$ 671,121.76	$28,172.98	$289,138.51	$ 353,810.27
Parolees—WSR	$ 98,655.50	$ 2,255.11	$ 66,558.79	$ 29,841.60
WSP	118,385.83	2,612.13	52,521.20	63,252.50
WIHW	9,149.27	678.48	6,858.47	1,612.32
WPW	3,394.62	253.88	1,269.57	1,871.17
HC	131.00		131.00	
Total	$ 229,716.22	$ 5,799.60	$127,339.03	$ 96,577.59
Special Cases				
GRAND TOTAL	$ 900,837.98	$33,972.58	$416,477.54	$ 450,387.86
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936:				
Probationers—Men	$ 744,302.51	$37,748.09	$282,995.61	$ 423,558.81
Women	29,608.33	777.85	15,312.77	13,517.71
Total	$ 773,910.84	$38,525.94	$298,308.38	$ 437,076.52
Parolees—WSR	$ 122,276.94	$ 4,132.99	$ 72,666.68	$ 45,477.27
WSP	140,925.16	5,326.71	59,278.91	76,319.54
WIHW	8,498.34	844.02	5,006.65	2,647.67
WPW	4,026.82	231.56	1,424.60	2,370.66
HC	12,664.95	3.15	4,237.24	8,424.56
Total	$ 288,392.21	$10,538.43	$142,614.08	$ 135,239.70
Special Cases	$ 15,310.24	82.03	9,486.39	5,741.82
GRAND TOTAL	$1,077,613.29	$49,146.40	$450,408.85	$ 578,058.04
For the Biennium Ending June 30, 1936:				
Probationers—Men	$1,391,995.90	$65,398.01	$557,409.33	$ 769,188.56
Women	53,036.70	1,300.91	30,037.56	21,698.23
Total	$1,445,032.60	$66,698.92	$587,446.89	$ 790,886.79
Parolees—WSR	$ 220,932.44	$ 6,388.10	$139,225.47	$ 75,318.87
WSP	259,310.99	7,938.84	111,800.11	139,572.04
WIHW	17,647.61	1,522.50	11,865.12	4,259.99
WPW	7,421.44	485.44	2,694.17	4,241.83
HC	12,795.95	3.15	4,368.24	8,424.56
Total	$ 518,108.43	$16,338.03	$269,953.11	$ 231,817.29
Special Cases	15,310.24	82.03	9,486.39	5,741.82
GRAND TOTAL	$1,978,451.27	$83,118.98	$866,886.39	$1,028,445.90

PAROLE STATISTICS

Table No. I

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

1934–1936—BIENNIAL PERIOD

	Prison			Reformatory			Industrial Home for Women			Prison for Women			Milw. House of Correction		GRAND TOTAL
	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1935–1936	Total	
No. on Parole July 1, 1934			276			310			35			9		*	630
No. received on Parole July 1934 to June 1936	278	221	499	258	190	448	41	34	75	18	10	28	87	87*	1137
Total Cases Supervised			775			758			110			37		87	1767
No. Discharged	239	242	481	263	186	449	53	34	87	8	17	25	70	70	1112
No. Pardoned		3	3												3
No. Deceased						3									3
No. Violated	35	18	53	41	29	70	5	2	7	1	2	3	3	3	136
No. Imprisoned	29	18	47	37	26	63	4	2	6	1	2	3	2	2	121
No. at Large	6	0	6	4	3	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	15
Ret. Vol. Not Paroled	3	2	5												5
No. Remaining on Parole June 30, 1936			233			236			16			9		14	508

*Took over House of Correction Parole Work July 15, 1935 (55 cases).

PAROLE STATISTICS

Table No. II

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED AS TO ORIGINAL OFFENSES

ORIGINAL OFFENSES	Prison			Reformatory			Industrial Home for Women			Prison for Women			Milw. House of Correction		GRAND TOTAL
	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1935–1936	Total	
I Offenses against Person															
A. Homicide	4a	10	14	2	0	2				0	1	1	2	2	19
B. Robbery	11a	9c	20	14	5	19				0	1	1	1	1	41
C. Assault	37	41c	78	34	28	62	1	1	2	0	1	1	14	14	157
D. Non-Support and Abandonment	11	10	21	5	3	8	1	0	1				1	1	31
II Offenses against Property															
A. Burglary	48a	51	99	92	72	164	1	0	1	1	2	3	20	20	287
B. Forgery	19a	16	35	8	7	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	57
C. Larceny	48	40	88	48	32	80	3	3	6	0	4	4	8	8	186
D. OAWOC and Auto Larceny	9	5	14	20	15	35	1	0	1				2	2	52
E. Larceny of Fowl	3	2	5	7	3	10									15
III Intoxication													1	1	1
IV Offenses against Morals															
A. Rape	14	15	29	19	10	29							6	6	64
B. Other Sex Offenses	20	25a	45	6	6	12	28	20	48	4	5	9	8	8	122
V. Other Offenses	22	19c	41	11	5	16	17	9	26	2	2	4	4	4	91
TOTAL	246	243	489b	266d	186	452d	53	34	87	8	17	25	70	70	1,123

a Includes 1 case Vol. Ret. not Reparoled.
b Includes 5 cases Vol. Ret. not Reparoled.
c Includes 1 case Pardoned.
d Includes 3 cases Deceased.

Table No. III

DISTRIBUTION OF PAROLES BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT
DURING PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1934 TO JUNE 30, 1936

COUNTY	Prison			Reformatory			Industrial Home for Women			Prison for Women			House of Correction		
	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total
Adams	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ashland	5	3	8	10	0	10	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Barron	4	0	4	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bayfield	3	3	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	11	9	20	5	4	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burnett	2	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Calumet	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chippewa	3	3	6	8	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	3	3	6	6	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crawford	3	6	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dane	16	8	24	14	4	18	9	3	12	3	0	3	0	0	0
Dodge	6	3	9	4	3	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Door	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	2	2	4	4	1	5	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunn	4	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eau Claire	2	1	3	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fond du Lac	7	3	10	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	10	6	16	3	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green Lake	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron	0	3	3	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	3	3	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juneau	1	2	3	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenosha	5	1	6	5	5	10	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kewaunee	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Crosse	9	6	15	8	6	14	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Langlade	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	3	3	6	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Manitowoc	10	5	15	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0

Table No. III—Cont.

DISTRIBUTION OF PAROLEES BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

DURING PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1934 TO JUNE 30, 1936

COUNTY	Prison			Reformatory			Industrial Home for Women			Prison for Women			House of Correction		
	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total
Marathon	7	5	12	11	1	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marinette	6	4	10	5	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Marquette	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	40	27	67	56	31	87	7	4	11	4	1	5	0	87	87
Monroe	2	4	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oconto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida	4	5	9	8	6	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outagamie	5	4	9	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ozaukee	1	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pepin	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polk	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portage	10	14	24	17	8	25	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Price	3	3	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racine	12	7	19	5	12	17	2	4	6	0	2	2	0	0	0
Richland	7	0	7	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rock	3	3	6	7	7	14	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rusk	0	1	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Croix	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sauk	2	5	7	4	2	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sawyer	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shawano	4	1	5	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheboygan	9	6	15	3	9	12	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor	0	4	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Trempealeau	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vernon	3	0	3	1	2	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilas	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walworth	10	2	12	8	4	12	0	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	0
Washburn	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	2	3	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waukesha	5	9	14	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Waupaca	5	6	11	2	8	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waushara	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	5	5	10	5	8	13	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	2	4	6	4	6	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	278	221	499	258	190	448	41	34	75	18	10	28	0	87	87

PAROLE STATISTICS

Table No. IV

VIOLATORS ANALYSIS

Original Offense	Reasons for Violations																													
	Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Forgery		Larceny		Larceny of Auto & OAWOC.		Larceny of Fowl		Rape		Other Sex Offenses		Intoxication		Absconding		Refusal to Cooperate with officer		All Other Offenses		GRAND TOTAL
	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935		1934-1935		1934-1935		1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935		1934-1935	1935-1936	
Prison																														
I Offenses against Persons																														
A. Homicide			1																										1	
B. Robbery																			1										1	
C. Assault	1	1																	1	1	6	1					1		12	
D. Non-Support																							1						1	
II Offenses against Property																														
A. Burglary										1									1		2		1						5	
B. Forgery							1			1	1								1		1	2			1	1			9	
C. Larceny				1				1	2	2							1		1										8	
D. Auto Larceny and OAWOC							2				2								1			3							8	
III Intoxication																			1			1							2	
IV Offenses against Morals																														
A. Rape																											1		1	
B. Other Sex Offenses																						1			1				2	
V Other Offenses																			1		1						1		3	
TOTAL	1	1	1	1			3	1	2	4	3				1				8	1	10	8	2		2		4		53	

PAROLE STATISTICS

Table No. IV

VIOLATORS ANALYSIS

Original Offense	Reasons for Violations																														GRAND TOTAL
	Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Forgery		Larceny		Larceny of Auto & OAWOC		Larceny of Fowl		Rape		Other Sex Offenses		Intoxication		Absconding		Refusal to Cooperate with officer		All Other Offenses			
	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935		1934-1935		1934-1935		1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935		1934-1935	1935-1936		
Reformatory																															
I Offenses against Persons																															
A. Robbery	1								1	1	2										2	1									8
B. Assault																				2											2
II Offenses against Property																															
A. Burglary	1				2	1				2	1			1		1			1		5	3			1						19
B. Forgery																			1		1	2									4
C. Larceny					1				2	2	1								2			3									11
D. Auto Larceny and OAWOC	1				1			1			5								1			3				1					13
III Intoxication																						1									1
IV Offenses against Morals																															
A. Rape						1											2				1	1									5
B. Other Sex Offenses									1																						1
V Other Offenses					1					1			1								1	2									6
TOTAL	3				5	2		1	4	6	9	1	1		2	1	5	2	10	16		1	1		70						
Industrial Home for Women																															
I Robbery																					1										1
II Sex Offenses																	1					2									3
III Other Offenses																					2					1					3
TOTAL																	1				3	2				1					7

PAROLE STATISTICS

Table No. IV

VIOLATORS ANALYSIS

Original Offense	Reasons for Violations																										GRAND TOTAL
	Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Forgery		Larceny		Larceny of Auto & OAWOC		Larceny of Fowl		Rape		Other Sex Offenses		Intoxication		Absconding		Refusal to Cooperate with officer		All Other Offenses		
	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935 1936	1934 1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1934-1935	1934-1935	1934-1935	1934-1935	1934-1935	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1936	1935-1936	1934-1935	1935-1936	1934-1935	1934-1935	1935-1936		
Prison for Women																											
I Larceny										1																	1
II Intoxication																					1						1
III Other Offenses																								1			1
TOTAL										1											1			1			3
Milwaukee House of Correction																											
I Non-Support and Abandonment																					1						1
II Intoxication																					2						2
TOTAL																					3						3
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL PAROLE VIOLATORS	4	1	1	1	5	2	3	2	6	11	12	1	1	4	1	13	3	23	30	2	4	6	136				

PAROLE STATISTICS

Table No. V

AGE OF PAROLEES AT TIME RECEIVED ON PAROLE

Age Group	Prison			Reformatory			Industrial Home for Women			Prison for Women			Milw. House of Correction		GRAND TOTAL
	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1934–1935	Year 1935–1936	Total	Year 1935–1936	Total	
Under 18 years	0	0	0	2	0	2									2
18–20 years	2	1	3	103	52	155	12	15	27				1	1	186
21–24 years	26	18	44	112	99	211	18	12	30		0		11	11	296
25–29 years	68	67	135	39	38	77	10	4	14				29	29	255
30–34 years	67	57	124	2	1	3	1	3	4	6	4	10	23	23	164
35–44 years	64	47	111	0						9	5	14	14	14	139
45–59 years	46	24	70					0		3	1	4	7	7	81
Over 60 years	5	7	12										2	2	14
TOTAL	278	221	499	258	190	448	41	34	75	18	10	28	87	87	1,137

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

BIENNIUM 1934-1936

Type of Case	Fiscal Year 1934–35	Fiscal Year 1935–36	Average for Biennium
Probation	1,700	1,608	1,654
Prison	264	237	251
Reformatory	265	246	255
Industrial Home for Women	25	20	22
Prison for Women	15	14	15
Special	34	58	46
House of Correction		25	25
TOTALS	2,303	2,208	2,268

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT—BIENNIAL REPORT

July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936

ELIZABETH YERXA ..... *Director*

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

The eighth biennial report of the Juvenile department is herewith respectfully submitted, for the period July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936.

With only one exception, that of caring for the Indian child, the program of the Juvenile department, during the last two years, has been the same as that carried on the previous two years: Emergency cases, of children presenting serious social problems, have been cared for in many parts of the state, where no other individual or social welfare agency could be found to look after their interests. This has meant caring for many neglected, dependent, feeble-minded children, children in danger of becoming delinquent and children born out of lawful wedlock. In addition, an intensive program has been carried on so that many of the licensed child welfare agencies caring for dependent, neglected, feeble-minded, illegitimate children, either in their own homes, foster homes, or institutions, the maternity hospitals, caring for children born out of wedlock, and the county children's board were advised and assisted in developing efficient methods and standards. Further, this educational program interpreted the legislation which is the basis of much of the work of the Juvenile department and of the other county and state-wide child welfare agencies, as to both the underlying theory and practices, and aroused the public as to the needs of the children in the local communities, so that provisions could be made for their care.

There is, throughout Wisconsin, little understanding of the needs of the children to be cared for and little appreciation of the number of children coming to the attention of the Juvenile department. The following, which is the report of the Juvenile department for June, 1936, illustrates the amount of work known to the department on that date. This does not include many of the cases known to the county children's boards, the juvenile courts or the child welfare agencies, but is only an accounting of those known to the Juvenile department.

Numbered Cases

A. Total registration to date	13,029	
Total carried forward from previous month .	12,595	
New cases during month	151	
Cancellations		
Total carried forward		12,746

B. Active cases		
Total carried forward	6,281	
New cases recorded	151	
Cancellations		
Cases closed	24	
Cases reopened	1	
Total active at close of month		6,433
Other cases (M registration without numbers)		
A. Total registration after Feb. 1, 1933	245	
New cases	26	
Cases cancelled		
Transfers		
Total carried forward		271
B. Active cases	55	
New cases	26	
Cases closed	4	
Cases reopened		
Transfers		
Total active at close of month		77

Because of the increased cooperation of most of the agencies, the citizens of the state are becoming more enlightened as to the needs of the children and there is a somewhat better understanding as to what should be done for improving the conditions surrounding children, than there has been in former years. This is especially true in Milwaukee, due to the reorganization of the Central Council of Social Agencies connected with the Community Fund and, in Madison, through the development of the Children's and Family Committee of the Community Union. Both of these agencies have developed their child welfare program, which has resulted in better policies and standards, on the part of the member agencies, and a more enlightened interest on the part of the citizens of these two cities as to community responsibilities for child care.

In general, the outstanding problems affecting the work of the Juvenile department, during these two years, have been:

(1) The large number of cases in every part of the state needing attention by well-trained, experienced child welfare workers.

(2) The many calls for service of the Juvenile department from all parts of the state, due to increased social consciousness and interest in child welfare. These requests came from judges, district attorneys, physicians, members of the county children's board, women's clubs and men's service clubs, the relief departments and the child welfare agencies.

(3) The county children's boards, with their increased knowledge of conditions in their respective counties, have needed more advice and assistance in the development of standards.

(4) The lack of trained, experienced personnel doing social work in the majority of communities throughout the state.

(5) The increased number of taverns and dance halls, the lax attitude of the public toward the drinking of liquor and other questionable influences surrounding the youth of Wisconsin.

(6) The lack of healthy, normal, recreational activities in many communities of the state.

(7) The heavy caseload, the lack of funds, the small staff and, in many instances, the untrained or immature personnel of the private child welfare agencies.

(8) Very few private child welfare agencies have been interested in community organizations. The majority of the children's agencies have given their attention only to cases referred to them, but have not assisted the communities to better the conditions or to the development of a preventive program of delinquency.

(9) Some of the public officials touching the lives of the children in the communities have not been socially minded and have thought only in terms of saving money for the county and the tax payers and have thoughtlessly agreed to a questionable solution of complicated problems, due to motives other than providing proper care for children.

(10) The exceedingly small staff of the Juvenile department. The number of trained professional workers and stenographic and clerical assistants has been too inadequate to meet the demands, both within the field and in the office.

In contrast to the general problems listed above, there have been much which has been of untold assistance in developing the child welfare program of the state:

(1) The many fine socially-minded juvenile court judges, county judges, district attorneys, members of the county board of supervisors, who have a thorough appreciation of a child welfare program and who have done everything in their power to assist in such work, not only in the county, but in the state.

(2) The understanding program and constant valuable assistance given by the State Conference of Social Work to many communities in different parts of the state and, particularly, to the Juvenile department.

(3) The understanding cooperation on the part of the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Association and the Public Welfare department and the local relief departments, in giving of service in the case work of many complicated children's problems and in giving assistance and advice in community problems, in arousing an interest in child welfare and in the organization of county children's boards.

(4) The opportunity given by the department of sociology and the training school of social work, University of Wisconsin, through courses for under-graduates and graduate students in child welfare and through short course institutes for workers connected with relief departments, so that special attention was given to child welfare problems. This has resulted in a better professional knowledge of techniques and resources in the children's field of social work.

CHILD WELFARE AMONG THE INDIANS

Since the beginning of the biennium, at the request of the Office of Indian Affairs, at Washington, as well as of its representatives in Wisconsin, the Juvenile department has given considerable attenion to the care of the Indian child. It is now the policy of the Office of Indian Affairs to give to the Indian child the same type of care that any other child should receive. The Office of Indian Affairs, in carrying out this policy, has been attempting, for the first time in its history, to give adequate home care and foster-home care to the dependent and neglected Indian child, rather than institutional care. Therefore, the Indian school at Tomah was closed July 1, 1935, and other plans had to be made for the children then in attendance.

This has meant that careful family case work and case work with the individual child presenting serious social problems had to be done in the home, if possible, and if it were absolutely not possible, then foster-home care had to be provided. Several plans have been attempted in order to carry out this program. From July to September, 1935, the Bureau of Indian Affairs placed a School Social Worker on the staff of the Juvenile department. Later, this worker was withdrawn and placed on the staff of the State Public School, at Sparta. In November, 1935, a plan was finally decided upon which was, a few weeks later, approved by both the state of Wisconsin and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in Washington:

"That there shall be a new contract made between the Indian office and the State Board of Control of Wisconsin under the Johnson-O'Malley Act for the promotion of a program of child welfare among Indians; that under this contract the Indian office

shall agree to furnish sufficient funds to cover the salary and expenses of one social worker who shall be employed by the State Board of Control of Wisconsin through its Juvenile department and shall work under said department. It shall be agreed that the State Board of Control of Wisconsin may divide the program of Indian child welfare among several of its workers rather than to devote all the time of one worker to that program; provided in the judgment of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin better results can be obtained through such a distribution of the work, this worker to make a program for the non-ward children referred to. That under this contract the supervision of the forty-nine non-wards now supervised by the Indian service worker under the existing contract shall be transferred to the Juvenile department.

"It shall be understood that the services provided for under this new contract shall also include special investigations or work which may be referred by the authorized representatives of the Indian office, but in every such case the request for such service must be sent to the State Board of Control of Wisconsin through its Juvenile department, and that in every such case it is understood that the matter must involve the welfare of a child either directly or indirectly.

"It was further suggested that if feasible in order to meet the immediate conditions the Indian office would assign a social worker to Wisconsin solely to work with the Indian social problems within that state; that such worker be paid by the Indian office, both as to salary and expenses; that such worker be placed under the Juvenile department of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin with the understanding that the authorized representatives of the Indian Office may call upon this worker for services in connection with emergencies."

As a result, a senior field worker was added permanently to the staff of the Juvenile department, as $3,600 a year was agreed to be sent to the state of Wisconsin Juvenile department by the Office of Indian Affairs. This covers salary and travel and stenographic service. The program of Indian child welfare was divided among its several workers. In January, 1936, a school social worker was detailed by the Office of Indian Affairs, for an indefinite period, as an additional social worker for the Juvenile department. This worker has given full time to the work with the Indian child and has assisted the Juvenile department in understanding the complicated problems connected with this new program. The work has had to do with the illegitimate child, the feeble-minded, the delinquent, the neglected Indian child and the child not attending school, either because of the attitude of the white child in the school and his parents, or because of a great distance from school, and the child needing foster-home care, and the problem of arranging for other types of care when the child

was in an institution. The foster-home program, the care of the illegitimate Indian child and the work of the county children's board with the Indian will be touched upon later in this report.

The Juvenile department of the Board of Control has been given the responsibility of supervising this work, and it is, therefore, necessary, either through its own field staff or through the assistance of licensed child welfare agencies and workers to attempt to see that satisfactory care, support and education is secured for each child in Wisconsin.

In the period July 1st, 1934, to June 30th, 1936, there were 2,960 births of children born out of wedlock reported to the Juvenile department. This averages 2.8 per cent of the total births in the state for the same period. It is a great responsibility to see that every illegitimate child in Wisconsin receives the protection and security to which it is entitled, and one which both public and private agencies have recognized as being of increasing importance. According to statistics these births have not increased during the past two years, but there is a growing realization that the needs of these children in our state must not be forgotten in order that they may be prepared to meet the problems which face every child as he grows into adolescence, and for which his mother may be wholly unable to prepare him.

The law requires the maternity hospitals of the state to notify the Board of Control of the admission of unmarried mothers or illegitimately pregnant women. Reports are also sent voluntarily from other sources such as physicians, attorneys, private agencies, judges, district attorneys and public agencies. The Board of Control remains interested in each child until he is 16 years of age, unless certain situations arise which make it no longer necessary for the supervision of the Board of Control. Many of these children are adopted and, therefore, are given through foster parents the protection and advantage of normal family life. During the past two years, 513 illegitimate children were placed for adoption. The Board of Control is required by law to consent to the adoption of every illegitimate child placed for adoption in Wisconsin, unless a licensed child-welfare agency has been given guardianship. Therefore, unless the investigation which is made of the home of the adoptive parents shows it to be unsuitable, the illegitimate child that is adopted is no longer under the supervision of the Juvenile department. There are, also, some children who are taken out of the state by their mothers or guardians. There is an attempt made to see that some interested agency gives assistance in their new home. There is a certain percentage of unmarried parents who marry after the child is born; in these cases, the law permits that the birth certificate may be changed to show the child to be legitimate. After the necessary changes have been made, the Juvenile department of the Board of

Control does not feel that any special attention should be given to this child unless it is a problem which might arise in any normal family, and if so, this matter would be referred to the proper department or agency. As in the case of legitimate children, some illegitimate children die shortly after birth or in the first few years of life, and the Juvenile department is not legally required to continue with any advice or assistance to the mother.

The Board of Control has also decided that in certain other cases, if there seems to be a satisfactory adjustment in the home of the child, and every legal step has been taken which will further the well-being of the child, the Juvenile department may close the case.

Only a very few cases have been closed for this reason, to date. During the past biennium, there have been 816 cases closed in the files of the Juvenile department for one of the above reasons—i. e., the child has been adopted, left the state, died, the parents have married, or there has been a satisfactory adjustment. There were remaining on June 30th, 1936, 8,828 cases of children born since August, 1929, who are still legally illegitimate, living in this state, and in whom the state is interested.

The Juvenile department has continued to urge each community to a better understanding of the needs of the child born out of wedlock, and for the continued interest to the unmarried mother. It is expected that the worker who is asked to visit the mother is understanding and sympathetic to the needs of both the mother and her child. Every mother should be given adequate prenatal, confinement and post-natal care. There are several maternity hospitals in the state in which an unmarried mother may be confined and remain for the nursing period, at a very reasonable cost. Catholic unmarried mothers may go to St. Ann's Maternity Hospital at La Crosse, and Protestant or Catholic girls may go to Misericordia Hospital, Milwaukee, Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, Wauwatosa, or St. Mary's Mothers and Infants Home, in Green Bay.

Every unmarried mother is urged to nurse her child for at least three months. This insures a better physical start in life for the child, and gives the mother opportunity to adjust herself mentally and physically, so that she can make a better plan for the care of the child. The Board of Control in June, 1922, made for the following regulation:

"*It is Hereby Resolved by the State Board of Control* . . . (2) An infant must be nursed at the breast for at least the first three months of its life. Every effort must be made to induce a mother to keep her child permanently by notifying her nearest kin of her condition and her location and by obtaining the name of the father of the child. Weakening of parental responsibility must not be fostered and illegitimacy must not be encouraged by offering monetary or easy methods of disposing of babies."

Again, in October, 1934, in the policies of the Board of Control, applying especially to licensed child welfare agencies, it is stated,

"Every child, except upon the signed statement of the attending physician that it is not for the physical wellbeing of the mother or child to be nursed, shall be nursed at the breast for at least three months. No child shall be accepted for care and control or maintenance by a licensed child welfare agency until the child is three months of age."

There is a definite conviction by the workers handling this problem that paternity should be established wherever it is possible to determine who is the father of the child. The mother is urged to cooperate in obtaining a settlement and an adjudication of paternity. Although she may not at first see the importance of this step, and for natural reasons is reluctant to bring any pressure against the person she believes to be the father of her child, it soon becomes obvious to her that it is important and advantageous to her child. The child himself may later want some information about his father and his background; it is also very important if the child is to placed for adoption, as the foster family may not wish to assume any unknown risks resulting from poor physical and mental background on the paternal side of the child's family. Also, from a material standpoint, it does seem only just that the father, as well as the mother of a child born out of wedlock, should share the financial responsibility for its support and maintenance.

It is necessary to have the cooperation of the district attorneys of the state, as it is their responsibility to prosecute all cases of illegitimate children for which satisfactory voluntary settlement has not been offered; they are also required to assist in drawing up all settlement agreements made between the parents of an illegitimate child.

ILLEGITIMACY

The present illegitimacy law as amended by the legislation of 1929 has been in operation nearly six years. The district attorneys of the state are in the best position to note the shortcomings and make constructive criticisms which will further the purpose of the law, namely, the protection of the illegitimate child.

Since the passage of this law, the records of the Juvenile Department of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin show that:

There were 1,320 cases reported in 1929 and 1930
There were 1,524 cases reported in 1931
There were 1,639 cases reported in 1932
There were 1,957 cases reported in 1933
There were 1,460 cases reported in 1934
There were 1,010 cases reported in 1935 to July 1st.

8,910 Total
6,676 Total active July 1, 1935
2,234 Total closed

The 2,234 cases which have been closed from August, 1929, to July 1, 1935, have had one of the following situations arise in each case:

a. The child has died
b. Child has been taken from the state
c. Parents of the child have married and the birth has been legitimized
d. Child has been adopted

When a report of an illegitimate birth is made, the Juvenile department asks the assistance of one of the several licensed children's agencies in the state or some reliable individual worker in the country to make an investigation to assist this unmarried mother. There are many standards and policies which the State Board of Control of Wisconsin is attemping to maintain regarding this work, some of which have been explained in a letter sent some months ago to the district attorneys. Some of those standards are—the enforcing of the three months nursing period, which insures a better physical start in life for a child, as well as a period of adjustment for the mother; the establishment of paternity for the child as well as provision for adequate support; satisfactory

ILLEGITIMACY CASES IN WISCONSIN

August 1, 1935

County	Active Cases	Closed Cases	County	Active Cases	Closed Cases
Adams	23	11	Marathon	167	50
Ashland	76	28	Marinette	70	25
Barron	80	28	Marquette	18	8
Bayfield	71	9	Milwaukee	1,437	585
Brown	96	60	Monroe	70	20
Buffalo	37	12	Oconto	73	17
Burnett	37	8	Oneida	62	10
Calumet	41	14	Outagamie	166	37
Chippewa	102	33	Ozaukee	27	11
Clark	66	30	Pepin	28	5
Columbia	74	27	Pierce	21	8
Crawford	29	15	Polk	64	24
Dane	221	129	Portage	117	22
Dodge	109	26	Price	56	18
Door	43	14	Racine	128	41
Douglas	48	49	Richland	53	12
Dunn	70	24	Rock	138	39
Eau Claire	113	60	Rusk	53	13
Florence	6	9	St. Croix	42	26
Fond du Lac	129	46	Sauk	65	21
Forest	37	9	Sawyer	56	8
Grant	50	18	Shawano	119	28
Green	20	14	Sheboygan	99	27
Green Lake	33	6	Taylor	35	8
Iowa	33	15	Trempealeau	67	12
Iron	9	2	Vernon	68	10
Jackson	55	20	Vilas	32	3
Jefferson	62	18	Walworth	49	21
Juneau	92	18	Washburn	48	16
Kenosha	66	30	Washington	57	16
Kewaunee	33	3	Waukesha	97	24
La Crosse	133	54	Waupaca	47	27
Lafayette	29	12	Waushara	22	11
Langlade	65	25	Winnebago	148	68
Lincoln	46	11	Wood	64	34
Manitowoc	83	21	Out of State	135	232

confinement care and supervision of the child and mother for a period after the child is born to see that suitable care is being given. Many unmarried mothers do not know that the district attorneys can assist them in establishing paternity and make a settlement, and we wish to have the children's worker cooperate with the district attorney in these matters.

On a separate sheet is shown the distribution of illegitimacy by counties, showing the number of active cases in each county at present, as well as the number which have been closed. There is also attached a report from the State Bureau of Vital Statistics showing the number of adjudications which have been sent in during the past year from each county.

May 23, 1935, Mr. Hutchcroft, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, reports that the number of adjudications being sent in from all counties for illegitimate births is very low. The number received since June, 1934, to the present time is as follows:

Adams		Marathon	4
Ashland		Marinette	1
Barron		Marquette	
Bayfield		Milwaukee	110
Brown	3	Monroe	1
Buffalo		Oconto	3
Burnett		Oneida	1
Calumet		Outagamie	2
Chippewa	1	Ozaukee	1
Clark		Pepin	
Columbia	4	Pierce	
Crawford	1	Polk	1
Dane	4	Portage	
Dodge		Price	1
Door	1	Racine	3
Douglas		Richland	2
Dunn		Rock	2
Eau Claire		Rusk	
Florence		St. Croix	
Fond du Lac	2	Sauk	1
Forest		Sawyer	
Grant	2	Shawano	2
Green		Sheboygan	11
Green Lake		Taylor	
Iowa	3	Trempealeau	
Iron		Vernon	1
Jackson		Vilas	
Jefferson	1	Walworth	
Juneau	2	Washburn	
Kenosha		Washington	3
Kewaunee		Waukesha	
La Crosse	16	Waupaca	
Lafayette		Waushara	1
Langlade		Winnebago	18
Lincoln	3	Wood	
Manitowoc	1		

There are, at present, 192 licensed maternity hospitals in Wisconsin. The department is especially interested in the standards maintained by the hospitals as they relate to their contact with the unmarried mothers and the illegitimate children who may be patients at the hospital. The hospital is expected to cooperate with the worker who is asked to interview the unmarried mother at the hospital, in order that a successful interview may

be held. They are expected to report promptly, as required by law, the admission of any unmarried mother or illegitimately pregnant woman to their hospital, in order that the social agency may discuss plans with the mother before any unsatisfactory plans are made independently. The maternity hospitals are especially warned against placing or participating the placement of any child in an adoptive or foster home, since the hospital is not licensed as a placing agency, and their staff is not trained for this work. It is desirable to have the hospitals encourage breast feeding unless the physician in special cases advises against it. Maternity hospitals are not allowed to board well babies, since no maternity hospital has a boarding home license; no child may remain in the hospital after the discharge of the mother unless in need of medical attention by the recommendation of the physician.

During the past biennium, the Board of Health and the Board of Control have made a regulation that all licensed maternity hospitals must keep a uniform register for illegitimate births, which shall be kept in the hospital, and open to inspection by members of the Board of Health and the Board of Control. The Wisconsin Hospitals Association cooperated in sending out instructions to each hospital in the State, emphasizing the importance of meeting the requirements regarding the various forms required, and the register for illegitimate births.

On the basis of the above requirements, each licensed maternity hospital that is found to be satisfactorily meeting these requirements is certified to the State Board of Health each year. An attempt has been made to have a field representative of the Juvenile department visit each hospital. Due to the limited staff it has not been possible to do this each year. During the past biennium, 290 visits were made by workers from the Juvenile department to the maternity hospitals, in order that they might be certified to the Board of Health. There were 191 hospitals certified to the Board of Health in December, 1935. Occasionally, hospitals do not apply for renewal of license, and there may be new hospitals licensed by the Board of Health which do not require certification from the Board of Control until the license is to be renewed; consequently, the number of hospitals certified, and the number of hospitals licensed at the expiration of the biennium are not always identical. Some hospitals may receive other visits by the workers in connection with individual cases. It is hoped, during the next biennium, that the increased staff will make it possible to visit every maternity hospital once each year.

There are occasional reports coming in concerning maternity hospitals who may be operating without a license from the Board of Health. The Juvenile department makes report of these hospitals to the Board of Health and, in some cases, assists in getting the facts or in explaining to the hospital that a license is required.

Many cases of this kind arise through ignorance of the law. The Juvenile department receives a notice from the Board of Health as soon as a maternity hospital has been licensed, and if the hospital is one which has not been licensed before, a letter is sent to the hospital from the Board of Control, giving general requirements of maternity hospitals as they relate to the Board of Control, and enclosing a copy of the foster home law, and also a supply of admission and discharge blanks for the reporting of unmarried mothers. The workers who visit the hospitals are urged to discuss the illegitimacy law with the superintendent of the hospital and, occasionally, with the president of the Board of Directors. In the case of smaller hospitals that may be privately owned by physicians, they are urged to interview the physician. It is believed that many of the irregularities which have arisen in the past may, in part, be due to misunderstanding and it is hoped that frequent interviews and conferences may eliminate past difficulties.

LICENSED CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES

On July 1, 1934, the State Board of Control issued licenses to forty-eight child welfare agencies in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. St. Mary's Orphan Home, at Manitowoc, closed during the year leaving forty-seven agencies to be licensed on July 1, 1935.

If the inspection of a child welfare agency is to be anything other than the examination of facts, there must be a friendly working relationship between the agency and the state department, making it possible for supervision to be effective and acceptable. During the biennium, ninety-nine visits were made by the Juvenile department, to the licensed agencies. Other public and private agencies visiting the agencies and giving valuable, co-operative service were—State Board of Health, State Board of Education, Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, National Recreation Associaton, Child Welfare League of America, Wisconsin Conference of Social Work and Wisconsin Society for Mental Hygiene.

Each child welfare agency co-operated with the Juvenile department in assembling uniform statistical information by sending a child's statistical record card to the department on the acceptance of each case, keeping a duplicate in their own files. To supplement the information on the card a monthly report was also sent in.

In the exercise of the legal powers of the State Board of Control, to license and approve of the activities of the child welfare agencies, the Juvenile department consistently concentrated on a general, co-operative, educational program rather than emphasizing detailed inspection. The keynote of this phase of the work, during the past two years, was to emphasize the importance of case work service coupled with an endeavor to acquaint ourselves

with acceptable and modern standards of all types of child care and training.

Through the unselfish endeavor and generous hospitality of the Milwaukee Orphan Asylum and St. Rose's Orphanage staff and board members, who provided meeting places, lodging, entertainment, meals and inspiration, we were able to put on a three-day institute.

This institute culminated the activities of 14 large state-wide committees and many sub-committees who began work in 1931 to think through and prepare suitable standards for child care in Wisconsin. Upon the request of the licensed children's agencies at a similar institute in 1930, these committees had been appointed by the Juvenile department of the State Board of Control. They represented the staff and board members of the licensed agencies and of the public agencies; professional people in the field of education, health, diet, recreation, architecture, agriculture. Here, again, the state departments of health and education and the Wisconsin Industrial Commission gave generously of their time. This meant that a couple of hundred people worked zealously and unselfishly over a period of several years. The committee reports were presented and discussed at the above institute. This institute body further requested that the committee reports be presented to the State Board of Control for their consideration, in the hope that the material might be adopted by them and put in printed form so that it would be available to institution staff and board members, to the child placing agencies, to county children's boards for their further consideration in carrying out the suggestions of the committees. This final consideration by the State Board of Control is pending.

Incidentally, the above committee activities and the institute have made themselves felt in many child welfare agencies in the state. Personal conferences with board members and attendance at board meetings also have been responsible for some very interesting developments.

FOSTER HOMES

With the passage of the children's code in Wisconsin the State Board of Control designated the responsibility for the development of a foster home program and the issuing of permits and approvals of foster homes, to the Juvenile department. Here, again, in exercising the powers of the State Board of Control, we found our greatest responsibility not in inspectional service, but in the general development of good standards of foster care.

Our aim, as expressed by the children's charter, was "For every child a home and that love and security which a home provides and for that child who must receive foster-home care, the nearest substitute for his own home."

The State Board of Control attempted to strengthen the above intention by including in their "Policies" with the licensed child welfare agencies the following statement: "No child shall be placed in a foster-home unless the investigation shows that the child cannot remain in its own home or that it is inadvisable to remain with relatives."

It was not difficult to sell the idea of foster care in many communities in Wisconsin. Frequently, children were too easily removed from their own or relatives' homes for this type of care. But it has been no easy task to stimulate a proper interest and appreciation of the fine technique required in the selection of foster homes, in the placement of children; their supervision and in the matter of ultimate family rehabilitation when possible. This has been the overwhelming task of the Juvenile department and of the cooperating public and private agencies.

The laws relating to the care of children in foster homes are comprehensive and expressive of good social thinking. However, as long as human nature exists there will be individual and collective thoughtlessness and selfishness in providing foster care which makes it necessary for the Juvenile department to exercise the utmost and most persistent effort in carrying out the intent of those same laws.

Fortunately there was a small group of private and public agencies who had gone a long way in developing standards and techniques, before the passage of the children's code. On such agencies fell a large share of the responsibility for interpreting to the public the meaning of good foster care. In the past two years the State Board of Control licensed the following agencies to participate in the foster home program:

A—To place children in foster homes. 1, The Board of Christian Service, St. Paul, Minn.; 2, Bureau of Catholic Charities, Duluth; 3, Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfruend Society, Wauwatosa; 4, Lutheran Children's Friend Society, Minneapolis; 5, Norris Foundation, Mukwonago; 6, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, Minneapolis; *7, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Superior; 8, Taylor Orphanage, Racine; **9, Wisconsin Home and Farm School, Dousman; **10, Bethany Home, Waupaca; 11, Children's County Home, Winneconne.

B—To place children in foster homes and issue foster home permits. 12, Catholic Social Welfare Bureau, Milwaukee; 13,

* This agency, while licensed to place children, did not provide case work service as required under the "Policies" adopted by the State Board of Control with the licensed agencies.

**These two agencies, although licensed to place children occasionally, have agreed to make no placements without first calling for case work service on the Juvenile Department. All other agencies provide case work service.

Children's Home and Aid Society, Milwaukee; 14, Children's Service Association, Milwaukee; 15, Family Welfare Association and Children's Service Association, Madison; 16, Green Bay Diocese Apostolate, Green Bay; 17, Jewish Social Service Association, Milwaukee; 18, Milwaukee Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee; 19, St. Michael's Orphan Asylum, La Crosse; 20, Associated Charities, Green Bay.

On June 30, 1936, the 20 agencies listed above had 1,182 children in foster homes in Wisconsin. In addition, the State Public School at Sparta had 641 children in foster homes. The Milwaukee County Home for Dependent Children reported 94 children in foster homes and the State Board of Control had knowledge of 912 children in foster homes, placed through other sources, making a total of 2,892 children in foster homes known to the Juvenile department, as of that date. This includes children of all ages.

On this same date the status of foster homes was as follows:

1. Total registration since January 1, 1930 4,308
2. Total closed since January 1, 1930 2,337
3. Active at close of current month 1,971

The same standard of foster home selection and record keeping in connection with the foster home caring for the child over 12 as those requiring permit for the child under 12 was fast becoming recognized by courts and county children's boards as well as the public and private child caring agencies.

During the past two years, four active state-wide committees were functioning for the purpose of preparing suitable standards for foster home care in conjunction with the numerous committees preparing general standards of child care. These committees presented their reports at the Institute in Milwaukee, on June 25-27, inclusive, previously mentioned in connection with the child welfare agencies.

Responsibility for investigation and supervision of foster homes was placed with county probation officers, county children's workers, county relief case workers, county children's boards, family welfare agencies and other interested persons. Health departments provided health supervision.

A general foster home educational program was fostered by the public and private agencies and Juvenile department through group meetings, talks at public gatherings, case conferences, foster parent's study clubs, radio talks, news letters to foster parents, the distribution of suitable literature, newspaper publicity and the spoken word.

One interesting foster home project has been the boarding home care of a group of Indian children formerly cared for at

the Indian School at Tomah, Wisconsin. By arrangement between the Federal Indian Bureau and the State Board of Control, the Juvenile department took over the case work responsibility for 42 Indian children in 20 foster homes in Wisconsin. These children represented 28 Indian families. Twenty-nine children were over 12 years of age. The board, clothing, medical expenses and incidentals were paid out of federal Indian funds. The responsibility for providing good foster care, for knowing the child, his needs and his aptitudes, for case work with the child's family and his adjustment to society, rested with the Juvenile department.

There is a tendency to place children in foster homes without due consideration as to an adequate budget to insure the child's best interest. In some instances, children and foster parents have been embarrassed by lack of clothing, spending money, medical care, etc. Deserving foster parents have been inadequately repaid for their unselfish services. The licensed agencies and the State Public School at Sparta avoid this mistake by providing an adequate budget as does the Federal Indian Bureau. However, there are too many instances of the above type of thoughtlessness in communities that are beginning to develop foster care.

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CHILDREN

Section 48.42 of the statutes places the responsibility for giving consent to the importation and exportation of children on the State Board of Control. It also requires that, in matters of importation, a bond of one thousand dollars be given to Wisconsin by the placing agency in another state. During the past 2 years, 14 importations and two exportation cases were handled by the Juvenile department. In three instances, bonds were provided to Wisconsin. In matters of importation, a full history of the child and of the proposed foster family was required before consent was considered. The Juvenile department cooperates in making such investigation.

ADOPTIONS

The object of child adoption, according to child welfare concepts, is to secure the advantages of a good home in a private family which can become as nearly the child's own family as possible for the child whose natural family cannot provide the proper care, protection and training. If the parents are dead, or are morally, mentally or physically unfit to care for the child, and if relatives cannot assume the place of parent in their stead, then others must be found. The fundamental object of adoption is not to provide children for childless couples, although this is the very happy result when adoptions do occur.

This conception clarifies the purpose of the adoption statutes and, also, the procedures and regulations of the Juvenile department.

The unscrupulous baby farms were wiped out long ago by regulation and inspection. Individuals, however, without training in or understanding of present day principles and methods, have persisted in arranging adoptions. In the biennium just passed, petitions were filed in cases where children had been placed for adoption by the following unlicensed agents: an attorney, a midwife, four doctors, a housewife who employed the child's mother, two ministers, a town chairman, a public health nurse, a field worker in a state department, six hospitals. Most of the last named were hospitals in other states or concerned placements made before 1929.

In other cases, more numerous but with less proof, unrelated individuals arranged placements in such a way that the parent seemed to be making the plan.

When placements were made other than by a child welfare agency to which the child was permanently committed, complications arose when the mother decided she wanted the child, or the petitioners decided they did not want to adopt. Seven mothers withdrew their consent before the adoption was completed and in 14 other cases the petitioners withdrew their petitions. If a permanent commitment to an agency had preceded these placements, the disappointment and confusion might have been eliminated.

The Board of Control refused to give consent in seven cases, for the following reasons:

Immorality on part of foster-father, 1; home unfit for general reasons, including financial condition and character of foster-parents, 3; child not placed, unmarried parents well-known in same community, 1; disagreement of foster-parents, 1; petitioner, a widower, unable to give child a permanent home, 1.

The statutes have provided that the report of investigation shall include a report "of the former environment and antecedents of the child for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is a proper subject for adoption." (1)

Investigation of placements made by other than licensed agencies, reported at the time of adoption, disclosed cases of insanity, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy and venereal disease in the close family relationship. In all such cases, the Juvenile department required that the petitioners indicate in writing that they had received this information, but, nevertheless, desired to take full responsibility for the child. This regulation was adopted as protection both for the child and for the state, for by statute. (322.09) (2).

Petitions for annulments were not filed in the past biennium, but two such cases were active during this period in which the petition was filed previously.

After the passage of the Social Security Act, and the appointment of the new local child welfare workers and field workers in the spring of 1936, a new policy of investigation was adopted. Formerly, two field workers had made all the adoption investigations. Subsequently, the cases were referred to the local workers, if any, or to the field workers supervising the district in which the investigation must be made. Although this retarded the work at first, due to the inexperience of the workers, it was believed that eventually such matters could be finished in much less time. Other reasons for delay in adoption investigation were: Necessity for obtaining facts from other states; for establishing paternity when this was not done before the petition was filed; for tracing parents who had left their former residence; for having mental tests and physical examination in doubtful cases; for terminating parental rights; for obtaining opinions of the attorney general when unusual conditions were present and the procedure was not clear.

Two types of action were requested by the county courts: Report of the investigation by the Juvenile department representative and the consent of the Board of Control. These were given separately in many cases, but in the larger number (see table), they were combined.

On July 1, 1934, there were 111 active cases being carried by the Juvenile department. During the next two years, 420 new cases were received and 391 were closed, leaving, at the end of the biennium, 140 cases active in the Juvenile department. In Milwaukee county alone, at the beginning of the biennium, there were 36 active cases known to the Juvenile department. During the period covered, 115 new cases were received and 105 cases closed, leaving, on June 30, 1936, 46 cases. Of these, the investigation was completed and the report and consent have been sent to the Milwaukee County Court on 15 cases; 31 cases remained to be investigated, on June 30, 1936. On July 1, 1934, there were for all other counties in the state, with the exception of Milwaukee, 75 active cases known to the Juvenile department. During the period covered, 305 new cases were received and 286 were closed. The total number of adoptions completed were 260. On June 30, 1936, there were 94 active cases, outside of Milwaukee, but of this number 49 had been completed as far as investigation, reports, and consent, but the decrees had not been entered by the court. The cases were, therefore, not closed, but 45 were still under investigation on June 30, 1936. Other reasons for closing adoption cases were: the child had been removed from the home; the child died; adoption was not completed, but the supervision of the home had been taken over by a child welfare agency and the child allowed to remain in the home; or petitioners had decided not to adopt.

An analysis of the total number of new cases reported to the Juvenile department showed that 30 of the children were brought

into Wisconsin from other states; 335 concerned illegitimate children; that in 229 cases the petitioners were relatives. In the last group, 119 of the petitioners were stepfathers. Sixty-four counties referred cases. The two counties, outside of Milwaukee county, referring the largest number were Winnebago, 17, and Dodge, 17. Of the total number, 38 were cases in which the child had been committed to the State Public School, but in 13 cases, the commitment to the State Public School has been for consent only and the child had never been sent to the State Public School. Before these cases had been committed to the State Public School, the petition had been filed. At that time, the parents had not been located and the consent could not be given. It was necessary, therefore, through court procedure, to terminate the parental rights and commit the child to the State Public School, in order that the Board of Control could give consent to the adoption as guardian of the child. In many cases, years had elapsed between the placement of the child and the filing of the petition. Therefore, although the advantages offered by it were not the best, the adoption was approved because the disadvantages were not of the type to justify the removal of a child from its own home. In fact, the foster-home had become his own home by long association. In this type of case, the investigation for adoption was made by the field representative of the Juvenile department, not the State Public School.

Study of the conditions surrounding adoptions during this period brought to light the need for a more accurate picture of the total number. Cases known to the Juvenile department comprised only a part of all adoptions in the state. Comparison of totals in the Department of Vital Statistics, to which all adoptions should have been reported, according to Sec. 322.05 of the statutes, led to the conclusion that not all such cases had been reported.

Moreover, a study of all adoptions would help to prove whether procedures now followed by child welfare agencies and the Juvenile department and the courts have been adequate in protecting the child and working for his best interest. Accordingly, the Juvenile department recommends that such a study be made.

Because 151 adoption cases were considered by the Juvenile department from Milwaukee county alone, during these 2 years, it was necessary for one field worker to be assigned to Milwaukee. She gave about two-thirds of her time to these cases. These, as well as other cases referred to the Juvenile department from Milwaukee county, which the private child welfare agencies are not able to care for, show the need for a children's agency in Milwaukee county, supported by public funds and under the auspices of Milwaukee county. At present, there is no such public child welfare agency, though some child welfare work is being done under public auspices, such as the Relief Department, the

County Home for Dependent Children and the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile department recommends that such an agency be organized by the County Board of Supervisors and that the County Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee county, in organizing such a public department, provide adequate financial support so that it can be staffed by sufficient well-trained, qualified child-welfare workers.

The Juvenile department also suggests that an adoption council be formed which may meet occasionally for the purpose of developing more effective policies and procedures. This would be helpful, especially, in educating individuals and communities in respect to the dangers of irregular placements, and the place of adoptions in the whole child welfare program.

From time to time, conditions were brought to light which suggested that a change in the law, or at least clarifying the law, was desirable. On November 13, 1934, a conference on adoptions was held in Milwaukee. Fifteen persons attended, representing Milwaukee and state-wide agencies, including child welfare agencies, the courts, the Board of Health and the Board of Control. Difficult and unusual conditions which had arisen, procedure, the meaning of the statute and possible changes in legislation were discussed. It was disclosed that up to that date investigations had been necessary in 29 states, besides Wisconsin, and in three foreign countries. The concensus was that it would be unwise to advocate change in the adoption law at that time, since it was still not well established and change would confuse rather than clarify it.

Repeated difficulties in regard to the above questions led the representatives of the Juvenile department to believe that clarification of the statutes by action of the legislature was desirable.

COUNTY CHILDREN'S BOARDS

During these 2 years the place of the county children's boards has been recognized and appreciated by those who have had an opportunity to watch their program. On July 1, 1934, there were organized in the state 20 county children's boards. Jefferson county had passed a resolution in May, 1934, that such a board be organized in their county; this was organized July, 1934. Since that time two others were organized, Sawyer in August, 1935, and Burnett in January, 1934. The Jefferson county children's board was discontinued November, 1935, as the members of the children's board became a part of the Jefferson county pension board, thus leaving 22 county children's boards on January 30, 1936. They are as follows: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Clark, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green, Jackson, Kenosha, Pepin, Portage, Richland, Sawyer, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washburn, Washington, Winnebago, Wood.

These county children's boards consist of five members, at least two of whom are women. One is appointed by the juvenile judge, 2 by the State Board of Control, one is the chairman of the county board of supervisors, and the fifth is elected by the other four. The members have usually been appointed from various parts of the county, which tends to make the children's board more representative, and allows each member to be responsible for the work in a definitely designated area. The qualifications desirable for members of a county children's board are the ability to drive a car, membership and experience with other organizations interested in child welfare work, such as the American Legion, the Parent-Teachers association, the women's clubs, and these people should be recognized for their leadership and should have respect from the community.

The members of the county children's boards receive no compensation for their work, but in some counties their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, such as for mileage and telephone, stationery and stamps, have been paid by some of the county boards of supervisors. Twenty of the county children's boards have appropriations for these expenses, ranging in amounts from $50 in Bayfield county to $1,000 in Douglas county. The average appropriation, however, is about $200 a year.

The duties of these county children's boards have been many. Primarily, they have studied conditions surrounding mentally deficient, dependent, neglected, delinquent, and illegitimate children. These studies and investigations have not only brought to the attention of the children's board individual problem children, but more important, they have given, often for the first time, definite information as to community conditions that need remedy. For instance, a study of the amount, cost to the county, and cause of delinquency, has in many instances made the county aware of the need for proper recreational facilities, more rigid enforcement of school attendance, better administration of public assistance of all kinds, plans for the supervision of housing, feeding and recreation of rural children attending grade and high schools in towns and cities in the county.

The county children's boards, through its lay members, have attempted to bring together all of the federal, state, and county resources available for the care of children, and to have these resources plan a unified program for the whole county. The lay members, who are volunteers and usually untrained, have realized their limitations and, therefore, have realized the need for a well qualified county children's worker, who would have vision and who could direct the work of the children's boards, as well as handle efficiently the individual problems that are constantly arising. As a result of the appreciation for the need of a children's worker, three counties, Walworth, Sheboygan and Washburn, have a county

children's worker. The other county children's boards have recognized this need, but because of the straightened finances of the county, it has not seemed wise to suggest the service during these last 2 years.

One of the county children's boards discovered, through a survey of their cases, that over 75% of their children's cases were of the same religious affiliation. The church was presented with the facts by the children's board, and soon the church had arranged for a qualified worker to be located in the county to look after the children belonging to that denomination. Richland and Washburn county children's boards have instituted clinics for the physically and mentally handicapped children. The cooperation of the schools, the county medical and dental associations, was secured to assist in the carrying out of the plans. The services of a psychologist were obtained from the State Department of Public Instruction. Children presenting physical or mental difficulties were located through the schools and through physical and mental examinations, and a carefully compiled social history provided a basis for the clinic. Efforts have been made after that, by the members of the county children's board, to carry out the recommendations of the examiners by securing the assistance of the parents, the town and county officials, or of local organizations, as the case warranted.

Several of the county children's boards have been asked by the juvenile judge to make investigations and recommendations for cases of aid to dependent children. Sawyer county children's board located a number of crippled children, and urged the organization of a committee to plan for the care of each child. The committee raised funds to assist in the work, and later joined with members of the children's board and women's clubs in persuading the county board of supervisors to hire a county nurse. Many of the county children's boards, realizing the advantages of a well organized recreational program, particularly in the rural communities, have assisted in investigating and setting up a county recreational program under the WPA, finding proper personnel, working out an integrated program, and have secured through individuals and service clubs, money for such equipment. In Sawyer county, $250 has been raised through their efforts for equipment.

The delinquent boy at the State Industrial School for boys has been the special interest of several county children's boards. Each boy has been carefully studied and plans made for his return to the community. Specific plans often involved change of environment, the finding of employment, the companionship of an individual having an interest in common with the boy, or direction to proper recreational facilities. Results speak for themselves and in one county out of the 22 boys studied only two have been returned to the school.

The children's boards in many rural counties have been concerned with the amount of delinquency among young high school students. A study of this situation in one county brought to light the fact that boys and girls from rural communities were rooming in town in homes unsupervised. The school principals and county superintendent of schools were approached and a plan developed whereby homes for school children from the rural communities are to be investigated and only children of one sex allowed to live under the same roof. Members of the county children's boards expect to go further and study the food and recreation of these young people.

The programs in the individual counties have varied, depending largely on the availability of other resources for child welfare in the county, or the apparent need at the time. All, however, have striven to educate lay people and bring more forcibly to the attention of the public the necessity for more intelligent concern of the whole problem of child welfare and the desirability of a closely integrated public program of county, state and national resources for the bettering of child welfare in Wisconsin.

Seven of the county children's boards have given special attention to the conditions surrounding the Indian children within the county. This has been a necessity because of the fact that so many Indians were living in the counties under adverse conditions —Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Sawyer, Clark, Wood and Jackson. A conference of interested people was called in Wood county, by the county children's board, to discuss the problems in that county. Those present were the Juvenile Court Judge, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, the District Attorney, 3 members of the Children's Board, the County Nurse, the Indian Nurse, the Director of Pensions and Relief, County Superintendent of Schools, Adult Probation Officer, Home Demonstration Agent, County Agricultural Agent, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Tomah, a physician who is an eye specialist and three members of the staff of the Juvenile department. The health conditions, the attendance at school, the lack of recreation, agricultural problems, low standards and immorality were some of the conditions discussed.

A survey was recommended of the Indian children within the county, to discover the actual needs of the children, so that, in the future, better care could be provided for those in need. The Burnett County Children's Board has been especially interested in a group of 12 Indian families, who were in danger of being evicted from their land and obliged to move on poorer land, at a greater distance from the school. A meeting was called by the County Children's Board to discuss the situation. Public opinion was aroused and plans have resulted so that it is expected that the federal government will be able to buy the land, so that the Indians may remain on the land where they and their ancestors have lived for many, many years.

SOCIAL SECURITY—CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Although no additional staff was added to the Juvenile department during the biennium from state appropriations, 12 full-time workers and three part-time workers were added from federal funds, due to appropriations made to carry out the provisions of the social security act, pertaining to child welfare services in Wisconsin. This added staff has not developed any new program, but has made it possible to extend the general program of the Juvenile department, particularly in many of the rural areas of Wisconsin.

The appropriation is, according to the Act, "for the purpose of enabling the United States, through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with the State Public-Welfare agencies in establishing, extending and strengthening, especially in predominately rural areas, public-welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent"—"it shall be expended for payment of the cost of district, county or other local child-welfare services in areas predominately rural and for developing state services for the encouragement of and assistance of adequate methods of community child welfare organizations in areas predominately rural or areas of special need."

The plan for this phase of the work was prepared, after consultation with many of the juvenile court judges and chairmen of the county board of supervisors, and submitted to the Federal Children's Bureau, in March, 1936. On April 8, the plan was approved by the Federal Children's Bureau. "The general outline of objective and the scope of the plan prepared was as follows:

A—1. To render general service to dependent, neglected, delinquent, illegitimate, and feeble-minded children and those in danger of becoming delinquent in rural areas.

2. To arouse an interest in child welfare in state-wide groups, such as League of Women Voters, State Federation of Women's Clubs, State Federation of Catholic Women's Clubs, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, State Parent-Teachers' Association, so that they in turn can assist in developing rural programs in all counties in the state.

3. To arouse general interest in child welfare in every county in the state.

4. To disseminate knowledge of and to promote appreciation of standards in child welfare work on the part of groups of lay people in the county who have influence and who can take part in initiating child welfare services within the county.

5. To advise and assist rural organizations and individuals as to methods of case work with children, such as County Relief Departments, Juvenile Probation Officers, Juvenile Court Judges, and District Attorneys.

6. To put on special demonstrations in selected rural areas as to methods of case work.

7. To meet with local committees interested in studies of community needs of child welfare or in making surveys in county.

8. To aid in organizing County Children's Boards.

9. To meet with County Children's Boards and instruct in the adoption of standards of case work by:
(a) Discussion of standards, methods, techniques with entire board.

(b) Individual conferences with members of boards.

(c) Demonstrations with individual members of board as to case work, investigation and treatment by going with members to interview clients and resources.

10. To assist county children's boards in studies of conditions surrounding dependent, neglected, delinquent, feeble-minded and illegitimate children within the county, and to offer suggestions to social or legal action to prevent these conditions.

11. To hold local and regional institutes.

12. To direct and supervise the field workers of the state and the counties who render child welfare services, assisted under the Social Security Act.

B—**Plan proposed:** To use federal money to assist the state to develop child welfare services in rural areas by:

1. (State) Adding three more senior field workers to the staff of the Juvenile department of the State Board of Control so that the state may be districted, each district comprising several counties. The three field workers will each be given a supervisory district in the rural area of the state where little assistance has been possible in the past in developing child welfare services.

(a) Supervisory district H—Counties: St. Croix, Pierce, Dunn, Pepin, Buffalo, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Clark, Jackson, Monroe.

(b) Supervisory district P—Counties: Price, Vilas, Oneida, Lincoln, Marathon, Portage, Forest, Langlade, Shawano.

(c) Supervisory district M—Counties: Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Door, Kewaunee, Brown, Outagamie, Calumet, Manitowoc.

These three senior field workers will be appointed from lists furnished by the Bureau of Personnel of Wisconsin. Such lists will be made through civil service examinations.

2. (Local) Giving special assistance in the development of child welfare services and organizations in 12 demonstration areas. Each demonstration area will be composed of the rural area of either one, two, or three counties.

Demonstration areas: 1. Dane, Fond du Lac; 2. Rusk, Wood; 3. Vilas, Forest; 4. Crawford, Richland, Iowa; 5. Bayfield, Burnett, Washburn; 6. Sawyer, Barron, Taylor; 7. Waupaca, Langlade, Shawano; 8. Florence, Marinette, Oconto; 9. Clark, Portage, Dodge; 10. Ashland; 11. Chippewa; 12. Lafayette.

The need is desperate in every county of the state. As yet the influential group of citizens, particularly in the rural section of the counties, do not appreciate the distressing needs of the children. Some of these rural counties have had practically no previous assistance and have developed no child welfare programs, others have begun to be conscious of the needs of the children in the county; these areas should have immediate assistance in working out child welfare services and organizations; others have county children's boards, but need further advice in developing methods and standards. It is expected by giving this intensive service to these demonstration areas, many of the needs will be met and the children will receive protection and adequate care may be provided for the future by developing child welfare services.

The workers in these 12 demonstration areas will be junior field workers and will be appointed from a list furnished by the Bureau of Personnel of Wisconsin, such list to be made through civil service examination. The workers in demonstration areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 will be employed full time. The workers in areas 10, 11 and 12 will each be a part-time children's worker who is living in the area."

Two of these workers, as well as one of our other senior field workers, have been given office space, equipment and stenographic service by the State Public Welfare Department, in their district offices. The third senior field worker has been provided for as to office space and equipment in the Marathon county courthouse.

This cooperation is indeed appreciated. The other workers have been provided with office space and stenographic service through the local public agencies, either through the County Board of Supervisors, the judge, or the local relief department.

The program began May 4, 1936, with a two weeks' institute in Madison, attended by both the state staff of three senior field workers and the local staff of 9 full time workers and 2 part time workers. The full time workers had all passed a state civil service examination and been certified to the State Board of Control by the Bureau of Personnel.

In addition to a close study of subjects outlined in the program of the institute, the workers read descriptions of county conditions, and the records of active cases within the counties to which they were assigned contained in the files of the Juvenile department. They also had conferences with the members of the staff of the Juvenile department, and of other divisions of the Board of Control and of other State departments having charge of social activities in other fields, but which are collateral to the work with neglected, dependent and delinquent children.

A. State Activities:

Following the institute on May 18, the three senior field workers went into their districts and began to meet the key people and to study community conditions, and to assist the local workers (see local activities), to work with the advisory committees in the demonstration areas, or with the county children's boards in counties with boards.

The advisory Committee for the State Department, the Juvenile Department of the State Board of Control, was appointed in June. This committee consists of 22 men and women interested in statewide, child-welfare work and has representatives of the juvenile court judges, district attorneys, other state departments working with aid to dependent children, crippled children, maternal and infancy work, private children's agencies, the League of Women Voters, American Legion Auxiliary, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Congress of Parent and Teachers, county children's boards and county advisory committees.

B. Local Activities:

The local staff, consisting of 9 full-time, junior field workers, called county children's workers, and two part-time workers also went into their demonstration areas immediately after the institute. By June 30, the advisory committees in 20 of the counties had been appointed by the judge, the chairman of the county board of supervisors and the Board of Control. These advisory committees had been organized and were beginning to prepare plans for the next year. The county children's workers had made many contacts in their communities by meeting key people, both officials and lay

citizens. They, also, began to study local conditions surrounding children and, in every instance, had done some case work as a demonstration with problem cases, such as the illegitimate child, neglected, delinquent, feeble-minded, Indian children and children in foster homes.

Perhaps more important than the actual work with the individuals has been the educational service brought by the workers to the local communities. No opportunity is lost in speaking to local groups regarding the program for the welfare of children. Working through the local advisory committees a frank discussion of the existing problems, an enlistment of community resources to solve local problems, and an awareness to local conditions has developed a positive attitude toward a constructive child welfare program. When a positive public opinion is aroused, we can then hope for local administrations to provide a clean, safe, wholesome community in which a child may grow to maturity surrounded by the best of influence.

A friendly and cooperative attitude toward existing agencies and groups, and an attempt to dovetail the various activities in child welfare service will produce a well rounded program which should benefit the greatest number of children.

The program is launched. It will develop slowly as communities discover and accept their responsibility toward their children. Only then will it enable every child to claim his rightful heritage, namely: "proper physical care, education suited to his particular capacities, a chance for the right kind of companionship, spiritual guidance and a decent economic standard of living," regardless of geographical location.

CONCLUSION

In connection with the program described, the members of the staff of the Juvenile department have been on many child-welfare committees and have given many talks to interested men and women throughout the state, particularly to the women's clubs, the men's service clubs, the county board of supervisors and the State Conference of Social Work. Special mention should be made of the many 10-day institutes held at the University, for relief workers employed under the W. E. R. A. One member of the staff was asked to lecture on child-welfare, at each institute, and mention should, also, be made of the 8 institutes held in June, 1936, in 8 different parts of the state by the State Conference of Social Work, for the discussion, in all its phases, of the social security act as it influenced Wisconsin social work. Members of the staff attended these institutes and led the discussions on child-welfare services. As in other years, the Director has given a course, during one semester of each year at the University, for the Department of Sociology, on child-welfare. She has, also, been on the budget

committee, of the Community Union of Madison, in 1934 and 1935, and has been a member of the Dane county committee which made a study of child-welfare in Dane county.

The Juvenile department was most fortunate in being able to move into larger and better offices in June, 1936, which made it possible to work under much better conditions.

The Director wishes to take this occasion to thank the various people in the state who have most wisely and unselfishly assisted the department in carrying on its work during these two years. It is impossible to mention them all, but special mention should be made of the following: The Sociology department of the University, the State Conference of Social Work, the State Public-Welfare Department, the many fine public officers, such as the juvenile court judges, the district attorneys, the county board of supervisors and the fine, unselfish men and women who have been willing to serve on the county children's boards and have given much time and thought to the care of the children in their own communities. I especially wish to show my appreciation to the staff of the Juvenile department, as each has carried a very heavy load and has shown unusual devotion to the work of the department and, also, to the members of the Board of Control for their constant assistance and wise advice.

ELIZABETH YERXA,
Director.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

FARM SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

July, 1934, to June 30, 1936

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

Dear Madam and Gentlemen: Down through the history of institutions we find that it has been considered desirable to surround the building site with considerable areas of land. In the beginning this acreage was considered essential for the privacy of an institution and to keep from the institution door undesirable commercial developments which would be detrimental to the peace and quiet of the institution. As the institution grew it became apparent that, for all types of inmates and patients, healthful outdoor exercise was absolutely essential. There were maintained at each institution patients who found the life on wards, in cells and dormitories deadening. Many of these patients were able-bodied and accustomed to work. The drudgery of house-keeping duties was irksome and distasteful. Small gardens were first established and it was found that this type of patient responded well to moderated work in the open. A remarkable interest was manifest by inmates anxious to employ their time in productive work.

From these early individual gardens grew one of the greatest of institutional endeavors—the large scale institutional vegetable gardens. The success of the garden enterprises lead to the great justification of maintaining institutional farms, namely, the production of all food which can be grown on the soil and in the climate where the particular institution is located. The idea of self maintaining institutional units has been developed in Wisconsin to a point where food produced by the assistance of inmates and patients equals as large a percentage of the ration as in any state in the union.

During the biennial period just closed 21,036,883 meals were served at the institutions under the jurisdiction of your board at an average purchase food cost during 1934 of four cents per meal.

The institutional farms supply not only potatoes and garden vegetables but grow tremendous quantities of hay, grains and ensilage to provide for animal feeding in order that eggs, pork, poultry and milk may be supplied in an abundance.

During the biennium just closed the weighted price index on staple foods, which make up the basic institutional diet, increased

tremendously over the price index on which the food budgets were based. Without large farming resources to fall back on there would have been no possibility of feeding the institutional population with funds available.

The greatest draw back to careful planning of the institutional food supply lies in the fact that nature so largely controls the ultimate production even after all precautions have been taken to provide the best of cultural care. The institutions alternately suffer from over-production, which results in waste, and scarcity, which results largely from adverse growing conditions particularly extended drought. The first year of the biennial period just closed was one of disastrous drought which resulted in practically a total failure of the hay crop with the result that our dairy production was materially reduced, our herds culled and the growing young stock stunted. The second year of this biennial period resulted in conditions favorable for the growth of hay, and on a less acreage than prevailed the previous year a tremendous surplus of hay was produced over that needed for feeding. This alternating "feast and famine" could be taken care of partially by extending our feed storage facilities and establishing a great central cannery and meat processing plant. The regularity with which the lean and lush years have been occurring would indicate that this important project should be no longer delayed.

The decline in the Green Bay Reformatory population during the biennial period made it advisable to abandon one of our largest agricultural enterprises—the Ferndell Farm—which had been rented for a period of years. Poor soil, unfavorable seasonal conditions and undesirable location made it necessary to abandon another large agricultural enterprise operated by the Wisconsin State Prison at Hancock. Present day prison routine requires innumerable contacts between prison officials and inmates. This would indicate the desirability of concentrating our agricultural efforts near the walls. The farm supervisor feels it necessary to warn your board against the danger of over-development of our farm program. Large acreages badly scattered result in inefficient cultural practices, expensive trucking and poor supervision of inmate labor. Without question our farming policy should head toward concentration and intensive methods rather than large scale farming with less efficiency over a great acreage. This is particularly true of our Mendota and Green Bay Reformatory operations.

The institutional farm must be operated with the sole purpose of providing properly moderated labor for able-bodied inmates and the production of wholesome food in abundance. When the idea

of greatest net profit enters the institutional farm planning danger lurks. Our farms are not operated for profit but for service.

OPERATING PROFIT AND LOSS

General farm prices were more favorable during the period just closed than in any similar period since 1929. Nature's restriction coupled with operation of the A.A.A. unquestionably influenced the price index. Due to the operation of government hog and corn control program, pork raising was the most profitable line of endeavor carried on at the institutional farms. Having home grown pork permitted the feeding of this item which would have been prohibitive had purchase been necessary. Constantly we have planned our farm program to serve the individual institution and to provide the proper type of labor for the inmates.

Due to the failure of hay during 1934 it became necessary to ruthlessly butcher and sell far too many of our promising dairy heifers. With better feed storage facilities, surplusses could be carried, which would prevent the reoccurrence of such losses.

The greatest single loss has occurred through the unprecedented low price of potatoes on the market. No governmental control program was instituted to stimulate price increase on this commodity. Large yields resulted in greater loss due to set handling costs. Neither year during the biennial period has it been possible for any combination of managerial practice to produce potatoes without a heavy financial loss. The greater the acreage and the greater the yield the heavier was the loss. As potatoes are the staple item in a basic diet our acreage could not be reduced.

SPECIAL POTATO PROGRAM

Regardless of profit or loss, it will always be necessary for the institutional farms to grow great acreages of potatoes. No other item can be successfully substituted in a basic diet. Unfortunately, too many of our institutional farm foremen consider potatoes something like little Topsy and presume that they will "just grow up." This attitude results in low average yields, a poor quality of potato and a large operating loss. This board must insist upon a more carefully controlled potato production program beginning with the purchase of northern grown certified seed, the preparing of the potato fields by turning under the green leguminous crop and the following out of a 100% efficient spraying program. At some of the larger institutions it will be necessary to invest in power driven spraying equipment. Occasionally a successful and high yielding crop of potatoes can be grown under haphazard conditions. This phenomenon leads many of our farm foremen to believe that the miracle will happen annually.

By instituting a properly controlled potato growing program the Pennsylvania institutions have increased the average yield of all institutions from 158 bushels per acre to 206 bushels per acre and have produced 413 bushels per acre on a 28 acre field and 425 bushels per acre on a 25 acre field. This illustrates the value of concentrated effort on a limited acreage as compared with haphazard conditions on an extended acreage.

MAGNITUDE OF THE FARMING PROGRAM

During the year of 1935, 8330 acres of land were tilled at the institutions under the jurisdiction of this board to produce feed for 253 horses, 2706 hogs, 132 sheep, 15,988 chickens, 858 milch cows, 165 herd bulls and growing bull calves and 632 growing heifers, all ages.

The division of the land farmed at the state institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin during the farming season of 1935 is shown in the following table.

The second table shows the production of crops on the tilled acreage.

LAND FARMED BY INSTITUTIONS IN 1935

Institution	Institutional Grounds	Acres Tilled	Waste Land	Acres Owned	Acres Rented
Mendota State Hospital	103	1230½	50	581	1201
Winnebago State Hospital	139	684½	20	604	360
Wis. School for Deaf	38	114	25	140	0
Wis. School for Blind	10	158	28	107	69
Wis. School for Boys	50	519	150	640	0
Wis. State Prison	23	1153½	187	1010	577
State Public School	40	123	83	223	39
Nor. Wis. Col. & Tr. School	180	810½	290	1115	400
Wis. State Reformatory	70	1175½	58	618	617
Central State Hospital	38	33	0	72	0
Wis. Ind. Home for Women	40	116½	94	244	0
Southern Wis. Col. & Tr. School	54	528	30	519	170
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	62	153	309	536	0
Oregon State Farm	5	335½	217	405	181
Spudland State Farm	5	336	360	0	800
Green Lake State Farm	17	849	30	0	977
Wis. State Sanatorium	7	10	195	212	0
Total	881	8330	2126	7023	5391

Plantings are aimed to meet the needs of our institutions for food and the needs of the necessary livestock to turn in the pork and dairy products. Unfortunately, however, the hazardous seasons have resulted in troublesome surplusses and desperate shortages of both human and livestock food. Sugar beets are exchanged for sugar and beet pulp which items are consumed at the institutions. Where sweet corn and peas are delivered to commercial canneries the unlabeled and unboxed canned goods are taken back to the institution as pay and the silage is hauled to the institution for

PRODUCTION AT STATE INSTITUTIONS—1935

INSTITUTION	Oats Bu.	Barley Bu.	Rye	Corn Bu.	Corn Tons	Alfalfa Tons	Mixed Hay Tons	Sudan Grass Tons	Soy Beans Tons	Potatoes Bu.	Sugar Beets Tons	Mangels Tons	Wheat Bu.	Beans Bu.	Straw Tons	Peas Lbs.	Tobacco Lbs.	Sorghum Lbs.
Mendota State Hospital	2388	5876		7116	833.9	26.7	845.3			3050.5	59.5	179.7		126	82	20353	17760	
Winnebago State Hospital	2500	1200		2835	1086	637						16.5			145			
Wisconsin School for Deaf		1263		900	171	60							47		40			
Wis. School for Blind	249			4945	143	64.5			25	170								
Wis. School for Boys	3592		125	750	650		810	20		1750	140							
Wisconsin State Prison	10008	2543	335	10260	1025		909	25		290	300	50				26940		
State Public School	600	44		712	160	56			56				90					463
Northern Wisconsin Colony & Training School	3663		1350	5800	1223	150	14	3	49	5950				25	195			
Wis. State Reformatory	5351	7952	308		1040	851	102			3774	370	100	115	150	385			
Central State Hospital	318	166		356			3			443					10			
Wis. Ind. Home for Women	39	535		352	228		125			547	70							
Southern Wis. Colony and Training School		3915		6250	695	666				1783			90	400	795			
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	1162½		274	200	215		168			908			63					
Wis. State Sanatorium							9											
Oregon State Farm	1600	2765	138	1860	282	279				150		50						
Spudland State Farm	2084				15		70	10		6776								
Green Lake State Farm	3176	1824		6000	500		450			168	32		936			66328		
TOTALS	36730½	28083	2530	49336	8266.9	2789.5	3505.3	58	130	24759.5	972.5	396.2	1341	701	1642	113621	17760	463

dairy feed. Our small institutional canning plants have had great difficulty in packing No. 10 size cans of peas or corn. Great losses have resulted in these two items, due largely to the exceedingly limited facilities for cooling No. 10 cans rapidly. Much difficulty is experienced in hand shelling peas and in cutting corn from the cob. For these reasons it would seem advisable to continue to grow sweet corn and peas to be packed by commercial canneries and the canned product returned to the institution as it is not economical to can these items in institutional quantities in small cans. It is desirable to develop our more intensified farm program by growing larger quantities of sugar beets to be exchanged for sugar and mangles for our chickens and for our dairy herds. Eventually the entire sugar needs of our institutions should be produced through beets grown on our own farms. Growing of sugar beets provides a highly desirable form of labor.

Only a small acreage of tobacco is grown and this production helps offset the demand for state tobacco needed by indigent patients unable to purchase their own tobacco.

VEGETABLE GARDENS

The value of fresh vegetables and fruits in the diet is recognized by all. Recent discovery of the relationship between vitamin content of fresh vegetables and fruit and human health stimulates further interest in producing for our institutional population a year around supply of vegetables and fruit. The garden offers a possibility for intensifying our farm program on a more limited acreage. Modern canning facilities assist in storing away surplusses to tide over lean years. Less robust physiques than are required in general farm operations find an outlet for their labor in garden work. Without question a greater number of women patients and inmates should be offered the opportunity of working in the garden. Women attend to the garden operations on all Wisconsin farms and our experience with the girls at Taycheedah indicates that this work is not only health building but genuinely appreciated by the person permitted to take part in it. One of the outstanding small gardens in our institutional circuit is that produced annually by the Girls' Farm Colony at Chippewa Falls.

Fortunately there is not a single institution lacking in soil which can be fairly successfully developed as garden land. Every effort is made to consume the vegetables and fruits as they mature. In bountiful years surplusses accumulate and waste occurs. In these years canning facilities are insufficient to handle the crop. After consuming all that could be economically used during the growing season, the following canning was done:

CANNING DONE DURING 1934

	Gallons		Gallons		Gallons
Apples	4,018¼	Beans	3,982	Pumpkin	3,665
Cherries	755½	Beets	2,585½	Peas	1,036
Fruit Juices	2,570¼	Corn	11,539¼	Pickles	8,960½
Jellies & Jams	2,079½	Carrots	2,945¼	Relish	707
Plums	812	Cabbage	599	Spinach	1,501½
Pears	480½	Celery	130	Swiss Chard	1,969½
Peaches	116	Chow Chow	841½	Squash	2,756
Raspberries	1,044	Chili Sauce	196	Sauerkraut	18,447
Rhubarb	11,851½	Catsup	1,226	Tomatoes	19,027¼
Strawberries	221½	Mince Meat	933	Turnips	2,127
Misc. Fruit	76¼	Misc. Vegetables	1,152½		

CANNING DONE DURING 1935

	Gallons		Gallons		Gallons
Apples	9,576	Plums	389	Pumpkin	1,893½
Apple butter	11,012½	Raspberries	616½	Relishes	684
Blueberries	176½	Rhubarb	9,985	Sauerkraut	7,627½
Cherries	589½	Strawberries	1,826½	Spinach	1,950
Currants	113¼	Beans	4,824¼	Swiss Chard	1,564½
Fruit Juices	798	Beets	5,531	Soups	1,419
Grapes	167¼	Corn	7,845½	Tomatoes	15,488½
Gooseberries	154	Catsup	505¼	Apple Pickle	1,751½
Jellies	609½	Chili Sauce	368¼	Beet Pickle	602½
Jams	711½	Carrots	6,201½	Cucumber Pickle	1,185
Misc. Sauces	504	Chow Chow	354½	Dill Pickle	1,542½
Prune butter	201	Mince Meat	323¼	Tomato	3,662½
Plum butter	454¼	Misc. Vegetables	807½	Miscl. Pickle	1,842
Peaches	666¼	Peppers	241½		
Pears	453½	Peas	552		

SUPERVISING DIETITIAN

Again the farm supervisor invites the attention of your board to the tremendous improvement to food service at the institutions which would result from the employment of a supervising dietitian who would work with the institutional chefs, cooks and gardeners to bring about a more carefully planned menu which would afford inmates relief from the monotony of an uninspired institutional diet. The employment of such a person could reasonably be expected to greatly increase the economy with which our farm grown meats and vegetables are worked into the diet.

DEHYDRATION

Along this line the farm supervisor wishes to again urge the establishment of a central canning dehydration and meat packing plant at either the Wisconsin State Prison or the Wisconsin State Reformatory. With improved trucking facilities a tremendous quantity of vegetables, fruits and meat could be stored away during bountiful years to provide a better diet during the years when a high priced index and a famine yield rob the institutional inmates of a proper variety in their diet. Not only would the establishment of such a central plant facilitate the feeding of the state's unfortunates but ideal work would be employed, on state account basis, for a great number of prisoners, both in the gardens and in the canning operations. Dehydration of vegetables and fruits has been established as economical institutional procedure. The dehydrated

vegetables, coming on to the tables with a different flavor and presentation, adds variety to a plain basic menu.

IRRIGATION

The year of 1934 again demonstrated the absolute necessity for providing irrigation to our gardens if a proper vegetable intake is to be available annually. The Central State Hospital and the Mendota State Hospital irrigated gardens furnish ample proof that this procedure is practical and highly profitable. The farm supervisor urges your board to present to the next Legislature the urgency of an adequate appropriation to provide not less than ten acres of irrigated garden at each of the institutions. This must be considered the absolute minimum to insure proper feeding of the state's wards. There have been but two years in the past ten when irrigation would not have been highly beneficial at some period during the growing season. Private gardeners have practiced irrigation of their vegetables for years and many have now extended this irrigation to their small fruit and early potatoes. Fortunately nature has provided eight of our institutions with a natural lake or river water supply which can be used economically for irrigation. This lake or river water is far more beneficial for irrigation than is the water pumped from deep wells.

The farm supervisor earnestly recommends that a survey be made immediately to establish the cost of irrigating a minimum of ten acres at each of the institutions. This survey should be gotten under way without delay if the request is to be presented to the next Legislature.

BEEF AND PORK

The present acreage farmed in connection with our institutions fails to supply feed enough for the production of a minimum dairy products intake. For this reason it is deemed inadvisable to attempt to grow the beef needed. However, every sound healthy cow or veal which can be culled out of the producing herds is slaughtered at the institutions and used for beef. The most profitable meat producing unit of our farms has been through feeding institutional garbage to hogs. During the past biennial period we have concentrated on the Chester White hog at most institutions due to the large litters farrowed by this breed and the fact that amateur butchers are able to turn in a much better appearing carcass from white hogs than from black Poland China which have been used in the past.

We have also adopted the policy of finishing off all institutional pork by feeding either corn or barley for a period before slaughter.

This firms the flesh, adds to the flavor and makes the product far better adapted for general institutional use. While the grain fed adds to the cost of the pork the improved quality of the product well justifies the practice.

To reduce parasitic infection a program of extending pasturage of hogs has been adopted and we recommend a further extension of this system. At the Winnebago State Hospital the hog project should be moved to the West Farm as garbage feeding, under the best of conditions and management, is a filthy procedure and should not be practiced in the immediate vicinity of the institutional housing.

During this biennial period the institutions experienced their first genuine attack of swine abortion as the Industrial School for Boys herd was invaded by Contagious Abortion which resulted in large losses and a very decreased production of pork.

A system of recording all essential data relative to swine production has been worked out and placed under the direct charge of Dr. C. Roy Strange. It is hoped through this system to select a superior breeding strain of hogs. This should result in the raising of larger litters and a better type of institutional hog. The following table shows the pork and beef turned in to the institutions by our farms:

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1934, TO JUNE 30, 1935

Institution	Pork Pounds	Beef Pounds	Veal Pounds
Mendota State Hospital	109,300	56,260	1,156
Winnebago State Hospital	45,680	10,310	235
School for the Deaf	7,118	2,915	394
School for the Blind	8,008	1,000	135
School for Boys	41,483	18,682	1,765
Wis. State Prison	85,970	11,318	4,912½
State Public School	8,290	4,749	
Northern Colony	17,039	12,502	2,735
Wis. State Reformatory	44,010	30,953	923
Central State Hospital	33,676		
Home for Women	1,970	571½	937
Southern Colony	24,705	7,204	485
Tomahawk Camp	949	1,975	750
TOTALS	428,198	158,439	14,427

The following table shows a tremendous increase in beef and pork which the institutional farms have turned in to the dietary of the institutions over an eight year period:

Year	Pork Pounds	Beef Pounds	Veal Pounds
1928	221,741	35,768	14,095
1929	269,699	46,281	12,792
1930	306,444	44,361	10,631
1931	274,331	56,859	8,726
1932	311,116	54,973	17,596
1933	433,207	87,105	19,917
1934	502,414	80,660	11,623
1935	428,198	158,439	14,427

POULTRY

Nothing is more fascinating than to count chickens before they are hatched and plan the marvelous production which will follow the hatching, etc. No dream has ever fallen more short of its realization in actual practice. This applies both to institutions and private poultry breeders. The production of poultry at the institutions will be a failure just so long as the project is carried on as a haphazard poorly organized venture with inmate or untrained help in charge. Poultry production is a highly specialized industry and calls for the application of a strict routine and definite knowledge. The poultry project at most institutions could be built up to employ a type of inmate not adapted to other outdoor activities. The economic use of inmate labor cannot be brought about unless a trained poultryman or poultrywoman is employed. This has been clearly demonstrated at Taycheedah where an unprofitable poultry project has been transformed into one of the highest production per hen flocks in the state after a competent poultrywoman was placed in charge.

At the larger institutions the combination of poultryman and swine herdsman should be installed. The enlargement of the poultry projects at several of our institutions awaits the appropriation of funds for suitable housing. Under Wisconsin conditions it is folly to attempt winter production without adequate housing for the hens. Only loss and disappointment will follow the housing of poultry in make-shift buildings. Our greatest success has come in those plants where a small amount of heat is introduced to control dampness and violent fluctuation in temperature during the winter months. The small amount of coal necessary to prevent the freezing of the combs and dampness in the litter is well repaid by increased production.

The farm supervisor would invite the attention of your board to the possibility of setting up a poultry project at the Wisconsin State Prison for the purpose of supplying not only that institution but other institutions with eggs and dressed poultry. Thousands

of dozens of eggs and tons of dressed poultry are purchased by our institutions annually. These eggs and this dressed poultry should be produced at the Wisconsin State Prison as an outlet for inmate labor and as a genuine vocational training project. A minimum of five thousand dollars should be requested from the next legislature as a nucleus for setting up this important vocational project.

The poultry plant at the Winnebago State Hospital should be moved to the West Farm. It now occupies one of the most beautiful spots on the hospital grounds. This spot should be developed into a park for the employees and patients. The poultry project will do much better in the dry atmosphere which prevails on the West Farm.

The institutions which have experienced disease in their flocks should consider the introduction of Indian Runner Ducks as a source of both meat and egg production. Several institutions throughout the country have relieved a troublesome disease condition by the substitution of ducks. While egg production costs are higher when ducks are used, the size of the duck egg is such as to offset the increased cost per dozen.

As the biennial period closes, we are following a suggestion of Prof. J. G. Halpin of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture by introducing a general purpose fowl developed in the east and known as New Hampshire. This is a large breed of fowl and are said to combine the ability to produce eggs economically and grow a large body suitable for institutional feeding. The White Leghorn has been the most successful winter egg producer but is disliked by those institutions wishing to occasionally supply fowl for the table.

PRODUCED DURING FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1934 TO JUNE 30, 1935

Institution	Poultry Pounds	Eggs Dozens
Mendota State Hospital	2,338	10,070
Winnebago State Hospital	2,528	2,326
School for the Deaf	110	3,101
School for Boys	2,706	6,503
Wis. State Prison	3,759	2,017
State Public School		2,970
Northern Colony	2,510	7,683
Wis. State Reformatory	73¼	1,831½
Wis. Industrial Home for Women	829¼	3,326
Southern Colony	717½	2,902½
Tomahawk Camp	1,259¼	844½
TOTALS	16,830¼	43,574½

Our attempt to revive turkey raising as a means of furnishing holiday fowl to the institutional tables has met with rather dis-

couraging results. Wisconsin seems to be thoroughly infested with Black Head germ which develops as a virulent disease in turkeys during damp seasons. It would appear as though the institutions would of necessity have to be content with feeding chickens for holiday feasts.

DAIRYING

The heart and soul of Wisconsin's agriculture is the dairy cow and it might be expected that the same type of farming would prevail at the Wisconsin institutions. This has been true since the early establishment of these farms. With new information available which further establishes milk as the most perfect human food, our program to more completely meet the minimum needs of our institutional inmates for dairy products intake, has been intensified. The product of our own farms still falls short of the minimum recognized as standard for dairy products intake and after consuming all which could be produced under prevailing conditions 121,787 pounds of butter, 880,902 pounds of milk and 28,049 pounds of cheese were purchased during the year 1934 by the institutions operated under your jurisdiction.

During this period we have concentrated upon a high average herd production and have paid less attention to making great records on individual cows. The result of this work is noted when you consider that the average cow in the United States, kept for dairy purposes, produces 161 pounds of butter fat annually while it will be noted from the following table that the average cow in the Wisconsin state institution herds for the biennial period produced 414.0 pounds of butter fat per year.

HERD AVERAGES FOR THE YEAR 1934-35

Institution	No. of cows in Milk	Avr. Lbs. Milk per Cow	Avr. Lbs. Butter fat per Cow	Avr. Value Product per Cow	Avr. Cost of feed per Cow	Avr. Profit over cost of feed per Cow
Mendota State Hospital	88	12,237	423.8	$175.13	$112.16	$63.48
Winnebago State Hospital	85	12,982	443.1	184.26	111.65	73.30
Northern Colony	59	9,104	331.5	97.82	63.98	34.06
Southern Colony	55	14,524	486.4	224.89	127.53	97.67
Tomahawk Camp	18	12,733	426.9	190.18	100.23	89.94
Wis. State Prison	59	11,971	415.2	186.25	88.62	102.68
Wis. Ind. Home for Women	25	11,004	372.9	165.96	85.76	80.20
Wis. Ind. School for Boys	124	11,991	425.4	222.37	101.79	122.05
Wis. School for Deaf	17	10,857	395.6	205.23	97.13	107.38
Wis. School for Blind	22	11,728	419.2	194.85	71.50	123.35

(Wis. State Reformatory and the State Public School herds not entered in the C. T. A test this year).

INVENTORY OF CATTLE JUNE 30, 1935

Institution	Milch Cows	Dry Cows	Bulls	Heifers	Total
Mendota State Hospital	88	18	13	44	163
Winnebago State Hospital	85	9	18	73	185
Wis. School for Deaf	18	3	8	23	52
Wis. School for Blind	18	4	5	19	46
Wis. School for Boys	111	25	28	97	261
State Public School	29	4	7	22	62
Wis. State Prison	66	16	13	67	162
Wis. State Reformatory	73	4	17	46	140
Wis. Ind. Home for Women	23	1	6	31	61
Southern Wis. Colony & Training School	53	5	12	38	108
Northern Wis. Colony & Training School	95	3	20	86	204
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	16	6	2	19	43
Oregon State Farm	30	7	13	19	69
Spudland State Farm	9	2	1	5	17
Green Lake State Farm	37	0	2	43	82
Totals	751	107	165	632	1655

WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN CHAMPIONS

	Age	Div.	Class	Milk	%	Fat
Aaltje Salo Hengerveld Segis Wis. Ind. School, Waukesha	Mature	365	A	31448.6	3.6	1141.5
Bessie Ormsby Lass 2d Wis. Ind. School, Waukesha	4 yrs.	365	A	27236.3	3.6	971.6
Princess Rauwerd Johanna Dell Wis. Ind. School, Waukesha	3 yrs.	365	A	23569.9	3.7	867.3
Hollyhock Fobes Crescent State Reformatory, Green Bay	2 yrs.	365	A	19675.0	4.6	907.5
Winnebago Daisy Cornucopis Winn. State Hosp., Winnebago	4½ yrs.	365	B	24190.6	3.5	841.5
Winnebago Pietertje Hartog DeKol Winn. State Hosp. Winnebago	2½ yrs.	365	B	19906.0	3.9	780.1
Aaltje Salo Hengerveld Segis Wis. Ind. School, Waukesha	Mature	305	A	28056.8	3.5	995.9
Wisconsin Pieteretj Pride State Reformatory, Green Bay	4 yrs.	305	A	19588.4	3.9	767.8
Industrial Viola Creator Wis. Ind. School, Waukesha	3½ yrs.	305	A	19704.0	3.9	761.2
Industrial Grace Walker Homestead Wis. Ind. School, Waukesha	3 yrs.	305	A	19786.0	3.9	768.3
W I S Lady Grace Wis. Ind. School, Waukesha	2 yrs.	305	A	17450.9	3.8	669.5

As a search is made for state account outlet for inmate labor, careful consideration should be given the matter of greatly enlarging our prison herds for the purpose of supplying labor outlets as well as an adequate supply of butter and cheese to meet the minimum needs of the institutions not favored with inmate labor and operating on a soil which would make an extension of their dairy activities inadvisable. 9,621,658.4 pounds of milk were produced annually during the reporting period and it is safe to say that double that amount could be economically used as a great improvement to nutritional upbuilding of the state's wards. The extent to which our herds have been developed as efficient producers is well established by the foregoing summary of the state of Wisconsin Holstein champions as reported by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Not only did we have the state champions carried in the above table but the following animals were listed as honor list point winners in the national contest:

	Age	Div.	Milk	%	Fat	Rank	Points
Princess Rauwerd Johanna Dell	3 y.	305-A	20552.0	3.6	747.1	1st	25
Princess Rauwerd Johanna Dell	3 y.	365-A	23569.0	3.7	867.3	3rd	17
W. I. S. Lady Grace	23 m.	305-A	17450.0	3.8	669.5	1st	25
W. I. S. Lady Grace	23 m.	365-A	20088.9	4.0	795.5	3rd	17
Lady Creator Esther	4 y.	365-B	19959.4	4.1	819.6	3rd	17
Jenniton Segis Mercedes	6 y.	305-A	19701.7	4.0	793.2	3rd	17
Ormsby Johanna Posch Korndyke	2½ y.	365-A	20663.4	3.5	731.4	4th	16
Della Maid Ormsby Lass	2½ y.	305-A	15134.0	3.4	512.1	5th	15
Wisconsin Bluebell Fobes	4 y.	305-A	16342.4	3.8	620.0	5th	15
W. I. S. Marie Ormsby	3 y.	305-A	17912.9	3.1	552.3	5th	15
Industrial Lyons Creator	4 y.	305-A	17586.4	3.5	612.2	6th	14
Wis. Queen Wanda Ormsby	2½ y.	305-A	15558.3	3.3	512.0	6th	14
Sowiscol Lulu Belle	4½ y.	305-B	18046.3	3.3	600.2	6th	14
Hengerveld Weona Ormsby Pride	2½ y.	365-A	18604.7	3.7	692.0	6th	14
Wisconsin Rhoda Della	4 y.	365-A	22885.0	3.6	820.1	7th	13
Bess Ormsby Mer. Neth. 3d	7 y.	365-A	26369.5	4.0	1062.5	8th	12
W. I. S. Royal Lessie Ormsby	22 m.	365-A	20332.2	3.5	716.1	8th	12
Maple Lane Wisconsin Pride	4 y.	365-B	19395.2	3.6	704.6	8th	12
Birch Lawn Ormsby Pride	4 y.	365-B	18464.8	3.7	684.7	9th	11
Makida M B B Creator	6 y.	305-A	22889.6	3.2	724.6	10th	10
Industrial Ormsby Fobes Creator	5 y.	305-A	20164.9	3.5	712.1	12th	8
W. I. S. Zonia Colantha Ollie	2 y.	305-A	14237.8	3.7	521.4	12th	8
Magie Pietertje Fobes Rue	4 y.	365-A	21507.8	3.7	789.5	13th	7
Winnebago Ormsby Della Burke	3½ y.	305-B	16728.8	3.1	525.8	13th	7
Terrace Heights Inka Madison	3 y.	365-A	20792.5	3.4	712.0	14th	6
W. I. S. Dairymaid	3 y.	365-A	20914.0	3.3	685.2	15th	5
Winnebago Jewel Pietertje	3½ y.	365-B	18827.7	3.5	659.5	15th	5
Wisconsin Lady Bess Beauty	2 y.	305-A	13892.4	3.7	512.0	16th	4
Wisconsin Della Fobes Lass	2 y.	305-A	13622.5	3.8	510.9	17th	3
Winnebago Bess May	4½ y.	365-B	19817.1	3.6	707.0	18th	2
Sowiscol Pansy Alcartra Echo	2½ y.	365-B	17678.5	3.5	623.5	19th	1
Rockvale Queen Ormsby Segis	8 y.	365-A	26366.1	3.7	972.2	21st	1
W. I. S. Summa Posch	23 m.	365-A	15958.6	4.0	645.8	21st	1
Dora Segis Lassie	6 y.	305-B	18829.3	3.5	658.1	21st	1
W. I. S. Dorothy Princess	2 y.	365-A	20011.9	3.1	628.2	26th	1
Miss Piet. Burke Alcartra	8 y.	365-A	25509.9	3.6	921.2	27th	1
Reka Mooie Homestead 5th	6 y.	365-A	29444.9	3.1	910.2	30th	1

The institutions have joined the program being sponsored by the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association to prove sires and establish great brood cow families. Our herds are being analyzed by the secretary of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association—Jack Nesbit—

and we are furnishing typical animals for demonstration purposes at shows and meetings sponsored by that organization.

We continue to select young calves from proven ancestry for the purpose of offering these to dairymen seeking to follow out the plan of developing a more efficient dairy machine to make Wisconsin's farms more profitable. All calves failing to measure up to a high expectancy as herd sires are turned into the institutional meat supply.

The practice of dairymen has been to cull out the low producers or boarder cows. This has resulted in tremendous loss as these culled animals seldom sell for beef at a figure which compensates the dairyman for the cost of raising them to an age where their inefficiency can be established by test. All forces genuinely interested in more efficient dairying for Wisconsin are centered upon the establishment of known transmitting families as a source of herd sires capable of producing heifers, a high percentage of which, will develop into profitable producing cows. The elimination of drastic culling must be the first step in making Wisconsin dairy industry more profitable.

One of the most outstanding achievements during the biennial period was the taking over of our Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women herd by the women, who are now doing all of the work in connection with that herd under the management of Mrs. Harold Fahrendorf, a well trained dairywoman. The production of the herd under an all female management has gradually increased and the project points to further use of women in such outdoor occupations. Many of the women at our institutions are offered farm employment when ready for parole. Nothing goes further toward securing desirable employment than an experience in operating milking machines and the knowledge of dairy farm operations in general.

Another outstanding accomplishment during the biennial period is the placing of our Lake Tomahawk State Camp herd under the supervision of an experienced working herdsman. Harry Wavra, former herdsman at the Industrial Home for Women, has taken charge of the Lake Tomahawk State Camp herd with the result that production has been maintained at a higher and more uniform level with less udder and breeding trouble prevailing.

FEEDING THE STATE HERDS

Experimental proof and practical operating dairies have established the value of the balanced ration. All Wisconsin institution herds are fed a balanced ration built up by the use of farm grown grain supplemented by purchased concentrates. No patent or "ready mixed" dairy ration is used. Our experience indicates that the combination of farm grown grains with simple concentrates

such as oilmeal, corn gluten meal, bran and soy bean meal make a ration the equal of any highly advertised ready mixed and at a much reduced cost.

All of the herds are under continuous test and the feeding program is based on production of the individual cow. As barn space is limited and tremendously more production is needed, our herdsmen aim at the highest production per cow. We would not be justified in feeding less than the amount of feed required to keep up the essential production. The feed costs in any herd which is required to meet a 365 day level production will be higher than feed costs in herds which are permitted to produce large surplusses during the grass months and stand practically dry during other periods of the year. The institutions demand practically the same amount of milk 365 days per year and holding production at an even keel requires most careful management and a well balanced feeding program. Practically all of our concentrate feed is purchased in carload lots on bid and at a great saving over retail price.

The limiting factor to more efficient feeding is the utterly inadequate feed storage facilities. This situation is being remedied at the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School where a modern and well designed institutional farm feed storage is under construction as the biennial period closes.

The farm supervisor most earnestly recommends that funds be requested to construct modern feed storage facilities at the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, the Winnebago State Hospital and the Industrial School for Boys.

Our institutional farms continue to produce large quantities of corn silage and alfalfa hay as the basis for an economical dairy production. Construction of five new silos during the biennial period has brought our ensilage storing space practically up to requirements.

The theory for many years has been that the institutional operating funds should purchase the concentrate feed necessary to balance out our dairy rations. In return for this draft on operating funds the institutions receive, without cash consideration, the milk, veal and available beef from the herd. As budgets have been reduced it has been the growing tendency to shift the feed purchases to Farm Revolving Funds as a method of freeing operating funds for other expenditures. I warn your board that a continuation of this practice will result in the use of inferior sires and a general break down of our herd building program. No herd can give away its entire production and then purchase feed to balance a good ration. The only source of funds for the purchase of herd sires and desirable brood cows is through Farm Revolving Funds accumulated largely by the sale of pure bred bull calves.

HEALTH OF STATE HERDS

I am glad to report that the biennial period just closed saw every herd under your jurisdiction state and federal accredited as tuberculosis free. The loss as a result of tuberculosis tests has dropped to practically a zero mark.

With a more careful management and close supervision from our institutional veterinarian less garget has appeared in our herds than during other periods. The price of the control of this menacing infection seems to be eternal vigilance and carefully supervised milking.

Four of our herds are now state accredited as Bang's free and all herds are being systematically tested at ninety day intervals. I regret to say that we still experience heart breaking reversals in our attempt to hold the institutional herds free from reaction to the abortion disease test. All reactors are immediately removed from our milking herds and either placed on isolated farms or disposed of. The setting up of Wisconsin as a Bang's accredited state will place Wisconsin in an enviable position as a source of seed stock, and the state institutional herds cannot do less than continue the fight to rid our cattle of this infection. The farms are attempting to grow heifers enough to fill in as replacements. Unquestionably the introduction of purchased cattle is a great factor in re-introducing Bang's disease regardless of the care with which these purchased animals are tested before being brought to our barns.

Under the direction of Dr. C. Roy Strange, institutional veterinarian, our plan for Hog Cholera control has resulted in practically 100% immunity of swine herds from the ravages of this disease which under haphazard control resulted annually in the loss of thousands of pounds of pork. The table contained in this report under pork and beef production reflects to a great extent the increased production resulting from Cholera free swine herds. We are attempting to have Dr. Strange take practically full control of our swine breeding operations and a card index system has been introduced with the hope of selecting brood sows which will farrow large average litters of a desirable institutional type of hog.

We wish to acknowledge the assistance which Dr. Walter Wisnicky, director of the Bureau of Livestock Sanitation, has rendered in maintaining a satisfactory health control program in our dairy and swine herds.

We have also had all the cooperation which could be expected from the Veterinary Control Laboratory and the Veterinary Department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

EXHIBITING INSTITUTIONAL CATTLE AT FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

Few activities inspire the inmates assigned to our cow barns more than the exhibition of our pure bred cattle over a state and national show circuit. The most rabid base ball fan follows his "team" no more closely than our inmates, regardless of the type of institution in which they are confined, follow the cooperative institutional show herd as it is exhibited over the national circuit. These inmates have had an important part in developing the animals which we exhibit and their feeling is one of genuine interest and affection.

The farm supervisor held a conference with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets and leading Holstein breeders to discuss the part which the state owned cattle could best play in advertising Wisconsin's great dairy industry. It was agreed that institutional cattle should be exhibited at county fairs for educational purposes only as the institutions could make the exhibit in their own locality with light expense. It was agreed that the institutions should exhibit, at the Wisconsin State Fair, females which had been bred and raised on the state farms and sires which were being used on these farms. This exhibit to be confined to less than twenty-five head annually. All agreed that it was desirable for our institutional herd to cooperate with other breeders in meeting national competition at great out of state expositions and fairs.

The show herds sent out from our institutional farms have paid their own way through premiums won and have left a balance in the cooperative show herd fund. Dairying is Wisconsin's greatest industry and one of the important sources of revenue is from breeding stock sold by Wisconsin dairymen. Every effort should be put forth to focus the eyes of the country on Wisconsin as a source of "seed stock." Nothing does this more effectively than an exhibit of Wisconsin's best cattle at national dairy expositions. The fact that these cattle pay their own way and that the inmates of the institutions are inspired by the winnings of cattle which they helped develop makes the exhibit of state cattle one of the outstanding events in our annual program to improve conditions at the institutions.

Our program of showing cattle was greatly set back by the loss of Frederick C. Wetmore, who had most efficiently trained and exhibited our cattle during the past two years. An excellent opening occurred at Carnation Milk Farms and the niggardly salary permitted under classified state service made it impossible for us to keep this exceptional young man in our service. No substitute has been found.

The winnings of the state owned cattle at leading fairs and expositions are outlined in the following table:

THE 1934 SHOW RECORD

	Gr.	Sr.	Jr.	1sts	2nds	3rds	4ths	5ths	6ths	7-10
Illinois	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	0	1	2
Wisconsin	1	1	1	7	5	1	2	3	2	5
Minnesota	0	0	1	2	6	1	1	2	2	3
Kentucky	0	0	1	7	4	4	0	1	3	0
Tennessee	0	0	2	7	6	3	2	1	0	0
Waterloo	0	0	1	4	7	3	1	1	2	3
Totals	1	1	7	30	31	14	6	8	10	13

PAID PERSONNEL ON STATE FARMS

If inmates are to receive the greatest vocational value from a period of service on our institutional farms and be protected against exploitation, we must continue to search for intelligent, patient and interested farm employees. In the missionary teacher type, interested far beyond pay day and quitting time, lies the hope of further building up our farms as vocational training and health building units. To attract such employees we must constantly strive to improve our farm employee housing condition, offer greater opportunity for family life and seek a re-classification where efficient employees may be advanced to better salaried positions. Nothing is more expensive than a continuous turn over in the paid farm help. We must strive to hold the efficient personnel in the service.

One of the most devastating practices at the institutions is the use of our paid farm help for general utility purposes. Constantly our help is being assigned the job of bringing back elopers, driving trucks, hauling freight, supplying contractors with material, building and maintaining institutional roads, carrying mail and endless assignments which very greatly interfere with their managerial duties and the supervision of patients assigned to farm work. Each institution should set up a utility force to take care of these miscellaneous duties without permitting this work to interfere with farm operations.

FIRE LOSSES

I regret to report that during the biennial period the main barn at the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School was ruined by a disastrous fire. This is the second large dairy structure to be destroyed by fire at that institution in recent years and leaves that colony utterly unequipped to carry on anything approaching an adequate dairy program to supply the large population with the minimum milk intake.

The second disastrous fire during the past biennial period occurred at the Oregon State Farm where a large horse and young stock barn was completely destroyed and the bunk house was partly destroyed by fires within a single month. As the ultimate policy for farming operations at the Industrial School for Girls has not been established, temporary quarters are being set up to carry the livestock at Oregon looking forward to a complete farm rebuilding program in the future.

In addition to these two major conflagrations, we had the misfortune to lose a poultry colony house at the Winnebago State Hospital.

The experience of past years points definitely toward the adoption of a policy of building only fire proof structures on our institutional farms. Fires continue to occur in the face of the most rigid supervision and carefully control prevention program. The fire proof structure is the answer and your board should be reluctant to approve any farm structures not designed along fire proof lines.

STATE USE — LEADS TO INMATE LABOR OUTLETS

Salvage of human driftwood, committed by the courts to the institutions under the jurisdiction of your board, is the great objective not only of the farms but of the entire institutional effort. A tremendous number of inmates appear to have gone through life up to date of their commitment as drifters with little or no work habits formed. Well regulated steady work is recognized as basic cure for most human ills and fundamental in both body and character building. Continued idleness among able-bodied inmates of any institution adds to disciplinary and managerial problems and is detrimental to the physical and mental welfare of those forced to remain idle over long periods. Sullenness, conniving and immoral practices thrive during periods of inactivity and forced idleness. Idleness is maddening to an active mind. Habits of idleness appear to be more easily acquired than habits of industry. A well regulated program of inmate employment dispels from the inmate's mind any pre-conceived idea he may have brought into the institution that God, the government or the institution owes any able-bodied person a living. The duty of the state of Wisconsin is to devise ways and means where able-bodied inmates of our institutions may be employed steadily at occupations which will build up their self-respect, mentality and physical vigor before the day of their discharge and no inmate should be deprived of an opportunity to perform productive work while in the state's custody. Only a small percentage of the inmates of any institution seem content

to rot in idleness. There should be no employee on any institution pay roll who does not recognize the value of a well regulated productive work program and who is not willing to cooperate in administering this work program to the mutual benefit of the institution and the inmate.

The sentiment expressed in a bronze tablet at the gate of the London, Ohio, prison farm sets forth the present day attitude of the state toward the institutional inmate:

"As the tide and storms of life bring misfortune and wreckage, let there be governmental harbors in sight. Let our own state government reflect the sympathies of our people's desire by the continuance of its welfare work. Let us take away from the crowded cities, pulsating from the throes of intense industrial life those who are entrusted to our care and plant the institution in the field and meadows where divine manifestations are more manifold. Let us hear the busy hum of machinery inside the walls and know that the employment of time previously wasted is working out human salvation. Let us reward with confidence those whose step becomes steadier, whose purpose is firmer and whose conscience is easier through the touch of sympathetic contact by letting them work in the fields as a test of their reform. Let us write in letters of gold over the gates of our institution, 'he who enters here leaves NOT hope behind.' Always let those who shall be the most merciful administrators of the great trust, that we have placed in them, remember that an institution must be a place of firm but kindly restraint for those whose undeveloped moral faculties have led them into evil ways but that the high purposes of this humane institution is a deterrent one—reformation, education and rehabilitation being the constant objective."

Regardless of the program, the greatest benefit from institutional work accrues to the inmate himself and to be interesting and inspiring the work must be productive.

Your farm supervisor is well convinced that our entire institutional farming program should be headed toward producing human food and that in no case should the products from these farms be sold on the retail market. Under a system of colony farming it will be necessary to sell certain farm products to enable the employment of maximum hours of inmate labor and to prevent expensive and uneconomical transportation to the parent institution. When such circumstances prevail only crops, the prices of which are governed by a world market, should be grown. Any amount of institutional production of world market crops cannot in any manner influence the price index of these commodities, but a relatively small sale of institutional products in a highly specialized

retail market may have disastrous effects upon prices received by farmer producers. Our entire efforts should be aimed toward state use of every item produced on our farms. This program can be greatly facilitated by the establishment of a central cannery, meat processing and dehydration plant. The larger institutions, with an abundance of inmate labor available, must pass on the benefits of this labor to the smaller institutions by growing for them human food. The more complete state use of our farm products will be enlarged as the erroneous standard of "profit" in our farming operations is erased from the minds of those charged with formulating institutional farm programs.

Our farms must be, first, of service to the individual inmate, second, to the institution, and third, to the tax payers of this state as they reduce the tax money necessary to feed the institutional population by growing an ever increasing percentage of food necessary. When unavoidable surplusses occur sale should be made only on items where prices are controlled by world conditions rather than retail markets.

COLONY FARMS

Setting up of home-like family sized colonies occupying old farmsteads, with houses having considerable capacity, permits of carefully classifying institutional inmates into working groups well adapted to live and work as a unit. This permits the individual treatment of patients rather than mass treatment. The therapeutic value of well regulated farm work is applied to its full extent to the patients or inmates fortunate enough to be assigned to a farm colony. The success of a girls' colony, established during the last biennial period by Dr. A. L. Beier, superintendent of the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls, points toward a much greater opportunity for the use of this type of institutional activity for vocational training. A farm girls' colony at the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah should be given careful consideration and should the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls be occupied at Oregon, provision for a girls' farm colony should be made.

The cost of housing inmates in colonies has been established as considerably less than the set charge per capita within the institution and the extended acreage put under cultivation as the result of colony farming adds greatly to the amount of food which can be turned in to the institutional dietary.

The success of these colonies will depend upon the care with which the supervising personnel is selected. Couples with extended experience, enthusiastic and possessing managerial ability must guide the destinies of the colony as constant contact with the parent institution is often impractical.

The farm supervisor urges the establishment of a classification for colony managers at better salaries than it is now possible for the institutions to pay.

It is urgently recommended that the next legislature be requested to make an appropriation which would permit of the purchase of additional wild land for the enlargement of the Oneida Farm at the Reformatory. This would permit the dropping of considerable rented acreage, which is not well located, and would concentrate the extra institutional activities on state owned property. The clearing of wild land offers one of the best known forms of employing the younger group of institutional inmates.

The extension of our colony system of farming provides for additional bed space in the over-crowded central institutions at considerably less cost than would result from an enlargement of the home plant.

THE EFFECT OF THE EIGHT HOUR DAY ON FARM ACTIVITIES

The fullest development of farm colonies is threatened by the installation of the eight hour day. Colonies must operate as practical farms and no farm was ever operated successfully on a strict eight hour day basis. The relief of shifts during the middle of the afternoon upsets the work of the day, very greatly increases the cost of supervision and lessens to a great extent the interest of the paid personnel in the project. Better salaries should be paid to the personnel willing to work the regular farm hours.

TRUCKING SERVICE

For the past several years the farm department of your board has operated a cooperative trucking service between institutions. This permits a dividing of cooperative cars of feed, fertilizer, seed and the distribution of surplus vegetables, the movement of hay from the heavier land farms to our sand farms, etc. This service also permits the pasturing of young stock from the small institutions on land in connection with the northern farms. While this service is intended to facilitate the distribution of agricultural products we have been able to cooperate with other departments in the movement of a great amount of material with the distinct saving in time, crating and freight. This saving has also resulted in the saving of hundreds of dollars to Wisconsin dairy farmers by delivering to their farms young herd sires purchased at the institutions. In many cases we have taken their old herd sires in exchange for use as beef. Delivery of these young bulls is worked into our regularly organized plan and results in little or no added cost.

HANDLING HERD SIRES

I am very glad to report that during the biennial period the Wisconsin State Prison, the Lake Tomahawk State Camp and the

State Public School were added to the institutions having constructed modern destruction proof housing for their herd sires. The type of structure used is concrete and steel boiler flues with a breeding pen which makes unnecessary the handling of the sire. These pens facilitate breeding operations, permit the continued use of a sire which would endanger life if handled and makes it possible for all herd sires to exercise, at will, in the open. These animals exercising in gravel covered lots keep their feet in good condition and remain in breeding usefulness to advanced ages. We are now using one sire fifteen years old and another eleven years old to good advantage. Each of these sires have been housed in destruction proof barricades for years. It remains for the Winnebago State Hospital and the Wisconsin State Reformatory to construct this type of housing for their herd sires to make a 100% safe and efficient handling of sires at the institutions under your board. The Reformatory and the Winnebago State Hospital should complete this work without further delay as labor is available and the cost is light.

DAIRY RECORD CARDS

During the biennial period, our card index system aimed at accumulating all essential data on each dairy animal in our herds on one card, was further perfected. There is a great deal of work yet to be done in summarizing and analyzing the records. We are being assisted by the Wisconsin's Dairymen's Association in this analyses but would greatly appreciate the assignment of any available Federal workers to this project to speed the day when the information contained in records yet unanalyzed could be made available for use in our dairy breeding program.

The building up of these record cards has very greatly facilitated the work of the annual inventory of our herds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The close of another biennial period finds the farm supervisor deeply indebted to your board for the confidence expressed, cooperation granted and extremely broad-minded attitude demonstrated on innumerable occasions when the farm supervisor sought your help. Your secretary, chief auditor and each of the department heads, both in the board's office and at the institutions, have cooperated faithfully, and the farm supervisor appreciates the splendid spirit which has prevailed relative to threshing out of our vexing agricultural problems.

Respectfully submitted.

GLEN M. HOUSEHOLDER,

Farm Supervisor.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

COLLECTION AND DEPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Period Ending June 30, 1936

BLAINE M. LINKE .....*Collection and Deportation Counsel*

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the second biennial report of the Collection and Deportation department for the period ended June 30, 1936.

COLLECTIONS

During the biennium, $456,209.02 was collected from patients and legally liable relatives for the cost of care and maintenance furnished in state and county institutions. It cost the state $36,501.62, or 8 per cent to make these collections.

For the first year which ended June 30, 1935, $88,047.78 was collected. These collections were made as a result of the centralizing of collection efforts of the state institutions in the Board of Control, and represent purely the state's recovery.

Experience garnered in the collection work in state institutions indicated that numerous changes in the law were necessary to make a more efficient system of collection. The state, besides the burden of operating the state institutions, contributed more than $1,500,000 annually to county institutions, of which $900,000 went to county insane asylums and $600,000 to county tuberculous sanatoria, yet it had no right to recover any of this aid given because under the then existing law, the duty of recovering the cost of care of inmates in the county institutions was left to the Board of Trustees of the institutions, and their effort, if any at all, centered only on patients from their own county, making no attempt to collect from patients belonging to other counties. It was a reasonable assumption that if 10 out of every 100 patients from their own county were able to pay the cost of their maintenance, that a similar proportion of the other county patients could likewise pay. From surveys made, it was found that there were hundreds of guardianships of insane persons who had ample money to pay for the incompetent person's support, but who were never called upon to pay a cent. Further surveys disclosed that hundreds of estates were being probated yearly in which the claim of the state and county for care and maintenance was never filed, with the result that the estate was closed and the claim forever lost. Other surveys indicated lack of uniformity throughout the state in making the collections and, further, showed that no attempt was being made to consider the collection of the cost of care and

maintenance as a business enterprise. Because of this neglect, the state and counties were yearly losing thousands of dollars. The cost to the several counties for the public charges in institutions, it should be remembered, is raised by a direct property tax and every dollar recovered from persons well able to pay the cost of their care, reduces the tax bill.

It was only logical that the state, contributing more than $1,500,000 annually to these county institutions, should have some right to recover from those able to pay and to be assured that a reasonable effort would be made in all cases. The State Emergency Board and the Joint Finance Committee of the 1935 legislature knew the results accomplished in the state institutions and, desirous of expanding this system to the county institutions, were successful in having the legislature unanimously enact Chapter 336, Laws of 1935. Many provisions of the new law were taken from existing laws of Minnesota, Massachusetts, Ohio, California, Texas, New York, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Indiana. In the closing days of the 1935 legislature, an effort was made to repeal the law enacted, but the bill proposing the repeal was vetoed by the Governor.

So during the second year of the biennium, or rather from August 9, 1935, the date the new law became effective, collections were made for the county institutions as well as for the state institutions. The sum of $368,161.24 was collected.

The table below shows the amount collected in each county for this second year of the biennium.

County	*Amount*	*County*	*Amount*
Adams	$ 295.16	Iron	651.00
Ashland	1,526.59	Jackson	1,409.24
Barron	3,374.96	Jefferson	6,614.91
Bayfield	1,096.62	Juneau	510.39
Brown	7,580.75	Kenosha	1,624.79
Buffalo	988.64	Kewaunee	268.21
Burnett	260.67	La Crosse	5,893.61
Calumet	1,600.08	Lafayette	13.69
Chippewa	2,382.26	Langlade	1,140.11
Clark	14,805.09	Lincoln	338.68
Columbia	3,943.39	Manitowoc	9,265.24
Crawford	314.35	Marathon	7,499.75
Dane	30,869.63	Marinette	2,386.60
Dodge	9,878.23	Marquette	1,026.48
Door	548.40	Milwaukee	75,759.30
Douglas	10,759.29	Monroe	1,967.15
Dunn	1,724.76	Oconto	1,789.65
Eau Claire	4,069.53	Oneida	901.30
Florence	196.09	Outagamie	9,731.68
Fond du Lac	9,745.64	Ozaukee	6,286.91
Forest	216.02	Pepin	1,005.63
Grant	4,290.72	Pierce	1,387.49
Green	3,205.63	Polk	1,042.27
Green Lake	1,628.30	Portage	5,530.56
Iowa	3,294.17	Price	1,960.13

County	*Amount*	*County*	*Amount*
Racine	8,876.46	Vilas	639.36
Richland	670.16	Walworth	6,010.86
Rock	6,323.98	Washburn	29.29
Rusk	213.47	Washington	12,989.48
St. Croix	1,330.96	Waukesha	7,214.20
Sauk	5,060.51	Waupaca	5,777.94
Sawyer	595.62	Waushara	433.55
Shawano	2,497.76	Winnebago	7,280.91
Sheboygan	21,464.93	Wood	6,285.06
Taylor	22.80	State-at-Large	4,241.57
Trempealeau	3,382.46		
Vernon	2,223.17		$368,161.24

The entire cost of the collection system is borne by the state and the counties do not pay any of this expense, nor is any of the expense deducted from the collections made before pro-rating the collection with the county.

Under the new law, the court approves of the admission of the case to the institution and determines the place of legal settlement which is chargeable with the maintenance. The duty of recovering the cost of care and maintenance is placed in the hands of the Board of Control, except in Milwaukee county, where the county may also recover. The law provides that notice by registered mail be given by the administrator to the Board of Control and county clerk in all cases where the decedent was, at any time, an inmate of any state or county institution. This was to insure that the claim for care and maintenance furnished, will be filed in time. The court is to give notice to the Board of the appointment of a guardian and the guardians are required to give us information and may be removed if there are ample funds and they refuse to pay the cost of maintenance furnished. The liability of the relative is made more certain under the new law, but the same relatives as under the old law, are still liable. The law requires due regard to be given those dependent upon the property for future support, and collections are made only from those well able to contribute.

The fact that $368,161.24 was collected in the second year of the biennium shows definite results accomplished by the new law, but the table on page 128 indicates in another way, the extent of these results by showing number of pay patients added during year.

The table on page 128 shows that on July 1, 1935, there were only 918 cases paying the cost of their care and maintenance in all state and county institutions. A total of 667 cases were added in the one year as a result of efforts under the new law and this sum represents an increase of 72.6 per cent. It should be stated here that there are still hundreds of cases to be added and as rapidly as possible, considering the size of the field unit, investigations are being made, not only of new admissions, but of all cases here-

County	Cases Paying 7/1/35	6/30/36	County	Cases Paying 7/1/35	6/30/36
Adams	1	2	Marathon	20	50
Ashland	1	5	Marinette	3	11
Barron	3	9	Marquette	--	6
Bayfield	4	8	Milwaukee	25	43
Brown	21	30	Monroe	14	28
Buffalo	1	8	Oconto	8	16
Burnett	--	2	Oneida	2	4
Calumet	4	11	Outagamie	16	32
Chippewa	8	16	Ozaukee	4	11
Clark	4	7	Pepin	2	7
Columbia	14	28	Pierce	1	10
Crawford	4	8	Polk	7	11
Dane	118	192	Portage	3	4
Dodge	37	46	Price	1	6
Door	4	8	Racine	27	61
Douglas	28	58	Richland	7	11
Dunn	2	6	Rock	42	58
Eau Claire	10	22	Rusk	2	3
Florence	--	1	St. Croix	9	13
Fond du Lac	27	54	Sauk	31	50
Forest	1	2	Sawyer	4	5
Grant	29	42	Shawano	6	16
Green	11	21	Sheboygan	15	54
Green Lake	4	8	Taylor	--	2
Iowa	15	22	Trempealeau	8	19
Iron	--	3	Vernon	9	14
Jackson	3	9	Vilas	--	2
Jefferson	26	44	Walworth	19	36
Juneau	2	6	Washburn	--	2
Kenosha	6	18	Washington	10	30
Kewaunee	3	6	Waukesha	21	39
La Crosse	16	26	Waupaca	6	14
Lafayette	5	6	Waushara	2	4
Langlade	3	8	Winnebago	29	55
Lincoln	1	2	Wood	15	22
Manitowoc	20	43	State	114	49
			Total	918	1,585

tofore in the institutions, to determine their ability or the ability of legally liable relatives to pay the cost of care and maintenance.

It is of interest to note the size of some of the collections made during the two year period.

Amount	1934—35	1935—36	Total
$1000 to $1500	12	24	36
$1500 to $2000	2	16	18
$2000 to $3000	--	10	10
$3000 and over	--	3	3

In three cases, the amount of the collection was over $3000, in ten cases over $2000 and less than $3000, in eighteen cases over $1500 and less than $2000, and in thirty-six cases $1000 and less than $1500. Some of the collections dated as far back as 1893, 1901, 1902, 1908 and 1910.

During the biennium it was necessary to appear in 79 contested cases before the courts and Industrial Commission. In 73 of these cases, the matter was before a county court, in 3 cases before the Industrial Commission and 3 of the cases were in the Supreme Court.

The State Emergency Board, cognizant of the value of the work in this field of collection, in September, 1934, granted our request for an additional $7500 to enlarge the collection program for the remainder of the first year of the biennium, and again in February, 1936, it granted an additional $5000 to carry on the work the remainder of the second fiscal year period.

While it takes time to perfect a new system, it is believed in the short period of eleven months of operation under the new law, that the results have more than justified the change and demonstrate the superiority of the new collection system. It will be imperative to increase the field personnel to render the necessary service on investigations.

DEPORTATIONS

The number of deportations of nonresident insane and mentally deficients this biennium is somewhat less than the previous two

State	1934–35	1935–36	Total	Pending
Arizona				1
Arkansas		1	1	
California		2	2	2
Canada		2	2	
Colorado				1
District of Columbia		1	1	
Finland		2	2	
Illinois	11	3	14	25
Indiana	1	2	3	
Iowa	2	3	5	1
Kentucky				1
Michigan	3	1	4	3
Minnesota	3	2	5	9
Mississippi		1	1	
Missouri	1	2	3	
Montana		1	1	
Nebraska				1
New York	1		1	
North Dakota	1		1	5
Ohio	2		2	1
Oregon				1
Pennsylvania		1	1	1
Poland		1	1	
South Dakota	1		1	
Switzerland	1		1	
U. S. Immigration				94
Utah		1	1	
Washington	1		1	
Total	28	26	54	146

year period. This is due to the large number of cases pending with other states at the close of the period.

During the biennium a total of 54 cases were deported from Wisconsin and based on the conservative estimate of 10 years as the average length of care in state and county hospitals for the insane and mentally deficient at a cost of $350 a year, the state was saved over $189,000.

The table on page 129 shows the place of deportation and the number of cases pending at the end of the period.

During the same period authority was given to return 45 cases to Wisconsin. The states returning cases to Wisconsin and the number of cases pending at the close of the period is shown by the following table:

State	*1934–35*	*1935–36*	*Tota*	*Pending*
California	1	3	4	3
Canada		1	1	
Colorado	1		1	
District of Columbia	2	1	3	1
Florida	1		1	
Georgia	1		1	
Illinois	12	2	14	11
Indiana	4	1	5	
Iowa	2	1	3	
Massachusetts		1	1	
Michigan	1	2	3	2
Minnesota	1	2	3	4
Montana				1
New York	2	1	3	4
Ohio				2
Oregon	2		2	
Total	30	15	45	28

During the two year period 27 cases were rejected as not belonging to Wisconsin and the other states rejected 24 cases which we had presented to them for their consideration.

The following table indicates these cases by states:

	1934–35		*1935–36*		*Total*	
State	*To*	*From*	*To*	*From*	*To*	*From*
Arkansas	1				1	
California	1	1			1	1
Colorado	1				1	
Connecticut		1				1
Illinois	10	4		2	10	6
Indiana				1		1
Louisiana	1				1	
Michigan		2				2
Minnesota	2	6		1	2	7
Montana	1				1	
New York	1	2		3	1	5
North Dakota	1				1	
Pennsylvania		1		2		3
South Dakota	1				1	
U. S. Immigration	2		2		4	
Washington		1				1
Total	22	18	2	9	24	27

It should be again stated that efforts should be made to establish a more friendly relationship with all states and to aid in this

direction, it would be well for the deportation agents of the several states to organize as an association and hold annual meetings and promote in every respect a closer cooperation. While Wisconsin has had friendly dealings for the most part, such relationship existed not because of any written agreement, but because of a gentleman's agreement or understanding. The 1935 legislature enacted legislation permitting written agreements in this respect and it is believed this should go a long way in bringing a closer relationship with the other states.

Uniform legislation in all states on these matters would be advisable as well as the use of finger-printing and photography for identification.

TRANSFERS

During the two-year period, 1109 transfer orders were prepared, of which 901 were from the state hospitals for the insane to the several county asylums, 46 from the colonies to county asylums, 34 from one county asylum to another and 24 returns to the state hospitals for the insane.

Again during this period, it was necessary, because of the overcrowded conditions in some county asylums, to transfer patients to other than their own county institution and farther away from relatives who desire them close at hand.

The following table shows in detail the transfers made during the two year period.

	1934–35	1935–36	Total
Mendota State Hospital to County Asylums	189	219	408
Winnebago State Hospital to County Asylums	219	261	480
Central State Hospital to County Asylums	10	3	13
Northern Colony to County Asylums	16	8	24
Southern Colony to County Asylums		22	22
County Asylum to County Asylums	31	3	34
County Asylum to State Hospitals	10	14	24
County Asylum to Asylum for T. B.	1	74	75
Sanatoria to Lake Tomahawk		29	29
Total			1109

INSPECTION SERVICE

A total of 1180 inspections were made during the biennium and they may be summarized according to the several types of institutions as follows:

	1934-35	*1935-36*	*Total*
County Asylums and Hospitals	104	104	208
County and City Homes	119	108	227
County Sanatoria	23	2	25
County Jails	89	39	128
County Work Houses	4	3	7
City Police Stations	152	70	222
City Detention Homes	3	2	5
Village Lock-Ups	226	132	358
Total	720	460	1180

Again during this biennium as was the case in the preceding two years, the inspection service was carried on for the most part by one inspector except from October 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, when there were two inspectors in service. Because of this fact, it was again necessary to use the service primarily in types of institutions most needing inspection.

County Asylums and Hospitals. The thirty-six county asylums have held to their standard of good management, sanitation and personal care of insane patients. The smaller institutions, owing to a lesser population, have a better opportunity of giving personal attention and interest to the individual patients, than do the larger institutions and their efforts in this direction are noticeable and commendable.

St. Croix County, under new management, is doing much to improve the backward conditions which have existed there for some time. Modern kitchen equipment, better bathing facilities, terrazzo floors, enlarged dining rooms and other improvements, have added greatly to better conditions in Green, La Crosse, Marinette, Racine, Outagamie, St. Croix and Waukesha Asylums.

Brown county, the first of January, 1936, completed and is now using a new asylum building with a rated bed capacity of 300. It should be also pointed out that Brown county has taken a very progressive step which makes it outstanding in this respect, and that is, the installation of an eight hour day for all employees. This shortening of hours of attendants is in marked contrast to the 12 to 14 hours which attendants are on duty in other county asylums and should be followed by all asylums.

Improvement in the medical, dental and nursing care in asylums is needed. Racine, Marathon and Walworth counties have a hospital unit in connection with the asylum and Milwaukee county has its County General Hospital. Such a unit provides a nucleus, out of which emanates a well rounded medical and nursing service, not only to county asylum patients, but to county home patients and even the indigent poor of the county. Several counties seeing the need and advantages of such a unit, contemplate having a fully equipped hospital in their institution. Several institutions have a registered nurse in their employ. Marinette and Clark counties contemplate installing two hydrotherapy tubs to facilitate

the handling of disturbed patients, rather than returning them to the state hospitals.

Milwaukee and Rock counties have the only asylums in the state which employ trained occupational therapy workers. Milwaukee county has a well developed occupational therapy department in its Hospital for Mental Diseases, as well as in its asylum for chronic insane. The recreational and curative value of occupational therapy is well known and other counties should follow Milwaukee and Rock in this direction.

The patients in the county asylums are in need of more recreation. It might be feasible for two or three institutions in the same locality to employ a recreational director or secure the service of one through a W.P.A. project. Milwaukee county leads in recreational work. In their institutions we find patients taking an active part in plays, community singing, dances, classes in English, civics, history, spelling, etc.

It is hopeful to note that paroles from the asylums are somewhat on the increase, although it is believed many more could be paroled if qualified placement and follow-up workers were employed. Here again, it might be feasible for several institutions in the same locality to unite and employ such a person for this work. The state itself would do well to provide such a service along with psychiatric field service for the county asylums.

Walworth county is building a new building for male patients which is sorely needed at this institution and Columbia is erecting a new building for female patients which will greatly improve that institution.

Douglas county completed its new 92 bed institution for the tuberculous insane. This new institution replaces the old wooden building where the male tuberculous insane were housed, and provides accommodations for the first time, for 46 females and 46 males. A laboratory, X-ray equipment and surgery, together with a medical tie-in to Middle River Sanatorium, already operated by Douglas county, would equip it comparable to the ordinary tuberculous sanatorium and make this unique institution definitely a leader in the field of tuberculous insane. In order to facilitate the discovery of tuberculous cases in the county asylums and utilize the new Douglas county institution, the Board engaged the services of R. H. Stiehm, M. D., tuberculous specialist with the Wisconsin General Hospital, to conduct a survey into the county asylums. Of the 20 county asylums which have been visited during the period, more than 60 cases of tuberculosis have been discovered and transferred to the new institution.

County and City Homes. County homes under the management of county asylums, are in some degree kept to the standard of the asylums and are usually better than the isolated county

homes. Of the isolated county homes we find Wood, Jackson and Portage counties operating the best equipped and most modern homes.

Fond du Lac and Marinette counties have done much to improve conditions in their county homes. Barron county has plans for the erection of a new home and hospital in 1936-37. Kewaunee county has remodeled the old farm house used as a county home, making a modern and comfortable home for the aged poor. Forest and Polk counties have discontinued the use of their county homes, boarding their poor elsewhere and giving old age assistance to those eligible.

The conditions are so bad in Adams, Grant, Lafayette, Rusk, Crawford, Sawyer and Taylor county homes, that they should build new institutions. The population of these institutions has been growing smaller and it might be feasible for several of the counties to unite in order to build a modern and fully equipped institution.

County Sanatoria. The county tuberculous sanatoria are always under close supervision of their own personnel and because of lack of sufficient inspectors, the usual inspection service was not afforded to these 20 institutions as in former years. It is believed that legislation should be enacted to insure minimum standards of care in these institutions which receive $600,000 annually as state aid from the state.

County Jails. Some of the federal transient bureaus located in the state are still housing transients, but many of these transients are kept over night in the county jails, occupying the same cell blocks with prisoners. This practice is bad and in our efforts to end the same, we do not always get the cooperation of the sheriffs because they are paid for feeding these transients.

Many of the smaller county jails have not room for segregation, consequently first offenders must be placed in the same cell block with old and hardened offenders. The sanitary conditions are bad and no rehabilitation is attempted. In these institutions, the recommendations of the Board may or may not be carried out.

Fond du Lac, Waukesha and Eau Claire county jails are unfit to house men and women prisoners. Florence county jail was so unsafe and in such poor condition, that the jail was closed voluntarily and the prisoners taken to Marinette county.

Sheboygan county completed its new $1,000,000 court house during the biennium and in it is housed a very modern and fully equipped county jail, which is the best in the state outside of Milwaukee.

The following named county jails are always kept clean and sanitary, segregation is closely enforced, medical attention given and books offered the prisoners from the public libraries—Sheboygan, Kenosha and Racine.

Milwaukee county leads all of the county jails in the state, especially in attention to segregation and rehabilitation. In this jail we find a college graduate has been employed to teach the prisoners such subjects as citizenship and English and a part time trained occupational therapy worker is employed in the women's side.

The county jail of the future is seen as a tri or more county institutions located where a farm and shops are possible, where prisoners can work at trades and farm work, and the office of the sheriff is under civil service.

The law should be amended so that the Board of Control could enforce its recommendations for improvements, etc., by having authority to remove prisoners to jails that are satisfactory.

County Work Houses. There are only 4 county work houses left in the state, including the Outagamie County Detention Camp which is legally a workhouse. Dodge and Brown counties furnish no employment other than rock breaking for county roads. The housing conditions are bad in both of these institutions. Douglas county operates a large farm successfully at its work house. Outagamie county has during this biennium, established a workhouse of rather unique purpose which may be a solution to the question of what to do with prisoners. Its workhouse is operated by the "County Park Commission" who are its Board of Trustees. The Detention Camp, as it is called, is somewhat similar to a prison camp and is located on land acquired by the county through tax delinquency. Forestry work such as clearing land, making fire lanes and reforestation projects are undertaken, as well as creating county parks and establishing a fire fighting unit. Aside from the work being accomplished, there has been a large increase in the payment of fines in the municipal court for the city of Appleton in said county, because those fined seem to prefer paying their fine to work at the camp. It is further claimed that Outagamie county has ridden itself of vagrants, because if a vagrant is caught, he is sent to the camp and as he does not care for the work he passes the word on to others to stay away. There seems to be one limitation and that is insuring a sufficient inmate population at all times, to proceed with the forestry work. It might be that such a program would fare better if it were sufficiently large enough to cover several adjoining counties, and if it were in effect throughout the state.

City Police Stations. The larger police stations are kept sanitary. No bedding is given. Transients, if allowed, are housed separately from prisoners. However, in the smaller police stations, conditions are not as good and the transient population is again becoming a problem because of their refusal to make use of the federal transient bureaus throughout the state.

City Detention Homes. In Milwaukee, Racine and La Crosse are the only so-called detention homes in the state, where juveniles are held pending further disposition of their case.

Village Lock-Ups. A number of lock-ups have been closed during the biennium and many more should be closed since they are kept open solely for the benefit of transients, who should be sent to the federal transient bureaus in the state. The majority of these smaller lock-ups are unsanitary, are not fire proof, have no sewage system and are heated by stoves placed in the room. Good roads and automobile transportation would permit the detention of all prisoners in the larger city police stations or in the county jails and these smaller lock-ups should be closed.

Recommendations. An additional inspector should be added to enable inspections to be made with regularity; new inspection forms are needed and a system of following through the Board's recommendations should be inaugurated. Consideration should be given to the making of a survey by medical experts in order to evaluate and rate the county sanatoria, the county asylums and the county and city homes.

STERILIZATIONS

The work of this department with respect to sterilization, consists in the serving of the required legal notices upon proper relatives; submitting of each case in final form for the Board's action; notification to relatives and to the institution of the Board's action; maintaining a card index and file record of all sterilizations; and answering general correspondence concerning the law and its operation. Further discussion of the law is left to the superintendents of the state institutions, to the Psychiatric Field Service and to the Board.

During the two year period ended June 30, 1936, there were 138 cases sterilized bringing the total sterilized under the law to read 735.

The following table briefly gives the number of operations performed since 1913, the date the law became effective, up to June 30, 1936.

Institution	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Northern Colony	60	537	597
Southern Colony	20	83	103
Winnebago State Hospital	1	12	13
Mendota State Hospital	--	2	2
Central State Hospital	10	--	10
Columbia County Asylum	--	2	2
Green County Asylum	--	2	2
Milwaukee County Asylum	--	6	6
Total	91	644	735

HALF-RATE APPLICATIONS

During the biennium, the department investigated the financial condition of 8 cases who had made application for half-rate at the State Sanatorium. The Board approved of our recommendations and these cases were admitted on a half-rate basis. The new collection law abolishes the half-rate statute and all cases are admitted as county charges.

APPRECIATION

I want to, at this time, express my sincere appreciation to the Board for its support and guidance throughout the biennium, and for the loyal support and cooperation of the entire staff of the Collection and Deportation department, for the splendid cooperation of the superintendents of all state and county institutions, and all others in making this a successful biennium.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAINE M. LINKE,
Collection and Deportation Counsel

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL

REPORT OF ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD JULY 1, 1934, to JUNE 30, 1936

For the biennial period July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936, there was available for the charitable and penal institutions and the State Board of Control $9,942,825.70. This is $47,341.73 or ½ of 1 per cent less than was available in the prior biennium. The following tabulation is a summary of the available funds for each of the biennial periods according to funds:

Fund	1932-34	1934-36	Difference	
			Amount	Per Cent
Operation	$5,084,450.00	$5,350,500.00	$ 266,050.00	5.2
Repairs and Maintenance	433,983.00	439,000.00	5,017.00	1.2
Miscellaneous Capital	173,552.68	222,371.76	48,819.08	28.5
Special Capital	1,080,769.71	589,320.56	-491,449.15	-45.5
Sub-total	$6,772,755.39	$6,601,192.32	$-171,563.07	-2.5
Revolving Funds	2,542,579.61	2,636,711.03	94,131.42	3.7
Coal and Insurance	674,832.43	694,697.01	19,864.58	2.9
Federal Grants		10,225.34	10,225.34	100.0
Total	$9,990,167.43	$9,942,825.70	$ -47,341.73	-0.5

From the above it will be found that the operation funds for the biennial period 1934-36 were increased over the preceding biennium by 5.2 per cent or $266,050.00, repairs and maintenance 1.2 per cent or $5,017.00, miscellaneous capital by 28.5 per cent or $48,819.08. Special capital funds were reduced by 45.5 per cent or $491,449.15. The total net decrease of appropriated funds for the period amounted to $171,563.07 or 2.5 per cent. Available revolving funds were increased by $94,131.42 or 3.7 per cent and the sufficient appropriation for coal and insurance was increased by $19,864.58 or 2.9 per cent. There was available to the Board from federal grants $10,225.34 which was not previously available.

It should again be pointed out that the biennial period covered by this report covers the appropriations made by two different legislatures. It is, therefore, interesting to see what the appropriations for each of the two years by the different legislatures amounted to. There is listed below a tabulation showing the appropriated funds for each year of the biennium by funds:

	1934–35	1935–36	Difference
Operation	$2,469,000.00	$2,881,500.00	$412,500.00
Repairs & Maintenance	217,000.00	222,000.00	5,000.00
Miscellaneous Capital	88,000.00	88,000.00	
Special Capital		58,000.00	58,000.00
Sub-Total	$2,774,000.00	$3,249,500.00	$475,500.00
Coal & Insurance	347,307.63	347,389.38	81.75
Total	$3,121,307.63	$3,596,889.38	$475,581.75

The funds for the year 1934-35 were made available by the legislature of 1933 while the funds for the year 1935-36 were made available by the 1935 legislature. From the above tabulation we find that the 1935 legislature increased the operation funds by $412,500.00. Of this amount $400,000.00 was for the operation of institutions and $12,500 increase to the Collection and Deportation Division of the Board. Actually, the continuing appropriation for the institutions was increased by $415,000.00 but due to the fact that there was an emergency appropriation in 1934-35 of $40,000.00 and an Emergency Board grant of $25,000.00 in 1935-36, the net difference is only $400,000.00 for the year. For repairs and maintenance the tabulation shows an increase of $5,000.00. However, the continuing appropriation was the same and this item is an emergency board allowance for the year 1935-36. Miscellaneous capital was the same for both years. There was $58,000.00 for special capital provided by specific appropriation in 1935-36 and this was for the construction of a new building at the State Reformatory to house the granite finishing plant and to install adequate dust eliminating apparatus as an experiment with a view of developing adequate apparatus for the removing of silica dust from the breathing zone of workers in the granite industry. Coal and insurance shows a slight increase of $81.75. This makes a total of $475,581.75 or 15.2 per cent more allowed by the 1935 legislature than the 1933.

DISBURSEMENTS

The total disbursements for the year 1934-35 for all institutions and Board of Control were $4,016,043.25 and for the year 1935-36 $4,657,714.49 or a total for the biennium of $8,673,757.74. This is $32,384.53 or .4 of one per cent more than was spent in the preceding biennium. The following tabulation gives the disbursements for each of the biennial periods by funds:

Fund	1932–34	1934–36	Difference	
			Amount	Per Cent
Operation	$5,034,786.10	$5,338,091.35	$ 303,305.25	6.0
Repairs and Maintenance	419,345.41	422,425.77	3,080.36	0.7
Miscellaneous Capital	127,180.92	174,260.65	47,079.73	37.0
Special Capital	578,257.16	134,788.50	-443,468.66	-76.7
Sub-total	$6,159,569.59	$6,069,566.27	$ -90,003.32	-1.5
Coal and Insurance	674,832.43	694,697.01	19,864.58	2.9
Total	$6,834,402.02	$6,764,263.28	$ -70,138.74	-1.0
Revolving Funds	1,806,971.19	1,899,448.39	92,477.20	5.1
Federal Grants	----------	10,046.07	10,046.07	100.0
Total	$8,641,373.21	$8,673,757.74	$ 32,384.53	.4

Disbursements for special capital show a decrease over the preceding biennium by a total of $443,468.66 or 76.7 per cent. Other funds show a slight increase with the exception of miscellaneous capital where there was an increase of 37 per cent or $47,079.73. For operation the increase is only six per cent but this amounts to $303,305.25. There was less than one per cent increase in the disbursements for repairs and maintenance and 2.9 per cent increase for coal and insurance or for all appropriated funds, there was a decrease of $70,138.74 or 1 per cent. Revolving funds show an increase of 5 per cent or $92,477.20 and there was disbursed during this biennium $10,046.07 from funds made available by the federal government.

There will be found at the end of this report tables Numbers I through X summarizing by institutions the available funds, appropriations and disbursements for each year of the biennium. Table I summarizes all of the available funds for all institutions of the board by funds for each year. Tables II and III cover operation funds for each of the two years by institutions and show the appropriation for operation to which has been added the sufficient funds coal and insurance, giving the total available for operation purposes for each institution. The total disbursement for each institution is shown with the resulting balance. It will be noted that some institutions show a credit balance; that is, the disbursements are in excess of the available funds. This is due to the fact that the total appropriation for all institutions is made available to the Board of Control and is allotted to each institution. Individual budgets are made up at the beginning of each fiscal year and an allotment given on the basis of this budget. It is found at the end of the year that some institutions require more than the amount originally allotted, while others do not need the full amount allotted. Consequently, there are balances in some

allotments while others have been overdrawn. As far as the appropriation is concerned, this makes no difference as long as the total for the particular fund is not exceeded. The same situation maintains in the case of repairs and maintenance and miscellaneous capital funds in that the total amount for each of these purposes is appropriated to the board and is allotted to the various institutions. The operation totals for all institutions and the Board of Control are as follows:

	1934–35	1935–36
Appropriation	$2,469,000.00	$2,881,500.00
Coal & Insurance	347,307.63	347,389.38
Total Available	$2,816,307.63	$3,228,889.38
Disbursements	2,813,584.28	3,219,204.08
Balance	$ 2,723.35	$ 9,685.30

Table IV shows the repairs and maintenance appropriation for each year of the biennium as allotted to the various institutions, also the disbursements with the resulting balance. It should be noted that for the year 1935-36 the disbursements were in excess of the specific appropriation. This was provided for by an appropriation by the Emergency Board of $5,000.00. Attention should be called to the fact that the balance remaining in the repairs and maintenance fund at the end of a fiscal year is not available for disbursement in the succeeding fiscal year. The repairs and maintenance appropriation and disbursement for each year follows:

	1934–35	1935–36
Appropriation	$ 217,000.00	$ 222,000.00
Disbursement	203,656.06	218,769.71
Balance	$ 13,343.94	$ 3,230.29

Table V shows the available funds for miscellaneous capital for the biennium together with the appropriation and disbursements for each year of the biennium. In the case of miscellaneous capital, the balance from the previous year is available for disbursement in the succeeding year. Consequently, this balance is shown and added to the appropriation for each year, making the total available for that year. The miscellaneous capital appropriation and disbursement for each year follows:

	1934–35	1935–36
Balance	$ 46,371.76	$ 42,589.83
Appropriation	88,000.00	88,000.00
Total Available	$ 134,371.76	$ 130,589.83
Disbursement	91,781.93	82,478.72
Balance	$ 42,589.83	$ 48,111.11

Table VI shows the special capital funds for the biennial period for institutions and projects. There was available on July 1, 1934, $502,512.55. This total includes $333,880.85 given to the board under section 20.17 (1d) for special capital purposes but may not be expended without the approval of the Emergency Board. The balance of the available funds represents allotments for specific purposes from section 20.17 (1d), balances in fire loss accounts, or balances remaining in specific appropriations. During the year there was allotted from section 20.17 (1d) to institutions, a total of $10,300.00. This was for rebuilding the chimney at the State Sanatorium $3,300.00, at the Winnebago State Hospital $2,500.00 for farm cottage and $2,500.00 for remodeling toilets, and $2,000.00 to the board to be used in preparing plans and specifications for buildings contemplated under a P.W. A. program. Additional funds amounting to $19,637.41 became available during the year, of which $17,384.18 came from the fire loss fund on account of losses sustained. There were $16,135.00 at the Industrial School for Boys for the large dairy barn, $539.93 at the Reformatory for the loss sustained in the auto paint factory, and $709.25 at the No. Wis. Colony and Training School for losses in the cow barn. Disbursements during the year amounted to $58,306.18, the largest item being for the reconstruction of the barn at the Industrial School for Boys, amounting to $20,816.94.

There was also disbursed from these funds $14,805.50 on account of the forestry camps. This item is not for special capital purposes, but is for the maintenance of three prison camps, but the money is made available by allotment from section 20.17 (1d). There was also spent at the Industrial School for Girls, Oregon, $10,722.36 covering maintenance and preparation of the grounds at this new institution. The detail of other disbursements may be found in Table VI.

The balance remaining in the special capital fund at the end of the first year of the biennium was $463,843.78. The 1935 legislature provided that the balance remaining in any fund appropriated prior to July 1, 1931, was repealed as of June 30, 1935. This repealed balances totaling $64,191.02 and reduces the available funds by that amount.

During the year 1935-36 there was allotted from section 20.17 (1d) $62,500.00 as follows:

Materials for Federal Projects W. P. A.	$ 50,000.00
Forestry Camps	2,500.00
New Industrial School for Girls—Oregon	10,000.00

There was also appropriated to the Reformatory $50,000.00 for a granite finishing plant and $8,000 for dust elimination equipment. In addition to these items, there was received through the fire loss fund $73,361.62. This was distributed as follows:

Mendota State Hospital	
Old Hotel Building	$ 3,150.00
Winnebago State Hospital	
Chicken House	86.00
No. Wis. Colony and Training School	
Dairy Barn	26,478.01
State Prison	
Shoe Shop Factory	394.01
Industrial School for Girls—Oregon	
Barn and residence	7,253.60
School for Deaf	
Dining room, chapel, kitchen building & contents	36,000.00

The disbursements during the last year of the biennium for special capital purposes amounted to $76,482.32. Of this amount $36,370.00 was spent for the purchase of materials at the various institutions for projects where the federal government provided funds for labor in connection with the W.P.A. program. The detail of other items may be found in Table VI as well as the total program under each institution as listed in Table IX. There was left in special capital funds at the end of the fiscal period June 30, 1936, $454,532.06 of which amount $297,930.58 was in the section known as 20.17 (1d). The special capital totals of all institutions follow:

	1934–35	1935–36
Balance	$ 502,512.55	$ 399,652.76
Appropriation	19,637.41	131,361.62
Total available	$ 522,149.96	$ 531,014.38
Disbursement	58,306.18	76,482.32
Repealed June 30, 1935	64,191.02	----------
Balance	$ 399,652.76	$ 454,532.06

Table VII is a statement of the revolving funds for the biennium 1934-36 by institutions and funds. At the beginning of the period July 1, 1934, there was available $735,608.42. Receipts during the year 1934-35 amounted to $920,865.64, disbursements $888,714.80, leaving a balance on June 30, 1935, of $767,759.26. Receipts

during the year 1935-36 amounted to $1,020,236.97 and disbursements to $1,174,802.93. Of this item $114,069.34 was reverted from the Binder Twine revolving fund to the General Fund and $10,000.00 was repealed by the legislature. The balance remaining in the revolving funds as of June 30, 1936, was $613,193.30.

Concerning the use of revolving funds for institutions, it is a well known fact that the Binder Twine Plant at the prison as well as the various industries operated at the prison are financed through what are known as revolving funds; that is, the receipts from the undertaking are made available for expenses. For instance, during the year 1935-36 the Binder Twine Plant began the year with $286,831.60. The receipts were $486,534.59. The disbursements amounted to $510,231.94, to which must be added $114,069.34 which reverted to the General Fund, leaving a balance at the end of the year of $149,064.91. All of the operation of this industry was, therefore, carried on without an appropriation or the use of any tax moneys of the state; in other words, the twine plant and the other revolving funds operate on their own receipts.

In this connection, the institutions have what is known as a farm revolving fund which has operated since July 1, 1925. During that period, there has been received through the sale of farm products, live stock and sundry items $771,882.93. The disbursements during the same period amounted to $764,920.26. This item is of interest due to the fact that of this amount $435,936.47 was spent to reduce the operation costs of the institutions. This amount was spent for farm feeds which otherwise would have had to be provided out of appropriated funds, but due to the operation of the revolving fund were provided through revenues from the farms. In addition to this operation figure, there was also spent for the purchase of live stock $241,941.36 and for the purchase of equipment and other capital items $87,042.43. There is added to this report Table X which summarizes these facts for each of the past eleven years. It must be recognized that through the operation of this farm revolving fund the institutions have been able to provide many necessary improvements in their farms as well as to actually reduce their operation cost of operating the institutional farms.

Table VIII summarizes the receipts and disbursements of grants made by the federal government. These began in the year 1935-36 and receipts amount to $10,225.34 of which $4,624.77 was for maintenance of Indian children at the State Public School and $5,600.57 was for aid toward meeting a part of the costs of state, county and local child welfare services.

Table IX details the new buildings and improvements made at the institutions during the biennium. This amounts to $150,413.33,

the largest item being at the Memorial Hospital where a sewerage project costing $43,439.04 was completed.

H. B. EVANS,
Chief Accountant

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF ALL AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS AND BOARD OF CONTROL FOR YEAR 1934-35

FUND	Balance June 30, 1934	Appropriations	Receipts	Total Available	Disbursements	Reverted or Repealed	Balance
Operation		$2,469,000.00		$2,469,000.00	$2,466,276.65		$ 2,723.35
Coal and Insurance		347,307.63		347,307.63	347,307.63		
Repairs and Maintenance		217,000.00		217,000.00	203,656.06		13,343.94
Miscellaneous Capital	$ 46,371.76	88,000.00		134,371.76	91,781.93		42,589.83
Special Capital	502,512.55		$ 19,637.41	522,149.96	58,306.18	$ 64,191.02*	399,652.76
Revolving	735,608.42		920,865.64	1,656,474.06	848,714.80	40,000.00†	767,759.26
Total	$1,284,492.73	$3,121,307.63	$ 940,503.05	$5,346,303.41	$4,016,043.25	$ 104,191.02	$1,226,069.14

*Repealed.

†Reverted to General Fund.

SUMMARY OF ALL AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS AND BOARD OF CONTROL FOR YEAR 1935-36

FUND	Balance June 30, 1935	Appropriations	Receipts	Total Available	Disbursements	Reverted or Repealed	Balance
Operation		$2,881,500.00		$2,881,500.00	$2,871,814.70		$ 9,685.30
Coal and Insurance		347,389.38		347,389.38	347,389.38		
Repairs and Maintenance		222,000.00		222,000.00	218,769.71		3,230.29
Miscellaneous Capital	$ 42,589.83	88,000.00		130,589.83	82,478.72		48,111.11
Special Capital	399,652.76	58,000.00	$ 73,361.62	531,014.38	76,482.32		454,532.06
Revolving	767,759.26		1,020,236.97	1,787,996.23	1,050,733.59	$ 124,069.34*	613,193.30
Federal Grants			10,225.34	10,225.34	10,046.07		179.27
Total	$1,210,001.85	$3,596,889.38	$1,103,823.93	$5,910,751.16	$4,657,714.49	$ 124,069.34	$1,128,931.33

*Includes $10,000 repealed and $114,069.34 reverted to general fund.

TABLE II

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION BY INSTITUTIONS 1934-35

Institution	Appropriation	Coal and Insurance	Total Available	Disbursements	Balance
Mendota State Hospital	$ 210,000.00	$ 42,495.63	$ 252,495.63	$ 251,692.06	$ 803.57
Winnebago State Hospital	196,000.00	35,415.56	231,415.56	238,802.03	—7,386.47
Central State Hospital	114,000.00	13,358.98	127,358.98	123,381.73	3,977.25
Northern Colony	214,300.00	47,158.39	261,458.39	267,455.15	—5,996.76
Southern Colony	113,000.00	21,027.43	134,027.43	134,165.03	—137.60
State Sanatorium	153,000.00	14,195.58	167,195.58	172,018.41	—4,822.83
Lake Tomahawk Camp	30,000.00	8,777.49	38,777.49	38,474.31	303.18
State Prison	319,000.00	67,267.88	386,267.88	394,322.67	—8,054.79
State Reformatory	160,000.00	29,842.97	189,842.97	191,539.53	—1,696.56
Industrial Home for Women	55,000.00	6,848.86	61,848.86	61,690.79	158.07
Industrial School for Boys	127,000.00	14,319.96	141,319.96	144,814.19	—3,494.23
Industrial School for Girls	85,000.00	8,370.83	93,370.83	95,614.58	—2,243.75
Oregon Farm		2,192.23	2,192.23	2,192.23	
State Public School	185,000.00	14,188.77	199,188.77	212,237.05	—13,048.28
School for the Deaf	102,000.00	8,633.67	110,633.67	109,490.19	1,143.48
School for the Blind	84,000.00	12,556.54	95,556.54	95,828.75	727.79
Summer School	4,000.00		4,000.00	3,999.68	.32
Aid to Blind Students	2,700.00		2,700.00	2,499.63	200.37
Field Agency—Blind	16,000.00		16,000.00	15,804.56	195.44
Workshop for the Blind	15,000.00	656.86	15,656.86	15,606.35	50.51
Sub Total	2,185,000.00	347,307.63	2,532,307.63	2,571,628.92	—39,321.29
Emergency Appropriation	40,000.00		40,000.00		40,000.00
Sub-Total	2,225,000.00	347,307.63	2,572,307.63	2,571,628.92	678.71
Board of Control Administration	229,000.00		229,000.00	228,842.16	157.84
Collections	12,500.00		12,500.00	12,163.30	336.70
Sterilization	2,500.00		2,500.00	949.90	1,550.10
Total	$ 2,469,000.00	$ 347,307.63	$ 2,816,307.63	$ 2,813,584.28	$ 2,723.35

TABLE III

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION BY INSTITUTIONS 1935-36

Institution	Appropriation	Coal and Insurance	Total Available	Disbursements	Balance
Mendota State Hospital	$ 271,290.00	$ 40,029.21	$ 311,319.21	$ 315,021.35	$ —3,702.14
Winnebago State Hospital	260,880.00	35,978.72	296,858.72	295,781.41	1,077.31
Central State Hospital	121,600.00	13,505.53	135,105.53	135,149.68	—44.15
Northern Colony	271,835.00	49,929.42	321,764.42	325,425.48	—3,661.06
Southern Colony	148,830.00	24,568.39	173,398.39	170,657.41	2,740.98
State Sanatorium	167,335.00	17,795.40	185,130.40	186,963.96	—1,833.56
Lake Tomahawk Camp	31,500.00	8,365.53	39,865.53	40,619.32	—753.79
State Prison	381,500.00	61,587.11	443,087.11	448,782.53	—5,695.42
State Reformatory	191,950.00	27,059.43	219,009.43	219,837.95	—828.52
Industrial Home for Women	58,190.00	7,086.02	65,276.02	64,760.59	515.43
Industrial School for Boys	145,690.00	14,898.01	160,588.01	159,700.46	887.55
Industrial School for Girls	92,690.00	7,925.83	100,615.83	99,421.42	1,194.41
Oregon Farm		2,904.70	2,904.70	2,904.70	
State Public School	218,520.00	15,939.24	234,459.24	238,566.43	—4,107.19
School for Deaf	106,690.00	8,700.80	115,390.80	113,443.76	1,947.04
School for Blind	89,500.00	10,535.71	100,035.71	99,858.00	177.71
Summer School—Blind	4,000.00		4,000.00	3,999.81	.19
Aid to Blind Students	3,000.00		3,000.00	2,575.93	424.07
Field Agency—Blind	14,500.00		14,500.00	14,573.64	—73.64
Workshop for Blind	20,500.00	580.33	21,080.33	19,404.78	1,675.55
Sub-Total	2,600,000.00	347,389.38	2,947,389.38	2,957,448.61	—10,059.23
Emergency Appropriation	25,000.00		25,000.00		25,000.00
Sub-Total	2,625,000.00	347,389.38	2,972,389.38	2,957,448.61	14,940.77
Board of Control Administration	229,000.00		229,000.00	237,171.49	—8,171.49
Collections	25,000.00		25,000.00	24,123.68	876.32
Sterilization	2,500.00		2,500.00	460.30	2,039.70
Total	$ 2,881,500.00	$ 347,389.38	$ 3,228,889.38	$ 3,219,204.08	$ 9,685.30

TABLE IV

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR BIENNIUM 1934-36 BY INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Appropriation July 1, 1934	1934-35 Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1935	Appropriation July 1, 1935	1935-36 Disbursements	Balance. June 30, 1936
Mendota State Hospital	$ 21,970.00	$ 20,708.10	$ 1,261.90	$ 21,970.00	$ 21,816.58	$ 153.42
Winnebago State Hospital	26,680.00	26,876.42	—196.42	26,680.00	27,004.87	—324.87
Central State Hospital	7,275.00	7,047.35	227.65	7,275.00	6,664.02	610.98
Northern Colony	20,546.00	20,794.99	—248.99	20,546.00	20,387.21	158.79
Southern Colony	14,496.00	14,611.56	—115.56	14,496.00	13,312.41	1,183.59
State Sanatorium	15,360.00	15,838.76	—478.76	15,360.00	16,147.22	—787.22
Lake Tomahawk Camp	4,336.00	3,838.23	497.77	4,336.00	4,343.21	—7.21
State Prison	20,400.00	17,507.59	2,892.41	20,400.00	24,418.57	—4,018.57
State Reformatory	23,030.00	23,058.39	—28.39	23,030.00	22,909.81	120.19
Industrial Home for Women	6,568.00	6,518.76	49.24	6,568.00	6,869.29	—301.29
Industrial School for Boys	17,454.00	17,704.69	—250.69	17,454.00	17,823.33	—369.33
Industrial School for Girls	4,000.00	3,234.26	765.74	4,000.00	4,056.35	—56.35
Oregon Farm	703.00	542.31	160.69	503.00	4,781.12	—4,278.12
State Public School	6,850.00	6,347.12	502.88	6,850.00	6,699.17	150.83
School for Deaf	11,532.00	7,623.43	3,908.57	11,532.00	10,748.20	783.80
School for Blind	11,500.00	11,404.10	95.90	11,500.00	10,788.35	711.65
Unallotted	4,300.00		4,300.00	4,500.00		4,500.00
Sub-Total	217,000.00	203,656.06	13,343.94	217,000.00	218,769.71	—1,769.71
Emergency Appropriation				5,000.00		5,000.00
Total	$ 217,000.00	$ 203,656.06	$ 13,343.94	$ 222,000.00	$ 218,769.71	$ 3,230.29

TABLE V

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL FUNDS FOR BIENNIUM 1934-36 BY INSTITUTIONS

Institution	June 30, 1934	Appropriation July 1, 1934	Total Available	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1935	Appropriation July 1, 1935	Total Available	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1936
Mendota State Hospital	$ 10,239.81	$ 3,717.00	$ 13,956.81	$ 7,442.63	$ 6,514.18	$ 7,217.00	$ 13,731.18	$ 7,022.39	$ 6,708.79
Winnebago State Hospital	1,439.89	7,376.00	8,815.89	7,060.27	1,755.62	7,376.00	9,131.62	6,919.87	2,211.75
Central State Hospital	2,170.48	6,524.00	8,694.48	5,057.15	3,637.33	6,524.00	10,161.33	5,090.40	5,070.93
Northern Colony	6,658.29	11,383.00	18,041.29	11,999.95	6,041.34	11,383.00	17,424.34	10,687.78	6,736.56
Southern Colony	4,046.10	9,158.00	13,204.10	10,799.70	2,404.40	9,158.00	11,562.40	5,034.17	6,528.23
State Sanatorium	2,482.72	3,304.00	5,786.72	5,468.84	317.88	3,304.00	3,621.88	2,233.97	1,387.91
Lake Tomahawk Camp	1,630.07	3,000.00	4,630.07	2,557.23	2,072.84	3,000.00	5,072.84	4,627.38	445.46
State Prison	5,840.99	6,370.00	12,210.99	7,749.79	4,461.20	6,370.00	10,831.20	3,198.37	7,632.83
State Reformatory	—20.77	8,404.00	8,383.23	8,235.59	147.64	8,404.00	8,551.64	7,546.39	1,005.25
Ind. Home for Women	1,686.20	4,448.00	6,134.20	5,632.52	501.68	4,448.00	4,949.68	2,878.01	2,071.67
Ind. School for Boys	3,624.04	4,988.00	8,612.04	1,274.68	7,337.36	4,988.00	12,325.36	6,490.54	5,834.82
Ind. School for Girls	1,448.49	3,000.00	4,448.49	3,645.09	803.40	3,000.00	3,803.40	2,079.53	1,723.87
Oregon Farm								380.00	—380.00
State Public School	281.70	5,118.00	5,399.70	5,295.65	104.05	5,118.00	5,222.05	4,957.72	264.33
School for Deaf	1,688.37	1,710.00	3,398.37	874.70	2,523.67	1,710.00	4,233.67	2,286.87	1,946.80
School for Blind	2,997.07	5,000.00	7,997.07	4,018.14	3,978.93	5,000.00	8,978.93	7,128.32	1,850.61
Workshop for Blind	158.31	4,500.00	4,658.31	4,670.00	—11.69	1,000.00	988.31	3,917.01	—2,928.70
Total	$ 46,371.76	$ 88,000.00	$134,371.76	$ 91,781.93	$ 42,589.83	$ 88,000.00	$130,589.83	$ 82,478.72	$ 48,111.11

TABLE VI

SPECIAL CAPITAL FUNDS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1934-36 BY INSTITUTIONS AND PROJECTS

Institution	Fund	Balance June 30, 1934	Appropriation	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1935	Reverted* or Repealed June 30, 1935	Appropriation	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1936
Mendota State Hospital	Continuous Baths	$ 3,802.92			$ 3,802.92	$ 3,802.92			
	Water Softener	1.04			1.04	1.04*			
	Fire Loss	865.61			865.61		$ 3,150.00		$ 4,015.61
Winnebago State Hospital	Laundry Equipment	50.00			50.00	50.00*			
	Farm Cottage & Hog House		$ 2,500.00*	$ 994.25	1,505.75			$ 1,505.75	
	Remodeling Toilets		2,500.00*		2,500.00			2,500.00	
	Tiling	572.27			572.27	572.27			
	Materials for Federal Projects						7,298.69*	7,298.69	
	Fire Loss	576.00			576.00		86.00	86.00	576.00
Central State Hospital	Telephone System	500.00			500.00	500.00			
	Ward Building Construction	8,599.89			8,599.89	8,599.89*			
	Boiler and Housing	1,361.64			1,361.64	1,361.64*			
	Furniture and Equipment	12,794.51			12,794.51	12,794.51*			
	Materials for Federal Projects						1,944.64*	1,944.64	
Northern Colony	Refrigeration	1,442.89			1,442.89				1,442.89
	Laundry Addition	1.29			1.29	1.29			
	Poultry House	890.00			890.00	890.00			
	Fencing and Land Clearing	8.80			8.80	8.80			
	Fire Loss	5,496.47	709.25	45.74	6,159.98		26,478.01	3,960.83	28,677.16
Southern Colony	Inmate Buildings	4,118.79			4,118.79	4,118.79			
	Steward's Residence	6,793.94			6,793.94	6,793.94			
	Land Improvement	2.11			2.11	2.11			
	Telephone System	158.72			158.72	158.72			
	Furniture and Furnishings	7,436.11		2,482.78	4,953.33	4,953.33			
	New Boilers	.08			.08	.08*			
	Utility Shop	1,283.19			1,283.19	1,283.19*			
	Sewage Disposal	206.97			206.97	206.97*			
	Drainage	.59			.59	.59*			
	Laundry Unit	128.92			128.92	128.92*			
	Materials for Federal Projects						2,637.38*	2,637.38	
	Spur Track	34.32			34.32	34.32*			
State Sanatorium	Power Plant and Equipment	109.42			109.42	109.42*			
	Materials for Federal Projects						5,124.64*	5,124.64	
	Refrigeration	828.63			828.63	828.63*			
	Rebuilding Chimney		3,300.00*	2,882.00	418.00			408.00	10.00
	Fire Loss	.57			.57				.57
Lake Tomahawk Camp	Milk House	15.26			15.26	15.26*			
	Granary	44.73		13.20	31.53	31.53*			
State Prison	Tiling and Fencing	542.51			542.51	542.51			
	Live Stock	380.00		225.00	155.00	155.00			
	Bunk House	93.90		93.90					
	Poultry House and Silo	3,900.00			3,900.00	3,900.00			

TABLE VI (CONCLUDED)

	Buildings N. Farm	$ 19,900.00			$ 19,900.00	$ 19,900.00			
	Forestry Camps	27,044.14		$ 14,805.50	12,238.64		$ 6,007.36*	$ 16,454.24	$ 1,791.76
	Remodel S. Cell Wing	608.89		190.95	417.94	389.27*		28.67	
	Fire Loss	425.31			425.31		394.01	363.10	456.22
State Reformatory	Land-Amberg Quarry	1,650.15			1,650.15			301.00	1,349.15
	Forestry Camps	3,507.36			3,507.36		—3,507.36*		
	Oneida Farm	.52		.52					
	Tiling and Landscaping	.82			.82	.82			
	Materials for Federal Projects						7,057.09*	7,057.09	
	Yard Lighting	10.96		10.96					
	Dust Elimination						8,000.00		8,000.00
	Granite Finishing Plant						50,000.00	255.51	49,744.49
	Power Plant Equipment		$ 2,253.23	1,183.39	1,069.84			980.33	89.51
	Fire Loss		539.93	539.93					
Ind. Home for Women	Guard Fence	199.69			199.69	199.69			
	Farm Buildings	1,145.87		894.77	251.10	251.10*			
	Electrical Changes	8,405.29			8,405.29	8,405.29*			
	Materials for Federal Projects						4,970.47*	4,970.47	
	Furnishings—Prison	1,202.43		1,202.43					
Ind. School for Boys	Automobile	97.00			97.00	97.00*			
	Bull Pen	44.13			44.13	44.13*			
	New Land	107.00			107.00	107.00			
	Smoke Consumer	100.00			100.00	100.00			
	New Laundry	12,000.00			12,000.00	12,000.00			
	Materials for Federal Projects						4,391.87*	4,391.87	
	Remodel Laundry Building	5,483.83			5,483.83	5,483.83			
	Barn	3,500.00		3,500.00					
	Fire Loss	1,385.16	16,135.00	17,316.94	203.22				203.22
Ind. School for Girls	Site and Buildings	14,183.66		10,722.36	3,461.30		10,000.00*	8,693.52	4,767.78
	Fire Loss						7,253.60	1,812.07	5,441.53
	Fencing	707.59		24.34	683.25	683.25*			
State Public School	Conduit	.26			.26	.26*			
	Materials for Federal Projects						1,379.51*	1,379.51	
	Infirmary	7.72			7.72	7.72*			
	Root Cellar	21.30			21.30	21.30*			
	Fire Loss	69.24		39.56	29.68			12.54	17.14
School for Deaf	Boys Dormitory	1,158.65			1,158.65	1,158.65*			
	Well	295.77			295.77	295.77*			
	Fire Loss	751.38			751.38		36,000.00	1,964.05	34,787.33
School for Blind	Automobile	50.00			50.00	50.00*			
	Materials for Federal Projects						1,565.71*	1,565.71	
	Fire Loss	199.56			199.56				199.56
Sub-Total		$167,305.77	$27,937.41	$ 57,168.52	$138,074.66	$101,040.75	$180,231.62	$ 75,695.61	$141,569.92
Board of Control	Permanent Property	333,880.85	—10,300.00*		323,580.85	—36,849.73*	—62,500.00*		297,930.58
	Plans	1,325.93	2,000.00*	1,137.66	2,188.27			786.71	1,401.56
	Materials for Federal Projects						13,630.00*		13,630.00
Total		$502,512.55	$ 19,637.41	$ 58,306.18	$463,843.78	$ 64,191.02	$131,361.62	$ 76,482.32	$454,532.06

*Allotted from or reverted to Section 20.17 (1D)

TABLE VII

STATEMENT OF REVOLVING FUNDS FOR BIENNIUM 1934-36 BY INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Fund	Balance June 30, 1934	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1935	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1936
Mendota State Hospital	Farm	$ 93.66	$ 18,730.80	$ 18,797.41	$ 27.05	$ 19,336.00	$ 16,314.85	$ 3,048.20
	Occupational Therapy	37.49	183.61	131.19	89.91	220.11	245.77	64.25
	Bequest	1,326.74			1,326.74			1,326.74
Winnebago State Hospital	Farm	288.68	7,313.73	7,433.13	169.28	5,001.92	5,142.08	29.12
	Occupational Therapy	343.67	185.05	124.51	404.21	390.10	321.14	473.17
Central State Hospital	Farm	1,656.96	439.18	2,009.22	86.92	650.13	448.44	288.61
	Occupational Therapy	6,183.96	1,236.15	988.39	6,431.72	1,229.01	718.32	6,942.41
Memorial Hospital	Operation	193,219.07	69,837.38	104,446.73	158,609.72	65,950.07	61,397.97	163,161.82
Northern Colony and School	Farm	424.98	1,169.75	1,080.31	514.42	2,541.83	2,103.58	952.67
	Occupational Therapy	741.79	35.25		777.04	46.57		823.61
Southern Colony and School	Farm	3,402.14	5,531.86	4,850.97	4,083.03	4,150.62	3,850.73	4,382.92
	Occupational Therapy	2,410.90	540.77	529.70	2,421.97	442.47	803.33	2,061.11
State Sanatorium	Farm	122.19			122.19			122.19
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	Farm	774.39	1,000.85	1,336.94	438.30	1,012.97	1,350.67	100.60
State Prison	Farm	562.22	9,701.77	4,924.97	5,339.02	3,623.67	6,245.56	2,717.13
State Reformatory	Farm	429.33	12,960.82	13,238.82	151.33	10,535.23	8,656.13	2,030.43
Industrial Home for Women	Farm	1,399.97	2,118.99	1,155.53	2,363.43	1,472.92	1,726.62	2,109.73
	Occupational Therapy	607.66	526.83	41.65	1,092.84	294.38	37.61	1,349.61
Industrial School for Boys	Farm	137.86	22,216.46	21,064.19	1,290.13	19,400.75	19,249.15	1,441.73
Industrial School for Girls	Occupational Therapy	157.34	44.12	18.50	182.96	35.30	64.44	153.82
	Farm	34.74			34.74			34.74
	Benev. Tr. Fund Income	482.85	635.00	660.50	457.35	385.00	576.00	266.35
Oregon State Farm	Farm	1,141.00	9,209.73	8,126.91	2,223.82	10,599.36	11,801.12	1,022.06
State Public School	Farm	140.31	536.54	663.34	13.51	741.73	766.00	—10.76
School for Deaf	Farm	2,312.20	1,336.06	2,659.25	989.01	1,934.73	1,496.88	1,426.86
	Occupational Therapy	1,499.38	507.78	290.76	1,716.40	565.76	108.79	2,173.37
School for Blind	Occupational Therapy	1,222.20	1,643.90	1,287.59	1,578.51	1,432.25	1,134.54	1,876.22
	Farm	3,331.09	4,151.53	5,771.12	1,711.50	2,731.01	3,469.30	973.21
Workshop for Blind		4,503.43	81,529.65	78,268.29	7,764.79	120,280.86	117,494.06	10,551.59
Binder Twine Plant		307,119.08	408,746.16	429,033.64*	286,831.60	486,534.59	624,301.28†	149,064.91
Prison Industries		151,335.82	192,538.63	130,742.10	213,132.35	224,293.52	242,216.31	195,209.56
Reformatory Industries		35,395.72	66,169.62	48,638.05	52,927.29	33,005.34	32,730.75	53,201.88
Sub-Total		722,838.82	920,777.97	888,313.71	755,303.08	1,018,838.20	1,164,771.42	609,369.86
Board of Control	Colonization	10,000.00			10,000.00		10,000.00‡	
	Probation	2,694.60	87.67	401.09	2,381.18	48.77	31.51	2,398.44
	Occupational Therapy	75.00			75.00			75.00
	Burial Trust Fund					1,350.00		1,350.00
Total		$ 735,608.42	$ 920,865.64	$ 888,714.80	$ 767,759.26	$1,020,236.97	$1,174,802.93	$ 613,193.30

*Includes $40,000.00 Reverted to General Fund.
†Includes $114,069.34 Reverted to General Fund.
‡Repealed.

TABLE VII

STATEMENT OF REVOLVING FUNDS FOR BIENNIUM 1934-36 BY INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Fund	Balance June 30, 1934	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1935	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1936
Mendota State Hospital	Farm	$ 93.66	$ 18,730.80	$ 18,797.41	$ 27.05	$ 19,336.00	$ 16,314.85	$ 3,048.20
	Occupational Therapy	37.49	183.61	131.19	89.91	220.11	245.77	64.25
	Bequest	1,326.74			1,326.74			1,326.74
Winnebago State Hospital	Farm	288.68	7,313.73	7,433.13	169.28	5,001.92	5,142.08	29.12
	Occupational Therapy	343.67	185.05	124.51	404.21	390.10	321.14	473.17
Central State Hospital	Farm	1,656.96	439.18	2,009.22	86.92	650.13	448.44	288.61
	Occupational Therapy	6,183.96	1,236.15	988.39	6,431.72	1,229.01	718.32	6,942.41
Memorial Hospital	Operation	193,219.07	69,837.38	104,446.73	158,609.72	65,950.07	61,397.97	163,161.82
Northern Colony and School	Farm	424.98	1,169.75	1,080.31	514.42	2,541.83	2,103.58	952.67
	Occupational Therapy	741.79	35.25		777.04	46.57		823.61
Southern Colony and School	Farm	3,402.14	5,531.86	4,850.97	4,083.03	4,150.62	3,850.73	4,382.92
	Occupational Therapy	2,410.90	540.77	529.70	2,421.97	442.47	803.33	2,061.11
State Sanatorium	Farm	122.19			122.19			122.19
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	Farm	774.39	1,000.85	1.336.94	438.30	1,012.97	1,350.67	100.60
State Prison	Farm	562.22	9.701.77	4,924.97	5,339,02	3,623.67	6,245.56	2,717.13
State Reformatory	Farm	429.33	12,960.82	13,238.82	151.33	10,535.23	8,656.13	2,030.43
Industrial Home for Women	Farm	1,399.97	2,118.99	1,155.53	2,363.43	1,472.92	1,726.62	2,109.73
	Occupational Therapy	607.66	526.83	41.65	1,092.84	294.38	37.61	1,349.61
Industrial School for Boys	Farm	137.86	22,216.46	21,064.19	1,290.13	19,400.75	19,249.15	1,441.73
Industrial School for Girls	Occupational Therapy	157.34	44.12	18.50	182.96	35.30	64.44	153.82
	Farm	34.74			34.74			34.74
	Benev. Tr. Fund Income	482.85	635.00	660.50	457.35	385.00	576.00	266.35
Oregon State Farm	Farm	1,141.00	9.209.73	8,126.91	2,223.82	10,599.36	11,801.12	1,022.06
State Public School	Farm	140.31	536.54	663.34	13.51	741.73	766.00	—10.76
School for Deaf	Farm	2,312.20	1,336.06	2,659.25	989.01	1,934.73	1,496.88	1,426.86
	Occupational Therapy	1,499.38	507.78	290.76	1,716.40	565.76	108.79	2,173.37
School for Blind	Occupational Therapy	1,222.20	1,643.90	1,287.59	1,578.51	1,432.25	1,134.54	1,876.22
	Farm	3,331.09	4,151.53	5,771.12	1,711.50	2,731.01	3,469.30	973.21
Workshop for Blind		4,503.43	81,529.65	78,268.29	7,764.79	120,280.86	117,494.06	10,551.59
Binder Twine Plant		307,119.08	408,746.16	429,033.64*	286,831.60	486,534.59	624,301.28†	149,064.91
Prison Industries		151,335.82	192,538,63	130,742.10	213,132.35	224,293.52	242,216.31	195,209.56
Reformatory Industries		35,395.72	66,169.62	48,638.05	52,927.29	33,005.34	32,730.75	53,201.88
Sub-Total		722,838.82	920,777.97	888,313.71	755,303.08	1,018,838.20	1,164,771.42	609,369.86
Board of Control	Colonization	10,000.00			10,000.00		10,000.00‡	
	Probation	2,694.60	87.67	401.09	2,381.18	48.77	31.51	2,398.44
	Occupational Therapy	75.00			75.00			75.00
	Burial Trust Fund					1,350.00		1,350.00
Total		$ 735,608.42	$ 920,865.64	$ 888,714.80	$ 767,759.26	$1,020,236.97	$1,174,802.93	$ 613,193.30

*Includes $40,000.00 Reverted to General Fund.
†Includes $114,069.34 Reverted to General Fund.
‡Repealed.

TABLE VIII

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FEDERAL GRANTS 1934-36

Institution	Grant	Receipts 1935–36	Disbursements 1935–36	Balance June 30, 1936
State Public School	Maintenance Indian Children	$ 4,624.77	$ 4,586.58	$ 38.19
Board of Control	Child Welfare Service	5,600.57	5,459.49	141.08
Total		$10,225.34	$10,046.07	$ 179.27

TABLE IX

CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS, NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD JULY 1, 1934 TO JUNE 30, 1936

Mendota State Hospital	Dairy Building	$ 3,235.20	
	Power House Equipment	300.33	$ 3,535.53
Winnebago State Hospital	Plumbing	$ 2,692.77	
	Herdsman's House	3,221.57	
	Engineer's Cottage	137.93	
	Cow Pens	290.60	
	Remodelling Toilets	4,097.00	
	Supt's Residence	880.12	
	Sterilizing Room	456.30	$ 11,776.29
Central State Hospital	Blacksmith Shop	$ 480.22	
	Implement Shed	626.25	
	Heating and Lighting	687.63	
	Trees and Shrubbery	424.80	$ 2,218.90
Memorial Hospital	Sewerage Project	$ 43,439.04	$ 43,439.40
Northern Colony	Hydrotherapy Rooms, etc.	$ 738.37	
	Root Cellar	556.52	
	Machine Shed	1,323.25	
	Tractor Shed	1,062.90	
	Barns	2,742.81	
	Dining Room	1,941.37	
	Pool	1,023.87	
	Fire Escapes	1,217.56	
	Concrete Stairs	1,019.60	$ 11,626.25
Southern Colony	Granary	$ 4,299.02	
	Brooder Houses	150.00	
	Sewers	277.96	
	Inmate Building	2,275.47	
	Sprinkler System	748.55	
	Hog Barn	522.30	$ 8,273.30
State Sanatorium	Fire Escapes	$ 137.00	
	Weather Stripping	222.43	
	Radio System	1,837.45	
	Chimney	4,275.00	$ 6,471.88
Lake Tomahawk Camp	Dormitory	$ 4,162.40	
	Cottage	357.66	
	Barn	167.76	$ 4,687.82
State Prison	Ice House	$ 737.88	
	Watchclock System	878.32	
	Corn Cribs	683.87	
	Implement Shed	1,024.97	
	South Cell Hall	219.62	
	Bunk House	3,597.52	
	Cow Barn	1,214.14	$ 8,356.32
State Reformatory	Weather Stripping	$ 420.35	
	Elevator	685.91	
	Silo	459.48	
	Power Plant Equipment	2,163.72	
	Greenhouse	189.14	
	South Cell Hall	290.00	
	Moving Picture Booth	152.42	$ 4,361.02
Ind. Home for Women	Farm House	$ 1,307.23	
	Garage	705.28	
	Hog House	2,957.07	
	Horse Barn	1,766.89	$ 6,736.47
Ind. School for Boys	Toilets	$ 1,464.10	
	Barn	21,139.79	
	Poultry House	1,849.52	$ 24,453.41
Ind. School for Girls	Barn	$ 1,000.20	$ 1,000.20
Oregon School for Girls	Improvement-Site and Bldgs.	$ 5,361.32	$ 5,361.32
State Public School	Fire Escapes	$ 2,329.45	$ 2,329.45
School for Deaf	Building	$ 1,964.05	$ 1,964.05
School for Blind	Refrigeration	$ 1,065.68	
	Fire Escapes	$ 2,756.40	$ 3,822.08
Total			$150,413.33

TABLE X

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, FARM REVOLVING FUND BY YEARS—1925-1936

Year	Balance July 1	Revenue 1925-36			Total	Disbursements 1925-36			Total	Balance June 30
		Farm Prod.	Livestock	Miscell.		Operation	Livestock	Equipment		
1925–1926	$ 12,684.71	$ 13,521.60	$ 19,421.58	$ 1,397.77	$ 34,340.95	$ 8,484.12	$ 15,574.29	$ 7,501.59	$ 31,560.00	$ 15,465.66
1926-1927	15,465.66	31,879.24	42,632.73	2,407.64	76,919.61	22,930.80	28,856.42	4,818.94	56,606.16	35,779.11
1927–1928	35,779.11	29,452.58	38,693.33	5,033.63	73,179.54	17,567.41	43,259.20	7,051.11	67,877.72	41,080.93
1928–1929	41,080.93	34,616.57	48,246.91	8,512.46	91,375.94	30,927.85	35,890.29	3,766.58	70,584.72	61,872.15
1929-1930	61,872.15	40,312.97	46,069.20	10,597.13	96,979.30	59,719.33	29,226.51	10,455.65	99,401.49	59,449.96
Total 5 Years	12,684.71	149,782.96	195,063.75	27,948.63	372,795.34	139,629.51	152,806.71	33,593.87	326,030.09	59,449.96
1930–1931	59,449.96	38,632.16	32,248.10	11,245.90	82,126.16	54,521.38	20,657.19	13,221.54	88,400.11	53,176.01
1931–1932	53,176.01	26,105.62	28,683.95	2,269.45	57,059.02	36,711.96	23,139.77	14,277.38	74,129.11	36,105.92
1932-1933	36,105.92	20,952.53	23,584.42	1,361.29	45,898.24	33,417.71	8,715.60	13,360.11	55,493.42	26,510.74
1933-1934	26,510.74	23,394.29	27,914.50	2,353.53	53,662.32	45,790.09	11,170.52	8,101.73	65,062.34	15,110.72
1934-1935	15,110.72	39,780.62	44,204.94	3,222.78	87,208.34	74,201.05	8,451.77	2,332.38	84,985.20	17,333.86
Total 10 Years	12,684.71	298,648.18	351,699.66	48,401.58	698,749.42	384,271.70	224,941.56	84,887.01	694,100.27	17,333.86
1935-1936	17,333.86	23,286.87	48,197.43	1,649.21	73,133.51	51,664.77	16,999.80	2,155.42	70,819.99	19,647.38
Total	$ 12,684.71	$321,935.05	$399,897,09	$ 50,050.79	$771,882.93	$435,936.47	$241,941.36	$ 87,042.43	$764,920.26	$ 19,647.38

CENSUS BY COUNTY OF INMATES OF STATE CHARITABLE, CURATIVE, EDUCATIONAL, PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—JUNE 30, 1935

	Insane	Mentally Deficient	Tuberculous	Penal	Correctional	State Public School	Deaf	Blind	Total
Adams	7	8	1	5	1	2			24
Ashland	15	25	1	32	12	5	2		92
Barron	17	26	3	17	7	14	5	1	90
Bayfield	14	19		24	1	10			68
Brown	47	51	8	49	10	10		4	179
Buffalo	11	9	1	7	1	4			33
Burnett	3	11		9	2	2	1		28
Calumet	16	8	1	3	1		1	4	34
Chippewa	19	38	2	29	7	6	2	1	104
Clark	21	14	2	25	3	8	4		77
Columbia	22	12	6	8		9	6	2	65
Crawford	12	8		25	3	6	4	2	60
Dane	129	91	1	80	14	3	12	8	338
Dodge	34	28	13	35	2	6	3	2	123
Door	10	8	1	8	8	1			36
Douglas	57	58	3	41	14	10	5	3	191
Dunn	16	1		10		9		2	38
Eau Claire	25	21	1	33	6		1	1	88
Florence	5	3		4		2	1	1	16
Fond du Lac	49	55	6	37	12	6		1	166
Forest	5	11	2	19	1	11	3	1	53
Grant	24	19	2	26	4	10	7	2	94
Green	11	24		5	1	16	2	1	60
Green Lake	5	18	2	15	2	3	2		47
Iowa	15	13	2	8		11	1	1	51
Iron	9	6		22			2	1	40
Jackson	9	6		10		1			26
Jefferson	33	23	1	25	4	3	9	1	99
Juneau	14	12	2	21	1	2	1		53
Kenosha	68	47	10	52	12	7	4	11	211
Kewaunee	6	6	1	7	1				21
La Crosse	37	38	1	63	23	20	2	4	188
Lafayette	6	5		4	1	2	2		20
Langlade	20	41	12	23	4	17	2		119
Lincoln	16	25	4	17	4	5			71
Manitowoc	44	47	4	41	4	8	1	2	151
Marathon	41	49	5	39	8	23	3	3	171
Marinette	27	33	7	37	4	7	2	5	122
Marquette	7	5	1		2	1	1	1	18
Milwaukee	158	505	12	541	259	11	30	11	1527
Monroe	15	22	2	24	2	12	10	2	89
Oconto	18	32	8	13	2		5	3	81
Oneida	11	25	4	37	3	11	3	2	96
Outagamie	46	37	1	28	4		1	6	123
Ozaukee	15	14	1	18	1	1	1	1	52
Pepin	4	3		2	3				12
Pierce	18	32		11	3	13	1	2	80
Polk	19	24		9	2	13	4	3	74
Portage	24	21	2	46	9	11	3		116
Price	7	19	5	17		5	2		55
Racine	60	71	16	97	16	26	12	3	301
Richland	8	23	8	20	6	4		1	70
Rock	59	67	1	48	18	16	13	14	236
Rusk	7	29		13		4	2		55
St. Croix	17	23	2	7	1		2		52
Sauk	29	10	2	30	2	3	2	2	80
Sawyer	10	6	2	5	12	10		2	47
Shawano	31	17	1	18	7	2	6	1	83
Sheboygan	46	51	1	48	9	6			161
Taylor	16	10	11	16	1	2	2	1	59
Trempealeau	12	21	1	10	3	2			49
Vernon	12	19	1	11	1	22	2	3	71
Vilas	5	10	3	13	1	12	2		46
Walworth	28	28	10	36	15	41	16		174
Washburn	9	13	1	8	4	3	1	3	42
Washington	26	34	6	21	1	3	5		96
Waukesha	36	31	24	41	6	13	6	5	162
Waupaca	20	23	4	47	3	11	1	2	111
Waushara	10	6	6	10	2				34
Winnebago	59	52	3	54	12	14	1	9	204
Wood	37	30	5	33	4	2			111
State-at-Large	227	7	5			9		12	260
Private		9							9
Prison			2						2
Reformatory			2						2
Total	2,025	2,246	258	2,247	592	542	224	153	8,287

CENSUS BY COUNTY OF INMATES OF STATE CHARITABLE, CURATIVE, EDUCATIONAL, PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—JUNE 30, 1936

	Insane	Mentally Deficient	Tuberculous	Penal	Correctional	State Public School	Deaf	Blind	Total
Adams	10	8	1	3		1			23
Ashland	15	27	3	30	11	6	2		94
Barron	21	24	2	18	9	16	6	1	97
Bayfield	15	18		22	4	11	1		71
Brown	46	45	4	58	13	12		4	182
Buffalo	8	7	1	6		3			25
Burnett	2	9		7	1		1		20
Calumet	12	6	1	11	1			4	35
Chippewa	28	37	3	41	4	11	1		125
Clark	24	15	3	20	1	12	4		79
Columbia	29	16	5	17	1	13	6	1	88
Crawford	11	6	1	14	1	6	4	4	47
Dane	142	84	4	90	12	4	16	10	362
Dodge	33	31	12	38	1	6	2	2	125
Door	8	8	1	11	9				37
Douglas	51	41	1	39	10	9	6	2	159
Dunn	23	21		12		8		2	66
Eau Claire	21	23	3	40	7	5	2	2	103
Florence	5	3		2			1	1	12
Fond du Lac	44	58	4	38	9	11		2	166
Forest	4	11	1	19	1	13	3	2	54
Grant	23	19	1	30	3	10	6	1	93
Green	9	24		6	1	10	2	1	53
Green Lake	9	19	2	16	1	5	3		55
Iowa	11	10	1	3		8	1	1	35
Iron	10	6		21	1		1	1	40
Jackson	12	7		10					29
Jefferson	28	24		21	6	3	7	1	90
Juneau	9	11	4	23	2	3	2		54
Kenosha	58	53	8	48	13	4	5	7	196
Kewaunee	7	5		2	1				15
La Crosse	34	40		66	22	21	1	2	186
Lafayette	6	5		4	2	1	2		20
Langlade	18	35	15	22	3	14			107
Lincoln	14	20	4	18	1	3	1		61
Manitowoc	41	42	2	39	12	9	1	3	149
Marathon	40	56	5	46	8	32	3	4	194
Marinette	31	34	8	31	5	9	2	4	124
Marquette	4	5	1		1	6		1	18
Milwaukee	156	528	10	651	227	13	33	16	1,634
Monroe	12	23	1	19	4	9	7	3	78
Oconto	32	32	8	11	2	2	4	3	94
Oneida	10	22	5	38	3	7	3	3	91
Outagamie	44	37	1	36	4			5	127
Ozaukee	11	12	2	19	1	1	2	1	49
Pepin	5	4		3	3				15
Pierce	20	29		13	1	12		3	78
Polk	18	27	1	6	4	9	2	5	72
Portage	24	25		44	10	9	3	1	116
Price	13	22	6	22		5	2		70
Racine	56	74	14	80	12	22	11	4	273
Richland	6	24	7	22	2	3		1	65
Rock	56	70	1	46	17	14	13	15	232
Rusk	8	28		9	1	2	2		50
St. Croix	18	20	1	4	3		2	2	50
Sauk	25	10	3	34	1	4	1	1	79
Sawyer	8	10	2	4	5	11		3	43
Shawano	28	19		28	6	2	7		90
Sheboygan	50	50	2	32	6	8			148
Taylor	10	9	12	8	2	1	4		46
Trempealeau	13	21	1	17	1	5			58
Vernon	8	18	2	11	6	14	2	5	66
Vilas	6	12	3	11	8	11	3		54
Walworth	25	32	6	38	1	30	17		149
Washburn	12	13	1	7	4	2		1	40
Washington	25	35	3	24	1	2	5	2	97
Waukesha	33	34	15	52	6	12	6	4	162
Waupaca	22	23	4	40	2	10	1	2	104
Waushara	6	6	4	7	1		1		25
Winnebago	55	55	5	37	15	19	2	6	194
Wood	41	36	6	30	3	7		1	124
State-at-Large	230	6	4			19		9	268
Private									
Prison			2						2
Reformatory			1						1
Total	2,002	2,279	234	2,345	539	550	225	159	8,333

	MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL									WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL								
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.
Patients on Books at Beginning of Fiscal Year, 1935																		
1. In Hospital	579	608	579	297	281	297	876	889	876	491	498	491	262	255	262	753	753	753
2. On Parole or Otherwise Absent	337	329	337	210	212	210	547	541	547	401	365	401	255	240	255	656	605	656
3. Total Patients on Books at Beginning of Year	916	937	916	507	493	507	1423	1430	1423	892	863	892	517	495	517	1409	1358	1409
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR																		
4. First Admissions	153	206	359	104	119	223	257	325	582	153	179	332	81	111	192	234	290	524
5. Re-Admissions	124	115	239	70	68	138	194	183	377	86	71	157	44	47	91	130	118	248
6. Transferred from Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases	10	10	20	3	6	9	13	16	29	3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10
6(a) Returned from Placement or Visit																		
7. Total Admissions	287	331	618	177	193	370	464	524	988	242	254	496	127	159	286	369	413	782
8. Sums of Items 3 and 7	1203	1268	1534	684	686	877	1887	1954	2411	1134	1117	1388	644	654	803	1778	1771	2191
Daily Average	597	598	597	299	298	298	896	896	896	496	499	497	246	274	260	742	773	757
SEPARATIONS DURING YEAR																		
9. Discharges (Including Patients Discharged, on Parole or Otherwise Absent)																		
Recovered	46	47	93	32	33	65	78	80	158	55	70	125	23	23	46	78	93	171
Improved	58	53	111	60	44	104	118	97	215	73	59	132	48	41	89	121	100	221
Unimproved	31	38	69	18	12	30	49	50	99	12	10	22	9	9	18	21	19	40
Without Psychosis	80	92	172	23	20	43	103	112	215									
Transferred to Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases	15	81	96	48	54	102	63	135	198	76	85	161	39	35	74	115	120	235
Discharged as Sane under Sec. 51.11 R. S.										3	7	10	2	3	5	5	10	15
Deaths in Hospital	28	39	67	12	24	36	40	63	103	12	25	37	13	15	28	25	40	65
Deported to Other States										4	5	9		2	2	4	7	11
Deported by U. S. Deportation Officers																		
Transferred to Other Institutions																		
Paroled																		
10. Total Separations	258	350	608	193	187	380	451	537	988	235	261	496	134	128	262	369	389	758
11. Remaining in Hosp. at Close of Year 1935	608	589	589	281	287	287	889	876	876	498	491	491	255	286	286	753	777	777
12. On Parole or Otherwise Absent, but still on Books	329	313	313	212	208	208	541	521	521	365	347	347	240	225	225	605	572	572
13. Sum of Items 11 and 12	937	902	902	493	495	495	1430	1397	1397	863	838	838	495	511	511	1358	1349	1349

Patients on Books at Beginning of Fiscal Year, 1936																		
1. In Hospital	589	587	589	287	281	287	876	868	876	491	486	491	286	289	286	777	775	777
2. On Parole or Otherwise Absent	313	323	313	208	192	208	521	515	521	347	341	347	225	215	225	572	556	572
3. Total Patients on Books at Beginning of Year	902	910	902	495	473	495	1397	1383	1397	838	827	838	511	504	511	1349	1331	1349
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR																		
4. First Admissions	170	235	405	118	134	252	288	369	657	189	159	348	98	112	210	287	271	558
5. Re-Admissions	154	125	279	62	66	124	216	191	407	81	92	173	59	66	125	140	158	298
6. Transferred from Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases	4	8	12	9	9	18	13	17	30		2	2	5	6	11	5	8	13
6. (a) Returned from Placement or Visit																		
7. Total Admissions	328	368	696	189	209	398	517	577	1094	270	253	523	162	184	346	432	437	869
8. Sum of Items 3 and 7	1230	1278	1598	684	682	893	1914	1960	2491	1108	1080	1361	673	688	857	1781	1768	2218
Daily Average	588	573	581	292	310	301	880	883	882	482	478	480	283	313	298	765	791	778
SEPARATIONS DURING YEAR																		
9. Discharges (Including Patients Discharged, on Parole or Otherwise Absent)																		
Recovered	53	56	109	37	36	73	90	92	182	82	71	153	23	27	50	105	98	203
Improved	67	51	118	54	48	102	121	99	220	66	50	116	61	38	99	127	88	215
Unimproved	54	37	91	21	22	43	75	59	134	21	17	38	10	9	19	31	26	57
Without Psychosis	97	109	206	24	19	43	121	128	249									
Transferred to Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases	26	103	129	42	48	90	68	151	219	66	105	171	52	68	120	118	173	291
Discharged as Sane Under Sec. 51.11 R. S.										2	1	3	1		1	3	1	4
Deaths in Hospital	32	50	82	16	13	29	48	63	111	30	31	61	12	6	18	42	37	79
Deported to Other States	1	1	2	1		1	2	1	3	7	4	11				7	4	11
Deported by U. S. Deportation Officers										1	1	2				1	1	2
Transferred to Other Institutions																		
Paroled																		
10. Total Separations	330	407	737	195	186	381	525	593	1118	275	280	555	159	148	307	434	428	862
11. Remaining in Hospital at Close of Year 1936	587	548	548	281	304	304	868	852	852	486	459	459	289	325	325	775	784	784
12. On Parole or Otherwise Absent, but Still on Books	323	311	311	192	203	203	515	514	514	341	287	287	215	176	176	556	463	463
13. Sum of Items 11 and 12	910	859	859	473	507	507	1383	1366	1366	827	746	746	504	501	501	1331	1247	1247

	MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL									WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL								
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.
Mental Diagnosis—First Admissions, 1935																		
With Psychosis																		
Traumatic	1	5	6				1	5	6	2	1	3				2	1	3
Senile	6	9	15	3	3	6	9	12	21	9	15	24	5	5	10	14	20	34
With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	17	22	39	7	17	24	24	39	63	24	29	53	10	24	34	34	53	87
General Paralysis	8	11	19	3	4	7	11	15	26	7	12	19	4	1	5	11	13	24
With Cerebral Syphilis	1		1		1	1	1	1	2									
With Huntington's Chorea	1		1				1		1		1	1					1	1
With Brain Tumor	3		3				3		3									
With Other Brain or Nervous Diseases	1	6	7	2	5	7	3	11	14	1	9	10				1	9	10
Alcoholic	15	21	36	1	1	2	16	22	38	5	9	14	1	1	2	6	10	16
Due to Drugs or Other Exogenous Toxins		1	1		1	1		2	2				1		1	1		1
With Other Somatic Diseases	2		2	8	2	10	10	2	12				3	3	6	3	3	6
Manic-Depressive	14	25	39	30	24	54	44	49	93	16	14	30	17	19	36	33	33	66
Involution Melancholia	1	2	3	5	10	15	6	12	18		2	2	2	3	5	2	5	7
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	29	36	65	19	21	40	48	57	105	19	29	48	14	13	27	33	42	75
Paranoia or Paranoid Conditions	1	1	2		2	2	1	3	4									
Epileptic Psychosis	6	4	10	1	2	3	7	6	13	5	3	8	4	4	8	9	7	16
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses	3	6	9	2	9	11	5	15	20	17	9	26	14	21	35	31	30	61
With Psychopathic Personality					1	1		1	1									
With Mental Deficiency	5	4	9	5	4	9	10	8	18	11	10	21	3	11	14	14	21	35
Undiagnosed Psychosis										1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Total With Psychosis	114	153	267	86	107	193	200	260	460	117	145	262	79	106	185	196	251	447
Without Psychosis																		
Epilepsy without Psychosis	1	1	2				1	1	2									
Alcoholism without Psychosis	20	31	51	1	1	2	21	32	53	29	25	54		2	2	29	27	56
Drug Addiction without Psychosis	7	7	14	5	2	7	12	9	21				1		1	1		1
Psychopathic Personality without Psychosis	2	4	6	3	2	5	5	6	11	2	5	7				2	5	7
Mental Deficiency without Psychosis	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Venereals	7	6	13	7	3	10	14	9	23	2		2		1	1	2	1	3
Others without Psychosis	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	4	6									
Unclassified without Psychosis										2	3	5		1	1	2	4	6
Total without Psychosis	39	53	92	18	12	30	57	65	122	36	34	70	2	5	7	38	39	77
Grand Total	153	206	359	104	119	223	257	325	582	153	179	332	81	111	192	234	290	524

Mental Diagnosis—First Admissions, 1936																		
With Psychosis																		
Traumatic	3	1	4				3	1	4	2	1	3				2	1	3
Senile	1	5	6	3	4	7	4	9	13	17	13	30	3	1	4	20	14	34
With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	14	43	57	7	13	20	21	56	77	31	30	61	22	16	38	53	46	99
General Paralysis	14	9	23	1	4	5	15	13	28	13	11	24	3	4	7	16	15	31
With Cerebral Syphilis	1		1				1		1	3		3				3		3
With Huntington's Chorea		1	1		2	2		3	3				1		1	1		1
With Brain Tumor	1		1				1		1									
With Other Brain or Nervous Diseases	3		3				3		3	4	2	6				4	2	6
Alcoholic	16	14	30		1	1	16	15	31	9	11	20	1		1	10	11	21
With Other Somatic Diseases		3	3	4	4	8	4	7	11	2	3	5	3	1	4	5	4	9
Manic-Depressive	13	28	41	30	26	56	43	54	97	11	10	21	21	30	51	32	40	72
Involution Melancholia	10	6	16	9	20	29	19	26	45	1	1	2	2	7	9	3	8	11
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	35	32	67	29	24	53	64	56	120	24	21	45	10	18	28	34	39	73
Paranoia or Paranoid Conditions	3	5	8	3	2	5	6	7	13		1	1					1	1
Epileptic Psychosis	2	2	4	3	3	6	5	5	10	3	6	9	1	1	2	4	7	11
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses	3	7	10	5	3	8	8	10	18	14	9	23	20	18	38	34	27	61
With Psychopathic Personality		1	1					1	1	2		2				2		2
With Mental Deficiency	6	12	18	9	8	17	15	20	35	12	8	20	6	7	13	18	15	33
Psychosis With Other Diseases		5	5					5	5	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	4	7
Total with Psychosis	125	174	299	103	114	217	228	288	516	150	129	279	94	105	199	244	234	478
Without Psychosis																		
Alcoholism without Psychosis	25	42	67		3	3	25	45	70	31	25	56	1	2	3	32	27	59
Drug Addiction without Psychosis	5	3	8	4	3	7	9	6	15	2	1	3	1		1	3	1	4
Psychopathic Personality without Psychosis	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	7	1		1		2	2	1	2	3
Mental Deficiency without Psychosis	3	1	4		3	3	3	4	7	2	1	3	1		1	3	1	4
Venereals	11	10	21	6	7	13	17	17	34	2	1	3		1	1	2	2	4
Others without Psychosis		3	3	3	2	5	3	5	8	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Unclassified without Psychosis																		
Total Without Psychosis	45	61	106	15	20	35	118	81	141	39	30	69	4	7	11	43	37	80
Undiagnosed																		
Grand Total	170	235	405	118	134	252	288	369	657	189	159	348	98	112	210	287	271	558

	MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL						WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL						CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL—Waupun					
	1935			1936			1935			1936			1935			1936		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.
Race																		
White	264	317	581	291	373	664	227	289	516	286	268	554	22	17	39	16	21	37
Negro	1	2	3		2	2	5		5	1		1		3	3			
Mexican								1	1					1	1			
Indian		6	6	3		3	2		2		3	3		1	1			
Chinese					1	1												
Total	265	325	590	294	376	670	234	290	524	287	271	558	22	22	44	16	21	37
Nativity																		
United States	232	288	520	256	326	582	152	206	358	184	204	388	21	21	42	13	19	32
Austria	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	3	6	8	5	13						
Belgium							2		2	3	1	4						
Bohemia	1		1	1		1	6	2	8	3	2	5						
Canada		4	4	1	2	3	7	5	12	4	3	7						
China					1	1												
Croatia	1		1															
Czecho-Slovakia	2		2	1		1	1	1	2	2	3	5						
Denmark	3	3	6	1	4	5	3	2	5	4	2	6						
England		2	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2		2						
Finland	1		1	1	1	2	3		3	6	1	7						
France				1		1	2	1	3	1		1						
Germany	4	10	14	7	7	14	16	30	46	23	17	40				1		1
Greece		1	1							1	1	2						
Holland		1	1				2	3	5	1	2	3						
Hungary	1		1				3		3	1		1				1		1
Ireland				1	1	2	4	5	9	6	1	7				1		1
Italy	2	1	3	3	2	5	1	3	4	3	3	6						
Latvia								1	1									
Lithuania	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3						
Mexico														1	1			
Norway	7	6	13	6	10	16	6	4	10	4	4	8	1		1			
Poland	2	3	5	3	2	5	8	6	14	12	8	20						
Porto Rico					1	1												
Russia	1		1	1	2	3	5	6	11	5	7	12						
Scotland					1	1	1		1	1		1						
Sweden	4	2	6	2	6	8	1	4	5	6	4	10					1	1
Switzerland	1	1	2	2	5	7				2		2						
Turkey in Europe	1	1	2															
Wales		1	1															
Unascertained				1		1	2	3	5	3	1	4						
Yugoslavia				1		1	3	2	5		1	1					1	1
Total	265	325	590	294	376	670	234	290	524	287	271	558	22	22	44	16	21	37
Citizenship																		
Citizens by Birth	232	288	520	256	326	582	152	206	358	184	204	388	21	21	42	13	19	32
Citizens by Naturalization	27	31	58	28	38	66	49	58	107	71	47	118	1		1	2	2	4
Aliens	4	4	8	9	11	20	20	19	39	21	13	34		1	1	1		1
Citizens Unascertained	2	2	4	1	1	2	13	7	20	11	7	18						
Total	265	325	590	294	376	670	234	290	524	287	271	558	22	22	44	16	21	37
Age																		
Under 15 Years	2	2	4	1	5	6												
15 to 19 Years	17	14	31	15	18	33	6	8	14	12	11	23	1	6	7			
20 to 24 Years	30	28	58	31	33	64	23	24	47	22	28	50	1	1	2	4	6	10
25 to 29 Years	21	37	58	37	38	75	21	29	50	31	28	59	8	8	16	2	5	7
30 to 34 Years	31	48	79	36	46	82	20	31	51	29	23	52	3	2	5	1	2	3
35 to 39 Years	33	35	68	32	44	76	34	30	64	28	26	54	3	4	7	2	1	3
40 to 44 Years	27	30	57	34	43	77	21	30	51	20	26	46	2	1	3	2	2	4
45 to 49 Years	25	29	54	33	33	66	22	34	56	29	30	59	1		1	1	1	2
50 to 54 Years	25	29	54	26	20	46	22	12	34	27	31	58	1		1	2	1	3
55 to 59 Years	14	16	30	16	26	42	16	28	44	26	19	45				2	2	4
60 to 64 Years	14	15	29	16	24	40	14	13	27	23	14	37						
65 to 69 Years	12	14	26	8	20	28	14	17	31	15	12	27	2		2			
70 Years and Over	14	28	42	8	26	34	19	31	50	23	21	44					1	1
Unascertained				1		1	2	3	5	2	2	4						
Total	265	325	590	294	376	670	234	290	524	287	271	558	22	22	44	16	21	37
Education																		
Illiterate	10	9	19	12	18	30	12	15	27	17	9	26	2	2	4			
Reads and Writes	35	31	66	28	34	62	39	44	83	35	30	65		6	6	3	2	5
Common School	147	198	345	168	237	405	125	143	268	148	160	308	14	12	26	10	16	26
High School	57	71	128	68	69	137	35	52	87	55	45	100	6	2	8	3	3	6
College	14	15	29	17	17	34	16	24	40	20	16	36						
Unascertained	2	1	3	1	1	2	7	12	19	12	11	23						
Total	265	325	590	294	376	670	234	290	524	287	271	558	22	22	44	16	21	37
Environment																		
Urban	129	145	274	151	188	339	131	166	297	163	158	321	19	17	36	15	16	31
Rural	135	180	315	143	188	331	101	120	221	119	108	227	3	5	8	1	5	6
Unascertained	1		1				2	4	6	5	5	10						
Total	265	325	590	294	376	670	234	290	524	287	271	558	22	22	44	16	21	37

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

	MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL						WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL						CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL—Waupun					
	1935			1936			1935			1936			1935			1936		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.
Economic Conditions																		
Dependent	39	39	78	47	53	100	85	111	196	99	91	190		10	10	2	5	7
Marginal	183	244	427	203	270	473	104	134	238	147	143	290	21	12	33	13	15	28
Comfortable	43	42	85	43	53	96	42	42	84	41	34	75	1		1	1	1	2
Unascertained				1		1	3	3	6		3	3						
Total	265	325	590	294	376	670	234	290	524	287	271	558	22	22	44	16	21	37
Use of Alcohol																		
Abstinent	87	112	199	83	117	200	53	54	107	39	63	102	4	5	9	3	1	4
Temperate	118	120	238	143	160	303	115	164	279	171	139	310	9	11	20	5	14	19
Intemperate	58	93	151	67	99	166	61	67	128	67	64	131	8	6	14	8	6	14
Unascertained	2		2	1		1	5	5	10	10	5	15	1		1			
Total	265	325	590	294	376	670	234	290	524	287	271	558	22	22	44	16	21	37
Marital Condition																		
Single	117	133	250	126	148	274	87	94	181	88	113	201	7	13	20	8	14	22
Married	111	150	261	135	163	298	95	126	221	127	109	236	9	5	14	2	2	4
Widowed	17	24	41	11	34	45	28	35	63	27	24	51	2	1	3	1	2	3
Separated	3	4	7	5	9	14	9	15	24	19	11	30	1	1	2	1		1
Divorced	16	14	30	16	22	38	14	17	31	23	12	35	3	2	5	4	3	7
Unascertained	1		1	1		1	1	3	4	3	2	5						
Total	265	325	590	294	376	670	234	290	524	287	271	558	22	22	44	16	21	37
Deaths																		
Number of Times Admitted to Mental Hospitals																		
1	32	58	90	42	50	92	21	30	51	30	28	58	1	1	2	2	6	8
2	7	3	10	3	10	13	3	7	10	7	5	12						
3		1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	4	2	6	1		1	1		1
4	1	1	2	1		1				1		1						
5																		
6				1		1												
8					1	1												
Unascertained											2	2						
Total	40	63	103	48	63	111	25	40	65	42	37	79	2	1	3	3	6	9

Causes of Deaths																		
Infection and Parasitic Diseases																		
Erysipelas		1	1		1	1												
Meningitis, Form Undetermined							1	1	2									
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	2	4									
Syphilis (Non-Nervous)				1	1	2												
Other Infection and Parasitic Diseases	1		1		1	1	1	1	2		1	1						
Cancers and Other Tumors																		
Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors	3	1	4								2	2				1		1
Other Cancers and Tumors				1		1	3		3									
Diseases of the Endocrine Glands																		
Diabetes	1		1		1	1												
Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication																		
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)				3	1	4												
Drugs					1	1												
Diseases of the Nervous System																		
Progressive Locomotor Ataxia (Tabes Dorsalis)		1	1															
Cerebral Hemorrhage	1	7	8	2	2	4	3		3	1	1	2						
General Paralysis of the Insane	3	6	9	8	7	15	2	3	5	2		2						
Epilepsy	1		1	1		1												
Exhaustion from Other Mental Diseases	5	4	9	10	2	12		2	2									
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1		1	1		1				1	1	2					1	1
Diseases of the Circulatory System																		
Endocarditis and Myocarditis	7	6	13	10	13	23	2	1	3		8	8					2	2
Coronary Thrombosis								2	2								1	1
Coronary Sclerosis											1	1						
Arteriosclerosis	1		1				2	2	4									
Acute Cardiac Dilatation							1	2	3	5		5						
Cerebral Edema										3	2	5				1		1
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	1	2	3															
Diseases of the Respiratory System																		
Bronchopneumonia	10	22	32	6	19	25	3	18	21	22	8	30					1	1
Lobar Pneumonia	2	8	10		5	5		1	1	2	1	3						
Pulmonary Embolism							2		2									
Hypostatic Pneumonia								1	1		2	2	2		2		1	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System		1	1	2	8	10		3	3	1	8	9				1		1
Diseases of the Digestive System																		
Ruptured Appendix											1	1						
Peritonitis										2		2						
Other Diseases of the Digestive System							1		1					1	1			
Diseases of the Genitourinary System																		
Chronic Nephritis				1		1				1		1						
Diseases of the Bladder											1	1						
Violent and Accidental Deaths																		
Suicide	1	1	2				1		1	2		2						
Accidental Fractures of Skull				1		1												
Other External Violence							1	1	2									
Total	40	63	103	48	63	111	25	40	65	42	37	79	2	1	3	3	6	9

	MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL						WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL						CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL—Waupun					
	1935			1936			1935			1936			1935			1936		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.
Total Duration of Hospital Life of Patients Dying																		
Less than 1 Month	21	27	48	16	21	37	11	15	26	20	16	36						
1 to 3 Months	1	11	12	7	15	22	5	10	15	11	10	21						
4 to 7 Months	2	4	6	5	10	15	2	6	8	3	4	7					1	1
8 to 12 Months	3	5	8	2	5	7		1	1	1	1	2						
1 to 2 Years	5	11	16	5	7	12	4	3	7	2	4	6		1	1		1	1
3 to 4 Years	3	2	5	7	2	9	2	2	4	2		2					2	3
5 to 6 Years	2	1	3		2	2	1	2	3		1	1						
7 to 8 Years		1	1	2		2				1		1	1		1		1	1
9 to 10 Years	1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1									
11 to 12 Years	2		2	1		1					1	1						
13 to 14 Years				1		1												
15 to 19 Years										1		1	1		1	1	1	2
20 Years and Over				1		1				1		1				1		1
Total	40	63	103	48	63	111	25	40	65	42	37	79	2	1	3	3	6	9
Discharges																		
Number of Times Admitted to Mental Hospitals																		
1	205	193	398	236	224	460	145	142	287	173	134	307	20	19	39	23	10	33
2	59	44	103	67	70	137	50	59	109	45	40	85	2	5	7	1		1
3	35	33	68	32	25	57	23	16	39	21	15	36	1		1			
4	14	17	31	22	17	39	5	6	11	11	9	20						
5	9	12	21	11	7	18	5	4	9	7	6	13						
6	5	13	18	9	8	17	1	2	3	4	5	9						
7	1	8	9	7	7	14												
8	3	1	4	6	3	9												
9	1	1	2	3	3	6												
10	4	2	6	1	2	3										1		1
11	1	4	5															
12	3	3	6	1	1	2										1		1
13	2	4	6	3	2	5												
14		1	1	1	1	2												
15	1		1	2	2	4												
16				2	2	4												

17				1	2	3												
19	1	1	2	1		1												
22	1		1		1	1												
23	1		1															
24	1		1															
30	1	1	2															
31		1	1															
32				1		1												
33				1	1	2												
Unascertained										5	4	9						
Total	348	339	687	407	378	785	229	229	458	266	213	479	23	24	47	26	10	36
Condition on Discharge																		
With Psychosis																		
Recovered	78	80	158	90	92	182	36	45	81	49	42	91	19	18	37	5	1	6
Improved	118	97	215	121	99	220	105	89	194	114	84	198				4		4
Unimproved	49	50	99	75	59	134	20	24	44	30	19	49	4	5	9	5	1	6
As Sane under Sec. 51.11 R. S.							2	7	9	2	1	3		1	1	4		4
Total	245	227	472	286	250	536	163	165	328	195	146	341	23	24	47	18	2	20
Without Psychosis																		
Recovered	65	85	150	76	89	165	42	48	90	56	56	112				2	7	9
Improved	28	21	49	36	22	58	16	13	29	13	4	17						
Unimproved	8	5	13	6	10	16	5		5	1	7	8				5	1	6
As Sane under Sec. 51.11 R. S.	1		1	3	2	5	3	3	6	1		1				1		1
Others	1	1	2		5	5												
Total	103	112	215	121	128	249	66	64	130	71	67	138				8	8	16
Grand Total	348	339	687	407	378	785	229	229	458	266	213	479	23	24	47	26	10	36
Re-Admissions																		
Psychosis of Re-Admissions and Transfers																		
With Psychosis																		
Psychopathic Personality	1	3	4										1		1			
Traumatic	2		2	2	1	3				1		1						
Senile		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4		3	3						
With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	5	7	12	4	6	10	13	9	22	20	20	40						
General Paralysis	4	10	14	11	8	19	6	7	13	3	4	7	1		1			
With Cerebral Syphilis	1	2	3	1	2	3	1		1									
With Huntington's Chorea					1	1												
With Other Brain or Nervous Diseases	7	3	10		1	1		1	1		4	4	1		1			
Alcoholic	15	9	24	14	21	35	2	3	5	3	5	8						
Due to Drugs or Other Exogenous Toxins				1		1												
With Other Somatic Diseases	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1		1						
Manic-Depressive	44	38	82	40	34	74	30	29	59	36	41	77		1	1			
Involution Melancholia	5	11	16	1	10	11	1	2	3		3	3						
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	41	39	80	43	33	76	27	20	47	24	27	51						

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

	MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL						WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL						CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL—Waupun					
	1935			1936			1935			1936			1935			1936		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	T.
Paranoia or Paranoid Conditions	9	3	12	6	4	10	---	---	---	4	2	6	---	---	---	3	---	3
Epileptic Psychosis	8	8	16	7	5	12	1	8	9	3	3	6	---	---	---	1	---	1
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses	4	4	8	7	5	12	14	12	26	6	13	19	---	---	---	---	---	---
With Mental Deficiency	7	11	18	15	11	26	7	7	14	8	14	22	---	1	1	---	---	---
Others with Psychosis	---	1	1	4	---	4	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total with Psychosis	154	153	307	158	145	303	105	101	206	111	139	250	3	2	5	4	---	4
Without Psychosis																		
Alcoholism without Psychosis	32	30	62	39	38	77	18	15	33	27	19	46	---	---	---	---	---	---
Drug Addiction without Psychosis	13	10	23	17	9	26	4	---	4	---	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Psychopathic Personality without Psychosis	---	2	2	3	5	8	3	5	8	1	3	4	---	---	---	1	---	1
Mental Deficiency without Psychosis	2	2	4	2	5	7	4	2	6	6	---	6	---	---	---	---	5	5
Post Encephalitis	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Others without Psychosis	1	---	1	3	3	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Venereals	5	2	7	7	3	10	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total without Psychosis	53	46	99	71	63	134	30	22	52	34	27	61	---	---	---	2	5	7
Grand Total	207	199	406	229	208	437	135	123	258	145	166	311	3	2	5	6	5	11

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

	CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL Waupun (Male Only)			MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Mendota (Male Only)			TOTAL STATE HOSPITALS		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patients on Books at Beginning of Fiscal Year, 1935									
1. In Hospital	317	285	317	81	88	81	1468	559	2027
2. On Parole or Otherwise Absent	12*	32*	12*	188	179	188	937	466	1403
3. Total Patients on Books at Beginning of Year	329*	317*	329*	269	267	269	2405	1025	3430
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR									
4. First Admissions	22	22	44	10	3	13	748	415	1163
5. Re-Admissions	3	2	5	10	9	19	420	229	649
6. Transferred from Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases	11**	4	15**	1	1	2	43	13	56
6 (a) Returned from Placement or Visit		8	8	11	8	19	27		27
7. Total Admissions	36**	36**	72**	32	21	53	1238	657	1895
8. Sums of Items 3 and 7	361**	353**	401**	301	288	322	3643	1682	5325
Daily Average									
SEPARATIONS DURING YEAR									
9. Discharges (Including Patients Discharged, on Parole or Otherwise Absent)									
Recovered	19	18	37				255	111	366
Improved				10	8	18	261	193	454
Unimproved	3	5	8	3	1	4	103	48	151
Without Psychosis		1	1				173	43	216
Transferred to Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases	19	7	26				283	176	459
Discharged as Sane Under Sec. 51.11 R. S.							10	5	15
Deaths in Hospital	2	1	3		1	1	108	64	172
Deported to Other States							9	2	11
Deported by U. S. Deportation Officers	1		1				1		1
Transferred to Other Institutions		6	6				6		6
Paroled	24**		24**	12	10	22	45	1	46
10. Total Separations	68**	38	106**	25	20	45	1254	643	1897
11. Remaining in Hospital at Close of Year 1935.	285	283	283	88	89	89	1452	573	2025
12. On Parole or Otherwise Absent, but still on books	32**	31**	31**	179	21	21	710	435	1145
13. Sum of Items 11 and 12	317**	314**	314**	267	110	110	2162	1008	3170

Patients on Books at Beginning of Fiscal Year, 1936									
1. In Hospital	283	282	283	89	81	89	1452	573	2025
2. On Parole or Otherwise Absent	31**	25**	31**	21	20	21	710	435	1145
3. Total Patients on Books at Beginning of Year	314**	307**	314**	110	131	110	2162	1008	3170
ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR									
4. First Admissions	16	21	37	4	4	8	798	462	1260
5. Re-Admissions	4	1	5	15	8	23	480	253	733
6. Transferred from Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases	3	5	8	2		2	24	29	53
6 (a) Returned from Placement or Visit	10		10	7	4	11	21		21
7. Total Admissions	33	27	60	28	16	44	1323	744	2067
8. Sum of Items 3 and 7	347**	334**	374**	138	147	154	3485	1752	5237
Daily Average									
SEPARATIONS DURING YEAR									
9. Discharges (Including Patients Discharged, on Parole or Otherwise Absent									
Recovered	7	8	15				277	123	400
Improved	5		5	7	5	12	251	201	452
Unimproved		2	2	12	1	13	144	62	206
Without Psychosis	5		5	3	3	6	217	43	260
Transferred to Other Hospitals for Mental Diseases	7	6	13				313	210	623
Discharged as Sane Under Sec. 51.11 R. S.	2		2				5	1	6
Deaths in Hospital	3	6	9		2	2	154	47	201
Deported to Other States							13	1	14
Deported by U. S. Deportation Officers							2		2
Transferred to Other Institutions	5		5				5		5
Paroled				14	7	21	21		21
10. Total Separations	34	22	56	36	18	54	1402	688	2090
11. Remaining in Hospital at Close of Year 1936	282	287	287	81	79	79	1373	629	2002
12. On Parole or Otherwise Absent, but still on books	25**	25**	25**	20	19	19	640	381	1021
13. Sum of Items 11 and 12	307**	312**	312**	101	98	98	2013	1010	3023

*One Female Patient (On Parole at Beginning of Biennium)
**Two Female Patients Included. (One Admitted and Paroled During Biennium).

	CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL Waupun (Male Only)			MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Mendota (Male Only)			TOTAL STATE HOSPITALS		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Diagnosis—First Admissions, 1935									
With Psychosis									
Traumatic							9		9
Senile							39	16	55
With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis							92	58	150
General Paralysis	6		6	1	1	2	46	12	58
With Cerebral Syphilis							1	1	2
With Huntington's Chorea							2		2
With Brain Tumor							3		3
With Other Brain or Nervous Diseases		1	1				18	7	25
Alcoholic	1		1				51	4	55
Due to Drugs or Other Exogenous Toxins							1	2	3
With Other Somatic Diseases							2	16	18
Manic-Depressive		2	2	4	1	5	76	90	166
Involution Melancholia							5	20	25
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	3	1	4	1		1	118	67	185
Paranoia or Paranoid Conditions							2	2	4
Epileptic Psychosis	1	2	3				21	11	32
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses		1	1	3	1	4	40	46	86
With Psychopathic Personality	3	1	4				4	1	5
With Mental Deficiency		2	2				32	23	55
Undiagnosed Psychosis							3	2	5
Total with Psychosis	14	10	24	9	3	12	565	378	943
Without Psychosis									
Epilepsy without Psychosis				1		1	3		3
Alcoholism without Psychosis							105	4	109
Drug Addiction without Psychosis							14	8	22
Psychopathic Personality without Psychosis	1	1	2				15	5	20
Mental Deficiency without Psychosis	4	8	12				18	4	22
Venereals							15	11	26
Others without Psychosis	3	3	6				8	4	12
Unclassified without Psychosis							5	1	6
Total without Psychosis	8	12	20	1		1	183	37	220
Grand Total	22	22	44	10	3	13	748	415	1163

Mental Diagnosis—First Admissions, 1936									
With Psychosis									
Traumatic		1	1	1		1	9		9
Senile							36	11	47
With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	1		1				119	58	177
General Paralysis	1		1	1		1	49	12	61
With Cerebral Syphilis							4		4
With Huntington's Chorea							1	3	4
With Brain Tumor							1		1
With Other Brain or Nervous Diseases							9		9
Alcoholic					1	1	51	2	53
With Other Somatic Diseases	1		1				9	12	21
Manic-Depressive	1	2	3				65	107	172
Involution Melancholia							18	38	56
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	3	4	7				119	81	200
Paranoia or Paranoid Conditions		1	1				10	5	15
Epileptic Psychosis	1		1				14	8	22
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses		1	1				34	46	80
With Psychopathic Personality	2	1	3				6		6
With Mental Deficiency		1	1				39	30	69
Psychosis with Other Diseases							9	3	12
Total with Psychosis	10	11	21	2	1	3	602	416	1018
Without Psychosis									
Alcoholism without Psychosis				2	2	4	127	6	133
Drug Addiction without Psychosis							11	8	19
Phsycopathic Personality without Psychosis	1		1				5	6	11
Mental Deficiency without Psychosis	2	2	4				11	4	15
Venereals							24	14	38
Others without Psychosis		1	1				7	8	15
Unclassified without Psychosis					1	1	1		1
Total without Psychosis	3	3	6	2	3	5	186	46	232
Undiagnosed	3	7	10				10		10
Grand Total	16	21	37	4	4	8	798	462	1260

	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—Mendota						GRAND TOTAL	
	1935			1936				
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1935	1936
Race								
White	11	3	14	4	4	8	1150	1263
Negro							11	3
Mexican							2	
Indian							9	6
Chinese								1
Total	11	3	14	4	4	8	1172	1273
Nativity								
United States	11	3	14	3	4	7	934	1009
Austria							8	19
Belgium							2	4
Bohemia							9	6
Canada							16	10
China								1
Croatia							1	
Czecho-Slovakia							4	6
Denmark							11	11
England							6	4
Finland							4	9
France							3	2
Germany							60	55
Greece							1	2
Holland							6	3
Hungary							5	2
Ireland							9	10
Italy							7	11
Latvia							1	
Lithuania							3	5
Mexico							1	
Norway				1		1	20	25
Poland							19	25
Porto Rico								1
Russia							12	15
Scotland							1	2
Sweden							11	19
Switzerland							2	9
Turkey in Europe							2	
Wales							1	
Unascertained							5	5
Yugoslavia							5	3
Total	11	3	14	4	4	8	1172	1273
Citizenship								
Citizens by Birth	11	3	14	3	4	7	934	1009
Citizens by Naturalization				1		1	166	189
Aliens							48	55
Citizens Unascertained							24	20
Total	11	3	14	4	4	8	1172	1273
Age								
Under 15 Years							4	6
15 to 19 Years							52	56
20 to 24 Years							107	124
25 to 29 Years							124	141
30 to 34 Years							135	137
35 to 39 Years	6		6	1	1	2	145	135
40 to 44 Years	4	3	7	2	1	3	118	130
45 to 49 Years	1		1	1	1	2	112	129
50 to 54 Years							89	107
55 to 59 Years					1	1	74	92
60 to 64 Years							56	77
65 to 69 Years							59	55
70 Years and Over							92	79
Unascertained							5	5
Total	11	3	14	4	4	8	1172	1273
Education								
Illiterate							50	56
Reads and Writes							155	132
Common School	6	1	7	2	1	3	646	742
High School	4	1	5		1	1	228	244
College	1	1	2	2	2	4	71	74
Unascertained							22	25
Total	11	3	14	4	4	8	1172	1273
Environment								
Urban	5	3	8	4	4	8	615	699
Rural	6		6				550	564
Unascertained							7	10
Total	11	3	14	4	4	8	1172	1273

	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—Mendota						GRAND TOTAL	
	1935			1936				
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1935	1936
Economic Conditions								
Dependent	4	1	5	1		1	289	298
Marginal	7	2	9	2	2	4	707	795
Comfortable				1	2	3	170	176
Unascertained							6	4
Total	11	3	14	4	4	8	1172	1273
Use of Alcohol								
Abstinent	5	1	6	1		1	321	307
Temperate	6	1	7	2	1	3	544	635
Intemperate		1	1	1	3	4	294	315
Unascertained							13	16
Total	11	3	14	4	4	8	1172	1273
Marital Condition								
Single	2		2	1		1	453	498
Married	9	1	10	2	4	6	506	544
Widowed		1	1				108	999
Separated							33	45
Divorced		1	1	1		1	67	81
Unascertained							5	6
Total	11	3	14	4	4	8	1172	1273
Deaths								
Number of Times Admitted to Mental Hospitals								
1		1	1		1	1	144	159
2					1	1	20	26
3							6	10
4							2	2
5								
6								1
8								1
Unascertained								2
Total		1	1		2	2	172	201

Causes of Deaths								
Infections and Parasitic Diseases							1	1
Erysipelas							2	
Meningitis, Form Undetermined							9	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System								2
Syphilis (Non-Nervous)							3	2
Other Infection and Parasitic Diseases								
Cancers and Other Tumors							4	3
Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors							3	1
Other Cancers and Tumors								
Diseases of the Endocrine Glands							1	1
Diabetes								
Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication								4
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)								1
Drugs								
Diseases of the Nervous System							1	
Progressive Locomotor Ataxia (Tabes Dorsalis)					1	1	11	7
Cerebral Hemorrhage		1	1				15	17
General Paralysis of the Insane					1	1	1	2
Epilepsy							11	12
Exhaustion from Other Mental Diseases							1	4
Other Diseases of the Nervous System								
Diseases of the Circulatory System							16	33
Endocarditis and Myocarditis							2	1
Coronary Thrombosis								1
Coronary Sclerosis							5	
Arteriosclerosis							3	5
Acute Cardia Dilatation								6
Cerebral Edema							3	
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System								
Diseases of the Respiratory System							53	56
Broncho pneumonia							11	8
Lobar Pneumonia							2	
Pulmonary Embolism							3	3
Hypostatic Pneumonia							4	20
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System								
Diseases of the Digestive System								1
Ruptured Appendix								2
Peritonitis							2	
Other Diseases of the Digestive System								
Diseases of the Genitourinary System								2
Chronic Nephritis								1
Diseases of the Bladder								
Violent and Accidental Deaths							3	2
Suicide								1
Accidental Fractures of Skull							2	
Other External Violence								
Total		1	1		2	2	172	201

	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—Mendota						GRAND TOTAL	
	1935			1936				
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1935	1936
Total Duration of Hospital Life of Patients Dying								
Less than 1 Month							74	73
1 to 3 Months							27	43
4 to 7 Months							14	23
8 to 12 Months					1	1	9	10
1 to 2 Years							24	19
3 to 4 Years		1	1		1	1	10	15
5 to 6 Years							6	3
7 to 8 Years							2	4
9 to 10 Years							3	2
11 to 12 Years							2	2
13 to 14 Years								1
15 to 19 Years							1	3
20 Years and Over								3
Total		1	1		2	2	172	201
Discharges								
Number of Times Admitted to Mental Hospitals								
1	8	5	13	10	4	14	737	814
2	1		1	5	4	9	220	232
3	1	1	2	4		4	110	97
4	1		1				43	59
5		2	2				32	31
6	1		1				22	26
7		1	1				10	14
8				1		1	4	10
9							2	6
10	1		1	1		1	7	5
11					1	1	5	1
12				1		1	6	4
13							6	5
14							1	2
15							1	4
16								4
17								3

19							2	1
22							1	1
23							1	
24							1	
30							2	
31							1	
32								1
33								2
Unascertained								9
Total	13	9	22	22	9	31	1214	1331
Condition on Discharge								
With Psychosis								
Recovered							276	279
Improved	10	8	18	7	5	12	427	434
Unimproved	3	1	4	12	1	13	156	202
As Sane under Sec. 51.11 R. S.							10	7
Total	13	9	22	19	6	25	869	922
Without Psychosis								
Recovered				3		3	240	289
Improved					3	3	78	78
Unimproved							18	30
As Sane Under Sec. 51.11 R. S.							7	7
Others							2	5
Total				3	3	6	345	409
Grand Total	13	9	22	22	9	31	1214	1331
Re-Admissions								
Psychosis of Re-Admissions and Transfers								
With Psychosis								
Psychopathic Personality							5	
Traumatic				1		1	2	5
Senile							5	5
With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis							34	50
General Paralysis				1		1	28	27
With Cerebral Syphilis							4	3
With Huntington's Chorea								1
With Other Brain or Nervous Diseases				1		1	12	6
Alcoholic				1		1	29	44
Due to Drugs or Other Exogenous Toxins								1
With Other Somatic Diseases							6	4
Manic-Depressive	2	2	4	4	2	6	146	157
Involution Melancholia		1	1		1	1	20	15
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenia)	16	4	20	7	5	12	147	139

	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—Mendota						GRAND TOTAL	
	1935			1936				
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1935	1936
Paranoia or Paranoid Conditions							12	19
Epileptic Psychosis					1	1	25	20
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses	4		4		2	2	38	33
With Mental Deficiency		2	2				35	48
Others with Psychosis							1	6
Total with Psychosis	22	9	31	15	11	26	549	583
Without Psychosis								
Alcoholism without Psychosis		1	1	2	1	3	96	126
Drug Addiction without Psychosis							27	30
Psychopathic Personality without Psychosis							10	13
Mental Deficiency without Psychosis							10	18
Post Encephalitis							1	
Others without Psychosis					1	1	1	8
Venereals							7	11
Total without Psychosis		1	1	2	2	4	152	206
Grand Total	22	10	32	17	13	30	701	789

	NO. COLONY & TRAINING SCHOOL Chippewa Falls									SO. COLONY & TRAINING SCHOOL Union Grove									TOTAL		
	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL					
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population for Fiscal Year 1935																					
In Institution Beginning of Year	763	778	763	745	747	745	1508	1525	1508	399	403	399	327	344	327	726	747	726	1162	1072	2234
Away from institution	114	122	114	166	204	166	280	326	280	125	97	125	90	62	90	215	159	215	239	256	495
First admissions	47	44	91	47	41	88	94	85	179	28	19	47	32	11	43	60	30	90	138	131	269
Readmissions																					
Transfers																					
From Hospitals										15	---	15	10	-----	10	25	-----	25	15	10	25
From Other Institutions	15	4	19	28	12	40	43	16	59	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	19	41	60
Returned from Visit Home	9	11	20	18	13	31	27	24	51	25	22	47	19	10	29	44	32	76	67	60	127
Returned from Escape	12	9	21	3	1	4	15	10	25	9	5	14	-----	-----	-----	9	5	14	35	4	39
Returned from Parole	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	2	2	4	1	3	4	3	5	8	4	5	9
Total on Books	960	968	1028	1008	1018	1075	1968	1986	2103	603	548	651	480	430	504	1082	979	1155	1679	1579	3258
Discharges	7	5	12	12	7	19	19	12	31	2	8	10	3	2	5	5	10	15	22	24	46
Transfers																					
To Hospitals	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	-----	15	10	-----	10	25	-----	25	15	10	25
To Other Institutions	21	4	25	12	3	15	33	7	40	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	27	15	42
Died	12	18	30	11	16	27	23	34	57	8	5	13	-----	4	4	8	9	17	43	31	74
Escaped	10	19	29	3	1	4	13	20	33	12	10	22	-----	-----	-----	12	10	22	51	4	55
Paroled	18	21	39	57	37	94	75	58	133	12	11	23	13	11	24	25	22	47	62	118	180
Leave of Absence	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	37	63	20	12	32	46	49	95	63	32	95
Total	68	67	135	95	64	159	163	131	294	75	73	148	46	29	75	121	102	223	283	234	517
In Institution End of Year	778	779	779	747	750	750	1525	1529	1529	403	378	378	344	339	339	747	717	717	1157	1089	2246
Away from Institution	122	140	140	204	231	231	326	371	371	97	126	126	62	73	73	159	199	199	266	304	570
Population Fiscal Year 1936																					
In Institution Beginning of Year	779	783	779	750	755	750	1529	1538	1529	378	398	378	339	349	339	717	747	717	1157	1089	2246
Away from Institution	140	148	140	231	254	231	371	402	371	126	103	126	73	74	73	199	177	199	266	304	570
First Admissions	40	30	70	41	39	80	81	69	150	23	27	50	12	21	33	35	48	83	120	113	233
Readmissions																					
Transfers																					
From Hospitals	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
From Other Institutions	-----	2	2	15	17	32	15	19	34	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	2	-----	2	2	34	36

Returned from Visit Home	19	6	25	17	4	21	36	10	46	20	16	36	11	8	19	31	24	55	61	40	101
Returned from Escape	7	11	18	2	-----	2	9	11	20	5	7	12	-----	-----	-----	5	7	12	30	2	32
Returned from Parole	1	2	3	-----	18	18	1	20	21	5	-----	5	-----	3	3	5	3	8	8	21	29
Total on Books	986	982	1037	1056	1087	1134	2042	2069	2171	557	551	607	437	455	469	994	1006	1076	1644	1603	3247
Discharges	2	1	3	6	9	15	8	10	18	22	1	23	-----	5	5	22	6	28	26	20	46
Transfers																					
To Hospitals	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	3	4
To Other Institutions	6	8	14	9	8	17	15	16	31	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	15	17	32
Died	19	16	35	14	18	32	33	34	67	1	7	8	-----	4	4	1	11	12	43	36	79
Escaped	14	13	27	1	-----	1	15	13	28	4	9	13	-----	1	1	4	10	14	40	2	42
Paroled	22	11	33	40	25	65	62	36	98	2	4	6	5	2	7	7	6	13	39	72	111
Leave of Absence	-----	22	22	-----	7	7	-----	29	29	4	30	34	8	13	21	12	43	55	56	28	84
Total	63	71	134	70	67	137	133	138	271	33	53	86	15	26	41	48	79	127	220	178	398
In Institution End of Year	783	763	763	755	766	766	1538	1529	1529	398	395	395	349	355	355	747	750	750	1158	1121	2279
Away from Institution	148	176	176	254	268	268	402	444	444	103	122	122	74	81	81	177	203	203	298	349	647
Mental Status First Admissions 1935																					
Idiot	13	8	21	17	10	27	30	18	48	5	4	9	8	3	11	13	7	20	30	38	68
Imbecile	13	15	28	11	10	21	24	25	49	12	6	18	13	5	18	25	11	36	46	39	85
Moron	17	12	29	16	14	30	33	26	59	7	4	11	9	3	12	16	7	23	40	42	82
Not Feeble-Minded	4	6	10	1	3	4	5	9	14	-----	3	3	2	-----	2	2	3	5	13	6	19
Under Observation	-----	2	2	2	3	5	2	5	7	4	2	6	-----	-----	-----	4	2	6	8	5	13
Epileptics	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	2
Total	47	44	91	47	41	88	94	85	179	28	19	47	32	11	43	60	30	90	138	131	269
Mental Status First Admissions 1936																					
Idiot	6	9	15	6	7	13	12	16	28	7	6	13	4	8	12	11	14	25	28	25	53
Imbecile	15	8	23	13	15	28	28	23	51	7	8	15	5	7	12	12	15	27	38	40	78
Moron	9	6	15	14	14	28	23	20	43	9	13	22	3	6	9	12	19	31	37	37	74
Not Feeble-Minded	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	4
Under Observation	7	3	10	5	2	7	12	5	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	7	17
Epileptics	2	3	5	2	-----	2	4	3	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	2	7
Total	40	30	70	41	39	80	81	69	150	23	27	50	12	21	33	35	48	83	120	113	233
Race First Admissions 1935																					
White	46	44	90	44	41	85	90	85	175	28	19	47	31	11	42	59	30	89	137	127	264
Negro	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	1	1
Indian	1	-----	1	3	-----	3	4	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	3	4
Total	47	44	91	47	41	88	94	85	179	28	19	47	32	11	43	60	30	90	138	131	269
Race First Admissions 1936																					
White	39	29	68	41	38	79	80	67	147	23	26	49	11	21	32	34	47	81	117	111	228
Negro	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Indian	1	1	2	-----	1	1	1	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	1	3
Total	40	30	70	41	39	80	81	69	150	23	27	50	12	21	33	35	48	83	120	113	233

	NO. COLONY & TRAINING SCHOOL Chippewa Falls									SO. COLONY & TRAINING SCHOOL Union Grove									TOTAL		
	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL					
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nativity First Admissions 1935																					
United States	46	43	89	45	40	85	91	83	174	27	19	46	32	11	43	59	30	89	135	128	263
Austria				1	1	2	1	1	2											2	2
Germany		1	1					1	1										1		1
Norway				1		1	1		1											1	1
Russia										1		1				1		1	1		1
Sweden	1		1				1		1										1		1
Total	47	44	91	47	41	88	94	85	179	28	19	47	32	11	43	60	30	90	138	131	269
Citizenship First Admissions 1935																					
Citizens by Birth	46	43	89	45	40	85	91	83	174	27	19	46	32	11	43	59	30	89	135	128	263
Citizens by Naturalization	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5	1		1				1		1	3	3	6
Total	47	44	91	47	41	88	94	85	179	28	19	47	32	11	43	60	30	90	138	131	269
Nativity First Admissions 1936																					
United States	40	30	70	41	39	80	81	69	150	23	27	50	12	20	32	35	47	82	120	112	232
Czecho-Slovakia														1	1		1	1		1	1
Total	40	30	70	41	39	80	81	69	150	23	27	50	12	21	33	35	48	83	120	113	233
Citizenship First Admissions 1936																					
Citizens by Birth	40	30	70	41	39	80	81	69	150	23	27	50	12	21	33	35	48	83	120	113	233
Age First Admissions 1935																					
Under 10 Years	14	13	27	14	12	26	28	25	53	10	7	17	8	5	13	18	12	30	44	39	83
10 to 14 Years	12	12	24	12	5	17	24	17	41	10	2	12	12	4	16	22	6	28	36	33	69
15 to 19 Years	12	9	21	5	8	13	17	17	34	7	4	11	5	1	6	12	5	17	32	19	51
20 to 24 Years	4	3	7	9	9	18	13	12	25	1	3	4	2		2	3	3	6	11	20	31
25 to 29 Years	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5		1	1	2		2	2	1	3	3	5	8
30 to 34 Years	1		1	2	2	4	3	2	5				1	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	7
35 to 39 Years	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6		1	1	1		1	1	1	2	4	4	8
40 to 44 Years		1	1		1	1		2	2				1		1	1		1	1	2	3
45 to 49 Years				1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1					1	1	1	2	3
50 to 54 Years		1	1					1	1										1		1
60 Years and Over	2	2	4	1		1	3	2	5										4	1	5
Total	47	44	91	47	41	88	94	85	179	28	19	47	32	11	43	60	30	90	138	131	269

Age First Admissions, 1936																					
Under 10 Years	16	9	25	6	9	15	22	18	40	5	10	15	3	9	12	8	19	27	40	27	67
10 to 14 Years	3	7	10	5	5	10	8	12	20	14	10	24	4	6	10	18	16	34	34	20	54
15 to 19 Years	9	7	16	7	10	17	16	17	33	3	5	8	3	4	7	6	9	15	24	24	48
20 to 24 Years	7	3	10	8	5	13	15	8	23	1	1	2		1	1	1	2	3	12	14	26
25 to 29 Years		3	3	3	3	6	3	6	9				1		1	1		1	3	7	10
30 to 34 Years				3		3	3		3											3	3
35 to 39 Years				3	2	5	3	2	5		1	1	1		1	1	1	2	1	6	7
40 to 44 Years	1		1	4	2	6	5	2	7										1	6	7
45 to 49 Years	1	1	2		1	1	1	2	3										2	1	3
50 to 54 Years	1		1	1		1	2		2					1	1		1	1	1	2	3
60 Years and Over	2		2	1	2	3	3	2	5										2	3	5
Total	40	30	70	41	39	80	81	69	150	23	27	50	12	21	33	35	48	83	120	113	233
Environment First Admissions, 1935																					
Urban	20	18	38	14	16	30	34	34	68	26	16	42	25	11	36	51	27	78	80	66	146
Rural	27	26	53	33	25	58	60	51	111	2	3	5	7		7	9	3	12	58	65	123
Total	47	44	91	47	41	88	94	85	179	28	19	47	32	11	43	60	30	90	138	131	269
Environment First Admissions, 1936																					
Urban	19	19	38	10	18	28	29	37	66	21	23	44	11	18	29	32	41	73	82	47	139
Rural	21	11	32	30	21	51	51	32	83	2	4	6	1	3	4	3	7	10	38	55	93
Unascertained				1		1	1		1											1	1
Total	40	30	70	41	39	80	81	69	150	23	27	50	12	21	33	35	48	83	120	113	233
Economic Condition First Admissions, 1935																					
Dependent	18	12	30	22	17	39	40	29	69	5	4	9	9	4	13	14	8	22	39	52	91
Marginal	12	7	19	7	5	12	19	12	31	10	11	21	12	6	18	22	17	39	40	30	70
Comfortable	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	3		3	1	1	2	4	1	5	6	4	10
Unascertained	15	24	39	17	18	35	32	42	74	10	4	14	10		10	20	4	24	53	45	98
Total	47	44	91	47	41	88	94	85	179	28	19	47	32	11	43	60	30	90	138	131	269
Economic Condition First Admissions, 1936																					
Dependent	17	7	24	14	15	29	31	22	53	4	8	12	3	5	8	7	13	20	36	37	73
Marginal	3	7	10	5	8	13	8	15	23	9	9	18	8	9	17	17	17	18	28	30	58
Comfortable		6	6	2	3	5	2	9	11	2	3	5	0	2	2	2	5	7	11	7	18
Unacertained	20	10	30	20	13	33	40	23	63	8	7	15	1	5	6	9	12	21	45	39	84
Total	40	30	70	41	39	80	81	69	150	23	27	50	12	21	33	35	48	83	120	113	233
Marital Condition First Admissions, 1935																					
Single	45	40	85	40	36	76	85	76	161	28	19	47	30	11	41	58	30	88	132	117	249
Married		2	2	5	4	9	5	6	11				2		2	2		2	2	11	13
Widowed	1		1	2		2	3		3										1	2	3
Divorced	1	2	3				1	2	3										3		3
Separated					1	1		1	1											1	1
Total	47	44	91	47	41	88	94	85	179	28	19	47	32	11	43	60	30	90	138	131	269

	NO. COLONY & TRAINING SCHOOL Chippewa Falls									SO. COLONY & TRAINING SCHOOL Union Grove									TOTAL		
	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL					
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	Male	Female	Total
Marital Condition First Admissions, 1936																					
Single	38	30	68	31	34	65	69	64	133	23	27	50	11	20	31	34	47	81	118	96	214
Married	1		1	7	5	12	8	5	13										1	12	13
Widowed				1		1	1		1					1	1		1	1		2	2
Divorced				2		2	2		2				1		1	1		1		3	3
Separated	1		1				1		1										1		1
Total	40	30	70	41	39	80	81	69	159	23	27	50	12	21	33	35	48	83	120	113	233
Age—Discharges, 1935																					
Under 10 Years		2	2		2	2		4	4				1		1	1		1	2	3	5
10 to 14 Years										1		1				1		1	1		1
15 to 19 Years	1	1	2		1	1	1	2	3		3	3	1		1	1	3	4	5	2	7
20 to 24 Years	6	1	7	5	3	8	11	4	15		3	3					3	3	10	8	18
25 to 29 Years		1	1	6	1	7	6	2	8	1	1	2				1	1	2	3	7	10
30 to 34 Years														2	2		2	2		2	2
35 to 39 Years				1		1	1		1				1		1	1		1		2	2
40 to 44 Years											1	1					1	1	1		1
Total	7	5	12	12	7	19	19	12	31	2	8	10	3	2	5	5	10	15	22	24	46
Age—Discharges, 1936																					
Under 10 Years	1		1	1		1	2		2	1		1				1		1	2	1	3
10 to 14 Years				1		1	1		1	2		2				2		2	2	1	3
15 to 19 Years	1		1	2		2	3		3	2		2		2	2	2	2	4	3	4	7
20 to 24 Years		1	1	1	5	6	1	6	7	5	1	6		4	4	5	5	10	7	10	17
25 to 29 Years				1	2	3	1	2	3	4		4				4		4	4	3	7
30 to 34 Years					1	1		1	1	5		5				5		5	5	1	6
35 to 39 Years										2		2				2		2	2		2
40 to 44 Years					1	1		1	1											1	1
60 Years and Over										1		1				1		1	1		1
Total	2	1	3	6	9	15	8	10	18	22	1	23		6	6	22	7	29	26	21	47
Age—Deaths, 1935																					
Under 10 Years	4	11	15	1	2	3	5	13	18	1	1	2		2	2	1	3	4	17	5	22
10 to 14 Years	3	2	5	2	2	4	5	4	9	4		4		1	1	4	1	5	9	5	14
15 to 19 Years	2		2	2	5	7	4	5	9		3	3					3	3	5	7	12
20 to 24 Years		3	3	5	4	9	5	7	12	1	1	2				1	1	2	5	9	14
25 to 29 Years	3		3	1		1	4		4					1	1		1	1	3	2	5
30 to 34 Years		1	1		1	1		2	2										1	1	2
35 to 39 Years										1		1				1		1	1		1
40 to 44 Years										1		1				1		1	1		1
45 to 49 Years					2	2		2	2											2	2
50 Years and Over		1	1					1	1										1		1
Total	12	18	30	11	16	27	23	34	57	8	5	13		4	4	8	9	17	43	31	74
Causes of Deaths, 1935																					
General Diseases																					
Measles	1	3	4				1	3	4										4		4
Influenza	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6										3	3	6
Hydrocephalus					1	1		1	1											1	1
Chronic Encephalitis				1		1	1		1											1	1
Rupture of Spina Bifida		1	1					1	1										1		1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	2	3	5	3	5	8	5	8	13	1	4	5		1	1	1	5	6	10	9	19
Systemic Infection	1		1				1		1										1		1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis		2	2					2	2	1		1				1		1	3		3
Chlorosis	1		1				1		1										1		1
Nervous System																					
Meningitis	1		1				1		1										1		1
Epilepsy	1		1	2	5	7	3	5	8	1		1				1		1	2	7	9
Circulatory System																					
Endocarditis and Myocarditis	1		1		1	1	1	1	2	1		1				1		1	2	1	3
Respiratory System																					
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	6	7	2	1	3	3	7	10	3	1	4		2	2	3	3	6	11	5	16
Lobar Pneumonia														1	1		1	1		1	1
Bronchitis	1		1				1		1										1		1
Pleurisy				1		1	1		1											1	1
Empyema										1		1				1		1	1		1
Digestive System																					
Diseases of Intestines		1	1		1	1		2	2										1	1	2
Malformations				1		1	1		1											1	1
Violence																					
Gored by Bull	1		1				1		1										1		1
Total	12	18	30	11	16	27	23	34	57	8	5	13		4	4	8	9	17	43	31	74
Causes of Deaths, 1936																					
General Diseases																					
Influenza		3	3	1	7	8	1	10	11										3	8	11
Tumor of Brain											1	1					1	1	1		1
Erysipelas				2		2	2		2											2	2
Chronic Encephalitis				1		1	1		1											1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	6		6	3	3	6	9	3	12		1	1		1	1		2	2	7	7	14
Diabetes		1	1					1	1										1		1
Marasmus					1	1		1	1											1	1
Septicemia					1	1		1	1											1	1

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT

	NO. COLONY & TRAINING SCHOOL Chippewa Falls									SO. COLONY & TRAINING SCHOOL Union Grove									TOTAL		
	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL					
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nervous System																					
Epilepsy	2	3	5	2	2	4	4	5	9	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	6	4	10
Other Diseases of Brain	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Circulatory System																					
Endocarditis and Myocarditis	1	----	1	2	----	2	3	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	3
Periocarditis	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Other Diseases of the Heart	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	2	----	2
Respiratory System																					
Bronchopneumonia	2	3	5	3	2	5	5	5	10	1	2	3	----	3	3	1	5	6	8	8	16
Lobar Pneumonia	2	2	4	----	1	1	2	3	5	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	5	1	6
Bronchitis	4	----	4	----	----	----	4	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	4
Pleurisy	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1
Digestive System																					
Diseases of Intestines	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Violence																					
Drowned—Accidental	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Murdered	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Total	19	16	35	14	18	32	33	34	67	1	7	8	----	4	4	1	11	12	43	36	79

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

	STATE SANATORIUM									LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP			TOTAL		
	Male			Female			Total			Male (Only)			Male	Female	Total
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total			
Population															
In Institution at Beginning of Year, 1935	101	98	101	109	109	109	210	207	210	41	38	41	142	109	251
First Admissions	26	30	56	19	16	35	45	46	91	29	22	51	107	35	142
Readmissions	4	7	11	4	6	10	8	13	21	1	1	2	13	10	23
Total	131	135	168	132	131	154	263	266	322	71	61	94	262	154	416
Discharged	27	17	44	18	20	38	45	37	82	32	19	51	95	38	133
Leave of Absence for Hospitalization										1	1	2	2		2
Died	6	9	15	5	3	8	11	12	23				15	8	23
In Institution at Close of Year	98	109	109	109	108	108	207	217	217	38	41	41	150	108	258
Population															
In Institution at Beginning of Year, 1936	109	102	109	108	99	108	217	201	217	41	37	41	150	108	258
First Admissions	26	28	54	22	15	37	48	43	91	23	22	45	99	37	136
Readmissions	8	6	14	4	4	8	12	10	22	1	2	3	17	8	25
Total	143	136	177	134	118	153	277	254	330	65	61	89	266	153	419
Discharged	38	38	76	34	12	46	72	50	122	23	18	41	117	46	163
Leave of Absence for Hospitalization										4	1	5	5		5
Died	3	8	11	1	4	5	4	12	16	1		1	12	5	17
In Institution at Close of Year	102	90	90	99	102	102	201	192	192	37	42	42	132	102	234
Progress of Disease 1935 First Admissions (Only)															
Cases with Active Disease															
Pulmonary															
Minimal	2	2	4	3	4	7	5	6	11	9	6	15	19	7	26
Moderately Advanced	13	12	25	8	5	13	21	17	38	10	11	21	46	13	59
Moderately Advanced—Quiescent		1	1					1	1				1		1
Far Advanced	5	11	16	6	5	11	11	16	27	2	2	4	20	11	31
Other Forms		1	1					1	1	8	3	11	12		12
Observation	6	2	8	2	2	4	8	4	12				8	4	12
Undiagnosed		1	1					1	1				1		1
Total	26	30	56	19	16	35	45	46	91	29	22	51	107	35	142
Progress of Disease, 1936 First Admissions (Only)															
Cases with Active Disease															
Pulmonary															
Minimal	1	4	5	3		3	4	4	8	7	5	12	17	3	20
Moderately Advanced	7	4	11	4	3	7	11	7	18	13	9	22	33	7	40
Far Advanced	12	12	24	11	9	20	23	21	44	1	7	8	32	20	52
Other Forms	1		1				1		1	2	1	3	4		4
Observation	5	8	13	4	3	7	9	11	20				13	7	20
Total	26	28	54	22	15	37	48	43	91	23	22	45	99	37	136
Marital Condition First Admissions, 1935															
Single	13	15	28	10	9	19	23	24	47	19	17	36	64	19	83
Married	10	13	23	8	4	12	18	17	35	9	3	12	35	12	47
Widowed		2	2					2	2	1	1	2	4		4
Separated					1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	2
Divorced	3		3	1	2	3	4	2	6				3	3	6
Total	26	30	56	19	16	35	45	46	91	29	22	51	107	35	142
Marital Condition First Admissions, 1936															
Single	10	15	25	12	10	22	22	25	47	13	17	30	55	22	77
Married	14	9	23	10	5	15	24	14	38	7	5	12	35	15	50
Widowed		1	1					1	1	1		1	2		2
Separated		1	1					1	1				1		1
Divorced	2	2	4				2	2	4	2		2	6		6
Total	26	28	54	22	15	37	48	43	91	23	22	45	99	37	136
Age Group First Admissions, 1935															
16 to 19 Years	1	3	4	2	4	6	3	7	10	4	1	5	9	6	15
20 to 24 Years	2	4	6	6	3	9	8	7	15	7	3	10	16	9	25
25 to 29 Years	10	4	14	4	2	6	14	6	20	8	7	15	29	6	35
30 to 34 Years	2	5	7	2	2	4	4	7	11	3	5	8	15	4	19
35 to 39 Years	2	1	3	4	4	8	6	5	11		2	2	5	8	13
40 to 44 Years	1	4	5	1		1	2	4	6	1		1	6	1	7
45 to 49 Years	2	2	4				2	2	4	4	3	7	11		11
50 to 54 Years	2	2	4				2	2	4	2	1	3	7		7
55 to 59 Years	1	2	3				1	2	3				3		3
60 Years and Over	3	3	6		1	1	3	4	7				6	1	7
Total	26	30	56	19	16	35	45	46	91	29	22	51	107	35	142
Age Group First Admissions, 1936															
16 to 19 Years	2	2	4	2		2	4	2	6	1	2	3	7	2	9
20 to 24 Years	7	5	12	6	7	13	13	12	25	5	5	10	22	13	35
25 to 29 Years	1	7	8	2	3	5	3	10	13	5	5	10	18	5	23
30 to 34 Years	3	2	5	3	3	6	6	5	11	6	7	13	18	6	24
35 to 39 Years	1	2	3				1	2	3	2	2	4	7		7
40 to 44 Years		2	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	1	3	5	3	8
45 to 49 Years	4	1	5	4	1	5	8	2	10	1		1	6	5	11

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

	STATE SANATORIUM									LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP			TOTAL		
	Male			Female			Total			Male (Only)			Male	Female	Total
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total			
50 to 54 Years	2	2	4	2		2	4	2	6	1		1	5	2	7
55 to 59 Years	4	1	5	1		1	5	1	6				5	1	6
60 Years and Over	2	4	6				2	4	6				6		6
Total	26	28	54	22	15	37	48	43	91	23	22	45	99	37	136
Race, 1935															
White	26	29	55	19	16	35	45	45	90	28	22	50	105	35	140
Indian		1	1					1	1	1		1	2		2
Total	26	30	56	19	16	35	45	46	91	29	22	51	107	35	142
Race, 1936															
White	26	26	52	22	15	37	48	41	89	23	22	45	97	37	134
Indian		2	2					2	2				2		2
Total	26	28	54	22	15	37	48	43	91	23	22	45	99	37	136
Nativity First Admissions, 1935															
United States	19	23	42	19	15	34	38	38	76	25	18	43	85	34	119
Austria										1	1	2	2		2
Czecho-Slovakia		1	1					1	1				1		1
Germany	2	1	3				2	1	3	1	1	2	5		5
Holland										1		1	1		1
Greece	1		1				1		1				1		1
Italy	1		1				1		1				1		1
Norway	1		1				1		1				1		1
Poland	1	2	3		1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	5	1	6
Russia	1	2	3				1	2	3				3		3
Yugoslavia											1	1	1		1
Unknown		1	1					1	1				1		1
Total	26	30	56	19	16	35	45	46	91	29	22	51	107	35	142
Nativity First Admissions, 1936															
United States	24	24	48	21	14	35	45	38	83	20	18	38	86	35	121
Albania											1	1	1		1
Croatia		1	1					1	1				1		1
Denmark										1	1	2	2		2
Germany	1		1	1	1	2	2	1	3		2	2	3	2	5
Italy		1	1					1	1				1		1
Lithuania		1	1					1	1				1		1
Norway	1		1				1		1				1		1
Russia		1	1					1	1	2		2	3		3
Total	26	28	54	22	15	37	48	43	91	23	22	45	99	37	136
Occupations First Admissions, 1935															
Artist					1	1		1	1		2	2	2	1	3
Accountant											1	1	1		1
Bank Clerk	1		1				1		1				1		1
Barber	1		1				1		1	1		1	2		2
Beautician					1	1		1	1					1	1
Blacksmith										1		1	1		1
Bookkeeper		1	1					1	1	1		1	2		2
Carpenter										1		1	1		1
Clerk	1		1				1		1	2		2	3		3
Cook										1		1	1		1
Die Maker											1	1	1		1
Electric Inspector					1	1		1	1					1	1
Engineer	1		1				1		1		1	1	2		2
Factory Worker	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	2	3	6	2	8
Farmer	5	9	14				5	9	14	4	3	7	21		21
Fireman	1		1				1		1				1		1
Housework				3	2	5	3	2	5					5	5
Housewife				8	3	11	8	3	11					11	11
Janitor	1		1				1		1		2	2	3		3
Laborer	3	5	8				3	5	8	4	3	7	15		15
Library Work				1		1	1		1					1	1
Linotype Operator										1		1	1		1
Lumberjack		1	1					1	1				1		1
Machinist	1		1				1		1	1	1	2	3		3
Mechanic	1		1				1		1				1		1
Metal Worker			1				1		1				1		1
Milk Sterilizer Operator											1	1	1		1
Mill Worker	1		1				1		1				1		1
Molder		1	1					1	1				1		1
Musician	1		1				1		1				1		1
None		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3				1	2	3
Nurse, Dental					1	1		1	1					1	1
Office Work		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3				1	2	3
Painter		1	1					1	1				1		1
Paper Mill Worker										1		1	1		1
Printer										1	1	2	2		2
Railroad Man		3	3					3	3				3		3

	STATE SANATORIUM									LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP			TOTAL		
	Male			Female			Total			Male (Only)			Male	Female	Total
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total			
Restaurant Work		1	1					1	1				1		1
Sailor										1		1	1		1
Salesman	1		1				1		1				1		1
Sand Blaster											1	1	1		1
School Teacher				2	1	3	2	1	3					3	3
Sheet Metal Worker	1		1				1		1				1		1
Shoemaker	1		1				1		1		1	1	2		2
Social Worker	1		1				1		1				1		1
Student	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	4	8	6	2	8	11	5	116
Tailor		1	1					1	1				1		1
Telegraph Operator										1		1	1		1
Truck Driver		1	1					1	1	1		1	2		2
Wool Knitter		1	1					1	1				1		1
Total	26	30	56	19	16	35	45	46	91	29	22	51	107	35	142
Occupation First Admissions, 1936															
Attorney	1		1				1		1				1		1
Barber		1	1					1	1	1		1	2		2
Boat Pilot	1		1				1		1				1		1
Boilermaker		1	1					1	1				1		1
Bookkeeper				2		2	2		2					2	2
Blacksmith	1		1				1		1				1		1
Bottler-Brewery		1	1					1	1				1		1
C. C. C.											1	1	1		1
Carpenter	1		1				1		1				1		1
Civil Engineer										1		1	1		1
Clerk	1		1		1	1	1	1	2				1	1	2
Cobbler		1	1					1	1				1		1
Cook	1		1				1		1	1		1	2		2
Domestic				3		3	3		3					3	3
Farm Laborer		3	3					3	3				3		3
Farmer	5	6	11				5	6	11	3	1	4	15		15
Factory Worker	1		1		1	1	1	1	2				1	1	2

Foundry Worker		1	1					1	1				1		1
Housework					4	4		4	4					4	4
Housewife				10	5	15	10	5	15					15	15
Interior Decorator											1	1	1		1
Janitor											1	1	1		1
Laborer	3	5	8				3	5	8	5	3	8	16		16
Leather Work										1		1	1		1
Librarian					1	1		1	1					1	1
Lumberjack		1	1					1	1				1		1
Lumber Tester											1	1	1		1
Lumber Yard Worker		1	1					1	1				1		1
Machinist	1		1				1		1	2		2	3		3
Metal Worker		1	1					1	1				1		1
Mechanic	1		1				1		1				1		1
Merchant	1		1				1		1				1		1
Messenger	1		1				1		1				1		1
Nurse, Student				2		2	2		2					2	2
Office Work											1	1	1		1
Painter										1		1	1		1
Porter	1		1				1		1		2	2	3		3
Pugilist											1	1	1		1
Railroad Conductor	1		1				1		1				1		1
Sailor		1	1					1	1		1	1	2		2
Salesman										2	1	3	3		3
Service Station Attendant	1		1				1		1				1		1
Shipping Clerk											1	1	1		1
Shoe Shine Parlor Owner											1	1	1		1
Stenographer				1	1	2	1	1	2					2	2
Student	1	1	2	4		4	5	1	6	5	4	9	11	4	15
Teacher										1		1	1		1
Truck Gardener											1	1	1		1
Truck Driver	1	1	2				1	1	2				2		2
Veterinary	1		1				1		1				1		1
Wood Worker		1	1					1	1				1		1
Wool Knitter											1	1	1		1
Window Trimmer	1		1				1		1				1		1
Miscellaneous (Handyman)		1	1					1	1				1		1
None Given		1	1		2	2		3	3				1	2	3
Total	26	28	54	22	15	37	48	43	91	23	22	45	99	37	136
Condition on Discharge (excluding Deaths), 1936															
Arrested and Apparently Arrested	9	10	19	10	10	20	19	20	39				19	20	39
Quiescent	5		5	4	1	5	9	1	10				5	5	10
Improved	6	3	9	1	3	4	7	6	13				9	4	13
Rehabilitated										21	11	32	32		32
Partially Rehabilitated										9	7	16	16		16
Unimproved	2		2	1	3	4	3	3	6	2	1	3	5	4	9

	STATE SANATORIUM									LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP			TOTAL		
	Male			Female			Total			Male (Only)			Male	Female	Total
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total			
Non-Tuberculous	4	4	8	2	3	5	6	7	13				8	5	13
Healed Tuberculous	1		1				1		1				1		1
Total	27	17	44	18	20	38	45	37	82	32	19	51	95	38	133
Condition on Discharge (Excluding Deaths) 1936															
Arrested and Apparantly Arrested	16	18	34	17	5	22	33	23	56				34	22	56
Quiescent	4	6	10	4	1	5	8	7	15				10	5	15
Improved	4	6	10	5	3	8	9	9	18				10	8	18
Rehabilitated										17	12	29	29		29
Partially Rehabilitated										6	6	12	12		12
Unimproved	9	1	10	4	1	5	13	2	15				10	5	15
Non-Tuberculous	4	6	10	4		4	8	6	14				10	4	14
Healed Tuberculous		1	1					1	1				1		1
Undiagnosed (Left before Diagnosis was made)	1		1		1	1	1	1	2				1	1	2
Temporary Hospitalization (Phrenic)					1	1		1	1					1	1
Total	38	38	76	34	12	46	72	50	122	23	18	41	117	46	163
Length of Stay of Discharges (Excluding Deaths), 1935															
Less than 3 Months	9	4	13	7	5	12	16	9	25	3		3	16	12	28
3 Months and Less Than 6	4	1	5	2	1	3	6	2	8	8	4	12	17	3	20
6 Months and Less Than 9	3	2	5		1	1	3	3	6	10	7	17	22	1	23
9 Months and Less Than 12	4	1	5		2	2	4	3	7	4	3	7	12	2	14
12 Months and Less Than 18	3	2	5	2	1	3	5	3	8	4	4	8	13	3	16
18 Months and Less Than 24	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6				3	3	6
2 Years and Less Than 3	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	6	9	3	1	4	10	3	13
3 to 5 Years	1	1	2	4	6	10	5	7	12				2	10	12
Over 5 Years				1		1	1		1					1	1
Total	27	17	44	18	20	38	45	37	82	32	19	51	95	38	133
Length of Stay of Discharges (Excluding Deaths), 1936															
Less Than 1 Month	7	6	13	3	2	5	10	8	18				13	5	18
1 Month and Less Than 3	5		5	5		5	10		10	3		3	8	5	13

3 Months and Less Than 6		1	1	3		3	3	1	4	3	3	6	7	3	10
6 Months and Less Than 9	6	4	10	3	1	4	9	5	14	5	5	10	20	4	24
9 Months and Less Than 12	2	1	3		1	1	2	2	4	5		5	8	1	9
12 Months and Less Than 18	5	6	11	5	3	8	10	9	19	6	8	14	25	8	33
18 Months and Less Than 24	3	5	8	2	1	3	5	6	11				8	3	11
2 Years and Less Than 3	7	8	15	4	3	7	11	11	22	1	1	2	17	7	24
3 to 5 Years	2	3	5	4	1	5	6	4	10		1	1	6	5	11
Over 5 Years	1	4	5	5		5	6	4	10				5	5	10
Total	38	38	76	34	12	46	72	50	122	23	18	41	117	46	163

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Showing the Movement of Population at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1936.

	1934–35			1935–36		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Enrollment	131	108	239	129	104	233
Students Returned	117	87	204	110	88	198
First Admissions	14	21	35	19	16	35
Left during School Year	7	8	15	5	3	8
Completed School Year	124	100	224	124	101	225
Graduated from High School	4	5	9	5	4	9
Graduated from Vocational Dept.	2	0	2	0	2	2

Degree of Deafness

Totally Deaf	83	80	163	76	73	149
Partially Deaf	48	28	76	53	31	84
Total Admissions	131	108	239	129	104	233

Age When Deafness Occured

At Birth	61	54	115	56	54	110
After Birth and Under Two Yrs.	31	21	52	36	23	59
Two to Four Years	19	12	31	21	15	36
Five to Seven Years	6	5	11	7	5	12
Eight to Ten Years	1	7	8	1	3	4
Eleven to Fourteen Years	1	2	3	1	0	1
Unknown	12	7	19	7	4	11
Total Admissions	131	108	239	129	104	233

Cause of Deafness as Given by Parents of Students

Congenital	54	51	105	46	52	98
Diseases:						
Brain Fever	1	1	2	1	1	2
Convulsions	1	4	5	1	3	4
Diseases of Ear	2	4	6	2	3	5
Infantile Paralysis	1	2	3	1	2	3
Influenza	3	5	8	3	5	8
Mastoid		2	2	0	1	1
Measles	3	3	6	4	3	7
Pneumonia	1		1	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	7	3	10	10	5	15
Spinal Meningitis	13	8	21	14	6	20
Typhoid Fever	1		1	1	0	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	2	3	4	7
Syphilis		1	1	0	1	1
Mumps				2	1	3
Sleeping Sickness				0	2	2
External Causes:						
Falls and Accidents	7	4	11	8	2	10
Injury at Birth	2	1	3	4	1	5
Unknown	34	18	52	28	11	39
Total Admissions	131	108	239	129	104	233

Age at Time of Admittance

4 Years	2	4	6	2	2	4
5 Years	11	14	25	12	15	27
6 Years	31	18	49	28	21	49
7 Years	19	15	34	17	16	33
8 Years	10	7	17	13	6	19
9 Years	12	8	20	10	8	18
10 Years	7	3	10	9	2	11
11 Years	5	5	10	2	4	6
12 Years	9	7	16	6	7	13
13 Years	5	5	10	5	4	9
14 Years	3	2	5	5	3	8
15 Years	6	4	10	7	4	11
16 Years	7	8	15	6	7	13
17 Years	1	3	4	4	1	5
18 Years	0	4	4	2	3	5
19 Years	2	1	3	1	1	2
20 Years	1	0	1			

Nativity of Students

Wisconsin	110	93	203	110	91	201
Other States	21	15	36	19	13	32
Foreign Born	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Admissions	131	108	239	129	104	233

Parentage

Native Parentage	126	104	230	109	89	198
Foreign Parentage	5	4	9	15	6	21
Native-Foreign Mixed				5	9	14
Total Admissions	131	108	239	129	104	233

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

	Year Ended June 30, 1935			Year Ended June 30, 1936		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Previously enrolled	70	58	128	64	63	127
First Admissions	10	15	25	17	15	32
Total Attendance	80	73	153	81	78	159
Discharged or left	13	4	17	4	3	7
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0
In institution at close of school	67	69	136	77	75	152
Age Group						
6 to 7 years	1	5	6	4	5	9
8 to 9 years	3	1	4	4	2	6
10 to 11 years	1	2	3	1	3	4
12 to 13 years	1	1	2	2	2	4
14 to 15 years	2	4	6	3	0	3
16 to 17 years	1	1	2	1	3	4
18 to 19 years	1	1	2	2	0	2
20 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total first admissions	10	15	25	17	15	32
Race						
White	10	15	25	17	13	30
Negro	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian	0	0	0	0	2	2
Mexican	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese	0	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total first admissions	10	15	25	17	15	32
Nativity						
United States	10	15	25	17	15	32
Total first admissions	10	15	25	17	15	32
Parentage						
Native parentage	8	13	21	15	14	29
Mixed parentage	2	2	4	2	1	3
Total first admissions	10	15	25	17	15	32
Degree of Blindness						
Totally blind	0	1	1	5	3	8
Partially blind	10	14	24	12	12	24
Total first admissions	10	15	25	17	15	32
Age When Blindness Occurred						
At birth	7	9	16	13	9	22
After birth and under 2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 to 4 years	0	1	1	2	2	4
5 to 9 years	0	2	2	0	2	2
10 to 14 years	1	1	2	1	2	3
15 to 19 years	0	1	1	0	0	0
Unknown	2	1	3	1	0	1
Total first admissions	10	15	25	17	15	32
Causes of Blindness—Topographical						
Eyeball						
Hypertension (glaucoma)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Refractive errors						
Myopia	3	3	6	1	1	2
Hyperopia	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other refractive errors, not spec.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Anomalies						
Ambliopia ex anopsia (squint)	0	0	0	3	0	3
Motor anomalies, not spec.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Developmental anomalies and degenerative changes						
Albinism	2	0	2	0	0	0
Anophthalmos (cong. only)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Megophthalmos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Microphthalmos	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disorganized eyeball	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other develop. anom. & deg. changes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panophthalmitis and enophthalmitis	0	0	0	1	1	2
Affections eyeball, not spec.	0	0	0	3	0	3
Conjunctiva						
Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	1	1	2
Affections conjunctiva, not spec.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cornea						
Interstitial keratitis	0	0	0	1	1	2
Kerato-conjunctivitis, phlyctenular	0	0	0	0	2	2
Ulcerative keratitis and sequallae	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other affections of cornea	0	0	0	1	0	1
Iris and Ciliary Body						
Iritis	0	1	1	0	0	0
Affections iris and ciliary, not spec.	0	0	0	1	0	1
Crystalline Lens						
Lens opacity (cataract)	0	2	2	1	2	3
Dislocated lens	0	1	1	0	0	0
Affections of lens, not spec.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Choroid and Retina						
Uveitis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retinitis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chorioretinitis	0	2	2	1	3	4
Detached retina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retinal degeneration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affections choroid and retina not spec.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Optic Nerve						
Optic atrophy	1	2	3	3	3	6
Optic neuritis	0	1	1	0	0	0
Neuroretinitis	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other affections optic nerve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous and Ill-Defined						
Amblyopia, undefined	1	2	3	0	1	1
Lesions, not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total first admissions	10	15	25	17	15	32
Causes of Blindness—Etiological						
Infectious Diseases						
Ophthalmia neonatorum						
Gonorrheal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nature not specified	0	0	0	2	3	5
Septicemia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis						
Prenatal	2	2	4	0	0	0
Nature not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other infections, not spec.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traumatic and chemical injuries						
Industrial injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-industrial injuries						
Explosives	0	0	0	1	0	1
Play or sport	0	0	0	1	1	2
Street and traffic accidents	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injuries incidental to surgery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birth injuries	0	0	0	2	0	2
Other non-industrial injuries, not spec.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Neoplasma						
Malignant	0	0	0	1	1	2
Nature not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-infectious systemic diseases						
Anemia and other blood diseases	0	0	0	1	0	1
Non-infectious diseases, central nervous sys.	0	0	0	2	0	2
Other systemic diseases	0	2	2	0	1	1
Congenital or hereditary						
Congenital or prenatal	1	6	7	6	5	11
Hereditary or familial	2	2	4	1	1	2
Etiology not specified	5	2	7	0	2	2
Total first admissions	10	15	25	17	15	32

	Green Bay			Taycheedah (Ind. Home for Women)			Waupun			Taycheedah (Prison for Women)		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total
Population												
In Institution at Beginning of Year, 1935	531	530	531	82	74	82	1664	1671	1664	41	39	41
Admitted:												
First Admissions	155	143	298	28	36	64	268	267	535	14	19	33
Readmissions		3	3		1	1	48	40	88	2	1	3
Infants Born or Admitted with Mother				7	15	22						
Received by Transfer:												
Prisons	6	6	12	3	1	4						
Reformatories							5	11	16	5	6	11
Industrial Schools	7	4	11	1	2	3						
House of Correction		4	4									
Returned:												
Parole Violator	14	7	21	4	1	5	13	14	27		1	1
Parole Temporarily in Good Standing	1	4	5				4	4	8			
From Escapes		3	3	2	1	3	3	3	6		1	1
Transfers from State Insane Hospitals		1	1				12	9	21	1		1
Other Hospitals and Institutions		1	1	1	1	2				1	2	3
Other Reasons							1	5	6			
Discharged:												
Expiration of Sentence	60	82	142	12	11	23	170	169	339	6	2	8
By Order of Court							1	3	4	1		1
Executive Action:												
Absolute Pardon	3		3	1		1	7	5	12			
Conditional Pardon	1	2	3				5	6	11			
Special Discharge								7	7			
Discharge for Deportation												
Transferred:												
Reformatories											1	1
Prisons	5	11	16	5	6	11						
State Hospitals as Insane	2	2	4	1		1	14	10	24		1	1
Hospital for Medical Attention		4	4	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	2	3
Other Institutions				3	5	8	6	6	12	3	9	12
Escaped	4	2	6	2	1	3	4	5	9	1		1
Died	1		1				4	1	5			
Paroled	108	150	258	25	17	42	135	143	278	13	5	18
Infants Discharged, Paroled, Transferred				4	11	15						
In Institution at End of Year	530	453	453	74	80	80	1671	1665	1665	39	49	49

Population												
In Institution at Beginning of Year, 1936	453	493	453	80	76	80	1665	1723	1665	49	54	49
Admitted:												
First Admissions	153	126	279	23	28	51	262	264	526	18	11	29
Readmissions	1	2	3	2	2	4	60	69	129			
Infants Born or Admitted with Mother				8	14	22						
Received by Transfer:												
Prisons	11	6	17	4	2	6						
Reformatories							3	8	11	4	4	8
Industrial Schools	13	8	21	1	5	6	5		5			
House of Correction												
Returned:												
Parole Violator	6	14	20	2	1	3	8	10	18	2		2
Parole Temporarily in Good Standing		1	1				2	5	7			
From Escapes	2		2				5	1	6			
Trans. from State Insane Hospitals	1		1				3	4	7	1		1
Other Hospitals and Institutions	3	4	7	2	2	4						
Other Reasons							7	5	12			
Discharged:												
Expiration of Sentence	56	52	108	8	17	25	160	187	347	7	9	16
By Order of Court	2		2				2	2	4			
Executive Action:												
Absolute Pardon							7	1	8			
Conditional Pardon							3	5	8			
Special Discharge							1	3	4			
Discharge for Deportation											1	1
Transferred:												
Reformatories							11	6	17	4	2	6
Prisons	3	9	12	4	4	8						
State Hospitals as Insane		3	3				6	9	15	3	1	4
Hospital for Medical Attention	3	5	8	3	2	5	5	6	11			
Other Institutions				1	4	5						
Escaped	1	1	2				6		6			
Died							1	5	6			
Paroled	85	106	191	19	14	33	95	126	221	6	4	10
Infants Discharged, Paroled, Transferred				11	13	24						
In Institution at End of Year	493	478	478	76	76	76	1723	1739	1739	54	52	52
Life Prisoners												
In Institution at Beginning of Year, 1935							116	120	116	2	3	2
Admitted							6	5	11	1		1
Total							122	125	127	3	3	3
Sentence Commuted:												
Discharged												
Paroled												
Transferred to State Hospitals as Insane							2		2			
Died												
In Institution at End of Year							120	125	125	3	3	3

	Green Bay			Taycheedah (Ind. Home for Women)			Waupun			Taycheedah (Prison for Women)		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total
Life Prisoners												
In Institution at Beginning of Year, 1936							125	123	125	3	4	3
Admitted							2	7	9	1		1
Total							127	130	134	4	4	4
Sentence Commuted:							4	2	6			
Discharged								1	1			
Paroled								1	1			
Transferred to State Hospitals as Insane												
Died								1	1			
In Institution at End of Year							123	125	125	4	4	4
Marital Condition, 1935												
Single	153	139	292	13	27	40	135	133	268			
Married	13	20	33	12	9	21	107	128	235	9	18	27
Widowed							20	12	32	2	4	6
Separated				3	2	5	25	6	31	7		7
Divorced	2	1	3	4	2	6	34	39	73	3	4	7
Total Admissions	168	160	328	32	40	72	321	318	639	21	26	47
Marital Condition, 1936												
Single	161	119	280	25	26	51	148	126	274	7	3	10
Married	17	22	39	7	5	12	112	119	231	8	4	12
Widowed					1	1	14	11	25	1	2	3
Separated				1	7	8	8	61	69	5	4	9
Divorced		1	1	1	1	2	48	24	72	4	2	6
Total Admissions	178	142	320	34	40	74	330	341	671	25	15	40
Age Group, 1935												
15 to 19 Years	82	74	156	15	15	30	3	8	11	3		3
20 to 24 Years	81	80	161	6	16	22	38	57	95	1	1	2
25 to 29 Years	4	6	10	7	4	11	71	74	145		1	1
30 to 34 Years	1		1	2	2	4*	75	63	138	10	10	20
35 to 39 Years					2	2*	41	37	78	1	6	7
40 to 44 Years				1		1*	28	31	59	3	3	6
45 to 49 Years				1	1	2*	22	22	44	2	3	5
50 to 54 Years							23	11	34	1	2	3
55 to 59 Years							12	9	21			
60 to 64 Years							5	4	9			

65 to 69 Years							3		3			
70 to 74 Years								2	2			
75 to 79 Years												
80 Years or Over												
Total Admissions	168	160	328	32	40	72	321	318	639	21	26	47
Age Group, 1936												
15 to 19 Years	81	57	138	6	12	18	6	5	11			
20 to 24 Years	95	79	174	15	17	32	51	39	90	2	1	3
25 to 29 Years	2	5	7	8	6	14	72	84	156	3		3
30 to 34 Years		1	1	4	3	7*	70	66	136	9	6	15
35 to 39 Years							40	44	84	2	3	5
40 to 44 Years							26	35	61	2		2
45 to 49 Years				1	1	2*	25	29	54	4	3	7
50 to 54 Years					1	1*	11	22	33	2	2	4
55 to 59 Years							16	13	29	1		1
60 to 64 Years							6	3	9			
65 to 69 Years							3	1	4			
70 to 74 Years							3		3			
75 to 79 Years												
80 Years or Over							1		1			
Total Admissions	178	142	320	34	40	74	330	341	671	25	15	40

*Commitments over the age of 30 years originally sent to Industrial Home for Women; later transferred to prison for Women as required by statute.

Education, 1935												
Illiterate		2	2				20	19	39			
Can Read and Write	21	7	28				2	5	7			
Common School	85	91	176	19	30	49	224	212	436	13	22	35
High School	60	59	119	12	9	21	57	70	127	6	4	10
College	2	1	3	1	1	2	18	12	30	2		2
Total Admissions	168	160	328	32	40	72	321	318	639	21	26	47
Education, 1936												
Illiterate	2		2		1	1	11	17	28		1	1
Can Read and Write	22	44	66	1	1	2	2	5	7	4	2	6
Common School	88	46	134	30	29	59	224	226	450	20	9	29
High School	65	50	115	3	8	11	76	72	148		1	1
College	1	2	3		1	1	17	21	38	1	2	3
Total Admissions	178	142	320	34	40	74	330	341	671	25	15	40
Habits, 1935												
Abstinent	83	70	153	6	30	36	114	76	190	6	9	15
Moderate	41	39	80	26	10	36	170	189	359	14	14	28
Intemperate	44	51	95				37	53	90	1	3	4
Total Admissions	168	160	328	32	40	72	321	318	639	21	26	47

*Over age limit—transferred to prison for women.

	Green Bay			Taycheedah (Ind. Home for Women)			Waupun			Taycheedah (Prison for Women)		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total
Habits, 1936												
Abstinent	88	63	151	7	14	21	82	76	158	7	4	11
Moderate	36	34	70	22	22	44	172	173	345	16	8	24
Intemperate	54	45	99	5	4	9	76	92	168	2	3	5
Total Admissions	178	142	320	34	40	74	330	341	671	25	15	40
Race, 1935												
White	161	148	309	31	37	68	308	296	604	21	23	44
Negro	5	7	12	1	2	3	10	10	20		2	2
Indian	1	3	4		1	1	2	12	14		1	1
Mexican	1	1	2									
Filipino		1	1				1		1			
Total Admissions	168	160	328	32	40	72	321	318	639	21	26	47
Race, 1936												
White	164	136	300	32	35	67	313	324	637	22	14	36
Negro	6	3	9	1	1	2	7	9	16	1	1	2
Indian	8	3	11	1	3	4	7	6	13	2		2
Indian & Negro					1	1						
Mexican							2	2	4			
Filipino							1		1			
Total Admissions	178	142	320	34	40	74	330	341	671	25	15	40
Nativity, 1935												
United States	162	157	319	32	40	72	285	290	575	20	24	44
Austria								3	3			
Canada (Includes Newfoundland)							3	5	8			
Denmark								1	1			
Europe (Not Otherwise Specified)							4	4	8			
Finland							1		1			
France											1	1
Germany	2		2				5	1	6	1		1
Greece								1	1			
Holland							1		1			
Hungary							1	2	3			
Ireland							1	3	4			
Italy							3		3			
Mexico	1	1	2				1		1			

Norway	1		1				2	3	5			
Poland							4	3	7		1	1
Roumania							1		1			
Russia							4	2	6			
Scotland							1		1			
Sweden	1		1				2		2			
Switzerland	1		1				2		2			
Yugoslavia		1	1									
Philippine Islands		1	1									
Total Admissions	168	160	328	32	40	72	321	318	639	21	26	47
Nativity, 1936												
United States	169	140	309	32	40	72	299	302	601	22	14	36
Austria							2	5	7			
Bohemia	1		1									
Canada (Includes Newfoundland)	3	2	5				2	1	3			
Denmark							1	3	4			
England								1	1			
Europe (Not Otherwise Specified)							1	2	3			
Finland							1	1	2			
Germany	2		2	1		1	9	3	12	1	1	2
Holland							2	2	4	1		1
Hungary								3	3			
Italy	1		1				1	5	6			
Lithuania	1		1				3		3			
Mexico							2	1	3			
Norway							1		1			
Poland							2	2	4	1		1
Russia	1		1	1		1	1	4	5			
Scotland								1	1			
Sweden							1	5	6			
Switzerland							1		1			
Philippine Islands							1		1			
Total Admissions	178	142	320	34	40	74	330	341	671	25	15	40
Parentage, 1935												
Native Parentage	89	93	181	21	25	46	158	145	303	9	13	22
Mixed	21	17	38	4	4	8	43	42	85	3	2	5
Foreign	49	43	92	6	11	17	108	110	218	8	11	19
Unknown	10	7	17	1		1	12	21	33	1		1
Total Admissions	168	160	328	32	40	72	321	318	639	21	26	47
Parentage, 1936												
Native Parentage	105	86	191	23	31	54	171	155	326	15	12	27
Mixed	16	19	35	4	5	9	42	34	76	2	1	3
Foreign	53	31	84	7	4	11	102	135	237	7	2	9
Unknown	4	6	10				15	17	32	1		1
Total Admissions	178	142	320	34	40	74	330	341	671	25	15	40

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

	Green Bay			Taycheedah (Ind. Home for Women)			Waupun			Taycheedah (Prison for Women)		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total
Occupation, 1935												
Agriculture, Forestry & Animal Husbandry:												
Farmers and Farm Laborers	29	29	58				74	73	147			
Gardeners, Florists	1		1				4	3	7			
Others in This Class							6	3	9			
Manufacturing:												
Bakers	1	6	7				4	4	8			
Butchers		1	1				3	1	4			
Boot, Shoe and Harness Makers	1		1				2	1	3			
Mill and Factory Operatives					2	2	3	4	7	1	2	3
Printers, Lithographers	6		6				2	2	4			
Others in This Class	3	2	5				15	16	31			
Mechanical Pursuits:												
Blacksmiths								4	4			
Carpenters	3	5	8				5	6	11			
Electricians							4		4			
Engineers and Firemen	2	2	4				2	9	11			
Iron and Steel Workers							7	3	10			
Masons							2	5	7			
Machinists	1	4	5									
Mechanics	16	12	28				24	24	48			
Painters	2	4	6				19	8	27			
Plasterers							2		2			
Plumbers and Steamfitters	1	2	3				3	2	5			
Others in This Class	1	2	3				10	8	18			
Transportation:												
Railroad Laborers							1		1			
Chauffeurs, Truck Drivers	14	9	23				8	25	33			
Draymen, Teamsters							1	1	2			
Others in This Class							4	1	5			
Trade:												
Bankers, Brokers, Landlords							3	1	4			
Wholesale and Retail Merchants							1		1			
Insurance and Real Estate Agents							1	1	2			
Salespeople and Clerks in Stores	1	1	2				14	13	27			
Peddlers	1		1				1	1	2			
Others in This Class								3	3			
Public Service:												
Soldiers, Sailors	1		1									
Others in This Class								2	2			
Professional:												
Musicians		2	2				5	4	9			
Teachers							1	2	3			
Attorneys								2	2			
Others in This Class	2	1	3				4	3	7			
Domestic and Personal Service:												
Barbers and Hair Dressers	4	2	6		1	1	6	7	13			
Housewives				14	34	48				18	21	39
Janitors							1		1			
Maids				14		14				1		1
Waitresses and Waiters	1	3	4	2	3	5						
Porters	2	1	3									
Others in This Class								1	1			
Miscellaneous:												
Accountants	1		1				2	1	3			
Attendants at Hospital							2	1	3			
Clerks (Not Salespeople)	1	4	5				10	7	17			
Stenographers and Typists	2		2	1		1		1	1			
Students	1	2	3					1	1			
Newsboys	1	1	2									
Laborers	67	64	131				64	63	127			
Nurses											1	1
Unclassifiable	2	1	3	1		1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Total Admissions	168	160	328	32	40	72	321	318	639	21	26	47
Occupation, 1936												
Agriculture, Forestry & Animal Husbandry:												
Farmers and Farm Laborers	36	36	72				79	60	139			
Gardeners, Florists								1	1			
Others in This Class							2	9	11			
Manufacturing:												
Bakers	1		1				2	2	4			
Butchers	1	2	3				1	3	4			
Boot, Shoe and Harness Makers							1	4	5			
Mill and Factory Operatives							20	9	29			
Printers, Lithographers		1	1				1		1			
Others in This Class	5	1	6				15	14	29			
Mechanical Pursuits												
Blacksmiths							2	2	4			
Carpenters	1	1	2				5	7	12			
Electricians	1	2	3				5	8	13			
Engineers and Firemen	2		2				11	5	16			
Iron and Steel Workers	2	2	4				4	8	12			
Masons								6	6			

	Green Bay			Taycheedah (Ind. Home for Women)			Waupun			Taycheedah (Prison for Women)		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total
Machinists	4	2	6									
Mechanics	7	6	13				22	22	44			
Painters	5	2	7				12	17	29			
Plasterers							1		1			
Plumbers and Steamfitters	1		1				3	1	4			
Others in This Class	1		1				4		4			
Transportation:												
Conductors, Brakemen								1	1			
Railroad Laborers							2	1	3			
Chauffeurs, Truck Drivers	11	11	22				22	22	44			
Draymen, Teamsters							1	2	3			
Others in This Class							1	3	4			
Trade:												
Bankers, Brokers, Landlords							2	1	3			
Wholesale and Retail Merchants							6	3	9			
Insurance and Real Estate Agents							1	1	2			
Salespeople and Clerks in Stores	5	2	7		1	1	10	15	25		1	1
Others in This Class	1		1		1	1	2		2			
Public Service:												
Policemen, Sheriffs							1		1			
Others in This Class							2	2	4			
Professional:												
Musicians	2	2	4				3	2	5			
Teachers							1	2	3			
Others in This Class	1	4	5				1	2	3			
Domestic and Personal Service:												
Barbers and Hair Dressers	2	1	3				5	10	15			
Housewives and Housework				26	25	51				23	11	34
Maids				2	1	3				1		1
Waitresses and Waiters	1		1	5	4	9	1	2	3	1	2	3
Others in This Class	1	2	3					3	3			
Miscellaneous:												
Accountants	1	1	2				3	4	7			
Clerks (Not Sales)	3	1	4		1	1	4	4	8			
Stenographers and Typists	1		1									
Students	3		3				2	1	3			
Newsboys	1		1									
Laborers	77	57	134				67	73	140			
Nurses											1	1
No Occupation				1	7	8						
Unclassified	1	6	7				3	6	9			
Miners								3	3			
Total Admissions	178	142	320	34	40	74	330	341	671	25	15	40
Offense, 1935												
Against Chastity:												
Adultery	2	1	3	7	11	18	11	11	22	5	8	13
Bigamy								1	1	1		1
Crimes Against Nature							6	5	11			
Indecent Liberties		2	2				10	9	19			
Incest	2		2				4	4	8			
Fornication				3	3	6						
Prostitution				1	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	4
Lewd and Lascivious Conduct				1		1		1	1	1	2	3
All Others in This Class	3	1	4									
Against Public Policy:												
Delinquency	5	1	6									
Disorderly Conduct				1	1	2						
Violation of Liquor Laws				1		1	3	1	4	1	1	2
Vagrancy				5	8	13	6	6	12	2	4	6
Violation of Probation							20	28	48			
All Others in This Class	3	7	10				8	10	18			
Against Person:												
Kidnapping								1	1			
Murder							7	6	13	1		1
Manslaughter	1	1	2				4	1	5			
Abandonment, Desertion and Non-Support	1		1	1		1	7	7	14			
Assault	4	5	9	1	1	2	35	43	78		1	1
Robbery	15	17	32				22	16	38			
Rape	7	12	19				15	14	29			
Carnal Knowledge							2	1	3			
Failure to Stop After Injury	1	1	2				1	1	2			
All Others in This Class							1	1	2			
Against Property:												
Arson	1	1	2		1	1	2	9	11	1		1
Burglary	54	56	110				69	40	109			
Embezzlement	1	1	2				3	11	14			
Larceny	29	22	51	2	5	7	42	32	74	2	7	9
Operating Auto Without Owner's Consent	26	22	48				10	12	22			
Forgery	8	8	16	1	1	2	13	17	30	1	2	3
Obtaining Money or Property under False Pretense							8	7	15			
All Others in This Class	5	2	7				10	10	20			
Unclassified								11	11			
Venereal				8	8	16				3		3
Total Admissions	168	160	328	32	40	72	321	318	639	21	26	47

	Green Bay			Taycheedah (Ind. Home for Women)			Waupun			Taycheedah (Prison for Women)		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total
Offense, 1936												
Against Chastity												
Adultery	2	2	4	6	7	13	6	5	11	7	4	11
Bigamy							1	1	2			
Crimes Against Nature							5	6	11			
Indecent Liberties	2	5	7				10	8	18			
Incest					1	1	1	3	4			
Fornication				3	7	10		1	1			
Prostitution				1	3	4	1	2	3	2	1	3
Lewd and Lascivious Conduct				2	5	7	1	1	2		2	2
All Others in This Class	9		9				1		1			
Against Public Policy:												
Delinquency	8	6	14		5	5						
Violation of Liquor Laws	1	3	4	1		1	8	16	24	2		2
Drunkenness and Vagrancy				7	1	8	9	11	20	2	3	5
Violation of Probation	2	1	3				22	36	58			
All Others in This Class	4	8	12				8	10	18			
Against Person:												
Murder		1	1				3	9	12	1		1
Manslaughter				1		1	7	5	12	2		2
Abandonment, Desertion and Non-Support	2	3	5	3	1	4	8	11	19	2	1	3
Assault	12	6	18	1	1	2	27	20	47		1	1
Robbery	11	27	38				19	19	38			
Rape	10	10	20				17	9	26			
Failure to Stop After Injury							1		1			
All Others in This Class		2	2				1	1	2		1	1
Against Property:												
Arson							4	5	9			
Breaking and Entering		12	12									
Burglary	60	19	79	1		1	60	62	122			
Embezzlement	1		1				4	3	7			
Larceny	22	11	33	5	2	7	54	48	102	4		4
Auto Theft and Operating Auto without Owner's Consent	22	17	39				9	8	17			
Forgery	7	7	14	1	5	6	30	26	56	2	2	4
Obtaining Money or Property under False Pretense	2		2				3	1	4			
All Others in This Class	1	2	3	1	1	2	9	12	21			
Unclassified							1	2	3	1		1
Venereal				1	1	2						
Total Admissions	178	142	320	34	40	74	330	341	671	25	15	40
Sentence, 1935												
Maximum Periods:												
6 Months or Less		1	1				4	2	6			
More Than 6 Months but not Over 1 Year	29	22	51	8	12	20	17	31	48	3	6	9
More than 1 Year but not Over 2 Years	58	50	108	12	10	22	89	98	187	11	6	17
2-3 Years	44	41	85	5	7	12	72	75	147	3	10	13
3-4 Years	8	14	22				21	17	38		1	1
4-5 Years	9	13	22	3	1	4	36	35	71	3	2	5
5-6 Years	1	1	2				16	7	23			
6-7 Years	3	1	4				7	9	16		1	1
7-8 Years	2	3	5				7	5	12			
8-9 Years							1	1	2			
9-10 Years	2	6	8				15	10	25			
10-15 Years	4	1	5				14	3	17			
15-20 Years		2	2				12	9	21			
20-25 Years							4	7	11			
25-30 Years		1	1				1	2	3			
30 Years and Over							5	3	8			
Until Cured				3	6	9						
Until 21	8	4	12	1	4	5						
Life								4	4	1		1
Total Admissions	168	160	328	32	40	72	321	318	639	21	26	47
Sentence, 1936												
Maximum Periods:												
6 Months or Less				2	3	5		1	1		2	2
More Than 6 Months but not Over 1 Year	27	14	41	12	10	22	31	33	64	5	4	9
More than 1 Year but not Over 2 Years	62	63	125	12	17	29	105	110	215	6	5	11
2-3 Years	41	27	68	5	4	9	72	63	135	9	3	12
3-4 Years	9	10	19	1	1	2	20	23	43	1		1
4-5 Years	14	9	23		1	1	35	47	82		1	1
5-6 Years	3	2	5				8	9	17			
6-7 Years	4	1	5				11	6	17	2		2
7-8 Years	3	2	5				9	7	16			
8-9 Years								2	2			
9-10 Years	1	6	7				17	21	38			
10-15 Years	1		1				6	5	11			
15-20 Years							5	2	7			
20-25 Years							4	1	5			
25-30 Years							2	3	5			
30 Years and Over							4	1	5			
Until Cured				1	1	2						
Until 18	1		1									
Indefinite										1		1
Life							1	7	8	1		1
Total Admissions	178	142	320	34	40	74	330	341	671	25	15	40

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

	Green Bay			Taycheedah (Ind. Home for Women)			Waupun			Taycheedah (Prison for Women)		
	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total	1st 6 Mo.	2nd 6 Mo.	Total
Duration of Stay of Prisoners Paroled or Discharged 1935												
Less Than 6 Months	1	1	2	2		2	5	8	13	1		1
More Than 6 Months but Less Than 1 Year	46	83	129	14	18	32	54	39	93	2	1	3
1-2 Years	98	106	204	18	9	27	124	119	243	10	5	15
2-3 Years	15	29	44	3	1	4	63	63	126	5	1	6
3-4 Years	5	7	12	1		1	39	57	96	1		1
4-5 Years	2	6	8				16	19	35	1		1
5-10 Years	1	2	3				13	27	40			
10-15 Years							6	2	8			
15-20 Years							2		2			
Over 20 Years												
Total Paroled or Discharged	168	234	402	38	28	66	322	334	656	20	7	27
Duration of Stay of Prisoners Paroled or Discharged, 1936												
Less Than 6 Months	2		2	2	2	4	5	7	12	1	1	2
More Than 6 Months but Less Than 1 Year	39	38	77	15	19	34	43	46	89	3	2	5
1-2 Years	72	82	154	9	8	17	90	111	201	6	6	12
2-3 Years	24	25	49	1	2	3	58	62	120	1	4	5
3-4 Years	4	9	13				40	49	89	2		2
4-5 Years	2	4	6				13	28	41		1	1
5-10 Years							17	22	39			
10-15 Years							1	3	4			
15-20 Years												
Over 20 Years								1	1			
Total Paroled or Discharged	143	158	301	27	31	58	267	329	596	13	14	27

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

	First Six Month Period			Second Six Month Period			Aggregate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population									
In Institution at Beginning of Year, 1935	2197	121	2318	2205	109	2314	2197	121	2318
Admitted:									
First Admissions	423	42	465	410	55	465	833	97	930
Readmissions	48	2	50	43	2	45	91	4	95
Infants Born or Admitted with Mother	4	3	7	7	8	15	11	11	22
Received by Transfer:									
Prisons	6	3	9	6	1	7	12	4	16
Reformatories	5	5	10	11	6	17	16	11	27
Industrial Schools	7	1	8	4	2	6	11	3	14
House of Correction				4		4	4		4
Returned:									
Parole Violator	27	4	31	21	2	23	48	6	54
Parole Temporarily in Good Standing	5		5	8		8	13		13
From Escapes	3	2	5	6	2	8	9	4	13
Transfers from State Insane Hospitals	12	1	13	10		10	22	1	23
Other Hospitals and Institutions		2	2	1	3	4	1	5	6
Other Reasons	1		1	5		5	6		6
Discharged:									
Expiration of Sentence	230	18	248	251	13	264	481	31	512
By Order of Court	1	1	2	3		3	4	1	5
Executive Action:									
Absolute Pardon	10	1	11	5		5	15	1	16
Conditional Pardon	6		6	8		8	14		14
Special Discharge				7		7	7		7
Discharge for Deportation									
Transferred:									
Reformatories					1	1		1	1
Prisons	5	5	10	11	6	17	16	11	27
State Hospital as Insane	16	1	17	12	1	13	28	2	30
Hospital for Medical Attention	1	2	3	8	3	11	9	5	14
Other Institutions	6	6	12	6	14	20	12	20	32
Escaped	8	3	11	7	1	8	15	4	19
Died	5		5	1		1	6		6
Paroled	243	38	281	293	22	314	536	60	595
Infants Discharged, Paroled, Transferred	2	2	4	5	6	11	7	8	15
In Institution at End of Year	2205	109	2314	2124	123	2247	2124	123	2247
Population									
In Institution at Beginning of Year, 1936	2124	123	2247	2216	130	2346	2124	123	2247

Admitted:									
First Admissions	415	41	456	390	39	429	805	80	885
Readmissions	61	2	63	71	2	73	132	4	136
Infants Born or Admitted with Mother	3	5	8	6	8	14	9	13	22
Received by Transfer:									
Prisons	11	4	15	6	2	8	17	6	23
Reformatories	3	4	7	8	4	12	11	8	19
Industrial Schools	18	1	19	8	5	13	26	6	32
House of Correction									
Returned:									
Parole Violator	14	4	18	24	1	25	38	5	43
Parole Temporarily in Good Standing	2		2	6		6	8		8
From Escapes	7		7	1		1	8		8
Trans. from State Insane Hospitals	4	1	5	4		4	8	1	9
Other Hospitals and Institutions	3	2	5	4	2	6	7	4	11
Other Reasons	7		7	5		5	12		12
Discharged:									
Expiration of Sentence	216	15	231	239	26	265	455	41	496
By Order of Court	4		4	2		2	6		6
Executive Action:									
Absolute Pardon	7		7	1		1	8		8
Conditional Pardon	3		3	5		5	8		8
Special Discharge	1		1	3		3	4		4
Discharge for Deportation					1	1		1	1
Transferred:									
Reformatories	11	4	15	6	2	8	17	6	23
Prisons	3	4	7	9	4	13	12	8	20
State Hospital as Insane	6	3	9	12	1	13	18	4	22
Hospital for Medical Attention	8	3	11	11	2	13	19	5	24
Other Institutions		1	1		4	4		5	5
Escaped	7		7	1		1	8		8
Died	1		1	5		5	6		6
Paroled	180	25	205	232	18	250	412	43	455
Infants Discharged, Paroled, Transferred	6		11	5	8	13	11	13	24
In Institution at End of Year	2219	127	2346	2217	128	2345	2221	124	2345
Life Prisoners									
In Institution at Beginning of Year, 1935	116	2	118	120	3	123	116	2	118
Admitted	6	1	7	5		5	11	1	12
Total	122	3	125	125	3	128	127	3	130
Sentence Commuted:									
Discharged									
Paroled									
Transferred to State Hospials as Insane	2		2				2		2
Died									
In Institution at End of Year	120	3	123	125	3	128	125	3	128

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

	First Six Month Period			Second Six Month Period			Aggregate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Life Prisoners									
In Institution at Beginning of Year, 1936	125	3	128	123	4	127	125	3	128
Admitted	2	1	3	7		7	9	1	10
Total	127	4	131	130	4	134	134	4	138
Sentence Commuted:	4		4	2		2	6		6
Discharged				1		1	1		1
Paroled				1		1	1		1
Transferred to State Hospitals as Insane									
Died				1		1	1		1
In Institution at End of Year	123	4	127	125	4	129	125	4	129
Marital Condition, 1935									
Single	288	13	301	272	27	299	560	40	600
Married	120	21	256	148	27	175	268	48	316
Widowed	20	2	22	12	4	16	32	6	38
Separated	25	10	35	6	2	8	31	12	43
Divorced	36	7	43	40	6	46	76	13	89
Total Admissions	489	53	542	478	66	544	967	119	1086
Marital Condition, 1936									
Single	309	32	341	245	29	274	554	61	615
Married	129	15	144	141	9	150	270	24	294
Widowed	14	1	15	11	3	14	25	4	29
Separated	8	6	14	61	11	72	69	17	86
Divorced	48	5	53	25	3	28	73	8	81
Total Admissions	508	59	567	483	55	538	991	114	1105
Age Group, 1935									
15 to 19 Years	85	18	103	82	15	97	167	33	200
20 to 24 Years	119	7	126	137	17	154	256	24	280
25 to 29 Years	75	7	82	80	5	85	155	12	167
30 to 34 Years	76	12	88	63	12	75	139	24	163
35 to 39 Years	41	1	42	37	8	45	78	9	87
40 to 44 Years	28	4	32	31	3	34	59	7	66
45 to 49 Years	22	3	25	22	4	26	44	7	51
50 to 54 Years	23	1	24	11	2	13	34	3	37
55 to 59 Years	12		12	9		9	21		21
60 to 64 Years	5		5	4		4	9		9
65 to 69 Years	3		3				3		3
70 to 74 Years				2		2	2		2

75 to 79 Years									
80 Years or Over									
Total Admissions	489	53	542	478	66	544	967	119	1086
Age Group, 1936									
15 to 19 Years	87	6	93	62	12	74	149	18	167
20 to 24 Years	146	17	163	118	18	136	264	35	299
25 to 29 Years	74	11	85	89	6	95	163	17	180
30 to 34 Years	70	13	83	67	9	76	137	22	159
35 to 39 Years	40	2	42	44	3	47	84	5	89
40 to 44 Years	26	2	28	35		35	61	2	63
45 to 49 Years	25	5	30	29	4	33	54	9	63
50 to 54 Years	11	2	13	22	3	25	33	5	38
55 to 59 Years	16	1	17	13		13	29	1	30
60 to 64 Years	6		6	3		3	9		9
65 to 69 Years	3		3	1		1	4		4
70 to 74 Years	3		3				3		3
75 to 79 Years									
80 Years or Over	1		1				1		1
Total Admissions	508	59	567	483	55	538	991	114	1105
Education, 1935									
Illiterate	20		20	21		21	41		41
Can Read and Write	23		23	12		12	35		35
Common School	309	32	341	303	52	355	612	84	696
High School	117	18	135	129	13	142	246	31	277
College	20	3	23	13	1	14	33	4	37
Total Admissions	489	53	542	478	66	544	967	119	1086
Education, 1936									
Illiterate	13		13	17	2	19	30	2	32
Can Read and Write	24	5	29	49	3	52	73	8	81
Common School	312	50	362	272	38	310	584	88	672
High School	141	3	144	122	9	131	263	12	275
College	18	1	19	23	3	26	41	4	45
Total Admissions	508	59	567	483	55	538	991	114	1105
Habits, 1935									
Abstinent	197	12	209	146	39	185	343	51	394
Moderate	211	40	251	228	24	252	439	64	503
Intemperate	81	1	82	104	3	107	185	4	189
Total Admissions	489	53	542	478	66	544	967	119	1086

	First Six Month Period			Second Six Month Period			Aggregate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Habits, 1936									
Abstinent	170	14	184	139	18	157	309	32	341
Moderate	208	38	246	207	30	237	415	68	483
Intemperate	130	7	137	137	7	144	267	14	281
Total Admissions	508	59	567	483	55	538	991	114	1105
Race, 1935									
White	469	52	521	444	60	504	913	112	1025
Negro	15	1	16	17	4	21	32	5	37
Indian	3		3	15	2	17	18	2	20
Mexican	1		1	1		1	2		2
Filipino	1		1	1		1	2		2
Total Admissions	489	53	542	478	66	544	967	119	1086
Race, 1936									
White	477	54	531	460	49	509	937	103	1040
Negro	13	2	15	12	2	14	25	4	29
Indian	15	3	18	9	3	12	24	6	30
Indian & Negro					1	1		1	1
Mexican	2		2	2		2	4		4
Filipino	1		1				1		1
Total Admissions	508	59	567	483	55	538	991	114	1105
Nativity, 1935									
United States	447	52	499	447	64	511	894	116	1010
Austria				3		3	3		3
Canada (Includes Newfoundland)	3		3	5		5	8		8
Denmark				1		1	1		1
Europe (Not Otherwise Specified)	4		4	4		4	8		8
Finland	1		1				1		1
France					1	1		1	1
Germany	7	1	8	1		1	8	1	9
Greece				1		1	1		1
Holland	1		1				1		1
Hungary	1		1	2		2	3		3
Ireland	1		1	3		3	4		4
Italy	3		3				3		3
Mexico	2		2	1		1	3		3
Norway	3		3	3		3	6		6

Poland	4		4	3	1	4	7	1	8
Roumania	1		1				1		1
Russia	4		4	2		2	6		6
Scotland	1		1				1		1
Sweden	3		3				3		3
Switzerland	3		3				3		3
Yugoslavia				1		1	1		1
Philippine Islands				1		1	1		1
Total Admissions	489	53	542	478	66	544	967	119	1086
Nativity, 1936									
United States	468	54	522	442	54	496	910	108	1018
Austria	2		2	5		5	7		7
Bohemia	1		1				1		1
Canada (Includes Newfoundland)	5		5	3		3	8		8
Denmark	1		1	3		3	4		4
England				1		1	1		1
Europe (Not Otherwise Specified)	1		1	2		2	3		3
Finland	1		1	1		1	2		2
Germany	11	2	13	3	1	4	14	3	17
Holland	2	1	3	2		2	4	1	5
Hungary				3		3	3		3
Italy	2		2	5		5	7		7
Lithuania	4		4				4		4
Mexico	2		2	1		1	3		3
Norway	1		1				1		1
Poland	2	1	3	2		2	4	1	5
Russia	2	1	3	4		4	6	1	7
Scotland				1		1	1		1
Sweden	1		1	5		5	6		6
Switzerland	1		1				1		1
Philippine Islands	1		1				1		1
Total Admissions	508	59	567	483	55	538	991	114	1105
Parentage, 1935									
Native Parentage	246	30	276	238	38	276	484	68	552
Mixed	64	7	71	59	6	65	123	13	136
Foreign	157	14	171	153	22	175	310	36	346
Unknown	22	2	24	28		28	50	2	52
Total Admissions	489	53	542	478	66	544	967	119	1086
Parentage, 1936									
Native Parentage	276	38	314	241	43	284	517	81	598
Mixed	58	6	64	53	6	59	111	12	123
Foreign	155	14	169	166	6	172	321	20	341
Unknown	19	1	20	23		23	42	1	43
Total Admissions	508	59	567	483	55	538	991	114	1105

	First Six Month Period			Second Six Month Period			Aggregate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Occupation, 1935									
Agriculture, Forestry & Animal Husbandry:									
Farmers & Farm Laborers	103		103	102		102	205		205
Gardeners, Florists	5		5	3		3	8		8
Others in This Class	6		6	3		3	9		9
Manufacturing:									
Bakers	5		5	10		10	15		15
Butchers	3		3	2		2	5		5
Boot, Shoe and Harness Makers	3		3	1		1	4		4
Mill and Factory Operatives	3	1	4	4	4	8	7	5	12
Printers, Lithographers	8		8	2		2	10		10
Others in This Class	18		18	18		18	36		36
Mechanical Pursuits:									
Blacksmiths				4		4	4		4
Carpenters	8		8	11		11	19		19
Electricians	4		4				4		4
Engineers and Firemen	4		4	11		11	15		15
Iron and Steel Workers	7		7	3		3	10		10
Masons	2		2	5		5	7		7
Machinists	1		1	4		4	5		5
Mechanics	40		40	36		36	76		76
Painters	21		21	12		12	33		33
Plasterers	2		2				2		2
Plumbers and Steamfitters	4		4	4		4	8		8
Others in This Class	11		11	10		10	21		21
Transportation:									
Railroad Laborers	1		1				1		1
Chauffeurs, Truck Drivers	22		22	34		34	56		56
Draymen, Teamsters	1		1	1		1	2		2
Others in This Class	4		4	1		1	5		5
Trade:									
Bankers, Brokers, Landlords	3		3	1		1	4		4
Wholesale and Retail Merchants	1		1				1		1
Insurance and Real Estate Agents	1		1	1		1	2		2
Salespeople and Clerks in Stores	15		15	14		14	29		29
Peddlers	2		2	1		1	3		3
Others in This Class				3		3	3		3
Public Service:									
Soldiers, Sailors	1		1				1		1
Others in This Class				2		2	2		2

Professional:									
Musicians	5		5	6		6	11		11
Teachers	1		1	2		2	3		3
Attorneys				2		2	2		2
Others in This Class	6		6	4		4	10		10
Domestic and Personal Service:									
Barbers and Hair Dressers	10		10	9	1	10	19	1	20
Housewives		32	32		55	55		87	87
Janitors	1		1				1		1
Maids		15	15						15
Waitresses and Waiters	1	2	3	3	3	6	4	5	9
Porters	2		2	1		1	3		3
Others in This Class				1		1	1		1
Miscellaneous:									
Accountants	3		3	1		1	4		4
Attendants at Hospital	2		2	1		1	3		3
Clerks (Not Salespeople)	11		11	11		11	22		22
Stenographers and Typists	2	1	3	1		1	3	1	4
Students	1		1	3		3	4		4
Newsboys	1		1	1		1	2		2
Laborers	131		131	127		127	258		258
Nurses					1	1		1	1
Unclassifiable	3	2	5	2	2	4	5	4	9
Total Admissions	489	53	542	478	66	544	968	119	1086
Occupation, 1936									
Agriculture, Forestry & Animal Husbandry:									
Farmers and Farm Laborers	115		115	96		96	211		211
Gardeners, Florists				1		1	1		1
Others in This Class	2		2	9		9	11		11
Manufacturing:									
Bakers	3		3	2		2	5		5
Butchers	2		2	5		5	7		7
Boot, Shoe and Harness Makers	1		1	4		4	5		5
Mill and Factory Operatives	20		20	9		9	29		29
Printers, Lithographers	1		1	1		1	2		2
Others in This Class	20		20	15		15	35		35
Mechanical Pursuits:									
Blacksmiths	2		2	2		2	4		4
Carpenters	6		6	8		8	14		14
Electricians	6		6	10		10	16		16
Engineers and Firemen	13		13	5		5	18		18
Iron and Steel Workers	6		6	10		10	16		16
Masons				6		6	6		6
Machinists	4		4	2		2	6		6
Mechanics	29		29	28		28	57		57
Painters	17		17	19		19	36		36

	First Six Month Period			Second Six Month Period			Aggregate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Plasterers	1		1				1		1
Plumbers and Steamfitters	4		4	1		1	5		5
Others in This Class	5		5				5		5
Transportation:									
Conductors, Brakemen				1		1	1		1
Railroad Laborers	2		2	1		1	3		3
Chauffeurs, Truck Drivers	33		33	33		33	66		66
Draymen, Teamsters	1		1	2		2	3		3
Others in This Class	1		1	3		3	4		4
Trade:									
Bankers, Brokers, Landlords	2		2	1		1	3		3
Wholesale and Retail Merchants	6		6	3		3	9		9
Insurance and Real Estate Agents	1		1	1		1	2		2
Salespeople and Clerks in Stores	15		15	17	2	19	32	2	34
Others in This Class	3		3		1	1	3	1	4
Public Service:									
Policemen, Sheriffs	1		1				1		1
Others in This Class	2		2	2		2	4		4
Professional:									
Musicians	5		5	4		4	9		9
Teachers	1		1	2		2	3		3
Others in This Class	2		2	6		6	8		8
Domestic and Personal Service:									
Barbers and Hairdressers	7		7	11		11	18		18
Housewives and Housework		49	49		36	36		85	85
Maids		3	3		1	1		4	4
Waitresses and Waiters	2	6	8	2	6	8	4	12	16
Others in This Class	1		1	5		5	6		6
Miscellaneous:									
Accountants	4		4	5		5	9		9
Clerks (Not Sales)	7		7	5	1	6	12	1	13
Stenographers and Typists	1		1				1		1
Students	5		5	1		1	6		6
Newsboys	1		1				1		1
Laborers	144		144	130		130	274		274
Nurses					1	1		1	1
No Occupation		1	1		7	7		8	8
Unclassified	4		4	12		12	16		16
Miners				3		3	3		3
Total Admissions	508	59	567	483	55	538	991	114	1105

Offense, 1935									
Against Chastity:									
Adultery	13	12	25	12	19	31	25	31	56
Bigamy		1	1	1		1	1	1	2
Crime Against Nature	6		6	5		5	11		11
Indecent Liberties	10		10	11		11	21		21
Incest	6		6	4		4	10		10
Fornication		3	3		3	3		6	6
Prostitution	2	4	6	2	2	4	4	6	10
Lewd and Lascivious Conduct		2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5
All Others in This Class	3		3	1		1	4		4
Against Public Policy:									
Delinquency	5		5	1		1	6		6
Disorderly Conduct		1	1		1	1		2	2
Violation of Liquor Laws	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Vagrancy	6	7	13	6	12	18	12	19	31
Violation of Probation	20		20	28		28	48		48
All Others in This Class	11		11	17		17	28		28
Against Person:									
Kidnapping				1		1	1		1
Murder	7	1	8	6		6	13	1	14
Manslaughter	5		5	2		2	7		7
Abandonment, Desertion and Non-Support	8	1	9	7		7	15	1	16
Assault	39	1	40	48	2	50	87	3	90
Robbery	37		37	33		33	70		70
Rape	22		22	26		26	48		48
Carnal Knowledge	2		2	1		1	3		3
Failure to Stop After Injury	2		2	2		2	4		4
All Others in This Class	1		1	1		1	2		2
Against Property:									
Arson	3	1	4	10	1	11	13	2	15
Burglary	123		123	96		96	219		219
Embezzlement	4		4	12		12	16		16
Larceny	71	4	75	54	12	66	125	16	141
Operating Auto Without Owner's Consent	36		36	34		34	70		70
Forgery	21	2	23	25	3	28	46	5	51
Obtaining Money or Property under False Pretense	8		8	7		7	15		15
All Others in This Class	15		15	12		12	27		27
Unclassified				11		11	11		11
Venereal		11	11		8	8		19	19
Total Admissions	489	53	542	478	66	544	967	119	1086
Offense, 1936									
Against Chastity:									
Adultery	8	13	21	7	11	18	15	24	39
Bigamy	1		1	1		1	2		2
Crime Against Nature	5		5	6		6	11		11

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

	First Six Month Period			Second Six Month Period			Aggregate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Indecent Liberties	12		12	13		13	25		25
Incest	1		1	3	1	4	4	1	5
Fornication		3	3	1	7	8	1	10	11
Prostitution	1	3	4	2	4	6	3	7	10
Lewd and Lascivious Conduct	1	2	3	1	7	8	2	9	11
All Others in This Class	10		10				10		10
Against Public Policy:									
Delinquency	8		8	6	5	11	14	5	19
Violation of Liquor Laws	9	3	12	19		19	28	3	31
Drunkenness and Vagrancy	9	9	18	11	4	15	20	13	33
Violation of Probation	24		24	37		37	61		61
All Others in This Class	12		12	18		18	30		30
Against Person:									
Murder	3	1	4	10		10	13	1	14
Manslaughter	7	3	10	5		5	12	3	15
Abandonment, Desertion and Non-Support	10	5	15	14	2	16	24	7	31
Assault	39	1	40	26	2	28	65	3	68
Robbery	30		30	46		46	76		76
Rape	27		27	19		19	46		46
Failure to Stop After Injury	1		1				1		1
All Others in This Class	1		1	3	1	4	4	1	5
Against Property:									
Arson	4		4	5		5	9		9
Breaking and Entering				12		12	12		12
Burglary	120	1	121	81		81	201	1	202
Embezzlement	5		5	3		3	8		8
Larceny	76	9	85	59	2	61	135	11	146
Auto Theft and Operating Auto Without Owner's Consent	31		31	25		25	56		56
Forgery	37	3	40	33	7	40	70	10	80
Obtaining Money or Property under False Pretense	5		5	1		1	6		6
All Others in This Class	10	1	11	14	1	15	24	2	26
Unclassified	1	1	2	2		2	3	1	4
Venereal		1	1		1	1		2	2
Total Admissions	508	59	567	483	55	538	991	114	1105
Sentence, 1935									
Maximum Periods:									
6 Months or Less	4		4	3		3	7		7
More Than 6 Months but Not Over 1 Year	46	11	57	53	18	71	99	29	128
More Than 1 Year but Not Over 2 Years	147	23	170	148	16	164	295	39	334

2-3 Years	116	8	124	116	17	133	232	25	257
3-4 Years	29		29	31	1	32	60	1	61
4-5 Years	45	6	51	48	3	51	93	9	102
5-6 Years	17		17	8		8	25		25
6-7 Years	10		10	10	1	11	20	1	21
7-8 Years	9		9	8		8	17		17
8-9 Years	1		1	1		1	2		2
9-10 Years	17		17	16		16	33		33
10-15 Years	18		18	4		4	22		22
15-20 Years	12		12	11		11	23		23
20-25 Years	4		4	7		7	11		11
25-30 Years	1		1	3		3	4		4
30 Years and Over	5		5	3		3	8		8
Until Cured		3	3		6	6		9	9
Until 21	8	1	9	4	4	8	12	5	17
Life		1	1	4		4	4	1	5
Total Admissions	489	53	542	478	66	544	967	119	1086
Sentence, 1936									
Maximum Periods:									
6 Months or Less		2	2	1	5	6	1	7	8
More Than 6 Months but Not Over 1 Year	58	17	75	47	14	61	105	31	136
More Than 1 Year but Not Over 2 Years	167	18	185	173	22	195	340	40	380
2-3 Years	113	14	127	90	7	97	203	21	224
3-4 Years	29	2	31	33	1	34	62	3	65
4-5 Years	49		49	56	2	58	105	2	107
5-6 Years	11		11	11		11	22		22
6-7 Years	15	2	17	7		7	22	2	24
7-8 Years	12		12	9		9	21		21
8-9 Years				2		2	2		2
9-10 Years	18		18	27		27	45		45
10-15 Years	7		7	5		5	12		12
15-20 Years	5		5	2		2	7		7
20-25 Years	4		4	1		1	5		5
25-30 Years	2		2	3		3	5		5
30 Years and Over	4		4	1		1	5		5
Until Cured		1	1		1	1		2	2
Until 18	1		1				1		1
Indefinite		1	1					1	1
Life	1	1	2	7		7	8	1	9
Total Admissions	508	59	567	483	55	538	991	114	1105
Duration of Stay of Prisoners Paroled or Discharged, 1935									
Less Than 6 Months	6	3	9	9		9	15	3	18
More Than 6 Months but Less Than 1 Year	100	16	116	122	19	141	222	35	257
1-2 Years	222	28	250	225	14	239	447	42	489

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

	First Six Month Period			Second Six Month Period			Aggregate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2-3 Years	78	8	86	92	2	94	170	10	180
3-4 Years	44	2	46	64		64	108	2	110
4-5 Years	18	1	19	25		25	43	1	44
5-10 Years	14		14	29		29	43		43
10-15 Years	6		6	2		2	8		8
15-20 Years	2		2				2		2
Over 20 Years									
Total Paroled or Discharged	490	58	548	568	35	603	1058	93	1151
Duration of Stay of Prisoners Paroled or Discharged, 1936									
Less Than 6 Months	7	3	10	7	3	10	14	6	20
More Than 6 Months but Less Than 1 Year	82	18	100	84	21	105	166	39	205
1-2 Years	162	15	177	193	14	207	355	29	384
2-3 Years	82	2	84	87	6	93	169	8	177
3-4 Years	44	2	46	58		58	102	2	104
4-5 Years	15		15	32	1	33	47	1	48
5-10 Years	17		17	22		22	39		39
10-15 Years	1		1	3		3	4		4
15-20 Years									
Over 20 Years				1		1	1		1
Total Paroled or Discharged	410	40	450	487	45	532	897	85	982

CLASSIFICATION	Year Ended June 30, 1935								
	Waukesha School for Boys			Milwaukee School for Girls			Total		
	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total
Population									
In Institution at Beginning of Year	376	373	376	206	222	206	582	595	582
Original Commitments	89	82	171	50	33	83	139	115	254
Transfers	1	5	6	2	1	3	3	6	9
Returned:									
From Parole	55	69	124	73	48	121	128	117	245
From Escape	23	9	32	12	4	16	35	13	48
From Leave of Absence				18	28	46	18	28	46
From Transfer					2	2		2	2
From Discharge	1		1				1		1
Total	545	538	710	361	338	477	906	876	1187
Discharged	3	4	7	2	8	10	5	12	17
Paroled	112	123	235	100	82	182	212	205	417
Leave of Absence	1		1	21	27	48	22	27	49
Transferred	9	4	13	4	8	12	13	12	25
Escaped	46	16	62	11	2	13	57	18	75
Died		1	1					1	1
Returned to Court	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7
Other Reasons					4	4		4	4
In Institution at Close of Year	373	386	386	222	206	206	595	592	592
Average Daily Population	371	375	373	213	209	211	584	584	584
Parole									
On Parole Beginning of Year	576	568	576	195	180	195	771	748	771
Paroles:									
To Parents	82	53	135	21	31	52	103	84	187
To Relatives		8	8	20	9	29	20	17	37
Placed in Employment	30	62	92	63	42	105	93	104	197
Total	688	691	811	299	262	381	987	953	1192
Discharged from Parole:									
By Majority	65	89	154	23	25	48	88	114	202
By Meritorious Conduct				11	15	26	11	15	26
Committed to Reformatory									
For Other Causes				1	3	4	1	3	4
Returned from Parole:									
Temporarily (In Honor)		32	32					32	32
Illness	2		2	9	14	23	11	14	25
Employment Unsuitable	17		17	28	11	39	45	11	56
Misconduct	31	33	64	22	18	40	53	51	104
Homes Unsuitable									
Other Causes	5	4	9	4	1	5	9	5	14
Escaped from Parole and Not Located				21	8	29	21	8	29
On Parole End of Year	568	533	533	180	167	167	748	700	700
Age—Original Commitments and Transfers									
11 Years									
12 Years	6	3	9	2		2	8	3	11
13 Years	9	7	16	4	2	6	13	9	22
14 Years	11	11	22	5	4	9	16	15	31
15 Years	22	21	43	12	8	20	34	29	63
16 Years	22	19	41	12	13	25	34	32	66
17 Years	19	18	37	16	6	22	35	24	59
18 Years		3	3	1	1	2	1	4	5
19 Years	1		1				1		1
Total	90	82	172	52	34	86	142	116	258
Education—Original Commitments and Transfers									
1st Grade	1		1				1		1
2nd Grade		1	1		1	1		2	2
3rd Grade	2		2	1		1	3		3
4th Grade	5	3	8	1		1	6	3	9
5th Grade	8	2	10	7	3	10	15	5	20
6th Grade	7	11	18	11	4	15	18	15	33
7th Grade	11	13	24	5	7	12	16	20	36
8th Grade	23	24	47	12	12	24	35	36	71
Above 8th Grade	33	27	60	9	6	15	42	33	75
Ungraded		1	1	6	1	7	6	2	8
Total	90	82	172	52	34	86	142	116	258
Race—Original Commitments and Transfers									
White	81	73	154	44	28	72	125	101	226
Negro	8	8	16	4	5	9	12	12	25
Indian	1	1	2	4	1	5	5	2	7
Mexican									
Total	90	82	172	52	34	86	142	116	258
Nativity—Original Commitments and Transfers									
Italy									
United States	89	80	169	51	33	84	140	113	253
Canada		1	1	1		1	1	1	2
Russia	1		1				1		1

CLASSIFICATION	Year Ended June 30, 1935								
	Waukesha School for Boys			Milwaukee School for Girls			Total		
	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total
Germany					1	1		1	1
Unknown		1	1					1	1
Total	90	82	172	52	34	86	142	116	258
Offense—Original Commitments and Transfers									
Offense Against Persons:									
Murder		1	1					1	1
Rape									
Assault with Intent to Kill	3		3				3		3
Abandonment of Child									
Robbery	18	2	20	1		1	19	2	21
Offense Against Property:									
Arson		2	2					2	2
Burglary	14	12	26				14	12	26
Forgery									
Larceny	14	34	48	4	1	5	18	35	53
Auto & O. A. W. O. C.	9	10	19	1		1	10	10	20
Offense Against Chastity:									
Sex Offenses	5	4	9	32	20	52	37	24	61
Offense Against Public Policy:									
Weapons	1		1				1		1
Drinking									
Vagrancy									
Incorrigibility	26	17	43	11	10	21	37	27	64
Truancy (School)					1	1		1	1
Truancy from Home				3	2	5	3	2	5
Delinquent									
Others									
Total	90	82	172	52	34	86	142	116	258

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

CLASSIFICATION	Year Ended June 30, 1936								
	Waukesha School for Boys			Milwaukee School for Girls			Total		
	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total
Population									
In Institution at Beginning of Year	386	353	386	206	189	206	592	542	592
Original Commitments	98	76	174	41	36	77	139	112	251
Transfers					1	1		1	1
Returned:									
From Parole	48	44	92	50	55	105	98	99	197
From Escape	16	11	27	10	23	33	26	34	60
From Leave of Absence				25	32	57	25	32	57
From Transfer				3	4	7	3	4	7
From Discharge				1		1	1		1
Total	548	484	679	336	340	487	884	824	1166
Discharged	4	13	17	5	4	9	9	17	26
Paroled	135	95	230	96	73	169	231	168	399
Leave of Absence				25	29	54	25	29	54
Transferred	14	9	23	7	15	22	21	24	45
Escaped	38	20	58	13	23	36	51	43	94
Died	1		1	1		1	2		2
Returned to Court	3	1	4				3	1	4
Other Reasons					3	3		3	3
In Institution at Close of Year	353	346	346	189	193	193	542	539	539
Average Daily Population	369	370	370	192	180	186	561	550	556
Parole									
On Parole Beginning of Year	533	543	533	167	162	167	700	705	700
Paroles:									
To Parents	91	51	142	24	20	44	115	71	186
To Relatives	16	10	26	11	9	20	27	19	46
Placed in Employment	28	34	62	61	44	105	89	78	167
Total	668	638	763	263	235	336	931	873	1099
Discharged from Parole:									
By Majority	77	80	157	30	20	50	107	100	207
By Meritorious Conduct				18	18	36	18	18	36
Committed to Reformatory		46	46					46	46

For Other Causes				1		1	1		1
Returned from Parole:									
Temporarily (In Honor)	3	17	20				3	17	20
Illness	4		4	8	11	19	12	11	23
Employment Unsuitable	8		8	18	11	29	26	11	37
Misconduct	28	26	54	16	30	46	44	56	100
Homes Unsuitable	5		5				5		5
Other Causes		1	1	5	1	6	5	2	7
Escaped from Parole and Not Located				5	7	12	5	7	12
On Parole End of Year	543	468	468	162	137	137	705	605	605
Age—Original Commitments and Transfers									
11 Years									
12 Years	4	3	7	1		1	5	3	8
13 Years	8	8	16	3	1	4	11	9	20
14 Years	17	14	31	7	4	11	24	18	42
15 Years	25	19	44	8	9	17	33	28	61
16 Years	24	14	38	9	18	27	33	32	65
17 Years	17	15	32	11	5	16	28	20	48
18 Years	3	3	6	2		2	5	3	8
19 Years									
Total	98	76	174	41	37	78	139	113	252
Education—Original Commitments and Transfers									
1st Grade									
2nd Grade									
3rd Grade				2		2	2		2
4th Grade	5	1	6	1	2	3	6	3	9
5th Grade	4	2	6	1	4	5	5	6	11
6th Grade	8	11	19	4	4	8	12	15	27
7th Grade	19	6	25	10	5	15	29	11	40
8th Grade	17	22	39	7	9	16	24	31	55
Above 8th Grade	45	31	76	11	9	20	56	40	96
Ungraded		3	3	5	4	9	5	7	12
Total	98	76	174	41	37	78	139	113	252
Race—Original Commitments and Transfers									
White	88	69	157	35	35	70	123	104	227
Negro	5	4	9	5	1	6	10	5	15
Indian	5	3	8	1	1	2	6	4	10
Mexican									
Total	98	76	174	41	37	78	139	113	252
Nativity—Original Commitments and Transfers									
Italy	1		1				1		1
United States	95	75	169	41	37	78	135	112	247
Canada	3	1	4				3	1	4
Russia									

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

CLASSIFICATION	Year Ended June 30, 1936								
	Waukesha School for Boys			Milwaukee School for Girls			Total		
	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total	1st 6 Mos.	2nd 6 Mos.	Total
Germany									
Unknown									
Total	98	76	174	41	37	78	139	113	252
Offense—Original Commitments and Transfers									
Offense Against Persons:									
Murder									
Rape									
Assault with Intent									
Abandonment of Child									
Robbery	6	2	8				6	2	8
Offense Against Property:									
Arson									
Burglary	20	14	34				20	14	34
Forgery	4	1	5				4	1	5
Larceny	25	16	41	4	4	8	29	20	49
Auto & O. A. W. O. C.	9	6	15	1		1	10	6	16
Offense Against Chastity:									
Sex Offenses	6	1	7	22	20	42	28	21	49
Offense Against Public Policy:									
Weapons									
Drinking									
Vagrancy									
Incorrigibility	28	11	39	9	10	19	37	21	58
Truancy (School)		8	8	1	2	3	1	10	11
Truancy from Home		2	2	4		4	4	2	6
Delinquent		15	15		1	1		16	16
Others									
Total	98	76	174	41	37	78	139	113	252

DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

	1934–1935			1935–1936		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Institution Beginning of Year	327	215	542	324	218	542
Admitted During Year:						
Original Commitment	65	62	127	83	68	151
From foster homes	61	49	110	33	28	61
From vacations	7	5	12	8	6	14
From other institutions	5	9	14	1	0	1
From elopement	20	2	22	1	1	2
Total	158	127	285	126	103	229
Leaving During the Year:						
Placed in foster homes	92	67	159	70	60	130
Released	22	9	31	21	12	33
Trans. to other institutions	9	27	36	5	16	21
Eloped	26	1	27	4	4	8
Died	1	3	4	4	4	8
On visits home	11	17	28	13	8	21
Total	161	124	285	117	104	221
In Institution End of Year	324	218	542	333	217	550
No. Crippled Children at end of Year included in above	7	7	14	6	7	13

Placements

Under Supervision at Beginning of Year	357	311	668	361	300	661
Placed from institution	92	67	159	70	60	130
Renewed Guardianship	1	0	1	0	0	0
Committed to Guardianship, but not entering institution	12	6	18	7	3	10
Returned to foster home from elopement	1	0	1	3	0	3
Total	463	384	847	441	363	804
Removed from Guardianship:						
Discharged	15	3	18	23	3	26
Died	1	0	1	0	0	0
Returned to Institution	61	49	110	33	28	61
Of Age	4	8	12	13	12	25
Adopted	7	6	13	4	9	13
Eloped	3	1	4	2	0	2
Commitment Vacated	5	5	10	12	3	15
Trans. directly from foster home to another institution	2	2	4	3	2	5
Released from temporary commitment	3	1	4	3	6	9
Married	1	9	10	3	4	7
Under supervision at the end of the year	361	300	661	345	296	641

Original Commitments to the State Public School

Age Group	1934-1935			1935-1936		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 year	11	5	16	17	16	33
1 year	9	15	24	7	10	17
2 years	2	5	7	3	5	8
3 years	2	2	4	0	7	7
4 years	1	4	5	3	2	5
5-7 years	9	5	14	13	13	26
8-10 years	14	7	21	16	4	20
11-13 years	13	16	29	20	8	28
14-16 years	4	3	7	4	3	7
Totals	65	62	127	83	68	151

Children in Foster Homes
RACE

White	332	271	603	319	267	586
Negro	0	3	3	0	3	3
Indian	29	26	55	26	26	52

Age on Admission—Original Commitments in Foster Homes

Under1 Year	60	49	109			
1 Year	18	21	39			
2 Years	23	19	42			
3 years	21	19	40			
4 years	30	15	45			
5–7 years	62	71	133			
8–10 years	82	54	136			
11–13 years	51	35	86			
14–16 years	14	17	31			
Total	361	300	661			

Stay in Institution Before Placed

	1934–1935			1935–1936		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Placed direct	21	14	35	24	13	37
Less than 1 month	16	17	33	13	12	25
1 to 2 months	13	22	35	9	15	24
2 to 3 months	7	8	15	8	8	16
3 to 4 months	11	6	17	9	7	16
4 to 5 months	11	6	17	9	4	13
5 to 6 months	9	10	19	5	7	12
6 to 12 months	49	53	102	38	59	97
1 to 2 years	78	68	146	69	57	126
2 to 3 years	54	39	93	63	42	105
3 to 4 years	33	12	45	28	18	46
4 to 5 years	19	16	35	27	17	44
5 years or over	40	29	69	43	37	80
Total	361	300	661	345	296	641

Previous Placements

Not previously placed	185	144	329	177	129	306
One previous placement	104	80	184	71	70	141
Two previous placements	39	34	73	54	47	101
Three previous placements	18	17	35	22	21	43
Four previous placements	5	10	15	9	10	19
Five or more previous placements	10	15	25	12	19	31
Total	361	300	661	345	296	641

Reason for Returns from Foster Homes

Medical attention	19	20	39	8	20	28
From vacations	10	3	13	8	1	9
Finances	8	2	10	0	0	0
School plans	3	3	6	0	0	0
Adoption plans	0	1	1	0	0	0
From Indian School	5	1	6	0	0	0
Lack of Ability to Adjust	2	7	9	0	2	2
Foster Home Emergency	1	0	1	5	1	6
Unadjusted	12	7	19	10	2	12
Unsatisfactory Placement	1	5	6	2	2	4
Total	61	49	110	33	28	61

TABLE I—DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DEFINITELY BEFORE TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME AND OFFENSE: WISCONSIN, 1934*

Offense Classification	Defendants Definitely Before Trial Court			Disposed of Without Conviction							Found Guilty of Offense Charged				Found Guilty of Lesser Offense				Cases Pending Before Trial Court at End of Year
	Total No.	Cases Carried Over	New Cases	Total	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed on Motion of Defense	Jury Waived Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Never in Custody	Other No penalty Dispositions	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	
All Offenses	24370	1015	23355	5808	1871	439	580	153	100	2665	17035	14661	2161	213	82	71	6	5	1445
Murder	49	6	43	18	2	-------	-------	4	-------	12	18	13	1	4	3	2	-------	1	10
Manslaughter	70	3	67	43	5	5	8	9	-------	16	16	12	1	3	3	2	-------	1	8
Robbery	248	17	231	102	18	2	2	2	-------	78	127	100	12	15	5	4	1	-------	14
Aggravated Assault	340	20	320	168	51	4	13	8	-------	92	136	76	39	21	9	5	3	1	27
Other Assault	773	46	727	290	168	44	62	6	-------	10	387	242	137	8	3	3	-------	-------	93
Burglary	1185	67	1118	452	86	1	9	8	1	347	666	604	51	11	10	10	-------	-------	57
Larceny, exc. auto theft	1991	98	1893	569	192	64	65	6	6	236	1268	1068	182	18	1	1	-------	-------	153
Auto Theft	383	20	363	117	29	3	9	1	1	74	240	205	31	4	-------	-------	-------	-------	26
Embezzlement & Fraud	1142	124	1018	417	147	85	54	5	15	111	519	359	155	5	1	1	-------	-------	205
Stolen property	117	4	113	33	8	4	7	2	-------	12	71	60	11	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	13
Forgery	338	42	296	135	21	5	2	2	4	101	158	146	12	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	45
Rape	442	28	414	237	44	8	15	11	3	156	182	137	30	15	2	2	-------	-------	21
Prostitution and com. vice	77	4	73	32	10	6	-------	4	-------	12	40	35	3	2	1	1	-------	-------	4
Other sex offenses	928	37	891	314	89	15	26	12	1	171	544	434	94	16	11	9	1	1	59
Violating Drug Laws	28	-------	28	8	2	-------	1	-------	-------	5	19	16	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1
Carrying weapons, etc.	118	9	109	18	12	-------	1	-------	-------	5	92	71	20	1	2	2	-------	-------	6
Non-support or neglect	1002	134	868	489	181	15	41	3	9	240	323	202	120	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	190
Violating liquor laws	828	-------	828	192	72	6	37	17	4	56	560	459	87	14	3	3	-------	-------	73
Driving while intoxicated	534	2	532	62	33	5	15	-------	1	8	438	392	45	1	16	15	1	-------	18
Road and driving laws	2269	7	2262	266	35	18	18	2	31	162	1978	1891	82	5	2	2	-------	-------	23
Parking Violations	1670	-------	1670	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1669	1668	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other motor-vehicle laws	820	13	807	188	55	42	11	3	6	71	606	537	64	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	26
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness	2683	53	2630	322	117	13	25	4	1	162	2333	2058	270	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	28
Vagrancy	3238	4	3234	253	76	10	41	-------	1	125	2975	2530	441	4	-------	-------	-------	-------	10
Gambling	162	12	150	49	9	25	4	1	-------	10	89	79	10	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	24
All other offenses	2935	265	2670	1033	408	59	114	43	16	393	1581	1267	259	55	10	9	-------	1	311

TABLE II—DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED BY TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, BY SENTENCE OR TREATMENT AND OFFENSE: WISCONSIN, 1934*

Offense Classification	Total No. of Defendants Sentenced	State Prisons and Reformatories (For Adults)			Institution for Juvenile Delinquents Only	Local Jails, Work-Houses Etc.			Fine, Costs, or Other Money Payment Only				Probation or Suspended Sentence with Supervision			Probation or Suspended Sentence Without Supervision	Other
		Total	With Money Payment also	Without Money Payment		Total	With Money Payment also	Without Money Payment	Total	Fine With or Without Other Money Payment	Costs Only	Restitution or Support, With or Without Costs	Total	With Money Payment also	Without Money Payment		
All Offenses	17117	998	26	972	36	3122	349	2773	8441	7831	475	135	1827	986	841	2498	195
Murder	19	19	-------	19	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Manslaughter	21	12	-------	12	-------	3	1	2	3	3	-------	-------	2	1	1	-------	1
Robbery	129	106	-------	106	-------	9	-------	9	-------	-------	-------	-------	14	9	5	-------	-------
Aggravated Assault	144	52	3	49	1	44	3	41	13	13	-------	-------	29	15	14	5	-------
Other Assault	394	15	-------	15	-------	90	20	70	222	211	11	-------	24	5	19	32	11
Burglary	675	231	-------	231	12	101	2	99		2	-------	1	314	166	148	12	2
Larceny, Except Auto Theft	1270	136	6	130	2	297	50	247	428	389	28	11	291	132	159	108	8
Auto Theft	240	69	-------	69	3	36	2	34	6	6	-------	-------	112	75	37	13	1
Embezzlement and Fraud	520	34	2	32	-------	64	9	55	308	152	144	12	89	57	32	23	2
Stolen Property	71	4	1	3	-------	19	3	16	31	29	2	-------	13	4	9	4	-------
Forgery	158	38	3	35	1	18	1	17	3	-------	1	2	95	79	16	3	-------
Rape	184	64	3	61	1	22	2	20	13	12	1	-------	83	70	13	1	-------
Prostitution and Com. Vice	41	7	-------	7	-------	6	3	3	25	25	-------	-------	3	1	2	-------	-------
Other Sex Offenses	555	96	1	95	1	82	9	73	225	211	5	9	102	36	66	38	11
Violating Drug Laws	19	3	-------	3	-------	12	-------	12	1	1	-------	-------	1	1	-------	-------	2
Carrying Weapons, etc.	94	2	-------	2	-------	16	2	14	60	53	7	-------	7	1	6	8	1
Non-Support or Neglect	323	13	-------	13	-------	34	4	30	19	-------	-------	19	249	174	75	4	4
Violating Liquor Laws	563	7	3	4	-------	69	23	46	426	418	8	-------	26	18	8	29	6
Driving While Intoxicated	442	-------	-------	-------	-------	45	22	23	385	384	1	-------	12	8	4	-------	-------
Road and Driving Laws	1989	-------	-------	-------	-------	24	5	19	1882	1802	76	4	3	1	2	45	35
Parking Violations	1669	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	1	1667	1666	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Other Motor-Vehicle Laws	606	11	-------	11	-------	46	10	36	459	401	58	-------	38	28	10	48	4
Disorderly Conduct and Drunkenness	2336	6	-------	6	-------	712	127	585	1160	1112	45	3	103	23	80	297	58
Vagrancy	2975	21	-------	21	-------	1116	-------	1116	135	134	1	-------	83	7	76	1608	12
Gambling	89	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	1	80	80	-------	-------	1	-------	1	7	-------
All Other Offenses	1591	52	4	48	15	255	51	204	887	727	86	74	133	75	58	212	37

*Statistics do not include figures for the Eastern District of the Municipal Court of Waukesha County.

TABLE III—DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DEFINITELY BEFORE TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, BY PROCEDURAL OUTCOME AND OFFENSE: WISCONSIN, 1935*

Offense Classification	Defendants Definitely Before Trial Court			Disposed of Without Conviction							Found Guilty of Offense Charged				Found Guilty of Lesser Offense				Cases Pending Before Trial Court at End of Year
	Total No.	Cases Carried Over	New Cases	Total	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed on Motion of Defense	Jury Waived Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Never in Custody	Other No penalty Dispositions	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	Total	Plea Guilty	Jury Waived Court Finds Guilty	Jury Verdict Guilty	
All Offenses	17883	1117	16766	2094	983	245	118	132	36	580	14558	13609	731	218	76	56	14	6	1155
Murder	27	8	19	7	2	------	------	2	------	3	11	4	------	7	6	3	------	3	3
Manslaughter	31	6	25	9	2	1	------	3	------	3	16	11	------	5	1	1	------	------	5
Robbery	125	13	112	16	7	------	2	4	------	3	92	73	8	11	------	------	------	------	17
Aggravated assault	182	24	158	50	25	4	2	4	------	15	94	66	16	12	13	4	7	2	25
Other assault	398	65	333	111	65	22	5	6	------	13	237	185	42	10	------	------	------	------	50
Burglary	661	54	607	105	63	3	2	6	------	31	496	453	35	8	7	7	------	------	53
Larceny, exc. auto theft	983	104	879	146	84	24	13	10	------	15	727	654	57	16	3	3	------	------	107
Auto theft	268	24	244	48	30	2	3	1	------	12	201	171	20	10	2	2	------	------	17
Embezzlement and fraud	471	122	349	128	66	32	11	5	------	14	226	197	23	6	1	1	------	------	116
Stolen property	51	11	40	10	8	1	1	------	------	------	30	21	7	2	------	------	------	------	11
Forgery	257	38	219	30	16	8	1	------	------	5	187	171	11	5	2	2	------	------	38
Rape	303	24	279	59	22	8	6	8	------	15	201	176	19	6	11	7	3	1	32
Prostitution and com. vice	51	4	47	18	13	1	1	1	------	2	31	21	2	8	------	------	------	------	2
Other sex offenses	437	44	393	81	49	4	6	7	------	15	299	254	35	10	6	6	------	------	51
Violating drug laws	16	1	15	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	12	11	------	1	------	------	------	------	3
Carrying weapons, etc.	43	6	37	6	3	1	1	1	------	------	26	25	1	------	2	2	------	------	9
Non-support or neglect	598	184	414	147	94	20	12	6	------	15	230	175	52	3	1	1	------	------	220
Violating liquor laws	559	48	511	147	62	6	6	24	20	29	360	294	36	30	1	1	------	------	51
Driving while intoxicated	570	11	559	29	9	4	1	1	------	14	522	443	75	4	3	------	3	------	16
Road and driving laws	2077	12	2065	185	34	3	2	1	12	133	1870	1847	21	2	8	7	1	------	14
Parking violations	2112	------	2112	3	2	------	1	------	------	------	2109	2109	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other motor-vehicle laws	744	22	722	90	49	20	2	1	2	16	638	613	20	5	------	------	------	------	16
Disorderly conduct and drunkenness	2025	24	2001	174	50	7	13	5	2	97	1826	1702	112	12	3	3	------	------	22
Vagrancy	2977	3	2974	32	15	2	9	1	------	5	2943	2903	38	2	------	------	------	------	2
Gambling	172	7	165	25	11	2	5	3	------	4	140	126	11	3	------	------	------	------	7
All other offenses	1745	258	1487	437	201	70	13	32	------	121	1034	904	90	40	6	6	------	------	268

TABLE IV—DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED BY TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, BY SENTENCE OR TREATMENT AND OFFENSE: WISCONSIN, 1935*

Offense Classification	Total No. of Defendants Sentenced	State Prisons and Reformatories (For Adults)			Institution for Juvenile Delinquents Only	Local Jails, Work-Houses Etc.			Fine, Costs, or Other Money Payment Only				Probation or Suspended Sentence with Supervision			Probation or Suspended Sentence Without Supervision	Other
		Total	With Money Payment also	Without Money Payment		Total	With Money Payment also	Without Money Payment	Total	Fine With or Without Other Money Payment	Costs Only	Restitution or Support, With or Without Costs	Total	With Money Payment also	Without Money Payment		
All Offenses	14634	1011	41	970	14	2988	232	2756	6317	6011	163	143	1337	850	487	2862	105
Murder	14	12	-------	12	-------	1	-------	1	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Manslaughter	19	8	1	7	-------	4	-------	4	-------	-------	-------	-------	7	3	4	-------	-------
Robbery	93	75	4	71	-------	2	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	16	8	8	-------	-------
Aggravated Assault	107	41	4	37	-------	31	1	30	11	9	2	-------	21	15	6	-------	-------
Other Assault	237	8	-------	8	-------	44	3	41	108	95	13	-------	49	6	43	26	2
Burglary	500	221	5	216	3	84	4	80	1	1	-------	-------	187	115	72	4	-------
Larceny, Except Auto Theft	733	130	8	122	-------	249	27	222	94	74	9	11	211	115	96	48	1
Auto Theft	203	73	-------	73	-------	39	5	34	7	7	-------	-------	81	51	30	3	-------
Embezzlement and Fraud	227	45	7	38	-------	54	11	43	34	20	2	12	87	71	16	7	-------
Stolen Property	30	5	-------	5	-------	7	-------	7	9	9	-------	-------	8	5	3	1	-------
Forgery	189	78	7	71	-------	28	4	24	5	1	1	3	75	60	15	3	-------
Rape	211	57	3	54	-------	21	1	20	19	18	-------	1	114	103	11	-------	-------
Prostitution and Com. Vice	31	6	-------	6	-------	8	2	6	13	13	-------	-------	3	2	1	1	-------
Other Sex Offenses	306	110	2	108	-------	80	7	73	34	26	-------	8	76	46	30	5	1
Violating Drug Laws	12	4	-------	4	-------	5	-------	5	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	1
Carrying Weapons, etc.	28	2	-------	2	-------	8	-------	8	8	7	1	-------	7	4	3	3	-------
Non-Support or Neglect	231	19	-------	19	-------	27	6	21	15	-------	-------	15	164	125	39	6	-------
Violating Liquor Laws	361	22	-------	22	-------	88	23	65	198	190	8	-------	45	30	15	8	-------
Driving While Intoxicated	525	3	-------	3	-------	279	88	191	232	220	3	9	10	5	5	1	-------
Road and Driving Laws	1878	1	-------	1	-------	149	1	148	1676	1655	19	2	9	2	7	36	7
Parking Violations	2109	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2102	2101	1	-------	1	-------	1	6	-------
Other Motor-Vehicle Laws	638	5	-------	5	1	60	11	49	504	453	51	-------	21	16	5	43	4
Disorderly Conduct and Drunkenness	1829	6	-------	6	-------	1010	19	991	515	493	15	7	39	11	28	192	67
Vagrancy	2943	11	-------	11	-------	530	-------	530	7	5	2	-------	8	1	7	2376	11
Gambling	140	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------	1	135	134	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	4	-------
All Other Offenses	1040	69	-------	69	7	179	19	160	588	478	35	75	98	56	42	88	11

*Statistics do not include figures for Ashland, Lafayette, Ozaukee and Pepin Counties, which contained 2.2 per cent of the population of the state in 1930, nor for the Beloit Municipal Court. Seven Wisconsin Counties, together reporting 1,409 defendants before the courts and 1,194 defendants convicted, included data for defendants that came before minor courts.

INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS

TWENTY-SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Mendota, Wisconsin

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Mendota, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

M. K. GREEN, M. D. ..... *Superintendent*
AUGUST SAUTHOFF, M. D. .. *Asst. Superintendent & Clinical Director*
J. S. SMITH ..... *Stewart*
THERESA G. LONG ..... *Matron*

LOCATION

The site of this institution is in the town of Westport, Dane county, about six miles from Madison on State Highway 113 and the C. & N. W. Railway. The post office and railway station are at Mendota. Transportation to the institution is by automobile, railroad, bus and taxicab.

The original four story building 65 by 120 feet, was completed in 1860. Subsequently east and west wings 250 feet in length and two transverse wings 87 feet long were constructed as needed. In 1904 a three story addition to the rear of the main building afforded room for a general dining room, additional male ward, general bath rooms, bakery, etc. In later years buildings added have included a new power house, laundry and shops, nurses' home, a fifty bed structure for convalescent male patients, greenhouses, a 65 car garage, farm and other buildings as well as sewerage disposal and other improvements.

The hospital building stands a third of a mile from Lake Mendota. The intervening space is a beautiful, well-wooded lawn sloping to the lake and affording adequate room for outdoor recreation for patients and employes.

PURPOSE

To provide hospitalization for acute insane. Also to serve as a place for treatment of narcotic drug addicts, inebriate or alcoholic persons and those having venereal diseases.

ADMISSION

Commitment: By judge or jury of the county or district court of record from the following counties, which comprise the State Hospital District: Adams, Barron, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Racine, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washburn, Waukesha. (Section 51.05)

Voluntary: Upon application to the superintendent supported by certificate of at least two qualified physicians. (Section 51.10)

Date Opened		1860
Institutional Bed Capacity		750
Farm Colonies		
Owned	40	
Rented	90	130
Total Available Beds		880
Number of Patients June 30, 1935		876
Number of Patients June 30, 1936		852
Area of Grounds, Acres		153
Acreage Under Cultivation		1273
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1936		$1,071,214.18
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1936		293,123.64

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$270,475.79	$326,087.54
Repair and Maintenance)	21,643.99	21,829.42
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$292,119.78	$347,916.96
Permanent Improvements	8,188.03	8,393.46
Total Expenditures	$300,307.81	$356,310.42
Average Daily Number of Patients	896	882
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	6.28	7.59
Average Number of Officers and Employees	167	195

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

Complying with the provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes, I wish to submit for your approval the twenty-seventh biennial report of the Mendota State Hospital for the period ending June 30, 1936.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

During the period of the last biennium, there have been the following changes, affecting the personnel of this hospital, insofar as it applies to the heads of departments and those holding positions of authority and responsibility:

On July 21, 1934, Dr. Athol Wedge, senior physician, entered the service to fill the position formerly held by Dr. R. H. Ware, who was transferred to the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital.

On February 10, 1935, Dr. Dean W. Golley, senior physician, resigned her position to engage in private practice at Townsend, Montana.

On August 1, 1935, Dr. James T. Green, senior physician, entered the service to fill the position formerly held by Dr. Dean W. Golley.

On February 1, 1936, Mr. William E. Doyle, farm laborer, was promoted to the position of senior agricultural aid.

On January 1, 1936, fifty-three additional attendants, fifteen charge attendants, and one graduate nurse were employed to

comply with the provisions of the eight hour day system made mandatory by act of 1935 legislature.

This hospital has had a steady increase in the number of admissions in recent years. The admissions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, were 609; the following year we received 683 patients. The succeeding years have shown a steady increase in the admission rate. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, there were admitted 988 patients and during the past fiscal year 1094 patients were admitted to this hospital, which shows nearly a fifty per cent increase in admissions over a comparatively short period of time.

During the first fiscal year of this biennial period a total of 1864 patients received care and treatment at one time or other. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, 1970 patients received treatment. Attention must be called to the fact that all of these patients were subjected to a thorough physical and mental examination at the time of admission, and received at some time or other during their hospitalization medical and nursing care.

The patients who required special medical attention and nursing care were those suffering from manic depressive insanity, psychoses with other somatic diseases, psychoses due to drug and other exogenous toxins, arteriosclerosis, alcoholism, the various psychoneuroses, involution melancholia, certain types of dementia praecox, cerebral syphilis, general paralysis of the insane and venereal diseases.

This large number of admissions has created a congestion on all of the wards of the institution. The colony farms have taken care of a large number of male patients and during the biennium a large number of patients were transferred to county asylums. In order to provide housing facilities for the constantly increasing admissions to this hospital it will be necessary to erect new buildings within the very near future, or arrange for caring for some of these patients at other institutions.

As stated in my last biennial report, there is a growing tendency on the part of county judges to send patients to this institution on an order of detention for observation. The greater percent of these patients were found to be psychotic and were later regularly committed.

Attention must be called to the large number of voluntary admissions during the past biennium. Six hundred and sixty-nine patients were so admitted, which represents about thirty percent of the total admissions.

Much improvement has been made in the care and treatment of patients hospitalized in this institution during recent years, but because of lack of funds with which to secure the proper

personnel, and with which to provide better housing conditions for patients, the desired progress has not been accomplished.

EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM

One of the most outstanding achievements during the biennium was the creation of an eight hour system for attendants, charge attendants and nurses, which system was made mandatory by act of 1935 legislature.

On January 1, 1936, we put into effect the eight hour system for these employees. We created three shifts for the ward service. The ward attendants are now on duty eight hours in the twenty-four hour period, and work forty-eight hours a week. This arrangement makes it possible for them to have one full day off each week. In addition they are allowed twelve days sick leave and eighteen days vacation with pay.

The establishment of the eight hour system necessitated the employment of fifteen additional charge attendants and fifty-three attendants, and we were permitted to employ two additional graduate nurses. This number of graduate nurses did not meet our requirements. The management had hoped that funds would be made available, and arrangements made whereby nineteen additional nurses might be employed.

The eight hour system, which has been in operation for the past six months, has clearly shown its advantages over the system of two shifts in twenty-four hours, compelling day attendants to work from twelve to fourteen hours daily. It has made it possible for these attendants to have more time for rest and recreation.

Because of the extremely arduous work of the attendants, and the constant mental and physical strain they are subjected to, the reduction in number of working hours has resulted in these employees being better fitted and more willing to give the patients better care and supervision.

REPORT OF THE CLINICAL DEPARTMENT

As stated in our previous report, we followed the classification of psychoses outlined by the American Psychiatric Association.

An examination of the table of psychoses of first admissions and of readmissions during the first year, as well as during the second year of the biennium, shows that the largest number of cases belong to the group of dementia praecox. This comprises about one-fourth of the cases. Again we found that the best form of treatment for these patients consisted of occupational therapy, as it caused the patient to concentrate on some useful occupation and to desist from indulging in his fancies; second, promoted physical exercise of the body; third, it gave the individual to understand that he was doing some useful work which contributed to the welfare of the community.

The second largest number of admissions were cases of manic depressive psychoses, which represented about one-fifth of the admissions. The proportion of women to men was as two to one. In these cases the treatment consisted of continuous baths and packs in addition to sedative medicines. The following table indicates the number of baths and packs administered during the biennial period.

	1934–1935			1935–1936		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Neutral Continuous Baths	6,503	7,036	13,539	6,412	7,112	13,524
Cold Packs	1,547	8	1,555	1,682		1,682
Hot Packs				30		30

The next largest group consisted of cases of psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis. This diagnosis was made only in the case of individuals who in addition to the mental symptoms showed the physical symptoms resulting from cerebral arteriosclerosis. The treatment of this group consisted of rest, sedatives, stimulants, hydrotherapy, and occupational therapy.

Among the male patients, a large number of cases of alcoholic psychoses were admitted. The treatment given these patients consisted of a gradual withdrawal of the alcohol, and the administration of heart stimulants and sedatives.

During the first year of the period there were admitted nineteen male patients suffering from general paralysis, and one male patient suffering from cerebral syphilis; there were seven female patients suffering from general paralysis, one from cerebral syphilis. During the second year there were admitted twenty-three men with general paralysis, one man with cerebral syphilis; five women were admitted with general paralysis, none with cerebral syphilis. Among the readmissions there were five men admitted with general paralysis, one man with cerebral syphilis. Nine women were admitted with general paralysis, and two women with cerebral syphilis during the first half of the period. During the second half of the period there were fifteen men readmitted with general paralysis, two men with cerebral syphilis; four women were readmitted with general paralysis, one with cerebral syphilis. The adjoining table will indicate the treatments administered in our attempt to combat this disease.

In certain selected cases where we felt that the individual was strong enough to undergo the treatment, we inoculated the patient with malaria. He was permitted to have a fever for about two weeks, and then the malaria was terminated by administering quinine. During the first year 12 male patients and 2 female

patients were treated with malaria. During the second year 10 male and 3 female patients were treated with malaria. Of these patients, 10 cases showed improvement; the remainder were unchanged.

There were during the first year 7 men and 9 women suffering from syphilis, and 9 men and four women suffering from gonorrhea. One male patient had both syphilis and gonorrhea. During the second year there were 23 men and 13 women suffering from syphilis, and 6 men and 1 woman suffering from gonorrhea. One male patient had both diseases.

The next largest group in point of numbers was composed of individuals suffering from psychoneurosis. The greater number of these were benefited by the symptomatic treatment they received in this institution and were able to return home and resume their duties.

Another large group consisted of psychoses with mental deficiency. As a rule, these patients were benefited as a result of the training they received in the institution. They were taught that it was necessary for them to lead regular, even lives, and make an effort to control themselves.

During the period a large number of patients without psychosis were admitted. The number of this group was one-fourth as large as the total number of first admissions of insane patients. Among this number the majority by far were alcoholics without psychosis. In addition to this, there were drug addicts, venereals, epileptics, mentally deficient, and psychopathic personalities. All of these were benefited to such an extent that it was possible for them to return to their homes.

Whenever a new patient is admitted to the hospital, he or she is at once put to bed, and a clinical record is kept for at least three days. During this time a complete physical, neurological, and mental examination is made. Routine blood wassermann tests are made on all patients, and whenever the neurological findings, or the condition of the blood, suggest the advisability, the spinal fluid is examined. Wassermann tests and blood chemistry examinations, as well as examination of urine, blood counts, and bacteriological examinations are made at the University Medical School. The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital is supplied with an excellent X-ray equipment, and it is possible for us to have examinations made at any time.

All patients on arrival are vaccinated against diphtheria and small pox. During the biennium we had an epidemic of scarlet fever; in all there were 24 cases. We also had a few cases of small pox.

During the biennium there were 7 obstetrical cases. There were 5 female and two male infants delivered. All deliveries were

normal and spontaneous, except one in which case it was necessary to apply low forceps. In all cases the post partum period for the mother was uneventful. All babies did well during their period of hospitalization. Breast feeding was carried out whenever possible; otherwise, formula was made to suit the individual requirement of the baby. Usually the babies were allowed to remain in the hospital for a period of 3 months, and then were permitted to go home with some member of the family. Whenever this was impractical, the baby was committed to the State Public School at Sparta. One baby born here had a congenital deformity of palate and lip. This case was sent to the Wisconsin General Hospital for plastic repair. There were three newborn babies who were brought to the hospital with their mothers. These were cared for in the same manner as the babies born here.

In cases where gynecological examinations were indicated, these examinations were done at the hospital, and then if consultation was advisable, the patient was sent to the Wisconsin General Hospital, where further examinations were made. The gynecological conditions not requiring surgery were treated at this hospital.

An examination of the table of movement of population shows that during the first year 20 per cent of the psychotic patients left the institution as recovered, while 28 per cent left the institution as improved. During the second year 21 per cent of the psychotic patients left as recovered, while 25 per cent left as improved.

VENEREALS

	July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935						July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1st Admis.	Re-Admis.	Total	1st Admis.	Re-Admis.	Total	1st Admis.	Re-Admis.	Total	1st Admis.	Re-Admis.	Total
Syphilis	3	4	7	6	3	9	16	7	23	12	1	13
Gonorrhoea	9		9	4		4	5	1	6	1		1
Syphilis and Gonorrhoea	1		1					1	1			
Total	13	4	17	10	3	13	21	9	30	13	1	14

TREATMENTS	Year Ending June 30, 1935			Year Ending June 30, 1936		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Intramuscular						
Mercury Salicylate	1687	556	2243	1830	504	2334
Thio Bismol	263		263	262		262
Bismuth Tartrate				5		5
Sulpharsphenamine				10	14	24
Total	1950	556	2506	2107	518	2625
Intravenous						
Neoarsphenamine	1218	383	1601	1591	376	1967
Tryparsamide		30	30	12	68	80
Mapharsan (No. 235)				18	181	199
N. A. (No. 190)	261	303	564	90	89	179
Total	1479	716	2195	1711	714	2425
Grand Total	3429	1272	4701	3818	1232	5050

PHYSICAL AILMENTS OF HOSPITAL POPULATION

During the past 2 years the general health of the ambulatory patients has been fairly good. We have had however, during this period, 24 cases of scarlet fever, 7 cases of chicken pox, 7 cases of diphtheria, 9 cases of measles and 27 patients have had erysipelas. The large number of cases of scarlet fever was due to a considerable extent to the fact that scarlet fever was quite prevalent throughout the state, and particularly so in Dane county.

Ninety-two patients have suffered from the various forms of infection of the upper respiratory organs. We have had a comparatively large number of patients who have suffered from broncho and lobar pneumonia. This was due largely to the fact that many of these patients were in a poor physical condition generally when admitted to the hospital, many were old and decrepit, a large number had heart disease or were suffering from other vascular disturbances. A very large number so afflicted were in a low state of vitality and their resistance toward infection was markedly below par.

The following table offers an itemized list of physical ailments of hospital population during the biennial period.

PHYSICAL AILMENTS OF HOSPITAL POPULATION DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD

	Male	Female	Total
Infectious Diseases			
Diptheria	1	6	7
Diptheria Carrier	1		1
Erysipelas	6	21	27
Chicken Pox	6	1	7
Smallpox	10		10
Scarlet Fever	7	17	24
Measles	6	3	9
Tonsillitis	8	16	24
Acute Rheumatic Fever	4	2	6
Common Cold	22	28	50
Upper Respiratory Infections	70	22	92
Asthma	3	7	10
Broncho-pneumonia	65	14	79
Lobar Pneumonia	4	6	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	17	28
Pleurisy with Effusion	1	4	5
Bronchiectasis	1	1	2
Bronchitis	6	7	13
Cardio-Vascular Disorders			
Chronic Myocarditis	16	27	42
Arteriosclerotic Cardio-vascular Disease	31	19	50
Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis		1	1
Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	3	2	5
Acute Rheumatic Endocarditis	1	2	3
Phlebitis, Chronic		1	1
Arterial Thrombosis with Gangrene	2	4	6
Metabolic and Glandular Disorders			
Diabetes	1	4	5
Digestive Disorders			
Stomatitis	3	5	8
Acute Gastro-enteritis	26	39	65
Gall Bladder Disease	1	5	6
Peptic Ulcers	3	1	4
Hemorrhoids (Severe)	4	2	6
Hernia	3	2	5
Genito-Urinary Disorders			
Urethral Strictures		1	1
Cystitis	1	3	4
Prostatitis, Acute	1		1
Nephrolithiasis	1		1
Chronic Nephritis		2	2
Epididymitis	1		1
Nervous Disorders			
Syphilitic Meningitis		1	1
Acute Mania	48	27	75
General Paralysis	29	16	55
Status Epilepticus	5		5
Convulsions with Arteriosclerosis	2	2	4
Convulsions of Cerebral Syphilis	3	1	4
Convulsions of Chronic Encephalitis	1	1	2
Cerebral Accident Thrombosis, Hemorrhage, Embolism	11	7	18
Neuritis	2	2	4
Herpes Zoster	2	1	3
Tabes	9	3	12
Combined Spinal Sclerosis		1	1
Skin Diseases			
Pediculosis	1	3	4
Scabies	5		5
Epidermophytosis	15	12	27
Eczema	5		5
Urticaria	1		1
Acne	1	2	3
Impetigo	2	5	7
Bone and Joint Disorders			
Osteomyelitis	7		7
Chronic Infectious Arthritis	3	2	5
Contractures		2	2
Sacro-iliac Strain	2	2	4
Acute Arthritis	1	3	4
Disorders of Special Sense Organs			
Conjunctivitis	7	11	18
Hordeolum	1	6	7
Iritis	3	3	6
Otitis Media	6	11	17

PHYSICAL AILMENTS OF HOSPITAL POPULATION DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD

	Male	Female	Total
Local Conditions			
Infections	39	33	72
Abscesses	12	7	19
Furuncles	7	18	25
Carbuncles	8	10	18
Lymphadenitis, Suppurative	2	2	4
Ulcers of Tertiary Syphilis		5	5
Decubitus Ulcers		10	10
Varicose Ulcers	5	1	6
Lacerations and Contusions	53	70	123
Bruises	17	20	37
Burns	9	10	19
Sprains	4	4	8
Fractures	7	7	14
Fractures, Skull	1		1
Dislocations		1	1
Paronychia	8	15	23
Frost Bite with Gangrene	1	4	5
Purpura		1	1
Pellegra		1	1
Miscellaneous			
Cancer of Colon		1	1
Cancer of Stomach	1		1
Cancer of Eye	1		1
Abscessed Teeth	1	2	3
Brain Tumor	1		1
Heat Exhaustion		1	1
Pernicious Anemia		2	2
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease		4	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	3
Parotiditis		3	3
Septicoemia	1	2	3
Pilonidal Cyst	1		1
Leukemia	1		1
Delirium Tremens	15		15
Obstetrical Cases		7	7

DAILY REPORTS

We continue to adhere to the practice of having the ward physicians make daily notes of any unusual occurrences relating to patients, and physical ailments of hospital personnel. Any sudden or noticeable change in the mental or physical condition of a patient is reported to the clinical director by the medical staff, nurses, supervisors and charge attendants. The clinical director formulates a proper report of same, and has stenographical copies made for patients' records and a copy of these reports are prepared for the superintendent.

STAFF CONFERENCES

The members of the medical staff hold staff conferences on 4 days of each week, 2 on the male and 2 on the female wards. All newly admitted patients are presented at these staff meetings. The physician who has made the examination of patient presents the case, giving a complete history of the patient, his diagnosis and proposed treatment. The diagnosis made, and particularly the proposed care and treatment of patient, are then brought up for discussion.

It is also the custom to present before the entire staff cases which have recovered or have improved sufficiently to warrant their release, and the advisability of parole is taken under consideration, particular attention being paid to the conditions under which patient will live after leaving the institution.

The determination as to the advisability of transferring chronic cases to other institutions is also considered at these meetings.

STUDENT INSTRUCTION

This hospital continues to provide facilities for the giving of a short course of intensive training in nervous and mental diseases to the senior students of the University of Wisconsin Medical School. These students make daily rounds with the ward physicians, attend staff conferences, and are taught the method of making proper mental examinations. In their daily contacts with the patients the students learn to differentiate the various forms of psychoses and are taught the proper course of treatment. This practical training qualifies these men to better detect psychotic symptoms in their beginning, they are better fitted to advise the courts relative to commitment, and are in position to inform the relatives and friends of patients concerning this hospital and the treatment patients will receive if hospitalized here.

HYDROTHERAPY

Hydrotherapy is the application of water in or upon any part of the body for remedial purposes. Men thoroughly familiar with its use and having a full knowledge of the therapeutic value of water applied externally to the body in the various ways in which it may be used, are in a position to state that it is an agent capable of producing results unequalled by any procedure in the treatment of disease, particularly disturbed mental cases.

Hippocrates was one of the first to recognize hydrotherapy as a remedial agent. He was the first to maintain that cold water warms and warm water cools the body. He recommended cold applications to inflamed and painful joints, and discovered that baths acted as a sedative. He recognized that elevation of temperature was a symptom of fever and prescribed cold baths to reduce same.

Water treatment was used extensively in Rome in the early days. Emperor Augustus was cured from a malady by its use. The Japanese have used hydrotherapy for centuries in the treatment of disease. As early as 1840, Priessnitz, a Silesian peasant, established himself as a great healer by the use of external applications of water. He recommended the use of baths, douches, packs and compresses. He treated people from all parts of the globe, at one time treating as many as 1,500 people at his establishment. In 1861 Brand published details of the Brand bath treatment for typhoid, a treatment in vogue at the present day.

Professor Erb recommends the use of hydrotherapy in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases and Kraeplin, of Germany, the noted psychiatrist, maintained that hydrotherapy occupies first place in the treatment of disturbed patients. He was the first to discover the therapeutic effects of the continuous bath at neutral temperature.

We have been practicing hydrotherapy extensively at this institution over a period of years, particularly in the form of continuous baths and the use of hot and cold packs. The prolonged or neutral bath has been one of our most effective forms of treatment in agitated, restless, excited or delirious states, so frequently found in cases of manic depressive insanity, infective exhaustive states, disturbed epileptics, delirium tremens, involution melancholia and certain types of dementia praecox. These types of insanity represent our largest number of admissions. The continuous flow bath increases the desire for food, induces sedation, promotes elimination and simplifies materially the care of disturbed patients who would otherwise be very troublesome or difficult to manage on the wards.

We have at our disposal 19 continuous bath tubs and a number of pack tables. We operate the continuous bath tubs both day and night. By transferring the particularly noisy and troublesome patients from the wards to the hydrotherapy department we remove this annoyance from the sleeping quarters of the quieter patients. The routine method is to place a group of disturbed patients in the tubs in the morning, remove them from the tubs to their bedrooms in the evening, and place another group in the tubs for the night period.

Many of our patients are materially benefited by the use of hot and cold packs. The hot and cold packs are used regularly and extensively in our hydrotherapy department, and are particularly adapted for certain types of patients who are not suitable cases to be placed in the continuous bath tubs.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

For many years occupational therapy has been recognized as one of the outstanding therapeutic procedures in the treatment of mental cases. This hospital has had an occupational program in operation ever since its use was recognized as a therapeutic agent.

Your Board has been cognizant of the fact that we have been greatly handicapped in our occupational therapy activities because of insufficient facilities. It has been necessary to carry on the work in the basement of the nurses' home, where the floor space is inadequate, and the rooms are poorly ventilated and lighted. We have never had sufficient funds with which to employ the proper personnel, purchase adequate machinery, and procure the necessary

materials with which to operate the department to meet the institution needs.

Occupational therapy is especially valuable in the treatment of patients suffering from manic depressive insanity, involution melancholia, dementia praecox, mental deficiency with psychosis, patients suffering as a result of alcoholism, and also those suffering from the various neuroses. We have found it particularly useful in our efforts to rehabilitate dementia praecox cases.

The farms, gardens and other outdoor activities contribute largely in providing occupational therapy for male patients during the spring, summer and fall months.

The following is a list of the types of indoor activities, carried on in this department:

MALE ACTIVITIES

Basketry: Flower baskets, clothes hampers and sewing baskets.
Toy Making: Including animals, wheeled and stationary toys.
Rugs, Weaving: Old materials used; made by foot and hand looms.
Rugs, Hooked: Materials used: Yarns, discarded blankets, mill ends, and old burlap.
Leather Craft: Bill folds, book-ends and under-arm purses.
Seat Weaving: Cane webbing, rush, reeds and splint.
Furniture Making: Art fibre and wood. Wood carving; inlaid work.
Decorative Painting: Furniture, baskets and plaque.
Oil Painting: Pictures and China.
Art Metal: Hammered copper and brass desk sets; pewter ware.
Brushes: Floor brushes, hand brushes, scrubbing brushes, etc.

FEMALE ACTIVITIES

Needle work: Japanese net work, needle point, tapestry, Italian embroidery, quilting, patch work, yarn, pictures, afghans, fancy pillows, cross stitch, etc.
Tied and Dye work: Scarfs, handkerchiefs, pillows, lamp shades.
Rug Making: Crocheted, braided, cross stitched.
Hooked Rugs: Materials used: Yarn, silk stockings and old materials, including old burlap.
Block Printing: Textiles, scarfs, curtains and greeting cards.
Wax Craft: Candle sticks, baskets.
Decorative Painting: Baskets and plaques.
Batik: Scarfs, handkerchiefs, pillows and lamp shades.
Oil Painting: Pictures and china.

DENTAL SERVICE

For a number of years this hospital has had the part time service of a dentist, who visits the institution on 2 days of each week. Some emergency work, and the dental work for patients who are able to pay has been taken care of, and in addition some dental work has been done for patients and the cost has been charged to the county in which the patient has a legal settlement. The reason more dental work has not been done is because no funds

have been made available to provide proper facilities and secure the services of a resident dentist.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Since June, 1933, at which time the new Chapel was completed, religious services have been held at regular intervals at this institution. The Rev. Father Mueller of St. Mary's of the Lake Parish, continues to visit the patients of Catholic faith hospitalized here and has read Mass every Sunday morning. Services for the various Protestant denominations have been held at regular intervals, and conducted by ministers residing in Madison.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

Because of our limited facilities we have not been able to provide desired amusements and recreation for our patients. We have provided them with such forms of amusement and recreation as weekly motion picture shows, dances, occasional musicals and theatricals, card games and checkers, and we have furnished them with books, periodicals, daily newspapers, and each ward is provided with a radio, which has made it possible for the patients to have radio programs of their own choosing.

During the summer months the patients have witnessed numerous baseball games and have taken part in some outdoor sports, such as croquet and horse shoe throwing. The patients who are able to be up and about have taken outdoor exercise on the expansive lawns which surround the main building. The beautiful flower beds, shrubbery, shade trees and well kept lawns have a beneficial effect on the patients who are able to be out of doors.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The work of the social service department has been carried on during the biennium very much the same as in previous years. The principal duty of the social worker is to visit patients who are at large on parole from the institution. These patients are under the jurisdiction of this hospital for a period of 2 years, and are subject to the supervision of its management.

The field worker visits these patients as often as it may seem necessary during the parole period. Her chief objective is to find out if patient is getting on satisfactorily at home, or at his or her place of abode. She endeavors to get as much information concerning patient's mental and physical condition as possible on such visits. She tries to find out whether the patient is being properly cared for; is living in a suitable environment; whether the patient is receiving the necessities of life; and whether or not the patient is creating any disturbance in the neighborhood or causing any conflicts in the family.

It often happens that the family or those having to do with the supervision of patients fail to understand his or her condition, and the patient does not make the proper home adjustment. When the field worker visits the home she makes an effort to give the members of the family proper advice as to the care of the patient, and does what she can to straighten out any friction or misunderstandings which may exist.

The worker makes every effort to stimulate better relationship between the patient and the family, and as a result many patients are able to continue to remain at home. At times it was found that former friends and relatives were hesitant to have patients released on parole, but in the majority of cases those interested in patients were found to be anxious to welcome the patient back into the community, and would assist the patient in making proper home adjustment.

Number of interviews had with patients, their families and relatives 2,065

Special Investigations 156

EXTRAMURAL CLINIC

The Clinic for Nervous and Mental Diseases at Beloit, Wisconsin was continued during the biennium, under the auspices of the health department of the city, and meetings were held once a month, usually on the third Friday, at the health offices.

Patients were referred to the clinic in most instances by their physicians. Some came on the advice of the city nurse or school nurse, some were sent by the charities; others came of their own accord.

During the period there were 125 visits to the clinic. Sixty-seven of these were new cases. Twenty-six were return cases, and 32 were visits by friends or relatives who inquired about the patients coming to the clinic, or about some patient at Mendota.

In directing the treatment, most of the patients were referred to their physician, with whom the director then went into consultation. One mentally deficient boy and one mentally deficient girl were sent to the Southern Colony and Training School at Union Grove, Wisconsin. One minor girl, a sex delinquent, was taken out of her home and entrusted to the care of a competent woman. One male patient suffering from psychoneurosis was sent to an institution. A boy suffering from post-traumatic constitution was sent to a special school, and one mentally deficient girl was sent to a special school.

The following table illustrates the variety of ailments diagnosed at the clinic.

	1934–1936
Psychoneuroses	25
Mental Deficiency	6
Neuritis	3
Senile Psychoses	4
Pyknolepsy	1
Neuroses	2
Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	2
Involution Melancholia	2
Manic Depressive Psychoses	3
Tabes Dorsalis	1
Spinal Sclerosis	1
Epilepsy	1
Psychopathy	4
Post Traumatic Constitution	1
Multiple Sclerosis	1
Myelitis	1
Infantile Paralysis	1
Alcoholic Delirium	1
Sydenham's Chorea	1
Encephalitis	1
Pleurisy	1
Neuro-syphilis	1
Neuralgia	1
Syphilis	1
Otitis Media	1
Total	67

INSTITUTIONAL FARM ACTIVITIES

Institutional farm and garden activities continue to be one of our major undertakings outside of the medical, nursing and general ward care given the patients.

During the past biennium we have operated 10 farms. These farms range from 80 to 375 acres. Two of these farms are state owned and the others are rented on a cash basis. These farms comprise a total of 1,952 acres. In addition, we cultivated or pastured 9 parcels of land, having a total acreage of 475; the grand total being 2,427 acres. All of these farms with the exception of the Normandy farm, the Indian School farm at Tomah, and 125 acres of the Monona farm, are located in the town of Westport and in fairly close proximity to the institution.

On 7 of these farms we have established farm colonies for male patients. These colonies accommodate 130 patients. The patients who reside on these farms are furnished with plenty of good wholesome, nourishing food, have comfortable living quarters and are provided with a certain amount of entertainment. In addition to the patients who reside on the colony farms, some 250 patients from the hospital are assigned to work on the various farms at one time or other during the growing season.

We make it a practice to select patients for the colony farms who are considered reasonably safe to be housed in quarters where only a limited amount of supervision can be provided for them. The patients who are particularly adapted for farm and garden work are the ones who are usually assigned to this type of occupational therapy. Patients who are suffering from any of the following forms of mental disorder are the ones usually selected for farm and garden work: manic depressive insanity, involution melancholia,

arteriosclerosis, pre-senile dementia, dementia praecox, mental deficiency, paranoia, the various neuroses, and some patients who have paresis.

Because of the occupation, fresh air and sunshine, special liberties and freedom given these patients, the realization that confidence has been placed in them, and that they are able to produce food for themselves and those unable to work, many of these patients make a complete recovery, and a very large percentage improve sufficiently to warrant their release on parole.

We continue to operate these farms efficiently and profitably. The paramount reason for this extensive farm program is to provide out-of-door employment and exercise for as large a number of male patients as possible. It is also done for the purpose of supplying a sufficient amount of fruits, milk, cream, vegetables, etc., for our hospital needs, and for the production of feed sufficient to supply our dairy herds, horses, hogs and poultry. We have been generally successful in producing potatoes and other vegetables to cover our needs over a 12 month period. Until recent years the management of this institution found it necessary to procure the greater bulk of these foodstuffs from outside sources.

Our dairy herd is one of the outstanding herds in the state. It is composed of 201 head of cattle of varying ages, practically all of which are pure bred Holsteins. Many of the animals in our herd have received the highest awards at national, state and county dairy shows. These cattle are distributed about the various farms and housed to the best advantage.

We continue to raise hogs on a large scale, and have found it very profitable because of the large amount of feed-stuffs raised on our institutional farms at a low cost. Raising large numbers of hogs makes it possible for us to supply the institution at all times with a sufficient amount of fresh pork.

It is our practice to keep about 2,000 laying hens in our poultry department. Seven thousand dozen eggs is an average yearly production.

In keeping with our policy to improve and keep in the highest state of fertility the state owned and leased farm acreage, we have also found it practical and profitable to improve the varieties of seed corn and grains. In 1933 we planted an experimental plot of 1 acre of hybrid yellow seed corn. This work was in cooperation with the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and the Wisconsin Experimental Association. The need for a strain of corn especially adaptable for our soils and climatic location was evident. The enormous yield of 106 bushels of corn on this acre gave promise for an enterprise to raise suitable varieties of seed corn adaptable to all state institutional requirements. The ideal location and facilities of our institution furthered this promise.

Seven state institutions purchased a small amount of seed from us in 1933, giving us sufficient funds to purchase 60 bushels of registered No. 38 barley (brewing barley), ample seed stocks to plant 1 acre of 100 day maturing yellow hybrid seed corn, 4 acres of 105 day maturing yellow hybrid seed corn from the Agronomy department of the College of Agriculture.

The need for improvement in sweet corn varieties led to the purchase of seed stocks for 1 acre of hybrid sweet corn, known as golden cross bantam sweet corn, a 90 day maturity sweet corn, considered the finest canning sweet corn in America.

In 1934 we raised from these crossing blocks and increase yields:

900 bushels registered Wisconsin No. 38 Barley.
8 bushels Golden Cross Hybrid Sweet Corn.
15 bushels Wisconsin 525 Hybrid 105 day seed corn.

From this crop we kept for use at Mendota 29 bushels of seed corn, 1½ bushels of the sweet corn, and 400 bushels of registered barley. The balance was sold to 14 state institutions, and 12 private sales were made of small quantities, mostly to local farmers who had followed the success we were having with hybrid seed corn and registered No. 38 barley. These seeds were sold to state institutions at approximately one-half the catalogue price of the major seed houses in Wisconsin.

From the increasing success of this enterprise it was deemed justifiable to increase the number of acres in 1935.

This seed was sold to 15 institutions under the State Board of Control, 9 county institutions, and 30 private farmers, residing in various sections of the state. The seed used at Mendota State Hospital from the 1935 crop amounted to 45 bushels hybrid seed corn, 200 pounds hybrid sweet corn, and 600 bushels registered Wisconsin No. 38 barley.

It has been the policy of our institution to make available to all state institutions the finest varieties of seed corn and grains obtainable. We have further deemed it advisable to offer these seeds for sale to all state and county institutions at greatly reduced prices compared to those quoted by the major seed companies of Wisconsin. This policy does not offer competition to the commercial seed houses because these firms do not find it possible to obtain sufficient seed of this type to supply the demand. All sales to private individuals conformed to market prices.

With these facts in mind our policy for the coming year is an increased acreage of adaptable strains and varieties of farm grains and seeds suitable for all state institutions.

The following tables will show the acreage devoted to various crops, value of farm and garden produce and the amount of canning done at this institution:

ACREAGE DEVOTED TO VARIOUS CROPS

	1934	1935
Field Corn	287 acres	270 acres
Hybrid Seed Corn	5 acres	11 acres
Hybrid Sweet Corn Seed	1 acre	4 acres
Canning Sweet Corn	22 acres	22 acres
Barley	266 acres	245 acres
Oats	46 acres	66 acres
Potatoes	95 acres	87 acres
Mangles	37 acres	39 acres
Garden	48 acres	56 acres
Turnips		10 acres
Canning Peas	20 acres	19 acres
Sugar Beets	20 acres	10 acres
Tobacco	16 acres	14 acres
Alfalfa Hay	129 acres	221 acres
Clover Hay	25 acres	133 acres
Timothy Hay		7 acres
Mixed Hay	10 acres	10 acres
Rotational Pasture	62 acres	93 acres
Permanent Pasture & Range	196 acres	264 acres
Orchard & Vineyard	12 acres	17 acres

SUMMARY REPORT

	1934	1935
Land Under Cultivation	1,089 acres	1,317 acres
Orchard and Vineyard	12 acres	17 acres
Permanent Pasture and Range	196 acres	264 acres
Total Land in Productivity	1,297 acres	1,598 acres
Acreage Devoted to Buildings, Lawns, Grounds, Roads, etc.	120 acres	194 acres
Total Acreage in All Farms	1,417 acres	1,792 acres

ACREAGE AS OF JUNE 30, 1936

	Acres
Land Under Cultivation	1,708
Orchard and Vineyard	21
Permanent Pasture and Range	492
Total Land in Productivity	2,221
Acreage Devoted to Buildings, Lawns, Grounds, Roads, etc.	206
Total Acreage in All Farms	2,427

INVENTORY OF DAIRY HERD AS OF JULY 1, 1935

Registered Cows over 2 years of age	123
Registered Yearling Heifers	35
Registered Heifer Calves	31
	189
Registered Bulls over 1 year of age	8
Registered Bull Calves	8
	16
Grade Cows	3
Grade Heifers	3
Grade Calves	0
Grade Bulls	0
	6
Grand Total of All Cattle Owned	201

CROP ACREAGE, YIELD, AND VALUE—1934—SUMMARY—ALL FARMS

Items	*Acreage*	*Yield*		*Value*
Asparagus	¾ Acre	237	Doz. Bchs.	$ 125.30
Beans—String	⅝ Acre	107	Bu.	101.15
Beets	2¼ Acres	666	Bu.	275.34
Beet Greens		4	Doz.	1.80
Cabbage	4¾ Acres	165,940	Lbs.	608.16
Carrots	4 Acres	604	Bu.	255.20
Cauliflower	½ Acre	66	Bu.	50.40
Celery	¾ Acre	547	Doz. Bchs.	218.60
Chard-Swiss	¼ Acre	3,765	Lbs.	37.65
Corn-Sweet	28½ Acres	423½	C Ears	412.00
Corn-Sweet		58.9	Tons	471.20
Cucumbers		148½	Bu.	161.40
Cucumber-Pickle	7⅛ Acres	15	Bu.	9.25
Ground Cherries	⅛ Acre	32	Qts.	1.60
Kohlrabi	⅜ Acre	28	Doz. Bchs.	3.60
Lettuce-Leaf	⅝ Acre	498	Doz. Bchs.	161.53
Onions-Dry	1½ Acres	179	Bu.	125.30
Onions—Green	⅞ Acre	547½	Doz. Bchs.	150.18
Parsnips	½ Acre	127	Bu.	95.25
Peas—Green	20⅞ Acres	19	Bu.	29.25
Peas—Green		8.194	Tons	409.71
Peppers—Green	¼ Acre	32	Bu.	26.00
Potatoes	78 Acres	10,754	Bu.	8,067.90
Pumpkins	1 Acre	228	Doz.	228.00
Radishes	1⅜ Acres	914	Doz. Bchs.	122.91
Rhubarb	1¼ Acres	7,980	Lbs.	100.95
Spinach	⅞ Acres	218½	Bu.	81.20
Squash—Individual	¾ Acres	123	Bu.	13.00
Squash—		183	Doz.	183.00
Tomatoes	1½ Acres	684	Bu.	476.05
Turnips	2⅛ Acres	2,636	Bu.	1,317.00
Apples—(658 Trees)	10⅛ Acres	972	Bu.	979.15
Cherries—(59 Trees)	¾ Acre	548	Qts.	39.60
Crabapples	¼ Acre	32	Bu.	22.50
Currants	⅛ Acre	122	Qts.	9.94
Grapes	1½ Acres	275	5 Qt. Baskets	44.88
Huckle-berries	¼ Acre	1,250	Qts.	187.50
Plums	1 Acre	52½	Bu.	68.00
Raspberries	3¾ Acres	1,298	Qts.	169.33
Strawberries	2¼ Acres	663	Qts.	79.34
Barley (from Ctfd. Seed)	273 Acres	4,587	Bu.	5,504.40
Barley		902	Bu.	1,082.40
Corn—Ear	293 Acres	4,242	Bu.	3,733.60
Oats	26 Acres	259	Bu.	137.27
Ensilage	61 Acres	1,045	Tons	6,270.00
Hay—Alfalfa	148 Acres	67	Tons	1,206.00
Straw		104	Tons	698.00
Straw—Oats		3	Tons	22.50
Tobacco	16 Acres	14,400	Lbs.	864.00
Corn Fodder		173	Tons	1,211.00
Mangels	27 Acres	416	Tons	1,664.00
Beets, Sugar	15 Acres	91.75	Tons	454.16
				$38,767.45

CROP ACREAGE, YIELD, AND VALUE—1935—SUMMARY—ALL FARMS

Items	*Acreage*	*Yield*		*Value*
Asparagus	1 Acre	132	Doz. Bchs.	$ 63.25
Beans—String	2½ Acres	160	Bu.	143.44
Beets	2¼ Acres	406½	Bu.	136.32
Beet Greens	2¼ Acres	9	Doz. Bchs.	2.46
Cabbage		42,905	Lbs.	
	5¾ Acres	12.75	Tons	377.27
Carrots	3¼ Acres	1,133	Bu.	410.08
Cauliflower	¾ Acre	22	Bu.	18.50
Celery	¾ Acre	619	Doz. Bchs.	228.99
Chard-Swiss	¼ Acre	3,620	Lbs.	145.93
Corn-Sweet	25 Acres	1,140½	C Ears	530.91
Cucumbers	1½ Acres	63	Bu.	61.00
Egg Plant	½ Acre	2	Bu.	2.00
Kale		250	Lbs.	2.50
Kohlrabi	¼ Acre	60½	Doz. Bchs.	7.83
Lettuce Leaf	1 Acre	234	Doz. Bchs.	62.90
Onions—Dry	3¼ Acres	363¾	Bu.	228.25
Onions—Green		664½	Doz. Bchs.	141.30
Peas—Green	25½ Acres	160½	Bu.	145.25
		11,233	Lbs.	320.00
Peppers	¼ Acre	43½	Bu.	37.00
Potatoes	76 Acres	2,828½	Bu.	1,463.79
Pumpkin	1 Acre	560¼	Doz.	658.95
Radishes	1¼ Acres	517	Doz. Bchs.	67.70
Rutabagas	1½ Acres	105½	Cwt.	108.28
Spinach	1½ Acres	522½	Bu.	286.65
Squash	1¼ Acres	180½	Doz.	148.50
Tomatoes		705	Bu.	426.90
Turnips	8 Acres	2,703	Bu.	1,320.48
Apples (723 Trees)	11 Acres	3,613	Bu.	2,705.85
Crabapples	1 Acre	110	Bu.	82.00
Currants	⅛ Acre	125	Qts.	8.35
Gooseberries	567 Vines	100	Qts.	10.00
Grapes	⅛ Acre	364	Qt. Baskets	49.56
Ground Cherries		92	Qts.	9.20
Raspberries	2 Acres	523	Qts.	82.45
Rhubarb	1½ Acres	12,930	Lbs.	189.35
Strawberries	1 Acre	2,975	Qts.	441.98
Barley	231 Acres	5,876	Bu.	2,938.00
Corn—Ear	213 Acres	2,639	Bu.	1,734.80
Corn—Fodder		81	Tons	327.00
Ensilage		17,736	Tons	9,265.00
Hay—Mixed	266 Acres	542.6	Tons	6,101.70
Hay—Alfalfa	91 Acres	159.5	Tons	1,754.50
Hay—Red Clover	52 Acres	79.9	Tons	958.80
Mangels	25 Acres	189.78	Tons	898.97
Oats	104 Acres	2,388	Bu.	859.68
Straw (Oats & Barley)		137	Tons	787.00
Sugar Beets	12 Acres	60	Tons	297.00
Tobacco	14.8 Acres	17,760	Lbs.	1,065.00
Sweet Corn	18 Acres	54.3	Tons	412.10
				$38,909.72

MEAT, EGGS, MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCED AND CONSUMED DURING THE BIENNIUM

July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935

	Amount	*Value*
Beef	700 Lbs.	$ 89.67
Pork	97,508 Lbs.	9,514.15
Veal	1,156 Lbs.	140.15
Chicken	2,338 Lbs.	326.39
Eggs	6,873 5/12 Doz.	1,694.14
Butter	3,773 Lbs.	1,040.86
Milk	1,214,440.7 Lbs.	16,872.62
		$29,677.98

July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936

	Amount	*Value*
Beef	300 Lbs.	$ 34.74
Pork	39,816 Lbs.	6,743.82
Veal	535 Lbs.	69.55
Chicken	2,266½ Lbs.	398.95
Duck	193½ Lbs.	40.64
Eggs	6,438 5/12 Doz.	1,695.79
Butter	1,666 Lbs.	326.90
Milk	1,138,646.1 Lbs.	16,595.33
		$25,905.72

CANNING REPORT—1934

	Size of Container	No. of Gallons
Cherries	2 Qt. Jar	9
Plums	2 Qt. Jar	309
Raspberries	2 Qt. Jar	17½
Rhubarb	2 Qt. Jar	14
Tomatoes	2 Qt. Jar	48
Tomatoes	#10 Can	453
Plum Butter	Jelly Glass	9
Plum Butter	#10 Can	362
Jam—Grape	#10 Can	123
Jam—Raspberry	2 Qt. Jar	4¼
Jelly—Apple	Jelly Glass	9
Jelly—Plum	Jelly Glass	9
Grape Juice	2 Qt. Jar	24
Sauce—Plum	2 Qt. Jar	8½
Pickles—Apples	2 Qt. Jar	20
Pickles—Crabapple	#10 Can	323
Pickles—Cucumber	2 Qt. Jar	28
Pickles—Mustard	2 Qt. Jar	8
Pickles—Watermelon	#10 Can	13
Chow Chow	#10 Can	519
Huckleberries	#10 Can	141
Pickles—Pear	2 Qt. Jar	19
Pear Sauce	2 Qt. Jar	13¼
Huckleberries	2 Qt. Jar	19½
Sauer-Kraut	Barrels	5,000
Pickles—Dills	Barrels	700
Pumpkin	2 Qt. Jar	9½

Barrels	5,700 Gals.
No. 10 Cans	1,934 Gals.
2 Qt. Jars	551½ Gals.
½ Pt. Glasses	27
Total	8,212½ Gals.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES CANNED DURING 1935

	Size of Container	Number of Gallons
Apple Butter	#10 Cans	2,897
Apply Jelly	½ Pt. Glasses	4⅜
Apple Sauce	#10 & 2 Qt. Jars	2,973¾
Beans, Green	#10 Cans	55
Beans, Wax	#10 Cans	96
Beets	#10 Cans	835
Carrots	#10 Cans	1,565
Corn	#10 & 2 Qt. Jars	1,390½
Corn Relish	#10 & 2 Qt. Jars	220
Grape Jam	#10 Cans	310
Grape Juice	2 Qt. Jars	11
Hot Pepper Relish	2 Qt. Jars	2½
Mincemeat	2 Qt. Jars	17½
Mixed Vegetables for Soup	#10 cans 2 Qt. Jars	390
Peppers, Whole	2 Qt. Jars	¾
Pepper Relish	#10 Cans	103
Pickles, Beet	2 Qt. Jars	7½
Pickles, Bread and Butter	2 Qt. Jars	10½
Pickles, Chow Chow	#10 & 2 Qt. Jars	340¼
Pickles, Crab Apple	#10 & 2 Qt. Jars	1,386½
Pickles, Chunk	2 Qt. Jars	16½
Pickles, Cucumber	2 Qt. Jars	4¼
Pickles, Mixed	2 Qt. Jars	6¼
Pickles, Mustard	#10 Cans	78
Pickles, Olive Oil	2 Qt. Jars	5
Pickles, Sweet Sour	2 Qt. Jars	26½
Pickles, Watermelon	2 Qt. Jars	5
Pimento	2 Qt. Jars	2½
Pineapple	2 Qt. Jars	25½
Prune Butter	#10 Cans	201
Pumpkin	#10 Cans	1,183
Raspberries	2 Qt. Jars	20½
Raspberry Jelly	½ Pt. Glasses	18⅞
Rhubarb	2 Qt. Jars	24½
Tomatoes	#10 Cans	1,252
Tomato Juice	2 Qt. Jars	34
Tomato Puree	#10 Cans	974

#10 Cans	16,047 Gals.
2 Qt. Jars	423¼ Gals.
½ Pt. Glasses	23¾ Gals.
Total	16,493½ Gals

INSTITUTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Power House: The power house, which is fairly modern in construction and equipment, furnishes heat, light, hot and cold water, and electricity for the main and other buildings on the hospital premises, and takes care of the refrigeration system. It also furnishes water and heat for the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital. The regular personnel assigned to the power house, augmented by patient help, takes care of the routine power house activities, and does a vast amount of repair work throughout the institution. A very large amount of old pipe and fittings have been replaced by new, both in the steam and water systems during the past two years. The plant is rendering as efficient service as can be expected with the facilities on hand.

Laundry: The laundry has been operating efficiently during the biennium. It is manned by 12 paid employees with the assistance of some 25 patients. It is now turning out more work than ever before and the work is done more economically. The plant takes care of all the laundry work for both this hospital and the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital.

Bakery: The bakery is operating efficiently under the supervision of an experienced baker with the help of a number of male patients. It turns out all of the bread, buns, biscuits, pies, cakes, cookies, etc., for both this institution and the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital.

Carpenter Shop: The personnel in the carpenter shop takes care of all the carpenter repair work throughout the institution and the colony farms. In addition, it is at this time assisting in the erection of the new dairy building.

Upholstery Department: The upholstery shop operates efficiently under a trained upholsterer and mattress maker. Each year hundreds of mattresses are renovated, and a very large number of tub and restraint sheets are manufactured in this department. The shop has re-upholstered chairs and couches for the various buildings and has taken care of the repair and replacement of window shades throughout the main and other buildings.

Paint Shop: The head painter and 1 assistant with the help of a number of patients, has done a vast amount of interior decorating during the past 2 years throughout the various buildings, and has done a considerable amount of exterior painting.

Masonry: A large amount of plastering, some brick work, and a considerable amount of cement work has been done by the hospital mason with the assistance of patient help.

Sewing Room: The sewing room operated by two seamstresses, with the help of a number of female patients, has turned out a very large amount of general sewing and mending during the biennium. Clothing for female patients is made in this department,

also uniforms for employees, sheets, pillow cases, towels, curtains, night gowns, etc., to meet the requirements of the institution. We find it decidedly more economical to manufacture these articles here than to purchase them ready made.

Barber Shop: The hospital barber shop is kept busy daily doing tonsorial work for the patients and employees.

Kitchens: The kitchens have been operating economically and efficiently. In addition to the daily preparation of food for the patients and employees, a very large amount of canning has been done in both general and employees' kitchens. The chef, kitchen helpers, with the assistance of patients have made every effort to prepare and serve the food properly.

Green Houses: The florist, who has charge of the green houses and acts as a landscape gardener, with the assistance of a number of male patients, has grown each year several thousand potted plants of various kinds, produced a large amount of cut flowers for the use of both this and the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital. During the summer the lawns have been decorated with beautiful flower beds and shrubbery by this department. Its personnel continues to keep the hospital lawns in good condition.

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

During the past biennium there was very little done in the way of erecting new buildings or undertaking new construction projects because of failure of the last legislature to appropriate funds to carry out the recommended building program.

We have, however, under construction and nearing completion, a new dairy building. This building is one story, of brick construction, and sufficiently large to accommodate all the necessary machinery and other equipment for a modern dairy.

The building is being equipped for the pasteurization of all milk, the manufacture of butter and cheese, and will have machines for the separating of cream for institutional use. It will have a separate refrigeration room to take care of the butter and cheese, and for the cooling of the whole milk used in the kitchens and for drinking purposes.

A new terrazzo floor was installed in the rear center hall, which replaced an old worn out floor and added to the appearance of this part of the building.

A large amount of interior work was done by the carpenters in the main and other buildings, and a considerable amount of exterior repair work was done on all of the buildings.

The hospital painters with patient help painted or redecorated two wards on the male side and two on the female side, four inside stairways leading to the various wards, and several rooms in the front and rear center of the main building; revarnished many of

the floors in the rooms of the main building and the nurses' home, and several other floors; re-painted the sewing room, a number of rooms in the nurses' home, four rooms on farm colony No. 1, the bakery, all exterior wood work in the nurses' home, the male employees' building, laundry building, employees' reception room, and a number of bath and toilet rooms in the main and other buildings; painted the new granary, the wood work on the new dairy building, four sun porches attached to the rear wards, and a considerable amount of painting was done in the power plant.

In addition much replacement of glass was done by this department and a vast amount of furniture was refinished.

During the past two years a great deal of re-plastering and patch work has been done throughout the main and other buildings.

Some new fencing was put in and a considerable amount of repair work was done to existing fences on the various farms during the biennium, but because of lack of funds much of this necessary work will have to be done when funds are made available.

POWER PLANT

The following is a list of completed jobs and installation of new equipment in the power plant during the biennium:

Installation of a complete ventilating system for power plant.

Installation of Republic Liquid Flow Meter and temperature recorder for boiler feed water, Republic Steam Flow Meter for measuring steam flow to the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, Recording thermometer for recording the condensate from the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, Recording thermometer for recording outlet temperature from Cochrane Heat Exchanger. Made settling chambers, air chamber and guarding and hangers for the meter tubing in the power plant shop.

Installed two Republic Flue Gas Recording Thermometers.

Remodelled machine shop and stock room.

Remodelled and put in new equipment in the blacksmith shop.

Purchased and installed a 40 H. P. motor and starting equipment to replace the 25 H. P. 220 Volt D. C. Crocker-Wheeler ice machine motor drive.

Installed three Ellison double draft gauges. Installed two Ajax automatic damper regulators.

Installed new breeching damper, main damper, No. 1, 2 and 3 boilers.

Installed hot and cold water meters in the laundry to measure the amount of hot and cold water used in that plant.

Installed DeHensey 2-inch meter for measuring the amount of make-up water used in the power plant.

Renewed filter sand from the softener filter beds, cleaned and painted the filter tanks, carbonation tank and softener tank.

Rebuilt carbonation burner and added new equipment to same.

Painted the exterior of the main water tank.

Installed a complete wiring system in the new creamery building, extended the electrical line to the hog house, slaughter house and to the creamery building. Changed the electrical line to the root cellar and chicken house to comply with the code. Put in electric light wiring in the hog house. Put in A. C. current outlets in the nurses' home, beauty parlor. Provided electric light and outlets for new toilet and bath rooms as follows: rear center hall, two new rooms; boys' hall, two bath rooms; girls' hall, two bath rooms and one wash room. Installed new wiring and fixtures in three rooms and stairway at Farm Colony No. 1.

Extended the light, power and heat systems to the seed house.

Remodelled heat system in farm foreman's house.

Remodelled lighting, heating and water systems, and changed a considerable amount of plumbing in steward's residence.

Extended water system to the new creamery building.

Installed toilets and lavatories in 5 bathrooms, rear center, main building.

Considerable work has also been done by the power plant force throughout the various buildings on the premises, in making necessary corrections as outlined in the Industrial Commission inspection report.

DESIRED APPROPRIATIONS FOR SPECIAL CAPITAL

Psychopathic building	$140,000.00
Business office and store building	50,000.00
Occupational therapy building	35,000.00
Amusement hall and gymnasium	40,000.00
Building for housing personnel	75,000.00
Residences for married physicians	10,000.00
New green houses	8,000.00
Generating unit	12,000.00
Horse barn, colony farm	5,000.00
Concrete reservoir for fire protection	5,000.00
Water pump for fire protection	3,500.00
Fire protection:	
Fire escapes, fire exits, fire walls, as recommended by Ind. Commission	10,000.00
Addition to young stock barn	4,000.00
Hog house	4,000.00
Extension of water mains and hydrants for lake water supply	3,600.00
Root cellar	3,500.00

PSYCHOPATHIC BUILDING

On a number of occasions in making my biennial report I have called your Board's attention to the advisability of erecting a psychopathic or receiving building at this institution. At present the receiving wards in the main building are not conveniently arranged or adequately equipped to make it possible to carry on

the type of service required for the care, observation and treatment of patients acutely ill mentally or physically.

I am again recommending that funds be provided for the erection of a clinical or psychopathic building at this institution. This building should be fireproof, two stories high and of stone construction, to be in harmony with the present buildings, and conveniently planned to make it conform with modern hospital construction. It should be provided with a large number of single rooms and dormitories of various sizes for patients, lounging rooms for inmates, reception rooms for visitors, offices for physicians, examining rooms, laboratory and X-ray room, rooms for the various types of physiotherapy, dining room and kitchen, and should be of sufficient size to accommodate one hundred patients.

The present arrangement necessitates the housing of newly admitted patients on these wards. A large number of patients on admission are disturbed and because of the close proximity of the receiving wards to the convalescing wards, these disturbed patients are a constant annoyance and disturbing element to the patients who are confined in the convalescing wards.

All patients on admission to the hospital should be hospitalized in a building separate, but in fairly close proximity to the main building, and be given examinations, care, treatment and observation similar to that accorded patients admitted to modern general hospitals.

The cost of this building with equipment is estimated at $140,000.00.

BUSINESS OFFICE AND STORE BUILDING

There should be erected on the premises of this institution a separate building for housing the steward's department, and for the general storage of hospital supplies, commonly designated as a store building. This building should be one story and basement, of stone or brick construction, absolutely fireproof, and of sufficient size to adequately accommodate the installation of offices for the steward and the personnel of the business office. The building should be planned for the proper storage of hospital supplies in quantities sufficient to meet the hospital needs.

This hospital does not have facilities for taking care of this important branch of the service. This building will cost approximately $50,000.00.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BUILDING

On several previous occasions I have recommended that funds be provided for the erection of an occupational therapy building at this institution. Practically all of the leading hospitals for the care and treatment of nervous and mental diseases have facilities

for carrying on occupational therapy on an extensive scale. Those familiar with the care and treatment of mental cases recognize occupational therapy as a very necessary therapeutic measure, and one that results in immeasurable benefit to those hospitalized in an institution of this type.

Occupational therapy, we believe, does as much if not more to rehabilitate patients suffering from certain types of mental disorder than any other form of treatment. It acts as a stimulant in arousing patients from introspection and mental lethargy, diverts their thoughts, stimulates their efforts to useful employment, and is especially helpful in those suffering from the various types of mental depression. It is also very beneficial in the treatment of disturbed cases. It helps to quiet them, puts them in a state of mind whereby they are less troublesome to those having to do with their care, and less annoying to the advanced convalescent cases.

The proposed building should be a one story building with basement, of fireproof construction, and built of material which will be in harmony with the present buildings. It should be of sufficient size to adequately care for the occupational therapy activities of both male and female patients. This building and equipment will cost approximately $35,000.00.

AMUSEMENT HALL AND GYMNASIUM

I earnestly request that funds be provided in the amount of $40,000.00 for the erection of an amusement hall and gymnasium. At the present time it is necessary to use our general dining room for dances, motion pictures, musicals, theatricals and other entertainments. The dining room is not a suitable place in which to hold amusements. Whenever entertainments or amusements of any kind are held it is necessary to move the dining room tables, which results in much inconvenience.

The building should be of sufficient size to care for all amusements and indoor recreation. I recommend that a separate fireproof building be erected, the ground floor to be used for an auditorium and the basement for a gymnasium, in which handball, basketball, calisthenics and other exercise may be held, with additional provisions for bowling alleys, pool tables, card rooms, etc.

This institution does not have facilities for the carrying on of a proper exercise and amusement program, which is a very essential adjunct to the proper care and treatment of patients suffering from nervous and mental disorders.

BUILDING FOR HOUSING PERSONNEL

Your Board is cognizant of the fact that we have at this institution a considerable increase in the number of persons employed here. The additional personnel was made necessary by the passage of a bill by the 1935 legislature, providing an 8 hour system for

nurses, charge attendants and attendants. This institution is not provided with sufficient facilities for caring for these added employees.

A new building should be erected of sufficient size to provide comfortable quarters for these employees. It is estimated that this building with furnishings will cost approximately $75,000.00.

RESIDENCES FOR MARRIED PHYSICIANS

A number of times in the past I have recommended that funds be made available for the erection of houses for married physicians. It is a difficult matter to keep experienced medical men in the service unless suitable quarters are provided for them. In the past we have lost the services of several good men because no provisions were made to provide quarters for medical men who desire to get married and reside at the institution. It is very desirable to have physicians reside on the premises in order that they may be available for service at all times.

We have no accommodations at the present time for physicians who are married and wish to live on the premises. I am recommending that two houses be erected for married physicians. The cost of same would be in the neighborhood of $10,000.00. We are equipped to erect these buildings with our own help.

NEW GREEN HOUSES

I again wish to call your Board's attention to the fact that we have at this institution 2 fairly good green houses, and two which are in a very dilapidated state. I respectfully recommend that the two green houses which are in a good state of preservation be moved to a site in the rear of the main building, and that funds be provided for the addition of two new units. The cost of this improvement is estimated at $8,000.00.

It is desirable to have sufficient quantities of plants and flowers on the wards at all times, and to provide plants and flowers to properly decorate the lawns during the summer months.

GENERATING UNIT

The engineering department recommends that there be provided funds for the purchase of a new generating unit for our power plant. The estimated cost of this unit is $12,000.00.

FIRE PROTECTION

Fire walls should be installed, separating the front center section of the main building from the wards. Additional fire escapes and exits should be provided, and extension should be made to the water mains. An eight inch pipe should be put in surrounding the main building, and a number of hydrants added to the system. Provisions should be made for the erection of a large reservoir in the rear of the main building, to be supplied with water pumped

from the lake. This would supply an adequate amount of water in case of fire.

A complete survey of the water system of this institution has been made by Mr. John Glaettli, construction engineer for your Board. Mr. Glaettli's recommendations for additional fire protection has the indorsement of the State Engineering Department, and is supported by the Industrial Commission. There is listed under special capital and miscellaneous capital the items necessary to improve our water system to give this hospital better fire protection.

HORSE BARN—COLONY FARM

Funds should be provided for the erection of a horse barn, Colony farm, No. 1 (O'Malley farm). A horse barn of sufficient size to house 14 horses should be erected. At the present time we are using a portion of the machine shed as a temporary horse barn, which is wholly inadequate for the housing of horses necessary to furnish horse power for that farm and several adjoining rented farms. It will be necessary to appropriate $5,000.00 for materials for this structure. We are prepared to do the work of building this barn with our own help.

ADDITION TO YOUNG STOCK BARN

I am again recommending that an appropriation of $4,000.00 be made for an addition to the young stock barn on the hospital premises. We do not have sufficient room in the present building to properly house the large number of calves and other young stock that we have on hand continually.

HOG HOUSE

The only hog house which is state owned is located south of the dairy barn on the hospital farm. It is an old rather dilapidated structure, entirely too small for our needs. I am again recommending that $4,000.00 be appropriated for a new structure and that it be erected on a more suitable site.

ROOT CELLAR

There should be appropriated the sum of $3,500.00 for an additional root cellar. We raise a large amount of vegetables each year on our farms and have not adequate storage facilities to take care of the vegetables produced. Over a period of many years we have been obliged to store thousands of bushels of potatoes and other vegetables in the basement of our horse barn, and in poorly constructed and poorly ventilated cellars located on rented farms. A properly constructed root cellar of sufficient size to care for our needs, and located in close proximity to the hospital, would be very desirable as it would result in much economy and decidedly less inconvenience.

DESIRED APPROPRIATIONS FOR MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL

LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS

Material for Concrete Barnyards		$ 1,000.00
Material for Concrete Walks and Drives		800.00

STRUCTURES AND ATTACHED FIXTURES

Poultry House		2,200.00
Fire-proof Filing Room		2,000.00
Lime Reclamation Tanks		600.00
Radiator Guards		400.00
New Machine Shed-Colony Farm No. 1		600.00
Laundry Floor Covering		450.00
Lightning Rods, Main and Other Buildings		1,500.00
Food Carts (R. & M. $150.00)		350.00
New Piping for Condensate Return from Chicken House, Hog House and Slaughter House		400.00
Switch Board Panel		2,800.00
Electrical Service Line		1,500.00
Nurses' Home Plumbing		800.00
Replacement of Heating Coils & Condensate Pump		700.00
Additional Direct Radiation, Male and Female Wards 1, 3, 5		3,200.00
Modern Telephone System		3,000.00
Replace Range Closets on All Wards (Part R. & M.)		4,300.00
Miscellaneous Improvements as Recommended by Industrial Commission		3,035.00

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

General Utility Tools & Miscellaneous Equipment for Power Plant		700.00
Floor Sander		350.00
Fire Equipment		600.00
Miscellaneous		250.00
Poultry House Feeders, 8 at $12.00		96.00
Poultry House Water Fountains, 12 at $6.00		72.00
Vacuum Cleaners		140.00
Shelving for Cold Storage Rooms		400.00
Pipe Threading Dies and Cutters		160.00
Materials for Water System Improvement		12,200.00
New Soft Water Pumps	$ 800.00	
Power House Piping Changes	1,500.00	
Filling Line and Suction to New Reservoir	700.00	
New 8 Inch Fire Main and Suction Line	2,600.00	
New Baffle in Water Softener	100.00	
Electrical Work	1,000.00	
Contingencies	1,000.00	
Supervision by Engineering Department	3,000.00	
Plans and Specifications	1,500.00	
2 Bailey Steam-Flow Air-Flow Meters		1,500.00
Stoker Complete		2,900.00
Furnace Changes		600.00
Installation of Automatic Soot Blowers		685.00
Machinery Repair Work		325.00
Complete Guarding of Engines, Generators, Air Compressors & Ice Mach.		650.00
Meters for Hot and Cold Water, Laundry; Cold Water Service to Wisconsin Memorial Hospital; Condensate Meters; Cold Water Meter for Continuous Baths		1,600.00
Hot Water Storage Tanks for Laundry		3,200.00
Grease and Oil Separators		375.00
Garden Sprinkling System		9,000.00
Ice Machine Motor		560.00
Farm Machinery		
2 Cultivators		110.00
1 Corn Planter		65.00
1 Hay Rake		39.00
1 Harness		65.00
1 Manure Spreader		130.00
1 Tractor		1,250.00
1 Corn Shredder ($400.00 R. & M.)		225.00

FURNITURE AND PERMANENT FURNISHINGS

Filing Cabinets	300.00
Dressers, 10	160.00
Tables, 6	42.00
Chiffoniers, 6	108.00
Rugs, Employees' Quarters, 12	240.00
Rockers, Employees' Quarters, 10	100.00
Mirrors, Employees' Quarters, 20	50.00
Chairs, for Wards, 100	500.00
Chairs, for Ward Dining Rooms, 60	135.00
Rugs, Bedrooms on Wards, 60	180.00
Rugs, Officers' Quarters, 2	120.00
Mattresses, Physicians' Quarters, 4	120.00
Couches for Wards, 10	200.00
Rugs, Hall for Nurses' Home	200.00
Chairs and Rockers for Male and Female Solariums	700.00
Rugs, Female Wards 1 & 2, 10	200.00

LABORATORY APPARATUS

Equipment for Dental Office	900.00
Miscellaneous Laboratory Equipment, Including Surgical Instruments, etc.	500.00
Instrument Sterilizers	200.00
Alpine Sun Lamp	400.00

LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS

Concrete Walks and Drives: I again recommend that funds of $800.00 be made available for additional concrete walks, to be put in the grounds between the main building and the lake for the use and convenience of female patients. This would make it possible to permit both male and female patients to be out of doors at one and the same time, and it would prevent them from coming in close contact or intermingling with each other.

It will be necessary to purchase some material to repair the drive extending along the lake shore, and also for the repair of the drives about the out buildings.

Concrete Barnyards: Funds in the amount of $1,000.00 should be provided for the purchase of materials for concrete barnyards.

STRUCTURES AND ATTACHED FIXTURES

Fireproof Filing Room: It is imperative that funds of approximately $2,000.00 be made available for the purpose of providing this institution with a proper fireproof filing room for medical and other important records. At the present time the important hospital records are filed in the medical offices, stenographical offices, vaults in the main building, and in a room in the basement of one of the employees' buildings. This arrangement is a source of much trouble and inconvenience, and should be abandoned immediately because of fire hazard.

Radiator Guards: A number of radiator guards should be provided on several of the wards in order to prevent injury to patients. $400.00 should be appropriated for this purpose.

Poultry House: It would be very desirable to have an additional poultry house erected at this institution. The sum of $2,200.00 should be appropriated for this purpose. We are pre-

pared to construct the building with our own help. This institution should have facilities for caring for hens in sufficient numbers to produce eggs to meet our entire needs.

Lime Reclamation Tanks: The sum of $600.00 should be made available for materials for the construction of lime reclamation tanks. A very large amount of lime from the water softener is wasted each year because we have no means of reclaiming this material, which we could use to good advantage to apply to farm lands.

New Machine Shed—Colony Farm No. 1: The sum of $600.00 should be appropriated for materials to construct an additional machine shed on farm colony No. 1. We are prepared to erect this building with hospital labor.

Laundry Floor Covering: The sum of $450.00 should be appropriated to purchase floor covering for the laundry.

Lightning Rods: I am again urgently requesting that sufficient funds be made available for the purchase of lightning rods for the main building and the two large barns which are located on the hospital grounds.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Food Carts: The sum of $350.00 should be appropriated for new food carts to transport food from the general kitchen to the various dining rooms.

Floor Sander: Funds should be made available for the purchase of a floor sander. This hospital has a large area of wood floors, which we could keep in better condition with the use of a floor sander.

Fire Equipment: The sum of $600.00 should be appropriated for the purchase of fire equipment and other small fire fighting apparatus.

LABORATORY APPARATUS

Dentistry: I am again calling your Board's attention to the necessity of providing dental facilities at this institution. A room should be set aside and equipped for this purpose. A conservative estimate of the cost of the necessary equipment is $900.00.

Laboratory Equipment: We should have made available the sum of $500.00, with which to equip a small laboratory to be used for daily routine work by members of our medical staff. The sum of $200.00 should be appropriated for the purpose of installing sterilizers.

Alpine Sun Lamp: This institution should be provided with an alpine sun lamp, the cost of which will be $400.00.

DESIRED APPROPRIATIONS FOR REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

LAND AND LAND IMPROVEMENTS

Walks and Drives	$ 400.00

STRUCTURES AND ATTACHED FIXTURES

Floor Drains, Main Building Basement	700.00
Steam and Water Pipes, Nurses' Home	950.00
Painting and Decorating	2,800.00
Masonry and Plastering	2,200.00
Carpentry	2,400.00
Miscellaneous Roof Repairs	600.00
Glass Replacements	350.00
Gutters and Down Spouts, Main and Other Buildings	350.00
Floor Replacements; Male Wards 1 and 3, Female Wards 2 and 4, Including Fourth Floor Dormitories	11,000.00
Sundry Repairs	1,200.00
Wages, per year:	
Carpenters	2,160.00
Painters	2,160.00
Mason	1,440.00
Upholsterer	960.00
General Repair Man	1,020.00
Food Carts (Misc. Capital $350.00)	150.00
Food Elevator Repairs	350.00
Fences	400.00
Heating System Repairs—General	3,600.00
Plumbing System Repairs—General	2,100.00
Electrical Equipment Repairs	700.00
Drainage and Sewage System Repairs	300.00
Heating System Repairs—Colony Farms	325.00
Water Supply, Plumbing and Drainage Systems—Farm Colony	400.00

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Boiler Repairs	1,000.00
Boiler Furnace Repairs	1,200.00
Stoker Repairs	850.00
Pump Repairs	900.00
Heater Repairs	550.00
Air Compressors and Air Lift Equipment Repairs	750.00
Water Softener Equipment Repairs	700.00
Engine and Generator Repairs	1,100.00
Large Motor Drive Repairs	600.00
Refrigeration Equipment Repairs	900.00
Laundry Machinery Repairs	1,600.00
Bakery Machinery Repairs	200.00
Fire Equipment Repairs and Replacement	2,200.00
Cold Storage Rooms Insulation Repairs	700.00
Replacements:	
Bathroom Fixtures	425.00
Carpenter Shop Machinery Repairs: Planer, Jointer, Band Saw, Wood Lathe, and Minor Carpenter Shop Implements and Tools	1,000.00
Drainage and Sewage System	400.00
Farm Machinery:	
2 Cultivators	110.00
2 Harrows	76.00
1 Three Bottom Plow	127.00
1 Potato Digger	132.00
2 Harnesses	130.00
1 Disc Harrow	87.00
1 Corn Shredder (Misc. Capital $225.00)	400.00
1 Corn Binder	176.00
1 Grain Binder	290.00
1 Manure Spreader	130.00
1 Mower	76.00
1 Wagon	65.00
2 Walking Plows	40.00
1 Truck	975.00
12 Lawn Mowers at $22.00	264.00
Truck and Tractor Repairs	1,100.00
Miscellaneous Farm Implement Repairs	900.00
Sundry Replacements	500.00

FURNITURE AND PERMANENT FURNISHINGS

Typewriters, 2	130.00
Chairs, Wards, 24 at $4.00	96.00
Chairs, Employees' Quarters, 24 at $3.00	72.00
Rugs, Offices, 2 at $70.00	140.00
Rugs, Officers' Living Quarters 2 at $70.00	140.00
Upholstery Shop Repair Material	800.00
Miscellaneous Furniture Replacements	500.00

RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

In order to operate this hospital successfully and provide the care and treatment patients admitted are entitled to, I respectfully recommend that funds be made available for the employment of additional personnel.

We should have the services of two additional resident physicians. Our admission rate has materially increased in recent years. We are constantly admitting a large number of patients who are suffering from the various types of mental and neurological disorders, and many who are afflicted with physical ailments, who require frequent visitations on the part of the ward physicians. All patients are subjected to thorough mental and physical examinations at the time of admission and at frequent intervals during the period of their hospitalization. Our present staff finds it difficult to give the necessary medical attention to the large number of patients hospitalized here, especially those suffering from acute mental and physical disorders. In addition to making the examinations and administering the necessary medications, ward physicians are obliged to keep up the vast number of patients' records, contact relatives and friends of patients and take care of a considerable amount of correspondence daily.

I believe it imperative that we have the services of a full time resident dentist. Practically all of the patients hospitalized here are in need of dental work.

It is a recognized fact that decayed teeth, pyorrhea, root abscesses, etc., interfere with the proper mastication and digestion of foods and also result in the absorption of poisons which directly or indirectly contribute to or act as a factor in the causation of mental disorders. The services of a qualified dentist would augment materially the medical service given the patients.

In order to give the patients suffering from acute mental and physical disorders the proper care it is necessary to have in our personnel a sufficient number of graduate nurses. I herewith submit the following table, which will indicate the number of nurses required in order to give our patients the necessary nursing care and to comply with the eight hour system:

Superintendent of Nurses	1
General Night Nurse	1
General Day Nurse	1
Relief Nurse	2
Nurse for Male Flat 5 and 6, Nights	1
Nurse for Female Flat 5 and 6, Nights	1
Nurses for Male Wards	9
Nurses for Female Wards	9
	25

At the present time we have a Superintendent of Nurses and five ward nurses. My recommendation for providing this hospital with a proper nursing staff will necessitate the employment of nineteen additional graduate nurses.

In order to provide the mentally and physically ill with proper diet, we should have the services of a trained dietitian and one assistant.

At the present time we are obliged to depend on the X-ray department of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital and that of the Wisconsin General Hospital for X-ray service. I recommend that funds be made available to procure for this hospital proper X-ray equipment, and for the employment of an experienced X-ray technician.

I respectfully recommend that your Board approve the establishment of a system whereby this hospital may have the services of graduates of the University Medical School to act as internes. We are prepared to give these internes intensive training in neuro-psychiatry. Arrangements could be made whereby four internes could serve in this hospital for periods of three months. This would give to the graduates of the medical school a service that is not provided for at the present time, and would augment the medical service materially.

This hospital should have the services of two persons qualified to provide recreation, amusement and entertainment for patients hospitalized here.

I must again call your Board's attention to the importance of providing this institution with funds with which to employ an adequate personnel to carry on occupational therapy activities. We should employ persons trained in this line of work. We should have the services of a Director of Occupational Therapy and two assistants for the male side and two to carry on the work among the female patients.

Your Board's attention has been called to the necessity of having at this institution the services of a filing clerk. We have, as your Board knows, a very large admission and extensive turnover. As a result we have a very large number of patients' records, correspondence and various reports to be filed. These records must be properly compiled and filed, so that they are available

for ready reference. There is also each year a considerable amount of statistical material to be prepared. Heretofore this work has been carried on by members of our stenographical force. This arrangement takes up much of their time daily and interferes materially with the carrying on of their stenographical work. The compiling of material for statistical purposes and the keeping of the patients' records, filing correspondence, etc., should be in the hands of a person trained in this work.

Our telephone system is wholly inadequate for our present needs.

With the increase in ward personnel because of the establishment of the eight hour system, and the additional personnel as recommended, we should employ two additional waitresses, two more laundresses and two maids.

With the establishment of additional farm colonies, and due to the fact that we now have a farm program much more extensive than heretofore, it is necessary to recommend that there be funds made available for the employment of four more men to our present farm force to supervise the farm work, and take care of the patients employed on these farms.

The employees on the farms work from ten to twelve hours a day, depending on the season. It would not be practical to place the farm help on an eight hour basis. In order to procure efficient farm help, and to compensate for the longer hours these men put in each day as compared with ward and other personnel, I respectfully recommend that provision be made whereby the farm employees may be paid from $60.00 to $75.00 per month.

We are urgently in need of the services of a full time blacksmith. We have, in the course of a year, a vast amount of general blacksmith work to be done, together with a considerable amount of horse-shoeing. It creates a great inconvenience to be obliged to have our general blacksmith repair work done at shops located in neighboring villages, and it has been necessary for us to have our horse-shoeing done by persons called in for this purpose. We have a fairly well equipped blacksmith shop, and it would be practical and economical to have the services of a full time blacksmith.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

I am again recommending to your Board that some action be taken to bring before the legislature the advisability of creating a retirement system for state employees. In this, as well as other institutions, there are many employees who have given their best years to the service of the state. Because of the comparatively low salaries paid state employees, the greater majority have been unable to accumulate funds with which to provide them with a livelihood

after they have reached old age, or because of infirmities have become unable to render efficient service, and are obliged to resign their positions. As an incentive for men and women of the right type to enter the state service, and in recognition of the services which employees have rendered the state, it is hoped that some provision will be made whereby these employees may expect and will receive at the end of a certain number of years compensation, which will adequately provide for them at a time when they are no longer able to render service.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

As it is a rather difficult matter to secure the services of persons properly trained to care for nervous and mental cases, I again propose that arrangements be made whereby we may give a course in nurses' training, covering a period of one year. We have facilities for teaching these pupils the usual didactic studies as outlined in the standard training schools for nurses in general hospitals; are prepared to give these pupils considerable bedside work and instructions in the care of patients both mentally and physically ill.

It is my opinion that arrangements may be made whereby with proper affiliation these pupils may then enter general hospitals for an additional two years training in order to complete their nurses training for graduation and registration.

I am also recommending that efforts be made to induce general hospitals throughout the state to send their pupils in training to this institution for a course in psychiatric nursing. We have the facilities in this institution to give these pupils the kind of training they should have in the care of nervous and mental cases.

We are exceedingly grateful to the Staff of the State of Wisconsin General Hospital for the splendid cooperation extended and the services rendered this institution. We are indebted to the Psychiatric Institute and the State Laboratory of Hygiene for the work done for this institution during the biennium.

I also wish to thank the members of our consulting staff for the services they have rendered this institution on many occasions.

I wish to extend my appreciation to the personnel of the institution for the cooperation and loyalty shown.

In conclusion, I wish to thank your Honorable Board for the cooperation and helpful advice you have given me in the administration of the affairs of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

M. K. GREEN,

Superintendent.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Biennium Ending June 30, 1936

WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Winnebago, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

GILBERT E. SEAMAN, M. D. ..... *Superintendent*
CARL SCHMIDT ..... *Steward*
MARY PEEBLES ..... *Matron*

LOCATION

The Winnebago State Hospital for the Insane is ideally located on the shores of Lake Winnebago at Winnebago, Wisconsin, about four miles from Oshkosh. The hospital is served by the C. & N. W. and Soo Railroads, as well as by automobile and bus and taxi service from Oshkosh over U. S. Highway 41 and County Trunk A.

Besides a spacious institutional site the state owns 650 acres of land at this institution of which approximately 470 acres are tillable.

PURPOSE

To provide treatment of acute insane. Also to serve as a place for treatment of narcotic drug addicts, inebriate or alcoholic persons, and those having venereal diseases.

ADMISSION

Commitment: By judge or jury of a county or district court of record from the following counties, which comprise the Winnebago State Hospital District: Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Iron, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Price, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Vilas, Washington, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Wood. (Section 51.05)

Voluntary: Upon application to the superintendent supported by certificate of at least two qualified physicians. (Section 51.10.)

Date Opened		1873
Institutional Bed Capacity		712
Farm Colonies:		
Owned	15	
Rented	13	28
Total Available Beds		740

Number of Patients June 30, 1935	777
Number of Patients June 30, 1936	784
Area of Grounds, Acres	159
Acreage Under Cultivation	805
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1936	$1,159,582.72
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1936	305,243.27

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 246,586.02	$ 296,818.91
Repair and Maintenance	26,901.45	33,916.68
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 273,487.47	$ 330,735.59
Permanent Improvements	9,010.04	13,817.49
Total Expenditures	$ 282,497.51	$ 344,553.08
Average Daily Number of Patients	757	775
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	6.94	8.21
Average Number of Officers and Employees	157	191

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

In compliance with statutory requirements I have the honor to submit herewith the twenty-seventh biennial report of the Winnebago State Hospital, formerly the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for the period ending June 30, 1936.

It may be pointed out that the first admissions show a decrease of 7 over the previous biennial period. The re-admissions show an increase of 118 over the previous period. The discharges show a decrease of 97 over the previous period and the deaths show a decrease of 29 over the previous period.

The total number of patients admitted suffering from alcoholism is 232. Of this number 16 the first year and 21 the second year were first admissions with psychosis; 56 the first year and 59 the second year were first admissions without psychosis; 5 the first year and 8 the second year were re-admissions without psychosis; 23 the first year and 44 the second year were re-admissions without psychosis. The total admissions for alcoholism for the previous biennium was 238.

It is interesting to note the increase in voluntary admissions. For the previous biennium the total of voluntary admissions was 150 and for the present period, 213, an increase of 42%. It is also interesting to note the changing practice of county judges with reference to sending patients to the hospital on orders of detention or for short periods of observation. Many of these patients make a very short stay in the hospital and either return to their homes, are otherwise disposed of, or become the subject of recommendation for commitment.

The total number of deaths occurring in the hospital for the entire period totalled 144; 65 the first year and 79 the second year; of this number 10 in the first year were due to diseases of the circulatory system and 23 were due to diseases of the respiratory system. During the second year 19 were due to diseases of the circulatory system and 44 were due to diseases of the respiratory system. During the first year there was one death due to homicide by strangulation and one death due to suicide by strangu-

lation. During the second year two deaths were due to suicide by strangulation.

It may be interesting to note that of the total number of deaths occurring during the biennium 62 died within the first month of hospital life, many within a few days. A number of cases have been brought to the hospital practically moribund; a number have been acutely ill, and in some, death has been hastened by transportation for a long distance; some of them cases that might better have been kept in the home community if facilities for this purpose had been available. These facts suggest the desirability and indeed necessity for facilities in home communities for temporary care and detention of mental cases pending examination and proper disposition in order to secure more careful examination, avoid haste and the great danger involved in the transportation of people who cannot be safely subjected to such methods. It is believed that an earnest effort should be made to encourage local general hospitals in all communities, and particularly county institutions, to provide at least minimal facilities for the temporary detention, care, and treatment of mental cases pending examination, commitment, or other disposition. It is further believed that the detention and transportation of mentally sick patients to state institutions should be separated so far as possible from the law-enforcing agencies to the end that these patients be handled as sick people and not as criminals.

We have made consistent effort to amplify and improve our classification and case records, adhering as closely as possible to the standards suggested by the American Psychiatric Association, American Hospital Association, American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, and like organizations.

MEDICAL SERVICE

During the biennium the effort to maintain the general health of patients and personnel has been successful.

All patients entering the hospital are subjected to a thorough and complete physical examination and all abnormalities recorded and the necessary steps taken to meet the conditions found.

New employees are given a careful physical examination. Those revealing evidence of physical disease are advised of the findings. Re-examinations are made where indicated and the facilities of the laboratory, including urinalysis, blood counts, Wassermanns, blood chemistries, tuberculins and X-rays are utilized.

The amount of illness in the general personnel has been comparatively small. Two cases of mumps developed in employees who resided outside of the institution. We were fortunate in having no spread of the disease to those housed at the hospital. Four cases of erysipelas occurred in the patient population and

were treated satisfactorily without spread of the disease. We were also fortunate in having no cases of typhoid fever, undulant fever or any of the various exanthematous contagious diseases in the hospital population during the biennium.

Four deaths occurred among the institutional employees. Two were cases of pneumonia, one of which was complicated by a cardio-renal vascular disease and the other by pneuomococcic meningitis; the remaining two deaths were primarily cardio-vascular in nature. It is interesting to note that three of the above employees were in the hospital for a total of 142 years: namely,

Edward Mincklar, supervisor of male attendants, was employed July 6, 1886 and died May 2, 1935.

George Unmuth, chief baker, was employed April 2, 1888 and died December 11, 1934.

William Brink, laundryman, was employed May, 1888 and died on March 17, 1935.

The fourth death was that of Annabelle Pheatt, occupational therapy aid, who was employed July 7, 1933 and died February 1, 1935.

It is with great regret that we record the death of these faithful and competent employees.

The care of the tuberculous insane has long been a difficult problem in hospitals for mental disease. During the biennium we have paid special attention to the question and have interested ourselves in the incidence of tuberculosis among the insane in Wisconsin.

Early in the period of this biennium rooms were set aside for the special care and segregation of those suffering from tuberculosis. These rooms were designated and partially isolated in the west end of the male and female receiving cottages. A careful review and survey of patients was made in an effort to discover active cases in the hospital. At the beginning of the biennium there were seven active cases of tuberculosis in female patients and two in male patients under treatment. Seven additional cases in which a positive diagnosis of active tuberculosis was made, entered the hospital during the biennial period, making a total of 16 cases of active tuberculosis which were diagnosed and treated. Of this number, four died. Of the remaining 12 cases, 6 were transferred to the Douglas County Sanitorium for Tuberculous Insane; one entered a private sanitarium; one was transferred to the state sanitarium; one was transferred to the Veterans Facility at Milwaukee, and in two the condition progressed to the point where rehabilitation in their homes was deemed practicable. There is one remaining case in the hospital at the present time but we anticipate early transfer to the Douglas County Sanitorium for Tuberculous Insane.

The hospital has endeavored to use all available facilities in recognizing, segregating, and treating suspected cases of tuberculosis. The superintendent and other members of the medical staff, notably Dr. Byron J. Hughes, have been interested in the general problem of tuberculosis among the insane and have kept closely in touch with the activities of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and have at all times felt free to consult members of their staff. We have had the privilege of having Dr. Pleyte of that staff for consultation and advice in the hospital. It is believed that anti-tuberculosis work in past years is reflected in the reduction of the general incidence of tuberculosis and consequently in the reduction of the number of cases of tuberculous insane.

The establishment of the Douglas County Sanitorium for Tuberculous Insane is a notable step in the solution of this problem in hospitals for mental disease.

The comparative freedom from tuberculous disease in this hospital is very gratifying. We are continuing our interest in the general question of tuberculosis among patients in mental hospitals and believe that if the necessary funds and skilled personnel could be made available, the incidence of tuberculosis in mental institutions could be greatly lessened.

The effort has been continued to maintain the medical service to patients at a high order of excellence. Every patient admitted to the hospital is submitted to a thorough physical examination and mental study as promptly as it is possible to do so after admission, with a view, first, of discovering if possible the causes of the condition and the diagnosis, and second, to determine the proper remedies to be applied. These efforts as a matter of course include thorough laboratory and dental study and X-ray procedures wherever indicated. Specific therapy has been continued along the lines indicated in the previous biennial report with encouraging results. This particularly refers to cases of neuro-syphilis and involutional melancholia.

Staff conferences are held three times a week, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings. Cases are presented and thoroughly discussed with relation to diagnosis, considerations of treatment, classification, progress, as well as with reference to parole or other disposition. In addition to this, one or more staff conferences are held each month for the consideration of patients for transfer to county institutions.

SURGERY

Throughout the period of the biennium various changes have been made in the surgical unit. It was previously stated that the hospital is provided with the necessary surgical equipment for emergency or necessary acute operative procedures which arise throughout the institutional population. During the biennium

period additional space and equipment has been added to the surgical unit. A complete sterilization unit has been installed. Likewise, an examining room equipped for the various types of special physical examinations has been combined with the surgical unit. In this period eight major surgical procedures were conducted in the hospital by visiting surgeons with the aid of the resident staff. They included: 1 colostomy, 1 appendectomy, 1 herniotomy, 4 sterilizations, 1 leg amputation.

The resident staff performed 2 blood transfusions, 3 tonsillectomies, various biopsies and numerous procedures in minor surgery.

With the improved surgical facilities it is believed that greater effort may be made to remedy certain surgical conditions existing in patients, which though not acute, may and often do bear an important relation both to the physical well being and the mental condition of the patient. This would necessarily increase somewhat the expenditures for the surgical department.

The hospital at this point wishes to express recognition of the fine cooperation and surgical help and advice that it has received from its surgical consultants, primarily, Drs. F. G. Connell, C. J. Combs and R. O. Ebert of Oshkosh.

LABORATORY AND X-RAY DEPARTMENT

Our laboratory work has steadily improved during the biennium under the supervision of Dr. B. J. Hughes and with the skillful and conscientious work of the technician, Miss Helen Householder. The laboratory has at all times served to aid in the application and correlation of modern clinical, roentgenographic, pathological and chemical laboratory procedures.

The development of the laboratory has, I am sure, distinctly improved the quality of the clinical work.

This hospital has at all times obtained the interested cooperation of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, Laboratories of the State Board of Health and local laboratories. Our laboratory at the present time is equipped to do blood counts; urinalyses, both chemical and microscopic; spinal fluid cell counts; examination of direct smears; blood culture; kidney function tests; basal metabolism test; examination of stools; blood coagulation tests; blood grouping; examinations of gastric contents and autopsies. The laboratory facilities have been vitally important, enabling us to recognize cases of bromism, blood dyscrasias, etc., which diagnosis permits early application of the most modern means of treatment, thus insuring shorter periods of hospitalization and facilitating recovery.

During the biennium a total of 11,932 procedures were carried out in the laboratory, of which were included 2,509 collections of specimens which were examined by other laboratories. It will be

noted in the list below that of this number many sugar determinations were made, which have permitted a constant check and more adequate medical treatment and supervision in those suffering from diabetes.

A descriptive list of laboratory procedures follows:

Blood Counts	2,077
Urinalysis	2,131
Sugar estimation	3,614
Wassermanns	2,011
Blood chemistries	498
Spinal fluid cell counts	1,116
Sputums	214
Basal Metabolisms	53
Smears	173
Kidney function tests	9
Miscellaneous	36
Total	11,932

AUTOPSIES

During the biennium 61 post mortems were made. In comparing the number of post mortems to the number of deaths in the hospital, it appears that we obtained autopsies in 42 plus percentage of the deaths, which is a satisfactory ratio for this type of hospital and compares very well with the percentage of autopsies performed in much larger medical centers.

The autopsies have been found to be of decided benefit in obtaining definite information as to the cause of death, correlating the clinical findings with those of the autopsy findings and especially important in pointing out the errors, where errors are made, in clinical diagnosis, giving the staff information which has aided them in making more correct diagnosis in similar cases in the future. The gross anatomical pathological diagnosis is made at the time of the autopsy and the State Laboratory of Hygiene has been exceptionally cooperative in making microscopic sections, giving us their impression and returning sections to the hospital for further study. All members of the medical staff have attended and at times participated in autopsies wherever possible or necessary.

X-RAY

The X-ray department, which is a unit of the clinical laboratory, is prepared to make dental X-rays, various skeletal and soft tissue X-rays and radiographs where a radio-opaque media is used, including gall bladder studies and gastro-intestinal studies.

During the biennium 1,735 X-rays were taken, types of which are listed below:

Chest	88	Gall bladder	13
Skull	56	Barium Enema	7
Extremities	249	Mastoid	4
Sinuses	9	K. U. B.	1
Pelvis	17	Heart	3
Gastro-Intestinal	43	Dentals	1,217
Spine	28		
		Total	1,735

It is hoped and anticipated that some time in the near future the facilities of the laboratory unit can be expanded to include the necessary and essential equipment for determinations of routine nature in the field of blood chemistry.

It is similarly hoped that the laboratory can be provided with more suitable equipment for autopsy procedures including equipment for preservation, fixation and cutting of microscopic sections as well as a refrigerating system for the combined autopsy room and morgue.

Likewise, it is hoped that at this time the laboratory can look forward to having added to its present equipment a portable shock proof type of X-ray which would be serviceable for bedside roentgenograms in non-transportable patients, as well as utilization for dental X-rays.

It is interesting to recall that many years ago the legislature appropriated a sum of upwards of five thousand dollars for the equipment of a laboratory at this hospital. The laboratory of the Northern Hospital for the Insane became known and still is referred to as having been one of the most outstanding laboratories in relation to mental hospitals in America. It is hoped that the laboratory can again be developed so that it may be restored to its proper place in the laboratory field.

DENTAL SERVICE

The work of the dental department has continued along the lines designated in previous biennial reports. The natural and desired affiliation and correlation of dental work with the medical problems continues to exist. All newly admitted cases receive expeditious dental survey, facts and findings of which are correlated with the accumulative clinical material, and are important in the recommendations made as to the treatment of the patient. Attention is directed along the lines of oral hygiene, endeavoring to instruct in the proper care of the mouth and teeth, each being observed at periodic examinations for progress.

Records are compiled in duplicate, the original being available with the clinical record, the duplicate available for current dental progress notes. Constructive and replacement procedures are carried out where indicated.

A detailed descriptive tabulation follows:

	1934–35	1935–36
Treatments	4,194	4,382
Extractions	970	1,155
Surgically Removed Impacted Teeth	5	3
Fillings:		
Amalgam	133	266
Porcelain	65	67
Cement	6	9
Gold Inlays	12	9
Bridges	3	3
Full dentures	25	50
Partial Dentures	11	13
Denture Repairs	25	35
Bridge Repairs	5	5

NURSING SERVICE

The desirability as set forth in previous biennial reports and budget requests for improving and extending the nursing service is again referred to.

At the present time the hospital employs nine registered nurses. In the request to expand this service before the introduction of the eight hour day, a desire to obtain twelve nurses was expressed. To place this on the eight hour basis, addition of at least four nurses would be required, making a total of sixteen nurses.

The care of neuropsychiatric patients has become a specialized department of general nursing. Hospitals and schools for nurses are more and more recognizing the necessity of extending their teaching into this field to provide properly prepared nurses to meet the demand.

The necessity of affiliations and reciprocal cooperative relations between the general hospitals and schools of nursing located in the vicinity of the mental hospitals is mutually desired. The medical staff of the hospital has cooperated with the staff at Mercy Hospital in their curriculum for nurses and has taken the responsibility of participating in the teaching of the course of neurology and psychiatry in their training school. Likewise, the hospital has provided clinics and instruction for those additional agencies in this vicinity who are studying the problems of mental disease and the care of the mentally afflicted.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

The use of hydrotherapy continues to be considered as a valuable adjunct in the treatment of cases in this hospital and is being utilized to the limits of the present facilities in carrying out this purpose.

The hydrotherapy units are located in the male and female receiving cottages respectively, each department having five bath

tubs equipped for the use of the continuous hydrotherapeutic baths. The temperature is constantly controlled and recorded by an automatic mixing and recording device. Each unit is equipped with tables for the therapeutic packs, the number at all times not having been sufficient for the demand of the hospital. Hospital beds have been employed as accessory equipment for the latter procedure.

Besides the therapeutic bath and the therapeutic pack indicated, various types of massage therapy have been carried out.

It is our belief that hydrotherapy is a definite adjunct to the treatment of the acutely agitated, maniacal and similar types of patients and that it has a limited, yet definite, usefulness in the upsets occurring in the chronic insane.

Physiotherapy has consisted primarily of the utilization of infra-red and other types of heat therapy. It might at this time be stated that the hospital looks forward to increasing the physiotherapeutic and hydrotherapeutic facilities to the point where more patients can be accommodated in more desirable quarters with the addition of ultra-violet and allied types of therapeutic equipment, in accordance with modern developments in this field of therapy. This development requires a better trained physiotherapy personnel.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Occupational therapy has long been recognized and generally accepted as a very important and indeed an essential therapeutic measure in the rehabilitation and treatment of mental and nervous patients. Our occupational therapy department has never been adequately financed and properly housed. Recommendation has frequently been made for an occupational therapy building and an effort to secure more adequate funds for the development of the occupational therapy department has frequently been urged.

We have had one occupational therapy aide as the only regular employee of the occupational therapy. From time to time it has been necessary and advisable to assign attendants for part time occupational therapy service. Miss Pheatt employed as occupational therapy aide died February 1, 1935. For several months we were without a regular aide for that department. On August 15, 1935 Mrs. B. DeLano was given charge of the department and the work has been continued under her direction.

It seemed absolutely necessary to change the quarters occupied by the occupational therapy department and, accordingly, we are just now endeavoring to provide more suitable quarters in the basement of the nurses' home at a minimum of expense. These quarters will better serve the temporary purposes. It is believed that the occupational therapy department will not be suitably housed and fully serve its purpose until a suitable building of

adequate size adapted to that special purpose is provided, which buildings should be made to accommodate the activities of both men and women patients.

All types of useful and diversional occupation are regarded in this hospital as occupational therapy and as one of the most important elements of treatment. At the present time approximately sixty-two per cent of all our patients, men and women, are engaged in some type of productive work and constant effort is being put forth to increase this percentage.

I am appending hereto a table showing various occupational therapy activities, exclusive of farm, domestic, repair and maintenance.

Average enrollment in O. T. shop	32
Average daily attendance	22
Number enrolled during year in shop	126
Number enrolled during year in wards	93
Average number enrolled, Ward 2	22
Average number enrolled, Ward 3/4	18
Average number enrolled, Ward 5/6	12
Classes on Ward 2	37
Classes on Ward 3/4	33
Classes on Ward 5/6	14
English lessons	24
History lessons	10
Geography lessons	19
Physical exercise	24
Games	23
Songs	9
Picnics	3
Parties	3
Impromptu programs	3
Typewriting lessons	8

A descriptive list of articles made follows:

Rugs	431	Baskets	11
Pillow cases	27 pr.	Towels	16
Pillow tops	85	Toys	51
Runners	37	Scarfs	6
Luncheon sets	53	Pin cushions	4
Quilts	8	Pictures	13
Holders	432	Baby dresses	8
Doilies	64	Mittens	1 pr.
Handbags and purses	52	Gloves	1 pr.
Hand woven book marks	30	Dolls	12
Chair sets	31	Collars and Cuffs	5
Tie Backs	11 pr.	Bibs	16
Table cloths	1	Lace	9 yds.
Fly swatters	27	Books mended	23

In correlation of above tabulation it shows:

Number of articles completed and utilized at hospital	328
Number of articles completed, for sale	763
Number of articles completed, on hand	346
Total number of articles completed	1,437
Income from articles sold	$575.10

RECREATION

Additional recreational facilities have been provided for both patients and employees during the past two years. Dances for both patients and employees have been held at frequent intervals. The music has been furnished on occasion by employees and on occasions by a band orchestra from Oshkosh. The Fourth of July picnic on the lawns for both patients and employees has become an established occasion. The day begins with a baseball game in the morning and after a picnic dinner, a band concert is held during the afternoon, with games and contests and light sports for both men and women patients.

Our baseball team, composed of patients and employees outfitted with new uniforms and equipment, has been a great source of entertainment during the outdoor season. Our team has frequently played with teams from neighboring cities and towns. Our diamond has been improved by the erection of a permanent back-stop and the installation of a score board.

Both patients and employees take advantage of the facilities afforded for bathing and swimming in the lake. Our new 16 stall bathhouse is much in use during the swimming season.

Plans are in progress for the establishment of a kittenball field and other facilities for outdoor sports. Participation of patients in all sports is on the advice and consent of the medical staff and under the supervision of Mr. Stryzewski, supervisor of male patients.

We are endeavoring to provide more library facilities for patients and employees. During the past year much additional reading matter, such as papers, magazines, and some books, have been provided for the wards by individuals, home and civic and fraternal groups in Oshkosh and elsewhere. Library rooms have been established within the past year and all books are being catalogued in modern system. Mrs. Edna Cheney is acting as librarian in addition to her other duties.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services are provided for the patients and conducted by the clergy of this community representing the various denominations at specified hours each Sunday and Thursday. In addition to this, frequent visits are made by the clergy of the several denominations either on the request or desire of patients or on the initiative of the physicians or other employees in case of necessity.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The reasons for the establishment of a social service with the employment of a field worker has been set forth in a number of previous biennial reports. It is again requested that consideration

be given to this matter and that at least one social service field worker be provided for this hospital. There is an increasing interest in neuropsychiatric social work. It is believed to be a very highly important element in the prevention and control of the necessity for patients entering mental hospitals and like institutions. The field of mental hygiene is a rapidly expanding one. The employment of such social workers would be a great aid to the medical staff in obtaining the necessary information concerning patients, not only within this institution but in the environment of the patient outside of the institution, in the desired and necessary contact with parole patients, in promoting the necessary domestic and economic adjustments for continuance of parole or for making parole possible, with the ultimate object, so far as may be, of avoiding the necessity of resorting to an institution and thus relieving the load on the various institutions.

Special interviews and investigations are being held at this hospital at frequent intervals for the benefit of those patients desiring or apparently requiring special attention. This is in the nature of an intramural mental hygiene clinic. A trained social worker could be very helpful in this field as well as in the field of investigation through existing social agencies in the territory served by this hospital.

MODERN HOSPITAL BUILDING

The desirability of the providing a modern hospital building to serve as a receiving building for men and women, for the study, classification, for the housing and care of the acute sick, for the segregation of disturbed patients who require close medical attention, for the better centralization of all clinical and examining facilities has frequently been discussed with your Board.

This building should be specially designed and modern in every respect, with due regard to providing the best possible heating, lighting and air conditioning facilities. Special attention should be given to the comfortable and safe housing of acutely disturbed cases in such a manner as would protect other types of patients in the same building from the disadvantages of being in the proximity of those who are noisy and disturbed. It is earnestly recommended that careful consideration be given to this project. Such a building to meet the needs of the present and the immediate future should be of one hundred and fifty bed capacity.

The erection of such a building would release for other useful purposes the two buildings now used as receiving cottages, the two wards devoted to infirmary purposes and other space in the present main building, which could be devoted to the care of additional patients not requiring such close medical attention as would be provided in the hospital building. I urge the consideration of this project with provisions for the necessary appropriations.

MODERNIZING THE MAIN BUILDING

This project has been previously urged, and a sum of money requested. As is well known the present main building is of an old type of construction and lacks many of the conveniences and necessities required by present day standards. Hard use throughout the years, has naturally brought about deterioration which it has not been possible to correct with the sums provided for maintenance. It is again urged that this project for modernizing the main building be included in the budget estimates.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Much of the furniture throughout the main building of this hospital is old, worn, of obsolete type and requires much work and expense to keep in presentable and usable condition. It should be discarded and a sufficient sum provided for replacement.

It is believed that a comfortable and cheerful atmosphere contributes largely to the welfare and recovery of patients. Due to the shortage of funds there has not been sufficient replacement of furnishings including bedding, blankets, linens, etc., to enable us to maintain the minimal standard necessary in a hospital. Sufficient funds should be provided for correction of this deficiency and the necessary amount included in the budget.

FARM ACTIVITIES

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

The dairy herd at the Winnebago State Hospital on June 30, 1936 numbered two hundred thirteen head. The herd is made up as follows: One hundred eight milch cows, five herd sires, twenty-six bulls and seventy-four heifers.

There were 2,245,270 pounds of milk produced in the two year period. During 1934-35 1,167,622 pounds of whole milk were produced. Of this amount 867,593 pounds were used as whole milk and for supplying 21,079 pounds of cream, the skim milk being used by the kitchen. The balance of 300,029 pounds was separated and produced 10,937 pounds of butter and skim milk for calves, hogs and poultry. In 1935-36 1,077,649 pounds of milk were produced. Of this amount 821,218 pounds were used as whole milk and for supplying 23,809 pounds of cream and skim milk for the kitchen. The balance of 256,431 pounds was used to supply cream for the manufacture of 9,105 pounds of butter, skim milk for 6,739 pounds cottage cheese and for calves, hogs and poultry.

Three of the herd sires are well proven, namely: Marathon Bess Burke 15th No. 375365 born December 25, 1921. He has only been used on this herd approximately one year. His first

calves here look very promising. Previous to use in the Winnebago herd this sire had headed herds in Minnesota and Illinois where his daughters were outstanding. Hollyhock Pietertje Ollie Ormsby No. 439238 born Feb. 29, 1924, has been proven the best Dairy Herd Improvement Association sire in the state of Wisconsin. Thirty-five daughter-dam comparisons have been made. The daughters' average production for 81 records on twice a day milking is 10,888 pounds of milk with a 3.49% fat and 380 pounds fat. The dams average on 136 records 9,335 pounds of milk with a 3.4670 fat and 323 pounds of fat. Twenty of the daughters increased the poundage of fat over their dams while 25 increased the percentage of fat. This sire has always been used in this herd and now has more than 50 daughters in it. Sir Inka Pietertje May No. 516780 born Feb. 23, 1927, has 14 daughters-dam comparison in Dairy Herd Improvement Association work. These 14 daughters with 24 records on 2 times per day milking average 11,989 pounds of milk with 3.62% fat and 434 pounds fat. The 14 dams with 75 records on twice a day milking average 9,273 pounds of milk with a 3.44% fat and 319 pounds of fat. Of the 14 daughters nine increased in the percentage of fat and 13 in total amount of fat.

During this two year period 55 long time semi-official records were made. All of these records were well above the average but none of them outstanding, At present there are approximately 35 cows on semi-official test, the majority of these being calf heifers, freshening at the approximate age of 27 months. The entire herd is in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and on October 1, 1935, we started doing Dairy Herd Improvement Registry Testing. For the official year of 1934-35, 76 cows averaged 371.5 pounds of fat and 10,833 pounds of milk and for the official year of 1935-36, 95.5 cows averaged approximately 382.3 pounds of fat and 1112.1 pounds of milk. The dry summer of 1934 and a shortage in the budget affected the milk production materially as a very narrow unbalanced grain ration was fed.

During the fiscal year 1934-35 to help tide over during the extreme forage shortage and shortage of the budget 21 cows were slaughtered for home use. During the same period 15 females were sold for dairy purposes and 8 females were sold for slaughter purposes. Thirty-four young bulls were sold as herd sires during the same period.

For the fiscal year 1935-36 sixteen animals were slaughtered. Thirteen females were sold for dairy purposes and seventeen young bulls sold as herd sires.

The general health of the herd has been good. The herd has been periodically tested for tuberculosis by both the state and federal veterinarians without any reactors. We have also been

very fortunate with Bang's disease, having lost only four for the year 1934-35 and two for the year 1935-36.

The reproduction history of the herd is now relatively good. Animals have been slaughtered where evidence of low productivity was noted.

All milk and dairy products produced are consumed by the institution. None are sold. The milk produced, in sufficient amount, is of the highest quality.

FARM

We have under cultivation approximately 750 acres of farm land, 300 acres on the main farm, 240 acres on the west farm, which is owned by the state, and 221½ acres known as the Hotz farm which adjoins the West Farm Colony. The lease on the Hotz farm expired in 1935 and has been re-leased for a five year period. Operation of the Kees farm, which contained 70 acres, has been discontinued due to the inaccessibility with our main farm. The Hohler farm of 70 acres, adjacent to our west farm, was leased in 1932.

The west farm colony has continued to function satisfactorily. There are accommodations for 15 male patients. The farm and dormitory are managed and cared for by two employees, man and wife.

The Hotz farm, with a farm house of 12 rooms and with accommodations for 13 patients, was used as an inmate colony but was discontinued in 1935. It is now contemplated to re-establish it as a patient colony.

During the biennium approximately 200 patients, including the patients on the west farm, have been employed in various types of farm, garden, lawn, and barn work. It is a recognized fact that this type of inmate employment is one of the best forms of occupational therapy as well as substantial assistance for the institutional maintenance.

During the winter months all farm machinery is repaired and repainted and worn parts replaced where necessary.

It is believed that the farm colony should be enlarged and it is suggested that the farm cottage on the hospital grounds should be remodeled to some extent and utilized for the housing of a well organized dairy colony under supervision of a responsible employee attached to the dairy department and that necessary housing should be provided for 15 to 20 more patients on the west farm, again under competent supervision. With the facilities already available it is believed that this project could be developed with the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of funds. This change would necessitate some additional personnel and would

permit the head farmer to devote more of his time to the strictly farming activities. With the splendid cooperation of the state farm supervisor and of University of Wisconsin, our farm program has been moved to a high level of production.

The following crops were harvested:

	1934–1935		1935–1936	
Barley	661	bu.	2,423	bu.
Corn	3,830	bu.	3,079	bu.
Oats	6,500	bu.	3,368	bu.
Rye	425	bu.	None	
Silage	659	ton	716	ton
Hay	466	ton	915	ton
Straw	95	ton	105	ton
Beet Mangle	85	ton	16½	ton
Clover seed	None		400	lbs.

Besides utilization for crop production, sufficient land has been set aside for pasturage.

In general the farms have contributed the major portion of necessary dairy feed, which in turn has assured an ample supply of high grade milk for the institution.

SWINE

This department has supplied the institutional demands for pork, eliminating the necessity of purchase of pork. During the fiscal year of 1934-35, 45,680 lbs. of pork were utilized, while in the fiscal year 1935-36 there were 40,695 lbs.

POULTRY

The amount of poultry, including chickens, ducks, and geese, produced in this department was sufficient for service to inmates and employees at various times during the year.

Enough eggs were produced to partially sustain the requirements. A description of the poultry produce follows:

	1934–1935		1935–1936	
Chickens	2,528	lbs.	3,349	lbs.
Ducks	1,507½	lbs.	1,240	lbs.
Geese	894	lbs.	700	lbs.
Rabbits	70	lbs.	245	lbs.

GARDEN

The vegetable gardens, occupying approximately 50 acres, produced fresh vegetables for the menu requirements in season and have permitted the canning of betwen 15,000 and 20,000 gallons per year. A descriptive list of the garden produce together with the amount canned is appended to the biennial report.

IMPROVEMENTS ACCOMPLISHED

It is with satisfaction that we report the improvements made with your approval during the past 2 years. One of the outstanding improvements is the opening of the cafeteria service in the main dining room which was installed during the previous biennium and put into operation September 24, 1934. Satisfactory food service in any large institution is always a problem. Like most institutions the Winnebago State Hospital has been confronted with this problem for years. We are, therefore, pleased to report that, after an experience of nearly 2 years, the cafeteria type of service has proven its value beyond our expectations. Feeding between five and six hundred patients, it has proven its superiority over old systems of feeding in vogue at this and other hospitals. Appended hereto is a brief memorandum of details in the construction of the cafeteria equipment, appointments and effects.

Better facilities for food service and preparation of diets have been installed in the male infirmary, and we anticipate a similar service in the female infirmary. Two new electric conveyor type toasters, each capable of toasting 5,000 slices of bread per hour, have been installed during this period, making it possible to give all patients toast when part of the menu. The bakery has been completely renovated, the entire room replastered and all electric wiring encased in conduit and operated by a unified switch control. The interior and fixtures were enameled white, and it has without question improved this unit.

The vegetable peeling room has been re-plastered and painted, and electrical lines placed in conduit. A modern, up-to-date potato and vegetable peeler has been installed to more efficiently handle the demands placed upon this department.

Most of the wash rooms and toilet rooms on the female side have been replaced with modern, up-to-date plumbing facilities, the floors being tiled and the walls wainscoted, giving it a substantial and clean appearance. There are 3 tiers of plumbing and toilets still to be replaced on the female wards, which we expect to complete within the next biennium. Replastering on the various wards on the male and female sides as well as the stairways has been nearly completed. The basement hall, approximately 150 feet in length, leading to the boiler rooms, has been replastered, electric lines placed in conduit, walls repainted and otherwise put in first class condition.

The 2 large water filtration tanks have been replaced and our water filtering plant placed in first class condition. A new electric cable has replaced the inefficient cable supplying electric service to the nurses' home and root cellars.

A parking place, with space for 150 cars, has been provided for employees' cars. A modern, Dutch colonial type of home has

been completed for and is occupied by the chief herdsman. The building known as the chief engineer's cottage has been remodeled and enlarged, making it an up-to-date home. A non-climbing fence has been placed around the new 1,800 tree orchard.

New steam lines to the barns and water lines to the chicken house have been completed. Various other projects are in progress, such as remodeling of the feed grinding room in the dairy barn, replacing and reinsulating of steam pipes in the main building, replacing of electrical lines, remodeling of the nurses' home basement as quarters for the occupational therapy department and erection of a six pen bull house with runways.

Many parts of the hospital interior have been redecorated and plans for completion at this work together with painting of the exterior of the building are under way. Much of the work completed and that in progress has been made possible through the utilization of the various Federal Works Projects.

NEW BUILDINGS

POWER HOUSE

It has been repeatedly recommended, and a sufficient amount has appeared on our budget, for the construction of a new power plant. This is considered most vital and necessary. The present plant is incorporated and attached to the main building and is entirely inadequate in performance. An excessive portion of our Repair and Maintenance fund is utilized for service and maintenance of this plant, encroaching on the funds available for necessary repair of other parts of the institution. The building itself has been condemned at various times as being unsafe. The equipment, such as boilers, steam lines, pumps, and generators have lost their efficiency for proper performance, much of the equipment being 40 years old and over. We understand that some of these hand-fed boilers, in addition to the 40 years or more of service in this institution, were second hand boilers when installed. We are in constant fear that during the severe cold winter months a complete breakdown may occur in this plant. Since the present equipment was installed there has been an ever-increasing demand for additions in steam lines, electric service, water and power, and year after year this burden becomes heavier and decreases the efficiency of the already worn out and old equipment. It is earnestly recommended that a survey be made for the proper location of a new power house to fit in with the present and future development of this institution.

STORE ROOM ADDITION AND COLD STORAGE

It has been repeatedly recommended that an addition be built between the store room and the present main building to house

the store room. The present store room is entirely inadequate in size. It is our recommendation to remodel the present store room and refrigeration for a much needed enlargement and proper centralization of refrigeration and cold storage space. We have not been able to take advantage of low prices offered in certain commodities, holding them in storage for future use, thereby saving a considerable sum of money. All chickens, ducks, and geese to be consumed Thanksgiving, Christmas and other holidays, should be prepared during the months of July and August and put in storage for future use, thereby reducing the feed cost considerably. This applies to the storage of pork which is being raised in great quantities, and not having the proper cold storage facilities, we are compelled to feed hogs beyond the weight limit, which is a waste of money, and could be eliminated by having proper storage facilities.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BUILDING

Requests for funds have been made in previous budgets for a separate occupational therapy and manual training building. The nurses' home basement is being remodeled to temporarily house such departments, but it is our hope that a sufficient amount of money will be made available for a separate building, which we regard as necessary to the best development of the department.

HOUSING OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The housing of officers and employees has previously been set forth in biennial reports and budget requests, and it is desirable to have one additional building to house one married physician. Adequate and proper quarters for married members of the medical staff is of great importance in rendering the best possible care of patients under their charge.

EMPLOYEES BUILDING

A recommendation for an employees building has appeared on previous budget requests. We believe that suitable living quarters should be provided for married couples and single men. Better housing and more homelike surroundings for the employees taking care of the mentally afflicted would greatly benefit the patients. A sufficient amount will appear on our budget for this project. We now have facilities at the Hospital for the housing of approximately 50 per cent of our present personnel.

GARAGE FOR EMPLOYEES

This item has appeared on previous budget requests. Eighty per cent of the employees own cars and it is essential from the standpoint of fire hazard and good management for this institution to make provision for a 100 stall garage to house and centralize all cars in one fireproof building.

LAUNDRY

A new laundry building, detached from the main building, has been asked in previous budget requests to replace the old 2 story addition which is now attached to the main building. The building is a fire trap and has been condemned at various times by the engineering department and other departments. During the summer months it is impossible to let the 50 to 75 patients who are employed in this building work during the extreme heat of the day, as no adequate ventilation is provided, and in general the structure is in a bad state of repair. Being attached to the boiler room there is constant dust and soot penetrating into the laundry, thus decreasing its efficiency. It is earnestly requested that a sufficient amount of money for the above named project be provided.

ADDITION TO GREEN HOUSE

We have in previous budgets asked for an addition to the green house. It is desirable to have more space for the growing of green vegetables during the winter months, especially for diabetic and sick patients.

HOG AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Recommendations in previous budgets have been made for the remodeling of the hog house and the construction of a new slaughterhouse in connection with the same. It is now recommended that a new hog and slaughterhouse be erected on what is known as the West Farm, and discontinue the use of the old hog and slaughterhouse on the present site. The present hog house is in a dilapidated and unsanitary state. Remodeling the present building would run into a considerable amount of money, and the location of the present structure is not desirable from the standpoint of sanitation and convenience, and it is our earnest hope that money will be provided for this project, inasmuch as pork and pork products which are raised supplies the institution all year around, thereby assuring the hospital population of an excellent quality of pork, and at the same time saving the state considerable money.

GRANARY

We have repeatedly asked for sufficient funds in our previous budgets for the construction of a centralized granary. At the present time we are without adequate and proper facilities to house and store the various grain products raised on our farms. Grain is now stored in numerous places scattered all throughout the 5 farms, and it is impossible to accurately requisition grain to the different departments. It is entirely unsatisfactory and results in considerable waste.

MACHINE SHED AND POULTRY HOUSE—WEST FARM

We are again asking for a sufficient sum of money for the erection of a machine shed and poultry house on the West Farm. These buildings are much needed. In connection with this project it is believed advisable at this time to recommend the moving of our entire chicken farm from the main farm to the West Farm, using the present chicken house for the storing of grain and field products which is badly needed.

SILO

We recommend the erection of an additional silo on the West Farm. At the present time we are operating 4 silos which are not sufficient for the storage of silage.

CREAMERY

Our present creamery is inadequate and too small to serve the purpose for which it is intended, and it is recommended that an addition be added to the present structure, and a sufficient sum of money be placed on the budget for this item, to put the same in a modern, up-to-date condition.

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED

FIRE HAZARDS

Recommendations have been made in previous reports, and money has been asked for in our budget requests at various times, setting forth the extreme fire hazards that exist in this institution. We are again asking for a sufficient sum of money in our next budget for the construction of fire doors between all ward sections. And to carry out this purpose we further recommend that the present wood roof on the main building be replaced with a fire proof, concrete roof to eliminate the terrible fire hazard which now exists. At the present time all vents, shafts, ducts, and chutes terminate in the attic, creating one of the greatest fire hazards in the main building. It is our earnest wish that something constructive be done in that direction.

We again request and are asking for a sufficient sum of money in our budget for the purchase of a chemical truck that may be used to good advantage in case of fire to the main building and outlying buildings, such as the West Farm where no fire protection is available.

A fire escape should be provided on the east side of the chapel and 2 fire escapes to the main patients' dining room. These rooms mentioned house at times as high as five hundred to six hundred patients, and are without proper fire escape facilities. This item has been requested in previous budgets, and the request is herewith renewed and again strongly urged.

A new 6 inch water main to supply the hydrant line around the buildings has been requested in previous budgets. The old water main now serving our fire hydrants has shown deterioration in various places and should be renewed as soon as possible. This line has been in the ground many years.

All of the items above mentioned have been strongly recommended at various times by the hospital management, the State Department of Engineering, and also strongly recommended by the State Department of Insurance, especially in their report given out June 18, 1930. We earnestly hope and want to stress the items listed for fire protection to be the most essential. Some constructive effort for the elimination of all fire hazards now existing at this institution should be made as early as possible. The fear of fire in an institution of this type where most of the patients are disabled mentally and physically, with many locked doors, is always present to the persons in charge and responsible for their safety and welfare.

SEWAGE SYSTEM

It is recommended by the management, by the State Board of Health, the State Engineering Department, and others interested in this subject, that consideration be given to providing a new sewage disposal plant, this plant to be jointly paid for and owned by the State Hospital, the Winnebago County Asylum, and the joint Winnebago-Fond du Lac County Tubercular Sanitarium, to centralize all sewage disposal, the plant to be situated at a convenient location on the hospital grounds. At the present time sewage from the county institutions is untreated. It has been said by the State Board of Health and the Engineering Department that our present sewage disposal system is inadequate, and we recommend that the State Board of Health and the Engineering Department submit their recommendations to the State Board of Control on this subject for further discussion, and consideration be given to the matter of necessary funds.

GENERAL BATH ROOMS

It is requested that monies be made available to remodel the male and female general bath rooms, install additional showers, tiling of floors, replacement of all plumbing and in general put these 2 departments on a more efficient and sanitary working basis. The present general bath rooms are inadequate and difficult to maintain in a sanitary condition.

RECEIVING COTTAGES

It has been recommended in previous reports and budgets, that a sufficient amount of money for a workable ventilating and conditioning system in these cottages be made available. Some partial improvement has been made but the problem is not yet met.

TERRAZZO FLOORS

We again ask for a sufficient sum of money for the replacement of old wooden floors with a hard surface product such as terrazzo, especially on wards 3, 4, 5 and 6 north and south. The patients on these wards are mostly of the deteriorated and unclean type, and it is difficult to maintain the wood floors in a clean and sanitary condition.

TILING

Money has been requested in previous budgets for the tiling of the hall leading to the main dining room on the second floor, and tiling of the hall leading to the main kitchen. These improvements are to replace old wooden floors on the second floor hall and this will finish and complete this section of the building with a fire proof surface product.

WARD REFRIGERATORS

A sufficient sum of money is being asked for 6 dining room refrigerators. No adequate facilities of any kind are now provided in these ward dining rooms where butter and food materials are being kept.

HEATING

It is recommended that the now incased indirect wooden heating units located in the basement and used to supply heat to the terminal units be replaced with galvanized, insulated units. This would insure a more sufficient and economical supply of heat. A sufficient sum of money will be asked for in our next budget with the view of continuing the present effort to reach a satisfactory solution.

PLUMBING REMODELING

It is requested that sufficient money be appropriated to complete and replace plumbing on the north wing main building.

NEW BAKE OVEN

A sufficient sum of money will again be asked in our budget request for the placement of a new bake oven in our bakery. The old front fire system oven was installed in 1893. It has been rebuilt at various times, and we expect a complete breakdown at any time. Therefore, it is urgently requested that sufficient money be allowed to replace this oven with a modern type of bake oven.

PORCHES

We again recommend that 4 sun porches be constructed, 2 on the female side and 2 on the male side, three floors high, similar to those already constructed at the State Hospital at Mendota.

DUMB WAITERS

We are again asking and placing in the budget request a sum of money to replace three dumb waiters on the male side. The present dumb waiters are of the old, hand power, rope type and have seen service for many years. They are difficult and dangerous to operate, and it is urgently requested that these be replaced as soon as money can be obtained.

WEATHER STRIPPING AND INSULATION

It is our recommendation, as well as the recommendation of the state engineering department, that the windows and doors for the main building, the nurses' home, the steward's house, and the superintendent's house, be weather-stripped and corked to eliminate the escape of heat during the severe winter months through this defect.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM

A sprinkler system to be used in our vegetable garden is recommended. The last 3 or 4 years has convinced us more than ever that such a system is desirable to preserve the much needed vegetables raised for this institution. It must be remembered that approximately 20,000 gallons of vegetables are necessary yearly to supply the needs of this institution, and a loss through a severe drouth such as has been experienced the last few years, if such items had to be bought on the open market, constitutes a considerable amount of money. It is, therefore, recommended that this item receive favorable attention.

HOSPITAL GROUND LIGHTING

It is recommended that a sufficient amount of money be allowed us for an extension to our outside lighting system. The present lighting system is insufficient for the illumination of the hospital grounds.

PAVING

We again recommend the paving of streets directly in front of the hospital and leading to the north and south cottages. It is urgently requested that a certain amount of money be spent to improve the above mentioned streets. There are times in rainy weather when these streets are impassable, and it has an unsightly appearance and creates an unfavorable impression.

SIDEWALKS

Cement sidewalks in various places around the institution are again recommended. The institution grounds are practically without cement sidewalks.

PURCHASE OF LAND

The request is again renewed for the purchase of the 221½ acre farm, known as the Hotz farm, which is now leased by this institution. It is adjacent to the state owned west farm and is excellent land. It is desirable that this farm be purchased with the thought in mind that future farm activity may be centered entirely on these 2 farms, eliminating all barns from the main hospital farm. We therefore urge again that this farm be acquired by the state.

All buildings on the Hotz farm are in excellent condition. Modern conveniences were installed and the 12 rooms of the residence are suitable for patients' use. The dairy barn, modern and in first class condition, is capable of housing 40 cows. The farm is conveniently located and is the most desirable and accessible parcel of land adjacent to the state owned west farm.

Requests have previously been made to acquire 16½ acres of land lying directly west of the hospital property and known as the Pickett land. It is our opinion, and we have been notified by the owner at various times, that if this strip of land is not now acquired by the state it will be sub-divided and there may be built, at some time, undesirable buildings, such as gasoline stations, food stands, etc. This certainly would mar the appearance and surroundings of the institution. We are asking, for our own protection, that such encroachment of undesirable places be prevented and we urgently request that this strip of land be purchased.

PERSONNEL

During the biennium there have been two important changes relating to personnel; the establishment of the 8 hour day, provided for by the last legislature, applying so far as this hospital is concerned to trained nurses and attendants, which was put into effect in the early part of the year 1936. For the establishment of the 8 hour day it was found necessary to increase the number of employees by 72. The addition of these employees has required the division of the work of the day into 3 shifts of 8 hours each. The increase in the number of employees has necessitated the granting of outside maintenance to a large number of individuals, partly by reason of the fact that the accommodations for the housing of employees within the main building are insufficient, and partly due to the desire or necessity of many of the employees to live outside of the institution. The 8 hour day, particularly where applied to those who are constantly in contact with mentally sick patients, namely nurses and attendants, has come to be recognized as not only desirable but as a practical necessity in the interest of better service to the sick. In recent years this fact has been increasingly recognized by hospitals everywhere and is being strongly urged

by such organizations as the American Nurses Association, various hospital associations, and others, interested in the care of the sick. It is believed that the 8 hour day should be extended to take in employees in other classifications in harmony with the general trend of employment in industry. It must not be forgotten that in addition to the fundamental, social, and economic reasons for the establishment of the 8 hour day, hospitals are bound to be in competition with industry for desirable employees. With the shortage of nurses and with the fact of the limitation of the application of the 8 hour day to only 2 classes of employees, there has been some difficulty encountered in securing certain types of employees for whom the 8 hour day has not been provided. It is believed that ultimately when the 8 hour day is established for all employees, it will be of material benefit to the hospital. It must not be forgotten, however, that applying the 8 hour day to certain classifications of employees, such as heads and chiefs of departments, physicians, and others carrying considerable responsibility, will be difficult, costly and probably impracticable.

During the biennium and with the approval of your Board, we have established an interne service providing a special interneship of a period of from 4 to 6 months in neuro-psychiatry for physicians who have already completed their rotating interneship and are eligible to practice medicine. During this biennium 4 physicians were appointed as internes: namely, Dr. John Benz, who died in service; Dr. John M. Usow, who remained in the service and was appointed as a staff physician; Dr. Francis Dewane, who completed the service and accepted a position in another hospital in Wisconsin, and Dr. Stella Lilygren, who accepted a position in a hospital outside of the state. This interne service is not only of benefit and value to the medical service of this hospital but also is of benefit to the public in preparing young men to better understand the problems of the care and treatment of the mentally afflicted, and in addition, providing training for young men who may wish to qualify for appointment in other institutions in the state service.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Edward Minckler, formerly male supervisor of this hospital, who at the end of the last biennial period was on indefinite leave of absence, returned to the service of the hospital for a short period and died on May 2, 1935.

Joseph Wolf replaced George Unmuth, chief baker, who died on December 11, 1934.

William Brink, laundryman, who died March 17, 1935, was replaced by Earl O'Donnell.

Annabelle Pheatt, occupational therapy aid, who died on February 1, 1935, was replaced by Mrs. B. Delano.

Kathryn Swingle, laboratorian and X-ray aid, who resigned, was replaced by the appointment of Miss Helen Householder.

Dr. John M. Usow, formerly interne at this hospital, was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. J. A. McElligott.

William Martin was appointed as chief engineer and assumed his duties on May 6, 1935, replacing Truman Guenther.

Charles Darnell, formerly charge attendant, was promoted to the position of night supervisor, July 1, 1934.

In addition to the deaths mentioned above occurring among permanent employees, we regret to record the death of Dr. John Benz, interne, Oct. 10, 1934.

~~PENSIONS~~ Retirement

In the last biennial report and in previous biennial reports, reference has been made of the desirability of the establishment of a retirement system for state employees who have rendered service and reached the age where consideration of retirement would be in order. I am sure that earnest attention should be given to this matter in the interest of the betterment of service and as a matter of justice and equity to faithful employees.

SALARIES

I think it is well recognized that the schedule of salaries paid to employees of state institutions should be revised and, where indicated, brought up to the level demanded by present day conditions and to the standards obtaining in other states for like service. At least sufficient monies should be provided to maintain the standards approved by the Bureau of Personnel.

Statistical tables covering each six months period for the biennium have already been submitted in accordance with the instructions of your Board.

With very few exceptions the employees of this hospital have rendered efficient and faithful service and willing co-operation during the biennium, for which at this time I desire to make grateful acknowledgment to the medical staff, officers, heads of departments, and employees in general. They are performing a difficult and oft-times trying service which should not only command sufficient pecuniary reward but the respect and gratitude of the public. I wish also to acknowledge the interest and willing co-operation of the medical profession in the district served by this hospital. They have at all times been willing to lend their assistance and advice where indicated in the solution of our medical problems.

In conclusion, permit me again to express my appreciation of the consideration, co-operation, counsel, support, and devoted interest of the members of your Honorable Board.

Respectfully submitted,

GILBERT E. SEAMAN,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX

GARDEN AND CANNING REPORT

	1934–35	*1935–36*
Apples	386 bu.	3,102¼ bu.
Asparagus	777 doz.	2,782½ doz.
Beans, Lima	5½ qt.	None
Beans, String	375¼ bu.	285 bu.
Beets	35½ doz. bch.	18½ doz. bch.
Beets	574½ bu.	221½ bu.
Brussel Sprouts	4 qt.	None
Cabbage	41,221 lb.	38,686 lb.
Carrots	8 doz. bch.	339½ doz. bch
Carrots	403½ bu.	491½ bu.
Cauliflower	145¼ bu.	52½ bu.
Celery	840 doz. bch.	283 doz. bch.
Celeriac	47 doz. bch.	24 doz. bch.
Chard	6,715 lb.	8,637 lb.
Corn, Sweet	865 100 ears	1,297 100 ears
Cucumbers	262½ bu.	194½ bu.
Cucumber pickles	None	16 bbl.
Currants	236 qt.	962 qt.
Crabapples	13 bu.	97½ bu.
Cherries	524 qt.	None
Dill	41 bch.	21 bch.
Eggs	2,226 doz.	3,267½ doz.
Egg Plant	14 bu.	36¼ bu.
Grapes	31 5qt. bskt.	169 5qt. bskt.
Horse Radish	50 lb.	25 lb.
Kohlrabi	258 doz. bch.	223½ doz. bch.
Lettuce, Leaf	2,808 doz. bch.	5,350 doz. bch.
Muskmelons	389 doz.	53½ doz.
Onions	263½ bu.	280½ bu.
Onions, Green	772½ doz. bch.	3,826½ doz. bch.
Parsley	28½ doz. bch.	1,696 doz. bch.
Peas, Green	49¼ bu.	475 bu.
Peppers	60½ bu.	91¼ bu.
Parsnips	170 bu.	326¼ bu.
Pears	None	20 bu.
Plums	6¼ bu.	24½ bu.
Pumpkin	112¼ doz.	None
Radishes	3,351½ doz. bch.	2,714¼ doz. bch.
Raspberries, Red	161 qt.	131½ qt.
Rhubarb	775 lb.	1,812 lb.
Rutabagas	69¼ cwt.	None
Salsify	390 doz. bch.	392 doz. bch.
Sauerkraut	39 bbl.	23 bbl.
Spinach	7 bu.	512 bu.
Squash	173 doz.	600½ doz.
Strawberries	None	2,204 qt.
Tomatoes	885 bu.	1,555½ bu.
Turnips	569½ bu.	388½ bu.
Wonderberries	352 qt.	14 qt.

CANNING

	1934–35	1935–36
Apple sauce	97 gal.	2,654 gal.
Apple butter	None	65 gal.
Apple jell	8 gal.	6 gal.
Apple pickles	None	200 gal.
Crabapple pickles	60 gal.	None
Beans, green	1,078 gal.	1,257½ gal.
Beets, diced	None	233 gal.
Beets, pickled	442½ gal.	275 gal.
Blueberries	10½ gal.	22 gal.
Blueberries, preserves	4½ gal.	2 gal.
Carrots, diced	126 gal.	721 gal.
Cauliflower	None	23 gal.
Cherry sauce	37½ gal.	188 gal.
Cherry preserves	None	2½ gal.
Chili sauce	100¼ gal.	37 gal.
Corn	953 gal.	677 gal.
Currant jelly	None	116¼ gal.
Currant sauce	None	4 gal.
Cucumber in brine	11½ gal.	None
Corn salad	4¾ gal.	None
Grape jam	8½ gal.	40 gal.
Grape jelly	7½ gal.	10½ gal.
Grape juice	573 gal.	565 gal.
Green tomato mince meat	325 gal.	85 gal.
Green tomato pickles	440 gal.	235 gal.
Peaches	19½ gal.	613⅔ gal.
Pears	421 gal.	438 gal.
Peas	49 gal.	195 gal.
Pepper relish	35 gal.	100 gal.
Peppers, salted	17½ gal.	None
Piccalilli	265 gal.	None
Pickles, dill	126 gal.	25 gal.
Pickles, sweet sour	85 gal.	None
Pickles, sweet	22 gal.	20 gal.
Pickles, tumeric	None	20 gal.
Pimentoes	None	14½ gal.
Plums	37¼ gal.	152 gal.
Plum jelly	5 gal.	5½ gal.
Plum butter	6 gal.	None
Pear jam	2 gal.	None
Pears, pickled	6½ gal.	None
Prunes	8¼ gal.	None
Pumpkin	368 gal.	313 gal.
Raspberry preserves	2 gal.	1¾ gal.
Raspberries	10 gal.	None
Relish	13 gal.	15½ gal.
Rhubarb	None	12 gal.
Sauerkraut	2,000 gal.	1,539 gal.
Sauerkraut juice	None	110 gal.
Spinach	45 gal.	None
Swiss Chard	156 gal.	378 gal.
Strawberries	None	394 gal.
Strawberry jelly	None	3 gal.
Strawberry preserves	None	7 gal.
Tomatoes	1,363 gal.	3,109 gal.
Tomatoe juice	418 gal.	542 gal.
Tomatoe puree	10 gal.	None
Tomatoe preserves	None	494 gal.
Wonderberries	29 gal.	57 gal.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CAFETERIA

It must be kept in mind that a counter for this type of service must naturally be constructed somewhat differently in design than any commercial cafeteria counter. Each counter is 38′ in length and constructed of the best material obtainable (Allegheney metal). After some study a tray rail was designed at this institution in which an 8 x 18 aluminum tray could be inserted, and after it is once inserted the tray slides along on fibre rollers and cannot be taken out until it gets to the other end of the rail. This eliminates one patient passing the other, prevents the dropping of trays and food and prevents disorder in front of the counter. In back of the counter a man is stationed at each service station. After the tray

is inserted in the tray rail a man at station No. 1 puts knife, fork and spoon on the tray, next bread and butter, then the plate of steaming hot food is dished out and put on the tray, next dessert and finally milk, coffee or tea. Ice cream is served once a week and provisions are made in the counters for the freezing of ice cream. There is ample steam table storage space provided for the storing of dishes, and three compartments of refrigeration are also provided in each counter. To watch the serving puts one in mind of an endless chain belt. One hundred sixty patients are served in approximately twelve minutes. The patient keeps on moving. When he gets to the end of the counter he takes his tray and seats himself at a square table arranged for five. This table arrangement we have found to be the most satisfactory, eliminating the old, long institutional tables. An acid proof paint has been applied on the tops of the tables which were manuactured in our own carpenter shop, eliminating the buying of linens, thereby saving a considerable amount of money. The colors of the tables and chairs are painted in green, black and orange. The interior of the large dining hall is a light cream. These colors give a pleasant, bright and modernistic appearance to this 140' long dining room.

The principal and outstanding thing about the cafeteria way of serving is, first of all, warm food, a cleaner and more sanitary way of serving, a saving in the food cost and considerably less waste. We have also found that since installing this system the patients enjoy their food much better and are more contented, and have high praise for the cafeteria way of feeding.

The cafeteria system in our institution has proven a success from every standpoint. It is in a way a therapeutic measure. The patient becomes more confident of himself, being allowed to put his tray through the tray rail, carrying his own food to the table and after finishing, carrying his dishes to the soiled dish table run especially provided for that purpose.

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Waupun, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

W. A. DEERHAKE, M. D. ..... *Superintendent and Steward*
W. S. BROOKS ..... *Assistant Steward*

LOCATION

The Central State Hospital for the Insane is located at Waupun in Dodge County, 70 miles from Milwaukee, 52 miles from Madison, 30 miles from Oshkosh and 18 miles from Fond du Lac. Railway service is over the Northern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway and to East Waupun over the Chicago and North Western Railway. Bus lines operate from Fond du Lac and Madison and Highways 68, 151, 49 and 26 enter Waupun.

PURPOSE

To provide care, custody and special treatment for the criminal and dangerous insane.

ADMISSION

Commitment: (1) Persons accused of crime but found "not guilty because insane" or "not guilty because feeble-minded" at the time of committing the offense. (Section 357.11)

(2) Persons accused of crime but found to be insane or feeble-minded at time of trial or conviction. (Section 357.13)

(3) Persons adjudged to be insane or feeble-minded who have been previously convicted of a felony.

Transfer: Board of Control with approval of the Governor may transfer (1) persons convicted of a criminal offense who become insane while in the State Prison, State Reformatory, the Milwaukee County House of Correction or any county jail. (Section 51.22)

(2) Persons, who are patients in any state or county hospital or asylum for the insane and who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies are dangerous to themselves or others.

Date Opened	1914
Institutional Bed Capacity	204
Number of Patients June 30, 1935	283
Number of Patients June 30, 1936	287
Area of Grounds, Acres	38
Acreage under Cultivation	40
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1936	$540,297.14
Value of Other Property June 30, 1936	$125,124.55

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 125,802.23	$ 136,054.71
Repair and Maintenance	7,291.52	8,523.79
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 133,093.75	$ 144,578.50
Permanent Improvements	7,087.27	3,296.37
Total Expenditures	$ 140,181.02	$ 147,874.87
Average Daily Number of Patients	292	280
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 8.76	$ 9.96
Average No. of Officers and Employees	67	76

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the twelfth biennial report of the Central State Hospital for the Insane for the period ending June 30, 1936.

POPULATION

In the eleventh biennial report we reviewed the factors contributing to the decline in population during the biennial period ending June 30, 1934. We stated in that report, "These factors as detailed above have all contributed to the drop in population and we anticipate will cause the population to go down for a time until all remaining transfers are made to the county institutions, and until all cases of feeble-mindedness who are ready for parole are placed on parole. We anticipate an average population during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 of 300 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, of 320 if the policy of commitment, transfer or parole does not change."

The population of this institution on July 1, 1934 was 317; the population at the end of the period on June 30, 1936 is 287. The highest population during this period was 318 and the lowest was 267, with an average population of 285.16.

It can be seen that our anticipation of the population for this period was not realized due to change of policy mentioned in the last report. During this period 27 patients were transferred to county institutions as chronically insane. We had anticipated a larger number but due to a ruling by the Attorney General as to the legality of dropping charges for the purpose of transfer, these additional transfers were not made as the charges were not dropped. Due to another ruling by the Attorney General as to the legality of parole of those cases diagnosed as feeble-minded transferred here from a penal institution, a few cases could no longer be considered for parole. This, however, was offset by the fact that the number of transfers from penal institutions dropped from 88 during the biennium ending June 30, 1934 to 56 for this biennium. The commitments by courts and the transfers from hospitals for mental

diseases and county hospitals totaled 54 for each of the periods mentioned above. Had the transfers from penal institutions been as anticipated at the end of the last biennium, our population would have been approximately as stated in the last biennial report. By June 30, 1936, all of the patients had been transferred to county institutions who were subject to transfer because of their chronic and deteriorated condition. With the exception of a few cases, all feeble-minded patients have been paroled who were considered for parole.

A review of the population on June 30, 1936, leads us to believe that there will be few patients transferred or paroled of the present number during the next biennium. This review also leads us to believe that there will be comparatively few patients released during the coming biennium as cured. This, of course, will have a tendency to increase our population during the next biennium, which we anticipate to be an average of 300. There is no reason to anticipate a change in policy by the courts or in transfers from other institutions.

PAROLE

As stated in the last biennial report, there were 8 cases still on parole on July 1, 1934, in accordance with Section 51.234 of the statutes. This statute became effective in June, 1933. Time was necessary to develop procedure so that no paroles were made until almost the end of that biennial period.

During the period since the parole law became effective, 39 patients have been placed on parole. Of these 2 died while on parole and 12 were returned to the institution and are in the institution on June 30, 1936. We have a total number of patients on parole at the end of this biennium of 25. The maximum number on parole at any one time was 29. Some of those patients who were returned to the institution and are in the institution on June 30, 1936 were returned at their request for various reasons. Some violated their parole by attempts to escape and return to their former surroundings. None of the violations of parole have been serious.

We feel that the parole law has worked out to a decided advantage to the patients and to the state of Wisconsin. It gives the feeble-minded patients incarcerated in this institution something toward which to work. As you can see by the above report, the greater majority have kept the terms of their parole and have been able to maintain themselves.

Of the 39 who were paroled from this institution, 13 were sterilized. It is the recommendation of this institution that no further paroles be made unless sterilized before being released.

Mention was made in a previous paragraph of a ruling by the Attorney General. This ruling was to the effect that patients

transferred here from a penal institution and diagnosed as feeble-minded were not subject to the parole law. This institution does not recommend for parole any person transferred from a penal institution until after his sentence has expired. We do, however, recommend that the statutes be so changed that a person transferred here from a penal institution as feeble-minded be subject to the same statutes after his sentence has expired as the other feeble-minded patients at this institution. I recommend to your Board that some action be taken to bring before the legislature the advisability of such a law. There are at the present time only 7 patients of such transfer whose sentences have expired. Under the present law there is little hope for a patient transferred here as feeble-minded from a penal institution.

WELFARE AND TREATMENT

Our inadequate operating appropriation has prevented any change as far as treatment of the patients is concerned. We have continued without any change whatever the same routine during this period as outlined in the report for the prior biennium.

No additional equipment has been added to improve the methods of treatment since the equipment needed is such as to require the use of the hospital building requested in our budgets and mentioned in our biennial reports. The policy of the institution in regard to emergency and corrective surgery, treatment of patients, dental surgery and hygiene, and so forth has been exactly the same as during the previous biennium. We have not been able to improve the clothing situation or to permit any change in the meals served. We regret the necessity of using clothing which has been patched beyond reason. We regret that we can not furnish better and more varied meals although the patients are receiving sufficient amounts of proper food to keep them in good health.

As stated in the last report, we hope to be able as soon as possible to again place into operation those benefits such as education which will be of benefit to our patients. The physical condition of the patients remains good. There has been no epidemic of any type whatever. At the beginning of the period we had 28 cases of neurosyphilis under treatment. We treated 44 cases during this period, 32 of which had become negative serologically and neurologically, leaving 12 receiving treatment on June 30, 1936.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Only one change has been made under the heading of occupational therapy during the present biennium. As stated in the last biennial report, a small sewing room and repair shop had been created, employing a number of patients. This department was used for the purpose of repairing clothing and other normal sewing room items as well as the handling of laundry and the manufacture of a few new items such as are peculiar to hospitals for the

insane. This department when created was placed under the charge of an Attendant-Guard who, however, knew little of the work assigned to him. When a vacancy was created by resignation this position was filled by a tailor employed at the same rate of pay. The results are that we have now more presentable although repaired clothing to issue to our patients at a reduced clothing cost. Our tailor, who was employed in January, 1936, has begun the instruction of patients in his department in some of the branches of sewing room work, such as making trousers, coveralls, shirts, and so forth. It has kept the patients assigned to that department occupied in a useful work, which is accomplishing in every respect the purposes of occupational therapy.

Occupational therapy cannot be further extended at this institution without additional buildings. The two shops now in operation are maintained in the basements of two buildings. The basements of the other three buildings are occupied as dormitories. The basement of the administration building is used as a storeroom and the basement of the dining room is used as a kitchen. Our population at the present time is 83 above our normal capacity of 204, which makes necessary the use of the basements as dormitories. Additional benefits could be secured through occupational therapy if an extension were possible. The conditions in the present shops are not ideal for the use to which they are put because of dampness, poor arrangement and poor lighting.

There are now 179 patients working in occupational therapy or 62.36% of our total population. This is slightly less than the percentage of 63.72% working on June 30, 1934. Every opportunity is taken at this institution to increase the number working under occupational therapy as it is a very vital part of our work.

RECREATIONAL THERAPY

There have been two very vital developments under the heading of recreational therapy. The condition of our miscellaneous capital appropriation has permitted the purchase of 15 band instruments which purchase was made under date of March 31, 1936. Considerable interest was displayed by the patients in the development of the band, with the result that we were able to get 15 men to start practice immediately. There is now a long waiting list. The value has been two-fold.

During the very short period of three months this band has made such rapid progress under the direction of our supervisor of attendant-guards, who was formerly a band master, that outside band masters have expressed considerable surprise. This band is already of entertainment value to the institution. They not only play in the dining room for various entertainments but have played in the rear yard to the great interest and entertainment of the other patients. We have found that we are able to interest patients

in band work whereas we were unable to interest them in occupational therapy or any other of the institutional activities. We have found in the short period of time during which this band has practiced that a number of the patients thus occupied have not had their usual recurrence of depressed states. The interest at the present time is very high.

We hope to be able to increase the number of instruments as developments warrant. We are handicapped in the development of this program by the lack of operating funds. The instruments themselves were purchased from the miscellaneous capital appropriation and additional instruments could be purchased from that appropriation but we do not have sufficient operating appropriations from which to purchase the necessary supplies and to employ a band director. Our supervisor can not give the time necessary because of his other duties. I recommend, as soon as our operating appropriations permit, the employment of a full-time recreational director. Such a director would not only be in charge of the band but of all types of outdoor and indoor games, contests, and so forth. The therapeutic value of our band brings us to the conclusion that there are many other types of recreational activities which will be of great therapeutic value to our patients. There has been some discussion of assignment to us of a recreational director by the Works Progress Administration. Such an individual would be a very important addition to our activities and we hope that this assignment will be made. This person, however, should be thoroughly capable of supervising all forms of recreation in addition to his duties as band master.

We have added as a part of our regular equipment, sound equipment. This necessitated the purchase of a screen and acoustically treating the dining room which is also used for an assembly room. This installation was made just prior to the end of this biennium and since we do not show pictures until the first of September, we have not yet been able to check the results. Heretofore we have shown silent pictures and for a few years past have employed a traveling exhibitor who furnishes his own sound equipment and his own film. However, the film was antiquated and was of the cheaper variety, with the result that our patients did not see the better class of pictures which can be obtained at the present time.

The installation which was made is of the most modern type, using 35 millimeter films. We shall display to the patients the best pictures which the condition of our funds permits. The display of silent pictures and of the cheaper type of talking pictures has always created a great interest among the patients and has been of great value in the treatment of the patients. We anticipate that our ability to obtain the better class of newer pictures will increase the benefits from this type of Recreational Therapy.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS

No special capital items have been added to this institution during the past biennium. Our last miscellaneous capital appropriations have been such, however, as to permit the addition of several small items of equipment, such as band instruments and the sound equipment previously mentioned, lightning rod for our stack which has been unprotected with such equipment since it was built in 1913, the moving and increasing the size of our blacksmith shop, building of a feeding platform to the south of the hog-house, the re-building and increasing in size of our implement shed, counter type ice cream equipment, sewing machines, and many other items of value to the institution.

We were fortunate in securing the assignment by the Works Progress Administration of 18 to 24 men. These men have re-laid tiling in 2 of our fields, built the feeding platform mentioned above, re-built and enlarged the implement shed mentioned above, and are now assigned to clean out the moat around the wall. We have in previous biennial reports called attention to the dangerous condition of the wall and it is now necessary to repair it. The entire east side of the main wall is leaning dangerously toward the inside yard. The worst point in the wall is the gate where it is connected with "B" building and the 2 sections immediately south. It is necessary that these 2 sections and the gate be torn down and re-built as they will not stand another winter. The entire moat is now being cleaned out since the dirt from the surrounding land has washed into it and has caused the formation of ice which is partly the cause of the condition of the wall at the present time. We are removing all of this dirt and will within the near future tear down the sections of the wall mentioned and re-build them. This will necessitate keeping the patients from their recreational activities in the rear yard during the period this wall is down. The work will be done as rapidly as possible so that this period of inactivity will be as short as possible.

The blacksmith shop as mentioned above was moved to a point near the power plant so that all of the utility activities of the institution can be centered at that point. The shop was also increased in size to include a carpenter shop. Some years ago we discontinued raising chickens because we did not feel they were profitable under the circumstances of limited acreage at this institution. This chicken house was then used as a carpenter shop since we no longer had room within the institution for maintenance work. The building, however, was very dilapidated and arrived at the point during the last biennium where razing was necessary. Instead of re-building it, however, the addition was built onto the blacksmith shop at this new location.

The counter type ice cream equipment has made it possible to serve to our patients large quantities of ice cream twice a week.

This ice cream is made at a comparatively very low cost and is mostly made up from our surpluses. This purchase has resulted in an improvement in our bill of fares.

FARM AND GARDEN

Our gardening has been carried on as extensively as during the previous biennium. We attempted to go through one year without the use of commercial fertilizer. We discovered, however, that this was a false economy. We do not have any natural fertilizer here and cultivation is so intensive that the land needs commercial fertilizer each year. Our crops have continued to be very good although our farm report in money value does not show as good as heretofore due to the low price of produce.

It became necessary during the last year of this biennium to butcher all of our hogs with the result that we have not had any pork from our farm since November, 1935. During the period that we did not have hogs, we constructed a feeding platform which will result in conservation of feed, a thorough cleaning of the colonies, and of the hog pastures. We have now started a new herd with Chester White hogs. The old strain of hogs had been at this institution for years and its deterioration was the cause of the action taken.

Needless to say, the output of our farm and garden has aided us considerably in the economical operation of the institution and the preservation of our operating funds during this period.

PERSONNEL

In our last biennial report we recommended adoption of the 48-hour week. We stated in part, "Industry found that thousands are repaid for changing the hours as the employee rendered better and more efficient service. The state of Wisconsin will experience the same result and find that sufficient additional service and care is rendered to well repay them the additional outlay of money required to establish the 48-hour week."

The 48-hour week was established during the last year of this biennium with the exception of one department. The results were as anticipated. We have been able to fill the new positions with high type employees who are taking a very keen interest in their work and the patients are now receiving the constant vigilance, care and attention which is required at an institution of this type.

It is to be hoped that the legislature will in the near future see fit to pass another type of legislation which will mean considerable to state employees and permit these institutions to attract to their service the highest type of individual possible. We refer to legislation for pension or retirement system. Many of our employees have seen long periods of service in state employment. It has been necessary for many to leave the service by resignation because of

infirmities and inability to perform the service required. The long period of service of this type of individual should be recognized by such a retirement system. We recommend to your Board that the necessary action be taken to bring before the legislature this matter of legislation for such a system.

OPERATION APPROPRIATIONS—RECOMMENDATIONS

In the last biennial report we covered very thoroughly the need of additional operating appropriations. This need has also been mentioned in previous paragraphs. The appropriation was still further limited during the last biennium due to increased prices. We have been compelled to continue the same limited routine as discussed in the last report. The same conditions still prevail.

The stock in our store rooms at the present time is very seriously depleted. In the past we have been able to call upon that stock to relieve the expenditures from our appropriations. However, this is no longer possible. These facts, together with rising prices, make necessary additional appropriations or to still further reduce our activities. We can not see how this is possible without seriously affecting even the health as well as the morale of our patients. This institution is at a point now where it can not too strenuously stress the need of more funds for its operation.

PHYSICAL PLANT—RECOMMENDATIONS

We have reiterated our special capital needs time and again in our past biennial reports. Since no appropriations have been made, it has been necessary to continue under the old conditions, undesirable as they may be. These needs still exist.

In these former reports we have stressed the need of a hospital building and equipment, of a new wall, of additions to our coal bunkers, of at least two new ward buildings, of a power plant addition, duplicate equipment for the power plant, and physicians' cottages. The reasons for these needs have been thoroughly covered and exist today as even greater necessities, if possible, than required by the conditions at other periods. The lack of proper buildings for the segregation of our patients, the lack of proper equipment for which we have no room, the lack of proper space for treatment, and so forth prevents us from giving the treatment and service to our patients to which they, as wards of the state, are entitled and for which this institution was created.

The lack of duplicate equipment in our power plant and the necessary room for it makes a very dangerous situation here since if any of that equipment should need repair the service to the entire institution would be stopped. Such equipment can not be added because of the lack of sufficient space in our power plant. We have endeavored to use the equipment and funds supplied to us to the best advantage and shall, of course, continue to do so.

In concluding this report I desire to express my sincere appreciation to all who have contributed in any way to the success of the hospital and to the welfare of the patients. I also wish to mention especially the medical staff, the department heads, and all other employees who have rendered loyal, interested, and painstaking service. I wish also to express my sincere appreciation to your Honorable Board for your continued support and counsel and for your unfailing cooperation, which has always been helpful and encouraging to us.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. DEERHAKE,

Superintendent.

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

MENDOTA, WIS.

WISCONSIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Mendota, Wis.

OFFICERS

M. K. GREEN, M. D. ..... *Superintendent*
J. S. SMITH ..... *Steward*

This hospital is devoted exclusively to the care of veterans of the World War who are suffering from nervous and mental diseases, and who are residents of the state of Wisconsin:

Capacity of Institution	300
Number of Patients June 30, 1935	89
Number of Patients June 30, 1936	79
Area of Grounds, Acres	53
Acreage Under Cultivation	10
Value of Lands and Buildings, June 30, 1934	$ 701,505.42
Value of Other Property, June 30, 1934	207,516.92

The personnel of the institution on June 30, 1936, comprised the following: Medical superintendent, one full time resident physician, one part time ward physician, graduate nurse, dentist, roentgenologist and physiotherapist, occupational therapist, director of recreation and amusement, supervisor, charge attendants, and a sufficient number of attendants to adequately man the buildings housing the patients, steward, complete business and medical office force, matron, adequate personnel to take care of the dining halls, kitchens, help's quarters, and do other domestic work, carpenter, operating engineer and mechanic, and other maintenance men, and personnel to properly care for the upkeep of the lawns and carry on the garden work.

ADMISSION

(1) Through the State Service Rehabilitation Board
(2) Through the U. S. Veterans Bureau
(3) As private pay cases

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 58,114.14	$ 48,622.65
Repair and Maintenance	6,573.06	6,871.52
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 64,687.20	$ 55,494.17
Permanent Improvements	43,570.13	429.60
Total Expenditures	$ 108,257.33	$ 55,923.77
Average Daily Number of Patients	88	84
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 14.30	$ 12.70
Average No. of Officers and Employees	37	42

The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital was established in 1921 and is situated on a beautiful tract of land, comprising 53 acres, known as Farwell's Point, located about one-fourth mile west of the Mendota State Hospital.

The 1921 legislature appropriated the sum of $250,000.00 for buildings and equipment. In the late summer of 1921 the ground was cleared and the erection of two buildings begun. The 1923 legislature made another appropriation of $180,000.00 for the erection of additional buildings. Other buildings have been erected from time to time since. The institution now has the following buildings of modern construction:

Administration and hospital building, four cottage-type buildings for the housing of convalescent patients, dining building for dining room and for the housing of a well equipped kitchen, a fairly large and modernly equipped recreation hall, a building for occupational therapy, building for the housing of the business office, store, and refrigeration rooms, staff house for physicians, superintendent's residence, 2 buildings for the housing of employees, a building which takes care of the maintenance departments, and a building for lawn, garden, and farm machinery and tools.

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

Complying with the provisions of the Wisconsin statutes, I wish to submit for your approval the eleventh biennial report of the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital for the period ending June 30, 1936.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

During the period of the last biennium, there have been the following changes, affecting the personnel of this hospital, insofar as it applies to the heads of departments and those holding positions of authority and responsibility:

Dr. Athol H. Wedge entered the service as part time senior physician on July 21, 1934.

Carol Peterman, telephone operator, entered the service on November 15, 1935.

Cecil E. Taff, charge attendant, was promoted to the position of supervisor of attendants on October 1, 1934.

Robert Brittan, attendant, was promoted to the position of charge attendant on June 12, 1935.

Homer Simpson, attendant, was promoted to the position of charge attendant on February 4, 1936.

Norbert C. Bollenbach, attendant, was promoted to the position of junior supplies clerk on February 15, 1935.

Leslie R. Moore, operating engineer and mechanic, entered the service on September 11, 1934.

Edward L. Bergum, truck driver, entered the service on July 1, 1936.

This hospital has a capacity for 300 patients. For some time prior to February, 1933, the population about equaled the bed capacity, and remained quite stationary. Most of the patients were hospitalized at the expense of the U. S. Veterans Bureau.

In February, 1933, the Veterans Bureau, because of added facilities in veterans' hospitals, caused the transfer of 52 patients to the Veterans Administration Facility at St. Cloud, Minnesota. In March, 1933, the Federal Economy Program went into effect. As a result of this program the regulations set forth to the Veterans Bureau made it necessary that veterans having service connected disabilities, who were being hospitalized in contract hospitals, be cared for in hospitals owned and operated by the Veterans Bureau.

In the course of the next several months 159 patients were transferred to Veterans Facilities at Camp Custer, Michigan, St. Cloud, Minnesota, and North Chicago, Illinois. A few were transferred to other hospitals and a number were released on parole.

In June, 1933, there were 45 patients still remaining in this institution. The major portion of these patients were being maintained at the expense of the State Rehabilitation Board, and a few were hospitalized at private expense.

In July, 1933, arrangements were made to operate the hospital under the management of the Mendota State Hospital, but as no funds had been provided by the 1933 legislature to operate the institution, it was not possible to hospitalize patients except those whose maintenance would be taken care of by the State Rehabilitation Board, or those veterans who had sufficient funds in their possession or in the possession of their guardians to take care of the cost of hospitalization.

Later, it was found that a number of patients, who had been hospitalized at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital and who during the spring of 1933 had been transferred to Veterans Administration Facilities as well as a number of patients who had been dehospitalized at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital by the Veterans Administration, could be returned to this hospital as private patients.

The regulations as designated by the Solicitor of the U. S. Veterans Administration were as follows:

(1) A veteran who has no dependents entitled to share in his pension payments. (2) That service connection of the mental disability has been reinstated under the provisions of the new law and has been shown to be permanently and totally disabling thereby entitling the veteran to a continuation of pension payments in the maximum amount of $100.00 per month. (3) That an order from the committing court authorizing the transfer is obtained. (4)

That consent of the committing or appointing court to pay the costs of transfer and costs of hospitalization at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital from the veteran's estate is obtained. (5) Agreement with the guardian to pay the established costs of hospitalization at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital should transfer be effected. (6) The guardian's request for transfer containing sufficient reasons therefor, and (7) In those cases in which the patient's estate has reached a sum precluding the payment of further pension benefits a determination showing the estate to be liquid to an extent permitting the payment of hospital costs therefrom.

As a result of this new arrangement and because it was found that a number of ex-service men could be hospitalized at this institution at the expense of the State Rehabilitation Board, the inmate population gradually increased. On December 31, 1934, the population had reached 55; January 31, 1934, 62; February 28, 1934, 75; March 31, 1934, 80; April 30, 1934, 80; May 31, 1934, 83; and, on July 1, 1934, the beginning of the biennium, the population was 81.

Because of the regulations set up by the Solicitor of the U. S. Veterans Administration, and the restrictions incident thereto, and because of the refusal of the guardians of a large number of veterans to pay the established maintenance fee, very few patients have been returned to this hospital from Veterans' Facilities during the biennium. As a result the population has remained quite stationary.

CARE AND TREATMENT

This hospital is of modern construction and has facilities for the proper care of nervous and mental cases. It is the endeavor of the management of this hospital to administer the same high type of treatment as afforded in the better institutions for the hospitalization of patients suffering from neuro-psychiatric disorders.

On admission patients are given thorough physical and mental examinations, and a complete history of each case is obtained. The accepted methods of arriving at proper diagnoses are practiced. We do complete urinalysis, blood chemistry, sputum examinations and blood Wassermann tests on all patients, and roentgenological examinations are done when indicated. All patients are vaccinated against smallpox and are given toxin anti-toxin as a prophylactic measure. The remedial measures employed are as follows: Medicinal, hydrotherapy, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, properly directed recreation, diversified amusements.

Whenever a patient is suffering from a physical ailment, the diagnosis of which is obscure or not definitely made, we employ the services of specialists in the various lines of physical diseases to assist in arriving at the proper diagnosis, and to advise regard-

ing care and treatment. As in other hospitals of this type, it is our practice to adhere closely to the classification of psychoses as outlined by the American Psychiatric Association.

The majority of the patients hospitalized here are suffering from one of the following types of mental disorder: Dementia praecox, psychosis with mental deficiency, paranoid condition, psychosis with other somatic disease, psychosis with psychopathic personality, general paralysis of the insane, or one of the various forms of psychoneurosis. Our hospital records show that the largest percentage are dementia praecox cases.

HEALTH OF POPULATION

The majority of the patients hospitalized here have been in good physical health during the past biennium. This is due, in large measure, to the fact that the medical staff has made every effort to give these men careful observation and proper medication at all times. They have had excellent supervision at the hands of the nursing and attendant force. A well balanced diet has been provided for them and strict rules of hygiene have been carried out. The patients have been provided with a well regulated program of calisthenics and recreation, and plenty of out-door exercise.

PHYSICAL AILMENTS OF HOSPITAL POPULATION DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD

	No. of Cases		*No. of Cases*
Chronic Myocarditis	2	Erysipelas	1
Pneumonia, Lobar	2	Rhinitis	14
Bronchitis	22	Arthritis	3
Anorexia	32	Cervical Myalgia	2
Coryza	31	Neuritis	3
Laryngitis	7	Hay Fever	3
Influenza	17	Wounds, Lacerated	40
Gonorrhea	1	Wounds, Contused	24
Pleurisy	3	Wounds, Brush	16
Gastro-enteritis	33	Wounds, Punctured	2
Sinusitis	6	Wounds, Infected	4
Hemorrhoids	5	Abscesses, Rectal	4
Quinsy	3	Abscesses, Skin	8
Psoriasis	2	Eczema	4
Appendicitis	4	Burns	7
Phlebitis	1	Conjunctivitis	9
Hyperthyroidism	1	Dislocations	2
Cystitis	7	Dermatitis	5
Impetigo	2	Frost Bite	6
Lumbar Myalgia	12	Sprains	3
Diabetes Mellitus	2	Fractures	1
Tonsillitis	16	Thrombosis	2
Cholecystitis	2	Chalazion	6
Otitis Media	4		

LABORATORY TESTS AND SPECIAL TREATMENTS

Diphtheria Toxin Anti-Toxin	153	Urethral Smears	11
Vaccinations (Small pox)	172	Sputum Examinations (T.B.)	6
Blood Counts	12	Blood Routine Examination	1
Urinalysis	277		
Widal's Test	1	*Syphilitic Treatments*	
Wassermann Tests, Blood	50	Bismuth Ethyl Camphorate	18
Wassermann Tests, Spinal	9	Neoarsphenamine	73
Blood Chemistry	2	Mercury Salicylates	49
Blood Titration	1	Tryparsamide	1
Throat Cultures	9		

HYDROTHERAPY

Hydrotherapy continues to be used extensively in this institution in the treatment of disturbed cases. The department is provided with the latest type of continuous flow tubs, which are equipped with a new type of thermostat, which operates automatically and permits the water to enter the tubs at any desired temperature. The tubs are operated with safety to the patients, and have a recording instrument which makes a permanent record of the temperature of the water flowing through the tubs at all times.

The department also has a number of pack tables, hot air cabinets, apparatus for the giving of circular and scotch douches, sitz baths, etc.

With the facilities at hand we are in position to treat the violent, noisy and destructive patients, those in a highly nervous state, and those who are suffering from agitated depression. These disturbed types were materially benefited as a result of being given properly directed hydrotherapy.

The following table shows the activities in the physiotherapy department during the biennium:

	July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935	*July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936*	*Total*
Neutral Continuous Baths	635	651	1,286
Neutral Wet Sheet Packs	700	913	1,613
Hot Wet Sheet Packs	25	---	25
Hot and Cold Percussion Douches	18	7	25
Massage Treatments	266	508	774
Oil Rubs	26	7	33
Foot Treatments	322	55	377
Infra-Red Treatments	212	99	311
Vibratory Treatments	---	2	2
Sitz Baths	28	---	28

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The occupational therapy department of this hospital is outstanding. A modern building was quite recently constructed for this department. It is a large 2-story, well lighted and properly

ventilated building. It has ample floor space to provide room for the carrying on of intensive occupational therapy in all its branches for 60 patients at any one time.

The department has modern machinery, proper tools and other equipment to make it possible to carry on all the work generally performed in a department of this kind.

The crafts taught in this department are as follows: Printing and book-binding, the making of the American Legion poppy, upholstery, wood-work, painting and decorating with spray and brush, weaving of fibre furniture, basketry, leather-work, rugs, (hooked, twist, crocheted, turkish-knot, and loom-woven), knitting, 19 kinds of brushes, crocheting, Jesso-craft, art wool pictures, cross-stitch, needle-point, bead work, chair caning and seat weaving, wax-work, artificial flowers, celluloid and cellophane craft, square knotting, shademaking, door-mats, and repair work.

During the biennium a considerable amount of work was turned out by the department. One hundred thousand poppies were made for the American Legion, and nearly all of the printing and book-binding was done for both the Wisconsin Memorial and Mendota State Hospitals. A large number of brushes were made and sold to other state institutions, or turned into our own store department to be used within the institution. Various other articles were also made and are either used in the hospital or sold to the public.

The following table indicates the amount in dollars and cents turned out in this department:

Sales	$ 716.72
Articles made for hospitals at cost	189.96
Printing for hospitals at cost	500.25
American Legion Poppies for which the patients received the Money	1,123.00
	$2,529.93

Occupational therapy is highly valuable as a therapeutic measure in the treatment of nervous and mental cases. It stimulates interests in useful activities, and aids in the training of orderly thinking. We have found it to be of great value in our efforts at rehabilitation.

Occupational therapy is especially useful in the treatment of patients who are depressed, unconcerned, inactive, or those showing mental retardation. It diverts the minds of patients who show psychomotor restlessness, and those inclined to be troublesome or disturbing to others while on the ward. It is particularly helpful in our endeavor to rehabilitate the ones suffering from dementia praecox. The cases that usually respond to occupational therapy are those suffering from manic depressive insanity, mental defi-

ciency with psychosis, and any of the forms of psychoneuroses, and dementia praecox.

DENTAL SERVICE

This hospital has the services of a competent dentist. All patients are subjected to a thorough examination of the teeth at regular intervals. An X-ray examination is made of each patient's upper and lower jaw at the time of admission and at frequent intervals during his hospitalization.

A complete record of mouth examinations and dental work performed is made and kept on file. Dental work includes gum and cavity work, adjustment of plates, scaling, replacements, post-operative work, surgical dressings, etc. Each patient has his teeth cleaned by the dentist at stated intervals, and is given instructions as to the daily care of his teeth.

During the biennium the following dental work was done at this hospital:

Patients (Treated and Retreated)	760
Appointments (Sittings)	1,052
Prophylaxis	628
Scalings	362
Amalgam Fillings	132
Porcelain Fillings	72
Extractions	74
Treatments (Cavity and Gum)	716
Examinations (New Cases)	215
Examinations (Old Cases)	86

ROENTGENOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

This hospital has equipment and facilities for doing efficient X-ray work. Each patient admitted to the institution is subjected to a routine examination of head, chest, and teeth. Other examinations are made when indicated.

The department has not only performed the necessary X-ray work for this hospital, but has done practically all of the X-ray work for the Mendota State Hospital during the biennium. It has furnished the medical staffs of both these institutions with much information which has aided materially in diagnosis and treatment.

The following is a list of the work done in this department during the biennium ending June 30, 1936:

	No. of X-rays		*No. of X-rays*
Chest	166	Urinary Tract	5
Skull	41	Spine	17
Dental	132	Trunk	70
Extremities	204	Sinuses	2
Gastro-Intestinal	20		

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This institution is no longer provided with the services of a full time social service worker. This work is carried on by a member of the office force in conjunction with her other work. This person takes care of the disability allowance and compensation matters for the veterans, obtains social histories from relatives, and contacts the guardians of these patients. She makes frequent contacts with the Legion Auxiliaries in the interest of the veterans hospitalized here.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

This hospital has excellent facilities for recreation and entertainment. It has the services of a director to supervise these activities. The institution has a large modernly constructed, and well equipped recreation building. The building has a large assembly room, billiard and pool room, bowling alleys, and library, which is well stocked with books, periodicals and newspapers. It also has a canteen, where the patients may obtain soft drinks, ice cream, candy, tobacco, cigarettes, etc., at any time during the day.

The recreation building provides adequate facilities for dances, motion picture shows, basket ball games, theatricals, card parties, and other amusements. Weekly dances and motion picture shows are provided for the patients.

In addition to the building for indoor activities, there is in close proximity a large playground for out-of-doors calisthenics, baseball, tennis, golf, and other outdoor sports. The exercise and entertainment provided have proven very beneficial to the patients.

DONATIONS

A very large number of American Legion Auxiliaries throughout the state, and other organizations, such as Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliaries, Service Star Legions, American War Mothers, various Women's Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, etc., have continued to show special interest in the comfort and welfare of veterans hospitalized in this institution. They have furnished books, magazines, candy, fruit, tobacco, cigarettes, and other luxuries at frequent intervals.

The following is a list of the cities and villages having Legion Auxiliaries, which have made donations during the biennium:

Black River Falls
Kenosha
Hartford
Boscobel
Brooklyn
La Crosse
Darlington
Janesville
Rice Lake
Prairie du Chien
Oshkosh
Columbus
Park Falls
Sheldon
Waterloo
Holman
Campbellsport
Clear Lake
Evansville
Mineral Point
Wausau

Brodhead
Waterloo
Stoughton
Sheboygan
Milwaukee
Rhinelander
Chaseburg
Camp Douglas
Mt. Horeb
Phillips
Footville
Tomah
Clintonville
Valders
Viroqua
Fennimore
Ft. Atkinson
Hudson
Monroe
West Salem
Muscoda
Cambridge
Cuba City
Melrose
Middleton
Algoma
River Falls
Marshall
Lodi
Manitowoc
Saxon
Sparta
Albany
La Valle
Princeton
Platteville
Gillette
Beloit
Bloomington
Beaver Dam
Mellen
Dodgeville
Abbotsford
Chetek
Rio
Gilmanton
Bonduel
Montello
Sauk City
Green Lake
St. Croix Falls
Cambria
Wonewoc
Cedar Grove
Clinton
Poynette
Arlington
Reedsburg
Appleton
Kendall
Mondovi
Shawano
Cecil
Waukesha
Waunakee
Elroy
South Wayne
Pardeeville
Weyauwega
Eau Claire
Stratford
Walworth
Almond
Hingham
Chilton
Kaukauna
Baraboo
Taylor
Soldiers Grove
Benton
Cross Plains
Richland Center
Watertown
Iola
Bay City
Green Bay
Neenah
Marshfield
Oconto Falls
Columbia
Lone Rock
Hillsboro
Oregon
Westby

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE MADE DONATIONS

Service Star Legion, Ft. Atkinson
Congregational Service Club, Stoughton
Service Star Legion, Madison
Kiwanis Club, Madison
Service Star Legion, Plymouth
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Madison
Central Junior Red Cross, Madison
Marion-Cranefield Post, Madison
Study Club, Evansville
Mothers' Club, Beloit
Waunakee Woman's Club, Waunakee
Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Stoughton
The Study Class, Merrill
Poynette Woman's Club, Poynette
Woman's Club, Fennimore
Veterans of Foreign Wars Post, Beloit
D. A. V. Auxiliary, Eau Claire
Woman's Literary Club, Shullsburg
Woman's Club, Lancaster
Jr. Club Members A. L. A., Boscobel
Woman's Club, Madison
Woman's Literary Club, Madison
Woman's Club, Harshaw
Thursday Club, Beloit
Home Study Club, Sparta

D. A. V. Auxiliary, Madison
Woman's Club, South Wayne
Woman's Relief Corps, Madison

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS

During the biennium the buildings have been kept in a good state of repair. The heating, plumbing, electrical, and water systems have been kept in good condition and have operated efficiently.

A considerable amount of old steam and water pipes have been replaced with new, additional drainage traps have been put in, the hot water storage tanks and heaters were cleaned and repaired, a new steel film wash tank for the X-ray room was installed, automatic steam regulator valves were repaired, concrete manholes were put in the main sewer line to permit cleaning of the main of tree root stoppage, the lawn sprinkling and garden pumps were removed and reset, a considerable amount of the steam conduit was replaced with new piping, all joints welded and asbestos insulation applied to pipes.

The institution carpenters have been kept busily engaged in keeping the interior and exterior woodwork of the several buildings in repair.

There have been no new buildings erected during the biennium.

Sewerage Project: The method of caring for the sewage was completely changed during the biennium. The old system of emptying the sewage into septic tanks and filter beds, and allowing the liquid to flow into Lake Mendota was done away with. A new sewerage line was put in connecting the sewerage pipes of the Mendota State Hospital and Wisconsin Memorial Hospital with the Metropolitan Sewerage System.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This hospital has a bed capacity to care for three hundred patients. It has splendid facilities for furnishing the proper care and treatment for nervous and mental cases. Because of its ideal location, beautiful surroundings and modernly constructed buildings, it should be operated to capacity.

Several of the buildings for the housing of the inmate population have been unoccupied since 1933. All the buildings must be heated during the cold months, properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition.

Garage: The hospital is greatly in need of a garage, to be located in close proximity to the main buildings. This building should be sufficiently large to accommodate sixty cars. The building should be of fire-proof construction and the architectural

design should conform with the other buildings on the premises. This building would cost about $7,500.00.

Green House: I am again recommending that a green house be built on the hospital grounds, which should be of sufficient size to make it possible to grow all the plants and flowers required to decorate the interior of the buildings, and to supply the plants and flowers needed for the grounds during the summer months. This building would cost about $6,000.00.

Additional concrete drives should be put in at a cost of $3,000.00.

* * *

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the cooperation given the management of this institution by the State Rehabilitation Board.

It is with pleasure that I express my appreciation of and gratitude for the splendid loyalty and cooperation of the hospital personnel.

I wish to extend the thanks of the management to Mrs. Levi Garner of Madison, Hospital Chairman of the State Department of American Legion Auxiliaries, for the interest shown in the welfare of the ex-service men hospitalized here, and the many kindnesses she has shown them.

In conclusion, I desire to express to your Honorable Board my appreciation for the helpful advice and cooperation you have given me in the management of this hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

M. K. GREEN,

Superintendent.

TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

for the

Biennium Ending June 30, 1936

NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

A. L. BEIER, M. D. ..... *Superintendent and Steward*
WM. SMITH ..... *Assistant Steward*
MRS. HARRY ALLEN ..... *Matron*

LOCATION

The Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School is three miles from Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County, on the Omaha, Soo and C. M. St. P. & P. Railways, and on State Highways 29 and 53. It was originally established as the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-minded by act of the legislature in 1895. The first sum appropriated was $100,000 for the purpose of selecting and purchasing a site and erecting suitable buildings. When formally opened June 11, 1897, two inmate cottages, the laundry and power plant were ready for occupancy and operation. The first inmate was received and admitted June 16 of the same year.

Since then an administration building, having office and children's refectory space seating 700 inmates, five cottages for girls, five cottages for boys, two school houses, a hospital, bakeshop, a carpenter and machine shop have been added. Other buildings added have included two dairy barns, a greenhouse, several less important agricultural buildings and six residences for officers and employees of the institution.

PURPOSE

To care for and have the custody and training of mentally deficient, epileptic and idiotic persons. The institution is divided into a school department for the training of educable grades, a custodial department for the helpless and lower grades and such trades and manual departments as are adaptable.

ADMISSION

Commitment: Made by judge or jury of a county or district court of record. (Section 52.02 which refers to 51.05.)

Transfer: The Board of Control, with the consent of the Governor, may transfer any person under commitment to any state or county institution under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control, who shall upon determination of said Board of Control,

acting as a commission in lunacy, be found mentally deficient or epileptic. (Section 52.02.)

Voluntary: Upon application to the superintendent, supported by certificate of at least two qualified physicians. (Section 52.02 which refers to 51.10.)

Date Opened	1897
Institutional Bed Capacity	1204
Farm Colonies Rented	46
Total Available Beds	1250
Number of Patients June 30, 1935	1529
Number of Patients June 30, 1936	1529
Area of Grounds, Acres	180
Acreage Under Cultivation	715
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1936	$1,060,644.80
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1936	402,339.29

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 267,085.63	$ 322,647.30
Repair and Maintenance	21,412.29	20,463.33
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 288,497.92	$ 343,110.63
Permanent Improvements	13,288.64	16,200.69
Total Expenditures	$ 301,786.56	$ 359,311.32
Average Daily Number of Patients	1,521	1,544
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	3.65	4.29
Average Number of Officers and Employees	194	222

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

There is herewith submitted the twentieth biennial report covering the period beginning July 1, 1934, and ending June 30, 1936.

POPULATION

Since the close of the last biennial period no change has been made in the rated bed capacity of the institution. The institution has a rated capacity for 1,142 patients and through its colonies an added capacity for 108 persons.

At the beginning of the biennial period represented in this report there were 1,508 children and adults in the institution. At the close of the biennium there were present 1,529. During this biennium, too, we have had present the greatest population, numbering 1,567, in the institution. The close of the biennium showed that we had 21 more cases in the institution than at the beginning of the biennial period. This in turn indicates an average at the end of the biennium in population amounting to 387 above our normal capacity.

During the biennium there were 329 first admissions, 93 transfers from other institutions and 3 re-admissions. These new ad-

missions were classified as follows: 76 idiots, 100 imbeciles, 102 morons, 18 not mentally deficient, 9 epileptics and 24 observation cases.

We have listed 18 cases that technically were not mentally deficient. Three of these represented cases of dementia rather than amentia and consequently were transferred to county institutions; others were found to be psychotic and transferred to the State Hospital at Mendota; three were returned to their relatives. The remaining number represent cases of borderline deficiency.

The 24 observation cases cover 10 babies that were born to mothers who were admitted into the institution in a pregnant condition. In addition 8 babies were brought with mothers at the time of their commitment; 6 represent cases that were referred to the institution for an observation period of 30 days. Of these two were found to be mentally deficient and subsequently committed. Four were discharged as not mentally deficient.

The 93 admissions by transfer were received from the following institutions:

	Male	Female	Morons	Imbeciles	Idiots
State Public School	3	27	20	6	4
Industrial Home for Women	0	8	8	0	0
Industrial School for Girls	0	16	16	0	0
Industrial School for Boys	1	0	1	0	0
Milwaukee County Asylum (sterilization)	0	6	6	0	0
Winnebago State Hospital	0	2	2	0	0
Green County Asylum (sterilization)	0	1	1	0	0
Southern Colony (sterilization)	15	12	27	0	0
Central Hospital for Insane	1	0	1	0	0
School for Deaf	1	0	1	0	0

In addition nine patients afflicted with epilepsy were admitted and found to be not mentally deficient. However, there were 58 cases among the 329 first admissions that are afflicted with epilepsy. During the preceding biennium the number of cases afflicted with epilepsy that were admitted amounted to 67.

There were five re-admissions. These represented cases that had been paroled and subsequently discharged. Their institutionalization had again become necessary because of their failure to make a satisfactory adjustment.

Since the beginning of the institution in 1897, there have been admitted 7,911 cases. The total number of applications received

during the same period amounted to 8,358. During this biennium 372 applications for admission were received and of these 329 were admitted. The remaining number of applications were placed on our "waiting list" which now numbers 325.

A tabulation showing the distribution of 71 transfers to other institutions follows:

	Males	*Females*		*Males*	*Females*
La Crosse County Asylum	1	0	Milwaukee County Asylum	1	6
Green County Asylum	0	1	Southern Colony	15	13
Monroe County Asylum	0	2	Northern Hospital	1	0
Sauk County Asylum	1	0	Central State Hospital	5	0
Chippewa County Asylum	0	2	State Hospital, Mendota	9	5
Trempealeau County Asylum	1	1	School for Deaf	1	0
Brown County Asylum	1	2		39	32
Waupaca County Asylum	1	0	Total	71	
St. Croix County Asylum	2	0			

Of this number 22 were transferred to county institutions. Of these, 7 represent cases that had been referred from county institutions for the sterilization operation and 28 that were brought to the institution from the Southern Colony for the same purpose. One case was transferred to the Winnebago State Hospital and 14 to the State Hospital at Mendota, because of the fact that they were psychotic. One was transferred to the Central Hospital because of the fact that he had escaped from our custody a number of times and had committed rape. Four others were transferred to the Central Hospital because of the murder of one of our inmate boys.

PAROLES

During the biennium there were 233 paroles. Of these 80 were males and 153 females. The number actually out on parole at the end of the biennium is 356. This number includes cases who were paroled in previous years and not permanently discharged from the custody of the institution. In the 233 paroles, there are included 51 placements in wage homes. The remaining number of parolees represent cases that were paroled to parents or other relatives whose economic and supervisory abilities were known to be adequate.

ESCAPES

During the biennial period there were 57 escapes; 4 of these were girls and 53 boys. It is interesting to note that during the preceding biennial there were 56 escapes. It is highly probable that these cases have made a satisfactory adjustment and are self-supporting.

HEALTH

The following tabulation shows the morbidity status of the institution during the biennium, especially as far as the presence of contagious diseases is concerned:

Influenza	358 cases (20 employees)	Tuberculosis	32 cases
Pneumonia	55 cases (2 employees)	Venereal (gonorrhea)	1 case
Scarlet Fever	5 cases	Rubella	135 cases
Chicken pox	113 cases	Mumps	2 cases
Measles	247 cases	Erysipelas	3 cases

As has obtained in the past, the bed capacity of the hospital department was inadequate; it was necessary to provide for many cases of illness in the dormitories of the cottages. This was especially true during epidemics; epidemics of influenza, chickenpox, measles and rubella were chiefly present in the cottages providing for juveniles and infants.

Fifty-one patients needing special medical or surgical attention were referred to Dr. F. S. Cook of Eau Claire, our consultant in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. The following shows the type and number of cases that were treated by Doctor Cook:

43 visual corrections
4 mastoidectomies
1 keratitis and possible panophthalmitis
1 removal of eye
2 nose and throat examinations.

Dr. S. E. Williams of Chippewa Falls, consultant in surgery, performed the following operations in additions to sterilizations:

1 jaw fracture, 1 amputation of left foot, 2 hernias, 1 gored by bull, 1 removal of lipoma, 1 ischio-rectal abscess and fistula, 1 hemorrhoids, 2 cysts, 1 amputation right foot at ankle joint, 1 tumor back, 1 tonsillectomy, 1 empyema.

STERILIZATIONS

During the biennium 124 operations for the prevention of procreation were performed by Dr. S. E. Williams. Of these 35 were males and 89 females. Included in this number are 16 cases from the Southern Colony, 6 from the Milwaukee County Asylum and 1 from the Green County Asylum.

Since the passage of the sterilization law, there have been 707 sterilizations effected in the institution. This number includes 78 males and 629 females. The following records the subsequent distribution of these cases:

Males	*Females*	*Total*	
20	105	125	Cases in institution. Of these 17 females represent cases who were returned because of delinquency, plus 1 male and 8 females who were returned from placement.
7	135	142	On parole to relatives. (2 females married; 2 females died at home, 1 female re-sterilized and paroled.)
3	64	67	On placement and employment. (10 escape).
0	18	18	On placement and employment and discharge. (12 married).
3	20	23	Died. 1 female accidental drowning and others from natural causes.
10	53	63	Transferred to other institutions.
10	7	17	Escaped. (6 female and 6 male discharged, later 2 females married).
1	2	3	Discharged directly to relatives.
4	85	89	Were on parole and discharged because of favorable adjustments.
0	48	48	Were on parole, married and then discharged.
20	92	112	Brought from other institutions and returned to their respective institutions.
78	629	707	Total.

It will be noted that many of the cases that have been sterilized are still residents of the institution. This condition is in the main the result of general economic circumstances. Many cases that cannot be placed because of low intelligence would, under normal economic conditions, have been paroled to their parents or other relatives; some too, require a longer period of institutional training and supervision before their parole or placement is effected; others because of irremediable asocial characteristics must remain in institutional surroundings indefinitely.

DEATHS

There were 124 deaths during the biennium; of these 65 were males and 59 females. The causes were as follows:

Measles	4	Chronic encephalitis	2
Influenza	17	Pericarditis	1
Tuberculosis	27	Endocarditis and myocarditis	7
Diabetes	1	Bronchitis	5
Chlorosis	1	Pneumonia	25
Marasmus	1	Pleurisy	2
Hydrocephalus	3	Malformation	1
Rupture of spinal bifida	1	Disease of intestine	3
Systemic infection	2	Accidental deaths	3
Epilepsy	17		
Meningitis	1		124

The following represents the number and classification of those who died:

Idiots	74
Imbeciles	31
Morons	18
Not mentally deficient	1
	124

EPILEPTICS

There are 262 patients in the institution afflicted with epilepsy. This represents approximately 18 per cent of the total inmate population. All active cases receive treatment for their condition.

The Wassermann test was made on 583 cases; of which 242 are males and 341 females. Of the 242 males, 41 were retests and the remaining 201 represented new admissions; 12 were found to have positive reactions and 6 of these were new admissions; there were 3 doubtful cases. Four spinals were performed, all of which had a negative reaction. Of the 341 females; 66 were retests and the remaining 275 represented new admissions; 14 were found to have positive reactions and 8 of these were new admissions; there were 6 doubtful cases. Thirteen spinals were performed, of which 5 were negative and 7 faintly positive. The cases having a positive reaction are kept under close medical supervision and receive proper treatment for their condition.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

There has been no great change in this department. Its re-organization, effected a number of years ago, excepting in the matter of a needed additional personnel and expansion of class-room space, meets the needs of the pupils that are reached by this department. Augmented space for class-rooms and additional teachers would insure greater and more effective results in training the children under our care. Many of the pupils receive only part time school work due to limited space and personnel. Our greatest hope for conditioning and reclaiming these children lies in the proper development of their physical organizations and, in addition, providing the type of training that will permit them to develop to a maximum their native potentialities.

In order to accomplish this purpose which, after all, represents the stated objective of the institution, added facilities must be provided. Paroles or placements cannot justifiably be hastened until the cases have passed through an adequate course in training. Although the individual case may develop only sufficiently to occupy a humble niche in life, yet, it would seem logical and worth while to provide such means and opportunities as will enable him to maintain his humble relationships in our complex social and economic extra-mural organization befittingly. That finally represents the objective of the educational activities in our institution. The mentally handicapped more poignantly than their normal brothers need a more highly specialized, intensively practical type of educational training.

Individuals with normal intelligence are capable of making, when necessity arises, more rapid and finer adjustments than those whose mentalities are of a lower order. The latter do not adjust rapidly to life's complex situations; therefore, the training they receive in order to be effective as far as results are concerned, must be of an utilitarian nature; it must equip them with practical essentials that they can use in making their adjustments whether in extra or intra-mural surroundings. This our school department attempts to do. For this reason, academic, vocational, cultural and characteral training becomes an outstanding and important feature in our educational curriculum. It must not be forgotten, however, that favorable results can be obtained only after painstaking, persistent and long continued effort. The mentally handicapped assimilate training slowly; their reactions are tardy; their interest wavering. Their training in performance, in socializing habits, in decency, industry and self-control must be of a persistent, reiterative character carried on to the point of automatization before their preparation for extra-institutional life is completed. If nothing else has been achieved and such accomplishment is not measurable by any known scale of measurement, we will have brought to the individual a modicum of happiness, a keener in-

terest, a deeper sense of realization of life and an incentive to perform efficiently and effectively within the scope of his limited but activated potentialities.

That, in brief, subsumes the entire program and purpose of the type of training that we attempt to impart and implant in educationally treating the mentally handicapped under our care. We believe that our school department has functioned commendably in accord with described trend of our endeavors. The following shows its organization and enrollment:

School Term	1934–35			1935–36		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Enrolled—September	244	268	512	258	280	538
Discharged during year	22	31	53	27	41	68
Admitted during the year	58	51	109	14	37	51
Enrolled at end of year	280	268	568	245	276	521
The Following Shows the Distribution of Children in Classes:						
Kindergarten	70	41	111	66	36	102
Primary	144	79	223	158	102	260
Intermediate	42	67	109	33	53	86
Upper grade	10	29	39	3	42	45
Girls' Industrial Department:						
Home Economics	0	42	42	0	50	50
Sewing Division	0	54	54	0	57	57
Art Needle Work	0	44	44	0	39	39
Boys' Industrial Department:						
Manual Training	55	0	55	41	0	41
Basketry and Caning	18	0	18	4	0	4
Loom Work	40	0	40	18	0	18
Chair caning	4	0	4	2	0	2
Brush making	5	0	5	6	0	6
Mat weaving	3	0	3	4	0	4
Rug weaving	6	0	6	4	0	4
Hand work	49	0	49	17	0	17
Art work	6	0	6	6	0	6
Opportunity room	35	53	88	47	57	104
Chorus	29	36	65	28	43	71
Piano	0	7	7	1	6	7
Orchestra	2	14	16	2	14	16
Band	5	26	31	2	26	28
Sunday School—approximately	250	400	650	350	400	750

Age distribution of those enrolled in school:

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Under 5 years	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	21	12	33
10 to 14 years	98	78	176
15 to 19 years	103	141	244
20 years or over	29	105	134
Total	251	336	587

Intelligence distribution of those enrolled in school:

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Idiots—(I.Q. from 0 to 25)	11	11	22
Imbeciles—(I.Q. from 25 to 50)	94	113	207
Morons—(I.Q. from 50 to 70)	121	174	295
Borderlines—(I.Q. from 70 to 80)	20	26	46
Others—(I.Q. from 80 to 100)	5	12	17
Total	251	336	587

From the above tabulation it will be noted that 33 per cent of our inmate population receives scholastic training. Of these 77 per cent are below 19 years and 23 per cent are 20 years or over. The latter, in the main, represent cases that receive training in domestic service and other industrial occupations.

Inmates who have attained ages when further scholastic education is fruitless, receive additional training in occupational work about the institution. Every department of the institution virtually constitutes a section in which efforts are made to complement the training received in the regular school system. Thus, females are assigned to household duties and males to our outdoor departments which offer splendid opportunities for further practical training. Assignments to the various departments are made in accordance with the patient's capabilities and his desires.

The matter of training projects itself in all institutional activities. They all have their values in assisting the development of the mentally handicapped individual, and have their important influence whether they are of an academic, manual, occupational, cultural or recreational nature. They all subserve the same purpose, namely, the reclamation of as great a number as possible; the restoration of a maximum number as useful social units. That objective can be gained only through training which means their education academically and occupationally as far as their limited talents permit. It also includes their socialization which by discipline and precept becomes a natural by-product of the training system in vogue throughout the institution.

New admissions, as heretofore, are hospitalized for a period of a week or more when necessary. During this observation period they are given careful physical and mental examinations. Their allocation to a department of the institution follows. If of school age they are referred to the principal who in conjunction with the psychologist determines the child's place in school work and assigns him accordingly. Thereafter a careful record of his progress is kept. At the end of the school year general scholastic achievement tests are administered by the psychologist and the individual's advance or failure is checked against his intelligence rating. In this way we are kept informed as to whether or not the child's progress is in accord with his intelligential equipment. Failures are

investigated and attempts made to determine and correct their cause.

SOCIAL SERVICE

This service complements the preparational educative activities of the institution and also its sterilization program. Adults who have been properly trained and rendered biologically sterile are carefully considered for parole to their relatives or for placement at wages with non-relatives. Environmental, economic and intelligential factors, in many families, preclude the expediency of parole to relatives. In these instances an effort is made to locate such individuals on a parole-placement.

Placements are made only with families who are in position to pay wages and who are willing to render the type of supervision we require. Thus the parolee becomes self-supporting under the guidance and supervision of both the employer and social service department of the institution. During the biennium our field worker made 356 visits to the homes where our placements were employed. She also transported 83 sterilized patients to their homes and 9 transfers to other institutions within the state.

Employers generally welcome the co-operation extended by the institution through its field worker. Many difficulties between employer and employee are ironed out, thus the relationship between them becomes more harmonious and amiable. Where temperaments seriously conflict, the placed case is removed to surroundings more adaptable to her type. In case homes are found to be unsatisfactory, or the employer lacks patience and understanding, or is too lax in supervision, placements are changed to more favorable surroundings. As a general rule, placements are not permitted to continue at work in uncongenial environments. Families seem to assume the responsibility of supervision with a degree of interest and seriousness. Many feel that they too have failed when a placement fails in adjustment.

It is usual for an employer to request the services of another case who is prepared for placement. In several instances two or more girls have been tried out in the same wage-home. Our field worker feels that many of our placements succeed because of their pre-parole training and, because of this, are somewhat better equipped to enter domestic service than normal but inexperienced girls. Frequently new homes are found on the recommendation of satisfied employers.

The selection of a case for placement receives careful consideration, the prospective home is thoroughly investigated and the employer freely advised regarding the responsibility that is incurred when employing and undertaking the supervision of one of our wards. We have received splendid cooperation at the hands of

employers. The wages that are paid approximate that which are given to average domestics.

In general the social service department has operated efficiently. The contacts that our field worker has had with parents, other relatives and employers of our parole and placement cases, have resulted in disseminating a better insight into the functions and objectives of the institution and, in some instances, through suggestions issuing from her, have at least partly, had an effective influence in stimulating favorable and needed readjustments in parental home preparatory to the parole of our wards to these surroundings.

The tabulation that follows shows the status of placement activities since the establishment of the social service department:

Total placements	113
Placements during biennium	51
Supervision inactive	51
Supervision active	62
Discharges	22
Discharged because of—	
Satisfactory adjustment	7
Marriage	13
Escape	1
Return to husband	1
Placements transferred as paroles to relatives	8
Escapes not apprehended	9
Returned to institution—	
Pregnant	1
Behavior	5
Escapes	4
Health	2
Number changed—	
Once after first placement	7
Twice after first placement	14
Three times after first placement	4
Four times after first placement	2

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Psychometric tests and psychological research were carried on throughout the biennium. A number of studies that we have undertaken will be completed in the near future. Considerable data have been collected, these will be analyzed and evaluated. and deductions made.

All new admissions were given psychometric examinations and classified accordingly. During the biennial period tests were administered to 996 cases; of these, 583 represented retests and 31 who were brought to our institution for an intelligence and general mental rating. All of these represented individual mental examinations. Besides these 632 educational tests were given. All cases are re-examined after a two year period and more often if such a course is deemed advisable. Retesting is done in order that

the growth of intelligence and the rate of its development may be determined and recorded. This procedure is carried on, not only for the purpose of research but also for ascertaining whether or not the individual's intelligence level is changing, the reasons therefore, and when discovered, so that proper corrections or stimulation can be supplied for his advancement.

During the biennium, the psychological department has administered psychometric examinations to 31 extra-institutional cases. These were referred by educational, social or court agencies for the purpose of diagnosis and advice. Psychiatrical and phychological tests were performed and the interested agency fully advised relative to our findings.

Baby tests were given to all infants in the institution who had reached the chronological age of three months. Small children who had previous mental examinations were retested on a scale which represents a revision and continuation of the original tests for babies. Many performance tests were also applied especially to children who had some form of language handicap, defective speech or were afflicted with emotional difficulties. These tests were also given to boys in our industrial classes and those engaged in occupational work in the various outdoor departments of the institution. Comparison between the intelligence and performance quotients of many of the boys examined indicated that those who had greater mechanical abilities also had higher performance quotients as compared with their I. Q's.

Veridicality tests to determine the degree of honesty present in the individual were applied to academic groups and the results were compared with estimates based on actual behavior. An H. Q., or honesty quotient, has been developed.

Annual educational surveys at the close of the school year were conducted and correlations between the I. Q's. and E. Q's. were computed for some of the classes. The following results are of interest:

	No. *in Group*	Correlation *Between E.Q. & I.Q.*
Advanced academic boys	37	+.85
Advanced academic girls	37	+.75
Third grade boys	26	+.80
Intermediate girls	23	+.30 P.E. + .12
Slow advanced girls	13	+.71
Slow intermediate girls	33	+.84

Quite generally there was found a satisfactory correlation between the intelligence rating of the pupils and their performance and achievement in academic activities. In one group, however, the correlation, although positive, was unexpectedly low. It was found, too, that many individuals showed a tendency to test higher on group intelligence tests or on written examinations than on individual oral scales. This in all probability is due to emotional

factors that disturbed the individual during the examination, or to the fact that some individuals are auditory-minded while others belong to a class that are distinctly visual-minded. These factors will constitute a subject for future intensive psychological study.

Reading aptitudes, a study of lateralness, mirror drawing and speech difficulties also received attention. The purpose of investigation along these lines centered about the thought of discovering reasons for poor reading habits and their correction as early in the life of the individual as possible. This study deserves more attention and will be carried on more thoroughly. A number of studies are in progress, data have been assembled, and it is desired that these be carried on to completion in the near future.

Cases which are "test-wise" because of frequent oral examinations with standard test material are included in group tests. It was found that many on the group tests attain more representative ratings. Inmates of the custodial type representing cases of extreme physical and intelligential handicap were rated by means of a questionnaire method. Interviews with persons most familiar with the cases were held and the elementary sensory and motor habits and abilities of these individuals were ascertained and accordingly rated. None of these cases because of their mental and physical disabilities could be rated by means of the application of the usual psychometric tests.

We have heretofore referred to babies that had been re-examined; 100 children who had previously been examined were retested. At the time of their first examination their chronological ages ranged from 3 months to 13 years and at the time of their re-test, their ages ranged from 1 year and 3 months to 16 years. The intervals between tests ranged from several months to a few years. A variation of 5 points was regarded as negligible and consequently recorded as an identical score. Out of 100 re-tests, only 7 lost more than 5 points on their previous intelligence rating. Of these one lost 18 points and the others 10 points or less; 51 cases had identical ratings on both tests and 42 showed definite gains which ranged from 6 to 48 points. The I. Q's. ranged from .06 to .88 on the original examinations and on the re-tests from .03 to .75. The median on the original test was .37; on the re-test, .43. The following tabulation shows the distribution of gains:

Points	*Number who Gained*
6–10	9
11–15	13
16–20	12
21–25	5
26–30	0
31–35	0
36–40	0
41–45	1
46–50	1

The succeeding tabulation covers the I. Q., distribution of the children re-tested:

I.Q.	Number on 1st Test	Number on Re-test	I.Q.	Number on 1st Test	Number on Re-test
0– 5	0	1	51–55	11	6
5–10	3	2	56–60	3	6
11–15	3	4	61–65	2	14
16–20	9	11	66–70	2	6
21–25	11	9	71–75	2	7
26–30	10	5	76–80	0	2
31–35	10	3	81–85	0	0
36–40	13	7	86–90	1	0
41–45	10	9			
46–50	10	8	Total	100	100

It is notable that the increases in I. Q., seem to have a direct association with the physical improvement of the individuals who showed a gain in their intelligence level. This is not at all surprising especially since the mental development of children, to a great extent, is contingent on their physical well-being.

The number and kind of tests used during the biennium are as follows:

	July 1, 1934 *to June* 30, 1935	*July* 1, 1935 *to April*, 1936	*Total*
Psychometric	664		332–996
Re-tests	416		167–583
Outside cases	19		12– 31
Tests—Mental Development	36		43– 78
Baby tests	76		52–128
Veridicality	227		0–227
Educational	368		264–632
Reading Aptitude	0		15– 15
Group Intelligence test	63		206–269
Interviews for low grade idiots to determine sensory and motor habit maturity	0		135–135
Performance tests	8		12– 20

The psychological department under Miss Rachel Bernstein has functioned commendably throughout the biennium. There have accumulated valuable data which await further study and analysis. It is probable that worthwhile deductions having their practical value will eventuate. In the meantime the work done in psychometry has been of material assistance in the treatment and training of the mentally handicapped under the institution's supervision.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

This department is headed by Dr. E. L. Nelson, our resident dentist. The work of this department has been carried on efficiently and effectively. The prophylactic features of dental practice receive prominent attention and this is supplemented with restoration whenever advisable. All new admissions are given a dental and general oral examination during their period of observa-

tion in the hospital. Dental and oral conditions are charted and treatment, when indicated, instituted.

The following record indicates the extent of the work accomplished in this department:

Examinations	
New cases examined and treated	282
Returning cases for routine examination and treatment	6323
Treatments	
Number of patients treated	6605
Prophylaxis	584
Vincent's infection treatment	8
Oral Surgery	
Buried roots removed	10
Cysts removed	1
Surgical removal of teeth	4
Alveolectomies	28
Fracture, mandible	3
Cellulitis opened and drained	14
Dislocations	
Dislocations	1
Exodontia	
Extractions	2297
Fillings	
Total fillings	2189
Replacements	
Denture, full upper or lower	64
Denture, partial with gold clasps	10
Denture, partial with lingual bar and gold clasps	25
Bridges—fixed	24
Dentures repaired	19
Orthodontia begun	1
Roentgenograms (intra and extraoral)	5

The dental attention that has been given our wards has materially assisted in the improvement of their general health and physical status. Without question, it also had had its beneficial influence in promoting mental improvement complementary to the production and maintenance of good physical health.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Our morbidity table contains only a record of communicable diseases. The medical staff gives attention and general medical care and supervision to all inmates and employees of the institution. Minor and major illnesses, injuries, cuts, bruises, physical examinations, the maintenance of case records, including progress notations and physical findings, in fact everything pertaining to the health of the individual, is placed under the supervision and jurisdiction of tne medical staff. Besides the superintendent there are three resident physicians. Each physician is assigned to a group of cottages and is given definite jurisdiction. Two inspections are made daily and individual units are visited more frequently whenever such visits seem desirable or necessary. All new admissions are hospitalized for a period of one week, or longer if need be; while in the hospital department the admissions are given a careful physicial examination and a clinical record is made. After hospitalization and classification, patients are assigned to units of the institution for which they appear adapted by reason of their his-

tories, physical and mental examinations and also in accordance with their chronological ages.

The medical work of the staff, subsuming as it does the well-being of the individual as well as the group, is of great importance. It is interlinked with every function of the institution and its supervision invades and embraces its every department. Because of this an augmented medical personnel is not only advisable but imperative. We have felt this need for some time and also the necessity for adding a laboratory and X-ray technician to our staff. The work that has been done has been carried on exceptionally well. There is no question but that within the limited means we have all patients have been adequately and consistently provided for and their treatment has been excellent. We are not, however, discounting the fact that a better type of individual care could be rendered by an added medical personnel. The work is well coordinated. Our physicians confer frequently and freely with each other and with the consultants in surgery and the specialist in the eye, ear, nose and throat field. In this way the individual has the advantage of receiving not only an adequate but a thorough clinical service which redounds to his physical and mental welfare. The production and maintenance of good physical health must go hand in hand with our efforts directed toward the reclamation and rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped. Neither phase of our endeavors can be ignored or evaded.

RECREATION

Recreational activities have continued throughout the biennium. Seasonal programs of a theatrical nature were rendered and holidays properly observed with activities attuned to the occasion. The boys engage in baseball, basket ball and scout activities besides other indoor and outdoor games that have a diversional effect and offer an outlet for pent-up energies. The girls also in a minor degree enjoy outdoor activities but spend most of their leisure in handicraft pursuits as crocheting, embroidering and sewing articles for their own use.

Music, instrumental and vocal, is frequently used both as a recreational and a diversional activity. The band and orchestra and the harmonica group furnish music for the dances and occasionally during the noon or evening meal hour. Radios have been supplied to all the cottages and a number of used pianos have been placed on the wards. Motion pictures are shown weekly throughout the school year. The school library furnishes reading material including story books and magazines. During the Christmas holidays many games are purchased which are distributed as gifts to a large number of children and afterward used quite generally on the wards especially during the winter months. A reading hour in the evening has been prescribed for all the wards. During this

hour employees are requested to read stories to the children under their care. This activity has been carried on especially during the winter.

Our annual outdoor pageant has been held as usual. This represents an activity that is enacted each year and marks the close of our school department. The program rendered at the end of the 1934-35 school year was entitled "La Fiesta" and approximately 5000 persons from surrounding cities and rural districts attended. "Rendezvous" was presented at the close of the school year of 1935-36, a record breaking audience from the standpoint of attendance witnessed the performance which was said to eclipse all former efforts. Between 10,000 and 11,000 spectators were present. These programs, thoroughly enjoyed by the participants and other inmates, have their educative value, serve to acquaint the public at least with one of its activities and, in a way, epitomize the cultural training trends of the institution. The programs are original productions that are adapted to the dramatic and musical abilities of our pupils. The program at the end of June, 1935, included 200 participants selected from our school and industrial groups and 150 took part in the enactment of the pageant held in June 1936.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

As in previous years our teachers have conducted Sunday school activities throughout the school year.

Late in 1935, because of a movement initiated by Rev. J. L. Kaiser, dean of Chippewa Falls, a definitely organized attempt at giving religious instruction to Catholic children has been instituted. The Sisters of Notre Dame, Holy Ghost and St. Charles Convents of Chippewa Falls, give instructions each Wednesday afternoon during the school year. Services for children of the Catholic faith are held monthly in the auditorium of one of our school buildings.

Rev. J. McGurk of the Notre Dame Parish of Chippewa Falls, has taken care of many sick calls from the institution. Rev. A. C. Beyer of St. Paul, Minnesota, contacts and instructs the deaf-mutes of the Lutheran faith. He visits his group frequently. Rev. Wm. Bandt of the Grace Lutheran Church, Eau Claire, continues his weekly visits during which he instructs Lutheran children in their faith.

We again at this point desire to call attention to our need for a chapel which would insure a better organized type of religious service for children of the various faiths. The effect of increased religious service cannot help but produce highly beneficial spiritual and characteral results.

BOY SCOUTS

Our Boy Scout Troop known as Troop 14 of the Chippewa Valley Council. continues to have its beneficial recreational and

instructive values. Members of this troop have benefitted by its disciplinary and socializing trends.

Mr. R. C. Raymond, our storekeeper, leader of the Harmonica Orchestra, motion picture operator and the scoutmaster of our Troop, has given his leisure time to these activities commendably, efficiently and freely, and has helped materially in motivating the interest and activities of its members. The following tabulation covers the major activities fostered and enacted by the boy scout organization:

Nature Study	Washington program
Day Hikes	Decoration Day program
Night Camp	July Activities
Summer Camp	Armistice Day program

Twenty-one Scouts enrolled—

4 Star scouts
9 Second class scouts
8 First class scouts.

COLONIES

No additional colonies were established during the biennium. The institution has two colonies located within its premises, one of which is known as the Farm Colony and the other, the Dairy Colony. The former provides for boys who are engaged in agricultural pursuits in its various phases, the latter, for boys who are occupied in work connected with the dairy department. There are three colonies located beyond the premises of the institution. The Bue Colony takes care of 22 boys and the Wilson Colony provides for 16. Both colonies have operated efficiently. Although they are not self-supporting, the cost of maintaining inmates in these colonies is considerably below the general per capita rate covering the care of inmates within the institution. Production over and beyond the needs of the colonies is transferred to the parent institution. The majority of boys that were sent to the Colonies have adjusted themselves favorably. Occasionally, however, we find it necessary to return some who fail to make a satisfactory adjustment.

Our girls' colony, called Nowiscol, is located on premises that adjoin the institution. It has a housing capacity for 10 girls. During the biennium 48 girls received final intensive pre-parole training in this colony and were then passed on to parole or placement. This colony represents one of the most effective and important units under the supervision and direction of the institution. It is in this unit that girls receive a highly organized type of domestic training and in addition, are brought under an influence that has a definite socializing objective. Here, too, girls of mature

years, have an opportunity to demonstrate their fitness for parole. Social and domestic life in this unit is well organized and closely approximate that which obtains in the average home. This colony represents an intermediate step between institutional custody and supervision, and parole. More colonies for boys and pre-parole units for girls should be developed.

VISITORS

Our registry indicates that the institution had 9,463 visitors during the biennial period. Since beginning the visitors' registry in 1924, 40,507 names appear on the record. This number includes relatives of inmates and general visitors. The following tabulation shows the school groups that visited the institution for educational purposes:

July 5, 1934	State Teachers College, Eau Claire, Wis.	61
Nov. 15, 1934	State Teachers College, Eau Claire, Wis.	43
Nov. 22, 1934	State Teachers College, Eau Claire, Wis.	28
April 15, 1935	High School class, Cadott, Wis.	16
May 1, 1935	High School class, Fall Creek, Wis.	14
May 9, 1935	High School class, Cadott, Wis.	34
May 13, 1935	High School class, Thorp, Wis.	38
May 16, 1935	Social Problems class, Augusta High School	22
May 25, 1935	High School class, Frederick, Wis.	59
July 16, 1935	State Teachers College, Eau Claire, Wis.	33
Oct. 11, 1935	Exceptional Children's Group, Teachers Convention, Eau Claire, Wis.	41
Oct. 22, 1935	High School class, Eleva, Wis.	18
Dec. 12, 1935	Stout Institute class, Menomonie, Wis.	50
Jan. 14, 1936	State Teachers College, Eau Claire, Wis.	40
March 26, 1936	Spooner High School, Spooner, Wis.	7
April 21, 1936	Chippewa Night School class, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	13
April 23, 1936	Nurses Training class, Luther Hospital, Eau Claire, Wis.	29
April 29, 1936	Holcomb Senior class, Holcomb, Wis.	10
May 5, 1936	Vocational School, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	19
May 5, 1936	High School class, Fall Creek, Wis.	12
May 8, 1936	Sr. and Jr. High School class, Mindora, Wis.	45
May 11, 1936	Junior class, Cadott High School	22
May 11, 1936	Sociology class, Chetek High School	23
May 12, 1936	High School class, Colfax, Wis.	39
May 13, 1936	High School class, Cadott, Wis.	35
May 15, 1936	High School class, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	33
May 15, 1936	High School class, Thorp, Wis.	20
May 22, 1936	High School class, Boyd, Wis.	12
May 22, 1936	Class of Grade Teachers, Chippewa Falls, Wis.	17
May 23, 1936	High School class, Frederick, Wis.	48
May 23, 1936	High School class, Shell Lake, Wis.	22
May 25, 1936	High School class, Woodruff, Wis.	15
May 28, 1936	State Teachers College, Eau Claire, Wis.	11
May 29, 1936	Senior class, High School, Osseo, Wis.	18
May 29, 1936	Senior class, High School, Woodville, Wis.	9

The following addresses were delivered by the superintendent during the biennial period:

October 12, 1934—"The Mentally Handicapped," given before

a group of special teachers at the Northwest Teachers Association Convention, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

May 2, 1935—"Needs of the Institution," given before a Chamber of Commerce Meeting, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

February 29, 1936—"Orientation to Life's Curriculum," delivered before a meeting of the Grade Teachers of the County, at Bloomer, Wisconsin.

April 21, 1936—"The Institutional Phase of the Mental Deficiency Problem," delivered before the Women's Club, Cornell, Wisconsin.

FARM ACTIVITIES

Our routine agricultural ventures during the past two years have suffered materially from the effects of drought. The production from both our garden and farm departments, although commensurate with that which was produced on neighboring farms, was considerably below normal. We, however, during the season of 1935 had an exceptional yield of corn both for grist and silage. Moreover, we were able to store considerable quantities of excellent seed corn. During 1934, our potato crop was excellent.

We harvested approximately 11,400 bushels. The crop for 1935 amounted to 3,500 bushels. Many of these were lost due to an unexpected frost that was quite general throughout the state. Beyond this there was no outstanding production. The work in the garden, dairy and poultry sections of the farm department was carried on efficiently. Their production approximated the yields of former years. As before, besides supplying to a large extent the institution's needs for fresh eggs, the poultry division supplied all required poultry as meat for Thanksgiving and Christmas. Excepting during a few months during the winter of 1935-36, the dairy department met the requirements of the institution in the matter of milk and butter supplies. During that period our milk supply was diminished and we were compelled to purchase butter.

Our dairy herd was tested for tuberculosis in August, 1934, and in July and August of 1935. In every instance no tuberculosis was found to be present. The herd was also tested for Bangs disease. The test during December, 1934, disclosed one reactor; the test during March, 1935, 2 reactors; during November, 1935, 1 reactor; in January, 1936, 4 reactors; April, 1936, 11 reactors. In May, 1936, the herd was found to be clean of the disease. The reactors were segregated at the Wilson Colony Farm. Vaccinations against hog cholera were made as follows: October, 1934, 90; March, 1935, 45; May, 1936, 120. There were several cases of encephalomylitis among horses in our vicinity and it was therefore deemed advisable to have our horses vaccinated against this

The following shows the production during the biennium:

	1936		*1935*	
Bacon	767¼	lbs.	252	lbs.
Beef	7209	lbs.	12502	lbs.
Chicken	2116	lbs.	1510	lbs.
Duck	250½	lbs.	173½	lbs.
Ham	672	lbs.	300	lbs.
Lard	1734½	lbs.	183½	lbs.
Pork	15249	lbs.	20251	lbs.
Turkey	313½	lbs.	259	lbs.
Veal	1588	lbs.	2735	lbs.
Eggs	7545½	dzs.	7201	dzs.
Milk	642845	lbs.	833909	lbs.
Whole Milk	329658	lbs.	370666	lbs.
Cream	13000	lbs.	13090	lbs.
Butter	11018½	lbs.	15651	lbs.
Buttermilk	24978	lbs.	48916	lbs.
Skim Milk	324275	lbs.	403807	lbs.
Apples	156½	bus.	12½	bus.
Cantaloupe	575	hd.	1154	hd.
Currants	744	qts.	5	qts.
Grapes	4	bus.	0	
Ground cherries	16	qts.	59	qts.
Gooseberries	319	qts.	114	qts.
Raspberries	62	qts.	41	qts.
Rhubarb	6257	lbs.	3873	lbs.
Strawberries	4094	qts.	472	qts.
Watermelon	8	hd.	1390	hd.
Asparagus	578	bch.	214	bch.
Beans, string	65	bus.	341½	bus.
Beets	289¼	bus.	287½	bus.
Beet Greens	4141	bch.	5610	bch.
Cabbage	33750	lbs.	20275	lbs.
Carrots	458¾	bus.	377¾	bus.
	4987	bch.	1256	bch.
Cauliflower	52	hd.	324	hd.
Celery	486	bch.	865	bch.
Chard	2352	lbs.	1480	lbs.
Corn, pop	417	lbs.	350	lbs.
Corn, sweet	6219	dzs.	2773	dzs.
Cucumbers	159	bus.	101	bus.
Cucumbers, pickling	62	bus.	140	bus.
Dill	61	bch.	41	bch.
Egg Plant	45	bus.	1341	bus.
Horseradish	299	lbs.	353	lbs.
Kohlrabi	0		30	bch.
Lettuce	5887	bch.	5808	bch.
Onions, green	7927	bch.	5433	bch.
Onions, dry	413	bus.	258	bus.
Oyster plant	12	bus.	10	bus.
Parsley	64	bch.	82	bch.
Parsnips	59	bus.	28	bus.
Peas, green	134	bus.	25	bus.
Peppers, green	17	bus.	9	bus.
Potatoes	4500	bus.	11400	bus.
Pumpkins	357	hd.	292	hd.
Radishes	10152	bch.	21204	bch.
Radishes, winter	0		19	bus.
Rutabagas	221	bus.	483	bus.
Sauerkraut	3342	qts.	3340	qts
Sorghum	0		154	gals.
Spinach	39	bus.	49	bus.
Squash	1536	hd.	1730	hd.
Tomatoes	567	bus.	218	bus.
Tomatoes, green	3	bus.	20	bus.
Turnips	8	bus.	220	bus.
Alfalfa Hay	150	ton	0	
Corn, ear	4000	bus.	2000	bus.
Corn, seed	50	bus.	10	bus.
Corn fodder	150	ton	140	ton
Hay, Quack grass	0		4	ton
Oats	3000	bus.	2383	bus.
Proso seed	0		8	bus.
Rye	697	bus.	0	
Silage	650	ton	1100	ton
Soy Beans	0		10	ton
Straw	140	ton	115	ton

disease. During 1935, 26 horses were vaccinated; in 1936, 38 head were vaccinated against this condition.

In reviewing our agricultural production tabulation, it must not be lost to sight that the department it represents functions not only for economical purposes but also as a discipline having its intimate therapeutic and educational values. This department plays an important role in occupationally training boys who are adapted for that type of practical activity.

IMPROVEMENTS

Our Repair and Maintenance and Power Plant departments have carried on efficiently and have instituted many repairs, replacements and alterations to the institutional buildings, to electrical and power plant equipment and its network of steam, water and sewage lines. Many improvements have been made but, because of limited funds, repairs and maintenance work was not carried on as extensively as the requirements of the institution indicate. Much, however, has been accomplished and the various units of the institution are in a fair state of repair. The interior and exterior of many of the cottages have been redecorated with the assistance of WPA workers and our own help.

Among the major developments, the following deserve mention: Rooms for electro and hydrotherapeutic treatment and X-ray and dark rooms were completed during the early part of the biennium. Two tubs for hydrotherapy were installed, as well as a complete X-ray unit. Other electro-therapeutic equipment will be purchased as soon as funds become available. An addition, 24′ by 60′, was made to our root cellar. This represents a greatly needed addition.

The machine shed, housing farm machinery, was badly damaged by a storm August 18, 1934; about 100 feet of the structure was completely wrecked and the remaining part sufficiently damaged to preclude its further use. The structure was torn down and the worthwhile lumber salvaged. During the latter months of the biennium, a new structure, 40′ x 96′, with the help of WPA workers was begun; its completion extended into the next biennial period. In addition a tractor and farm machinery repair unit, 30′ x 30′ x 12′, was constructed. Two corncribs and an archway constituting a foot bridge spanning the road leading to the lagoon were made possible through the assistance of CWA workers in 1933-34. This project also represented a WPA undertaking.

On May 10, 1935, fire of an unknown origin destroyed the greatest part of the concrete dairy barn, leaving a roof and mow over the west wing. The remaining structure was sufficiently repaired to permit housing of the stock. None of the cattle were lost in the fire. An addition, located on the north wing of the

barn and of frame construction, was erected. This structure provided space for 12 additional milk cows and a number of young stock. It was temporarily constructed to meet the institutional requirements for an increased milk supply. The work was done under the supervision of our carpentry department and with the aid of WPA labor.

The herdsman's residence, which was in a dilapidated state because of its age, was generally repaired and remodeled; a silo was erected at the Wilson Colony; new stairway entrances of concrete were constructed in the rear of cottages 5 and 6; new exits were made for the lower wards of custodial cottages 1 and 4; doors replaced windows leading to fire escapes that service second story dormitories. An ornamental pool and miniature lighthouse, constructed during the month of December and located in the center of the large congregate dining hall for adults and children, represents delightful additions to this room and are enjoyed by both inmates and employees. There have also been added several murals to the walls of the dining hall. These were done in oil by our art class under the direction and with the help of Mr. A. A. Gaynor who conducts the art class.

A Chevrolet dump truck was purchased in August, 1935. This equipment is of general use on the institution's premises and fills a long-felt need. In January, 1935, a light International truck was purchased for the Bue Colony—an extra-institutional colony for boys. In July, 1935, there was also acquired an Avery Thresher which is used at the institution and the three extra-mural colonies. It replaces a machine that was rapidly becoming unserviceable. The institution also purchased a reconditioned Fordson tractor and a two-bottom plow from the Central Hospital.

Remodelling of the employees' dining room, located in the basement of the administration building, was begun during the latter part of the biennium. The project is being carried on with WPA labor, our own and Mr. Groskopf's working force. WPA labor has also given material assistance in constructing a septic tank and 200 feet of sewer which services the piggery and new tractor and farm machinery unit.

The projects, in which WPA labor was used, follow:

Re-roofing of concrete barn after fire,
Construction of machine shed,
Construction of tractor and machinery unit,
Construction of ornamental and utilitarian bridge,
Construction of "Swan" pool, 24′ x 50′, complementing landscape effect in the foreground of the Administration building,
Remodeling of employees' dining room,
Redecorating various institutional units,

Minor repairs to horse barn, farmer's residence, farm colony and laundry,

Removal of dead limbs from trees in the institution's park, cutting brush and grubbing stumps.

PERSONNEL

In order to meet the requirements of the statutes which established an eight hour work day and a forty-eight hour week for employees in state charitable and penal institutions, it was necessary to add 64 new employees to our employed personnel. This was effected in January 1936, when 19 male and 43 female attendants and one nurse were employed. Two nurses were allowed but we found it desirable to employ one nurse, substituting an X-ray and laboratory technician for the other. The technician, however, was not employed during this biennium. Arrangements have been made to fill this vacancy on our hospital staff in the near future. There were no other changes in our personnel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A review of the past two years discloses both gratifying and disheartening circumstances; gratifying because of the progress that has been made and, because somehow or other, despite limited funds, rising prices on essential commodities and over-crowded conditions, we were able to maintain an equilibrium that conserved and safeguarded the welfare of our inmate population; disheartening, because we see many opportunities and possibilities for the advancement of the work that can be accomplished only through added financial assistance which, due to economic conditions, it were difficult to provide. It is true that we are still in an exaggerated and unusual phase of economic and social re-adjustment, but, let us hopefully say that a reasonable equilibrium will be maintained and that efforts will continue to be put forth in carrying forward our segmental responsibility and role in fitting institutional functions and objectives to the general mosaic which multiform and complex social and economic problems predicate and represent. The movement must be onward and our institution must be kept attuned to and contemporaneous with social demands, needs and policies. If it is to be hoped that this purpose can be carried on to an effectual fruition, the institution must be properly equipped to meet these exigencies; institutional methodologies must conform their functions and trends to objectives that are adjuvants in the general social, economic and biological program for the treatment of the problem of mental deficiency.

In order to meet that responsibility, we are reiterating our past recommendations and again stressing our essential requirements.

The tabulation of our major structural needs listed in our preceding biennial report is herewith repeated:

Projects	*Requested in Biennial Period Ending June 30*							
Inmate Cottage	----	----	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934
Hospital Addition	1920	----	----	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934
Porches T.B. Wards	----	1922	----	----	----	----	----	----
T.B. Cottages	----	----	----	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934
Receiving Unit	----	----	1924	----	1928	1930	1932	1934
Industrial Bldg. Boys	----	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934
Industrial Bldg. Girls	----	----	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934
Girls, Colony Houses	----	----	----	----	----	1930	----	----
Chapel	----	----	----	----	----	1930	1932	1934
Employees' Dormitory	----	----	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934
Employees' Refectory	1920	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934
Administration Bldg.	----	----	----	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934
Elevated Reservoir	----	----	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934
Bridge Spanning Soo Railroad	----	----	----	----	1928	1930	1932	1934
Power Plant	----	----	----	----	----	1930	1932	1934
Cattle Barn	----	----	----	----	----	1930	1932	1934
Calf Barn	----	----	----	----	----	1930	1932	1934
Machine Shed	----	----	----	----	----	1930	1932	1934
Mattress Shop	----	----	----	----	----	1930	1932	1934
Garage	----	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934
Extension to Carpenter Shop	----	----	----	----	----	1930	1932	1934

Every item appearing on the above tabulation has been embodied in our statement of requirements for many years. Only one, namely, a machine shed, has been supplied and that after an inadequate structure had been destroyed during a wind storm. The natural result is that there now exists an accumulation of structures that are urgently needed and that, some time or other, must be provided. Further procrastination, in at least initiating a movement that will eventuate in their construction, will mean an evasion of current responsibility and its projection as an increasing burden which must be assumed and liquidated by the public of the future. It will not pay to temporize longer; expansion is indicated and is inevitable.

There seems no great need to again emphasize the need for inmates' cottages. The overage in the inmates' population suggests at least two units, each having space for providing for 100 children. The urgency for added hospital space and tubercular cottages has been repeatedly stressed. A receiving unit, office building, chapel and employees' refectory represent desirable entities but for the time are not urgent necessities.

Vocational buildings, one for boys and the other for girls, should be supplied. Educational facilities must be augmented if we hope to attain maximum results directed toward the reclamation or rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped. Vocational units, if provided, will enable us to more intensively train our children in industrial and occupational activities. The mentally handicapped child, in order to take his place as an asset in the community in which he lives, must be properly equipped. If he is to earn his livelihood at some future time he must be adequately trained in occupational work so that he may be fitted for adjustment in extra-institutional surroundings. His treatment must be begun early during his pliant, receptive years when acceptable conditioning is

possible, and therefore, besides characteral and academic training, he must receive intensive training in handwork which, for him, is highly important in attempting a successful adaptation to extra-mural life. Many, who have no uncontrollable asocial tendencies, thus equipped, will be able to proficiently perform certain types of unskilled and semi-skilled work that will materially aid them in their self-support.

We again urge the purchase of the Lange farm which we have used on a rental basis for several years. This farm is known as Nowiscol and is used as a pre-parole training center for girls. As we have previously indicated, girls who go on parole-placement enter upon intensive training prior to their removal. The project, from the standpoint of reclamation, has met with unquestioned success. The property should be purchased and other cottages housing from 10 to 15 girls should be erected. The site, lying as it does, contiguous with the institutional premises and yet separate from them, lends itself admirably for an expansion of this project.

Our increased personnel predicates an expansion of housing facilities for employees. An employees' dormitory has been requested over a period of 12 years. Whereas in former years we recommended the construction of one cottage having space for 24 employees, we now request that two dormitories be provided. The arrangement necessitating employees to seek and maintain living quarters off the premises is not entirely satisfactory.

The need for an elevated water storage reservoir continues. Our water supply, at times, has been exceedingly low, despite the fact that the institution is safeguarded against a complete failure in the supply of water through the use of the auxiliary wells provided a number of years ago. An additional reservoir is required as our present supply barely meets our routine requirements. An elevated storage tank having a capacity for 18,000 gallons, will give the institution additional protection against fire and will permit the installation of an overhead irrigating system for our garden.

A new power plant, requested as early as June 30, 1930 and in subsequent biennial requests, represents an entity that must be provided in the near future. It would be an uneconomical procedure to attempt remodelling this unit. The plant has been in operation since 1897 and there is grave danger that its equipment may become unserviceable. A modern structure with modern equipment must be provided. The winters in northern Wisconsin are too severe and the population of unfortunates too great to permit procrastination in the matter of providing a new plant.

As the institution has grown older, the need for extensive repairs and remodelling throughout the physical plant has become more and more apparent. The greatest part of this work can be done in connection with our carpentry department; however, the

space has become inadequate, especially since that department is used for extra-scholastic occupational training. Many of the pupils who have shown manual aptitudes in our educational department, after having reached their limit in academic training, from choice and because of special mechanical talent, reach the carpentry department where their training in wood and general repair work continues. Here, too, they become acquainted with and adept in the use of equipment and machinery adapted to carpentry activities. Provisions for the extension of the carpentry department should be made.

The need for a separate mattress shop where beds are repaired and redecorated, mattresses renovated and rebuilt, and new mattresses are constructed, continues. A building, located near the carpentry department, should be requested. A garage for employees' machines, a bridge spanning the Soo rightofway for the safety of inmates, employees and stock, are essentials that should receive attention.

There continues the urgent need for fire escapes. Fire escapes should be provided for Cottage 12, the hospital unit, the old and new school buildings and the sun porches, (now being used as dormitories) that were constructed during a previous biennium and represent extensions to cottages 1 and 4. In addition sprinkler systems for our custodial units should be provided. These units represent some of the oldest buildings on the premises, each housing approximately 220 inmates of the custodial and helpless type. Neither cottage is of fireproof construction; both represent fire hazards. A sprinkler system and additional fire escapes must be provided.

Provisions should also be made to continue remodelling inmates' toilets. Cottages 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and the two school buildings are still equipped with the latrine type of closets. For sanitary reason it is essential that these be replaced with individual closets.

A continuation of the industrial type of fence, requested in preceding biennials, should be undertaken. This fence is suggested for the protection of the inmates, many of whom have the privilege of wandering about our playgrounds and park unattended. The protective fence should be built along the Soo rightofway, and should connect on both the east and west line of our premises with the chain link industrial fence skirting State Highway 29. Approximately 7,000 feet will be required.

We have passed through several summers of drought, and have become convinced that, in order that we may be assured a productive yield from our garden, we must install an irrigating system. Our soil is light, loses its moisture rapidly, and must have an ample supply of water. We, therefore, desire to urge that an

automatic irrigating system servicing 10 acres of garden be provided.

A new model dairy barn providing for 100 milk cows should be supplied. The dairy barn destroyed by fire during the spring of 1931 has not been replaced. There should also be provided two more wings paralleling the present wings of the new piggery and a separate unit to be used as a barn for housing young stock.

We also desire to recommend for consideration the matter of resurfacing the roads on our premises either with concrete or "black top." Some of our children's playground space around the cottages, because of the extreme lightness of the soil should be surfaced with similar material. This has become the common treatment of playgrounds about public schools. It is also suggested that a recreational unit for employees be provided. Under present conditions it is impossible to provide facilities and space for that purpose.

There is needed an extension to our laundry. This was requested in our report for the period ending June 30, 1922. Its construction at that time was not imperative, but since, because of crowded conditions in our custodial buildings, and for sanitary reason, a changed arrangement in the matter of handling soiled clothes has become not only necessary but urgent. We therefore recommend that an auxiliary washroom, separate from but in close proximity to the laundry, be provided with all required laundry equipment.

In our statement of requirements and recommendations we have outlined the structural needs of the institution. All are essential but represent only its physical needs. It is important that these be met as they subsume the functional phases of the institution's objectives which are the care, treatment, and training of institutionalized mentally handicapped individuals. These must never be lost to sight. Besides structural requirements, there is needed an expansion of personnel. Provision should be made for an addition of one physician, two internes and four registered nurses to our medical and hospital staff; two physical directors, one, a female for the girls' department, the other a male who will direct physical activities among the boys; two nursery school teachers, and two primary instructors whose work will be carried to the wards providing for children who because of physical handicap or other disability are unable to attend class rooms in connection with our regular school department.

There is also required an addition of 12 day attendants in order that the eight hour schedule may be carried on effectively. Vacations, sick leaves and other emergent, temporary abstractions from duty, have interfered with the smooth operation of the eight hour

schedule. Three more attendants should be added to our night staff. These are especially desired for our custodial cottages.

We recommend the employment of a general matron. Cottage matrons should be re-classified and known as charge attendants. Under the prevailing set-up which operates on an eight hour day and a forty-eight hour week basis, the matron's relief functions as matron carrying full responsibility in the matter of the conduction of the unit under her supervision. The cottage matron and her relief should be classified on the basis of equality because of their equal responsibility.

Two stenographers should be added to the office personnel; one for the accounting department, the other for our general office. The work in both departments has expanded to a no inconsiderable extent.

Provisions should also be made for an extension of the colonization system that has been in vogue for several years and has proven its efficacy, success, and practicality in the matter of the treatment of mentally handicapped adults.

Our social service department, in order that the parole and placement ventures may be increased and greater supervision may be accorded extramural cases as after-care treatment, should be expanded and at least one more field worker employed.

CONCLUSION

Our recommendations cover institutional requirements that importantly fit into the general program for the treatment of the problem of mental deficiency. Institutional methodologies must keep pace with the advance of social knowledge; the research program must be expanded; training facilities must be augmented; the matter of prevention must be carefully studied and measures that will tend to minimize the problem scientifically and practically applied. However, before radical measures are adopted, the causation of mental deficiency and its kindred conditions must be subjected to further intensive study and the data thus discovered analyzed and evaluated in a truly scientific manner. In order that research be of value, it must be continued persistently and consistently over a long period of time. Spasmodic studies result in verbiage of doubtful vintage and serve to obscure and confuse factual values. Institutions offer laboratories where extensive research is possible. However, in order that studies and investigations be effectively carried on, they must be properly manned and the state must offer sufficient incentive so that workers of that type be attracted to the service. Ultimately, such efforts may redound to the benefit of the commonwealth and pay huge dividends in the form of diminished mental ill-health, deficiency, dependency and delinquency. Until such a policy is adopted in

institutions, there will continue a wastage of opportunities for true scientific research and its probable, beneficial results.

In closing, I desire to express my appreciation for the loyalty shown me by my co-workers; the official family, teachers, attendants and heads of departments. If there has been any degree of success in the operation of the institution, it has been largely due to the splendid type of co-operation that has been accorded me.

I also wish to commend the efforts of Mr. Glen M. Householder, farm supervisor; Mr. John Glaettli, building engineer; Mr. Frank Groskopf, state plumber; and Dr. R. Strange, veterinarian, in their specialized service to the institution.

To your Board, I desire to express my sincerest appreciation for the deep interest you have taken in our problems, the progressive attitude you have shown, your enthusiastic approach to and consideration of projects, plans, and programs designed to promote the welfare of both our inmate and employed population, and your earnest desire to maintain a high standard for our institution. Your timely advice, suggestions, inspections, and interviews have been inspirational and have materially lightened our burdens.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. BEIER,
Superintendent.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

UNION GROVE, WIS.

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

SOUTHERN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Union Grove, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

C. C. ATHERTON, M. D. ..... *Superintendent and Steward*
O. J. MOTTARD ..... *Assistant Steward*

LOCATION

The first buildings of this institution were completed and opened to inmates February 14, 1919, under the name of the Southern Wisconsin Home for Feeble-minded and Epileptic. It is built on the cottage plan and at present has a rated capacity of 458 inmates. There are now eight inmate buildings completed, three to accommodate girls and five for boys.

The institution is located about two miles from Union Grove, on the C. M. St. P. & P. Railway and on state highways 120 and 75.

PURPOSE

To care for and have the custody and training of mentally deficient, epileptic, and idiotic persons. The institution is divided into a school department for the training of educable grades, a custodial department for the helpless and lower grades and such trades and manual departments as are adaptable.

ADMISSION

Commitment: Made by judge or jury of a county or district court of record. (Section 52.02 which refers to 51.05.)

Transfer: The Board of Control, with the consent of the Governor, may transfer any person under commitment to any state or county institution under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control, who shall upon determination of said Board of Control, acting as a commission in lunacy, be found mentally deficient or epileptic. (Section 52.02.)

Voluntary: Upon application to the superintendent, supported by certificate of at least two qualified physicians. (Section 52.02 which refers to 51.01.)

Date Opened	1919
Institutional Bed Capacity	458
Farm Colony—Rented	10
Total Available Beds	468
Number of Patients June 30, 1935	717
Number of Patients June 30, 1936	750
Area of Grounds, Acres	54
Acreage Under Cultivation	673
Value of Land and Buildings—June 30, 1936	$1,439,263.27
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1936	292,014.33

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 137,268.60	$ 170,591.40
Repair and Maintenance	15,183.66	15,766.44
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 152,452.26	$ 186,357.84
Permanent Improvements	16,877.26	6,810.94
Total Expenditures	$ 169,329.52	$ 193,168.78
Average Daily Number of Patients	734	745
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 3.99	$ 4.81
Average No. of Officers and Employees	100	117

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the ninth biennial report of the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School for the period ending June 30, 1936.

In presenting a survey of activities in this institution for the two-year period ending June 30, 1936, it is a keen disappointment not to be able to list as accomplished the many necessary projects and improvements that we deem so urgent and so vital to the success of the institution and the welfare of its inmates.

One hesitates to recommend a continued and sustained building program because of a full knowledge of present economic conditions. Yet, each of us must acknowledge the responsibility of the state to properly provide for those unfortunate persons within its institutions. It is charged with that responsibility and the obligation can be met only by providing sufficient funds and buildings to properly and humanely house, care for, and train them, with the aid of a competent personnel of sufficient numbers.

Our most serious problem is overcrowding. The rated capacity of this institution is 458. On June 30, 1936 there were present 770, representing an overload of 312, or sixty-eight per cent overcapacity. This condition is hazardous and dangerous and an ever present menace to the health and safety of inmates. Because of lack of sufficient housing facilities, there is obviously a limit to proper classification of inmates, either as to chronological or mental age, or to physical size. Neither is possible under present conditions.

The state of Wisconsin does not provide a separate institution for the defective delinquent. As a result of this, it is to be expected that many of these individuals are received here. We have many of them. These cannot be segregated and, as a result, mingle and associate with the harmless, orderly, and well behaved. They constitute a problem in that, among them are sexual perverts of all kinds, thieves, and those with violent tempers. Such as these mingle and associate with children of tender years and

immature minds. A similar paragraph might be written of epileptics, whether mentally deficient or not, with or without psychosis. They are a dangerous group. Facilities should be provided promptly for each group, with separate buildings and special equipment. Eventually this must come.

Notwithstanding the many disappointments and discouraging conditions, we believe that there has been definite progress made, as the succeeding paragraphs and tables will reveal.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

During the two-year period just ended, there were admitted to this institution 176 inmates, 173 first admissions, and 3 readmissions. This represents a slight decline in admissions since the previous biennium. Unfortunately, the class of patients admitted has been of the lower grade, and many had to be placed in the hospital or infirmary. This is an added responsibility in view of the fact that the hospital is far beyond its rated capacity and beyond the point where real hospitalization can be accomplished.

During this period, 60 patients, 29 males and 31 females, were paroled; of these, six were returned as unable to make adjustment outside an institution. In addition, three males and one female, who had been on parole previous to this biennium, were returned, due to poor adjustment in society.

Because we do not have a social worker to check conditions, prior to the leaving of an inmate, and no one to check or supervise their activities during the period at home, we have of necessity been forced to depend upon such information as can be obtained through various welfare agencies, neighbors, ministers, and others in a position to pass on the situation. Notwithstanding this, it will be noted from the above, that most of the paroled inmates have made adjustment and continue at home. We hear occasionally from either the inmate or his parents and have recorded the fact that in most of the instances the parolee has secured a position of one kind or another.

Formerly it was the custom to carry on our rolls all parole cases; however, in the last biennial period, in order to complete and clear the record, with the approval of the State Board of Control, there have been 82 discharged, 42 males and 40 females. It is now our policy to carry a parole case for a period of two years from the date of parole, following which they are discharged. This does not mean that they are restored to society, the discharge being merely a technical book transaction; the patients are eligible to return to the institution at any time without further court action.

Five females and three males were found mentally deficient with psychotic periods and were regularly committed as such

through the County Court of Racine county and transferred from this institution to the Winnebago State Hospital. One boy found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis was transferred to the Lake View Sanatorium, Madison, Wisconsin, on request of the mother, with approval of the State Board of Control. Two males were transferred for observation to the Mendota State Hospital. They were found insane and official order of transfer was issued. One female, admitted on regular court commitment from Sheboygan county, was found, on admission, to be pregnant and in the active stage of syphilis. She was transferred to the Mendota State Hospital for specific treatment; the record indicates that while there, she was confined and delivered of a girl who at birth was deformed. In addition to the above, 15 boys were transferred to the Green County Asylum, Monroe, Wisconsin; this was done to relieve overcrowding.

During this biennium, in order to clear our records, we recommended discharge of 92 cases, 50 males and 42 females, who had been transferred to state hospitals and county asylums. Our recommendation was approved and the entire 92 are now recorded as discharged. These discharges are not included in the tabulated figures, a part of this report, as their removal was covered in statistical tables of preceding biennial reports.

Seven inmates, five males and two females, were discharged as not feeble-minded; the two females and four males having been declared not mentally deficient by a commission in lunacy appointed by your Board, and the other male declared not feeble-minded after a period of 30 days' observation. Five boys were ordered into court for re-examination and re-hearing; all five were released as "mentally deficient but not proper subjects for an institution."

In addition to discharges, as described above, there were two inmates, one male and one female, discharged to parents or close relatives living outside the state; the female went to New York and the boy to Minnesota.

During the two-year period ended, there were 36 escapes, all boys. Assisted by the authorities, 26 were returned; the remaining 10 continue at large. One boy, on escape several years, was apprehended and returned. Another adult male, who escaped previous to this biennium, was apprehended and re-committed to the Central State Hospital for the Insane. He is listed on our records as discharged. One boy, who escaped about four years ago, returned to the home of his parents. We were not informed of this but learned later, through newspaper clipping sent us by his mother, that, while he was returning from work, riding a bicycle, he was struck by an automobile, thrown into a ditch and killed. During this biennium, one little girl, abducted from the institution by

relatives, continued at home despite our efforts to have her returned. She is being carried as an escape.

Where advisable, we have granted vacations to those whose conduct warranted this privilege. The usual investigation was made to determine home conditions and when the report of such investigation was unfavorable, temporary parole was denied. The length of this temporary parole is dependent upon the patient's attitude, the benefit obtained, and the integrity of the relatives. Vacations were granted to 83 males and 48 females.

During the two years just passed, the total number of deaths was 12, 8 males, 4 females. Compared with previous report, this is a decrease of 8. The cause of death is as follows: 7 respiratory, 3 systemic, 1 heart, and 1 nervous system.

MEDICAL

The general health of our inmates continues comparatively good in view of our continued stepping up of new admissions and inconvenience caused by a deplorable overcrowding. Unfortunately the types coming in are low grade and the number of epileptic, paralytic, infirm, and helpless being brought to us severely strain our resources to accommodate them. May I remind you that our hospital was designed for 60 beds and at no time should there be less than three to five available beds for emergencies. We have in this unit 100 beds, all occupied. That means 67 per cent overload, truly a situation fraught with danger. The infirmary, in reality hospital for males, is the same. Designed for 50 beds and less adaptable than the hospital, there is a 60 per cent overload. There are 70 persons permanently confined to bed in hospital and infirmary, and about 25 more are helpless but not strictly confined to bed. These cases present dietary and nursing problems. Most of them are unable to feed themselves or cannot do so satisfactorily, cannot masticate food, have difficulty in swallowing, regurgitate food, and are constipated. Many of the inmates show tendency to develop respiratory infections of nose and throat with complications of the ears, lungs, and pleura. Serious complications have been few and usually respond to treatment and careful nursing.

Tuberculosis is, has been, and will be a constant disturbing factor in any hospital regardless of the wonderful advances made in combating this disease. It is safe to say that at least 10 per cent of our inmate population is infected. Noteworthy is the fact that 37 per cent, more than one-third, of the mortality among our inmates, is attributable to tuberculosis. Crowding adds to the danger and segregation is not possible. There is only one approved method of care for this class of people and that is hospitalization, segregation, isolation, hygiene, and special diet. These

conditions can only be met when and if a building is provided, suitable for and adapted to the purpose.

Thorough physical examination is made in every new case, including blood Wassermann test, and each is immunized for diphtheria and smallpox. X-rays are made when indicated. New cases with elevated temperature, history of recent exposure to contagious disease, or with suspicious throat condition or skin rash are isolated as far as possible; and throat cultures, sputum examination, and other tests are made.

Syphilis, of which we have about 25 cases, is another disease demanding special attention and active treatment. These, too, should be isolated, particularly during the active and highly infectious stage. They receive approved medicinal treatment and are given every consideration, but facilities for isolation are at a premium and segregation almost impossible.

During the biennium just completed, 215 blood samples were taken for Wassermann tests; 3 boys and 4 girls showed positive reaction; two of the girls have acquired the disease; the 3 boys and 2 girls are listed as congenital. Two spinal punctures were done and one case showed positive reaction. All cases, having positive reaction, are kept under close medical supervision and afforded appropriate and active treatment for their condition until Wassermann test becomes negative or until such time as treatment is inadvisable.

During the biennium just closed, there were several epidemics of infectious-contagious disease. From early December, 1934, through into February, 1935, there were 133 cases of measles. It was necessary in this, as in other epidemics, to use the school room, hospital, infirmary, and two custodial buildings for isolation purposes and for hospitalization. In the late summer and early fall of 1935, there were 36 cases of acute catarrhal jaundice. We were unable to determine the cause of this outbreak. All cases responded well to treatment and there were no untoward results. In January and February, 1936, there were 88 cases of influenza, and in April and May, 1936, there were 90 influenza cases of the intestinal type with vomiting and diarrhea. This made a total of 178 cases of influenza. The same procedure of isolation and treatment was followed as in previous emergencies. Occurring at the same time as the influenza epidemic was a series of 73 cases of parotitis (mumps), including a number of employees. One diphtheria carrier was detected in January, 1935, but there was no spread of disease due to the practice of immunizing all patients.

There were two cases of pregnancy, one delivered in this institution, male stillbirth, in July, 1934, and the second, found to be

in the active stages of syphilis, was transferred to the Mendota State Hospital for treatment and was confined there, female child, deformed.

Fractures constituted a good part of our work and included bones of arm, leg and pelvis. In all of these, good union and function was obtained. The administration of calcium salts and parathyroid during treatment and after was found to be of material value. Following is a list of fractures occurring during the period:

Jaw (lower)	1	Pelvis	1
Clavicle	3	Hip	1
Humerus	3	Tibia	3
Head of radius	2	Os Calcis	1
Colles (radius)	1		
Finger	2	Total	18

We have made good use of our X-ray facilities but would undoubtedly have made a better showing had we a technician to carry this burden instead of the regular medical staff. Below is a list of the number of X-ray, during this biennium:

Chest	46	Hip	4
Skull	9	Lumbar Spine	1
Jaws	11	Spine	1
Shoulder	11	Femur	1
Humerus	10	Knee	8
Elbow	16	Leg	13
Forearm	3	Ankle	15
Wrist	11	Foot	8
Hand	13	Toe	2
Pelvis	7	Pregnancy	1
Pelvis and femur	2		
		Total	193

HEALTH

There have been the usual number of acutely ill to care for. These represent nearly all the diseases common to man with the addition of those peculiar to childhood. Our hospital is terribly overcrowded, amounting to about 67 per cent, and the infirmary is likewise. During the years covered in this report, there have been four epidemics: measles, chicken pox, influenza, and epidemic parotitis (mumps). With hospital facilities at a minimum, we were compelled to shut down all school activities and use the school room for a barracks to house and hospitalize the sick. In two other custodial buildings, we had to herd inmates not confined to bed into one dayroom in order to provide space for the sick. In each instance the medical staff and nurses rendered excellent service in spite of severe handicap.

The hospital is modern, of good design and well equipped, but is so overloaded as to render it unfit for the purpose intended.

Of the space available, 90 per cent is used for dormitory, infirmary types and children's nursery. With the possible exception of nursery or baby cases, the hospital has become a custodial building. This situation can not be remedied until additional buildings are available. Appended hereto is a summary of the most important medical items, not including minor injuries, treatments or simple illnesses.

PROPHYLAXIS

As has been the practice in the past, preventive medicine continues to play an important role and has been instrumental in practically eliminating such scourges as smallpox and diphtheria. In the former, every patient, as well as many employees, has been vaccinated. This applies regardless of scar signifying former "take." All cases showing no results were again vaccinated. If second inoculation fails, individual is recorded as immune. In immunizing against diphtheria, we use either toxoid or toxin-antitoxin. Results have been excellent. We had four occasions to use erysipelas streptococcus antitoxin in serious infections with highly gratifying results. This product is quite expensive but its cost should not discourage its use. Tetanus antitoxin (lockjaw) was used in 62 cases. It is now routine practice to immunize every new admission against the two first mentioned diseases.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

This department is in charge of Dr. E. O. Williams who comes to us one-half day each week. He has rendered valuable service but owing to lack of time his work is limited. Only such as indicated and necessary can be taken care of, such as extractions, cleaning, fillings of amalgam and porcelain and some plate work. As reported in previous biennium, we need a full-time dentist. Dr. Williams' report follows:

DEAR DR. ATHERTON:

I herewith submit the biennial report of the dental department from July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936. As has been the custom in the past, soon after the inmate has entered the institution, a thorough oral examination is given and all necessary work is taken care of. In most cases, their mouths are found to be in a very much neglected condition and many never having had any dental care of any kind. We find many cases of gingivitis and broken down abscessed teeth. Very few patients are found that do not have at least several defective teeth. Every individual capable of using one is supplied with a tooth brush and instructed in the proper way to use it. Each patient has a separate card in our

files and every operation is recorded. A list of work completed in the period is listed below:

Dental Examinations	314	Cleaning and Scaling	269
Porcelain Fillings	45	Plates	7
Deciduous Extractions	149	Plate Repair	2
Permanent Extractions	322	Root Filling	1
Gum Treatments	207	Gold Inlays	5
Amalgam Fillings	140	Pyorrhea Treatments	8

Respectfully submitted,

E. O. WILLIAMS, D. D. S.

STERILIZATION

Sterilization of the unfit, with special reference to the mentally deficient confined in institutions, can, under no circumstances, be considered a panacea. That it has an important place when applied to certain members of the human family, no one should deny. It has, however, its limitations. Selective in character, it has been and is favored for the specific purpose of preventing procreation in those mentally and morally unfit. During this biennium, there were recommended and approved 27 cases, 15 males and 12 females. Each was operated in the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School and each made an uneventful recovery. Of the total 14 were paroled and have made suitable and satisfactory adjustment. No doubt others could be sent home or placed in good surroundings, had we a social worker to manage necessary arrangements.

EDUCATION

During the two years covered by this report, we have been seriously handicapped in the lack of a school building and in not having sufficient funds to furnish enough material for the classes. Notwithstanding the absence of this important unit, we have carried on our school work in the academic and occupational therapy departments. It must be stressed that with the mentally deficient, facilities must be provided if these people are to receive training along specialized lines. With our present set-up in the academic department, it is impossible to give the children the best. It should be borne in mind that the mentally handicapped require special and individual attention and classes must be organized to meet their needs.

In view of the fact that one large dayroom, equipped for school purposes, constitutes all that is available for academic teaching, the number attending is limited. More room would enable us to take care of more children, coordinate our activities and train our children that they may better care for themselves. The enrollment of pupils is about the same as heretofore, being 125. Classes are restricted to half-day sessions, with the boys attending morning

classes and the girls attending afternoons. We are hampered to a great degree; our school department is too small, impractical, inadequate, and poorly equipped.

It should be remembered that teaching the handicapped is much the same as teaching the normal, but it is necessary to afford special attention in order to simplify the work that they may grasp the lesson placed before them. The ultimate in teaching is to make a useful citizen of each individual and this has been our effort.

The standard intelligence tests are given soon after admission, and their intelligence quotient must be of certain standard to meet our facilities. The child is then placed. Regular school work is carried on from the ungraded and kindergarten groups to sixth grade. However, little is said about grades, as we are aware at all times as to what grade of school work each child is doing. The classes are grouped, ungraded, kindergarten, primary, intermediate, and junior. Their mental processes are slow and their attention easily fatigued. This presents peculiar problems. Mental defectives are childish in behavior and attitude toward life, and only enjoy association with those of their own mental level. They are individuals of habit and fixed environment and do not easily adapt themselves to new conditions. They are easily led, easily taken advantage of, and lack foresight. Therefore, it is necessary to train their capabilities to the highest degree in order to reduce their handicap as much as possible and prepare them to be at least partially self-supporting.

The academic and occupational therapy work is being carried by five teachers, who are especially adept in handling this type of child; because of their faithful and conscientious work, they accomplish results and improvement is seen in all groups. The influence of the school upon the daily life of our children is noticeable in their pride in appearance, their increased interest in cleanliness and the tidiness of their clothing. Letter writing and penmanship, music and simple dramatics, with folk dancing are eagerly participated in by both boys and girls. While we do not have a gymnasium, each teacher is expected to direct corrective exercises daily. This includes hygienic exercises, as well as those to aid in motor coordination. We use victrola or piano for these and the development in rhythm is surprising.

Experience has shown that the industrial arts are best and, accordingly, we have 76 girls and adult women engaged in occupational therapy, with 16 boys in the weaving room. They find an outlet in the various projects, described below, which are a part of this training. The work is divided into three groups: A-B-C. The "C" class, which is lowest, includes: Cutting pictures and pasting for scrapbook, cutting decorations for room, raveling of burlap, sandpapering, spool knitting, stringing beads or but-

tons, tearing carpet rags or paper for papier mache, winding warp, burlap or carpet rags. Grade "B" ascends somewhat in difficulty and includes: Water color painting, rake knitting, plain sewing (hemming, outlining, carpet rags, dresses for dolls, etc.), weaving on smaller looms, simple weaves in basketry using raffia rather than reed. From this we reach Grade "A" which covers a wide range: Braiding of rags for rugs, all kinds of basketry, bead work, brush making, assembling and carving wood problems, caning and rush seating, cutting by pattern, drawing of designs and enlarging by measure, dyeing, flowers and costumes of crepe paper, gesso book ends and wall pieces, hooking rugs and mats, knotting and tying, knitting mittens, caps, wristlets, tooling and lacing of leather, papier mache and clay modeling, applique, cross stitch, petit-point and embroidery, painting on glass, toys and clothing, block and linoleum printing, coping saw projects, all types of sewing including use of machine, stenciling designs on curtains, tracing of designs, and weaving on looms.

We have at present two table looms for small articles, five carpet looms and three larger pattern looms. The widest looms are used for making counterpanes, couch covers, and coat materials. One carpet loom is used entirely for institution rugs and runners and another is used for the same purpose much of the time. We have our own warping reel and make our own warps which saves the expense of buying. Full cooperation is had from other departments in the institution, and before discarding anything, from tin cans and bottles to burlap bags and old inner tubes, this department is given opportunity to make use of them, if possible.

The average patient, upon entering the occupational therapy department, discovers readily that here is interesting work to be done and we receive many who never before have had opportunity to do constructive work. The patient is usually given a little time in which to observe and be observed and, when sufficiently interested, is offered some simple problem. It is often necessary for the teacher to take the unskilled hands and carefully guide them through the necessary motions. Being permanently handicapped, their training is thorough and prolonged. Only by such training are we moving in the right direction and enabling the institution to be of greater service to those entrusted to its care. It is a pleasure to go through this department and observe these older girls enjoying their work and being happy in their assignments.

Those patients, not in school, are assigned to jobs in the work routine of the institution, to such work as is best suited to his age, mental ability, and character traits. The girls are taught domestic duties; they learn to wash and wipe dishes, sweep and dust, properly set a table, serve a meal, prepare vegetables, make beds; others have assignments in the laundry, kitchens, sewing room, and bakery. The boys are trained as helpers and find useful

occupations in the power plant, dairy, creamery, garden, carpenter, paint, machine and shoe repairing shops, with the chickens and hogs, and on detail work in the care of lawns and grading. They take interest in maintaining the grounds, in the grading and landscaping. Our attendants and supervisors endeavor to keep each patient active, busy, and happy as possible.

RELIGION

Contrary to opinion held by many who do not have contact with children in an institution, there is real attention to lessons in Scripture. I am informed by pastors who conduct our services that the attention of our inmates is comparable to that shown by the average children in the regular Sunday Schools. Non-sectarian in character, our church service is regularly held each Sunday afternoon by a minister representing one of the local churches, of which there are three. The ministers each serve one month alternating in order. The children of Catholic faith have services one Sunday each month. This institution does not have a chapel and all religious services are held in Washington Cottage in one of the dayrooms.

RECREATION

Realizing that play and diversion is necessary in the life of every one, we have, as far as possible, tried to afford means whereby a change is afforded the inmates from a humdrum existence to a living reality. The wards have been furnished playing cards, checkers, dominoes, blocks, lottoes, sponge and inflated rubber balls and dolls. With the exception of three buildings, radios have been installed, operating from a central point in each instance. Two dining rooms have speakers, so that some 260 inmates have music with their meals. During winter months, moving pictures are shown weekly. Occasionally outside sources have furnished entertainment for which inmates and employees are most appreciative. Owing to lack of an amusement hall or gymnasium, these entertainments must be held in the Refectory; an unsatisfactory arrangement. No dances are held because of no place to hold them. For outdoor recreation, we have three baseball diamonds. They are used for both regulation and soft ball play and are a means of much pleasure as well as wholesome physical exercise. In addition there are six spaces on the grounds equipped with playground apparatus used by all capable. The squealing, shouting, and gesticulating of the inmates is ample proof of their joy.

WARD PERSONNEL

On January 1, 1936, an eight-hour system for nurses, charge attendants, and attendants was set up with the addition of 37

new employees, 3 nurses and 34 charge attendants and attendants. It is in full operation and functioning smoothly. The entire force of above classified employees work 48 hours per week, eight hours per day, with one full day off duty in seven. Up to the time of this report, the arrangement has proved satisfactory.

It is, indeed, unfortunate, that the official set-up for the eight-hour day, failed to take note of or provide for the several classes of employees other than those mentioned above. This oversight has caused considerable dissatisfaction among those not included and it is hoped that the next legislature will take action to remedy this condition and equalize the service. We have met this unhealthy situation, in part at least, by shortening by one hour per day the working hours of cooks, kitchen helpers, waitresses and baker, and, in addition, granted them an extra full day off duty each month.

FARM

The farm comprising 355 acres of land under cultivation, continues under the management of a farm foreman, who has been connected with this institution for many years. He has two able assistants and some 25 inmate helpers.

The method of operation is the so-called five-year rotation plan consisting of two years corn, one year grain, and two years alfalfa. This plan has proved quite successful. Land has been limed and fertilized and furthed enriched by leaving the third seasonal growth of alfalfa uncut to be later plowed and left in furrow until spring, just before planting time, when the ground is thoroughly worked. It is our opinion that this procedure has caused increased production. The statistics bearing on crop yields for 1934 and 1935 are a matter of record.

In addition to the main farm there was established several years ago a farm colony, located seven miles from the institution, acquired by five-year lease with option to buy. It consists of 240 acres, some 200 under cultivation. It is in charge of a farmer and his wife, with one farm hand and 12 inmates who live there throughout the year. This farm has proved a tremendous asset and the production remarkable. It is without doubt one of the best farms in this section. Records on file in your office will bear out this statement. As stated above, this farm was leased to the state for a term of five years. This lease expired April 1, 1935. However, we succeeded in obtaining three more years, with option to buy, but with a provision that the owner may sell at any time during the three years, we to receive notice, giving ample time to vacate.

To lose this farm would be a calamity. It has proved its value to the state. Moreover, the colony plan is more and more coming

to the front and has been adopted by many states as being the ideal means of providing home life with home surroundings for certain types of inmates who are taught and learn a vocation they can understand. The present option will expire April 1, 1938, and if this valuable farm is to be obtained, it will be necessary to secure funds for its purchase through the next legislature. Your Board is urgently requested to keep this thought in mind.

GARDEN

Our garden, consisting of 45 acres, including an orchard of 490 fruit trees, 3500 raspberry bushes, 300 gooseberry bushes, 300 currant bushes, ½ acre of strawberry plants and ¾ acre of grapes, maintained good production until 1934-1935, when adverse growing conditions, induced by drought, caused a lowering. Because of lack of a sprinkling system, it became necessary to haul water. Notwithstanding our efforts, there was a material reduction in crops. The same conditions prevailed in 1935 and the same procedure followed. In 1935 there were harvested 2100 bushels of apples and there were canned 2958 gallons of vegetables, 876 No. 2 cans green string beans and 68 gallons of kraut. The 1936 outlook up to June 30 looks very bad, owing to extreme drought prevailing generally.

DAIRY HERD

Our herd, including the animals at the farm colony, number 127 head. These are all registered Holstein, Federal T. B. accredited since December, 1926, and tested yearly since. This herd is also tested for Bang's disease every second month by Dr. Strange, state institution veterinarian. Each slight reactor is separated from the main herd and advanced reactors disposed of. All young heifers, chosen for future milk cows, are taken from the main herd and transferred to our farm colony and kept in open barn and on pasture. In our opinion this method promotes and keeps the young stock in a strong, healthy condition and makes for better future producers.

The sires at the head of our herd are: Great Home Bess Burke Pride No. 554771 and Winterthur Posch Ormsby King No. 600000. (Note:—The first named animal on June 30, 1936, is seriously ill with an infected hip; the chances for recovery are very poor.) The daughters of Great Home Bess Burke Pride have made the following records:

Sowiscol Pride Homestead Lela, No. 1623700, 365 days at 24 months, 827.0 Butter, 20,554.2 Milk, Class B;

Sowiscol Pride Princess Sylvia, No. 1575692, 365 days at 25 months, 803.0 Butter, 20,393.1 Milk, Class B;

Sowiscol Pride Lulu Jane, No. 1623704, 365 days at 26 months, 794.1 Butter, 19,631.8 Milk, Class B;

Sowiscol Pride Burke Gwen, No. 1623698, 365 days at 24 months, 787.5 Butter, 18,463.9 Milk, Class B;

Sowiscol Pride Pansy Irene, No. 1623701, 365 days at 24 months, 665.75 Butter, 16,976.6 Milk, Class B.

We continually run an average of ten to fifteen cows on semi-official test, class "B." These records are of great value and have materially aided in the sale of some of our bull calves. About 70 per cent of the milk cows in our herd are of our own raising. The average number of cows for milk production is 54 and this herd produces sufficient milk and cream to furnish milk to all inmates three times daily and plenty for every other service. All milk is pasteurized and there has been no purchase of either milk or cream necessary. The total production of milk for two years, July 1, 1934-June 30, 1936, was 1,527,408 pounds.

INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Power Plant: Under direction of the chief operating engineer, this unit is manned with an efficient personnel composed of three engineers and three firemen, each working an eight-hour shift. They are directly responsible for the production of heat, light and water for the entire institution.

Machine Shop: This is a well equipped shop, supervised by the chief operating engineer, with a working crew of four: Electrician, plumber, and two skilled laborers, one of whom is on a night shift to check various items, to check sewage disposal plant, and to take care of any emergency arising during the night. The usual and varied repairs and servicing is handled by the day crew. This is an important department.

Carpenter Shop: Is supervised by a head carpenter with two skilled assistants. This department is charged with maintenance of all buildings including repairs on locks, replacing broken windows, etc. Because we do not have either tinner, plasterer, mason, or bricklayer, this group of men has had to carry these added duties. They have done commendable work.

Paint Shop: A master painter with no assistants other than several inmates has kept our buildings, inside and outside, in a creditable state of preservation and appearance. In addition, it is his job to care for re-painting beds, furniture and other equipment needing that kind of service.

Laundry: The laundry, with a paid personnel of only two employees and 24 inmates, has an endless task. With our high percentage of low grade untidy inmates, the load of soiled linen, clothing, and blankets is enormous. On account of limited facilities and space, much laundering has to be done in the individual buildings and frequently the laundry crew has had to remain in the evening and alternating Sundays to do the housecleaning. Our

laundry is at capacity and needs additional space, equipment and employees.

Bakery: Our bakery, operated by an experienced woman baker, assisted by four inmates, turns out all bread, cakes, doughnuts, cookies and pies, used in the institution. The finished products compare favorably with commercial bakery goods.

Kitchens: Owing to the layout of this institution, cottage plan, there are four kitchens and six dining rooms. Each kitchen is in charge of a senior cook assisted by a designated kitchen helper and a group of inmates. Each dining room is presided over by a paid waitress with a picked group of inmates who serve as waitresses, male and female respectively according to sex of inmates served. The entire personnel is in charge of one lady head cook whose duty it is to draw up all menus and to see to the proper preparation and cooking of the various products to complete the meal. The head cook is responsible to the matron whose duties are well defined. The culinary department in general, beside preparing all meals, aids materially in our canning activities of which hundreds of gallons of kraut, vegetables, and fruit have been "put up."

Sewing Room: One paid seamstress and 11 inmates operate this department; 12 sewing machines, 8 power and 4 foot, make up the equipment. These workers have turned out a large quantity in repairs and in addition have made all sheets and pillow cases, and most of the nightgowns, towels and a large number of dresses, etc., as per list below covering this biennial report:

Aprons, dining room	59	Laundry bags, heavy canvas	61
Aprons, kitchen	549	Mattress protectors, bed pads	6
Aprons, scrub	563	Nightgowns, men's & women's	706
Bloomers, girls'	130	Pillow slips	1995
Brassieres	64	Sheets, muslin, bleached and unbleached	1977
Diapers	990	Sleeve board covers	64
Dresses, gingham	54	Table cloths, linen	105
Dresser scarfs	37	Towels, hand	4419
Garment press covers	16		
Ironing board covers	141		

We also have five sewing machines on various wards operated by inmates and attendants who do good work in mending stockings, patching, hemming dishtowels, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS

In the matter of improvements, the following is a summary of the most important projects completed during this period:

Built chimney for hoghouse
Removed brick chimney at farm cottage
Erected bull house, farm colony No. 1
Completed hog yard fence, main farm
Built breeding rack
Laid walk by rustic bridge near hospital building

Built north entrance steps at refectory
Built two manholes, superintendent's residence, near bridge
Erected three posts, bull pen
Built new tables for greenhouse
Built two brick ovens in south park
Built ice house, farm colony No. 1
Remodeled ice house (re-shingled), main farm
Made cement hog troughs, granary
Remodeled second floor, hog house, for chickens, main farm
Insulated hog house, rock wool bats
Insulated infirmary and hospital, rock wool bats
Shingled house at farm colony No. 1
Built rabbit hutch, farm colony No. 1
Built cement manhole and walk, near store
Two cement stairs and walk at septic tank
Brick porch at refectory
Repaired wall, hot water tank room, building five
Completed foundation, basement and first floor of granary, representing one-third of entire project
Remodeled and rebuilt north and south brick porches, building two.
New floor, hospital basement
Built covering over entrance stairway of paint shop
Laid slab east of granary
Concreted ground section of outside bull pen yard
Built new foundation, old corn crib
Built two brooder houses, farm colony
Constructed ping-pong table, for use in school department
Installed safety shutters on front of moving picture booth, refectory
Installed conduit and wiring for new milk pump, dairy building
Installed two soap tanks and one bleach tank, laundry
Installed light for new saw filing machine, carpenter shop
Installed water line to paint shop
Installed railing stairway, ground floor to basement, paint shop
Completed unfinished sewer job left from W.P.A., main sewer, east of Union Grove, from institution to drainage canal.
Installed closet and basin in new toilet room, paint shop
Installed belt and pulley guard on ice machine, refectory
Installed door bell and buzzer on kitchen door, hospital
Installed conduit, wire and lights, canning plant
Installed track for carrier in canning plant
Installed two steel pipe railings for north porch, refectory
Installed radio in refectory
Installed electric stove in apartments, hospital building
Installed conduit and lights, second floor, hog house
Installed bathtub, apartments, hospital building
Installed No. 3 electric driven service pump
Installed automatic shutter for exhaust fan, refectory kitchen
Installed railing on stairways, service building
Installed railings on platform and wall around smokestack, power plant
Installed two railings on water softener at power plant
Installed railing on stairway, first floor to basement, power plant
Installed railing on outside stairway to basement, employees' building
Installed pasteurizer, in dairy building
Installed underground gas tank and pump, superintendent's residence
Installed water line to softener to save waste water from air compressor, power plant
Installed railings on two stairways and on two sides of building on platforms, disposal plant
Installed two railings outside front entrance, power plant
Installed safety guard on air compressor, power plant
Installed electric well pump and fittings, farm colony
Installed safety start and stop device on old extractor, laundry
Installed conduit for lighting and power entrance conduit, new granary
Heating changed from hot water to steam in apartments (4 rooms), building five
Installed coat and dress rack, second floor, south, building two
Installed traps and valves and reconditioned heating plant, superintendent's residence
Installed service outlet for sewing machine, building two
Installed floor drain from hot water tank automatic valve discharge to sewer, refectory basement
Installed floor drain from hot water tank automatic valve discharge to sewer, building five basement
Installed complete safety guards and safety starting switches, dough mixer at refectory, bakery
Laid 2 inch return pipe and covering (replacement), main steam conduit
New welded bends installed (replacement) in place of flanged elbows, main steam conduit

RECOMMENDATIONS

What was written in the preceding biennial report applies to the present with this exception—our situation now is more acute. Our resident inmate population, as of June 30, 1936, was 770, representing an overload of 70 per cent over our rated capacity. We shall, therefore, submit the same report with such corrections as are necessary to bring it up to date and such additions as are indicated for the proper operation of this institution.

We have repeatedly stressed the absolute necessity of more buildings. The present state of overcrowding, amounting to about 70 per cent, is not only serious, but dangerous. May I call your attention to the fact that one of our buildings for females is over 130 per cent overcrowded and in this same building there are, in addition to that number, 21 employees housed. This applies to every building in the institution, though not in the same percentage. Such a condition as this is damaging. It cannot be expected that proper classification can be made and one needs only to enter a ward to see the extreme ranges in age of the different patients, epileptics being housed in the same wards as defectives of all grades. Health is at a premium and it is only due to constant supervision that our people enjoy a reasonable state of physical robustness.

During the two years covered in this report, there were four epidemics; one each of influenza, measles, epidemic parotitis (mumps) and chicken pox, of which reports are on file in your office. Again, the lack of facilities showed itself in a most amazing manner, with no hospital facilities, no infirmary facilities, and no place where we could place these people where they could be properly cared for and be isolated and not expose everyone with whom they came in contact. It became necessary to abandon the school room, and this was used as an isolation hospital.

We have repeatedly asked for an administration building to which should be added a wing on each side for the accommodation of male and female patients respectively, these wings to be used for the reception of all new cases. It is well known that all new cases, on admission, should be placed in bed for observation and kept there for a period of at least ten days. This would prevent the introduction of contagious disease. At present all cases received must be distributed throughout the institution wherever room may be found. This is bad. We have had cases of active syphilis admitted, as well as some suffering from gonorrhea. There is no place in our hospital for this type of case except when another case is removed to make room for the new admission.

Our hospital building is everything that a hospital should not be. It is 67 per cent overcrowded, and available beds are not to be had. This hospital houses everything: Babies, the infirm, crippled, bedridden, sick, and the senile. A sick employee can find no

place in this building and it has been our lot to care for sick employees in their rooms with no facilities to give them proper care. The same condition applies to our infirmary service.

Our present employees building houses 32 people. We have 140 employees. With the exception of 62 not living on the grounds, the remainder are housed in the inmate buildings. This is a condition which should not, under any circumstances, be permitted to exist. There are no facilities for entertainment of employees which means that they must leave the institution to seek recreation. This is not conducive to good morale or discipline.

Again, we call your attention to the necessity of a school building. The present set-up is merely a dayroom in one of the inmate buildings. This condition has gone on since the institution was opened 17 years ago, with no provision for expansion. Occupational therapy, sewing rooms, manual training shops and the like, are all in basement rooms in the various buildings. Such a set-up is not conducive to best results. The education and training of certain classes of the mentally deficient is of prime importance and is the only treatment that can be afforded that will benefit them. A school building for an institution of this character should not only provide facilities for academic work, but should include a chapel, an amusement hall, with facilities for occupational therapy, domestic science, household art, and music. Special provision should be made for vocational training, which is not only desirable but necessary.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The need of an administration building has been repeatedly stressed in previous biennial reports and in budget requests. Business should not be carried on in an inmate building as has been done in this institution since its inception. Salesmen, visitors, and others who come to the institution, must, under present conditions, present themselves in an inmate building housing females. This is undesirable and should not be permitted. To the administration building should be added a wing on either side for the reception of new patients. This would provide facilities to care for all new cases, their isolation and observation over a period of time sufficient to detect and ward off contagious or infectious disease, with equipment to take care of illness, minor surgery, or other physical disabilities. In my opinion, the need of an administration building is imperative and should not be overlooked.

SCHOOL BUILDING

As has been stated hereinbefore, it is a farce to expect successful school work under our present set-up. The academic work is taken care of in a dayroom, taken from the patients, and means that all classes must be handled in this one room. With two

teachers conducting this work, it is necessary to place a series of screens between the classes. This is highly unsatisfactory. Moreover, with the increase of our inmate population, it has, for several years, been impossible to accommodate all schoolable children. As a result, some 60 boys attend in the morning and about the same number of girls in the afternoon, which means that instead of five days of academic work, each group receives two and one-half, and many receive none because of no facilities.

The occupational therapy and the manual training departments are set up in basement rooms. This, too, is not satisfactory for many reasons, such as hygiene, proper lighting, etc. In a school building, provision should be made for the separation of all classes for academic work, and in addition provision should be made for kindergarten work, music, dietetics, and home economics. In this school building should also be provision for occupational therapy, with special arrangement for chapel and amusement hall. At best we have no place for recreation of patients. Moving pictures are shown once each week in one of our dining rooms. Dances cannot be held because of lack of space.

INMATE BUILDINGS

We should have, as soon as possible, five custodial buildings of the type and capacity as our present buildings. Even with this number it would not take care of our present overcrowding. Additional buildings must be considered to relieve our hospital and infirmary of its present load of low grade cases. We have a good hospital but under present conditions it has deteriorated into a custodial service. We urge you to give deep consideration to the construction of additional buildings.

COTTAGE FOR THE TUBERCULOUS

The recorded fact that 37 per cent of deaths among inmates was due to tuberculosis during the preceding biennium, with the same ratio existing now, is sufficient evidence to prove the urgency of a unit for the proper and humane treatment of those afflicted with this disease and for the protection of those with whom they come in daily contact. It is well known that each case comes from another. How, then, can the spread of this scourge be prevented, or even checked, in the absence of facilities and the overcrowding? This problem is serious and should receive your undivided attention.

ADDITION TO FARM COTTAGE

The arrangement of the present farm cottage is such that an addition can be added to the south end of the building, converting it into an "H" shape with two dining rooms and one kitchen between. With the institution growing and the farm expanding,

it is necessary that this building be enlarged so as to double its present capacity of 48. This addition is necessary to the further expansion of the farm and should be given early consideration.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM ADDITION

Buildings five and six, now separate units and situated about three-eighths of a mile from the present refectory, should, for many reasons, be hooked up together with a central kitchen and two dining rooms. This project can easily be taken care of by the simple addition of a cross link between the present two buildings, forming an "H." This project is desirable because, with the present arrangement, many patients must be left on the ward during meal time and their meals carried to them from the main kitchen. This arrangement is not satisfactory and meals are never delivered to the inmates in a palatable condition such as when they leave the source of supply. This unit should receive careful consideration.

CHAPEL

Since the opening of this institution, there have been no provisions for a chapel. It has repeatedly been pointed out that we have one room, an inmates' dayroom, in which chapel, school, and entertainment is held. This is undesirable and unsatisfactory. The chapel ought to be a separate unit, but it may be made a part of the school building. In either event, this important unit should receive early and favorable attention.

AMUSEMENT HALL

In my opinion a unit of this character is one of the most important centers in any institution. It should be a separate building and so arranged that a gymnasium with full equipment is a part. This would provide year-round diversion and put a stop to inmates sitting around a ward doing nothing and deteriorating both mentally and physically. As noted in preceding paragraphs, this institution has been lacking in any kind of equipment for the welfare of its inmates with the exception of a few pieces of apparatus on the grounds that can only be used during the summer months.

EMPLOYEES BUILDINGS

The present employees' building houses 32 employees. We have 82 employees living on the grounds which means that there is about one-third of our present employee personnel being housed in employees' quarters, the other two-thirds being scattered throughout the institution in various inmate buildings. I submit this is neither wise nor proper. It is recommended that an addition to the employees' building be included in the budget, in order

that proper housing facilities may be had for all employees. The ground adjacent to our employees' building has been surveyed and an addition can be easily made. This addition, however, should be of the two-story type. Also, there should be constructed a separate dormitory for male employees.

DUPLEX COTTAGES

It is recommended that two duplex cottages be erected to provide for the medical staff and other officials. At present the only available quarters are located in, and a part of, inmate buildings. This is highly undesirable and provision, as requested herein, would at least afford the occupants something approaching normal home life.

STORE AND STORAGE

The institution has now arrived at a point where there should be a separate building to accommodate all stores consisting of groceries, canned goods, flour, sugar, clothing, textiles, toweling, sheeting, etc., with space for refrigeration to take care of meats and other perishable goods, and with a section built therein for making ice to be used throughout the institution.

At present our store is located in two rooms in the basement of building two (Washington cottage). Soap is stored in the basement of another inmate building; textiles, toweling and dresses in a third basement. Flour is stored in the basement of Washington cottage, and it is with extreme difficulty that we prevent serious loss from bugs and worms. Meats are taken care of in a rebuilt bar room ice-box, neither sanitary nor satisfactory. It has been necessary each year to purchase ice, obtained from one of the small lakes in our vicinity. This ice is not pure and is unfit for table use. This unit should be kept in mind and given early consideration.

LAUNDRY

Our laundry has long since become inadequate for the load placed therein. It is at its peak and at times it has been necessary to work during the early evening and on Sunday. We need an addition to the present laundry as the unit we now have has no facilities for storing soap or other materials, neither do we have a separate room in which all laundry can be placed and sorted for washing. Our present building is about one-third the size needed to carry on the work and it is respectfully requested that it be enlarged, with additions thereto sufficient not only to fulfill present requirements but to take care of future demands.

POWER PLANT

While the power plant has kept pace with our requirements, it is at peak. There is need for an additional generating unit. We have two such engines but the load is heavy and during peak

periods both are operating. A breakdown of either causes inconvenience and reduction of capacity throughout the institution. An additional boiler is advisable and will be necessary if new buildings are added. At present we have three, all operating during cold weather. A shut-down of either is not possible, except in emergency. Coal pulverizers should be in use because of economy, and automatic stokers installed.

WATER SOFTENER

The original unit was set up in the power house and put in operation in 1923 and was intended to supply water to two boilers and the laundry. Since then a third boiler has been added and the laundry has had its load increased over 600 per cent. No additional softeners have been added and no tanks for storage. Our present softener could store softened water during the night for peak load in day time. An added unit is necessary to furnish an adequate supply of softened water for present requirements. It should be of the storage tank type.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Our present septic tank is at maximum capacity and must be enlarged. When and if new buildings are added, it is the opinion of the engineering department, it will be necessary to add to this plant to care for additional sewage disposal which will occur as a result of operation of said buildings. An addition to this unit should be kept in mind and considered in the next budget.

GRANARY

Our present granary is but one-third completed owing to lack of funds. As it now stands, it is not of much use to us and should be completed at once. Plans for the upper structure are on file in your office. Cost of this job with mechanical equipment would be slightly under $7,000.00. Our present granary is a wooden structure, 16 years old, and has deteriorated to the point where the loss in grain from spoilage and rodents amounts to considerable monetary loss. This project should receive early attention.

THOM FARM

The Thom farm, located seven miles south of the institution, comprises 240 acres and is residue of the Thom estate. This parcel of land, and all buildings, was leased to the State of Wisconsin for the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, to add to the tillable acreage of the main institution farm and to establish a farm colony. The marked success of this venture cannot be well defined in words. The records in your Board's office bear testimony of its value to the state. The lease to this property expired March 31, 1935, but we were fortunate in securing an additional lease for three (3) years, dating from April 1,

1935, to March 31, 1938, with option to purchase and with specification that owner may sell, to anyone interested, during the life of the second lease. This farm has been of inestimable value and its purchase should be made. The coming legislature should be informed and supreme effort made to secure this property by direct purchase.

GREENHOUSE ADDITION

The original greenhouse has proved too small for our needs. It consists of a one-story unit and is being used for the growing of flowers for ward and seed use and the growing of green vegetables and foodstuffs, the latter being used on the table during the winter months. An addition of the same size and dimensions as the present greenhouse would be of much value and would prove adequate for several years to come.

SPRINKLING SYSTEM

The drouth of 1934-35-36 has proved the necessity of a sprinkling system in our garden. Had we such a system we would not now be facing the serious situation that confronts us as a result of reduced or lost crops because of lack of water. Moreover, a sprinkling system would increase the yield and more vegetables and fruit would be the reward, with quicker growth and less danger of attack by insects and disease. A system of this kind would cost approximately $4,000.00. It would be a sum well spent.

WELL

The matter of placing in service the secondary well, located adjacent to the farm cottage, has been brought to your attention. This well has been out of service for many years. Should anything happen to our main source of supply or to any part of operating equipment, this institution would be completely out of water supply. Located as we are, in the country, and three miles from any available supply, it can be readily understood that any breakdown would constitute a calamity. Blue prints have been drawn by the engineering department and the cost set at approximately $16,000.00.

TEACHERS

With the erection of a school building, and various allied departments, it will be obligatory to provide a personnel to efficiently operate. Whether the building is or is not allowed, it is imperative that additional teachers, academic, occupational therapy and vocational, be provided if any semblance to a school is to be maintained. In another part of this report is a full description of the deplorable conditions existing and which have existed for many years. We need as a minimum, for present operation, three additional teachers for academic work, at least two for occupational therapy, one for manual training, and two for vocational education.

Other and additional employees will be needed when and if a school building is provided.

PSYCHOLOGIST

In order that the inmates may have full advantage, the services of a psychologist are advisable and indicated. Psychometric tests should be made by a competent examiner and one who is trained to advise, inform and lead the inmate into proper pursuits for his future welfare. With such a person, a definite program could be mapped out for each individual. Each patient should be re-examined and re-checked every six months. A full-time psychologist should be seriously considered.

SOCIAL SERVICE

We have not had the advantage of social service workers, either in or out of the institution. All paroles should be made only after each case has been thoroughly investigated. In this way, paroles and placements could be made intelligently and the interests of the inmate protected. Within the institution, workers of this class could arrange definite activities to the distinct advantage of the inmates. We should have at least two workers, one for inside and one for extra-institutional assignment.

REGISTERED NURSES

With the instituting of the eight-hour day, we acquired the services of three additional nurses, one head nurse and two for hospital service. With one nurse, which we had, and the added two, we were able to assign one nurse to each eight hours of the daily 24. While this is an improvement, it falls far short of what is required. In a former paragraph our hospital and infirmary services are described. A careful reading and analysis of the same ought to convince that it is a physical impossibility for one nurse to supervise and care for the number of sick in her charge. There are in the two units, 70 confined to bed permanently and 25 for at least half the time. This means 95 bed patients to care for. To that figure must be added 80 more residents in the two units not confined to bed. The minimum additional nurses is four, three for active service and one for relief. At present we have no relief so that when any one nurse has a day off duty, an attendant must substitute. It is urgently requested the matter of more nurses receive your early consideration.

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN

We have set up in our hospital sufficient laboratory apparatus to care for our immediate needs. However, it has become a part of the hospital physicians' duty to make the many and varied tests to which he can not devote sufficient time. It is, therefore, necessary to have some person trained in the technique of laboratory work and capable of doing urinalysis, blood, sputum and faeces analysis, and, if possible, one versed in X-ray operation, film devel-

opment, and film reading. Such service is invaluable and is necessary to the proper functioning of the medical department.

GARAGES

In late 1934 the State Industrial Commission made two thorough and complete surveys of this institution and made many recommendations for changes and improvements. Among these was an item on garages. Our present garages were condemned as a fire hazard and not complying with provisions of law. These garages, of which there are 23, are of wood construction, no separating fire wall and continuous. In reality, these are only stalls with doors, under roof. They are a fire hazard.

We have a resident employee personnel of 82 persons, most of whom have automobiles. This is their home. We are located three miles from the village of Union Grove, 18 miles from Racine, and 31 miles from Milwaukee. Transportation by rail or bus is miserable. Therefore, they must use auto. Automobiles cannot be parked in the open and scattered all over the grounds.

Provision for a fireproof structure, to accommodate not less than 50 cars, should receive prompt attention.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I wish to express to your Honorable Board my sincere appreciation for the aid and cooperation given me during this period.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. ATHERTON,
Superintendent.

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM

STATESAN, WIS.

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

THE WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM

Statesan, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

R. D. THOMPSON, M. D. ..... *Superintendent and Steward*
M. F. OUDENHOVEN ..... *Assistant Steward*
K. P. HOEL, M. D. ..... *Assistant Superintendent*

LOCATION

This institution, which was opened in 1907, is located in Waukesha County, eight miles west of the city of Waukesha, one-half mile north of the intersection of highways 18 and 83, two miles north of the village of Wales, the nearest railroad station, which is on the main line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway between Madison and Milwaukee.

There are twenty separate buildings and 212 acres of land situated on the south slope of Government Hill. The site is beautifully wooded and the hillside location at an altitude ranging from 1,000 to 1,300 feet insures an abundance of sunshine and moving air so valuable as curative agents.

For the patient population there is a fire-proof hospital building, originally laid out for eighty-six patients, but which now hospitalizes 105. There are three wooden cottages for ambulatory female patients with a capacity of fifty-eight, and likewise for men patients with seventy-eight beds.

PURPOSE

To provide treatment for persons afflicted with all forms of tuberculosis. Cases of suspected tuberculosis are also admitted.

ADMISSION

Residence Qualifications: Any person who is more than 16 years of age and has a legal settlement in a town, village, or city in Wisconsin may be admitted.

Transfers: Board of Control may transfer inmates of Industrial School for Girls, Industrial School for Boys, and State Public School who are suffering from tuberculosis. [Section 50.02(3)]

Date Opened	1907
Institutional Bed Capacity	238
Number of Patients June 30, 1935	217
Number of Patients June 30, 1936	192
Area of Grounds, Acres	212½
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1936	$614,977.26
Value of Other Property June 30, 1936	206,594.84

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 173,626.43	$ 183,668.56
Repair and Maintenance	16,676.83	21,606.24
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 190,303.26	$ 205,274.80
Permanent Improvements	7,316.65	2,281.91
Total Expenditures	$ 197,619.91	$ 207,556.71
Average Daily Number of Patients	210	203
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 17.43	$ 19.45
Average Number of Officers and Employees	122	121

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

It is a pleasure and a privilege to submit to your body the fifteenth biennial report of this institution.

This sanatorium was opened in 1907, with 51 beds available. At present we have a 238 bed capacity. The physical set-up for the patients is thus: there is one large building, 3 stories and fire proof, the hospital, where all hospital cases are cared for. This building was constructed with an 86 bed capacity and now has 105 patients. This increase was made possible by eliminating sitting and visitors' rooms and placing additional beds. Flanking this hospital building are the cottages, three to the west for male patients, and three to the east for female patients. These cottages are old, of wooden construction, one story, not fireproof, and each consists of two open porches of 10 beds each and a center room used for bathroom and living room. The proximal cottage on either side is used for semi-ambulant cases, those just being released from the hospital. In these two cottages the patients are in bed all of the time, and the center room is fitted up for a dining room, as the only exercise these patients are allowed is going to the table, and bathroom privileges. Food is carried to these cottages from the main kitchen.

The first year of this biennium we had the highest average in daily population the institution has ever had, but since July, 1935, there has been a gradual drop in our daily census, from 226 patients to our present average for June, 1936, of 192. It is interesting to note that during this past year I have had the largest waiting list in a seven year period; in January and February, 1936, the patients waiting numbered as high as 31. The question immediately arises as to why such a large waiting list and so many empty beds? The answer is this:

(a) All of the empty beds are found in the cottages used for ambulant patients—that is patients who have recovered sufficiently to be properly cared for in the cottages. These patients must be on sufficient graduated exercise to be able to walk to the main

dining room, have all bathroom privileges and not require bedside nursing care.

(b) Approximately ninety per cent of all admissions must be admitted to the hospital, as they come to the sanatorium with their disease moderately and far advanced and are too ill to be hospitalized in the cottages. They absolutely require hospital beds and proper nursing care if any results are to be obtained in their recovery. Rarely am I able to admit to one of the semi-ambulant cottages patients for proper care. I receive many reports from doctors and judges stating that the patient is a minimal case and able to be up and about, and a cottage bed is reserved and the patient admitted at once, and when the patient arrives at the sanatorium I find, much to my sorrow, a moderately or far advanced case, with fever, weakness, cough, expectoration, loss of weight, and that the patient is far too ill to occupy a cottage bed, and some sort of an arrangement is made to have that patient in the hospital, even though a bed must be placed in the corridor. Consequently the hospital is always filled. Seventy-five per cent of the hospital patients are on absolute bed rest and must remain so for weeks and months if recovery is to be gained. The physical set-up and condition of the cottages do not permit giving bed baths and other proper bedside care to these patients, so all patients are admitted directly to the hospital where they can be properly observed, examined and studied by the medical staff, and treatment to fit each case can be properly carried out.

I believe that the reason for such a large per cent of advanced cases is:

(a) First, because the patient fails to recognize or pay attention to his early symptoms even though much educational work has been done along this line.

(b) Second, he does not see his physician until he has tried many forms of quackery and many patent medicines or until his symptoms become alarming.

(c) Third, because of the failure of some members of the medical profession to recognize early tuberculosis.

The treatment today of tuberculosis, with modern hospital facilities, complete surgical equipment for collapse therapy, and the knowledge that prolonged rest in bed is needed along with all the adjuncts to produce localized rest to the diseased lung, is far different than that of twenty years ago when the wooden cottages were built. With our admissions entering with far advanced tuberculosis, having spread the disease at home before admission, and with the long waiting lists, and the patients in the semi-ambulant cottages just able to take the required exercise, the need of additional hospital beds has long been felt. This together with the fact that many county sanatoria are sending in their surgical cases,

because we have a complete surgical set-up, indicates that fifty to sixty additional hospital beds would be filled in a short time.

During the biennium of 1932-1934 sixty-one deaths occurred in the sanatorium, 34 males and 27 females. During the last biennium we had thirty-nine deaths, with 26 males and 13 females. I firmly believe that the use of surgery and more prolonged rest in bed, together with intelligent hospital bedside care, have gone far to reduce the death rate by 33 per cent.

We have no specific drug or serum for the cure of tuberculosis. The modern sanatorium is the best weapon we have, the sanatorium that is in charge of physicians who are trained in and who devote their full time to sanatorium work.

The work of collapse therapy or surgical treatment has been increasing each year, and this work does justify itself as it is turning many cases of the maximum benefit type into convalescents and cures. Also this type of therapy shortens the length of time in the sanatorium and permits more assurance of a cure. Eighteen patients received complete thoracoplasties (rib removal of one-half of chest) and eight of these cases were sent in from county sanatoria for this treatment. In addition to the thoracoplasty work we have the work in phrenic nerve operations, scalenotomy, pneumolysis, and pneumothorax.

With the addition of 50 to 60 hospital beds, the present cottages should be replaced with fireproof double-decked structures all in one unit, making far more successful the supervision and care of the patients and being far more economical as to cleaning, heating and upkeep.

I desire to give you in the following tabulation some idea of the scope of work which has been done in the past two years:

SURGICAL WORK

Pneumothorax treatments	1776
Phrenic Nerve Operations	51
Thoracoplasty operations	51
Appendectomies	11
Paracentesis of chest	42
Paracentesis of abdomen	2
Pneumo-peritoneum	2
Blood transfusions	5
Scalenotomies	2
Rectal abscesses	10
Gynecological treatments	72
Hemorrhoidectomy	1
Empyema (Non-tbc.)	1
Others—Such as toenail removals, infection, abscesses, etc.	85

X-RAY

Chest: Stereoscopic	320
Flat plates	1312
Fluoroscopic	890
Others—Such as sinuses, teeth, bones, joints	116

nize the ability of Dr. Bulley and keep him within our own state. All vacancies left by these physicians have been filled by men of experience and training.

The nursing staff has had few changes; however, I find it difficult to hire graduate nurses who have had sanatorium experience. Our budget set-up calls for 10 graduates and 19 undergraduates. During the depression we were able to fill over half of our undergraduate positions with graduate nurses who had had good training and who could shoulder responsibility and who were willing to work for an undergraduate's salary. With conditions showing improvement, however, our set-up here must soon be changed, as we will not be able to procure the competent nurses required. Our ratio in nurses, I recommend, should be graduate nurses 20 and undergraduates 10, and with a better salary at the beginning of the service than now exists.

Employees in the other departments change more frequently, especially those in the lower salary brackets. The housing of these employees should receive our attention, as they are now quartered over the hot main kitchen, in the old cottages built for patients, and in the basement of the recreation building, none of which are fireproof or as suitable as they should be.

IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements and additions to property and equipment have been made from month to month and I list the following:

(a) Hospital Building:

Operating Room: Proper light for surgery, humidifiers for oxygen administration, new anaesthesia apparatus, instruments (general surgical and nose and throat).

X-ray Department: New X-ray tube, additional film files (conforming with code); electric refrigerator for solutions.

Laboratory: New Zeiss microscope.

General: Individual bed lamps for each patient, chiffoniers, mattresses, screens, wheel chair, hand vacuum cleaners for mattresses, new wool blankets, piano for choirs, entertainments and church services.

(b) Kitchen: Enlarged bakeshop, 3 section Monel metal sink for vegetables, aluminum bread pans, baker's table and sink, new ranges with oil burners, electric griddle, exhaust fans. Let me add that since the use of oil burners in our main kitchen our fuel bills have been cut about $60.00 per month and the kitchens are far cooler in summer.

(c) Housekeeping: New sewing machine for linen room; vacuum cleaners. For six months we had a sewing project (W.P.A.), two to three women working making sheets, pillow cases, nurses'

nize the ability of Dr. Bulley and keep him within our own state. All vacancies left by these physicians have been filled by men of experience and training.

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and doctors' gowns, caps, towels, dresser scarfs, and repairing bed spreads, blankets, and towels. Due to shrinkage of many of the old blankets it was necessary to make two out of three blankets, thereby giving a blanket of sufficient length for winter use.

(d) **Power House:** Rebuilding engine No. 1 and boiler No. 1; a W.P.A. project, men working in tunnels replacing 20 year old pipe, covering and replacing old steam and water lines and traps. New equipment such as automatic hack saw, torches, etc., was purchased. The open basement of the machine shop was bricked up with the old brick from the boiler repair job, and this affords a splendid supply and storage room for fittings, pipe and other such supplies.

(e) **General Buildings:** Weatherstripping of first and second floors of office building, and men's dormitory.

Moving Kewaunee cottage from up on the hill to a lower level (W.P.A. project) to eliminate hill climbing for convalescent patients.

In the recreation hall a new ply-wood ceiling, and redecorated (W.P.A.)

New seats for hall; new light fixtures on both floors.

Fire escape for dormitory over kitchen.

Porch and roof repairs of office building and other buildings (W.P.A.)

Other W.P.A. work includes replacing old sewers, rebuilding old fences, clearing and brushing woods proximal to wooden buildings, road repair, redecorating patients' cottages.

Installation of a two-channel radio system, with ear phones for each bed in the hospital and loud speakers for the cottages.

Installation of new equipment for sound pictures in the recreation hall.

Replacements in furniture, rugs, etc., was carried on as usual.

New editions of medical books were added to the medical library for staff.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I have the following recommendations to make, even though practically all have been requested in budget requests:

Fifty additional hospital beds, new cottage for men (single unit, new cottage for women (single unit), coal bunkers, water tank, nurses' home, staff home, new road, occupational therapy (separate unit). We have outgrown our present quarters. Change rates of nurses and raise pay of graduates to minimum schedule.

Change our type of current from 220 D. to 110 A. C., which will eliminate so many replacements and higher cost of appliances.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion let me express my appreciation to the Board of Control and members of their staff for their splendid interest and cooperation, and to my employees, all of whom I believe have helped to make this a better sanatorium.

Respectfully submitted,

R. D. THOMPSON,
Superintendent.

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP

LAKE TOMAHAWK, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP

Lake Tomahawk, Wisconsin

OFFICER

FRANK A. REICH.....*Superintendent*

LOCATION

This state institution is located three miles from the village of Lake Tomahawk, Oneida County, on the C. & N. W. Railway and state highway 47. Enclosed on one side by the waters of Little Tomahawk Lake and on the other by heavy woods, the natural beauties of the site are very impressive. The land which it occupies was formerly a part of the State Forest Reserve of Northern Wisconsin and is now a part of the American Legion State Park area. Out of an area of five hundred and thirty-six acres, one hundred and eighty have been cleared and converted into fertile garden and farm land. Patients do the principal work of maintaining and caring for the institution, their constructive labors being primarily for their own benefit but resulting in advantages to the institution.

PURPOSE

To receive and care for persons convalescing from tuberculosis so that they may be physically and vocationally rehabilitated.

Patients are recruited from twenty public and semi-public tuberculosis sanatoria in Wisconsin. When the patient has reached the "apparently arrested" stage of the disease he is considered a proper candidate for transfer to the Lake Tomahawk State Camp. In the process of cure taking the tuberculosis germs in the lungs are not actually destroyed, but a firm spider-like web of scarred tissue grows around the affected area which very slowly thickens and hardens until the germs are firmly insulated. To subject this condition to a sudden transition from hospital treatment to activities of the working world without a compensating tapering off process, frequently results in reactivation of the tuberculous condition. Then, too, the enforced idleness has resulted in softening of muscles and created an enfeeblement of physical stamina. In addition a fear complex controls the emotions and reactions of the convalescent so that a well defined physical, educational and vocational rehabilitation program corrects these troublesome conditions and he becomes a self-supporting purposeful citizen with the disease arrested and working capacity restored.

At Lake Tomahawk State Camp the convalescent does graded labor under skilled supervision and gradually regains bodily

strength and confidence. Forty male patients are cared for at one time. Additional units can be added later as needed up to a capacity of one hundred patients.

ADMISSION

Any male person sixteen years of age and having a legal settlement in some town, village or city in Wisconsin may be admitted if and when his condition has reached the "apparently arrested" stage.

Date Opened	1915
Institutional Bed Capacity	40
Number of Patients June 30, 1935	42
Number of Patients June 30, 1936	41
Area of Grounds, Acres	62
Acreage under Cultivation	165
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1936	$221,739.24
Value of Other Property June 30, 1936	110,416.81

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 39,573.09	$ 42,071.25
Repair and Maintenance	3,890.29	4,213.34
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 43,463.38	$ 46,284.59
Permanent Improvements	3,197.85	3,586.98
Total Expenditures	$ 46,661.23	$ 49,871.57
Average Daily Number of Patients	39	41
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 21.43	$ 21.71
Average Number of Officers and Employees	23	24

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the eleventh biennial report of the Lake Tomahawk State Camp for the period ending June 30, 1936.

POPULATION

The rated bed capacity of this institution still remains at forty, with a possible over-run to forty-two by utilizing two infirmary beds. During the first year of the biennium we served 14,111 hospital days and during the second year 14,863 hospital days. During the last session of the Legislature a law was enacted under Chapter 50.04, subsection (4), enabling the State Board of Control to transfer any patient from any sanatorium receiving state aid to this institution, upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the institution and the patient consenting thereto, whenever it is to the best interest of the patient. A few months after this law went into effect there seemed to be a larger demand for beds thus resulting in a larger waiting list. This was particularly true since January of this year, after the law became better understood, and remained so during the balance of the year.

During the first year 53 patients were discharged, of which 34 or 64 per cent were fully rehabilitated, 16 or 30 per cent were partially rehabilitated, and 3 or 6 per cent were returned to the sanatoria for additional hospitalization. In the second year 46 patients were discharged, of which 34 or 74 per cent were rehabilitated and 11 or 24 per cent were partially rehabilitated. None were returned to the sanatoria for additional treatment, but one, or two per cent died. This death is the first one at this institution in many years and was caused by cardiac failure.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Dr. R. D. Thompson, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium, is also the medical director of this camp. As usual he has given splendid cooperation by sending a staff physician every two months to make our routine chest examinations. He has instituted improved policies and practices which are of much benefit. When accidents or emergencies occur which require immediate attention of a physician, patients are transported to the office of a physician in Rhinelander or the St. Mary's Hospital, a distance of twenty miles. While we are considerably handicapped by the lack of an X-ray machine and fluoroscope, we are able to obtain satisfactory plates at the St. Mary's Hospital in Rhinelander.

Satisfactory dental service is obtained by transporting the patients to Minocqua, whenever the service is necessary.

Since this camp was established in 1915, the Rhinelander branch of the Wisconsin Laboratory and Hygiene has done our laboratory work and during the past two years, we have again received their splendid cooperation. With collapse therapy which is now being instituted in all the sanatoria, the need of rehabilitation is being felt to a greater degree than ever before.

EDUCATION

Never in the history of the camp have the patients applied themselves so much to study as they have during the past two years. Twenty-five per cent of the patient population were enrolled as students of extension courses the first year, and thirty-eight per cent during the second year. These study courses were instituted through the rehabilitation department of the State Board of Vocational Education. Much of this work has been explained in previous reports, so that I feel this requires no repetition, but wish to add that it is of material benefit to the students.

A new venture in the field of education has been added to camp life. A W.P.A. teacher, Mrs. Isabell Ebert, has been assigned to teach a certain group of students who had failed to finish the grades due to tuberculosis, and to others who wished to review some studies and improve their minds. Her school day starts

after the afternoon rest hours, or after 3 P. M. and includes English, algebra, bookkeeping, Latin, eighth grade review, botany, and occasionally some other special studies. Several boys, whose grade school work was interrupted by the disease, were able to complete their studies and secure eighth grade diplomas and then went on to schools of higher learning. For these students it was of course necessary to review United States history and physiology in addition to those listed previously. The school has also been a boon to several foreign and illiterate patients who learned to read and write. That this class is popular is attested by the fact that the enrollment has reached as high as thirty-six out of the possible population of forty-two. The third form of study is that of radio class headed by a W.P.A. instructor who teaches the students theory and laboratory work. Radio receiving sets are built and rebuilt from old parts. The attendance has reached as high as sixteen at one time.

With it all, each patient does his prescribed physical work, starting at one hour a day and by graduated steps reaches a maximum of seven to eight hours a day.

NEW WORK—PATIENT LABOR

The largest piece of work accomplished was the construction of a six room dormitory with concrete basement and a frame super-structure for the farm laborers. The entire project was accomplished with patient labor. Other projects are the construction of a bull paddock and breeding pen, of heavy concrete posts and three inch boiler flue rails; hanging and fitting the sleeping porches of patient cottage No. 2 with French windows and doors; cutting 40,000 feet of pine logs into dimension lumber; excavating and laying a new concrete floor in basement of cottage No. 5; excavating half of cottage No. 2 for a space 28′ x28′ x 8′ which is later to be developed into a class room; cement plastering the outside walls on the granary, power house, and industrial building; cement plastering the entire walls of the garage and store room in No. 10 building; and adding an additional run way to the cow yard.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE—PATIENT LABOR

Painted interior of the following buildings: Nos. 2, 5, 8, 9, and 10. Painted the exterior trim on Nos. 2, 5, 8, 9, and 10 buildings; reroofed poultry house.

NEW WORK—OWN EMPLOYEE

Changed heating plant at farm residence; added watering system to the yard and gardens.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE—EMPLOYED LABOR

Over-hauled two boiler set pumps and one lake water pump; made extensive repairs on two boilers which required new tube bushings and new tubes; rebuilt additional lake water pump.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AND REPLACEMENTS

One new bundle loader was added to the binder; additional fire extinguishers to comply with the requirements of the Industrial Commission; one thawing transformer to thaw out frozen pipes; two automatic valves were installed which are used in the laundry; one new scroll saw which was added to the carpenter shop; and a replacement of a Chevrolet Sedan.

INSTITUTIONAL INDUSTRIES

The repairs of furniture, wood work, minor machinery repairs were maintained in our work shops by the patients. They also maintained a vegetable garden; constructed some sidewalks, assisted in the maintenance of green houses, flower gardens, landscape work, and performed the housekeeping duties in the patient cottages.

FARM

The farm has been a great factor in producing our food supply. During the past ten years the farm has been operated with prison labor under the guidance of our farm foreman. Honor prisoners from the State Prison have been assigned to do the general farm labor. We are grateful to Mr. Oscar Lee, Warden, not only for his splendid co-operation, but also for his continued interest over this long period of time in supplying us with men who can do the work and have made no attempt to escape. I feel that this arrangement is not only valuable to this institution, but aids in the rehabilitation of the prisoners.

In the first year of the biennium a civilian herdsman replaced one of the prisoners. This change has proven to be very satisfactory as the herd is in splendid shape and our milk production has increased.

During the past several years considerable interest has been aroused by drought. In investigating further into the matter we find during a fifteen year period there has been a dry period of from three to six weeks each summer, with the exception of the year 1928. The larger potato growers in this vicinity irrigate their crops during these periods. In view of the fact that the farm has considerable shore frontage on Carr Lakes, we have an unlimited supply of water which needs only to be pumped and piped for irrigation, thus taking the risk of drought out of farming. I feel that we should consider this possibility.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With more beds added to Sanatoria in the state we are serving less than 60% of male patients who require rehabilitation. I recommend that a twenty patient unit be added.

We repeat our request for an office building, which will give space for a patient receiving room, examining room, X-ray room, administration offices, and vaults for our records.

X-ray and fluoroscopic equipment is an imperative need and if we are to give maximum service, we need this equipment.

From time to time this institution is criticised for the high cost of operating its power house. In view of the fact that the high pressure steam is forced through a conduit a distance of some 700 feet to our laundry which is in the basement of the refectory building, I recommend that a small laundry building be erected close to the power house. It will be possible then to operate a small auxiliary boiler for the laundry with high pressure steam and operate it only when it is needed. We could reduce our heating needs to low pressure and operate one power unit with a Diesel engine of 50 to 75 K. W. If this could be worked it would be much more economical and reduce the hazard of leaky high pressure pipes in the conduit which, when it happens, means expensive repair jobs. I also recommend the purchase of a shallow water pump and one and a half mile of pipe for irrigating farm and gardens.

CONCLUSION

In closing I again express my deep gratitude and thanks for the splendid co-operation and support I have received from you in the operation of this Camp. We are proud of the institution and proud of the fact that we are under your jurisdiction. We welcome your visits, your guidance and your suggestions.

Respectfully,

F. A. REICH,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

WAUPUN, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON
Waupun, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

OSCAR LEE ..... *Warden*
FRANK L. BERNART ..... *Deputy Warden*

LOCATION

The Wisconsin State Prison was located at Waupun in July, 1851. The institution is in the city of Waupun, Dodge County, on the C. M. St. P. & P. Railway, on U. S. Highway 151 and state highways 26, 93 and 49.

Construction of a temporary prison was begun in 1851. In 1853 a contract was let for the mason work on the south wing of the prison. This wing housed all inmates for about twenty-five years when the north wing was completed and occupied. The northwest and southwest wings have been added in recent years, and are of modern construction. The cell block in the North Wing was reconstructed and modernized in 1927 and 1928. The South Wing is still to be modernized.

PURPOSE

To serve as a general penitentiary and prison for the punishment and reformation of all male offenders committed and sentenced according to law.

COMMITMENT

Age: No restriction except juvenile court cannot commit under 18 years (Section 48.12) although criminal courts may commit if over 16 years and convicted of a criminal offense carrying sentence to the prison. [Section 48.01 (5) (a).]

Sentence: The sentence of persons found guilty of treason, murder in the first degree, rape, kidnapping, or of any crime the minimum penalty of which is 20 years or more, shall be for a certain term. (Section 359.07.)

In all other cases the sentence shall be indeterminate, the minimum being the minimum named in the statute governing the offense, and the maximum as named by the court which may be less but not less than one year nor more than the maximum named in the statute governing the offense, unless the specific statute governing the offense states otherwise. (Sections 359.07 and 359.05.)

Good Time: For good conduct a prisoner is entitled to so-called "good time" (shortening of sentence) as follows:

1 month from 1st year.
2 months from 2nd year.
3 months from 3rd year.
4 months from 4th year.
5 months from 5th year.
6 months from 6th year and every year thereafter.

Example: Take the case of a person sentenced to a term of from 1 to 3 years. He may be discharged in 2½ years having earned 6 months good time. A term of 1 to 10 years may be completed in 6 years and 3 months. (Section 53.11.) Extra good time is allowed prisoners who work outside the prison walls on the honor system (farms, camps, etc.) at the rate of 5 days per month for the time so employed. (Section 53.12.)

Transfers: Board of Control, with approval of Governor, may transfer to this institution any inmate of the Reformatory, whose maximum sentence exceeds 5 years. [Section 54.07 (5).]

PAROLE

First Offenders—Indeterminate Term—Must serve minimum sentence not deducting allowance for good time except where statutory minimum is in excess of two years and in that case must serve two years not deducting allowance for good time.

Other than First Offenders—Indeterminate Term—Must serve one-half of the maximum sentence not deducting allowance for good time.

First Offenders and other than First Offenders—Determinate Term less than life—Must serve one-half of the sentence not deducting allowance for good time.

First Offenders and other than First Offenders—Determinate Term of life sentence—Must serve 30 years deducting allowance for good time based on the sentence for 30 years, or must serve 16 years, 3 months. (Section 57.06.)

The Board of Control holds parole meetings at this institution in January, March, May, July, September and November.

DISCHARGE

The indeterminate sentence does not affect the time of final discharge which is at the end of the maximum sentence less good time earned. No prisoner can be discharged at the expiration of the minimum sentence.

Date Opened		1851
Institutional Bed Capacity		960
Temporary Dormitory Provision within Institution		510
Colonies		
Owned Farms	119	
Farm and Forestry Camps	298	417
Total Available Beds		1887

Number of Inmates June 30, 1935	1665
Number of Inmates June 30, 1936	1739
Area of Grounds, Acres	23
Acreage Under Cultivation	1153
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1936	$1,616,056.68
Value of Other Property June 30, 1936	1,854,467.74

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 410,168.68	$ 466,615.24
Repair and Maintenance	21,458.30	28,003.81
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 431,626.98	$ 494,619.05
Permanent Improvements	8,558.27	4,756.22
Total Expenditures	$ 440,185.25	$ 499,375.27
Average Daily Number of Inmates	1671	1721
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 4.97	$ 5.53
Average Number of Officers and Employees	137	164

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

Dear Madam and Sirs:

I am pleased to submit to you herewith the twenty-seventh biennial report of the Wisconsin State Prison for the period ending June 30, 1936.

DISCIPLINE

On June 30, 1934, there were confined in this institution 1664 prisoners. On June 30, 1936, this number had increased to 1740. The institution was really built to accommodate 956 inmates, so it is evident that the overload at this time amounts to 784. Because of this overcrowding, a great number of prisoners are housed in dormitories in the two upper stories of the auto tag building. On these two floors the men sleep in double-deck cots. Part of the overload is also taken care of in our system of having several hundred men working and sleeping outside of the walls on our regular prison farms and forestry camps in the northern part of the State.

In spite of the overload in the prison, the morale has continued to be good. During the last two years your Board, and I believe the Governor's office, as well, will find that there have been few complaints made. This, I believe, is due to the fact that your Warden has personally had audience with hundreds of prisoners from time to time, so a great many of the petty complaints and troubles have been satisfactorily settled in that way. Other officials of the institution have also settled many little differences by conference with the men from time to time.

The discipline of this institution continues to be very rigid, but fair, and as a result of this type of treatment in the handling of prisoners, I am pleased to report that we have not had any

serious discipline problems. To be sure, there have been problems at times, but the statistics regarding punishment listed below will indicate that during the last biennium fewer men have been in solitary confinement. The statistics will indicate that with the reduction of the number that go to solitary confinement there has been an increase in the number of those in third grade, indicative of the fact that the more stern discipline of solitary did not seem as necessary during the past two years.

		Daily Average
Number of men placed in second grade during the biennium	377	.5157
Number of men placed in third grade during the biennium	105	.1436
Total No. of men reduced below first grade during biennium	482	.6593
No. of men placed in solitary during the biennium	285	.3895
Number of men placed in detention during the biennium	94	.1288
	379	.5183

The results shown by the above statistics speak well for the strictness but fairness of the disciplinary officer. It might be well to mention that the disciplinary officer of the first year of the biennium was the late Guy S. Taft, deputy warden of this institution for a great many years. As is well known to your Board, Guy S. Taft was a very outstanding disciplinary officer and his death was a great loss to the institution. Mr. Frank Bernart, who was assistant deputy warden under Mr. Taft, has handled the disciplinary work in a most satisfactory manner during the last half of the biennium, for which he deserves much credit indeed.

MEDICAL SERVICE

While the medical service offered in this institution has been greatly improved during the past several years, it has apparently reached a point where we can expect little further improvement without the enlargement of the facilities and quarters offered in the old hospital. During the entire period of this biennium we have had a full time physician and a full time dentist to care for the needs of the inmates. To aid the medical staff in its work, a small portable X-ray machine has been purchased. This has been of inestimable value and has clearly indicated not only its value from a medical standpoint but from a financial standpoint as well. During the first year of the biennium, before the purchase of the X-ray machine, twenty-two inmates were taken out of the institution on executive order for X-ray examination by physicians in the city of Waupun. During the last year of this biennium and after the X-ray machine mentioned was put in operation, but five were taken out of the institution for X-ray examination. To indicate to what use and extent the X-ray has been used since installation, the doctor's report shown in another part of this report indicates that during the past year 299 X-ray examinations were made with the new machine. In other words, over ten

times as much X-ray work has been done in this institution since the installation of this new piece of equipment.

New beds properly constructed for hospital use have also been installed in the hospital. Some addition has been made to the optical equipment in the hospital, and for the last half of the biennium neurosyphilitic patients discovered in the prison have been treated with tryparsamide by the prison medical service. Previously it was necessary to transfer all such cases to the Central State Hospital for the Insane, where such treatments were given. At the present time transfers are not made to the Central State Hospital except where it seems necessary for mental treatment. The facilities for handling tuberculosis cases are very poor. Perhaps our most pressing problem at the present time is that of the tubercular inmate. You will find this matter very carefully discussed in the report of our prison physician.

The dental attention given to the inmates has been more thorough and complete during the past two years. The services offered by the dentist have been greatly enlarged through his use of the X-ray equipment. It appears to me that the medical service in this prison is the best possible under the existing conditions and facilities; that until a new hospital with more room is provided little further can hope to be accomplished. It is expected that soon we will have the full time services of a psychologist in the institution. But here again we are faced with the problem as to where in the prison hospital we can find office space.

EDUCATION

The educational system in the prison has made considerable progress during the last biennium. In my report of two years ago, I mentioned that: "Today we have 148 men attending school, eight hours a day, five days a week." On June 30, 1936, the number attending school was 236. The average attendance during the past eighteen months and since three rooms have been in use has been 251. During the summer of 1935 our director of education resigned. For a time the school was under the supervision of the resident parole officer, but on October 17, 1935, the new director of education, Mr. C. E. Johnson, took over the work and while in general the school has gone on with much the same general program as had been in effect the year previous, many significant changes and improvements have been made. The full time school has been enlarged from a two room school to a three room school and the number taking cell course study and reading courses has been considerably increased. There has also been a somewhat closer co-operation between the school and the industries of the institution during the last two years. At the time of the last regular report the only vocational connection was with the machine shop of the institution. At the present time it is the

practice of the superintendents of the industries to keep in contact with the school and from it so far as possible select men for the various jobs in the industries. So far as possible men who, in school, have shown a particular aptitude for a certain type of work have been assigned to that type of work in the industries of the institution. As a result of the new classes in typing and shorthand the prison is now in a position to train office clerks. During the last year many inmates so trained have been assigned to clerical jobs in the various offices throughout the prison. As this procedure grows and extends the school will be helping the men in an even more practical manner. From a standpoint of our educational program, it appears to me that we must now concentrate to some extent on a worthwhile educational program for our farms and camps. In the past we have had to concentrate on the prison school, so that we might give it the necessary start to be sure that it was organized on a sound basis. While that program needs to be extended and improved here in the institution, it has perhaps reached the point now where we can afford to spend a little time to develop a program for the farms and camps. Some effort has already been made to work out a program of education for the prison camps and it is hoped that during the next biennium some real progress in that direction will be made.

RELIGION

The religious program offered in the institution is much the same as it was two years ago. The same Protestant chaplain and the same Catholic chaplain are still in the service and doing practically the same work that they did two years ago. Both Protestant and Catholic services are held in this institution on every Sunday in the year. On numerous occasions throughout the year pastors from various Protestant churches come to the prison to conduct services as guest pastors. Rev. E. Duemling continues to hold Lutheran services on the first Sunday of each month. The Christian Science church holds services on the second Sunday of every other month in the even numbered months of the year. The Salvation Army also holds services from time to time in the institution.

Every man in the institution has had available, counsel and advice from a member of the clergy and on every Sunday in the year it has been possible for men to attend church if they so desired.

It is already arranged to have His Excellency, Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch of Milwaukee, come to this institution on July 5th to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. Twenty-seven inmates of the Catholic faith are prepared to receive this Sacrament.

The men in our camps and our farms outside the walls have not received the same religious services as those in the institution.

While our Catholic chaplain found it possible to make a trip to all the prison camps once each month, so far we have not been able to have such Protestant services in the camps. In some of the camps, Protestant services have been held at irregular intervals. It would be very fine and worthwhile if some system could be worked out, which would provide regular services for all prison camps.

FARMS AND CAMPS

Of the 1740 prisoners in the institution on June 30, 1936, about 25% or 436 were assigned to activities outside the walls of the prison.

They were distributed as follows:

Farm No. 1	71
Farm No. 2	32
Wisconsin School for the Blind, Janesville, Wisconsin	3
Warden's Residence	2
Warden's Garage	1
Oregon State Camp, Oregon, Wisconsin	48
McNaughton State Camp, Lake Tomahawk, Wisconsin	52
Lake Tomahawk State Camp, Lake Tomahawk, Wisconsin	6
Spudland State Camp, Rhinelander, Wisconsin	27
Gordon State Camp, Gordon, Wisconsin	51
Athelstane State Camp, Athelstane, Wisconsin	58
Green Lake State Farm, Markesan, Wisconsin	40
Central State Hospital, Waupun, Wisconsin	4
Wisconsin School for Deaf, Delavan, Wisconsin	1
Garden Gang	40
	436

On April 1, 1935, the Greenwood State Farm located near Hancock was given up and instead the prison took over another farm of 970 acres adjoining Little Green Lake, near Markesan. Just before the end of this biennium it has been decided to give up this farm, also, as it does not meet our needs.

The number of those who escaped from the farms and camps during the biennium was 15 or about 9/10ths of 1% of the 1664 who spent some time in the camps during this period. All but 5 have been apprehended and returned to the prison. This is a fine record and indicates the carefulness with which the men have been selected for the camps.

Previous reports have elaborated on the philosophy of the camp idea and have pointed out the great value of camps in a penal program. It is hardly necessary to say further about them. Authorities and students from other states and countries have lauded Wisconsin for its unique and outstanding camp system. The system need no longer be considered an experiment. It has proven itself and our efforts should now be along the line of a further development of the system. During the next biennium we hope to concentrate on a well rounded program of education and recre-

ation and likewise to work out a system for extending the religious services in the camps. A high type of guard is very important in all parts of the prison, but especially is it necessary that we have men of the highest type as camp and farm officials. They must not only be men who know how to handle others, but they must be men of strong character, who by their speech, their actions, their habits, and their everyday living inspire the men about them to live a finer and more wholesome future life.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

On January 1, 1936, we saw put into effect the eight hour day, for employees of the prison. We have long advocated this change and its operation during the last six months has brought to this institution a very evident increase in the efficiency of the employees. They all seem more satisfied and capable in their work. With the advent of the eight-hour day, 48 new guards were hired. With a very few exceptions they have proven themselves to be men of a high type.

PAROLE

At the time of the last report on June 30, 1934, the complete supervision of the parolees of this institution was under Mr. L. F. Murphy, the Supervisor of Probation and Parole, with the exception that the financial accounts of all paroled men were still handled by our accounting department and all monthly reports were sent to this institution. Shortly after the start of the biennium it was directed that all matters relative to parolees be transferred to the probation and parole department of your Board. Thus there is no duplication or division of authority under the present set-up. Our parolees are now supervised by a staff of over 35 officers of the probation and parole department under the efficient direction of Mr. L. F. Murphy.

Our present parole officer came to the institution shortly before the start of this biennium. While he handles the parole work in the institution, prepares all material for the parole hearings and goes with your Board on all its trips to the camps for parole hearings, his work goes much further and includes a diversification of activities. His report is in another part of this complete report explaining his work in detail.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

The most important construction project during the past two years has been the twine plant warehouse built on prison property, outside the walls just adjacent to the spur track which enters the grounds.

It is a substantial concrete structure, 60 feet wide, 120 feet long and 30 feet high, large enough for the storage of five million

pounds of twine. It not only provides extra storage space long needed, but makes unnecessary the entry into the yard of the prison of a multitude of buyers, with its attendant dangers. Under the present set-up all twine is taken to the new warehouse by institution trucks during the off season, where it is later delivered to buyers' trucks. We are now able to give better service to our customers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

HOSPITAL

No doubt the principal need of this institution at the present time is a hospital, well equipped and well staffed. If we are to give the men who come here the care we should give, more attention should be devoted to the medical, surgical, and dental services. While we are doing the best we can with the staff and equipment we have, the service is woefully inadequate. I want to repeat my recommendation of past years, that a new hospital be built, that it be equipped in a manner equal to that of an outside hospital, and that it be adequately staffed. A male nurse should by all means be added to tne staff.

SOUTH CELL HALL

In the past years I have consistently called attention to the condition existing in the South Cell House. No more need be said than that the South Cell Hall is entirely unfit for use, in that it has no plumbing of any kind. The day has long passed when such places should be lacking in plumbing facilities. It is a disgrace to the State of Wisconsin and should be remodeled and brought up to date as soon as possible.

FACTORY BUILDING

In our so-called "Ten Year Plan" made a few years ago, we called for the erection of a new industrial building. Inasmuch as we are now crowded for factory space, I recommend the erection of another building very similar to the present auto tag plant, to be placed immediately to the south of the auto tag plant and in line with it north and south. I believe the funds for this building can be drawn from our industry fund. Arrangements should be made to start this building before this coming winter.

SCHOOL EXPANSION

We have tried during the past year to increase our school attendance and have succeeded within certain limits. We should be provided with funds which would allow us to further expand and add at least one additional room to our school system. We should also have set aside a certain, definite budget for the school.

This has never been done. The school has existed by using funds really appropriated to other departments, or funds that are collected and classed as our amusement fund. A certain, definite budget should be set aside for the school. The amount in this budget will depend on how much importance the legislature places on the school in this institution. To my way of thinking, the school is one of the most important activities we have.

RECREATION

A certain number of men in the institution are idle. True, some are idle because of their physical condition and consequent inability to work, others because we have not sufficient work for them to do, nor room for them to be placed at work. For these idle men, particularly, regular exercises should be provided. I should like to see a fully qualified recreational director, who would have charge of the recreational activities within the institution.

WATER SOFTENER

We have called attention frequently to the need of a water softener for all our hot water. This is not absolutely necessary, but it is, I believe, highly advisable, from the point of economy. We believe that we would save the cost of a water softener in the supplies used in our laundry and in the clothing saved because of being washed in suitable water.

ROOT CELLAR

We have found considerable difficulty in past years in properly keeping our vegetables and root crops from the farm. It has been necessary to can many of our vegetables in order to prevent their spoilage. A properly constructed root cellar would save us the cost of canning and also guard against the loss through spoilage of many of these articles of food.

ADDITIONAL LAND

We have found that it is not a profitable arrangement to lease land at distant places. Our Green Lake farm and our Spudland farm will both be abandoned in the near future because of the fact that they do not adequately meet our needs. I believe that it would be advisable to purchase additional land in the immediate vicinity of the institution. Such land can be bought at the present time at a very reasonable price. I hope consideration may be given to this idea.

POWER HOUSE

In our plan of future operations and building activities, it has seemed advisable that a new power house be constructed outside

the walls of the institution, adjacent to the railroad tracks and manned by civilian labor. This power house would supply the needs of both the Prison and the Central State Hospital. I believe that a start should be made toward this project and that in such a plan be included the changing of our present D. C. electric current to A. C. By using the D. C. electric current it becomes necessary to have duplicates of practically all of our motors and we are now unable to connect up with the outside power lines. If A. C. current is used, it will be necessary to have only one unit in each case, with an arrangement whereby we can connect with the outside line, in case of an emergency.

NEW INSTITUTION

I have previously called attention to the need of a new type of institution. This prison is now much overcrowded. The reformatory, in its physical aspect, is a prison. It should be made a secondary prison and a new institution of a medium security type constructed to receive men who are such as could safely be housed and cared for and trained in such an institution.

Before closing this report, I want to thank your Board and His Excellency Governor Philip F. La Follette, for your many courtesies and kindnesses to me and for the advice and counsel so freely given. I realize that your task is a difficult one and that you are always exceedingly busy. You have cheerfully given to me such time as was necessary to settle the many difficult problems that arise here. I appreciate it.

I also want to thank each and every officer of the institution who has given faithful service during the past biennium, and particularly during the past six months, during my illness.

I particularly appreciate Mr. L. Neil Larsen, Chief Accountant, and Mr. Frank Bernart, Deputy Warden, for their loyalty and faithful service during the same period of time.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR LEE,
Warden.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

DEAR WARDEN:

As a report of work done during the biennial period ending June 30, 1936, the Chaplain submits the following:

The general plan of Sunday service which began in 1931 has been closely adhered to. A Catholic service being held each Sunday morning at 7:15 and a Protestant service being held each Sunday morning at 9:00 o'clock.

The plan has continued to meet the needs of all, each group being interested in its own service, and though attendance is not compulsory, the number in attendance at each service has shown some gain.

The Lutheran church has its service the first Sunday of each month, the Christian Science church holds its service on the second Sunday of alternative months, in the even numbered months, and the Chaplain has conducted Protestant service on all other Sundays.

The Volunteer Prison League of America has a large membership among the inmates, and on the biennial visits of its founder, Maud Ballington Booth, the chapel service which she is invited to conduct, is attended by the men in such numbers that the seating capacity of the chapel is filled, and some inmates stand throughout the service. On a recent midweek visit to the institution she was invited to speak in the dining room at the noon hour, and her address, always helpful and inspiring, was enjoyed by more than 950 inmates.

The "Volunteer Gazette," the official paper of the Prison League, is sent quarterly for free distribution, and six to nine hundred copies of this paper reach our men whom the "Little Mother" calls "Her Boys" telling of the work being done in the prisons of our country to reclaim men.

John C. Habkirk, the Prison Brigadier of the Salvation Army, also visits us, and the men look forward to the coming of the "Singing Brigadier". They enjoy his singing of the Gospel and his preaching of it, and many of the men are enrolled with him in a yearly Bible reading course which he offers. On his last visit he was accompanied by an army captain, a talented musician who entertained the boys with several numbers on the piano and vibrophone. Special numbers of the War Cry are sent to the chaplain's office for distribution and at Christmas time some seventy-five Scripture Calendars are sent in and eagerly received by those of the inmates who prize them for their daily scripture text.

The chaplain believes in and preaches the "Old Time Religion" in which the all sufficiency of Christ is stressed. There is no panacea for the world's social and economic ills, but the individual's every need is to meet Him who said, "Come unto Me, My grace is sufficient for thee." And this all sufficiency is pledged in that promise which has never been revoked, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things (our physical and temporal needs) shall be added unto thee."

Inmates are privileged, so long as they remain first grade prisoners, to have an hour interview with relatives and friends once every twenty-eight days. These interviews are held, insofar

as they can be, in the presence of the chaplain in his office. The chaplain must see and hear all that passes between inmates and relatives.

Sometimes a word of instruction is needed, sometimes a word of comfort, of hope or cheer. At these interviews the chaplain comes in close contact with the inmate, gets to know his thoughts and reactions to his environment, and is able at a later time to call him into his office and offer helpful advice and counsel.

For the last few months a screen has been in place above the interview table completely cutting off all contact between visitors and inmates. No greeting kiss or hand clasp is now possible but it is also true that the passing of any contraband is also practically impossible.

During the past two years the chaplain has been able to make contact with new inmates within a short time after their arrival. He sends out a call for each individual and greets each with a hand clasp. He asks about their past church life and invites them to chapel service each Sunday. He assures them of his help and counsel at any and all times should they find themselves worried or in mental distress. He encourages them to seek a new contact with God through daily prayer and Bible reading. A Bible is provided for every man and in our own print shop a series of Bible reading cards are printed each month giving a Bible reading for each day. These cards are given only to those who request them. No pressure is brought to bear. A man makes his own choice. The decision card is also still being used and we have many men who through this means have taken their stand for Christ. They, by signing the card, profess their faith in Him; their acceptance of Him as Savior; and they pledge themselves with God's help to here and now begin the new life.

The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago has sent us each year a good supply of religious literature, consisting of tracts, booklets, sermons and lectures, New Testaments and individual Gospels, and a pocket treasury of Bible gems. All these together with many church magazines and periodicals are sent to the chaplain's office without charge. The chaplain sends them to the men in their cells. Each man who desires may have this extra religious literature each week in addition to the two books from the library and two magazines from the mail department.

We call on men in hospital wards, and on call we visit the sick in their cells, or interview them in our office, honoring every request for such interview, and offering a pastor's help, sympathy and counsel.

Just to talk to some one who will sympathize with you in your distress, who will encourage you when you falter, point you to a higher strength when your strength fails, helps you over the

rough places and gives courage to make the new start. We encourage them in their purpose to make the most of their leisure hours by enrollment with the University Extension Department, taking one of the several reading courses offered; and in our own school now being held five days a week. We also aid men in a selection of reading matter from the library.

In the much that is being written and urged on the matter of crime and crime prevention the chaplain believes that the place to attack crime is from the youth angle. It is true that the home, the school and the church have somehow fallen down on the job and a call to a re-enlistment of these agencies is timely. But no system of crime prevention can succeed that ignores the religious approach. A real criminal is a criminal at heart, and God's offer is "A new heart will I give them, a heart to know Me." The chaplain's chief concern is therefore, to present God's claim; to sound Christ's loving invitation; assuring each one that God's promises are sure. God never fails. They have only to try God; only to give God a chance.

We are content to press on in this labor, urging Christ's claim upon each soul, and holding constantly before each man his own individual responsibility; his absolute need of a conversion; a change of heart if he would change his way, while we sound God's many promises, not the least among the many, this, "I will heal your backsliding."

Thanking the Warden, the Deputy Warden, his assistants and other officers of the institution for their cooperation, encouragement and help in the past and inviting them to continue being joint partners with me in this high enterprise, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

REV. OLIVER E. DEWITT,
Chaplain.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

DEAR WARDEN:

For the biennial report of the years 1935-1936, I wish to inform you that Holy Mass was celebrated in the institution chapel every Sunday of the year and also for the first time, Christmas Day.

Every Saturday morning the opportunity of receiving the Sacrament of Penance is given to the boys. The exception to this rule is the occurrence of a national holiday's falling on Saturday when the opportunity is given the previous day. When there is a great number requesting the reception of the Sacraments then two days are set aside for the hearing of confessions. Those that receive the Sacrament of Penance generally receive the Holy Eucharist

Sunday morning. The average number of those who receive the Sacraments every week-end is thirty. The average number of those that attend the Holy Sacrifice in the chapel is two hundred.

Now, one can see just how much more can be accomplished in the chaplain's line of work. There are about six hundred and seventy-five Catholic inmates on the register; two hundred of them are placed out on the farms and in the camps. Hence we have a possible forty per cent attendance at Holy Mass. The aim is one hundred per cent regularity. There are mountains of difficulties to be removed before this one hundred per cent attendance can be made possible. But the work will go on in spite of difficulties.

During the past two years instructions on Christian Doctrine were given every Sunday after breakfast except the third Sunday of the month when the time set aside for instructions is used for the Mass at the Central State Hospital. These lessons had as their end the enlightenment in Catholic teachings of those who sought this knowledge. Intensified instructions were given to those that sought the reception of the Sacrament of Confirmation. So arrangements were made that on the 5th of July, 1936, those sufficiently instructed, twenty-seven in number, were to be confirmed by the Most Reverend Samuel A. Stritch, D.D., Archbishop of the Milwaukee Diocese. Also on that occasion the inmates were to sing the hymns for the ceremonies.

Besides the above duties at the institution proper there are others to be carried out at the camps and farms. Farm I is a mile and a half from the city. Farm II is eight miles out. Green Lake Farm is twenty-two miles out. Oregon Farm is about seventy miles away. Spudland Farm is about two hundred and twenty miles from the institution. McNaughton Camp is about the same distance away. Gordon Camp is situated about three hundred and thirty miles northwest of Waupun. Once a month, summer and winter, each camp and farm is visited to give the men an opportunity to receive the Sacraments and to attend Holy Mass. Confessions are heard the evening of arrival and anyone desiring to have an interview with the priest will have his wish granted. Early the next morning Holy Mass is celebrated in the office of the camp or in the recreation room. The portable altar carried along on these trips was made by the institution carpenter and the vestments, altar supplies and kit were furnished by the Catholic Daughters of America through the good efforts of Mrs. S. E. Crockett of Neenah, Wisconsin. Mass is not restricted to Catholic inmates; any and all may attend. During the Mass there is a discourse or sermon on Christian doctrines or Christian morality. All may learn more about their duties to society and to God.

In conclusion I wish to thank you, Mr. Lee, for your kindness and cooperation with my work here among the boys.

Sincerely yours,

REV. THOMAS AESCHBACHER,
Catholic Chaplain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

DEAR WARDEN:

Once again it is my privilege to present for your consideration the biennial report of the medical department. This report covers the two year period ending June 30, 1936. It seems proper to preface such a report with a summary of the improvements made in the department during the period covered.

No doubt our most important improvement in the past biennium was the acquisition of an X-ray outfit. This piece of equipment is a small portable machine, not capable by any means of doing all types of X-ray work, but nevertheless a great aid in the diagnosis and treatment of fractures, tuberculosis, etc. Where before we were without any such equipment, we can now, at least, X-ray all suspected fractures. Another improvement recently accomplished was the assignment of an inmate to duty as a night nurse. One of our weak points has been, and still is, our nursing service; but the quality of this service generally has been greatly improved and the addition of a night nurse was of inestimable value. The adequate care of bed patients of all types was almost impossible without a nurse on duty during the night. Six of our worn out, obsolete beds, were last year replaced with modern up to date hospital beds. These new beds are of the proper height and possess appliances for automatically raising and lowering the head or foot. Needless to say, these have been of great service in the care of post operative patients. Other minor improvements have been made. A new built-in cabinet and work table was installed in the hospital kitchen, and electrical optical test cabinet was purchased, a card system was established in holding sick call, and further improvements in record keeping have been accomplished. A new service was inaugurated about one year ago. Formerly all neurosyphilitic patients discovered in the prison were transferred to the Central State Hospital for Criminal Insane for treatment. For the past year this practice has been discontinued; these patients are now treated with tryparsamide by the prison medical service. A program of gradual, steady improvement in our methods of operation as well as in our equipment has been our aim. The overwhelming demand for medical services in the face of such a small medical department makes it necessary that we constantly seek to do things more efficiently and with greater

ease and facility. More patients can thus be given the care they seek in spite of our small space and meager facilities.

In order to increase the number of patients cared for in the out-patient department we have set up a clinic schedule which is adhered to as strictly as possible. Since there is only one full time physician, his time can best be made use of by having a definite period for different classes of work. Sick call is held daily except Sundays, the average number of patients seen being fifty-eight (See Table 1). Sick call, in addition to the routine care of minor complaints, is a sort of clearing house for separating patients according to the type of examinations or treatments needed. Appointments are therefore made on sick call for the various afternoon clinics. After sick call each morning, a venereal disease treatment clinic is held, the remainder of the morning being given over to ward rounds and the examination of new commitments. On Monday afternoons a minor surgery clinic is held. This includes all sorts of minor surgical procedures, such as the removal of cysts and small skin lesions, spinal punctures, hemorrhoid and varicose vein injections, and so forth. Tuesday afternoons an eye, ear, nose and throat clinic is held. This is chiefly an optical clinic for the fitting of glasses. Optical cases which require the services of an optician are held over until Wednesday afternoons for the weekly visit of the optician. On Wednesday afternoons also, an agenito-urinary clinic is held for the treatment of gonorrhea cases which require more than the ordinary irrigations, and for other similar cases. Thursday and Friday afternoons are the general medicine clinics in which men who are complaining of chronic disease conditions are called in and given a careful physical examination and lines of treatment for them decided upon.

These clinics, by grouping the patients, merely make it possible for the prison physician to see more men and to avoid lost motion and confusion in their care and treatment. The real value of the clinic form of the practice of medicine is lost, however, because all of ours are conducted by the same man; expert consultation is thus not available. Our clinics need to be further extended, to include all, or at least most of the medical specialties, each clinic being run by a part time specialist in that field. At present they are but a nucleus around which a complete medical service could be built.

The accompanying tables set forth in a rough and more or less unsatisfactory way the work done by the medical department during the past biennial period. Little would be gained by long discussion of these tables. They are presented in each successive biennial report and purport to show the number of patients seen, the number of deaths, the patients hospitalized, physical examinations performed, etc. But it is impossible to summarize in table

form the many varied and diverse activities of this department. Only a few points in these tables will therefore be pointed out and discussed.

Among other things, table number 1 shows that 666 inmates were treated in the prison hospital in the past two years. This is an increase of 131 over the previous biennium. (A table detailing the ailments of hospitalized cases is omitted this year as not being of sufficient general interest to justify the space required to publish it.) Such a turn-over of patients in two years, with only sixteen beds available for general use, is evidence of the overcrowding and inadequacy of our present quarters. Patients must be crowded into close quarters, rapidly handled, and released during early convalescence in order to meet the current needs. In addition to those hospitalized, another 814 were confined to "sick cells" for a few days at a time for various minor ailments. The "sick cells" are a group of cells in one of the cell houses set aside for this purpose. It is difficult to give patients in sick cells adequate supervision or care; but nevertheless our small hospital forces us to use such a system. Under the present circumstances it is only possible to hospitalize a portion of those who need it.

Table number 1 also shows that in our syphilis clinic 5,698 injections were given. This large figure alone is more or less meaningless; it is merely the total number of treatments given to a monthly average of fifty-five patients in the syphilis clinics. Fifty-nine new cases of syphilis, in a stage requiring treatment, were admitted during the past two years. Due to the fact that patients are slowly being added to, and discharged from, this clinic, the usual number under treatment is about fifty. A recent survey of the records of 2,000 consecutive admissions to this institution showed that 10.6 per cent have a syphilitic background and that 2 per cent have neurosyphilis in some stage.

Tables Number IV and V, dealing with the number of X-ray examinations made, show, of course, that since our unit was installed very few men have needed to be taken to the outside local hospital for this purpose. It is still necessary, however, that certain cases be taken out on Executive order for X-ray examinations because our machine is not powerful enough for all types of examinations and possesses no fluoroscopic attachment. A larger machine could not have been installed because of lack of space.

Table number III shows that eleven deaths occurred in the institution in this two year period; the same number occurred during the previous biennium. There is little or no change in this figure as the years go by; four to six deaths would be the yearly average for the past decade or so. Most of our deaths are due to one of three causes; suicide, tuberculosis, or old age. These three are difficult to combat and will probably prevent any significant lowering in

the yearly death rate. It will be noted that in only three of the deaths shown in table III was an autopsy performed. Even in cases investigated by a coroner's jury the procedure is frequently half hearted and unscientific. Each death should be followed by a thorough post-mortem examination and autopsy by a competent pathologist. This service could be performed by a central agency serving all state institutions. In addition to an autopsy, a survey of the hospital records in cases of inmates dying of natural known causes, and the taking of testimony in cases of sudden death from relatively obscure causes, by a medical representative of the Board of Control would do much to obviate the occasional accusations which are made in regard to institutional deaths.

Probably our most pressing problem is that of tuberculosis. In spite of our many shortcomings we are able to give satisfactory,

TABLE NO. I

Summary of daily reports for the biennium

	1934–35	1935–36	Total	Daily Ave.
Prisoners reporting on sick-call	18,017	18,324	36,341	58
Prisoners given private interviews	4,381	5,169	9,550	15
Prescriptions issued, filled and delivered	42,397	38,600	80,997	129
Prisoners sent to sick cell	396	418	814	
Prisoners admitted to the hospital	352	314	666	
Prisoners sent to solitary confinement	129	173	302	
Prisoners receiving dental care	4,571	4,421	8,992	17
No. of special physical examinations	137	56	193	
No. of parole physical examinations	166	174	340	
No. of discharge physical examinations	339	329	668	
No. of admission physical examinations	695	688	1,383	
No. of optical examinations	423	409	832	
No. of treatments for gonorrhea	746	691	1,437	
No. of treatments for syphilis	2,522	3,176	5,698	

TABLE NO. II

Summary of laboratory work for the biennium

	1934–35	1935–36	Total
Blood Wassermanns by State Laboratory	1,349	1,341	2,690
Blood Chemistry Analyses by State Laboratory	748	745	1,493
Spinal Fluids examined by State Laboratory	250	183	433
Urethral smear examined by State Laboratory	28	30	58
Sputum specimens examined by State Laboratory	103	82	185
Routine Urinalyses by Prison Hospital Lab.	671	922	1,593
Routine blood count by Prison Hospital Lab.	64	242	306

or at least adequate, medical care to the ordinary run of sick and injured. In the case of tuberculosis, however, a special and difficult problem is presented. Tuberculosis is a disease which requires that the patient be taken completely out of his ordinary mode of life and spend a number of years in "taking the cure." Formerly this cure consisted chiefly of complete bed rest, high

TABLE NO. III—Deaths in the Institution During this Biennium

Name	No.	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Age at Death	Remarks
William Collins	15475	July 22, 1934	General Peritonitis following a ruptured appendix	63	Had served 12 years and 8 months on a 30 year sentence for rape from Milwaukee County. Surgical operation 13 days before death.
Charles Butterfield	19969	Aug. 13, 1934	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	41	Had served 2 years and 9 months on a 14 to 25 year sentence for 2nd degree murder from Bayfield County.
Frederick Lueke	21944	Oct. 29, 1934	Coronary occlusion, generalarterio-sclerosis	63	Had served 10 days on a 1 to 3 year sentence for forgery from Marinette Co. Sudden death. Autopsy and coroner's inquest held.
Morris Depew	19244	Dec. 7, 1934	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	57	Had served 4 years and 1 month on a 5 to 7 year sentence for forgery from Milwaukee County.
Albert Brown	21538	Feb. 14, 1935	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	Had served 12 months on a 1 to 7 year sentence for assault and robbery armed from Milwaukee County. A negro.
Antone Coonen	22380	Dec. 19, 1935	Pulmonary Tuberculosis and tuberculosis of the Larynx	61	Had served 6 months on a 2 to 5 year sentence for incest from Brown County.
Joseph Flieschman	19652	Jan. 18, 1936	Suicide by jumping from cell house tier. Basal skull fracture	41	Had served 4 years and 7 months on, life sentence for 1st degree murder from Taylor County. Coroner's inquest held.
Joseph Hand	20777	Feb. 2, 1936	Congestive heart failure, arterio-sclerosis and senility	84	Had served 3 years on,10 year sentence for assult with intent to commit murder, from Portage County.
Walter Spight	22708	Mar. 6, 1936	Chronic nephritis, arterio-scelerosis, neuro-syphilis, obstructive jaundice	55	Had served 2 months and 15 days on a 1 to 3 year sentence for obtaining money by use of a confidence game from Milwaukee County. A negro. Autopsy performed.
James Stecher	18365	May 5, 1936	Arterio-scelerotic heart disease, prostatism chronic nephritis	72	Had served 6 years and 10 months on an 8 to 15 years sentence for larceny as bailee and embezzlement from Milwaukee County. Surgical operation 4 days before death.
Marvin St. Claire	22305	May 26, 1936	Sudden death from a thrombosis in the left ventricle secondary to a spastic colitis and an intussusception of the intestine	40	Had served 1 year on a 2 to 6 year sentence for rape and incest from Washburn County. Autopsy and coroner's inquest held.

caloric diet, fresh air, etc. Even such a program as this is difficult to carry on in the prison hospital for more than one or two cases at a time. The ward for tuberculosis holds at the maximum five beds and under these circumstances is uncomfortably crowded. Furthermore, it is necessary that all classes of tuberculars, those on complete rest and those on partial exercise, the open cases and the negative cases, the young and the old, the cooperative and the belligerent, be confined in this one small room. But in the present day even under ideal circumstances this program for the cure is no longer sufficient. To provide up to date care for tuberculosis one must be equipped for the various forms of collapse therapy and have the services of a surgeon skilled in chest surgery. Collapse therapy in turn calls for accurate and complete X-ray equipment. It must be obvious that our program for the treatment of this disease is very weak.

TABLE NO. IV

Showing number of X-ray examinations made since new machine was installed in July 1935

Chest	74
Upper extremity	71
Gastro-intestinal tract	12
Spine	6
Shoulder	5
Pelvis	8
Lower extremity	53
Heart	2
Gall Bladder	10
Kidney	6
Urinary Bladder	2
Dental	49
Mandible	1
Total	299

TABLE NO. V

Inmates taken out of Institution on Executive Order for X-ray examination

For X-ray of:	Before our X-ray unit was installed	After our X-ray unit was installed	Total
Humerus	2		2
Elbow	2		2
Chest	8		8
Knee	1		1
Ankle	1		1
Spine	1	2	3
Shoulder	0	1	1
Gastro-intestinal tract	3	2	5
Hip	1		1
Dental	3		3
Total	22	5	27

Six men have died in the prison from tuberculosis during the five years of my service. About an equal number have been released before expiration of their sentence to go to a county or private sanitarium. During this biennium four men were sent from the prison to the State Sanitarium; two still remain there.

TABLE NO. VI

Showing the type and number of cases temporarily or permanently transferred out of the prison for medical reasons.

To Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison:	Total 13 Cases
One case from Oregon Camp for refraction and fitting of glasses.	
One case for X-ray of spine. Diagnosed tuberculosis of spine. Returned to Wisconsin General Hospital later for eighteen days observation. Same case later sent to the State Sanatorium and since returned to prison.	
One case for operation for internal derangement of the knee joint. Twenty-three days.	
One case for bone grafting following a severe injury of the forearm. Remained five and a half months at the hospital.	
One case for orthopedic consultation in regard to any ankylosed hip.	
One case for operation for cataracts, bilateral.	
One case for treatment of a gun shot wound of the elbow with ulnar paralysis incurred accidentally while on parole. Returned to the prison and re-paroled.	
One case for diagnosis of osteomyelitis of the humerus.	
One case for observation of acute pulmonary tuberculosis.	
One case for diagnosis and treatment of a skin disease, chronic eczematoid dermatitis.	
One case for treatment of an ulnar paralysis due to osteochondritis at the elbow. This man was operated twice and was at the hospital on three different occasions—a total of four months spent there.	
One case sent from Delavan (Wisconsin State School for the Deaf) for operation of inguinal hernia.	
Two cases for X-ray examination only, one a suspected tuberculosis of the spine and the other for gastro-intestinal studies.	
To Wisconsin State Sanatorium for tuberculosis:	Total 4 Cases
Four cases were transferred to State Sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Two of these have been returned and two still remain.	
To Central State Hospital for Criminal Insane:	Total 40 Cases
Forty cases were transferred to this institution; six for neurosyphilis, four for feeble-mindedness, and thirty for various types of psychoses.	
Released by special commutation or parole:	Total 3 Cases
Three cases left the prison as the result of special action based on health condition. Two were allowed to go to private sanitariums for tuberculosis and one to a private hospital because of impending death.	

Only selected cases can be sent to the State Sanitarium because that institution is not equipped for handling patients of prison type, and recently the superintendent has asked that no more be transferred. If this privilege is permanently lost to us, the situation becomes, of course, much more serious. Other states have institutions to which their tubercular delinquents can be transferred for proper care. Some provision must be made in this institution, or in some other, for the care and treatment of Wisconsin's tubercular prisoners.

Further discussion of these tables and the work of the medical department is unnecessary. In a report of this kind the routine of the medical department need not be retold each year. It is sufficient to say that we do the best work possible under the existing conditions of personnel and facilities, but discussion of any phase of our work ends with the same conclusion: inadequate. Our needs are simply stated but not so simply acquired. We need

TABLE NO. VII

Operations by the visiting surgeons

Operations	Cases 1934–35	Cases 1935–36	Total of Biennium
Appendicitis	10	9	19
Hernia	5	4	9
Gall Bladder Disease		2	2
Colostomy	1	1	2
Tonsillectomies	2	18	20
Tuberculosis of the ribs	1		1
Osteomyelitis of the Humerus	1		1
Perforated gastric ulcer	1		1
Submucous resection	3	1	4
Supra-Pubic Cystotomy	1	2	3
Blood Transfusions		1	1
Reduction of fractures		1	1
Gastro-enterostomy for gastro-duodenol ulcer		1	1
Hemorrhoidectomy	1		1
Closure of colostomies		2	2
Repair of G. S. W. of thigh		2	2
Amputation of lower leg	1		1
Exploratory laporotomies		1	1
Total	27	45	72

TABLE VIII

Operations by the Prison Physician

Operations	Cases 1934–35	Cases 1935–36	Total of Biennium
Tonsillectomies	9		9
Hemorrhoidectomies	7	4	11
Injection Treatments of Hemorrhoids—Cases		53	53
Removal of subcutaneous cysts	2	2	4
Reduction of fractures and application of cast	1	3	4
Circumcisions	2	3	5
Amputations of toes and fingers	1	3	4
Incisions of periurethral abscess	2		2
Removal of ingrown toenails	1	1	2
Removal of ganglions		2	2
Removal of rectal polyp's	1	1	2
Removal of bullet from leg		1	1
Spinal punctures	250	183	433
Miscellaneous	17	26	43
Total	293	282	575

a modern hospital equipped and staffed for all modern diagnostic and therapeutic measures. Not until this is accomplished can we really speak of our rehabilitation of delinquents from a medical standpoint. The department as it now stands seems to have reached a standstill. In my fifth year of service, I seem to find that any efforts for further improvement are blocked by insurmountable difficulties. Every projected improvement calls for more space and there is no space available. I realize that plans for a new hospital are completed and that their execution only awaits the necessary appropriation. That these plans be pushed to their completion is my earnest recommendation. I know that you, Warden Lee, and your superiors, are all fully cognizant of our desperate need for increased medical facilities and that they will be provided as soon

as it becomes possible for you to do so. I want, however, to stress the very defective situation in which one physician is expected to provide medical care for 1750 men without trained help or adequate equipment. Even under ideal conditions it is not within the abilities of any one physician in this day and age to render complete medical care for any group of individuals. In free society the general practitioner has the help of trained nurses and laboratory technicians and the privilege of easy consultation in the specialties. These things are no less necessary in prison medicine.

Despite all of these shortcomings we are able to carry on a fairly good grade of medical practice. Marble halls do not necessarily make a hospital. The hospital is made by those who work in it. Our service could be vastly improved even under present conditions by the employment of a civilian male nurse. A trained nurse to supervise and instruct the inmate nurses we now use would enable us to provide infinitely better care for our hospital patients. This is probably the one improvement that we can make without a new building and I therefore recommend that you ask for the addition of a full time graduate male nurse to our staff.

I would like to add my plea to that of others for a more definite and coordinated program for attempting the social rehabilitation of those who are sentenced to this institution. The director of education, the parole officer, and myself, have made a futile effort to start such a program along the lines of the so-called classification clinics. We found however that we needed official sanction, office space, clerks, etc., to accomplish anything. I believe that each inmate's program should be laid out for him at the starting of his sentence, that his chance to rehabilitate himself should be the paramount issue of his imprisonment, and that a coordinated plan for accomplishing these ends is of great importance. That some such program should be started seems obvious if we are to keep abreast of modern thought in penology. A number of years would be required to develop it completely, but by that time it is to be hoped that the medical department will have developed sufficiently to assume its proper place in such a scheme.

I want to express my appreciation of your splendid help and encouragement during my service as prison physician and pay tribute to that prevailing spirit of cooperation on the part of all the officials of this institution which is responsible for its smooth running and efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

R. O. SETTLE, M. D.,

Prison Physician.

DENTIST'S REPORT

DEAR WARDEN:

It is my privilege to present for your consideration a report on the dental department of the Wisconsin State Prison for the twenty-seventh biennial period beginning July 1, 1934, and ending July 30, 1936.

In presenting this report attention is directed to the fact that the prison dentist devotes 83⅓ per cent of his time to prison dental work, the remaining 16⅔ per cent is taken by the Central State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. The method of operation and set-up of this department has been fully explained in earlier biennial reports. This report will deal with the activities, improvements and recommendations for future improvements. We have made more specific efforts during this biennial period to coordinate the work of the dental department into the successful operation of prison management.

During the five years in which I have been employed as prison dentist I have become more familiar with the operation of the institution and the problems of its many departments. For that reason I justly feel we are now directing and managing dental treatment more effectively and efficiently than before. Considering the vast amount of dental work to be done and the extensive demand by prisoners for dental attention, good work and an equitable spread of this work over the entire prison population is a tremendous task. Our records show 90 per cent of those committed during the biennial period are in poor dental condition. Of this number, 30 per cent are in hopeless dental condition and need complete removal of teeth and dental plates. Such figures may appear excessive, but nevertheless are actual facts verified by our records based on accepted standards for dental hygiene. The significance of infection of dental origin and its relation to the individual's mental and physical health, is today an accepted scientific fact by both medical and dental authorities. As applied to prisoners, it does not differ from other populations. In our program here we have tried to correct as far as possible this situation and it is my belief, contributed something worth while to the prison rehabilitation plan.

ACTIVITIES

The prison dentist, carrying a portable equipment, has made two trips each year to the following prison camps: Gordon, McNaughton, Spudland and Athelstane. The number of applicants for dental work in each camp on such trips is usually twenty-five. The work consists of extractions, fillings and cleaning. These inmates are subjected to dental scrutiny before camp assignment and this together with six month examinations and necessary upkeep work insures clean healthful mouth conditions. Needless to

say many of the troublesome dental problems of camp superintendents are lessened and matters of hygiene and sanitation improved.

The act providing for payment of the soldier's bonus during the last year has contributed to dental activities. A large number of inmates eligible to receive this money have decided to improve their dental condition. Some have employed outside dentists to perform gold bridge and inlay work, others, full dental plates and miscellaneous work. Still others, desirous to save their money, employ the prison dentist to construct plate work on the prison cost of material basis. Together these cases have added considerably to routine activities. In this report it will be noted many prisoners receiving bonus money have used part in bettering their health condition and improving themselves generally.

We are delivering to prisoners full dental service of the well regulated outside office with the exception of gold work. This service includes silver, porcelain and cement fillings, extraction of teeth, surgical removal of impactions, curettment of cysts, X-ray service, prescribing of dental medicines and dental plate service. We issue from our drug room tooth brushes, mouth washes of three varieties and tooth powder. The last named two articles are carefully compounded and made in the prison hospital at a minimum of expense. While on this subject I might say they compare favorably with the product of outside manufacturers.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the past biennial period we have adopted a more improved technique for the construction of dental plates. The results obtained thus far indicate the extra time and effort involved are worth while and I am satisfied we are doing better plate work at this time than before. Complaints seem few in proportion to the amount of this work done, and we are swamped with demands for plate construction which our other duties make it impossible to speedily comply with. Our list of inmates awaiting their turn for construction of dental plates numbers about fifty at this time, and our record shows one complete case delivered for each one and one-half days of the biennial period.

The outstanding improvement to our dental service during this biennium was the addition of X-ray service to the prison hospital. This service has been invaluable to the dental department. We are able to secure splendid X-rays and this important feature has improved our ease of operation and diagnosis. We can now reduce guess work to known scientific facts. Our new X-ray machine is efficient, handy, and delivers perfect dental detail on the films.

We have improved our record keeping of dental operations for prisoners during this period. At the suggestion of Dr. Settle all

dental operations are entered on the medical card of each prisoner when completed. Prescriptions of medicine, etc., are likewise entered. This method greatly simplifies the record matter of dental operations and is easily and accurately kept. I am indebted to Dr. Settle for his kindly suggestion. I realize the importance of medical records and this simplifies a hitherto complicated detail.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As in former reports I am again directing attention to the lack of room in our present dental office. The needs of our institution require a two chair office and larger laboratory space. Outside dentists when called are unable to accomplish ordinary work when the prison dentist occupies our single office. The prison dentist at times could utilize a two chair office to facilitate speed and efficiency in handling large numbers of patients per day. The addition of an inmate hygienist to clean teeth and perform other routine duties would be a valuable asset to the dental department.

Our dental laboratory space is inadequate. We need room now occupied by X-ray technique. Our entire hospital space is so limited that the room problem is acute. I realize the only solution in this matter is a new hospital building to meet present day needs and I am fully aware of your efforts and interest in securing this needed building. Obviously without more room space it is practically impossible to expand our dental service much more than its present capacity.

In closing this report I desire to acknowledge the splendid cooperation I have received from you in the performance of my duties as prison dentist. I have at all times endeavored to adhere strictly to the rules of the institution, and to deliver impartially to all of the inmates the best work I am capable of performing in the greatest amount. The Deputy Warden, Mr. Bernart, Mr. Larsen and Dr. Settle have been of great aid to me and a genuine pleasure to work with.

The following is a tabulated report of the dental work accomplished in the Wisconsin State Prison for the biennial period ending June 30, 1936.

Inmates receiving dental attention during the biennial period	8,992
Average number of inmates cared for per day	19
Number of fillings during biennial period	5,146
Number of extractions during biennial period	4,667
Number of treatments during biennial period	3,342
Number of prescriptions during biennial period	4,027
Number of X-ray cases during biennial period	53
Number of contract gold work cases by outside dentist	92
Number of dental plates made during biennial period	327
Dental gold bridge work by prison dentist to repair injury in line-of-duty cases	2

Respectfully submitted,

DR. T. F. MEAGHER,
Prison Dentist.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

DEAR WARDEN:

The following report of the Department of Education for the two-year period ending June 30, 1936, is presented for your consideration:

The major divisions of the educational program utilized in the Wisconsin State Prison include (1) the full-time school, (2) the reading courses, (3) the cell study courses, (4) the University Extension Division courses, and (5) the correlation of work done in each of the four previous divisions with work done in the shops.

The full-time school is in session five days each week, from eight o'clock in the morning until four-thirty-five in the afternoon. On Saturday the teachers convene with the director of education to study teaching technique, to discuss the problems encountered during the week, to exchange experience, and to obtain a more meaningful understanding of the educational work.

The students enrolled in the full-time school convened in two abandoned shop rooms until January, 1935. At that time in response to the increase in the number of requests to attend the full-time school, it was necessary to assign a third shop room in which to house the students. At present the students in the first eight grades convene in two of the rooms, four grades in each room. The students above the eighth grade level are assigned to the third room.

The increase in the full-time school enrollment has brought about an increase in the number of men employed on the office and the teaching staffs. The total number of inmates so employed is now twenty-seven. This is an increase of seven men over the number employed when two rooms were used and the average daily attendance was 168. The average daily attendance with three rooms in use has been 251 over a period of 18 months.

Reading courses are available to all inmates within the institution. Some of the students in the full-time school have also enrolled in reading course work, though most of the registrations in this division of the educational program are found among the inmates employed about the institution.

Reading courses enable a student to read intelligently and systematically on most any subject he chooses. The students tend to remain with a field of subject matter until the supply of material is exhausted or until the interest is satisfied. With such courses available the student soon becomes well-informed in the fields of interest chosen, and thus a vast store of organized knowledge is accumulated which he would not obtain from miscellaneous reading.

Material is sent upon request, and the individual returns it when he has completed his study or when it is due in some one

of the several supply sources. Written reports accompany the returned material. These reports indicate whether the student liked the material and why, whether he gained the information he desired, and whether he learned something of particular value to him and what. He is also given an opportunity to express his personal opinion on the books issued to him and to indicate a choice of several books he would like to receive. Aside from the written report, there is no indication as to what use the student may have put the material.

The first year of the biennial under consideration, 571 men were enrolled in reading courses and 6,604 pieces of reading material were issued to them. The second year of the same period 906 men were enrolled in reading courses and 11,499 pieces of reading material were issued to them. At the present writing there are 810 active reading courses, which represent more than one hundred different major fields of interest.

The success achieved with the reading course work is, in a large measure, due to the willing cooperation and the ready and efficient service of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, the University Extension Library, the General Library of the University of Wisconsin, the Medical Library, and the Library of the Department of Debate and Public Discussion, all of Madison, Wisconsin. The extensive use made of the material furnished by the libraries mentioned above was made possible because of the cooperation given by the men in the institution who were interested in this type of work.

Cell study courses are available to all inmates in the institution. The men employed about the institution and some of the men in the full-time school who have recognized specific individual needs usually avail themselves of this opportunity. Cell study courses differ from the reading courses in that they consist of specific assignments to be mastered by the students. There is a constant stream of correspondence work going to and from the office of the Director of Education. In many instances the lessons are merely corrected and commented upon, but in others it is necessary to call the individual to the office for a conference, in order to increase his progress in the work. Although cell study course fields are limited and are more exacting than reading courses, the industrious student finds this work very interesting. He has a rather definite idea as to where he is going and how fast he is traveling. An accurate record is kept of the work done.

In the first year of the biennial period under consideration, 119 men were enrolled in cell study course work. Of this number three neglected to send in lessons for corrections and comment; 109 did not complete the course because of loss of interest in the work, or because of removal from the institution by reason of parole, work on the prison farms and camps, and discharge from

the prison care, or because they were placed in the full-time school. Four men were active at the close of the fiscal year, and three had completed the work in which they were interested.

In the second year of the biennial, 468 men enrolled in cell study course work. Of this number 98 neglected to send in lessons for correction and comment; 149 failed to complete the courses because of loss of interest in the work, or because of removal from the institution by reason of parole, work on the prison farms and camps, and discharge from the prison care, or because they were placed in the full-time school. One hundred and twenty-one were active at the close of the fiscal year, and 100 had completed the work for which they had registered.

University Extension Division courses are usually on the college level, though it is possible to receive them on the high school level. Since the scope of the work offered in the full-time school has been increased, the demand for University Extension courses on the high school level is small. In some instances, the work is done for college credit; in the majority of cases, however, it is done for the purpose of advancement and improvement of the chances of success in the chosen vocation. Not a few of the courses are carried because of their cultural value and the development of leisure-time activities. Courses obtained through the University Extension Division are much more thorough and much more advanced than cell study courses. They are administered, however, in very much the same way. The decrease in the number of registrations in this division of the educational program is due in part to the lack of opportunity to earn funds necessary to pay for such courses and in part to the improved educational facilities within the institution. The decrease in the number of registrations has been accompanied by an increase in the per cent of courses successfully completed. A larger per cent of the men taking University Extension courses appear to be qualified to do this work.

During the past year a number of inmates successfully passed an intelligence test provided by the University Extension Division. This test was given under the supervision of the director of education. Individuals who successfully passed the test were permitted to choose courses free of cost to the individual because a state grant had provided for the work.

The most recent major step taken in the development of an educational program is concerned with the attempt to correlate the work done in the four divisions mentioned above with the work done in the shops of the institution. Definite arrangements have been made with the machine shop. These arrangements permit the individual to work in the shop one-half of the day and to attend school the other half of the day for the purpose of studying related subjects. Much of the work done by the inmates in reading courses, cell study courses, and the University Extension

Division courses is for the purpose of self-improvement in the field of vocational work he has chosen to follow or in which he finds himself.

The arrangements which correlated the school work with the work in the machine shop was made early in the year of 1934. Since the arrangement was made, 55 men have been assigned to the machine shop as apprentices in this work. As stated above, such men worked in the shop one-half of the day and attended school the other half of the day. Seventeen of these men have been assigned to jobs about the institution because of training received in this manner; thirteen of these men were given jobs in the machine shop.

The present incumbent in the office of the director of education made a few changes in the details of the full-time school. They are as follows:

(1) The introduction of calisthenics in each half day session.

(2) An increase in the number and variety of classes offered to each individual student by reducing the three classes of 150 minutes each to periods of 90 minutes. The time gained in this way permitted the formation of another class period and a spelling period of 35 minutes.

All students above the fourth grade are now carrying five classes of work. Students in grades five to eight inclusive elect one subject. Students above the eighth grade choose their entire program.

The spelling exercise has proved to be rather interesting. Each Monday morning a pre-test is given to all students above the fourth grade. On the three succeeding days the students study those words which are particularly difficult to them. Friday morning of each week a post-test is given. The students have the opportunity to study the records kept and thus are aware of the gains made. Usually the last hour of the last Friday in the month is used for the purpose of a spell-down. This activity stimulates the interest in spelling.

(3) The providing of an increase in the number of books accessible to inmates. Because of a number of requests for better literature and because the number of copies of any popular book in the prison library is limited, permission was sought and obtained to accept books from the Waupun Public Library. A satisfactory arrangement was made. Two hundred books are received at one time for such a period as they are useful. The records pertaining to this phase of the library work indicate a 100 per cent turnover each week. An attempt is made to exercise care in the selection of the books used and emphasis is given to the selection of better literature of an informational type.

(4) The improvement in the regularity with which the school magazine is published. This magazine is the product of a class in parliamentary law. It was published under the title of **The General Education Club News** and appeared seven times in a period of 13 months. In December, 1935, arrangements were made to publish it regularly each month. Because of the fact that the magazine had outgrown its earlier home, a class project, an attempt was made to find a more suitable name for the publication. The students were asked to submit suggestions, and it seemed that the most frequently mentioned title had to do with light. The name given to the publication is **The Candle.** It is not a large magazine; there is not a great deal to be said for its physical make-up. The number of copies of any one issue is limited; and these copies are used over and over again, in order to permit as many of the men as possible to read this product of the school. The outstanding characteristic of this publication is its distinctive feature of originality. This characteristic has won favorable comment from men among institutional employees as well as from men in high places not so intimately associated with the institution work. Another characteristic is that both sides of any question are presented impartially. The magazine is popular with the inmates, and it does stimulate the men to write better articles. It could very easily become an institutional publication, which could be printed in the print shop of the institution.

(5) The re-opening of two activities. The two activities which were somewhat curtailed during that period in which a successor to the office of director of education was being sought were the Forum and the Critics' Club. The present incumbent is pleased to state that both these activities have been revived. It is hoped that both activities may function more regularly than has been possible in the past months.

(A) The Forum is an opportunity for the discussion of timely topics of interest to the men. These discussions may be by individuals in the group, or they may be by speakers of note in their respective fields.

(B) The Critics' Club is an arrangement among the students interested in the writing of fiction, which permits each student in the club to criticize the work of every other student in the club. The students send their stories to the Director of Education who forwards them to other students for criticism. It is believed that subjection to criticism is valuable to the individual, not only because it spurs him on to do better work, but also because it forces him to study the other fellow's point of view. Several members of the club succeeded in writing stories which were published and for which the writers received money. One of the members has recently received an offer for one of his stories from a magazine of high literary quality.

TABLE I

A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	E4
4	(1)	1					
3		2					
3		3	1	1			
4		4	1		1		
5		5					
6		6	1		1		
3		7	1	1			
3		8	1	1			
4		Adv.					
35			5	3	2		Totals
4	(2)	1					
3		2	1	1			
5		3					
6		4	2	1	1		
5		5	1	1			
6		6	1	1			
5		7					
2		8	1			1	
0		Adv.					
36			6	4	1	1	Totals
1	(3)	1	1		1		
2		2					
5		3	2	1		1	
6		4	2	1	1		
10		5	2	2			
4		6	2	1	1		
5		7	2	2			
4		8	1	1			
1		Adv.	1	1			
38			13	9	3	1	Totals
1	(4)	1	1		1		
3		2	3	2		1	
3		3	1			1	
5		4	3	1	1	1	
4		5	4	2	1	1	
9		6	6	2	2	1	1
5		7	4	3		1	
3		8	1		1		
5		Adv.	2	2			
38			25	12	6	6	1 Totals
3	(5)	1	2	1	1		
6		2	4	1	3		
5		3	4	4			
5		4	4	2	2		
6		5	3	3			
3		6					
2		7	2	2			
5		8	4	1	3		
2		Adv.	1		1		
37			24	14	10		Totals
4	(6)	1	3	1	1	1	
7		2	5	1	4		
6		3	5	3	1	1	
6		4	5	2	3		
8		5	4	2	2		
9		6	7	2	3	2	
10		7	9	4	2	2	1
3		8	3		3		
2		Adv.	1			1	
55			42	15	19	7	1 Totals

A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	E4
2	(7)	1	2	2			
1		2	1		1		
2		3	2	1	1		
1		4	1			1	
		5					
5		6	4	2	1	1	
1		7	1	1			
1		8	1			1	
2		Adv.	1			1	
15			13	6	3	4	Totals
1	(8)	1	1		1		
3		2	3	1	1	1	
3		3	3	1	2		
4		4	3	1	2		
1		5	1			1	
1		6	1	1			
2		7	2	2			
2		8	2	2			
1		Adv.	1		1		
18			17	8	7	2	Totals
4	(9)	1	4	1	3		
2		2	2	1	1		
5		3	5	2	2	1	
4		4	2	2			
2		5	2	1	1		
2		6	1	1			
2		7	2		1	1	
1		8	1			1	
0		Adv.					
22			19	8	8	3	Totals
4	(10)	1	3	1	1	1	
1		2	1		1		
2		3	2	2			
6		4	3		1	1	1
4		5	3	1	2		
3		6	3		3		
0		7					
2		8	2	1	1		
3		Adv.	3	2			1
25			20	7	9	2	2 Totals
1	(11)	1	1	1			
1		2	1	1			
0		3					
0		4					
1		5	1	1			
2		6	2			2	
0		7					
2		8	1	1			
1		Adv.	1		1		
8			7	4	1	2	Totals
7	(12)	1	6	5	1		
9		2	9	2	7		
5		3	5	3	2		
5		4	4		2	2	
5		5	5	1	3	1	
1		6	1		1		
6		7	6	3	2	1	
4		8	4	1	3		
9		Adv.	8	2	3	3	
51			48	17	24	7	Totals

(6) The manufacture of workbooks. Some progress has been made in the manufacture of workbooks for use in the lower grades. Material for adult education at this level is not available. In the manufacture of the books for the lower grades the inmates brought out experiences had here as teachers, used their knowledge of problems in adult education, and applied pedagogical principles.

The tabulations in Table 1 indicate (A) the number of men attending the full-time school, (B) the number of months in attendance, (C) the entrance grade, (D) the number of men promoted, and (E) the educational progress by grades for the fiscal year of 1934-1935.

Table I for 1934-1935 shows the number of men attending the full-time school on each grade level for a period of one month or less to twelve months. It also gives the distribution of promotions for each period. Attention is called to the distribution of promotions because this indicates the application of the principles of individualized work, as applied in this division of the educational program. Men may be assigned to the same grade level of work for equal periods of time (assignment is based on the entrance examination and the educational background or history of the individual), but the rate of progress may differ because of differences in the attitudes of individuals in school work, differences in the degree of familiarity with the mental processes, differences in the degree of familiarity with the English language, differences in the intensity of applications of effort or differences in the ability to do the work. Every effort is made to keep each individual working up to capacity; and each man is permitted to progress at a rate suited to his interest in, ability for, and capacity to do the work.

The tabulations in Table II indicate (A) the grades and advanced classes, (B) the number of men enrolled in each grade and the advanced classes, (C) the number of men promoted one or more grades, (D) the number of men who were not promoted, (E) the number of men attending school three months or less and were not promoted, and (F) the number of men who attended school six months or less and were not promoted in the fiscal year 1934-1935.

TABLE II

A	B	C	D	E	F
1	37	24	13	9	11
2	41	30	11	7	11
3	44	30	14	10	14
4	52	30	22	11	15
5	51	26	25	17	24
6	51	29	22	12	20
7	41	29	12	10	12
8	32	22	10	6	9
Advanced	30	19	11	4	9
Totals	379	239	140	86	125

TABLE III

A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	E4
18	(1)	1					
5		2					
11		3	2	1		1	
14		4					
10		5					
9		6	1		1		
15		7					
9		8	3	3			
22		Adv.	4	4			
113			10	8	1	1	
12	(2)	1					
4		2	1		1		
5		3					
8		4	3	3			
11		5	3	2			1
5		6	1		1		
8		7	2	1	1		
8		8	1	1			
8		Adv.	6	2	2	2	
69			17	9	5	2	1
3	(3)	1					
3		2					
3		3	2	1	1		
2		4	1		1		
7		5	3	2		1	
7		6	3	2	1		
6		7	3	3			
4		8	3	2	1		
5		Adv.	2		1	1	
40			17	10	5	2	
7	(4)	1					
4		2	3	2		1	
5		3	3	1	2		
8		4	4	2	2		
8		5	6	2	2	1	1
3		6	1		1		
1		7					
3		8	1		1		
2		Adv.					
41			18	7	8	2	1
3	(5)	1					
8		2	7	6	1		
3		3	1	1			
7		4	6	2	4		
1		5					
3		6	3	1	2		
3		7	2	1		1	
5		8	4	1	2		1
3		Adv.	1	1			
36			24	13	9	1	1
9	(6)	1	3	1			2
5		2	3	1	2		
7		3	6	2	2	1	1
8		4	6	3	3		
5		5	3		2	1	
3		6	3		1	2	
7		7	4	2	1	1	
3		8	5	2	3		
4		Adv.					
51			33	11	14	5	3

A	B	C	D	E1	E2	E3	E4
4	(7)	1	3	2			
4		2	4		1		3
1		3	1	1			
1		4	1			1	
3		5	3	1		2	
6		6	6	2	3	1	
3		7	2	1			1
1		8	1			1	
2		Adv.	1	1			
25			22	8	4	6	4
8	(8)	1	7		1	2	4
1		2	1				1
3		3	3	1	1	1	
1		4	1		1		
4		5	4		2	1	1
5		6	4		4		
2		7	2	1	1		
8		8	6	2	2		2
3		Adv.	4	1	1	1	1
35			32	5	13	5	9
	(9)	1					
1		2	1		1		
2		3	2		1	1	
2		4	1		1		
		5					
2		6	2	1			1
2		7	2		1	1	
5		8	5	3	2		
5		Adv.	5	2	2	1	
19			18	6	8	3	1
3	(10)	1	2	2			
2		2	1			1	
1		3	1	1			
2		4	2	1		1	
1		5	1	1			
2		6	2	1	1		
2		7	2	1			1
2		8	2	1	1		
1		Adv.	1	1			
16			14	9	2	2	1
	(11)	1					
		2					
3		3	1			1	
3		4	2	1	1		
3		5	3	2			1
		6					
2		7	2	1		1	
2		8	1	1			
6		Adv.	6	2	2	1	1
19			15	7	3	3	2
4	(12)	1	3	1	1		1
2		2	2	2			
10		3	10	4	4	2	
9		4	9	5	4		
4		5	4		4		
9		6	7	1	4	2	
8		7	8	2	4		2
7		8	7		5	2	
10		Adv.	8	3	5		
63			58	18	31	6	3

Table II is a summary of Table I which shows the number of men enrolled in the different grade levels throughout the year. It also indicates the number of men on each grade level who were promoted, and the number of men who were not promoted and who attended the full-time school for three months or less and also the number of men who were not promoted and who attended the full-time school six months or less. To illustrate: thirty-seven men were enrolled in grade one for periods up to twelve months; of this number, twenty were promoted one or more grades. Thirteen others were not promoted. Nine of the thirteen who were not promoted attended full-time school three months or less and eleven of the thirteen attended the full-time school six months or less. To illustrate again: 379 men were enrolled in the full-time school. Of these 239 were promoted; 140 were not promoted. Eighty-six, or more than 60 per cent of the 140, attended school three months or less, and 125 or more than 89 per cent of the 140 attended six months or less.

This table does suggest a time limit below which it is not desirable to attend the full-time school, if the individual is to experience the satisfaction of success through promotion. Many inmates have expressed the wish to attend school rather than to work for pay, because they seem to be aware of individual needs which can be more adequately met in school work as a preparation pending the time of release.

In many respects the educational program offered to the inmates is free of cost to them. However, material needed to carry on work to satisfy some special individual need is purchased by inmates. For the fiscal year 1934-1935 the inmates purchased educational supplies for private use to the amount of $1,923.77, and for the year 1935-1936 to the amount of $2,066.94.

The educational program offered in the Wisconsin State Prison is increasing in its usefulness because of a gradual development in the improvement of the work offered and because of an increase in the percentage of inmates brought into contact with the program. In the last parole list of one hundred and twenty-three men, eighty-five of them, or 68 per cent, had a record relative to educational work done within the institution.

The tabulations in Table III indicate (A) the number of men attending the full-time school, (B) the number of months in attendance, (C) the entrance grade, (D) the number of men promoted, and (E) the educational progress by grades for the fiscal year 1935-1936.

The tabulations in Table IV indicate (A) the grades and advanced classes, (B) the number of men enrolled in each grade and the advanced classes, (C) the number of men promoted one or more grades, (D) the number of men who were not promoted,

(E) the number of men attending school three months or less and were not promoted, and (F) the number of men who attended school six months or less and were not promoted in the fiscal year of 1935-1936.

TABLE IV

A	B	C	D	E	F
1	71	18	53	33	49
2	39	23	16	11	15
3	54	32	22	15	20
4	65	36	29	20	27
5	57	30	27	22	27
6	54	33	21	16	18
7	59	29	30	24	29
8	57	39	18	14	15
Advanced	71	38	33	23	31
Totals	527	278	249	148	231

TABLE V

This table presents a summary of the statistics contained in this report.

July 1, 1934 and June 30, 1935

Men enrolled in the reading courses	571
Number of pieces of reading material issued	6,604
Number of men enrolled in cell study courses	119
Number of men enrolled in full time school	379
Number of men promoted one grade or more	239
Number of men not promoted	140
Number of men not promoted and who attended school three months or less	86
Number of men who were not promoted and who attended school six months or less	125

July 1, 1935 and June 30, 1936

Men enrolled in the reading courses	906
Number of pieces of reading material issued	11,499
Number of men enrolled in cell study courses	468
Number of men enrolled in full time school	527
Number of men promoted one grade or more	278
Number of men not promoted	249
Number of men who were not promoted and who attended school three months or less	148
Number of men who attended school six months or less and were not promoted	231

Tables contained within this report suggest that men withdrawn from the full-time school with records of less than six months' attendance, should be urged to continue the work through correspondence or cell study work, if they remain within the institution or are removed to a farm or camp.

To effectively carry on this work additional cell study courses should be prepared. From time to time the courses in use should be revised.

A more effective plan could be put into effect which would provide an opportunity for a larger number of men to work as apprentices in the several shops. The apprentices would be expected to work one-half of the day in the shops and the other half of the day in the school studying related subjects. Mr. Chester Allen, director of the field organization of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, Mr. H. B. Hayden, supervisor of sales and production in the Wisconsin State Prison, and the director of education have studied this problem and are of the opinion that

some such plan would be valuable, not only to the inmates because of the educational training received, but also to the institution as a whole because this plan would provide a reasonable number of trained individuals for those shops where technical training is desirable. In addition to this the institution as a whole would reap the benefits that educational training brings about.

An addition of two civilian assistants in the educational work would permit the development of more effective courses of study, the closer and more satisfactory supervision of educational work, and the necessary opportunity for those personal contacts so essential to the development of an inmate's personality.

The work of the prison library and the school library could be made more effective if an annual appropriation were made for the purchase of new books.

Additional equipment in the office, library, and classrooms of the department of education would enhance the efforts to foster the educational development of the inmates, to add something to the total picture of individuals considered by the State Board of Control in their parole meetings or otherwise and to make possible the progress desired in the development of the actual work of the department.

Whatever success and progress has been enjoyed in the department of education during the past period is largely due to the vision and patience of the State Board of Control, your confidence, advice, and encouragement, the willing and ready help and support of Deputy Warden Frank Bernart, the aid of the prison guards, the enthusiasm, counsel, confidence, and ability of Mr. Chester Allen, director of field organization, University Extension Division, and the able and patient services of Mr. E. M. Gorrow, instructor and field representative, University Extension Division. It was rightfully expected that the officers and persons represented above would cooperate, but the whole-hearted manner in which this cooperation was given was surprising indeed, and the director of education takes this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge an appreciation of the same, and to give special acknowledgment to Dr. Settle, prison physician, who has, upon numerous occasions, aided those men who have been handicapped by poor vision and who desired to continue their educational work.

This report would be incomplete if acknowledgment were not given in response to the willing cooperation given by each student and teacher associated with the educational program.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. JOHNSON,
Director of Education.

PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT

DEAR WARDEN:

I came to this institution as parole officer on March 1, 1934. At this time I am really submitting my first biennial report. The biennial report submitted July 1, 1934, was over my signature, but in reality it was prepared in its entirety by Mr. Edwin Krause, assistant record clerk.

During the biennium just completed there have been many changes in this department. In this report I shall sum up the work done, take stock of things unaccomplished and suggest plans for the future.

OFFICE QUARTERS

The office has been moved from the small, dark, inefficient location in the basement of the record office to a more roomy, well lighted place next to the mail department. The new location gives me a private office for interviews. This is a decided asset because to be successful, an interview must be held away from distraction of noise and the constant interference of third parties, who are in no way concerned with the problems of the person interviewed. In the new location there is still too much noise due to the clerks' typewriters and the hum of the presses in the print shop, but nevertheless the improvement is great. The new location is not well located in that it is "out in the yard" where records perhaps should not be kept, but with no space available near the record or deputy's office, it will serve all right. I am very pleased with the new office.

FILING SYSTEM

The "dead file" system in use was very old, antiquated and extremely inefficient. After a man was released on parole his file was placed in a wooden box, about the size of a section of an ordinary steel file and when the box was full, a wooden cover was screwed on and the box placed in a dark musty store room under the record office. The file of the parole applicant who was never granted a parole was emptied into the record office file.

This system has been entirely done away with during the past two years. Under the system in effect now, whenever a man is discharged without being paroled, his file is kept in the parole office for a short time, then placed in a 9x12 envelope, labeled with the inmate's name and number and parole action, if any, and placed in the general file in the record office. It is thus kept separate and at the same time available at any time. Under this system a double filing system is not necessary and in the future the complete record of the discharged or paroled men can be found in one place. The suggestions and cooperation of Mr. Morgan, the record clerk, made this improved system possible.

USING THE SERVICES OF THE CENTRAL INDEX

A visit at the office of the Board of Control revealed the value of the central index and we are now making full use of such service. As soon as the prison registers a case with the Board of Control, the central index sends us a slip indicating whether the particular inmate or any members of his family have ever been in contact with any state institution in this state before. With that information we can get from these institutions a record of their experience with the case and thus have a more complete picture of the man.

HELP FROM SOCIAL AGENCIES

For some time the prison has been registering each Milwaukee case with the Social Service Exchange there. That exchange immediately sent back a slip showing what agencies in Milwaukee had had contact with the inmate before he came here. That slip was filed and that was all. In other words the prison received no good from the registration.

At the present time when such slips are returned to us we send to the agencies that have had contact with the inmate and get a report as to their contact with the man or his family. A wealth of data regarding the man's social background, work record, education, religious connections and physical and mental condition is often received from such reports. This is valuable in the consideration of the case here and by the parole board if the man comes up for parole.

INTERVIEWING NEW ADMISSIONS

Each admission to the institution is interviewed by the institutional parole officer. In these interviews, he tries to get the inmate to help analyze his own problems and then to encourage him to work them out for himself with a program which will enable him to prepare for a new start when released. In each case an attempt is made to instill a wholesome attitude in the inmate before he meets the influence of disgruntled parole violators and agitators in the prison yard. Some of these interviews have taken an hour or more, but they are considered worthwhile, because in many cases during these interviews the inmate has so to speak, poured out the inner-most secrets of thought and actions and as a result has laid a sound foundation for the new life he plans to build. In these interviews the inmate is encouraged to take an inventory of his past and map out a new course for the future. During these interviews the inmate is likewise informed as to when he is eligible for parole, when he will receive his discharge and given a clear picture of the opportunities for advancement offered inside of the prison. The opportunities offered by the prison school and the prison industries are care-

fully gone into and problems which confront his family are carefully considered. In addition to securing various information from the inmate and helping him to map out a new program for his own good, the institutional parole officer attempts to coordinate the various activities of the prison into a program of individual treatment.

FAMILY PROBLEMS

In many cases family problems which arise and seem impossible of solution by the inmate are referred to the supervisor of probation and parole, who in turn has the parole officer in the district where this man's family resides make a thorough investigation of the family situation, aid and encourage them in the solution of their problems. This, of course, is all done with the idea of holding together the family ties, to encourage the family and prepare them for the inmate's eventual return and at the same time to so outline the inmate's situation that he will make the most of the opportunities at the prison with the least invocation of disciplinary rules.

INFORMATION FOR THE PAROLE BOARD

In my report of a year ago, I indicated that in addition to the ordinary facts given the parole board regarding each application, we now had available a report on the man's progress in the prison school, if he attended, and in some cases a report on the man's institutional work record.

This service has been greatly enlarged and improved during the past year. The school reports have been put on separate sheets for each case and a copy has been furnished the supervisor of probation and parole for his use and reference.

The reports on the applicant's institutional work record are much improved, because the superintendents more fully realize now what type of a report is wanted and they observe more closely their men for some time before parole meetings. So far we have not received reports from the chaplain. This angle of the reports should be improved greatly.

I feel that the picture of each applicant given the Board through these reports is much more valuable than the old system of listing only the misconduct reports. The information given, gives the Board more of an opportunity to gauge the man's response to the opportunities offered in prison, and thus give some clew as to what kind of a parolee he might be if paroled.

CASE CONFERENCES

For a long time I have felt the need for some sort of a case conference to be held at regular intervals to consider the problems concerned with each individual inmate. After all, the treatment

of those committed to this institution should be based upon, among other things, an individualized plan of treatment. The case conference or whatever it might be called, that I have in mind would be a get-together of the warden, deputy warden, physician, director of education, chaplains and parole officer, to go over the problems of each new inmate, so as to tentatively diagnose his trouble and map out a program of treatment, always of course with the consideration of the problem of safety and discipline. This initial conference would be followed by later ones to check the progress made, change the diagnosis if new facts made such seem advisable and as progress was made, change the particular plan of treatment.

Any such plan, of course, must come slowly. It must have the support and understanding of the employees of the institution to be of value and that support and understanding will develop slowly.

Dr. Settle, prison physician, Mr. Johnston, director of education, and I have had one meeting in my office to consider the possibilities of and to map out a very limited program for a case conference made up of ourselves. It is our hope to meet perhaps once a week, compare notes on new arrivals, make a tentative diagnosis of the case and follow the progress of the individual as he goes on through his life in the prison until he is either paroled or discharged. We hope to give some counsel as well as direction to the individual from time to time and to keep records of our observations of the individual and his reactions. Such records will be kept in my office and available to the parole board and to the warden and deputy warden whenever they desire them.

If we do a good job and by our actions prove the value of our program, there is no doubt but what the program will be expanded, so as to exercise a real influence in the treatment of each individual. We shall move slowly and carefully, so we may be sure to "keep our feet on the ground." We shall need and welcome advice and suggestions from time to time.

To you, Warden Lee, and all others of the prison staff, who have given me help and encouragement during the last two years, I wish to express my appreciation at this time.

If it were not for the splendid spirit of cooperation that exists between the officials, I am sure the things accomplished in the parole department would have been left undone. My work has been a real pleasure due to that very fine spirit of encouragement that so often comes from your office.

PAROLE STATISTICS

The statistics that follow give certain information in regard to all of the men paroled by the State Board of Control from the Wis-

consin State Prison from July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1936. (Statistics are for all paroled although some were never released.)

TABLE I. Showing Occupations of Parolees when received at the Prison From July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1936

Accountants	3	Marine Engineers	1
Actors	1	Masons	1
Attorneys	1	Meat Cutters	2
Auto Finishers	1	Mechanics	7
Auto Mechanics	13	Merchants	1
Auto Salesmen	2	Metal Workers	1
Bakers	6	Metal polishers	1
Bankers	6	Miners	1
Barbers	7	Morticians	1
Blacksmiths	2	Motion Picture Bookers	1
Bond Salesmen	1	Motormen	1
Bookkeepers	11	Moulders	2
Boxers	2	Musicians	7
Bridge workers	1	Office Managers	2
Butchers	7	Oil and Paint Merchants	1
Carpenters	8	Painters	18
Cabinet workers	1	Paper makers	1
Cattle buyers	1	Photographers	1
Chauffeurs	5	Physicians	1
Cheese makers	2	Pipelayers	1
Chefs	6	Plasterers	1
Chimney sweeps	1	Plumbers	4
Clerical help	11	Poultrymen	1
Cloth cutters	1	Printers	3
Contractors	1	Prison Guards	1
Cooks	9	Railroad Clerks	1
Coremakers	1	Realtors	1
Dairymen	1	Repairmen	2
Draftsmen	1	Sailors	2
Draymen	1	Salesmen	13
Dry Cleaners	1	Sash & Door makers	1
Electricians	4	Shoemakers	4
Electrical contractors	1	Shoe repairmen	1
Engineers	4	Sign painters	1
Farmers & farmwork	140	Steeple jacks	1
Filling station operators	1	Stone cutters	3
Firemen	6	Students	1
Flagmen (RR)	1	Storekeepers	1
Florists	2	Tailors	5
Furnace helpers	1	Tavern keepers	1
Game hunters	1	Teachers	1
Gardeners	1	Teamsters	2
Grocery clerks	1	Tinsmiths	1
Hospital attendants	2	Tool & Die Makers	2
Ins. & Real Estate Operators	1	Trainmen	1
Interior Decorators	1	Truck Drivers	22
Iron Workers	1	Typesetters	1
Janitors	2	Upholsterers	1
Junk Dealers	1	Waiters	1
Knitters	1	Wire weavers	1
Laborers	64	Welders	1
Landscape gardeners	2	Western Union Messengers	1
Laundrymen	1	Woodsmen	9
Leathermakers	1	Woodworkers	1
Machinists	9		

The information given includes:

1. Occupation
2. Crime
3. County sentenced from
4. Time served
5. Time left to serve
6. Maximum of the sentence
7. Offender
8. Age

9. Marital status
10. Number of applications
11. Granted but discharged before release
12. Granted but not released on July 1, 1936

TABLE II. Showing Crimes for which Convicted July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1936

Sex Offenses	
Adultery	31
Assault Intent to Rape	9
Fornification with Feeble-Minded Persons	1
Fornification with Female under 21	1
Improper Liberties	1
Incest	1
Indecent Liberties with Minor Child	2
Pandering	2
Rape	29
Statutory Rape	4
Sodomy	4
Unlawfully and Carnally Knowing and abusing Female Minor	2
Embezzlement, Forgery, Etc.:	
Embezzlement	18
Falsification of Bank Records	1
Forgery	33
Forgery of Endorsement	1
Issuing Worthless Checks	3
Making False Statements	12
Obtaining Money under False Pretenses	5
Uttering	5
Offenses Against Lives and Persons:	
Aiming Firearms at Another	1
Assault and Robbery Armed	26
Assault and Robbery Unarmed	4
Assault and Battery-Repeater	1
Assault and Theft Armed	4
Assault and Theft Unarmed	3
Assault Intent to do Great Bodily Harm	17
Assault Intent to Kill	2
Assault Intent to Maim	1
Assault with Design to Effect Death	1
Assault Intent to Murder	3
Assault Regardless of Life	2
Assault Intent to Rob	7
Assault Intent to Rob-Armed	15
Felonious Assault	2
Kidnapping	1
Manslaughter-1st Degree	3
Manslaughter-2nd Degree	3
Manslaughter-3rd Degree	2
Manslaughter-4th Degree	3
Murder-1st Degree	2
Murder 2nd Degree	4
Offenses Against Property:	
Arson of Dwellings	1
Arson of Buildings not Dwellings	10
Arson to Defraud Insurer	1
Attempted Bank Robbery	1
Bank Robbery	3
Breaking and Entering Day Time	3
Breaking Day Time	1
Entering Night Time	1
Breaking and Entering Night Time	40
Breaking Unarmed	1
Breaking Shop for Felonious Purposes	1
Breaking in Box Car	1
Entry at Night-Dwelling	1
Entry at Night	2
Burglary	19
Burglary Night Time Armed	1
Burglary Armed	1
Burglary with Explosives	1
Malicious Destruction of Property by Dynamite	1
Robbery	2
Robbery Armed	6
Robbery Unarmed	2

Receiving Stolen Property	6
Grand Larceny	3
Larceny	34
Larceny of Auto	6
Larceny of Chickens	8
Larceny of Bailee	1
Larceny from Person	5
Receiving and Concealing Stolen Property	1
Operating Auto Without Owner's Consent	7
Miscellaneous:	
Abandonment	10
Accessary to Breaking & Entering Night Time	1
Aiding and Abetting taking auto without owner's consent	1
Aiding to Commission of a Felony	2
Attempting to Commit a Felony	2
Conspiracy to Commit a Felony	1
Common Drunk	1
Desertion	1
Drunk and Disorderly	1
Drunkenness Previous Conviction	1
Delivering Articles to Convicts	1
Driving while Intoxicated	1
Escape from Prison	2
Failure to Assist Injured Person	3
Habitual Drunkenness	1
Manufacturing Intox. Liquor without Permit	1
Non-Support	7
Operating Auto while Intoxicated	1
Perjury	1
Previous Conviction	20
Selling Liquor without Stamps	2
Transporting and Possession of Beaver, etc., out of season	1
Violation of Liquor Law	1

Note:—The variance in the number of crimes for which convicted and the total number of paroled or given conditional pardons during the two year period from July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1936, is because this schedule lists all the crimes for which a man was convicted which in some instances is two and three.

The total number of 509 used in the other schedules includes men released upon conditional pardons in addition to those granted parole at the regular meetings of the Board; i. e.

Frank Borich .....21394—Conditional Pardon
Adrian Bresterveld..22525—Conditional Pardon
Stanley Doran .....19632—Conditional Pardon
Daniel Lynch .....10334—Conditional Pardon

TABLE III. Showing Counties Sentenced from July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1936

Adams	1	Green Lake	1
Ashland	7	Iowa	4
Barron	6	Iron	3
Bayfield	6	Jackson	2
Brown	17	Jefferson	4
Buffalo	3	Juneau	3
Burnett	5	Kenosha	7
Calumet	2	Kewaunee	1
Chippewa	5	La Crosse	12
Clark	6	Lafayette	0
Columbia	2	Langlade	6
Crawford	9	Lincoln	7
Dane	22	Manitowoc	15
Dodge	10	Marathon	11
Door	4	Marinette	6
Douglas	4	Marquette	1
Dunn	5	Milwaukee	72
Eau Claire	3	Monroe	7
Florence	0	Oconto	2
Fond du Lac	9	Oneida	10
Forest	5	Outagamie	9
Grant	15	Ozaukee	3
Green	1	Pepin	1

TABLE III—Continued

Pierce	2	Taylor	4
Polk	1	Trempealeau	1
Portage	20	Vernon	4
Price	4	Vilas	4
Racine	22	Walworth	11
Richland	8	Washburn	1
Rock	6	Washington	5
Rusk	1	Waukesha	12
St. Croix	1	Waupaca	15
Sauk	8	Waushara	5
Sawyer	1	Winnebago	12
Shawano	4	Wood	7
Sheboygan	16		

TABLE IV. Showing Time Left to Serve July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1936

Less than Three Months	58
Three Months but less than 6	151
Six Months but less than 9	193
Nine Months but less than 1 year	53
1 year but less than 1½ years	68
1½ years but less than 2 years	24
2 years but less than 3 years	23
3 years but less than 4 years	13
4 years but less than 5 years	4
5 years but less than 6 years	4
6 years but less than 7 years	0
7 years but less than 8 years	2
8 years but less than 9 years	4
9 years but less than 10 years	1
10 years but less than 11 years	0
More than 10 years (Life) (Conditional Pardon)	1

TABLE VIII. Showing Age of men granted parole July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1936

Twenty (20) Years	1	Forty-Five (45) Years	10
Twenty-One (21) Years	5	Forty-Six (46) Years	5
Twenty-Two (22) Years	4	Forty-Seven (47) Years	7
Twenty-Three (23) Years	8	Forty-Eight (48) Years	5
Twenty-Four (24) Years	10	Forty-Nine (49) Years	5
Twenty-Five (25) Years	22	Fifty (50) Years	8
Twenty-Six (26) Years	24	Fifty-One (51) Years	4
Twenty-Seven (27) Years	21	Fifty-Two (52) Years	5
Twenty-Eight (28) Years	34	Fifty-Three (53) Years	4
Twenty-Nine (29) Years	32	Fifty-Four (54) Years	4
Thirty (30) Years	41	Fifty-Five (55) Years	7
Thirty-One (31) Years	24	Fifty-Six (56) Years	3
Thirty-Two (32) Years	22	Fifty-Seven (57) Years	4
Thirty-Three (33) Years	23	Fifty-Eight (58) Years	3
Thirty-Four (34) Years	15	Fifty-Nine (59) Years	1
Thirty-Five (35) Years	27	Sixty (60) Years	2
Thirty-Six (36) Years	23	Sixty-One (61) Years	6
Thirty-Seven (37) Years	17	Sixty-Two (62) Years	1
Thirty-Eight (38) Years	14	Sixty-Three (63) Years	1
Thirty-Nine (39) Years	12	Sixty-Four (64) Years	2
Forty (40) Years	11	Sixty-Five (65) Years	1
Forty-One (41) Years	13	Sixty-Six (66) Years	2
Forty-Two (42) Years	5	Sixty-Seven (67) Years	3
Forty-Three (43) Years	2	Seventy-Four (74) Years	1
Forty-Four (44) Years	5		

TABLE IX. Showing Martial Status July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1936

Single	179
Married	180
Divorced	98
Separated	29
Widowed	13
Total	509

TABLE X. Showing Number of Applications made before granted July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1936

New Applications	246
Second Applications	184
Third Applications	46
Fourth Applications	27
Fifth Applications	3
Sixth Applications	2
Ninth Applications	1
Total	509

TABLE XI

Men granted parole but discharged before release July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1936 Nine (9) * Of this number one died before his release.

Action granting parole rescinded or quashed July 1, 1934 to 1936 Two (2) * Of this number one was at the inmate's request.

Men granted parole but not released as of July 1, 1936 Six (6)

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. BURKE,
Parole Officer.

TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

Green Bay, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

E. H. EKLUND.....*Superintendent and Steward*
C. W. MCCREADY.....*Assistant Superintendent*
B. P. KRAMER.....*Assistant Steward*

The legislature of 1897 instructed the Board of Control to purchase 200 acres of land and erect an institution for the reformation of young men between the ages of 17 and 30, which has since been changed to 16 to 25. The type of these young men was to be first offenders only, and this program has been maintained very strictly throughout the years of the institution's existence.

The institution proper is located on 320 acres of land between the cities of Green Bay and De Pere, Wis., and is bordered on the east by the East River and on the west by the beautiful Fox River.

Two honor camps are operated: one, the Oneida Farm, is located just over the Brown county line, in Outagamie county, and is approximately fifteen miles from the institution. A very adequate all-granite building has been erected to take care of a maximum of 50 boys, and on this 308 acre tract much of the institutions' produce is raised, along with a new certified herd that has been started.

Camp No. 2 is located at Amberg, Wis., where a granite quarry is operated to secure stone for building purposes. The state has an 80 acre tract containing a quarry of very beautiful Wisconsin grey granite. In September, 1930, an additional 40 acres were purchased along the Pike river, where permanent quarters will eventually be built to house the group of about 35 boys who work at the quarry.

PURPOSE

To correct and remove those criminal or evil tendencies and influences which render the persons confined therein a menace to society, and to help them to become good citizens.

COMMITMENT

Age and Class: Male persons not less than 16 years nor more than 25 years, convicted the first time of a felony except first or second degree murder; or convicted the first time of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more. Persons previously convicted and committed by a Juvenile Court are classified as though no such previous conviction occurred. (Section 54.02.)

Sentence: All sentences shall be for an indeterminate term, the minimum being the minimum named in the statute governing the offense, and the maximum as named by the court which may be less but not less than one year nor more than the maximum named in the statute governing the offense, unless the specific statute governing the offense states otherwise. (Section 54.03.)

Good Time: For good conduct a prisoner is entitled to so-called "good time" (shortening of sentence) as follows:

1 month from 1st year
2 months from 2nd year
3 months from 3rd year
4 months from 4th year
5 months from 5th year
6 months from 6th year and every year thereafter.

Example: Take the case of a person sentenced to a term of from 1 to 3 years; he may be discharged in 2½ years, having earned 6 months good time. A term 1 to 10 years may be completed in 6 years and 3 months. (Section 54.05.)

Transfers: Board of Control may transfer inmates of the Industrial School for Boys, who are 17 years or older, and inmates of other institutions, public or private, who have reached same age but were eligible to be committed to the Industrial School for Boys, until they are 21 years of age. [Section 54.07 (3).]

The Board of Control, with approval of the Governor, may transfer any convict in the State Prison, within the age limits of the Reformatory, convicted for first time of a felony, or convicted the first time of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more; except those convicted of murder in the first or second degree. [Section 54.07 (2).]

PAROLE

The Board of Control may parole, whenever suitable employment has been secured, and his past conduct for a reasonable time has satisfied said board that he will be law abiding, temperate, honest and industrious.

For the purpose of administering parole, the Board of Control has ruled that an application for parole must have been in the first grade for at least 90 days before his case can be considered.

New arrivals are placed in the second grade and by good conduct may be advanced to the first grade in 6 months. Hence any inmate of the Reformatory may ordinarily have a hearing for parole in about 9 months after his arrival. The length of sentence in no way affects this procedure. (Section 57.07.)

The Board of Control holds parole meetings at this institution in January, March, May, July, September and November.

DISCHARGE

At the end of the maximum sentence less good time earned. The Governor may, upon recommendation of superintendent of the Reformatory and the Board of Control, discharge any inmate after the minimum has been served. [Section 54.03 (2).]

Date Opened	1898
Institutional Bed Capacity	592
Camps	
Owned	60
Rented	60
Total Available Beds	752
Number of Inmates June 30, 1935	453
Number of Inmates June 30, 1936	478
Area of Grounds, Acres	70
Acreage Under Cultivation	1107
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1936	$1,062,546.51
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1936	589,869.51

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 201,668.74	$ 223,855.01
Repair and Maintenance	23,544.11	26,991.06
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 225,212.85	$ 250,846.07
Permanent Improvements	$ 11,379.85	$ 17,203.67
Total Expenditures	$ 236,592.70	$ 268,049.74
Average Daily Number of Inmates	507	474
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 8.54	$ 10.18
Average Number of Officers and Employees	78	83

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the twentieth biennial report of the Wisconsin State Reformatory for the period ended June 30, 1936:

The population at the beginning of this biennial period, July 1, 1934, was 531, which gradually decreased to 478 at the close of the biennial period on June 30, 1936. This decrease we attribute mostly to the change in the age limits during this period, a more extensive use of the probation system by the courts, and to some extent to the establishment of the C.C.C. Camps. However, the decrease in admissions during this period just about equals the number over twenty-five years of age that were received during the previous biennial period. From this we conclude that the drop in our count can be attributed mostly to the new age limits.

We hope that our budget requirements will be met, as we are requesting only such projects as are of major importance. The

following activities in the way of construction and improvements have been carried on during the last two years. In nearly all instances the work started has been completed. However, we are hopeful of securing enough funds to have the entire institution under A. C. current at all times.

1934

June: An open semi-circular granite memorial was built on the site of the first court house in Wisconsin, which is located on state property a short distance north of the institution on highway 41.

October: An addition was built on the greenhouse to serve as a work room and for storage. This will materially assist in the preparation of the materials to insure green vegetables for the boys in the winter months.

November: A concrete room 12'x18' was built adjacent to the powerhouse under entrance sidewalk to accommodate various pumps.

The welfare office was moved to the library from the administration building, where a room was constructed for that department. This department is now under the direction of Mr. J. S. Daley, and takes care of all institution misfits, and assists such inmates to straighten out institutional and outside real and imaginary difficulties.

1935

January: Dispensed with room formerly occupied as officers' rest room, and partitioned off to join accounting office vault.

September: Purchased forty acres timber land on Pike river to be used as future building site for bunk house to serve as quarry camp. This will make possible a recreational program for the boys at the Amberg camp as well as assurance of an ample supply of water.

October: Work was started on the following six W.P.A. projects:

1. Draining ditches and clearings at Oneida farm.
2. Granite building block project at Amberg.
3. Painting of auto school and powerhouse.
4. 27 inch storm sewer from institution to Fox River.
5. Replacement of electric wiring, switches, etc., in institution, residences and other buildings.
6. Renewal of water and steam lines throughout institution.
7. Erected buildings and installed proper ventilating equipment at auto school.

8. Hand power elevator installed to serve canning department and kitchen, in accordance with Industrial Commission regulations.

In regard to the W.P.A. work we feel that we have been very fortunate in having the services of Mr. Roy Miller, who supervised and carried on so many improvements with the W.P.A. allotment.

1936

January: Razed old machine shed at Oneida farm and rebuilt into machine shed and garage.

One of the outstanding changes in the institution routine was the adoption on January 1, 1936, of the eight-hour law, which permits a better educational program and more recreation for the boys.

February: Started W.P.A. project changing inmate bathroom from old location to room under rotunda.

April: Built concrete room in lower shop building for storage of woolens and cotton material to relieve floor load in tailor shop.

Built brick flour storage room adjoining canning department.

June: 1. Built moving picture booth in gymnasium, relieving fire hazard due to location of old booth above stairway (to meet requirements of Industrial Commission).

2. Purchased sound picture equipment.

3. Built silo at institution farm.

4. Built manure pit at institution farm (W.P.A. project).

5. Purchased twenty-ton scale (old one inadequate for present day loads).

6. Purchased weather strip material for south cellhouse.

7. Installed ventilating fan in canning department.

During this biennial period much improvement has been made in the entire educational system here with the assistance of the Board of Control and the university extension division.

One thing that we would like to see enacted here is industrial good time, so that when an inmate here becomes industrious to the extent that he prefers remaining in the shop where he is learning a trade to being placed outside the inclosure to earn extra good time, he can earn the same extra five days a month good time as long as he industriously applies himself to his preferred vocation.

In closing I wish to thank your Board for your hearty co-operation and your promptness in meeting our every need. I can assure you that it was only with such co-operation that we were able to accomplish what we have in the past two years.

I also want to thank the officers and employees of the institution for their interest and co-operation, without which we could not go forward.

INSTITUTION WELFARE OFFICER REPORT

DEAR MR. EKLUND:

I am pleased to submit the following report of the welfare department of this institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1936. While this department is still new, having been created in January, 1934, to meet a long felt need, nevertheless the progress made toward the purpose for which it was organized, namely to serve as a welfare organization, well justifies its existence.

In an institution such as the Reformatory, the personnel of which is composed entirely of boys between the ages of 16 and 25, various types of problems continuously arise. It follows, therefore, that there is no particular place where our work begins nor where it leaves off, for the interests of this department include every phase of the boys' physical, social and intellectual welfare within the institution and without.

It is the aim of the welfare officer to go into the field to gather as much data as is possible on all of the new admissions from the time they are infants to the time they reach the institution. The contacts thus made enable us to become better acquainted with the boys soon after they are received, than we formerly were after they had been here for several years. This data is used in our contacts with the boys, so that we may make a more intelligent disposal of the questions confronting us, and is also immediately made available to the vocational department, where it assists Mr. Govin very materially in making deductions and assignments.

The welfare department receives assignments of institution convalescents and misfits, some of whom have difficulty in becoming institutionalized—in short, we give special attention and instruction to those who cannot fit into the regular routine. In addition to this part of the work we are directly responsible for the work done in the library and bookbinding department and cooperate with the director of music in supervising the work done in the bandroom.

The welfare department cares for and clears up through correspondence or personal home contacts, if at all possible, home differences, whether imaginary or otherwise; likewise, institution differences, are taken care of. In fact, we are a clearing house where boys are permitted to voice all of their problems with assurance of reasonable assistance. This forms a direct contact between the boys and the superintendent, and, if need be, the Board of Control —an occurrence which is not often found necessary, as our department is usually able to take care of all complaints. When new boys are committed to the institution, they are counseled and in-

structed as to the importance of keeping a good record and of making the most of the opportunities offered here.

Mr. Eugene Niemi, chief assistant of the welfare department, is an able instructor of shorthand and typewriting and displays a great deal of patience in handling this disturbed and mentally depressed group. Tact and patience, very necessary in the handling of delicate cases, does much to aid in deciding what course the disturbed inmates might wish to pursue in getting what they feel is a square deal.

One more phase of the work which we do is to contact the boys and to prepare pardon applications and cases of those who are eligible for parole consideration, to assist the Board of Control throughout the hearing, and to cooperate with the parole and probation department.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DALEY,
Welfare Officer.

INSTITUTION HOSPITAL REPORT

DEAR MR. EKLUND:

During the past two years this general outline has been followed in the institution hospital.

The patient is first contacted in receiving cell on the day of admission and in special cases the boy is brought directly to the hospital on admission. Incoming inmates are kept in quarantine in the receiving cell for ten days during which time we obtain laboratory data, wassermann, urinalysis, etc., physical examination, medical history. The receiving cells are visited every day and oftener by the institution nurse. Sick call is held five days a week at which time the patients are treated and returned to work or are hospitalized as the case requires. The patients are treated one at a time and are seated in a waiting room until called for treatment. The institution physician and a registered nurse are in attendance.

Minor operations are taken care of in the institution hospital.

All major surgery is done in the hospitals in Green Bay. The patient having the choice of hospitals according to religion.

The patients in the institution hospital and sick cells are visited by the institution physician at the time sick call is held, and a registered nurse is in attendance during the day and may be called at night.

At the time of physical examination recommendations are made regarding suitable employment for the physically impaired, and those requiring dental attention are referred to the dentist. Recommendations are made for the repair of all physical defects

and the mentally ill are referred to the psychiatrist who when necessary recommends transfer to the Central State Hospital.

Mantoux Skin test for tuberculosis is done on suspicious cases. Positive reactors are checked with evening temp., sputum examination, blood sedimentation test and X-ray of chest. The X-ray film is sent to the State Sanatorium for diagnosis. Positive cases of tuberculosis are sent to the State Sanatorium for treatment and when returned for any reason instructions are sent from the sanatorium for continued care and treatment in the institution.

Special food is prepared in the main kitchen and served from the hospital under supervision of a registered nurse. Ketogenic, diabetic, sippy and other diets are served. The canning department prepares special canned fruit and vegetables which are sugar free.

The sick cells which are in the nature of a detention hospital have been moved to the ground floor, and are readily accessible to the treatment rooms in the hospital. The sick cells are furnished with reading material and the patient is allowed to smoke.

Very truly yours,

J. P. LENFESTEY,
Institution Physician.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT:

We do not feel it necessary to go into the value of the subject of music as a part of the curriculum for it has established itself as a definite subject. The opportunity afforded the individual who participates in music—a subject that will permit him to live with himself in term of friendship and self-respect—a subject that will afford him a chance to gain a keener and finer appreciation of the spiritual things of life, need no further introduction.

We find that to the numerous youths of our institution who have come in contact with the study of music since this department was established it was the key to a greater life, indeed to reclamation and rehabilitation. Unstrung, upset, just another human being upon an uncharted sea without a thought whence or wherefore or whither, these boys seemed to have struck a well of confidence, self-respect, ambition, when they discovered the beauties of music study and eventually began to experience their own creative abilities in music.

For the advancement of the individual who is studying music and for the general uplift of everyone, the environment under which they live is of great importance. In former years the boys were denied the privilege of outside contacts with the exception of, when on rare occasions, outside talent was brought in for special

programs, but with the advent of the radio into this institution—which is now daily bringing to them not alone national programs of note, but the outstanding musical organizations of our country—there has been a marked degree of advancement in the cultural side of our institution life and a decided anxiety for the individual to develop himself along the cultural lines. The enrollment of our department in spite of the low population of the institution, verifies these statements.

Our music program here was originally arranged with the purpose in mind of developing bands and orchestras through ensemble and individual work—not much time was given to the fundamentals, but as time went on, the individuals and age limit of the individuals with whom we came in contact, were changed, as did community activities into which these boys eventually would enter—so we found it necessary to change our program so that it would give to those enrolled, that which they had failed to receive on the outside and that which they would need to have so as to take their places in the communities wherever they might live.

Thus our program today is based on the "Appreciation of Music" and "How to Listen to Music," rather than the performing on instruments or in ensembles, and yet this is not neglected, but serves rather as a means to an end than being the cause for the existence of the program.

The students are graded as follows:

Apprentice Musician	Second Class Musician
Fourth Class "	First " "
Third " "	Master " "

In being promoted from one class to the next they have to pass in their theory as well as in their instrumental tests. These grades are filed monthly with the director of vocational training, and at this time, students who failed are transferred and new ones admitted.

The program is divided into daily periods of two hours devoted to elements and notation, solfeggio, instrumental and vocal technique, appreciation, orchestra and band ensemble—with time allowed for individual practice and group instruction on the different instruments.

During the past year we have received 77 newly-enrolled students. Forty-five students were either discharged or paroled. Our average enrollment is 42 and our daily attendance is 38. During the summer months, owing to the amount of outside work, the daily attendance is not as regular as during the winter months.

The religious services are carried on every Sunday morning with a Catholic service at 6:30 and a Protestant service at 8:15. The "White Fathers" of St. Norbert's College have a regular chap-

lain appointed for the Catholic service who takes care of the spiritual guidance of the Catholic boys. At the Protestant service each denomination is arranged alphabetically and represented for one month's duration.

A bible study class for all boys without consideration of denomination has been arranged through the courtesy of the Green Bay Ministerial Association and weekly classes are held under the direction of a clergyman appointed by them. A catechism class for the Catholic boys is also held weekly under the guidance of the Catholic chaplain.

The male chorus and orchestra of the institution furnish the music for the religious services and also prepare special selections as part of the chapel program.

So that the boys may continue their religious affiliations after leaving the institution, the secretary of the Ministerial Association, upon the receipt of the name and church affiliations of a boy discharged from the Institution will turn the same over to the clergyman of that particular denomination who has been visiting the Institution. He will forward the name of the boy to the minister representing the same denomination in the community whereto the boy is going. The same procedure is being followed by the Catholic chaplain for the Catholic boys.

We feel, however, that in order to do efficient work and to give those participating the very best of practical experience in the instruments as well as ensemble, more adequate arrangements should be made so that additions could be made to the instrumentation and old instruments replaced.

Although those attending the church services are interested in taking part in the services, we have been greatly handicapped in the last few years in having hymn books which are not very well adapted to our present need and are in a deplorable condition.

In summing up—the results of the past year have been most satisfactory and I trust the splendid co-operation which at present exists among the officers of the institution will continue.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX ENNA,
Director of Music.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

DEAR MR. ECKLUND:

During the past two years the vocational education in the Reformatory has developed into a broad, full time program with very definite aims and objectives. Our present system is entirely

individualized and a record of all institutional activities is on file in the director's office. The record includes shop assignments, progress made at the assignment, conduct record, classes attended, application shown, and comments from those under whom the inmate has worked and studied. These records are used by the Board of Control when an inmate applies for parole. In addition to the regular academic classes, classes of instruction have been organized on institution rules, radio repair, theory and code, show card, illustration, physical education, music, athletics and others.

Vocational work is offered in the following 32 trades:

Auto Painting	Laundry	Music	Housekeeping
Auto Mechanics	Greenhouse	Canning	Blacksmith
Foundry Work	Hospital	Kitchen Work	Sheet Metal
Tool Making	Gymnasium	Baking	Electrical
Stone Cutting	Bookbinding	Cooking	Power Plant
Tailoring	Office Work	Serving	Farming
Plumbing	Drafting	Athletics	Cabinet Making
Upholstering	Steam Firing	Shoe Repairing	Machine Shop

Shop Assignments: In regard to placing of men in the shops the Director makes recommendations for placements so that each inmate, wherever possible, is working in a shop in which he has a vocational interest. In connection with the shop, inmates are given training in blue print reading, shop sketching, architectural and mechanical drawing. These professions give ample opportunity for participation in practical work on a productive and practical basis. Effective training can best be given on a real job. Routine training exercises are not a satisfactory substitute. It has been found that an educational program such as is being built up can be arranged so that it will not cause great conflict with the work of the institution, even through the summer months, and is being continued throughout the year in order that it might bring about its greatest beneficial results.

Statistical Summary: The following is a statistical summary from the office of the Director of Education:

(a) Number of inmates who have attended at least one class..1675
(b) Number of inmates participating in some kind of education at the present time 391
(c) Number of inmates now active in educational work 350
(d) Number of inmates available for education 470
(e) Percentage now enrolled in classes 64%
(f) Number of inmates now taking University Extension Courses 22
(g) Specific Cell Study Courses 280
(h) Number of inmates studying vocational and cultural reading courses 74
(i) Average Weekly circulation of course books 65
(j) Average Monthly vocational shop placements 45
(k) Total number of preliminary interviews 716
(l) Total number of classes organized 20
(m) Average monthly requested interviews for instructional assistance 80

(n) Average monthly requested interviews for supplies and reference 70
(o) Average monthly requested interviews, miscellaneous 20

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

(1) Library:

It is of utmost importance that the reference library be enlarged and kept up to date so as to meet the demands.

Reference Books.....$1500

The fiction library is drastically in need of new books, for the present library contains but a very few modern stories.

Fiction Books $1000

(2) Teaching Staff:

The teaching staff should be adequate and should include at least two additional civilian instructors in addition to the athletic director.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. GOVIN,
Director of Education.

ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT REPORT

DEAR MR. ECKLUND:

Prior to the present system of recreation and physical education, the number of inmates participating in the institution's sport program was limited to those who were capable of making either the baseball or basketball teams. Thus the boys taking part in this were those who were best able to do without it, and the backward, unskilled boy was relegated to the sidelines.

Under the present system every inmate in the institution, with the exception of those at the two outlying honor camps, has one hour per week in which to participate in group games. Of course, this program is necessarily limited to those inmates who show by their conduct that they have earned this privilege. Consequently, it becomes a disciplinary aid in the shop and work program, along with teaching the inmate sportsmanship and how to be a unit in a team, which is the first step in teaching him to become a unit in society.

Along with this we still have our regular basketball and baseball teams, who once a week during their respective seasons play outside teams representative of this section of Wisconsin.

Each evening during the week, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, a group of inmates is taken outside to the athletic field and allowed to play soft ball, basketball, and indulge in calisthenics. On Wednesday afternoon, a group is taken out and on Saturday mornings, those boys who have been unable to come out week nights because of class attendance are given their hour period. This above is the summer program.

The winter program is somewhat different in as much as there are two classes each evening in the gymnasium, due primarily to the fact that the gymnasium will not accommodate quite as many inmates as will the facilities outside.

Under the present set-up I am unable to develop the physical education as I would like to, because a great deal of my time is taken up with other institution duties.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. BAYE,
Athletic Director.

INSTITUTION NEEDS

1. Our outstanding need for some time has been an adequate hospital building, properly equipped so that the boys can be properly cared for.

2. An industry building large enough to properly handle the paint, plumbing and carpenter shops. This much needed addition should be allowed so that we can properly carry out our extensive vocational and educational program.

3. A permanent granite housing building should be built at Amberg, Wisconsin, constructed along the lines of the one now enjoyed at the Oneida unit.

4. Industrial good time, consisting of five days per month, as is permitted under the statutes at the present time for all boys who work outside the wall. This five days additional good time, if permitted, should be for all those who excel at their various occupations within the walls, so that a boy making a good record in the institution learning a trade would be able to continue on with that vocation, which might be the means of his earning a livelihood after leaving the institution.

Wisconsin State Reformatory,

E. H. ECKLUND,
Superintendent.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

TAYCHEEDAH, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

Taycheedah, Wisconsin

OFFICER

MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT ..... *Superintendent and Steward*

LOCATION

The institution is located at Taycheedah, Fond du Lac County, about 5 miles from Fond du Lac on the C. M. St. P. & P. Railway and state highways 55 and 31, and overlooking Lake Winnebago. Of the 244½ acres of land forming the institutional property, 130 acres are tillable, the remainder, a beautiful wooded limestone ridge. Buildings consist of an administration unit, inmate cottage, power plant and farm unit.

PURPOSE

To correct and remove those criminal or evil tendencies and influences which render the persons confined therein a menace to society, and help them to become good citizens.

COMMITMENT

Age and Class: Female persons not less than 18 nor more than 30 years, convicted the first time of felony, except first or second degree murder; or whenever convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more; or whenever convicted of any other misdemeanor. Persons previously convicted and committed by a Juvenile Court are classified as though no such previous conviction occurred. (Section 54.02)

Sentence: All sentences shall be for an indeterminate term, the minimum being the minimum named in the statute governing the offense, and the maximum as named by the court which may be less but not less than one year nor more than the maximum named in the statute governing the offense, unless the specific statute governing the offense states otherwise. The above applies to those convicted the first time of a felony except first or second degree murder and to those whenever convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more. [Section 54.03 (1).]

In lieu of the penalty provided by the statute, or city or village ordinance, the court may commit those convicted the first

time of a felony except first or second degree murder, those whenever convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more, and those convicted of any other misdemeanor for a general or indeterminate term not to exceed 5 years. [Section 54.03 (3).]

Good Time: For good conduct a prisoner is entitled to so-called "good time" (shortening of sentence) as follows:

1 month from 1st year.
2 months from 2nd year.
3 months from 3rd year.
4 months from 4th year.
5 months from 5th year.
6 months from 6th year and every year thereafter.

Example: Take the case of a person sentenced to a term of from 1 to 3 years; she may be discharged in 2½ years, having earned 6 months good time. A term 1 to 10 years may be completed in 6 years and 3 months. [Section 54.05 (4).]

Venereal Disease: Any person afflicted with a venereal disease in the communicable stage who ceases or refuses treatment may be committed to any county or state institution where proper care and treatment can be provided. [Section 143.07 (5)]

The Board of Control has designated the Industrial Home for Women as one of the state institutions equipped to provide such care and treatment.

Women between the ages of 18 and 30 years may be committed.

Transfer: Board of Control may transfer inmates of the Industrial School for Girls who are 18 years or older and inmates of other institutions, public or private, who have reached same age but were eligible to be committed to the Industrial School for Girls, until they are 21 years of age. [Section 54.07(3)]

The Board of Control with the approval of the Governor, may transfer those in any county jail within the age limits of the Industrial Home for Women, convicted the first time of a felony, or those whenever convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more, except those convicted of murder in the first or second degree. [Section 54.07 (2)]

PAROLE

The Board of Control may parole, whenever suitable employment has been secured, and her past conduct for a reasonable time has satisfied said board that she will be law abiding, temperate, honest and industrious.

For the purpose of administering parole, the Board of Control has ruled that an applicant for parole must have been in the first grade for at least 90 days before her case can be considered.

New arrivals are placed in the second grade and by good conduct may be advanced to the first grade in 6 months. Hence any inmate of the Industrial Home for Women may ordinarily have a hearing for a parole in about nine months after her arrival. The length of sentence in no way affects this procedure. (Section 57.07)

DISCHARGE

At the end of the maximum sentence less good time earned. The Governor may, upon recommendation of superintendent of the Industrial Home for Women and the Board of Control, discharge any inmate after the minimum has been served. [Section 54.03 (2).]

Date Opened	1921
Institutional Bed Capacity	67
Number of Inmates June 30, 1935	80
Number of Inmates June 30, 1936	76
Area of Grounds, Acres	40
Acreage Under Cultivation	110
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1936	$586,147.41
Value of Other Property June 30, 1936	152,211.29

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 63,053.43	$ 66,273.02
Repair and Maintenance	6,537.93	7,589.72
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 69,591.36	$ 73,862.74
Permanent Improvements	7,855.33	7,854.53
Total Expenditures	$ 77,446.69	$ 81,717.27
Average Daily Number of Inmates	120	133
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance	$ 11.15	$ 10.68
Average Number of Officers and Employees	37	38

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the eighth biennial report of the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women for the period ending June 30, 1936.

In general, women between the ages of eighteen and thirty, may be committed to the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women. Section 54.02 (Statutes 1935) designates the particular offenses for which women may be committed. The majority of these women are committed for some form of sex delinquency. With this group of young women, many of them coming from bad home conditions, every effort possible is made to give them some idea of physical cleanliness and clean living and to build up their general health. Health is such a vital factor in the rehabilitation of these young women that every effort possible must be made in this direction. Therefore health becomes a starting point parallel with which effort is made to help the young woman improve herself in every way including general attitude toward life, self-control, and work

training so that she may be better able to take her place in the community when she returns.

This biennium has brought about more than the average number of changes in the personnel. This has been due to illness in most cases. The girls and women lost a most faithful and understanding friend and matron when Miss Anna Yager passed away at the institution on February 12, 1935. The institution lost a valuable staff member. Miss Yager had worked at the institution about eight years, most of which time she had charge of the laundry department. Her work there was outstanding. After almost nine generous and faithful years of service, Mrs. Jennie Van Bussum resigned as matron in charge of the sewing department on account of ill health. Mrs. Mansur, who worked for a time in the prison unit and later transferred to the Industrial Home, had to give up her work early in May, 1936, because of serious illness. Mrs. Mansur proved herself capable wherever placed and gave generously of her time in preparing programs with the women.

In addition to those mentioned there have been a few other resignations, one of which was due to securing another position and the others to home conditions.

In spite of harassing conditions, handicaps and difficulties, progress has been made in the rehabilitative work in the industrial home or reformatory group. Taking the group as a whole, there has been an improvement in general cooperativeness and in the willingness to take advantage of opportunities offered for self-improvement. We aim to make all of our every day work a teaching process.

Again (as many times before) we are reporting the crowded housing condition which exists in the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women. At the present time, no woman has a room to herself except when seriously ill. There are two beds or more in all of the regular inmate rooms. The fact that the majority of these young women are committed to the institution for sex delinquency makes the situation of housing two or more women in one room serious and harmful. It weakens the discipline and morale, greatly impairs both the rehabilitative efforts and results, besides making the work very trying.

While the average population in the Industrial Home for this biennium has been much lower, which has given a little relief, the undesirable condition of two or more inmates sleeping in one room has not been changed. It is still necessary to have from twenty to thirty girls sleeping on the third floor of Harris Hall, which was never planned for inmate housing. The handling of from twenty to thirty girls on this third floor in dormitories is both difficult and trying as the general arrangement of both rooms and bath rooms is most awkward for this purpose. Difficulties are continually arising due to the fact that the general institutional life of the girls is carried on in Neprud Building while about a third of the

population sleep in the third floor of Harris Hall. The remedy is additional inmate housing with space providing individual rooms for these young women. Therefore, our first and most urgent recommendation is an additional inmate building for the Industrial Home.

Upon being admitted to the institution, an inmate receives a bath, shampoo and clean clothing. This is followed by a thorough physical examination by the doctor, findings of which are properly recorded so that they may be followed up. In this examination is included routinely basal metabolism test, urinalysis, blood count and the necessary tests for venereal diseases. Most of the laboratory work is done by one of the nurses at the institution. Dental examination is given each inmate routinely as soon as she is out of isolation and this is followed up by cleaning of teeth, restorative work, and X-rays if the dentist finds such necessary. There is a final check up to see that teeth are in proper condition when the girl or woman is ready to leave the institution. The dentist's report contains additional details and summary of the work in the dental department. If the doctor's first examination indicates a need of eye examinations or if such needs come up later, the eyes are tested by an eye specialist and glasses provided according to the specialist's recommendations.

In accordance with the law, that nurses in state institutions should be on an eight hour schedule, a third nurse was added. With the addition of this nurse, the institution was able to expand and develop the health program. With this development, more X-ray work has been done on the inmates although this requires securing permission from the Board of Control and executive order to take them off the grounds to the clinic in Fond du Lac.

During the past two years, it has been possible to improve the hospital equipment by adding a basal metabolism machine; a stainless steel laboratory work table; a cabinet for laboratory equipment; a large metal cabinet in the hospital room for equipment and supplies; a metal cabinet in the admission room so that the clothing of the new admissions may be properly handled and a floor lamp in the obstetrical room as well as a number of bed side cabinets.

In the report of Doctor Borsack, the attending physician, giving details of the health work in the institution, will be found much additional interesting information. We wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere and heartiest appreciation to Doctor Borsack for his untiring service in the care and improvement of the health of the girls and women of these institutions. He has given most generously of his time, responding promptly to the many calls whether they be major or minor, and in addition, Doctor Borsack has put much thought and study into the improvement of the health program, always making the greatest effort to have the medi-

cal department cooperate fully in the general policies of the institutions.

The Psychiatric Field Staff of the State Board of Control comes to the institutions each month. All new admissions are examined, as well as all girls and women who are eligible for parole. In addition, special cases for whom the institution requests an examination are examined. The work done by this department is a vital help to the institution and gives us more knowledge of the individual problems in working with the girls and women. The institution needs more of this kind of assistance and it is hoped that the department may be enlarged so that this institution may have the services of a psychiatrist available at least half time. We greatly appreciate the aid the Psychiatric Field Staff has given us.

During the 1934-1936 biennium, forty-one babies were born in the maternity ward of the Industrial Home. In addition, three babies came in with their mothers, making a total of forty-four babies, which is within four of being double the number of babies that were in the institution the previous biennium or about an 83% increase. The pregnant women committed to the prison group are transferred by the authority of the Board of Control to the Industrial Home for confinement care and nursing period. The maternity ward, with its fine sun porch, is in charge of a resident graduate nurse who gives the babies and mothers excellent care. Most of the babies leave the institution when they are somewhere between three and six months old. Some go into boarding homes, some into the homes of relatives and others are committed to the State Public School.

In August 1935, it was possible through reorganization to put a dietitian in charge of the food supply and store room which formerly had been in charge of a matron. Besides the food supply, the dietitian works with the matrons in charge of kitchen planning, analysis and checks menus; checks the garbage; plans special diets as requested by the doctor; and conducts the "Home Making" class. Of first importance in the food work, is giving the inmates a healthful, wholesome and appetizing diet and secondly, making the best possible use of produced food supplies and making proper selection of the purchased food stuffs toward this diet.

Another important duty of the dietitian is keeping in touch with the person in charge of the root cellar so that she knows which of the vegetable supplies are most abundant. She also plans so that the pork and veal produced on the institution farm will be used to the best advantage; she checks on the proportions to each group in the distribution of the milk, butter and eggs. In all of this checking the effort is to give the inmates the best possible diet in accordance with the supplies available. The fact that the majority of the girls and women gain very decidedly in weight is good evidence that this has been accomplished.

Although there is no one on our staff listed as a teacher, a great deal of informal work has been done in English and spelling by the matrons during the past biennium, using the girl's letter to her people at home as a starting point. With the matron as a leader, current events are informally discussed by the various groups during their stocking-mending and sewing periods. Effort is made to have all holidays and special occasions observed by a program. This program is prepared and taken part in by the girls and women under the supervision of a matron who gives what help she can with her many other duties. It has been possible to organize a class in "Child Management" led by one of the nurses. Besides the "Child Management" class, the nurses in their individual contacts with the girls and women, teach and stress personal hygiene, making a special effort with the new admissions. As all new admissions are taken care of by a nurse, after leaving the main office, this training begins immediately. Also a class under the direction of the dietitian has been organized in "Home Making." Mrs. Groskopf, the matron who has charge of the garden and grounds, has taken groups of girls at various times on nature study trips along the ledge within the institution property, as well as holding and conducting group meetings at which time such topics as flower arrangement, insect, plant and bird life have been studied. All of the outdoor matrons have been very fine in fostering this interest in nature study. The girls who work outdoors and others bring in specimens and these are made the basis of study and discussion.

The institution has been very fortunate in being able to have a number of volumes of the National Geographic bound for its permanent library by the bookbinding department in the prison at Waupun. There have been placed in the Industrial Home over a hundred fine new books as the start of a permanent library. Also the Fond du Lac library has been most generous in loaning us any book or group of books that we requested. The librarian of the Fond du Lac library kindly gave the girls and women an unusual book talk in May 1936. In addition, the institution receives at regular intervals a generous supply of books from the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Miss Schrage and the librarians of the Commission have been most cooperative in their efforts to give us books on any subject we have suggested or requested. One of the staff members of the Wisconsin Library School has come each year to the institution and given a most interesting talk on books to all of the inmates, bringing with her books to illustrate her talk.

With 35% of the Reformatory population falling between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, it is a strong indication that there is much plastic material for rehabilitation. This group also has a wide mental range. Therefore, every young woman should be given an opportunity to develop and improve what ability she has, if she will, effort being made continually to adjust the train-

ing to the needs of the particular individual. In order to carry out such a program, both additional staff and space are needed. At least two women should be added, who having a real teaching attitude and spirit, can catch the vision of the opportunities they have to do educational work in their contacts with these young women. One of these women would handle, in an informal way, the fundamentals, and the other person would handle music, dramatics and recreation.

The girls and women receive fine rehabilitative medicine from the outdoor activities in which they take part. These include caring for the poultry, pigs, herd and the dairy; work in the vegetable garden, care of the hot beds, grounds and flowers; and general farm work. Besides the benefit of being out of doors, this work helps to give the girls and women a feeling of having a part in the maintenance of the institution. In the farm department effort is made to contribute toward the food supply and general sustenance of the institution, such as raising of sugar beets and taking as pay, sugar for the institution. In the spring of 1936, an addition was made which doubled the hot bed space, thereby making it possible to practically take care of all our seedling needs for both the vegetable and flower gardens. Until the drouth came in June, 1936, the vegetable garden was the most promising and cleanest in the history of the institution.

Local ministers from the various denominations conduct regular services at the institution each Sunday and sometimes, when more convenient for the minister, the services are held on a week day. In the rehabilitative work with these girls and women, a very important factor is the religious and spiritual element. At any and all times, the institution gladly provides space and time for any services of any denomination requested by the inmates. Effort is made to encourage all girls and women to continue and renew their church affiliations. To all of the clergymen and interested people who have given so generously of their services in behalf of the girls and women, the institution wishes to express its most sincere appreciation.

In the Industrial Home, after having been in the institution nine months, a young woman may make application for parole consideration. The Board of Control sits as a Parole Board at the institution every two months at which time the parole applicant comes before them for consideration. During the past biennium, 146 young women have made application for parole and of this number, the Parole Board has granted 76 paroles or 52%. After a young woman has been granted her parole she is turned over to one of the women field workers of the Probation and Parole Department who previously has made a plan for the girl including finding her a job. She is under the parole worker's supervision during the time she is on parole.

Some real progress has been made in the farm department. When the group of women from the prison unit took over, under the direction of Mrs. Fahrendorff, the care and milking of the herd, a very substantial number of the farm laborer's working hours were released for the other farm work. There is evidence of this in the better cultivation and handling of all field crops; cleaning up of fence corners and straightening up of fences; also some cleaning up of wood and down trees in the wood lots. We hope that the next two years will see a still better improvement along this line.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Fahrendorff joined the staff in August 1934, in the joint position of farm foreman and farm matron. Mrs. Fahrendorff takes charge of the group of women who care for the herd, pigs and chickens. Mr. and Mrs. Fahrendorff have entered into the spirit of the farm department with enthusiasm and have contributed much toward the improvement and accomplishments of that department.

The herd continues to give a generous supply of milk, all of which is used within the institution. It has been possible to increase the herd in numbers to the very limits of the housing capacity of the barns. Among the young stock are several very promising heifers. The institution herd has been a member of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association for a number of years and during the last year several of the cows have made very creditable production records.

The small and badly worn tractor was replaced by a new model, equipped with rubber tires, which has proven very satisfactory. It has been possible to replace worn out machinery by purchasing additional new machinery to a generous degree.

To Mr. Householder, with his never failing enthusiasm and inspiration, goes the credit for carrying the farm department over many stony places.

A good deal of work has been put into the improvement of the physical property. In Neprud Building walls have been painted and floors sanded and refinished and a large part of the wood floors in Harris Hall have been sanded and refinished. New electric light fixtures were installed in the girls' dining room and living room, giving them a much better distribution of light, as well as a better quality of light. In the spring of 1935, the very large cumbersome tables in the dining room were replaced by new chairs and small tables so that there are only four girls to a table. The chairs and tables had a touch of color with maple finish. New hangings were made by the girls, carrying out the general color scheme of the room. A new ice box was installed in Neprud kitchen. This ice box is large enough to amply take care of food supplies and milk necessary to provide for 80 inmates. While there was a large ice box in the Addam's kitchen, this box did not have any facilities for making ice cubes; therefore, it was found necessary to put in an ice cube making machine which takes care of the needs of this building.

The difficulties and complications in keeping schedules due to variations of the clocks in the buildings has been eliminated by installing in each building and at the power house a master electric clock from which the time of the other clocks in the building are set.

The necessary pipe and fixture replacements having been made, the plumbing in both Neprud Building and Harris Hall is in good working condition. Credit for this is due Mr. Harvey Groskopf's faithful and persistent efforts to bring the plumbing maintenance up to a good standard. Mr. Klintworth, the Chief Engineer, reports that piping and radiators are in very good condition. One circulating pump has been overhauled, putting it into good working order. The same will be done with the other pump this summer. Some time in the coming year the furnace side walls and arches will have to be rebuilt. Otherwise the boilers are all working very well. Some replacement of pipe has been done on the domestic hot water line and the high pressure steam line. This replacement work in both of these lines will have to be continued during the coming year. Enough shut-off valves are very urgently needed for the heating system in Neprud Building and Harris Hall so that when an emergency repair is needed, this can be done without draining the entire system in a building. This very necessary improvement will cost several hundred dollars.

Very early in October 1935, arrangements were completed which made it possible for the institution to secure WPA labor. The first project was cleaning up an old fence row which had been an eyesore for a long time. The next piece of work was deepening, cutting back and putting in a stone retaining wall along the drainage ditch which is parallel to the service drive extending between Harris Hall and Neprud. Manholes and ample sized tile were put in along the walk at the rear of Harris Hall in order to properly carry off the surface water which before this had been running down the side walk and into the basement of Harris Hall, often times flooding the floors of the store rooms, causing damage and waste. This improvement in the handling of the surface water at the rear of Harris Hall and along the service drive had been much needed for a long time. The retaining wall, besides improving the drainage, is a part of the landscaping plans and adds greatly to the beauty of the grounds.

Following this, a splendid outdoor platform was built in a natural amphitheater location near the fire place and the council ring. This required the building of a large stone wall. The dirt excavated in lowering the drainage ditch was used to very good advantage as filling for this outdoor platform. Mrs. Groskopf, the matron in charge of the garden and grounds, supervised the laying of both the retaining wall along the drive and the wall for the amphitheater, doing an exceptionally fine job both from the practical and the landscape architect's standpoint. Earlier in the season

she had supervised the making of a small rock garden where the walk crosses the spring stream. The amphitheater makes a splendid extension to the council ring recreation area besides greatly helping to improve and beautify the grounds.

In the meantime surveying had been completed and stakes set for two land drainage lines across the lower fields. The ditches were dug, the tile lines laid and work completed during the following months. This has made an improvement in the drainage of these fields. As soon as plans and materials could be secured, a hog barn was started on a site near the new dairy barn. This has been completed and is in use, filling a very urgent need of very long standing, and making it possible to handle the pigs in a more efficient manner. Along with these other projects, a great deal of grading around the new farm house and at the west of the new dairy barn was done. In the spring of 1936 excavation for a young stock and horse barn near the dairy barn was started. The end of the biennium finds good progress being made on this project.

Where the spring stream from the ledge crosses the grounds between Harris Hall and the Addam's building, a large pool, with extensive rock work, has been constructed. This is an added improvement to the landscape work of the grounds. The landscape design of the various ground improvement projects made possible by the WPA labor has been planned and directed by Professor Aust of the University Landscape Design Department, who has given most generously and freely of his time and efforts to these projects.

Much credit for the progress and accomplishment made by the WPA group working here is due to the cooperation and interest taken by the WPA foreman, Mr. Walsh. We have found all of the WPA officials taking this same attitude of interest and willingness to cooperate. Because this institution has no man labor except that paid for out of its yearly appropriation, the labor contributed by the WPA has been a very great benefit to the Industrial Home and the Prison. Otherwise, the many projects mentioned above could not have even been attempted for years.

The institution especially wishes to express its appreciation to Mr. Glaettli, our consulting engineer, for his untiring efforts in the planning and specifying materials of the WPA projects, together with his patience with the many trying problems which constantly come up in connection with this work. Also for his fine understanding and good judgment in all other institutional matters that come under his supervision.

In the summer of 1934 through the cooperation of the College of Agriculture and the Board of Control, it was arranged to have Professor Aust, Associate Professor of Horticulture-Landscape Design, of the College of Agriculture, make a survey of the landscape possibilities of the institutional grounds including some of the ledge

and with the idea of making more available to the girls and women some of the splendid beauty of nature right at our own door. Following this survey, Professor Aust outlined a big general plan for the landscape designing. Since that time, in whatever the institution has been able to do to improve the grounds, a very definite effort has been made to keep in mind and hold to this big general plan formulated by Professor Aust and always consulting him as we were able to progress with any part of this work. May we say here that the institution very greatly appreciates Professor Aust's fine cooperative help and patience and untiring efforts and owes him a real debt of gratitude for this splendid contribution to the development of the institution.

To summarize the needs, we recommend the following:

ADDITIONAL STAFF

1. A director of education to carry out the particular kind of educational program these young women need, emphasizing cooperation and coordination between the departments.

2. A recreational director who has had training and experience covering a wide range of suitable activities which will help to give these girls and women a richer content in life and contribute to their rehabilitation. These two people to work in both institutions.

3. A mature well trained woman with suitable experience and a good background who can act as assistant superintendent, doing much needed personnel work and giving new staff members and relief matrons proper instructions in the main institution points which will help them to make a better start and also to interpret the institution to visitors.

4. A welfare worker who has suitable training, experience and background so that she can help to take care of the many more or less personal questions which seem so all important to the girl and the woman, — to contact or write when there is serious illness or death in the family, to help the worried inmate mothers to keep informed as to their children and to interpret the institution to the worried family of the inmate girl. Also to make some home investigation soon after inmate is received at the institution. Some of this work has been done in the past by the women parole officers but there is need for more intensive work.

5. Additional clerical help.

6. An ample amount of relief matron help.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

1. An additional inmate building to relieve the crowded condition in the Industrial Home as explained and stressed in foregoing paragraphs.

2. Hospital unit and receiving unit. This hospital unit to provide space to carry out the enlarged health program and still more urgent to provide hospital space where sick inmates may be cared for so that they do not have to remain in their own room or in a dormitory while ill. With this hospital should be space for receiving and isolating new admissions. The excessive crowding in the prison unit demands that additional space in some way be provided (possibly hospital space) so that through adjustment between the two institutions there will come relief for this crowding.

3. Employees' building providing proper living quarters for the men employees, and for some of the married men employees who now have to live off of the grounds but whose efficiency would be increased if they were cared for on the grounds.

4. Medium sized greenhouse. This will provide additional work for the girls in the winter time when our outdoor program is limited because of weather conditions.

5. Machine shed properly located with the other new buildings of the farm unit, so that the farm machinery may be properly housed during the winter and not have to stand out of doors.

6. Ample extension of the guard fence along the public road on the ledge and at the back of the new farm unit is most urgently needed at once. With the group of the inmate women working constantly at the dairy barn and the hog house, there is continual difficulty from people on the public road trying to talk to them as at the present time there is only an ordinary fence. An extension back of the orchard is also most urgently needed for expansion of our garden and orchard. Also expansion of the guard fence in several other places is needed.

Among the staff members are many who have taken the right kind of interest in their work and given generously of their best in behalf of the girls and women. Besides this, they have a sense of their responsibility to give the institution and state a good return in honest work. To these staff members goes the credit for the accomplishments of the excellent work done with the girls.

To the friends and co-workers throughout the state, the institution wishes to express its most generous appreciation for their many expressions of interest in behalf of the girls. We appeal to these same fine women of the state for a continued and still better understanding and interest in the welfare of the girls.

To the members of the State Board of Control we give our sincere gratitude for your support and untiring cooperation throughout the biennium, and for your faithful interest in the problems and welfare of the institution.

Very respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent.

MEDICAL REPORT

My dear Mrs. Prescott:

May I present herewith the biennial report of the medical work done at the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women and the Wisconsin Prison for Women, for the period from July 1934 to July 1936.

The report is arranged in four divisions as follows:

First, a statistical analysis of all work done.

Second, a further analysis of this work.

Third, a brief statement of procedures used and,

Fourth, a summary of improvements in this period over those of preceding periods and a suggestion for further improvements to come.

In all, I desire to express my sincere appreciation to you as Superintendent for your most excellent and helpful cooperation and understanding in this work. Without this the work would have been hampered and unsatisfactory, but as it has been we have enjoyed it to the fullest extent.

Also, may I express my further most sincere appreciation to the members of the State Board of Control for their many helpful and untiring efforts to assist in making this work a success. And finally a sincere word to the members of the Psychiatric Field Service for their unfailing assistance and cooperation.

We have always attempted to proceed as regarding this department but one of an integral organization with proper regard for all other departments, and for the duly constituted authority resting in your office and in the State Board of Control and in this way we hope we have succeeded in some measure. It shall be our constant desire to proceed in this spirit of cooperation, to accept and profit by helpful suggestions, to improve our work wherever possible and to do our best by the patients under our attention.

	1934–1935													1935–1936												Totals Two Years
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Totals	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Totals	
Number Visits	26	35	30	29	26	25	32	36	28	34	35	31	367	30	28	29	28	27	24	35	32	29	33	32	31	358	725
Examinations Made																										
Admission	6	6	11	9	8	6	10	12	9	4	9	6	96	10	10	6	10	7	4	9	8	15	6	5	4	94	190
Later, General	17	20	85	6	37	16	25	21	18	4	42	21	313	14	47	17	21	26	32	14	17	28	16	21	10	263	576
All Others	111	181	68	87	126	103	71	86	141	186	96	78	1334	122	138	105	98	83	97	112	104	95	87	65	76	1185	2519
Laboratory Work																										
Slides taken	101	53	43	79	122	140	120	131	135	96	84	154	1258	95	128	84	72	45	54	45	64	71	143	74	42	917	2175
Blood Wassermann	49	48	41	31	31	18	35	52	54	19	29	15	422	28	40	35	27	15	34	27	41	18	33	26	17	342	764
Blood Chemistry	5	9	10	11	11	6	15	14	13	7	12	6	119	12	11	8	12	9	7	16	20	18	9	7	12	141	260
Spinal Fluids	7	9	12	10	14	11	14	10	10	6	11	10	124	8	7	5	8	6	3	8	12	17	7	6	7	94	218
Urinalyses	9	4	7	----	3	----	30	16	28	12	14	35	159	9	16	17	21	8	5	12	11	23	14	10	12	164	323
Blood Counts	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	13	14	7	----	13	59	8	8	6	12	9	7	14	16	17	10	7	9	123	182
X-ray Work	2	3	2	5	1	----	2	4	1	4	----	1	25	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	----	1	1	3	18	43
Basal Met. Tests	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	2	3	4	3	4	2	3	21	26
Venereal Cases																										
Gonorrhea, Cases	0	3	4	4	5	6	2	3	3	3	4	2	av. 3	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	3	2	0	1	2	av. 3	av. 3
Rxs Personal	----	63	84	84	105	126	42	63	63	63	84	42	819	84	84	84	84	105	63	61	60	42	----	21	42	730	1549
Medical	----	21	36	36	45	54	18	27	27	27	36	18	345	35	36	34	35	45	27	28	29	18	----	9	18	314	659
Syphilis, Cases	20	20	18	13	13	13	15	15	17	18	17	19	av. 16	22	22	22	25	25	26	28	28	27	23	22	20	av. 24	av. 20
Neo-Arsph.	45	5	18	19	----	20	26	6	17	21	36	18	231	40	46	----	46	64	65	17	66	69	----	49	37	499	730
Tryparsamide	28	8	28	31	----	20	29	6	17	26	32	18	243	39	36	----	27	35	35	8	28	38	----	31	31	308	551
Bismuth	37	----	24	20	----	5	24	13	36	12	26	25	222	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	222
Trichomonas Vag.	----	----	3	3	2	7	15	16	17	17	6	7	av. 8	5	2	2	5	5	5	5	4	8	11	8	5	av. 5	av. 7
Rxs. Medical	----	----	24	24	16	42	120	128	140	136	48	56	734	30	16	16	29	30	28	30	36	70	66	48	29	428	1162
Vaccinations, Small Pox	6	6	11	9	8	6	10	12	9	4	9	6	96	10	10	6	10	7	4	9	8	15	6	5	4	94	190
Vaccinations, Whooping Cough	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	20	----	----	----	----	30	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	30
Tubal Patency Tests	----	2	3	2	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	6	16	3	----	1	----	4	1	2	----	1	----	1	----	13	29
Tonsillectomies	----	----	3	----	2	2	2	----	4	3	----	3	19	4	3	3	----	----	3	3	----	5	3	----	3	27	46
Confinements	----	3	1	----	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	21	2	----	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	20	41

A SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS FEATURES OF THE MEDICAL WORK OF THE INSTITUTIONS:

Summary of Abnormal Physical Conditions Found on Admission

	Industrial Home	*Prison for Women*
Total New Admissions	126	75
No. with badly decayed teeth	55 or 43%	34 or 45%
No. with diseased tonsils	40 or 31%	21 or 28%
No. with goiter (all kinds)	40 or 31%	22 or 29%
No. with diseased hearts	30 or 24%	26 or 35%
Number pregnant with child	32 or 25%	5 or 6%

A Study of the Obstetrical and Pediatric Service

	Industrial Home	*Prison for Women*
Number pregnant with child	32 or 25%	5 or 6%
Total number Confinements	40	
Number babies born	41	(1 pr. twins)
Babies brought in with Mothers	3	
Total babies cared for	44	
Maternal Mortality	None	
Infant Mortality	None	
Disposition of Babies		
To State Home at Sparta	13	
To Private Boarding Homes	12	
To Special Homes for Children	2	
Taken out by own mothers	12	
Still in Institution	5	

Major Surgical Operations Performed During the Period

At Wisconsin General Hospital	
Thyroidectomy	3
Appendectomy	1
Repair Joint Anklyosis	1
Application Body Brace	1
At the Institution	
Repair Rectal Fistula	1
Hemorrhoidectomy	1

Medical and Surgical Services Rendered Employees of the Institution

Eye Injuries	2	Nail Puncture wounds	2
Contusions	6	Lumbar Strains	3
General Bruises	1	Lacerations	1
Chicken Pox	1	Cystitis	1
Skin Disease Bruise	1	Influenza	2
Skin Diseases	4	Other Ailments	11

Summary, Work Done in Venereal and Associated Diseases

	Industrial Home	*Prison for Women*
Total Affected	60 or 47%	19 or 25%
Syphilis		
Number cases	38 or 30%	19 or 25%
Cases arrested	24	5
Discharged before arrested	1	4
Transferred under Rx	1	1
Discharged under Rx	4	0
Still under treatment	8	9
Gonorrhea		
Active cases	17 or 13%	0
Cured	14	
Now under treatment	3	
Trichomonas Vaginalis Vag.	44 or 35%	21 or 28%
Cured	40	20
Now under treatment	4	1
Syphilis, Continued		
Total cases both institutions		57
Number with Cent. Nervous Syst. Involvement		
Industrial Home		8 or 21%
Prison for Women		10 or 53%
Cases Arrested		
Industrial Home		24 CNS 5
Prison for Women		4 CNS 3
Cases presenting open lesions		None
Reactions following any treatment		None

Analysis of cases discharged before arrested.

Industrial Home,

A. P. No. 965
Treated one year. Improved.
Not communicable on discharge.
Left the state immediately after discharge.

Prison for Women

H C No. 51
Treated 27 months.
Much improved and not communicable on discharge.

E M No. 138
Had a six months sentence only.
Improved under treatment.
Case reported to State Board of Health on discharge.

B R No. 26
Treated 29 months.
Improved. Not communicable on discharge.

L S No. 42
Treated 27 months, much improved.
Not communicable on discharge.
All cases personally advised as to continuing their treatments following discharge from institutions.

STATEMENT AS TO METHODS IN CONDUCT OF THE VARIOUS PHASES OF THE MEDICAL WORK

Daily and Weekly Schedule:

8:00 A. M. daily medical visit.
Sick call. Attend all with sickness or injury.
Routine examinations and treatment.
Routine admission and later general examinations.
Written report with recommendations to superintendent and others concerned.

Monday, Wednesday, Fridays
Treatments gonorrhea.

Monday, Friday
Treatments trichomonas.

Tuesdays, 4:30 P. M.
Treatments, syphilis.

Other cases as Confinements attended at time required.

Routine Care for Admission of all New Patients:

On first admission. Under supervision of attending nurse:

Patient's clothes removed and examined.
General bath and shampoo.
Washable clothes washed by patient.
Institutional clothing provided from prepared packs including night dress, towels, stockings, comb, tooth brush, hair brush.
Take patient to isolated room.
Place other clothes in special cupboard.
List patient's clothes and personal belongings in special book.
Take personal measurements for use in medical examinations.
Take temperature, pulse, respiration and record on hospital record sheet.

Note any unusual physical conditions.

Later Routine Care of all Newly Admitted Patients:

Provide three general meals each day on special trays and dishes; all kept isolated.

Morning Hygiene:

A daily bath in admission bath room.

Superintend cleaning patient's teeth, hair and nails .
Personal instructions as indicated.
Attend to elimination.
Provide reading matter, games, and occupational therapy.
Give special nursing care as directed by physician.
Take temperature, pulse, respiration twice daily, and record on hospital record.
Note all important observations.

General Physical Examination by Attending Physician:

Recorded and following on prepared form including:

Examination of entire body,

Laboratory work as,

Urinalysis, blood count, complete, blood Wassermann, blood chemistry, spinal puncture if not contra-indicated as in pregnancy and

Vaccination for small pox.

Patient is kept isolated for 10 days. Then if no communicable disease be found or other conditions to prevent, she is removed from the isolation room and prepared for her institution as follows:

Routine morning hygiene.

Clothing and personal belongings are re-checked.

Institutional clothing is provided and

Institutional escort is given for transfer to her institution.

Physician then re-examines patient and reports to superintendent and others concerned regarding her general health with advice as to best routine for this particular patient.

General personal attention is given as to the well being, personal welfare, mental attitude, and personal cleanliness of the new patient.

The Psychiatric field service examination follows at regular intervals, including:

A general physical examination,

A mental test and a psychiatric examination.

Management of obstetrical cases:

Girls and women awaiting confinement are given rooms on the second floor of one building in what is considered the hospital ward. Here they are kept near the nursery and confinement room and are under the constant supervision of an attending nurse.

Attention is given to their diet, with complete instructions for those in attendance including sample menus.

Their occupations are carefully supervised with all consideration of their own best interests.

Routine medical examinations are given including blood pressure, urinalysis, weight, and measurements.

Special instructions in pre-natal care and infant hygiene are given in a class by one of the attending nurses.

Confinements are attended in a special room after which the mother and baby are assigned to one of the special recovery rooms on the same floor for the necessary or usual period of time.

Following that, the baby is transferred to the nursery and the mother given a room nearby. She is encouraged to nurse her baby if possible for a period of six months usually. If this is not desirable, then the baby is weaned, but the mother is kept nearby to assist in the daily care of her baby as to morning bathing and occasional visits.

Special records are kept on all babies, as to physical conditions, medical history, baptism, weights, blood Wassermanns, and dates of final discharge with destination.

The State Board of Health on March 8, 1936, gave a license for a maternity ward in the institution allowing 4 rooms, 7 beds, and 2 assistants, to care for 10 women and 10 children.

The management of venereal and associated cases includes the following:

Trichomonas Vaginalis Vaginitis

This is not included in the list of venereal diseases according to Dr. H. M. Guilford, State Board of Health, December 10, 1934.

Isolation therefore is not followed in these cases in the Industrial Home but is pursued in the Prison for Women, as to toilet, bath, dining room and occupations.

Routine treatments include: Vaginal douch with Tr. Green Soap daily. Local medical treatments by attending physician on Mondays and Fridays.

Slide examinations made after satisfactory evidence of improvement and patient is discharged from treatment after two successive negative slides.

Gonorrhea. (A venereal disease.)

Patients so afflicted are isolated in each institution as to sleeping rooms, toilets, bathing facilities, dining room, dishes, and occupation.

Routine treatments include daily vaginal douches, medical treatments on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays. Observation for possible physical complications.

Dismissed from treatment only after Criterion of Treatment of State Board of Control of April 9, 1926, has been fulfilled, namely:

Two successive negative examinations for gonococci of secretions of the urethra, vagina and cervix with an interval of at least 48 hours and repeated for four successive weeks.

Syphilis. (A venereal disease.)

Patients so afflicted are isolated as to sleeping rooms, toilets and bath rooms, dining room and dishes, occupations and some activities.

Routine treatment includes:

One month, daily rubs with a mercurial ointment and taking of potassium iodide three times daily.

Ten weekly injections intra-venously of neo-arsphanemine for syphilis with positive blood Wassermann, unless contra-indicated tryparsamide, for those with C N S involvement. Bismuth in weekly injections as indicated.

Those treatments then constituting a course, after which a physical and serology check-up is made and treatment continued as indicated.

Criterion of Treatment and Arrest has been outlined by the State Board of Control, April 9, 1926, as follows:

All cases regarded as active.

Regarded as communicable until all lesions of the skin and mucus membrane are completely healed and a competent clinical examination shows the absence of any area from which infectious matter can be disseminated. To assure that a non-communicable state has been reached, an individual should have at least two courses of arsenicals and mercurials or other specific remedies to make them Wassermann free.

Complete records of all examinations and treatments for both gonorrhea and syphilis as well as trichomonas are kept on special records.

Following condition of cure or arrest in these venereal cases, we follow the procedure adopted by the State Board of Control in their discharge:

On forms prescribed and furnished, a report of the case is made in duplicate to the board with an affidavit form in triplicate also furnished. Copies are sent then to the State Board of Health and two affidavit forms to the committing court. If all is in proper order, then an order is given for the release of the patient.

Routine examinations of the institution's drinking water is conducted as follows:

In special provided sterile containers, samples of water are taken from different parts of the water system, the first of each month by one of the attending nurses and forwarded to the state laboratory. As the reports on the examinations are received, they are filed in a special record book by the nurse.

Special records of the medical department are on file in the hospital room at the prison for women. They include:

Individual medical records on all patients, resident and discharged. A daily and monthly summary of all work done. Daily reports and recommendations.

The most important improvements in the medical work for this biennium include the following:

The addition of a third registered and trained nurse making now three registered trained nurses in the institutions, providing eight hour daily duty for each.

Provision of better hospital facilities in rooms, beds and material equipment, as bed side tables, lights, and records.

An improving system of medical record keeping.

Adoption of additional laboratory procedures within the institution as,

Taking of basal metabolic tests by one of the nurses in charge.

Additional laboratory work being done at the institution.

A closer cooperation between the medical department and other departments of the institutions, particularly as to, general activities of the patients, including occupations and recreations.

The addition of instructive classes in infant hygiene and pre-natal care given by one of the attending nurses.

Our desires for the coming biennium include the following improvements:

The addition of a cystoscopic instrument and provision for making of cystoscopic examinations.

The addition of an X-ray machine for the taking of very desirable pictures as in cases of suspected tuberculosis, suspected bone injuries and fractures and the treatment of certain diseases relieved best by such application. Also many X-ray pictures are required for the dental work.

A still closer co-operation between the medical department and the other departments of the institutions particularly with reference to:

Occupational therapy, basic understandings of the special mental and physical needs of the individual patients and finally closer co-operation between these institutions and the other state institutions and the parole department.

Respectfully submitted,

KARL K. BORSACK, M. D.

DENTAL REPORT

Every woman who enters the Women's Prison and Industrial Home has her teeth taken care of as soon as possible after the isolation period is over. The younger women require more reparative work such as fillings and partial plates. The older women

require the greater number of full upper and lower dentures. During this period 293 new patients made 1613 visits, approximately 5 visits per individual, to the dental office. Before these visits are completed each individual has her teeth cleaned so that we can require better oral cleanliness. Of these 293 new people we cleaned the teeth of 271 and scaled 315. This difference between 293 and 271 is due to the fact that some come in without their own teeth or with teeth that have to be extracted and no prophylaxis is necessary. The permanent teeth and roots which had to be extracted because of diseased conditions numbered 565. When teeth are needed for chewing surface (always trying to provide enough chewing surface for good general health), for appearance and self-confidence, we replace with artifical dentures. We made 35 full uppers and lowers, and these were made for the prison women. The partial plates—29—were made for the Industrial Home for Women. Some of these individuals come in with dentures which are broken or which have missing teeth, these dentures are repaired, the number being 5. We have finished dentally 514 women. At the present time we are trying to see these women every 3 months. We believe that these people, especially the younger, are made teeth conscious, and we see a great improvement in their oral cleanliness. We have given 4 illustrated movies and lectures on the care of children's teeth, so that these women may become more conscious of the value of baby teeth of their own children.

Mouth Exam.	1613	Partial Plates	29
Mouth History	293	Gold Inlay	1
Amalgams	882	Post Operative Treat.	13
Cop. Amalgam	114	Scaling	315
Synthetics	290	Silver Nitrate	19
Cements	194	X-rays	11
Denture Impressions	35	Surgical Treat.	5
Dentures	35	Gum Treatment	31
Extraction (Per)	337	Prophylaxis	271
Extractions (Roots)	228	Root Fillings	2
Denture Try in	72	Finished Girls	514
Cemented Bridge	3	Temp. Stopping	62
Bridge Repair	1	Plate Adj.	79
Plate Repair	5	Tooth Treat.	25
Partial Plate Impressions	29	Carbo Eug.	35

Respectfully submitted,

DR. HILDA HEINTZE.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN PRISON FOR WOMEN

TAYCHEEDAH, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN PRISON FOR WOMEN

Taycheedah, Wisconsin

OFFICER

MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT .....*Superintendent and Steward*

LOCATION

The Prison for Women is situated on the grounds of the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah, Fond du Lac County, about 5 miles from Fond du Lac on the C. M. St. P. & P. Railway and state highways 55 and 31.

This building was completed in 1933 and was occupied on July 1, 1933, when 35 women inmates of the State Prison at Waupun were transferred.

PURPOSE

To serve as a general penitentiary and prison for the punishment and reformation of all female offenders committed and sentenced according to law.

COMMITMENT

Age: No restriction except juvenile court cannot commit under 18 years (Sec. 48.12) although criminal courts may commit if over 16 years when convicted of a criminal offense carrying sentence to the prison. [Section 48.01 (5) (a).]

Sentence: The sentence of persons found guilty of treason, murder in the first degree, kidnapping, or of any crime the minimum penalty of which is 20 years or more, shall be for a certain term. (Section 359.07.)

In all other cases the sentence shall be indeterminate, the minimum being the minimum named in the statute governing the offense, and the maximum as named by the court which may be less but not less than one year nor more than the maximum named in the statute governing the offense states otherwise. (Sections 359.05 and 359.07.)

Good Time: For good conduct a prisoner is entitled to so-called "good time" (shortening of sentence) as follows:

1 month from 1st year.
2 months from 2nd year.
3 months from 3rd year.
4 months from 4th year.
5 months from 5th year.
6 months from 6th year and every year thereafter.

Example: Take the case of a person sentenced to a term of from 1 to 3 years. She may be discharged in 2½ years, having earned 6 months good time. A term of 1 to 10 years may be completed in 6 years and 3 months. (Section 53.11.)

Transfers: The Board of Control, with approval of the Governor, may transfer to this institution any inmate of the Industrial Home for Women, convicted the first time of a felony, whose maximum sentence exceeds five years, any inmate whose presence is detrimental to other inmates, or any person convicted of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for one year or more. [Section 54.07 (5).]

PAROLE

First Offenders—Indeterminate Term: Must serve minimum sentence not deducting allowance for good time except where statutory minimum is in excess of 2 years and in that case must serve 2 years not deducting allowance for good time.

Other than First Offenders—Indeterminate Term: Must serve one-half of the maximum sentence not deducting allowance for good time.

First Offenders and Other than First Offenders—Determinate Term Less than Life: Must serve one-half of the sentence not deducting allowance for good time.

First Offenders and Other than First Offenders—Determinate Term of Life Sentence: Must serve 30 years deducting allowance for good time based on the sentence of 30 years, or must serve 16 years, 3 months. (Section 57.06.)

The Board of Control holds parole meetings at this institution in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

DISCHARGE

The indeterminate sentence does not affect the time of final discharge which is at the end of the maximum sentence less good time earned. No prisoner can be discharged at the expiration of the minimum sentence.

Date Opened	1933
Capacity	45
Acres	*
Value June 30, 1936	*
Per Capita Cost, Year June 30, 1936	*
Number of Inmates June 30, 1935	49
Number of Inmates June 30, 1936	41
Officers and Employees June 30, 1936	*

*Included with Industrial Home for Women.

WISCONSIN PRISON FOR WOMEN

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit the first full biennial report of the Wisconsin Prison for Women, as a separate unit, for the period ending June 30, 1936.

The Wisconsin Prison for Women may receive women "committed and sentenced according to law by any court of the State of Wisconsin or any court of the United States held in the districts of Wisconsin to imprisonment therein."

The prison building has 37 regular individual inmate rooms and 8 rooms in the isolation section. Because there is practically no space in the Industrial Home in which a satisfactory isolation period can be carried out for the admissions, the admissions for the Industrial Home are cared for during the isolation period in the prison unit which of course adds to the crowding. This arrangement is permitted by the Board of Control under a standing executive order.

During this entire biennium of July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1936, the prison population was for only one month—that of October 1934—down to an equivalent with the total number of regular inmate's rooms in the prison unit. Beginning with March 1935, the average daily population was fifty and with the exception of two months, April and May 1935, the average monthly population has been continuously 50 or more. In September 1935 the population was 57. This is the monthly average population and not the maximum population which is in excess often for days and even weeks at a time. This crowding of the prison group makes the work with these older women difficult, and almost to the point of being hazardous. The infirmary and matron's living room have been turned into dormitories and beds have been placed in the corridors to take care of the remainder of over-population. This excessive crowding means closer rubbing of elbows in everyday living which in turn brings about more irritability and quarreling. Crowded dormitories are exceptionally difficult and serious with this older group of women.

The crowding in the Women's Prison at present might be relieved if a proper hospital and infirmary unit were available. The present condition but emphasizes that the original plan of the Board of Control to construct the new prison with a hospital infirmary wing was sound and in line with the needs. That this plan was frustrated because funds were not made available is today the cause of much inconvenience and improper housing of inmates, and there is no solution except the addition of a new unit to take care of both the Prison and Industrial Home admissions and hospital cases.

The women in the prison group have the benefit of living in a fine new building. The health of the women in the prison group

is carefully looked after by the attending physician and graduate nurses. Effort is made to improve the general health of every individual as health is an important factor in rehabilitation. All pregnant cases committed to the Prison are transferred to the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women. Among this group of women it is found that mouth conditions of almost all admissions are bad. This is taken care of by a well trained woman dentist who comes to the institution regularly each week. In the personal hygiene work with these women, the importance of mouth hygiene is emphasized both by the dentist and the nurses. An eye specialist comes to the institution as needed for examinations and proper care of the eyes.

Under the supervision of the staff members, all of the work of the prison unit is done by the women. Effort is made to put into all of this work as much teaching and training as possible. The institutional sewing for this unit is done in a large, pleasant, well lighted work room which also has to be used for recreation and assembly as it is the only space large enough. From time to time we have received orders from the Wisconsin General Hospital for plain sewing such as hot water bottle covers and various types of binders. We are glad to have this work as usually there is plenty of help in the sewing department of the prison unit and especially so in the winter time. The women make all their own clothing and in addition do some quilting, rug weaving and other hand work.

The women from the prison unit have taken an increasing part in the outdoor activities during its past biennium. In the care of the herd the prison group have performed the greater share of the work with marked success and profit to themselves in better health and better mental attitudes.

Rehabilitative work with the prison group is a much more difficult problem than with the younger women in the Industrial Home. The reports of the Psychiatric Field Service reveal that 55% of this prison group are mentally deficient. To this mentally deficient group can be added another, lesser in number but more difficult to handle, the middle-aged psychopathic women of average or superior mentality who are stubborn and at war with their environment, definitely resistive to all efforts to help them. They are quarrelsome, given to gossip and fault finding, and usually the center of intrigue and unrest. Were conditions not so crowded some of this group might be segregated and kept out of the intimate life of the institution. This group of women are more difficult to handle than men inasmuch as too strict discipline is not desirable for women of this age and type.

Formal education work among this prison group is not profitable due to the low mentality, physical and mental health and the general apathy of the majority. However, an effort is made to teach the illiterate to read and write. Classes in child care and

home making are conducted by the nurses and the dietitian. Calisthenic drills are given evenings by the nurses and the recreation hour before retiring is given over to singing and dancing.

To reach this group of women a recreation worker is needed who will be both teacher and play leader. Music, simple theatricals and well selected games do help to develop a more cooperative attitude in the women and may fit them for a better adjustment to their own homes and communities. Some persistent effort to interest this group in reading may well be made. The development of vocational interests among this group is not indicated by experience. The kitchen and the bakery offer the best opportunity for training. During the past biennium several women from the prison group have gone out into well-paid work as cooks in excellent homes. The majority, however, return to their own homes. Rehabilitative effort must, therefore, be directed toward fitting them to be better homemakers and better mothers as the majority are mothers of children.

The religious work in the Prison for Women is managed in the same way as in the Industrial Home for Women. In the chapel at the Prison all services are held with the women from both institutions attending. Catholic services are held Sunday morning. Protestant services are held Sunday afternoon and sometimes during the week. Religious instruction is given by visiting clergymen at different times during the week. The religious work here is definitely helpful. Many of the women find comfort and satisfaction in the practice of religion and the institution is grateful to the religious workers for their patient effort.

The Board of Parole meets as a Parole Board at the institution once every two months at which time it considers all applicants who are eligible for parole consideration. During the past biennium sixty women made application for parole and of this number twenty-six paroles were granted or approximately 43%. When a woman has been granted a parole, the field worker, a woman of the Probation and Parole Department who has made the investigation of the case, also makes a plan for the parolee after leaving the institution. The woman is then placed on parole under the supervision of the field worker.

CONCLUSION

To the friends throughout the state, we wish to express appreciation for their work in behalf of the women in this institution and ask for their continued interest.

We wish to thank the members of the Board of Control for their support and untiring co-operation and their faithful interest in the problems and welfare of the institution.

Very respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent

TWENTY-SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Waukesha, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

H. E. PHILIP ..... *Superintendent and Steward*
P. E. COLLEY .... *Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Steward*

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, located at Waukesha, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, and Soo Line Railroads, also on State Trunk Highways 18 and 59, is one of the oldest State institutions. The institution was first called the House of Refuge and was opened July 25, 1860, for the care of Juvenile delinquents of both sexes. During the first five years the name of the institution was changed twice, first to State Reform School and later to its present name. By 1872 the law had been changed to exclude girls from the school and the last girls were released at that time.

The institution is arranged on the cottage system. There are eleven cottages, each of which houses about thirty-five boys who are cared for by family officers and matrons. The boys in these cottages sleep in well-ventilated dormitories and all but about sixty of the younger boys eat in a central dining room.

Boys are committed to this institution between the ages of twelve and eighteen. All commitments are "until twenty-one years of age," but all boys may earn parole in from fourteen to eighteen months.

While at the institution, the boys spend part of their time attending school, part of their time working at some useful trade, and have ample time for recreation.

By proper medical, surgical and dental care the institution is trying to correct any physical defects which may have been the causes of their delinquencies.

By proper schooling and character training the institution is trying to give to these boys a different attitude toward life so they will have a desire to become good citizens when they leave.

Three officers are employed to look after the boys while they are on parole. These officers investigate the boys' homes, find employment for those boys who do not have suitable homes, and visit and counsel with the boys at regular intervals while they are under the jurisdiction of the institution.

TRANSFER

The Board of Control may transfer to this institution, any male child from the State Public School, whenever in its opinion it shall be for the best interest of the child. (Section 48.09 (2).)

PAROLE

The Board of Control may parole any child committed to the Industrial School for Boys whenever it is satisfied that such action is for the best interests of the child. [Section 48.16 (2) (b).]

The time of parole cannot be pre-determined but each child must earn his parole by good conduct, progress in school and progress in self control.

The Board of Control holds parole meetings at this institution in February, April, June, August, October and December.

DISCHARGE

Discharge becomes automatic upon becoming 21 years of age. The Board of Control has sole authority to discharge but rarely are discharges given before a child reaches 21 years except for good reasons as for example a successful parole period. (Section 48.16 (1).)

The Board of Control may return to the committing court any child, in its judgment, who is an improper subject for its care and management or who shall be found incorrigible and whose continuance in its school it may deem to be prejudicial to the management, or who for any other cause, in its judgment, ought to be removed therefrom. The court is required in such case to proceed as if commitment had not been made to the Industrial School. [Section 48.16 (1).]

The Board of Control may restore any child to his parent or guardian before expiration of the commitment, if in its judgment such action is in the best interest of such child. [Section 48.16 (2) (a).]

Date Opened	1860
Institutional Bed Capacity	420
Number of Inmates June 30, 1935	386
Number of Inmates June 30, 1936	346
Area of Grounds, Acres	50
Acreage Under Cultivation	440
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1935	$543,763.98
Value of Other Property June 30, 1936	206,775.30

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 163,621.82	$ 176,492.49
Repair and Maintenance	17,776.00	22,999.07
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 181,397.82	$ 199,491.56
Permanent Improvements	$ 23,055.56	$ 8,838.49
Total Expenditures	$ 204,453.38	$ 208,330.05
Average Daily Number of Inmates	373	370
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$9.35	$10.37
Average Number of Officers and Employes	79	79

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor of submitting the 27th Biennial Report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys for the period ending June 30, 1936.

GENERAL SURVEY

The population of this institution has continued to decrease during this biennial period. From all the information I have been able to gather all similar institutions in the United States have also shown a decrease in the number of new commitments. Authorities differ as to the cause for this reduction. Perhaps the relief given to unfortunate families is partly responsible and perhaps it is just another dip in the natural fluctuation.

During the biennium ending June 30, 1934 our average enrollment was 391 and the number of new commitments was 423. During this biennium the average enrollment has been 372 and the number of new commitments was 346. On June 30, 1936 our population was 346.

Two years ago I called your attention to a new and serious disciplinary problem developing in this school as a result of the increase in the number of older boys. Since August 1929, all new commitments have been until 21 years of age. Previous to that time all commitments were until 18 years of age.

The older boys are frequently committed for serious offenses. Recidivists are often returned at the ages of 19 and 20. These boys have failed on parole and constitute a more serious problem when they are returned than they were at the time of admission. Each year we are transferring more boys to the reformatory. This takes care of certain serious cases but the transfers are not made until after the damage to our general morale has been done. Younger boys will ape the older ones, and the spirit of lawlessness started by the older boys has spread to the younger groups.

I strongly recommend that the present law be amended so that boys will again be committed until they are 18 years of age.

BOYS ON PAROLE

On June 30, 1936, the number on parole was 468. Although this is a reduction of 108 in two years the load is still too heavy for three parole officers. Lack of supervision of parolees frequently results in boys being returned to the school.

GENERAL HEALTH OF THE BOYS

In the spring of 1936 twenty cases of scarlet fever developed in our school. This disease was brought to the institution by a new boy and in spite of our precautions it soon spread to seven cottages.

This emphasized the need for a new hospital, far removed from the institution proper and equipped with adequate contagious and convalescent wards. With the exception of this small epidemic the general health of the boys has been exceptionally good.

Two deaths have occurred at the institution during this biennium, one from chronic Bright's disease and one from a cyst on the brain.

On March 1, 1936 a second registered nurse was added to our hospital staff. This extra help was much needed and we can now care for our sick without over-working those in charge.

Major operations are usually performed in the Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison, emergency operations in the Municipal Hospital in Waukesha, and all minor operations in the institution hospital.

Our dental department is still in charge of Dr. Anna L. Hehn, who is at the institution two days each week. The excellent work being done by her is a contributory factor in the rehabilitation of our boys.

THE PSYCHIATRIC FIELD SERVICE

The Psychiatric Field Service consists of a psychiatrist, psychologist, and physician who test and examine every new admission. The findings of this department have been most helpful in our work, of trying to adjust these problem boys who have been in conflict with society.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

Father Zeller, from Oconomowoc, has, for many years, ministered to our boys of Catholic faith. He comes to the institution every Saturday afternoon and remains until Sunday noon. Protestant services are conducted every Sunday by the various Protestant ministers from the city of Waukesha. Special classes preparatory to confirmation have been conducted by Episcopal and Lutheran ministers.

EDUCATIONAL

The educational department has continued to develop along the lines suggested by Mr. Chester Allen of the University and Miss Delia E. Kibbe and Mr. Frank Powell of the Department of Education. More and more we are coordinating the vocational work being done in the institution shops with the academic work done in our school. We maintain a regular graded school, three years of high school, a commercial department and a department for the ungraded pupils.

Football, baseball, and basketball form a large part of our physical training. Various cottage teams compete with each other as well as with outside teams.

Mr. O. C. Weller has charge of our band and Mr. E. R. Morris continues to teach all classes in vocal training. Our band and choir are in much demand at community gatherings.

FARM

The summers of 1934 and 1935 were exceedingly hot and dry and our farm crops suffered materially. We were obliged to purchase large quantities of hay to maintain our herd of cattle.

Our fine herd of Holstein cattle still holds its prominent place in the herds of America. This herd, with our modern creamery, furnish useful employment to about forty-five boys.

Our swine and poultry departments have been much improved during the past two years. These departments have furnished the institution with fresh pork, hams, bacon, lard, poultry and eggs.

REPAIRS

During the past two years we have completed the repairs in cottages 9 and 10. We have now completed all our extensive repairs in all cottages except number 6. This cottage will be repaired during the coming year.

Once more I wish to call your attention to the fire hazards in connection with our cottages and hospital. These buildings are not fireproof. Boys are locked in dormitories on the third floor. Proper fire escapes and a fire alarm system should be provided at once.

During the last two years our yard toilet has been completely remodeled and the main electric line between the power plant and administration building replaced.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

SUPERINTENDENT H. E. PHILIP:

I take pleasure in presenting to you the biennial report of the school department for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36.

We now have a well balanced school with most of our students taking work equal to that offered in the best public schools. In addition to our regular academic course, extending through eleven grades, we have an excellent commercial course.

The trend in population in the school has been a steady advance toward the higher grades. At present the greatest number of students are taking work in the eighth and ninth grades. When I arrived here ten years ago about fifteen boys were taking high school work. Our enrollment in the high school this coming year will be about one hundred fifty or about three-sevenths of our present population.

Our equipment has been greatly improved. New desks and chairs have been installed in the high school and some of the old desks have been replaced in the elementary school. The remaining desks ought to be replaced as soon as possible.

Our manual training department is now in excellent shape for a small school. However, in a school of this type I believe work of this kind should be stressed so I would recommend the following:

(a) A revolving fund, whereby completed projects could be sold for ten percent above cost and the money used to buy new materials.

(b) An assistant for the manual training teacher. At present only a small number of boys are able to take this work. An additional teacher would greatly broaden the scope of this work.

(c) The adding of one good piece of machinery each year. This would build up this department and keep it up-to-date.

(d) The teaching of different kinds of occupational work, such as weaving, metal work, leather work, etc.

Our commercial department is developing rapidly. We now have six good typewriters which are constantly in use. We could use about four more, the addition of which would round out our typewriting needs nicely. We also ought to have a small filing cabinet for this department and a small adding machine.

Our high school work is developing rapidly along the right lines. As soon as possible, we ought to add one more teacher to the faculty and departmentalize the work, thus giving the student a greater selection of studies.

We have succeeded in keeping most of our boys in school. In June we had only five four-session boys. I think this is a step in the right direction. All our boys should be doing some school work. However, those boys who are distinctly subnormal should get more and more vocational training.

Our library is growing rapidly. At present we have about thirty-five hundred volumes. In order that the boys make the best use of the library, a full time librarian will soon become a necessity.

As I am also director of athletics, a few words on that subject might be appropriate in this report. Our physical program will never be adequate until we are able to acquire a good gymnasium and swimming pool. We ought also to build a new athletic field.

A full time athletic director, in charge especially of intra-family athletics would be a great help.

In closing, may I express my appreciation of the splendid co-operation I have received from the teachers, the officers of the school and especially from you.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL H. WRIGHT,

Principal.

MEDICAL REPORT

MY DEAR MR. PHILIP:

I herewith submit to you the biennial report of the Medical Department of the Wisconsin State Industrial School for Boys for the period ending June 30, 1936.

Upon entering the institution every boy is given a thorough physical examination, and in addition the following routine examination: (1) vaccination; (2) basal metabolism; (3) blood count; (4) Wassermann; (5) blood chemistry; (6) psychiatric test; (7) Urinalysis. During the last two years three hundred and twenty boys have been examined.

Four boys have been treated for syphilis, three having been discharged, being Wassermann negative, one is still under treatment being positive. Two boys have been treated for gonorrhea which they had on entrance to the school. There was one epileptic case which was sent to Mendota, and two cases of insanity which were also sent to Mendota.

One hundred eight tonsillectomys, six herniotomys, one thyroidectomy, one undescended testicle, and one circumcision are included in the number of operations performed. In addition there were two elbow fractures, and four hand and finger fractures. Also twenty cases of scarlet fever from February to April 1936. One hip fracture case was sent to Madison.

In addition to the above report there have been the usual minor ailments and accidents necessitating medical attention, but the physical condition of the boys and the general health problem of the Institution is very satisfactory.

Two deaths have occurred since the last report, one from chronic Bright's disease and one from a cyst on the brain.

This report would be incomplete were I not to express my appreciation of the splendid work of the nurses, Miss Magner and Miss Hager, who have rendered excellent service. By the addition of an extra nurse, whose term of service began in March, it has been possible to give better service.

If and when, the matter of a new hospital comes up to the Board of Control for consideration, I would recommend that its location be given serious consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. NOBLE.

DENTAL REPORT

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT, HARVEY E. PHILIP:

During the past two years from July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1936, our usual dental program has been carried out for the boys.

Each new admittant is given a thorough mouth examination within a month after entering the institution unless an illness delays this procedure. The examination consists of a clinical examination with mouth mirror, explorer and transillumination light. X-rays are taken when there is suspicion of some infected teeth that cannot be absolutely determined by the transillumination or pulp testing method.

All decayed teeth are filled. All badly broken down and abscessed teeth and roots are extracted. Partial dentures are made for the boys when masticating efficiency and esthetic reasons demand it. There have been occasions for several full upper dentures.

Each boy is given a toothbrush and instructed how to brush his teeth correctly. The boys are expected to brush their teeth twice daily under the supervision of cottage officers and appointed monitors. Each officer who has charge of a cottage is responsible for the mouth hygiene conditions of the boys in his respective cottage.

The boys are called in for another mouth examination within a

TABLE SHOWING DENTAL WORK DURING BIENNIUM

	July 1, 1934 to July 1, 1935	July 1, 1935 to July 1, 1936	Total
Mouth Examinations	507	568	1075
Mouth Historys	172	185	357
Amalgams	1380	1586	2966
Copper Amalgams	43	92	135
Synthetics	329	284	613
Silvo-Dents	185	172	357
Copper Cements	20	19	39
Other Cements	5	19	24
Gutta-Percha	8	13	21
Extractions (Per.)	146	153	299
Extractions roots (Per.)	110	76	186
Extractions (Dec.)	2	23	25
Denture Imp.	19	24	43
Denture Imp. & Clasps	6	6	12
Denture Imp. & no Clasps	11	20	31
Bridge Rep. & Dentures	1	4	5
Study Model Imp.	5	3	8
Root Canal Treatments	4	1	5
Silver Nitrate Treat.	156	310	466
P. O. Treatments	20	22	42
Gum Treatments	40	33	73
Surgical Treatments	30	21	51
Scaling Treatments	183	261	444
Plate Check-Up	2		2
Lancing Treatments	3		3
Check-up	3		3
Finished Boys	437	579	1016
X-rays	4	8	12
Full Dentures	1		1

year or less. Before the boys are paroled another thorough mouth examination is given and all teeth are put in complete repair.

It is interesting to note that all extractions are bad teeth that did not respond to treatments due to pulp involvement before the boy was admitted to the institution. No teeth have been lost that have decayed after a boy was admitted and while he remained in the institution.

Another interesting factor to be noted is the presence of more dental work in the mouth of the new admittants. The history of this work indicates that most of it was done by county agencies and public health clinics. This represents about 5% of the boys who are admitted. A very small per cent of this work has been done through the dentists in private practice.

It has been proven through our dental program that a clean and healthy mouth is the index to general good health.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. HEHN, D. D. S.

PAROLE REPORT

TO H. E. PHILIP, *Superintendent*:

The following is the biennial report of the parole department of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys for the period of July 1934 to July 1936.

ENDEAVOR

Increasingly we realize that our task is the motivation of conduct in terms of a better way of living for those given into our charge. In cooperation with the home, the community and the public school, we have been endeavoring to aid parole boys to become honorable and efficient citizens. They should be led by the finest ideals of which they are capable.

EXPERIENCE

Two years ago we set ourselves as we had in other biennial periods to follow through with certain parole procedures. It seems fitting to take account of what we have done with this plan.

The following definition of parole we have continued to hold to in the work we have done. Parole, for us, is the status of a boy after release from the institution while in charge and under the supervision of the state. Experience continues to prove that we are engaged in the work of moral reconstruction helping the boys under direction to adjust themselves to other individuals in their community.

Pre-parole interview studies have been carried on as we had planned. They revealed some interesting facts. A comparison is

here made between the last two biennial periods as to the number of individuals received from each county for which pre-parole studies have been made. Of this number 40 counties show a decrease in the number of boys committed during the past two years over the preceding biennial period; 17 counties show an increase in the number of boys committed in the past two years; 7 counties sent the same number of boys in both periods and 7 counties sent no boys in the past four years. We made 319 investigations from 1934 to 1936 as compared with 426 during the period from 1932 to 1934. The following is a chart that indicates the counties in which these pre-parole investigations have been made.

THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES SHOW A DECREASE FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1934-1936

	1934-1936	1932-1934		1934-1936	1932-1934
Milwaukee	152	188	Polk	2	4
La Crosse	12	15	Trempealeau	0	4
Rock	11	12	Langlade	0	3
Racine	5	16	Marinette	1	3
Dane	6	13	Oneida	0	3
Kenosha	7	13	Rusk	1	3
Fond du Lac	7	9	Taylor	2	3
Eau Claire	3	8	Burnett	1	2
Sawyer	0	7	Crawford	0	2
Sheboygan	4	7	Dodge	1	2
Clark	0	6	Forest	0	2
Douglas	5	6	Oconto	1	2
Monroe	3	6	Washburn	1	2
Portage	4	6	Calumet	0	1
Ashland	4	5	Columbia	0	1
Grant	1	5	Dunn	0	1
Richland	1	5	Jackson	0	1
Chippewa	3	4	Kewaunee	0	1
Juneau	1	4	Lafayette	0	1
Lincoln	1	4	Price	0	1

THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES SHOW AN INCREASE FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1934-1936

	1934-1936	1932-1934		1934-1936	1932-1934
Brown	10	6	Bayfield	2	1
Door	6	3	Jefferson	3	1
Marathon	5	3	Outagamie	2	1
Barron	5	2	Vilas	6	1
Manitowoc	6	2	Waupaca	2	1
Vernon	3	2	Green	1	0
Walworth	4	2	Green Lake	1	0
Wood	3	2	St. Croix	1	0
			Washington	1	0
Counties Remaining the Same			Counties Having No Intake		
Winnebago	6	6	Buffalo	0	0
Shawano	5	5	Florence	0	0
Pierce	2	2	Iowa	0	0
Waukesha	2	2	Iron	0	0
Adams	1	1	Marquette	0	0
Pepin	1	1	Ozaukee	0	0
Sauk	1	1	Waushara	0	0
Grand Total				319	426

Investigation plans have been carried out, and we are in the process of charting our work according to the following headings: Source of complaint, age of commitment, school contacts, persons lived with at the time of commitment, type of community, nativity,

companions, juvenile court contact, offenses, probations, other institutions' history, social defects or tendencies, religion, race, employment history, social agencies and stability of home.

Increased attention has been given to the entrance interview. It has been our purpose to get as complete a picture at this time as it is possible to secure. Each interview has been summarized, and these summaries are on file as individual reports. This has given us a better understanding of the problems in our work. It is the foundation on which we build our case study approach to the needs of the boy.

In the development of our parole report forms, we have continued to consider the fundamentals or social work that are pertinent to the field in which we are engaged.

We have at hand statistical and financial statements that have been filed at the institution. This material is in the process of being tabulated for future reference. The following register of our monthly reports indicates the way in which our case load has been handled. We are showing it in a comparative chart including the former biennial period.

CASE LOAD PAROLE REGISTER

	1934–1936	1932–1934
Average monthly enrollment	544	470
Paroled	343	440
Home	275	367
Placement	68	73
Returns	219	222
Violators	114	96
Transfers	74	70
Investigations	11	32
Hospitalization	12	13
Discipline	8	11
Returned from home	119	130
Returned from placement	100	92
Discharged during the year	358	151

MORAL EDUCATION

We have noted that the average youth whom we are supervising possesses skills, attitudes and knowledge. He has gathered these from home and community patterns. Society has observed that some of these patterns are good and some are bad. A boy's presence at the Industrial School indicates that to some extent the "bad" has out-weighed the "good." We know that there must be a lure and a challenge in finer ideals that these boys have known if they are to win in their individual struggles.

SUPERVISION

Constantly, our task is that of analysis of life situations in which the boys are placed. We can see that it is only as they

are motivated by a spirit of enthusiasm for what is best that there is any hope for their success. To work with them effectively it is necessary to create a desire for a better way of living. This is accomplished where the counselor is dynamic in his personal contact with the boys. Where most progress is seen in the many case studies at hand, this factor appears to be most important. In working with juveniles the time element is of utmost importance. Most writers on the subject concede this in theory. In actual supervision we find that impatience for quick adjustment often defeats the success of a plan. Real progress has often been made where we have been willing to labor for a much longer time than we had anticipated.

COMMUNITY COOPERATION

A character-building program for the treatment of behavior problems in community life should be the result of a cooperative enterprise on the part of the social institutions of that community. These social institutions include all organizations, public and private, that are working for the moral and spiritual welfare of its childhood and youth. All should be working together, yet each in its respective field contributing a part of what is in reality one whole; namely, the development of the individual. Increasingly communities are pooling the results of their efforts for the common good of the individual. Where this is being done it is possible for us to give our boys closer supervision, even though we are not able to see them personally so often.

SERVICE

As our parole department continues its work, we are conscious that the institution of which we are a part is meeting vital needs in the lives of the boys. As we follow through with pre-parole procedure we notice marked progress, physically and mentally, in the lives of juveniles with whom we work. There are many incidental plans being followed that are not here mentioned, as a means to the end toward which we are working. I am referring to the placement plans, communities where vital parole programs are being followed, schools where special help is given, etc.

OUTLOOK

Mr. Philip, we appreciate the spirit of cooperation you are showing us in the work we are trying to do as one of the departments in the institution of which you are in charge. If we follow through with certain trends that are now being developed we ought to serve the state through this institution more effectively. We want to know more of the individual needs of each boy we are supervising. With this information at hand, we ought to be able to plan to better advantage with the home and the community

for the parole boy's welfare. Your interest in the goal toward which we are working encourages us to strive for a better parole procedure for this department.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT F. RUTH.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Only a few of the recommendations made two years ago have been completed. My recommendations for this coming biennium must of necessity be a repetition of those I have previously recommended.

1. We have on parole 468 boys and only three parole officers to look after them. Again I strongly recommend the appointment of two additional parole officers.

2. A teacher with special training in club organization should be added to our personnel.

3. A modern vocational building is an urgent need at this institution. Most of our boys are going to follow some trade after leaving this school and they should be given some technical training in a properly equipped vocational school.

4. Our cottage buildings and the hospital should be equipped with fire escapes so as to comply with the state law.

5. I recommend a nightwatchman for each of our eleven cottages, in order to protect our boys against fire. These watchmen could also prevent the evil practices that sometimes take place in dormitories.

6. In order that we may have proper fire protection, especially in the buildings that house the boys, a fire alarm system should be provided.

7. The institution should also have a motor-driven combination hose and chemical outfit with full complement of extension and roof ladders, and a suitable fire house for this equipment.

8. Our two generators have been in constant use for thirty-six years. These must be replaced during the coming biennium. They are now taxed to capacity by our ever increasing load. These should be replaced by two 75 K.W.-100V-D.C. direct connected units. I also recommend a new switch board.

9. A gymnasium and swimming pool is one of our important needs.

10. A twenty-four car garage to house officers and institution cars.

11. A modern hospital with a contagious ward properly isolated from the other buildings, should be provided. This building

should contain a ward where new boys could be cared for during the first two weeks of their stay at the institution.

12. A cottage for the Superintendent.

13. An appropriation for remodeling the lower floor of the administration building into suitable offices and reception rooms is urgently needed.

14. When the lower floor of the administration building is remodeled, as I have recommended, it will be necessary to build a new officers dining room and kitchen.

15. Several years ago I recommended the program of replacing our old cottages at the rate of one each year. I wish to repeat that recommendation now, as nine of our cottages were built before 1880.

16. For years we have been trying to get an appropriation to pave the road from State street to cottage number seven. I again recommend that this be done.

CONCLUSION

I wish to thank the members of the State Board of Control for the trust they have placed in me and for the cooperation, advice and counsel given at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. PHILIP,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

MIILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

MRS. MARGARET HUTTON ABELS.....*Superintendent and Steward*
MRS. H. JOSEPHINE MCWILLIAMS.....*Assistant Superinendent*
MRS. GRACE THOMSON.....*Principal*

LOCATION

In Milwaukee, Milwaukee county, on the C. & N. W. and C. M. St. P. and P. Railroads. The institution comprises five buildings in which the girls live, a chapel with laundry in the basement, a heating plant, a barn used as a garage with men's sleeping quarters above, and a small schoolhouse. In each of the five buildings, a group of girls, ranging in number from twenty-five to sixty-five, live under the supervision of a matron, an assistant matron and a housekeeper.

PURPOSE

To provide a place of confinement and instruction of all female delinquent children.

The statutes, section 48.01, define delinquent child to mean: "any child under the age of 18 years who has violated any law of the state or any county, city, town or village ordinance; or who by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient is uncontrolled by his parent, guardian or custodian; or who is habitually truant from school or home; or who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others."

COMMITMENT

Any female child under the age of 18 years, convicted of a criminal offense, may in the discretion of the judge or magistrate before whom the case is tried be committed to the Industrial School for Girls. (Section 48.15.)

Any female child found to be delinquent must be at least 12 years of age to be committed by the Juvenile Court. (Section 48.14.)

All commitments shall be to the age of 21 years. (Section 48.15.)

TRANSFER

The Board of Control may transfer to this institution any female child from the State Public School, whenever in its opinion it shall be for the best interest of the child. (Section 48.09 (2).)

PAROLE

The Board of Control may parole any child committed to the Industrial School for Girls whenever it is satisfied that such action is for the best interests of the child. [Section 48.16 (2) (b).]

The time of parole cannot be pre-determined but each girl must earn her parole by good conduct, progress in school and progress in self control.

The Board of Control holds parole meetings at this institution in February, April, June, August, October and December.

DISCHARGE

Discharge becomes automatic at 21 years of age. The Board of Control has sole authority to discharge but rarely are discharges given before a girl reaches 21 years except for especially good conduct on parole over a considerable period. (Section 48.16 (1).)

The Board of Control may return to the committing court any child, in its judgment, who is an improper subject for its care and management or who shall be found incorrigible and whose continuance in the school it may deem to be prejudicial to the management, or who for any other cause, in its judgment, ought to be removed therefrom. The court is required in such case to proceed as if commitment had not been made to the Industrial School. (Section 48.16 (1).)

The Board of Control may restore any child to her parent or guardian before expiration of the commitment, if in its judgment such action is in the best interest of such child. (Section 48.16 (2).)

Date Opened	1875
Institutional Bed Capacity	200
Number of Inmates June 30, 1935	206
Number of Inmates June 30, 1936	193
Area of Grounds, Acres	8
Acreage Under Cultivation	3
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1936	$ 276,061.23
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1936	106,915.21

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 105,368.65	$ 109,619.47
Repair and Maintenance	3,402.15	4,022.20
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 108,770.80	$ 113,642.67
Permanent Improvements	$ 3,607.69	$ 2,023.71
Total Expenditures	$ 212,378.49	$ 115,666.38
Average Daily Number of Inmates	211	186
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 9.91	$ 11.75
Average No. of Officers and Employees	48	49

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls for the biennium ended June 30, 1936.

During the biennium we have added to our staff, one fireman who also relieves the night watchman part time. One additional nurse has been provided by the eight hour law—February, 1936. A matron has been engaged for full time relief work, thus somewhat stabilizing employment. There is still a vacancy on our staff which we have not been able to fill because no division of the civil service system seems to offer candidates with the training desirable. We are crippled by this lack.

The physical plant continues to deteriorate so that leaking plumbing, falling plaster, troublesome locks, decaying stairs, and general disrepair take up an unduly large portion of the time of the men employees. The longer we wait for the completion of the new institutional plant at Oregon, the more hopeless the situation becomes. Sums sufficient to put in new locks, plumbing and so on are not available.

The second story of the barn garage has been made into four pleasant rooms for the male employees. This arrangement has released for school use the rooms formerly occupied by the men in the school building.

The handwork department will be taken out of the basement in July by a rearrangement of the rooms in Annex Cottage. The remodeling makes a club room for the officers, who have never had gathering quarters before, and an officers' dining room to be run on the restaurant plan. These are ready to be opened. Removal of the doctor's office and hospital from Lynde Cottage to Annex is also under way. Girls in isolation will be provided with better quarters and the new nurse will find it easier to provide occupation for these girls. She is teaching the new girls to patch quilts and encouraging good reading.

Plans are matured for a new fence which will enlarge the space available for recreation and create for two cottages large and pleasant yards.

The garden, until the drouth this year, has been well tended and fertilized and has yielded as large a supply of fresh vegetables as could well be grown on three acres.

Our accounting department has been strengthened by improvement in procedure made possible partially by providing the help of a student typist and clerk. Part time additional help in the store has aided in the very much improved order and procedure, including a new system of purchasing, receiving, storing, checking, requisitioning and distributing goods. Better inventory practice, an improved filing system and cooperation between the accounting department and the store have made for efficiency.

The health of the girls and the staff has been well maintained, and there have been no periods of serious illness. Dental work has gone on as usual.

MEDICAL REPORT

It has been our policy to practice preventive medicine as far as possible. Toward this end, every new girl is given a complete physical examination, including the following laboratory work:

A urine analysis, a complete blood count, blood Wassermann blood chemistry and blood pressure, a basal metabolism test and vaginal smears. Further laboratory work is determined by physical findings.

Each girl is vaccinated against small pox and tested for tuberculosis and immunized against typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever while here, with the cooperation of the Milwaukee Health Department and the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Cold vaccine is used to aid in control of the common cold.

Laboratory	
Total blood counts taken	85
Wassermann blood taken	490
Blood Chemistry	102
Spinal fluid for Wassermann	32
Cultures taken	7
Vaginal slides	505
Urinalysis	309
Measurements & weights	367
Basal metabolism test	241
Kidney function test	3
Dental X-ray	5
Chest X-ray	62
Sterility tests (Rubens)	9
Immunity	
Mixed serum for colds immunization	408
Dick tests	231
Schick tests	186
Scarlet fever (girls immunized)	164
Smallpox vaccinations	32
Typhoid (girls immunized)	123
Toxoid (girls immunized)	65
Tuberculin tests	160
Surgery	
Appendectomies	2
Removal of ingrown toe nails	8
Tonsillectomies	80
Cautery to cervix	5
Fracture of right arm	1
Fracture of right elbow	1
Fracture of right ankle	1
Fracture of right pelvis anterior & posterior	1
Fracture of right thumb	1
Fracture of coccyx	1

Fracture of 1st lumbar vertebra	1
Fracture of clavicle	1
Hemorrhoids	3
Rectal abscess	1
Bartholonian abscess	1
Knee contusion	2
Arm and elbow contusion	9
Sprained ankles	33
Sprained wrists	25
Baseball fingers	8
Medical (infections)	
Ears	22
Eyes	65
Nose	15
Scalp	6
Knee	26
Toes	15
Foot	33
Intestinal tract	205
Fingers	10
Throat	110
Torso	3
Terunculosis	41
Upper respiratory (head)	322
Upper respiratory (chest)	251
Treatments	
Douches and gonorrheal treatment	1105
Douches and trichomonas treatment	393
Syphilitic treatments	1583
Red light treatments	279
Ultra violet treatments	203
Dressings	454
Throat irrigations	17
Contagion	
Measles	1
Skin Diseases	
Athlete's foot	124
Ring worm	19
Pediculosis	3
Pinworms	1
Additional	
Pycloniphritis	1
Menstrual disturbances	115
Pneumonia	6
Pleurisy	1
Endocarditis malignant	1
Rheumatism	3
Pregnancies	34
Headaches	84
Hay fever	7
Burns, hands and arms	25
Canker and cold sores	83
Diabetes	1
Physical examinations	144
Examination of staff	8
Officers ill	34
Letters to parents	165

Transferred for Treatment or Diagnosis	
Hospitals	12
Sanatoriums	1
County Dispensary	17
Curative Workshop	4
Optical Company (adjustment of glasses)	5
Wisconsin State Hospital (mental upsets)	2
Examined in Institution by Other Physicians	
Chest examinations (W.A.T.A.)	61
Eye examinations (Dr. Gordon)	144

Psychiatric staff made examinations on all entrants and parolees and on discipline problems when requested.

Study is made of the daily diet with reference to mineral content, vitamin, carbohydrates, proteins and fats.

In accomplishing the program the preceding work has been done through daily visits of a doctor and the constant attendance of two nurses, the second being added in February, 1936.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES JOHNSON, M. D.

DENTAL REPORT

During the past two years every girl who has entered the institution has undergone a thorough examination. This examination consists of a mouth mirror examination and diagnostic lamp examination, and X-rays when deemed necessary. All teeth are repaired and infected ones removed. With the X-rays we have been able to determine suspiciously infected teeth and many times impacted teeth. In some cases the removal of impacted teeth has helped to stabilize the girl's nervous system and so enable her to carry on her work better.

Every girl who is returned after being on parole is examined on re-entry. Every girl before she goes out on parole has a thorough mouth examination and all teeth repaired. Dentures are made for the girls when indicated as necessary for masticating services.

Better and cleaner mouth conditions for the girls have meant better health and greater respect for personal hygiene.

It is interesting to note that all extractions are on bad teeth or teeth that have not responded to treatments due to pulp involvement before the girl has come to the institution. No teeth have been lost that have decayed since the girl was admitted.

The greatest amount of dental work to be done is on new girls.

Every girl receives thorough instruction in the health care of her mouth and is furnished with a tooth brush and necessary cleaning agents. This distribution is controlled by the nurses and officers on duty.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. HEHN, D. D. S.

DENTAL WORK

	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Mouth Examinations	367	373
Mouth History	88	77
Amalgam, Regular	711	721
Amalgam, Copper	57	88
Synthetics	183	199
Gold Inlays	0	0
Silvo-Dents	122	61
Cements	11	6
Gutta-Percha	29	24
Ex. Permanent	94	54
Ex. Roots, Permanent	33	13
Ex. Deciduous	0	1
Ex. Roots, Deciduous	0	4
Denture Imp. Clasps	8	0
Denture Imp. Without	0	0
Dentures	18	3
Repair Bridges and Dentures	1	1
Orthodontics, App.	0	0
Imp. for Study Model	28	1
Partial Plate Imp.	26	20
Plate Repairs and Adjustments	1	4
Recd. Partial Plate	0	6
Silver Nitrate Treatment	66	123
Gum Treatments	61	44
Post Operative Treatment	19	9
Surgical Treatments	11	10
Lancing Treatments	1	1
Orthodontics Treatment	0	0
Scaling Treatments	181	217
Prophylaxis	0	4
Prophylaxis Instr.	0	0
Mouth Condition Checked	0	0
X-ray	25	20
FINISHED GIRLS	409	374

SCHOOL REPORT

ACADEMIC

It has been necessary to make some changes in our school organization during the past two years due to the increasing number of girls who come to us with some high school training and the smaller number of those in the grades. This is doubtless caused by the unusual increase during the past two years of the number attending high school in all parts of the state. We have combined our 6th, 7th and 8th grades in one room under one teacher, calling it the preparatory room, the number enrolled varying from 18 to 25. This has made it possible for more teachers to do high school work. The 9th and 10th grades have been divided into A and B sections with promotions every six months. This arrangement prevents girls entering during the school year from losing any more time than is necessary. We find that this

has a very salutary effect on the behavior and emotional adjustment of the girl.

The intelligence quotient of every girl is taken by the state psychologist soon after she is admitted to the institution. Those whose I.Q.'s indicate too low a mentality to do even 6th grade work are placed in the opportunity class under a special teacher. They are given some academic work slowed down and adapted to their mental ability, but with this special training we have been able to achieve some surprising results. Often times a girl's delinquency has been due to her inability to "keep up" with her grade in school. With this special attention, in an atmosphere where retardation is unnoticed and unrebuked, competition not stressed, she cheers up, gets a new outlook on life and her conduct improves accordingly. As so many of the girls in an institution of this kind are in this class, we recommend the increased support and development of this department of our educational program.

Each girl is also given the New Stanford Achievement test. The results enable us to place the girls where they belong in school. They also help the teachers to know what the individual girl's strong and weak points in school subjects are. The results are discussed with the girl and she is made cognizant of which subjects need her particular attention, if she is to succeed in her school work. Such discussion, together with correct placement in school, aids greatly in the rehabilitation of the girls.

During the past year, we added to our testing program by giving, at the end of the semester, an achievement test in reading. We used a standard reading test for reading ability from 5th to 9th grades. The results of this test were discussed with the girls and with the teachers and we expect a noticeable improvement in reading during the coming semester.

Through some re-adjustments in other departments our schoolhouse has been enlarged by the addition of one more recitation room and several useful smaller rooms. We can now at least seat all of the girls in the high school proper in the old frame house used as a school building, but it is still necessary to take classes back and forth to cottages in all kinds of weather because of inadequate class room.

All of our teachers are college graduates, some have the enthusiasm of youth and some have the mature judgment that comes with age and experience. The two are well balanced and equally needed in the work required of us. We feel that our three-year high school course compares well with other schools in the state. Our course of study and school program have been approved by the State Department of Public Instruction and credit for work done here is accepted by principals and superintendents in schools where our girls on parole are placed. We take this

opportunity to express to the principals and teachers of the Milwaukee schools, and to the principals and superintendents in other parts of the state, our appreciation of the consideration and encouragement given our girls in their schools.

We have been visited twice during the biennium by the State High School inspector and three times by the State Graded School inspectors. Their reports were satisfactory and most helpful.

Our library facilities have been much improved by the few weeks' help we have had during the summer months from a trained librarian. Her valuable suggestions and efficient re-organization have done much, but there is a real need for such services all the year around. Because of limited funds it has not been possible to add many new books to our library in the past two years. A few well chosen and much needed home economics books have been purchased, also a new Webster's International dictionary and an up-to-date set of encyclopaedias. Through the courtesy of the Milwaukee Public Library we are able to obtain a great many needed reference books, as well as fiction.

We have had commencement exercises at the end of each school year, carrying out the traditional graduation program in which every girl who has completed a satisfactory year's work takes part. Each class is organized, selects a class flower, motto, etc., and on commencement night receives a diploma. This feature has added to the interest of the girls in school and been an incentive to better work. In June, 1936, our valedictorian was an Indian girl, the salutatorian white, and the next highest in rank a colored girl. All appeared on the program with the speaker of the evening and well represented the tri-racial nature of our institution. Careful records are kept of each girl's work and at the end of each month this report is sent home in her letter to her parents or guardian. This also strengthens the girl's interest in school and holds her to more careful deportment, as that is recorded on the report. In the year 1935-1936 we developed an honor system where those ranking highest in scholastic ability and whose deportment warranted were placed on the honor roll. These honor girls were given a special trip to the zoo or museum or other place of interest. This has been a great incentive to better school work and behavior.

We take pride in the number of our girls who continue their schooling successfully when on parole. Thirteen graduated from high schools of the state in 1935 and fourteen in 1936. One was valedictorian of her class in a large high school. Several are enrolled in colleges, nursing schools, teachers' training schools and in the University of Wisconsin.

Of the total population of the institution the high school group varies from about 70 to 90. In February 1935, there were 86 in

high school, 23 in preparatory and 11 in opportunity; in May 1936, 76 in high school, 19 in preparatory and 10 in opportunity. The other two-fifths are getting training in vocational education under competent directors and at the same time doing much of the work of the institution. They are girls who have gone as far in school as they wish or perhaps can go. Some have completed all the school grades we have to offer and others may have completed their schooling before coming here.

Besides the regular high school courses in history, English, science and mathematics, we have made our commercial department a part of the school course. This is considered a "step up" by the girls. They like typing and are anxious to become proficient in it. A number have advanced so far that they have become valuable assistants in the offices of the institution. Some are going on to secretarial and business colleges outside and intend to make it their life work.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, MUSIC, ART, DRAMATICS, CLUB WORK

Physical education is an important feature of our school. A full time physical director is employed under whose charge all girls whose health will permit receive regular gymnastic training. As much of this is out of doors as possible. Baseball, basket and volley ball tournaments are held. Good sportsmanship has its appeal and means training in emotional stability, self-control, keenness of perception and all the fine traits that physical education develops both physically and mentally in a girl. We do all that we can in this line in our limited space and in our gymnasium that is a part time chapel and auditorium.

The music course is planned from a cultural and educational standpoint, not only to meet the needs of the average student but for the students who may qualify for band and orchestra in schools which they attend after leaving the institution. All girls enrolled in this school devote considerable time to the singing of songs or playing of instruments, either in the school room, club work, cottage activities, dramatic presentation or chapel services.

With this work we study, as a class project, the lives of those composers that especially delight young people, such as Mozart and Wagner and at least one opera, such as Lohengrin which is correlated with literature and art. The incentive for listening and enjoying good music is supplied with the study of the symphony orchestra, its history, grouping of instruments, conductors, and importance in radio programs and such presentations as girls see frequently in present day movie performances.

In the high school, a direct correlation with literature and social conditions, past and present, is attempted. Standard folk tunes and dances are given for pageants, play presentation, etc., so

that some appreciation of nationality in music may be gained. The notation in high school music includes that necessary for the playing of band and instruments of the orchestra. Units of work are covered and assignments are given embracing biography notation, ear training and history of music. The history of church music is made a special feature. The regular chapel books contain selections from such composers as Greig, Wagner, Handel and Mendelssohn. These are first studied, then sung in parts, by school students and later by the entire institution, thus familiarizing students with good church music and a historical appreciation of what has come from the past.

The instrumental work consists of instruction in band and orchestral instruments. Private lessons and class ensemble playing leading to regular band are included in regular classes. A large number of students have had the opportunity to attend the Milwaukee City Music Festival.

The cinema has offered splendid opportunities for current musical productions such as delight young people. For example:— "One Night of Love", featuring Grace Moore, furnished much inspiring material. Her life, voice, manner of dress, and personality were an interesting example of what young people may see and hear that is worthwhile.

Art instruction is given in the school curriculum by the director of arts and crafts department. Loom and pattern weaving, rug making, knitting, embroidery, and all forms of hand work are taught. Sometimes girls who do not seem to fit in anywhere else are doing worthwhile things here. Sometimes our most difficult girls find here a way to succeed. Under the varied opportunities in this field sometimes special talents are brought to light. One of our girls won first place last year in a poster contest in one of our large city schools.

The desire to dress up in costumes and appear in plays is very keenly evident among the girls and serves the double value of entertainment and education. Perhaps the most popular form of dramatics is the one-act play which readily adapts itself to our particular needs. Included in that group we have presented: Will-O-The-Wisp, The Rag Carpet Bee, Aunt Mehitable's Scientific Experiment, The Meaning of Thanksgiving, The Ghost Story, The Forfeit, They Clean the Attic, The Shake-Up, Why the Chimes Rang, and Neighbors. Skits, a three act adaptation written by the girls of "The Courtship of Miles Standish," an original road show, a two ring circus featuring wild and trained animals as well as stage performances (and refreshments), a style show and charm school show the variety in type of entertainment. The outdoors have been utilized as background for an elaborate summer pageant "A Trip Around the World" and for a three act

play "The Sleeping Beauty". Patriotic days are observed with fitting programs presented by the girls, occasionally with the assistance of outside speakers. The Fourth of July parade is one of the most colorful and interesting events—in it each cottage chooses its motive and appears in full dress before the spectators.

Class and cottage picnics, in and off the grounds, were a source of much pleasure. Hallowe'en is the holiday that best lends itself to parties and it is eagerly awaited. Crepe paper costumes and decorations added the proper atmosphere to the festivities. For the past two years New Year's Eve has been observed by an inter-cottage dancing party in the gym. The social high light this past year was the first formal prom, sponsored by the Junior Class—its success has made it a precedent desirable to follow.

There are five Girl Reserve clubs on the grounds which meet fortnightly and are supervised by members of the staff. They are in direct connection with the city and county YWCA Girl Reserve committee and adviser. To this YWCA group much credit must be given for their interest which is evidenced by their continued help and, in a social nature, by a dinner, a tea-musicale, and a tea given for deserving girls from the various clubs. The club activities have been of a diversified nature, falling under two large headings—educational and recreational—and are planned to give expression to a variety of interests.

Under the former heading such projects as personality developments, beauty culture, customs of the Wisconsin Indians, types of Christmas cards, book meetings, interest groups, needlework, puppets, current events and child training have been chosen and studied.

Meetings to develop recognition and enjoyment of wholesome recreation have had a proper portion of club time. Marshmallow roasts, April Fool parties, athletic stunts, dancing, parlor games and treasure hunts have developed and strengthened a spirit of true play.

VOCATIONAL

Very important in our curriculum is home economics. Every girl enrolled in school is either in cooking or sewing, and there are classes for non-school girls under the same teachers. At present the grade classes have sewing one-quarter of a day a week. They learn how to thread and use a sewing machine, how to use a thimble, how to make a plain and a French seam, how to put in plackets, how to sew on hooks, eyes, snaps, etc. The upper grades have sewing one-half day a week. They make undergarments, such as night dresses, shorts, brassieres and slips. Cottage girls in afternoon classes learn to use patterns and to cut and plan dresses and other garments.

The aims of the food department are: To give the pupil an appreciation of both the science and art underlying the job of providing three meals a day; to develop some ability in the planning, preparation and serving of meals; to have a girl realize she is a cooperating member of her home. Units included in the course of study are: Planning, preparation and serving of three meals a day, building your body, easy guest meals, health as an asset, everyday living for girls, earning and spending, marketing, the characteristics of a desirable friend, table manners, etc. We hope to be able to allow more time to home economics in the school curriculum.

Some training in beauty culture is being given, one instructor taking several of the girls each week to the Milwaukee Vocational School for work in this line. A beauty parlor has been arranged and a start made toward this most popular branch of vocational education. As some of our girls are earning their living in this profession, it is hoped we may develop this course more completely. Personal adornment of the proper kind adds to a girl's self-respect. These girls who are so apt to go to extremes in this matter need this training badly.

All the work of the institution is vocational training and an effort is being made to increase the instructional phase of kitchen, steam and hand laundry, cleaning, bakery and dressmaking. The food teacher supervises the kitchens and teaching ability is sought in our housekeeping staff. As most of our girls will go out to work in homes and ultimately will make homes of their own, all girls are trained in household activities.

Classes in infant hygiene were organized during the past biennium by a field worker from the State Board of Health and conducted jointly by the medical department and the home economics teachers. It was possible to give this training only to the pregnant girls and those already mothers.

We feel that our educational department is an important factor in the rehabilitation and reclaiming of the girls in this institution. Therefore, we recommend the continued support of our academic school program. Our teaching staff should be increased as our school population has increased in the upper grades, requiring much more preparation on the part of the teacher.

The State Department of Education is stressing the need for individual work, particularly with the child who is not well adjusted and our girls almost without exception should be classed in that group. To control and teach these problem girls requires unusual ability and the expenditure of far more nervous energy than is the case in the ordinary classroom. Our teachers are handicapped by long teaching hours, plus matron duty in the cottages made necessary by our limited budget. If our school department

is to function with all the efficiency of which it is capable, the program of the teachers should not include matron duty in the cottages. There is a marked tendency of our teachers under this arrangement to seek employment elsewhere and to remain only a short time under the present conditions. The resulting rapid change in personnel makes it very difficult to plan and carry through any real program or policy.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE THOMSON,
Principal.

PAROLE

The parole department is staffed by three field workers and two stenographers. The case load varies with the number of parolees and has, in the past two years, ranged from 53 to 65.

Our system, which we consider better for juvenile work than a state system, functions with girls in the institution as well as with those on parole. As soon as possible after entrance, a girl is seen by the field worker from whose territory she is committed and this acquaintance contact, including supervision of visitors and letters and investigation of home conditions, lasts through the period of residence. As a result, the girl when she goes on parole is in the hands of an officer already a friend to her and conversant with her background and her institutional record. Of course each field officer therefore has, besides the case load of parolees, a third of the institutional population under her partial supervision or as many as on parole.

This department keeps careful records which occupy all the time of two stenographers, including time spent on monthly reports and statistics and visits with relatives of girls and employers when the parole officers are in the field. The parole office also makes requisitions for clothes for girls going out and for purchases by parolees and renders other services. Often the officers take girls to court, to funerals, to see their babies, and to clinics. They also help to bring in escaping girls and transport girls transferred to other institutions. The services rendered to the institution are invaluable both per se and as bearing on the better understanding and handling of these girls when paroled.

The parole officers also prepare the girls' papers for parole meetings and attend these meetings. We are looking forward to a change in the number of parole meetings from six annually to three—in August, December and April. The emotional strain of the parole session in prospect and retrospect and the undue emphasis placed on "making the board" will be relieved by this new plan. There is much room for research in the parole department, such as the total annual expenditure for each parolee,

causes of failure or success on parole, special problems and resources for colored girls and Indian girls on parole, and many others.

PAROLE REPORT

The following statistics are offered by this department:

	Year Ending June 30, 1935		Year Ending June 30, 1936	
On Parole beginning of Year		195		167
Paroled				
To parents	52		44	
To relatives	29		20	
Placed in employment	105	186	105	169
		381		336
Returned from Parole				
Illness	23		19	
Unadjusted	44		35	
Misconduct	40		46	
Discharged from Parole				
By majority	48		50	
By meritorious conduct	26		36	
Other causes	4		1	
Escaped from parole and not located	29	214	12	199
		167		137
Average daily population		169.5		161.5

It will be noted that 186 girls were placed during the year ended June 30, 1935, and 169 the following year, a total of 355 for the two year period. In addition 271 transfers were made in the field, making a grand total of 626 placements during the two years.

Of the girls listed as placed in employment many were in homes where they worked part time for room and board and attended high school. All girls under 18 observe the compulsory school attendance law of the state. Those with sufficient ability, health and interest to continue in academic work, even though over 18 years of age, are urged to do so. During the period ended June 30, 1935, 39 girls were in attendance at public high schools and one at college, and the following year 40 were in public high schools, 8 in vocational school, one in business college and 2 in college, a grand total for the two years of 91. Thirteen girls graduated from public high schools in 1935 and 14 in 1936, a total of 27 for the two years. Of those placed in employment the greater number were in household employment. A few, and during the end of the two year period an increasing number, secured work in factories, stores and hospitals as economic conditions changed. The

item "Unadjusted" under "Returned from Parole" covers a variety of circumstances. In most cases the girls so listed were not making a good adjustment in the home or at the place of employment. In some cases the employer no longer needed help, in others the work was of a temporary nature. The girls returned under this classification remained at the institution only a short time and were again placed. The item "Transfers on Parole" includes those girls transferred in the field without return to the institution.

Of those discharged from parole the greatest number was "By majority". When a girl reaches the age of 21 she is automatically discharged as the jurisdiction of the institution ends at that time by statute. A total of 62 girls were discharged by meritorious conduct. These girls had all made an excellent adjustment on parole and it was considered desirable to recognize their cooperation by early discharge. In only exceptional cases is a girl dismissed before she is past her twentieth birthday. The item listing girls escaped from parole and not located is misleading. It does not mean that 29 girls escaped during 1935 and were not located but on June 30, 1935, there was an accumulation over several years of escaped girls who were still under 21. When a girl escapes and is not located she is held on the list of escapes until such time as she reaches her majority, and this may be a period of several years.

The handling of illegitimacy cases requires no small amount of the time of the parole department as it involves plans for both the girl and her child.

Pregnant on commitment during 2 year period	14
Pregnant after escape from institution	1
Pregnant on parole during two year period	20
	35

One of the most noticeable features of this report is the gradual decrease in numbers. The department started the report period with 195 on parole and ended with 137. This, of course, was due to the decreased number of commitments to the institution. It would be enlightening to know the real cause for the decrease in commitments.

The parole department, as in the past, feels the need of a specific fund set aside for parole work. It is most desirable in many cases for the girls to be placed outside their own homes, and for a young girl to work for board and room and carry a high school program is often too taxing. Members of the department feel that a small sum of money allocated to paying board and expenses for school girls, and also for girls of low mentality who have been in the institution too long but cannot be trusted out-

side without careful supervision for which a small remuneration is an inducement, would save many difficult situations.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY R. VACHERON,
IVA L. SAUNDERS,
MABEL MCCONNELL,
Parole Officers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We cannot close our report without a plea for two changes which seem to us imperative if the purposes of a juvenile correctional and educational program are to be carried out.

First, we reiterate the cry for the completion of the new institution at Oregon.

Second, we call attention to the fact that the school cannot be successful with juveniles unless the large number of older girls are removed. If the age limit were reduced to 18 years, "juvenile" would no longer be a misnomer. There are in the institution almost half as many girls over 18 years, the maximum commitment age, as under that age. And about half of those returned have been paroled and returned for violation. This returned group accumulates and is made up of the worst girls whose influence on the younger population is bad and often evil. True, they may be transferred to the Industrial Home for Women, when there is room for them, but only after they have done something harmful to the younger population. Their retention here is both a menace to the younger girls and an injustice to themselves as they need adult, not juvenile treatment. The better older girls who might be a good influence do not, of course, violate parole and so do not return.

Our aims are a new plant and an 18 year age limit.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET HUTTON ABELS,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

SPARTA, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sparta, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

C. D. LEHMAN ..... *Superintendent and Steward*
MRS. MARGARET CASE ..... *General Matron*
A. L. ROETHE ..... *Assistant Steward*

LOCATION

At Sparta, Monroe County, on the C. & N. W. and C. M. St. P. & P. Railways, U. S. Highways 27 and 71.

The State Public School was established in 1886 for the care and education of the dependent and neglected children of the state. It was patterned after the Michigan State Public School established a few years before at Coldwater, Michigan.

PURPOSE

To care for and educate physically, intellectually, vocationally and morally such dependent or neglected children as may be placed therein until such times as temporary or permanent homes can be procured in good families for those who are eligible for such placing.

The statutes, Section 48.01, define neglected child to mean: "Any child under the age of 18 years who is abandoned by his parent, guardian or custodian; or who lacks proper parental care by reason of the fault or habits of the parent, guardian or custodian or whose parent, guardian or custodian neglects or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, education or other care necessary for the health, morals or well being of such child; or whose parent, guardian or custodian neglects or refuses to provide the special care made necessary by the mental condition of the child; or who engages in an occupation or is in a situation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to his health or morals."

Dependent child is defined by the same section to mean: "Any child under the age of 16 years who is homeless or destitute or without proper support, but who is not a neglected child as defined above; or who lacks proper care by reason of the mental or physical condition of the parent, guardian or custodian."

COMMITMENT

Any child under 16 years of age found to be dependent or neglected by the Juvenile Court, but no child who is feeble-minded,

insane or epileptic shall be committed. [Section 48.07 (1) (b) and Section 48.20.]

Children received may in the discretion of the Board of Control be retained until they are 21 years of age.

Crippled or deformed children under 21 years, residents of the state, may be committed to this institution provided said crippled or deformed conditions are amenable to cure or amelioration by surgical or other means. (Section 48.21.)

But see also Section 36.32 relating to Children's Orthopedic Hospital.

TRANSFER

The Board of Control may transfer to this institution any child in either the Industrial School for Boys or the Industrial School for Girls whenever in its opinion it is for the best interest of the child. [Section 48.09 (1).]

DISCHARGE

Discharge becomes automatic upon becoming 21 years of age.

The Board of Control may place the children in families during their minority under the same conditions as a licensed child welfare agency. [Section 48.22 (2).]

Likewise the Board of Control may consent to the adoption of any such child. [Section 48.22 (3).]

Date Opened	1886
Institutional Bed Capacity	321
Rented Cottages	29
Total Available Beds	350
Number of Inmates June 30, 1935	542
Number of Inmates June 30, 1936	550
Area of Grounds, Acres	40
Acreage Under Cultivation	139
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1936	$ 539,839.48
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1936	156,121.55

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 212,869.04	$ 244,388.21
Repair and Maintenance	6,400.94	6,772.18
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 219,269.98	$ 251,160.39
Permanent Improvements	5,828.06	7,154.52
Total Expenditures	$ 225,098.04	$ 258,314.91
Average Daily Number of Inmates	525	515
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 8.03	$ 9.38
Average No. of Officers and Employees	131	141

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

Submitted herewith is the twenty-fifth biennial report of the State Public School for your information and consideration. This report marks a half century of existence for this institution, during which time 8369 dependent and neglected children have been committed to the care and guardianship of the state of Wisconsin. Statistics in this report will show that on June 30, 1936, 1191 children are still under the care and guardianship of the State Public School.

This report can be but a review of and more or less a repetition of the biennial report compiled for the period 1932-1934. Therefore, those interested in this institution should read also the biennial report of 1934. It is to be regretted that neither this biennial report or the biennial report of 1934 can show any great advancement or any measure of success in carrying out the constructive measures advocated therein. May we hope that this biennial report will be given interested consideration by the 1937 legislature in order that we may be given an adequate appropriation permitting us to pursue a more constructive program in the field of child care.

POPULATION

The capacity of 367 children as shown on page one includes 65 children in temporary housing as well as 30 children at the receiving cottage. These 95 children, to get a true picture, should be deducted from the 367 total, making an actual capacity of but 272. Our average daily population for the year ending June 30, 1935, was 525, and for the year ending June 30, 1936, was 515. Comparing the rated capacity with the actual load, it is not hard to visualize the crowded condition of our dormitories.

During the past few years, we have had a steady decline in commitments to this institution. However, referring to the intake chart, the month of April, 1936, starts with an increasing number of commitments. Federal aid to counties stopped at the end of February, 1936. There were 82 children committed to the State Public School in the last four months, and only 69 in the first eight months of the fiscal year 1935-1936. This shows that the counties cannot or will not give aid to children without financial assistance from the federal or state governments. In the 1934 biennial report the thought was expressed that lessening of commitments was due to activities of county children's boards and federal aid. I am still convinced that this is true but the county children's boards are handicapped when a county must rely on the federal or state government for funds. The fear of this situation was expressed in the 1934 biennial report. The fact that our average intake jumped from 8.6 per month in the first eight months to 20.5 in the last four months immediately after stoppage

of federal relief calls for serious study of this problem by the counties.

Our average population as shown in previous reports exceeds 500 children; the figures for the past six years being as follows: June, 1930—491; June, 1931—528; June, 1932—502; June, 1933—535; June, 1934—514; June, 1935—525; and June, 1936—515.

This population cannot be materially reduced until funds are available for an extensive program of boarding home care. Attention was called to this situation in the biennial reports of both 1932 and 1934, so this is merely a restatement and reference to those reports.

The figures given below show the comparison over the past five years of children in care:

Year	Original Commitments	Placed	In SPS	In Foster Homes	Total
1932	224	175	502	536	1038
1933	181	164	525	597	1122
1934	145	148	542	668	1210
1935	127	159	542	661	1203
1936	151	130	550	641	1191

The above figures showing the total number of children in care has remained fairly constant during the 5-year period. Indications are this figure will rise rapidly if the number of commitments continue to increase as they have the last four months of this biennium.

The grouping of children in the following table is based on family history, mental tests, school achievements, medical findings, and individual ability to adjust within the institution. This table is from the quarterly report to the State Board of Control of June 30, 1936:

Group 1-A	Feeble-Minded	10
Group 1-B	Feeble-Minded from Group 3	16
Group 2	Retarded Mental Development	70
Group 3	Family History of Feeble-Mindedness, Epilepsy or Insanity	90
Group 4	Cripples	13
Group 5	Temporary Commitment	183
Group 6	Physically Handicapped	5
Group 7-A	Under Observation—New Arrivals, Babies, etc.	112
Group 7-B	Under Observation—Dull Normal, Possible Placement	9
Group 8	Eligible for Home Placement	42
		550

This grouping very plainly shows why, if we hope to do any great amount of placing children, it is necessary for us to establish a definite policy of boarding home care rather than attempting as in years past to make the most important part of our program the free home placing of children. With the exception of the children in the first two groups, practically all of the children adjust themselves without difficulty if given proper supervision and intelligent placement.

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

		1934–5	1935–6	Total
I.	Foster Home Investigations:			
	a. Original	213	256	469
	b. Subsequent	94	167	261
	c. References	570	760	1330
II.	Visits Securing Family Histories:			
	a. Parents Seen	145	149	294
	b. Relatives Seen	141	216	357
	c. Other Collaterals	407	562	969
III.	Supervisory Foster Home Visits With:			
	a. Children	1993	1983	3976
	b. Foster Parents	2042	1953	3995
	c. Doctors Seen	95	154	249
	d. Schools Visited	346	399	745
	e. Other Collaterals	749	853	1602
IV.	Number of Counties Worked in	398	438	836
V.	Legal Work: Judges Seen	82	66	148
VI.	Mental Examinations Arranged For	7	39	46
VII.	Physical Examinations Arranged For	161	137	298
VIII.	Dental Examinations Arranged For	160	131	291
IX.	Financial Support Secured From County	22	31	53
X.	Financial Support Secured From Parents	1	1	2
XI.	Inter-Agency Investigations	2	2	4
XII.	Special Investigations	43	0	43

A statistical table such as given above gives some idea of the work covered by our social service staff. Figures, however, fail to picture the worthwhile work carried on by this department in their endeavor to build happiness and life adjustment for the many children under our care. Our staff due to lack of funds is necessarily small; our workers must carry too large a caseload to do the job as it should be done. In any kind of work there are failures from time to time. We feel that our failures would be fewer had we more time to spend on each child.

Progress, if it is to be lasting, is usually slow. With this thought we console ourselves, for so have been our achievements the past two years. We believe there has been a definite step forward in realizing better organization and higher standards of work. Because of being far understaffed, the struggle has for years been a difficult one. Two new staff members have been added with the promise of one more in the near future. While this makes for certain working conditions not realized before, we are

still 100% understaffed when comparing with other social agencies doing children's work. While it is true that we are a public agency and that all public agencies are harassed for funds, it is also true that the State Public School is one of the few of its kind in the country and can scarcely be compared to other public work. Relief to unemployment should not be spoken of in the same breath with children's work. In the one we are relieving, alleviating. In the other we are building, preventing. We are trying to prepare young citizens, physically, mentally and morally, to be ready for what life may bring. And this takes more than good will—it takes money to do.

Those aware of the state set-up have long realized the need for local county organization. At the State Public School we have long known that until such organization could be realized, little headway could be made by us in the matter of institutional intake. We have well known that this matter should and must be controlled, but with a law reading as our Wisconsin law does in the matter of commitments, our hands have been tied. Now through the Security Act, the new services offered the counties and state by the Juvenile Department of the State Board of Control staff, a higher type of organization certainly must grow and make itself felt through the responsibilities which local communities will assume for their social problems, so saving the state work and money.

The boarding home program has grown these past two years with 269 children now in that type of care. Families of brothers and sisters are boarding in the same home. Children whose health or behavior calls for specialized care, older children attending high school and not strong enough to divide their interest between study and work are some of the types of children for whom this care is offered. A real expression of appreciation is offered by the State Public School to the judges who have made it possible for us to build up this program, in which over 30 counties are participating.

Increased staff has made it possible for us to release one member from a caseload to center her activities in family rehabilitation. Though this arrangement has been operating only three months, the results have been such as to convince us of the value of this plan.

There has been a trend toward educational opportunities for children. Children are no longer parcelled out or, as is still sometimes heard, "farmed out." Some are placed on farms, to be sure, but all placements are now made from the viewpoint of welfare to the child. About eight out of ten children now are given the opportunity of attending high school. Those having special aptitudes but not mentally equipped for academic work

are permitted special vocational training. Such older boys as are placed on farms to work, are placed only after careful assurance that they will not be overworked and a definite agreement for a fair wage is made. This past year five boys and girls have been attending University and teachers colleges. Next year this number will be doubled. There is much promise among these young people, possibly a higher type of promise because of the handicaps they have overcome and certainly because of emotional adjustments they have had to make.

There is an increased awareness of health needs along preventive and corrective lines. Routine physical and dental work is done on all children in boarding homes, causing detection of poor eyesight, hearing, together with more serious cases of cardiac difficulties or tubercular tendencies. By early detection children have been restored to excellent health.

Probably the most serious need at the State Public School is the facility to properly care for babies. No institution can substitute the individual care a baby should be given. Crowded conditions, lack of indoor play room, insufficient cottage staff—these factors all retard and possibly place a life-long scar on the baby. An institution cannot, under the best set-up, meet a baby's natural demand for satisfaction either in physical or emotional needs comparable to home life. There is no stimulus to arouse curiosity which is the root factor in growth and development. There is nothing to see and inquire about except babies, beds, chairs, tables. There is no one to talk to except more babies and consequently only a strange baby jargon is created, understandable only among themselves. For this reason, we earnestly hope the coming year will permit us funds with which adequately to build on this serious need—the most serious of many which confront us.

CARE OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN

As outlined in Chapter 48.21 the State Public School is charged with the care of certain crippled children. Previous to the completion of the Orthopedic Hospital in 1930 there was a separate appropriation given the State Public School for the purpose of carrying out this law; however, since the State Board of Control has been given a lump sum for all its purposes, the sum for the crippled children has been included in the general operating fund for the State Public School.

Inasmuch as the care of crippled children is a specific field, it seems to me that a separate appropriation for this purpose should be given the State Public School as was intended and practiced when the law was first in operation.

The care of crippled children is much more expensive than other types of commitments. The charge to the counties, how-

ever, is the same for all types of commitments. Several of the counties commit crippled children to the State Public School for treatment only. These children go into the Wisconsin General Hospital as a charge against this institution. We pay the entire cost and charge back to the county only the nominal weekly charge. The counties are within their rights in doing this but should all counties decide on this practice, our funds would soon be exhausted.

Another expensive factor is the after care and vocational training or rehabilitation of the older boys and girls who are under permanent commitment to the State Public School. We try to have these cases taken over by the Rehabilitation Division of the State Board of Vocational Education at the age of 16 years. Due to the fact that Department has limited funds and these cases are actually ours, we have had little success. It is, therefore, necessary to include in the appropriation for the next biennium the sum of $20,000 for board, clothing, schooling and medical care, and $10,000 for vocational rehabilitation in order that this rather small but very important group may be given the care provided under Chapter 48.21.

Refer to the biennial report of 1934 for further comment on this phase of our work.

MEDICAL REPORT

The biennial report of 1934 showed the value of our infirmary building. Thanks to this very useful unit we had practically no contagious diseases in 1934-1935. We were also fortunate in 1935 and 1936 but did have nine cases of mumps and two cases of scarlet fever. We received five children from one county, two of whom had just recovered from the mumps, the other three being exposed. These children came to us late in the evening without previous notice. Due to our overcrowded condition and the lateness of the hour, we placed one of the smaller children in a ward with six other children at the receiving cottage, the result being nine cases of mumps. In the fall of 1935 with the cooperation of one of the laboratories, we tested all of the children for scarlet fever. Of the children, 53% reacted; we started immediately a series of five immunization doses with those who reacted. With the amount of scarlet fever prevalent throughout the state, we were very fortunate in starting this program. There were no cases of scarlet fever until early spring when we had two cases. One was an older boy who was negative in the fall but who evidently contracted the disease from outside the institution. The other was a light case—a small boy who reacted positively the fall before.

We continue our program of operative work in the removal of tonsils and adenoids; at least 40% of the children who come to

us have very bad throats, are mouth breathers, poorly nourished and in bad condition generally due to lack of medical and dental care. There is no branch of our service that gets as great a return on a dollar spent as our medical department. As shown in previous reports, the following statistics from the report of June, 1936, will give an idea of the amount of work done:

Dental Report	
Examinations of children	89
Teeth Cleaned	3
Extractions	10
Silver fillings	23
Porcelain fillings	6
Medical Report	
No. of children seen at clinic	675
No. of children seen for dental exam.	89
Athlete's foot treated	10
Abdominal pains treated	4
Appendicitis treated	3
Burns treated	2
Colds treated	7
Corns treated	15
Conjunctivitis	6
Cervical Adenitis	3
Constipation treated	5
Eczema treated	6
Epistaxis treated	4
Foreign body removed from ear	2
Dislocated bone in elbow	1
Influenza	10
Headache	20
Boils treated	20
Minor cuts and bruises	155
Mumps	7
Rheumatism	2
Ringworm treated	8
Slivers removed	11
Cleft palate cared for	1
Premature child cared for	1
Rickets treated	1
Sties treated	12
Seborrhea treated	8
Stomatitis treated	1
Sore Throat treated	15
Upset stomach treated	20
Otitis media treated	8
Tumor removed from toe	1
Tonsillectomies and adenoidectomies	5
Abscess on hip opened	1
Scarlet fever cared for	2
Feeding problems cared for	15
Diabetic patients cared for	1
Mephritic cared for	1
Scarlet fever shots given	53
Physical examinations	52
Vaginal smears taken	19
Wassermann tests taken	38
Small pox vaccinations	24
Toxoid given	33
Manteaux tests given	33
Dick tests given	33
Shick tests given	11
Syphilitic treatments given	4

The Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association continues to check on our children, making regular yearly visits to the institutions. In the summer of 1934 the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, also without cost to the State Public School, checked every employee, only one of whom was found active and sent to a sanatorium, one other was advised to take a vacation and rest and, after this was done, the recheck and X-ray were satisfactory. It is

now routine for all new employees to have a physical examination including X-ray of the chest. I take this opportunity to express to the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association the thanks of our entire staff.

SCHOOL

We feel that our school system has made very good progress during this past biennium. In maintaining a school including kindergarten, eight grades, opportunity room, domestic science and manual training, we encourage our teachers to exercise all possible initiative in their daily instructions. The course of study for state graded schools is followed, but we have the opportunity to embody in our courses of study in all the grades many extra curricular activities. Our children, lacking the advantages of good home training, being handicapped by the necessity of living in crowded dormitories, respond very well to any type of outside activity.

Our corps of teachers are all experienced and well trained and, under the guidance of our efficient principal, make an outstanding group of teachers. They are all interested in their chosen profession and through our monthly meetings, the state meetings, outside reading and summer school work, keep well abreast of the times. They are always grateful to the supervisor from the State Department of Education and the department of the Monroe County Superintendent of Schools for their helpful and constructive criticism.

This biennium again, due to our heavy population load, has seen a larger pupil load per teacher in most grades than is consistent with good practice. However, our teachers have not complained but they do feel that they could do much better work and give much more individual attention if the load were lighter.

Our school budget will not allow for a music or physical education teacher and the employment of a full-time teacher in place of the half-time teacher in the upper grades. The budget requests again this year, as in the past, will include this very much needed addition to our teaching staff.

The usual holiday programs and eighth grade graduation exercises have been carried on this biennium. We are greatly handicapped in the matter of programs for the benefit of the entire school because of the fact we have no assembly room. This makes it impossible to have everyone participate in and enjoy the various school activities. I can only repeat later in this report my frequent requests for such a building.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Due to lack of an assembly room, it was necessary to do the best we could with the basement of the old school house and fix

it up for a Sunday school room. The basement room in Cottage F became too small for the large Sunday school group. We continue our activities as in previous years, having a regular course of study supervised by Mrs. Lehman, helped by several of the older girls. The institution is greatly indebted to Mrs. Lehman for the fine work she is doing and the time she gives gladly and graciously in order that a proper religious program can be carried out.

The Protestant ministers take a month about, coming to the institution without charge and preaching a junior sermon every Sunday afternoon. The Catholic children are looked after by the local priest and attend church and Sunday school in the city of Sparta. The Lutheran children have instruction classes at the institution conducted by Rev. Berg. The older children attend services and confirmation classes in the city.

We are fortunate in having a fine spirit of cooperation in our religious activities, thanks to our good friends in the city of Sparta.

PERSONNEL

During this biennium there have been far too many changes in our personnel, particularly in the attendant group. I attribute this to the fact that we must employ many young girls from various parts of the state who qualify through examination. These girls do not realize the work involved, they become homesick, get tired of the job, etc., all of which makes for many changes. The eight-hour law passed by the 1935 legislature is most unsatisfactory as it is discriminative, affecting only nurses and attendants at this institution. Those in the many other positions necessary to run the institution are justified in feeling that they have not received a square deal. It is hoped that the next legislature will extend the eight-hour law to include all positions.

Again as in the biennial report of 1934, let me call attention to the matter of a retirement fund for all state employees. The salary schedule in state work is not high, there is little possibility to save for retirement; therefore, it is only fair for the state to protect these people who have given years of service in order that these institutions may properly function. Public service should and must mean security for our employees.

PHYSICAL PLANT

During this two-year period there has been nothing added to the institution in the way of increased facilities. The regular repair and maintenance work has been carried on so that, in the main, all the buildings are in fairly good repair. Had we a little more money for repair and maintenance the matter of upkeep as to painting could be more regularly carried on.

Due to the extreme cold in the winter of 1935-1936, it was necessary to seal and partition off the fourth floor attic of the main building. It made the three employees' rooms on this floor much more comfortable and much easier to keep heated.

Through a WPA project we were able to build, in the fall of 1935, three cement wading pools for the little folks, one cement tennis court, and grade for another. Both these courts were finished in the spring of 1936, including new fencing. The courts and pools have been very much in use all summer. We are grateful to the WPA for this project.

We have one old frame building in very bad repair. It is necessary to use this building for the temporary housing of 30 boys. This building (an old school house) has long since been declared unfit for use. It has been repaired constantly but has now become so bad that it should be wrecked both as a safety measure, as it is a fire trap, and for an economy measure as it is useless to spend thousands of dollars on this building and have nothing when done. Lack of appropriations of special capital makes it necessary to use such buildings.

FARM AND GARDEN

In this biennium there has been no new construction at the farm except two very much needed safety bull pens. These pens are built from a standard plan for pens at all institutions, being built of boiler tubes bolted to posts set in cement, making a very serviceable and safe pen.

This past biennium has been a very difficult two years for the farm. The weather has been so very unfavorable that it has been impossible to produce even average crops. This necessitates the buying of more feed than we should for the farm stock and the fairly unfortunate failure of our carrot, onion and cabbage crops, especially, has deprived the children of the usual generous supply of fresh vegetables so necessary in children's diets. This also has placed extra burdens on our limited operating fund because we have had to buy canned vegetables far too soon and for far too long a period.

Under special capital will be requested a sum sufficient to buy two small patches of land adjoining our farm. One piece is of 13 acres and the other of about 50 acres. This acreage can be operated with very little added expense and will help greatly in producing feed to carry our herd, thereby saving the constant buying of livestock feed.

SPECIAL CAPITAL REQUESTS

Refectory building and equipment	$60,000
Cottage and equipment to house 30 pre-school children	40,000
To complete our school buildings—the third unit to house domestic science department, gymnasium and assembly room	50,000
It is desired that a swimming pool be included in the school building unit at an additional cost of	25,000
An appropriation to purchase between 60 and 65 acres of land adjoining our farm so that we will have sufficient tillable land to carry our herd. A good clean supply of milk is essential for our children. With lack of tillable land and pasture, it costs too much to buy feed in order to keep up our milk supply	6,000

All of the above have been asked for in the past several bienniums and the need for these buildings has been explained times without number. I am again making the request and refer you to the last two biennial reports in particular as both these reports went at great length into causes for their need.

In conclusion the continued assistance and cooperation of the State Board of Control is hereby gratefully acknowledged. Theirs has been a difficult situation in this past biennium due entirely to lack of allotment of sufficient funds by the legislature to carry on the multiplicity of duties defined as theirs under the law.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. LEHMAN,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

DELAVAN, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Delavan, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

T. EMERY BRAY ..... *Superintendent and Steward*
NELLIE M. PASSAGE ..... *Assistant Steward*
MARY HUMPHREY ..... *Matron*

LOCATION

The Wisconsin School for the Deaf is located at Delavan, Walworth County, on the Southwestern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway, on U. S. Highway 14 and state highways 20 and 50.

The institution was incorporated by act of Legislature, April 19, 1852. The school buildings stand on the hill west of the city, which secures perfect drainage, and gives a commanding view of one of the most beautiful landscapes in all Wisconsin due to the diversity of forest, prairie, river, and lake. Remarkable immunity from disease through a long series of years attests to the healthfulness of the place while the quiet city in which the school is located affords an ideal site for an institution of learning.

PURPOSE

To educate every deaf child so that when he leaves the institution he has a sound academic education, a vocation, lip reading developed, and voice "manufactured" to such an extent that he is not visibly handicapped.

ADMISSION

Any deaf resident of this state between ages of 8 and 25 years, suitable to receive instruction, is admitted and taught free of charge.

The annual session begins the first Tuesday in September and continues for nine months. The course of study is the same as for hearing children, covering the same ground as a Public School. Ten years elementary work and 2 years High School are offered.

Date Opened	1852
Institutional Bed Capacity	220
Number of Pupils May 31, 1935	224
Number of Pupils May 31, 1936	225
Area of Grounds, Acres	38
Acreage Under Cultivation	83
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1936	$ 415,687.59
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1936	159,398.51

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 111,821.28	$ 114,431.99
Repair and Maintenance	11,643.75	13,495.11
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 123,465.03	$ 127,927.10
Permanent Improvements	1,123.79	5,560.19
Total Expenditures	$ 124,588.82	$ 133,487.29
9 Months Average Daily Number of Pupils	225	224
Per Capita Cost per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 10.55	$ 10.98
Average Number of Officers and Employees	79	79

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I hereby submit to your Board the twenty-seventh biennial report for the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for the two years ending June 30, 1936.

This school was established as a private institution in 1843, and was incorporated by act of the Wisconsin legislature in 1852 and has continued without interruption since that time. During the past biennial period an average of 236 pupils have attended the school each year.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The personnel changes during the past two years are as follows: Seven teachers resigned their positions to work on faculties in other states or to enter other fields. Those resigning were Miss Ida Hanson, Miss Beatrice Richardson, Boyce Williams, Mrs. Eva Kaisermann, Miss Leona Austin, Miss Jean Utley, and Miss Gertrude Mason. The teachers employed to fill the vacancies were Miss Leona Puestow, Miss Dorothy Breitkreutz, Miss Grace Galligan, Mrs. Nellie Yoder, Miss Kathryn Dooley, and Miss Beulah Neesam. The only other personnel changes were the resignation of three of the maids, and these positions were filled immediately by the Bureau of Personnel.

NEW POSITIONS

In order to comply with the law passed by the last legislature, an additional nurse was added to our infirmary. Mrs. Margarete Lipps, a graduate nurse, was appointed to this position. Miss Ingeborg Severson was promoted from grade teacher to voice and rhythm instructor, and began her work in that department in January, 1936.

HEALTH

During the school year 1934-1935 we had four epidemics of contagious diseases, and about half the school population was affected by one of these diseases. We had two cases of pneumonia, and special nurses were employed for these cases, and all recov-

ered completely. During the school year 1935-1936 we had no contagious diseases.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the past year we have added a speech and rhythm department to the school, and purchased a Fairchild Hearing Aid. All pupils in the school have been tested with the 5-A audiometer, and those who have a sufficient sense of hearing were given special lessons by the voice teacher with the assistance of the hearing aid. It will probably take about two years to develop this department to a degree where it will be of greatest advantage to the students.

Last summer with the aid of Mr. Groskopf's crew we added new showers to the girls' swimming pool. All the old iron pipes which had become rusty were replaced with copper pipes, and the showers and bath room floors were replaced with tile. All the buildings on the north side of the institution have been calked; the brick work repaired, and insulation added wherever needed to make the buildings more livable. The pipes in the tunnel have been covered and a large saving in coal accomplished. The hospital and girls' dormitory have been redecorated, also the maids' rooms, the superintendent's apartment, the high school, the grade school, and the Phoenix hall.

The athletic field has been enlarged and additional seats added to the grand stand. New gas stoves have been purchased for the domestic science department, and electric refrigeration added to the hospital and domestic science department. New seats have been purchased from the prison and installed in the high school, girls' dormitory, and art department; and the addition of an art press made in the art room.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

As usual we have had a large number of graduates pass the college entrance examinations. In 1934-1935 Charlotte Halperin and Hertha Zola of Milwaukee were admitted to the college. In June, 1936, four more students passed the entrance examination. They are Edith Deininger, Monroe; Leslie Anderson, Junction City; Harry Lewis, Milwaukee; and Harriet Morehouse, Eau Claire. Robert Horgen, class of 1930, received his B. S. Degree from Gallaudet College in 1935, and Curtis Redeling received his B. A. Degree from Baker College.

FIRE AT SCHOOL

On the morning of March 28, 1936, there was a fire at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, which was discovered by one of the members of the faculty about four o'clock in the morning.

The fire department was called immediately, and responded in a very short time, but the fire had made such headway that the roof of the chapel fell in about thirty minutes after the arrival of the fire department. The Delavan Lake, Elkhorn, and Darien fire companies all responded to a call for help, and with great effort they saved the main building. The chapel, three dining rooms, kitchen, bakery, store rooms, and maids' quarters were completely destroyed. No one was injured, but several of the employees lost all of their belongings. The students were given breakfast and dinner by the citizens of Delavan on the day of the fire, and by supper time temporary quarters had been set up and all the students were taken care of at the school. The class room work was carried on as usual.

The insurance was carried by the Wisconsin Insurance Commission, and the following day an inspection was made, and payment in full was made by the Commission the same week. Plans for the new building are about completed, and we expect to begin work on the building in a short time.

FARM AND GARDEN

The farm and garden have brought excellent results, and have supplied us with all our vegetables, fresh milk and cream, fresh eggs, some fruit, and practically all the pork and lard used at the institution. The garden is taken care of almost entirely by the students with the assistance of a gardener who is employed for two months during the summer.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

This institution has never had a car for the use of the institution. The school is so located that it is necessary for us to meet students coming to the school at Burlington, Janesville, and sometimes Milwaukee, and it has been necessary for us to use the superintendent's car, the field worker's car, and sometimes to borrow cars from the teachers. During the cold weather whenever it is necessary to take the students to the doctor or dentist, or to purchase clothing for them, a car is also needed. I am asking for $750.00 to purchase a car to take care of the students' transportation.

The recent fire showed us that we need more careful checking during the night. Our night watchman is also night supervisor of the boys, and he is required to put the boys to bed every night; consequently it is necessary for him to report to work at 6:00 P. M. and he leaves the institution at 2:00 A. M. I recommend that $1000.00 be allowed us for another night watchman for ten months of the year.

The city of Delavan and the State School for the Deaf both dispose of their raw sewerage in Turtle Creek near the school. It is not only unlawful to do this, but is also unfair to the farmers nearby as their stock use the water from this creek. I recommend that $3000.00 be appropriated for a sewerage disposal plant to be located near the school.

The Wisconsin School for the Deaf has one of the oldest power plants in any of the state institutions. The old Church engine has run about a half century and the New Ideal engine is nearly forty years old. We have had both engines re-built from time to time, but they are now unable to carry the load at the school, and when the new building is erected, it will be impossible for our present plant to furnish electricity for both the old and new buildings. I am recommending that $15,000 be appropriated for installing new engines at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, and for changing the motors and the general set-up for our electrical needs. We will also need ample funds in order that we may purchase electricity from the Southern Wisconsin Electric Company until the new engines can be purchased.

The Industrial building needs re-wiring, and $600.00 should be appropriated for that purpose.

The old brick stack on the power plant was built over fifty years ago, and it should be re-built at the top. It needs new lightning rods. For this purpose, $750.00 will be required.

The water tank at the school is in fairly good condition but needs scraping and painting outside and inside. For this project, $200.00 will be required.

A new laundry was built about eight years ago, but our equipment in that department was purchased second-hand twenty-five years ago, and is now worn out. I am asking for $5,000.00 to purchase equipment for that department.

The new building is expected to be completed some time during the present school year, and a special appropriation of $8,000.00 should be provided for equipping this building.

The Farm Supervisor has recommended that we install a complete cooling and pasteurizing outfit at the school farm. This will require $1,600.00.

The drought during the past few years has killed about one hundred and fifty of our trees. We have attempted to replace them as rapidly as possible, but we will need $150.00 a year for the next two years to complete this work.

The medical needs of this school have been taken care of very efficiently by Drs. Crowe, Jacobson and Kenney. However, I think the same set-up in the medical line should be given this

school as is now given at the Wisconsin School for the Blind; that is, that the three doctors be paid $100.00 a month to take care of the medical needs of the institution.

SALARIES

Three-fourths of the teachers have attended summer school during the past two years, and we expect the rest to go to some summer school next year. The teachers have joined the Wisconsin Teachers Association one hundred per cent during the past biennial period, and many of them are taking exceptional interest in keeping up their special work.

During the last biennial period some of my best teachers, who were receiving low salaries, accepted positions in other states, some of them at double the salary they received here. Many of my teachers at the present time are under paid, as well as a

SOME NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

Title	Appropriation 1937–38	Appropriation 1938–39
Operation	$112,000	$112,000
Coal	Sufficient for Needs	
Insurance	Sufficient for Needs	
Repairs and Maintenance	$ 12,500	$ 11,500
Fences	$ 300	$ 250
Sidewalks	150	250
Sewer repairs	200	200
New Engines	$ 15,000	
Farm Machinery	$ 750	$ 250
Sewerage Plant		$ 3,000

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL

Title	Appropriation 1937–38	Appropriation 1938–39
Shrubbery and Trees	$ 200	$ 200
Laundry	2,000	3,000
Furniture and Furnishings for New Building	6,000	3,500
Lockers	500	250
Books	250	250
Car	$ 750	
5-A Audiometer	$ 600	
Cooling and Pasteurizing Outfit	$1,600	

number of my employees. If we are to keep this school abreast with the times, and keep up its standing with similar schools in the United States it will be necessary for us to increase the salaries of many of the teachers. We will need $2,000.00 to bring the teachers and employees up to the minimum allowed for their positions.

CONCLUSION

I want to take this opportunity in closing this report to express my appreciation to the State Board of Control for their help and valuable suggestions during the past biennial period, and also to my splendid staff of teachers and officers, who have co-operated with me in every department of the work during the many years I have had charge of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

T. EMERY BRAY,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Janesville, Wisconsin

OFFICER

FRANK M. LONGANECKER ..... *Superintendent and Steward*

LOCATION

The Wisconsin School for the Blind is located at Janesville, Rock County, on the C. & N. W. and C. M. St. P. & P. Railways, U. S. Highway 14 and state highways 51 and 73.

The school was organized August 27, 1849, under private management, with a private subscription of $430. The next February the state legislature incorporated the school as Wisconsin's first benevolent institution. Until 1881 the official management of the school was intrusted to the local board of trustees, after which time it was placed under the charge of the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions, which title was in 1891 changed to the State Board of Control.

PURPOSE

To afford persons handicapped by blindness enlightened and practical education which may aid them to obtain the means of subsistence, discharge the duties of citizens, and secure all the happiness which they are capable of obtaining.

ADMISSION

Any blind resident of this state between age 8 and 25 years, suitable to receive instruction, is admitted and taught free of charge.

The course of study is the same as in public schools with extended courses in music, home economics and manual arts. Graduates admitted upon certificate to the university, colleges, and state teachers' colleges, the same as graduates of ordinary high schools.

The state library for the blind is located at the school and has a trained librarian, who supplies the blind readers of the state with books carried free by the postal department of the Federal Government.

SUMMER SCHOOL

A summer school is held during the vacation period of the regular school and offers to those who become blind after school age, a training similar to that provided for children; planned to meet the needs of adults.

Field Agency for Adult Blind: The service rendered by this agency is to visit the adult blind, to investigate their condition,

to instruct them; to aid and comfort them, to find employment for those capable of being employed, and to train them, and perform such duties as seem likely in any way to assist to rehabilitate or ameliorate the condition of any adult blind in the state.

Date Opened	1849
Institutional Bed Capacity	140
Number of Pupils May 31, 1935	136
Number of Pupils May 31, 1936	152
Area of Grounds, Acres	10
Acreage Under Cultivation	138
Value of Lands and Buildings—June 30, 1936	$ 363,963.80
Value of Other Property—June 30, 1936	142,001.40

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 124,596.58	$ 125,011.22
Repair and Maintenance	11,404.68	11,391.78
	$ 136,001.26	$ 136,403.00
Less Aid to Blind Students and Summer School Cost	22,323.26	21,153.05
Total (Per Capita Cost Basis)	$ 113,678.00	$ 115,249.95
Permanent Improvements	7,300.80	5,479.45
Total Expenditures	$ 143,302.06	$ 141,882.45
Average Daily Number of Pupils	139	147
Per Capita Cost Per Week (Operation and Repair and Maintenance)	$ 15.73	$ 15.08
Average Number of Officers and Employees	89	95

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit herewith the twenty-seventh biennial report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, for the period ending June 30, 1936.

The writer of a biennial report of an institution like the Wisconsin School for the Blind is faced with the problem of choice. If the writer were sure that those who read the report were familiar with the contents of previous reports much that is contained in an ordinary report could be omitted. But a study of previous reports leaves the impression that it is probably necessary to give something of the background, outlining the nature and purposes of the institution for which the report was written and preparing the reader for a somewhat more detailed account of the events covered by the biennium just closed. It may, therefore, perhaps be appropriate to include some paragraphs covering the earlier history of the Wisconsin School for the Blind.

HISTORICAL

On August 27, 1849, a public meeting of the citizens of the then village of Janesville was held at the Court House for the

purpose of adopting some measures looking to the establishment of a school for the education of the blind. Prior to that date the subject of establishing such a school had received considerable attention from residents of the village. The presence in the village of Mr. J. T. Axtell, a graduate of the Ohio Institute for the Education of the Blind, gave impetus to the meeting at this particular time. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. A. Hyatt Smith, the Rev. Hiram Foote acting as secretary. Mr. Axtell was present at the meeting and explained methods of instructing those with defective vision. After making an impressive appeal on behalf of those thus afflicted, he offered to remain and assist in establishing the school, provided sufficient funds could be raised to warrant the undertaking. To raise the money required, a subscription was circulated and about thirty farmers and individuals pledged sums to the amount of $430.00 "for the purpose of founding a school in the village of Janesville for the instruction of the blind persons resident in Wisconsin and the purchase of the necessary apparatus for the instruction of six such persons."

With the funds thus raised the first benevolent institution in the state of Wisconsin was established. Eight pupils were gathered together and the school opened the first Monday in October of that year in a house owned by Capt. Ira Miltimore, located on the north bank of Rock River near what is known as Monterey Bridge. Mr. Axtell took charge of the school thus established, and such was the progress of the blind pupils that in February of the next year they were taken to Madison, where an exhibition of their progress and methods of instruction was given before the legislature then in session. So satisfactory was this exhibition to that body that on the following morning it passed, under suspension of the rules, an act incorporating the school. The first section of the act named A. Hyatt Smith, Hiram Foote, Ira Miltimore, Levi Allen, Jairus C. Fairchild and William A. Barstow, as trustees, and gave them corporate powers. The second and third sections read as follows:

"Section 2—The object and duty of this corporation shall be to continue and maintain the school for the education of the blind established in Janesville, and to qualify, as far as may be, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens.

"Section 3—The school shall be continued in or near Janesville and the corporation shall, as early as practicable, purchase a suitable lot of ground containing not less than ten acres nor more than twenty acres, and proceed to erect thereon suitable buildings and make such improvements as are necessary for the school."

Thus the state of Wisconsin began its broad and liberal policy of providing special education to those of its citizens who have been handicapped by the loss of one or more of the special senses.

In 1850 Mrs. Hunter was appointed matron, and the school was transferred to her home on South Jackson Street, where it was continued until June 1, 1852. In the meantime the trustees accepted from Capt. Ira Miltimore a donation of ten acres of ground lying on the south bank of Rock River, within the present limits of the city of Janesville and about one and three-fourths miles southwest of the post office. This is the present site of the Main building. Upon this ground a building costing $3,000 was erected. This building soon proved insufficient and in 1860 what is known as the old Main building was started. It was enlarged in 1867 and the original building to which it was adjoined was razed the following year, and a much larger and more modern building erected in its place, so that by 1870 the building which stood on the location of the present Main building was completed and ready for use.

In April, 1874, the entire structure was destroyed by fire. However, in the meantime there had been constructed a workshop or what is now known as the west building, and the barn, as it stood prior to 1912, was erected that summer. Temporary quarters were occupied after the fire until 1876, when the west wing of the present Main building was completed and ready for use, and in 1877 the middle of what is now the Main building was also finished and occupied. It was not until 1896 that the East wing was built and the building completed as it now stands. The shop, or west building, and the barn constituted the buildings for school purposes, except for a temporary wooden addition to the west building, during the time that construction work was going on for the present edifice. The main part of the engine house, or power plant, was built immediately after the fire, and additions have been made to the same from time to time up to 1908, when the final addition was made for the housing of the water system which was then installed. (In 1930 a water softener was erected at a cost of $11,000. An abundance of splendid water is pumped from a well 472 feet deep.) The greenhouse was built also in 1908, and the music building was completed in 1909. The addition to the main building, known as the dining room and kitchen annex, was completed in 1914 and the primary building in 1915. During the period covered by those dates several temporary wooden buildings for various purposes were erected, some of which now stand but most of which are no longer in use.

As might be inferred from the growth of the buildings, the pupils underwent a gradual but constant growth from 6 in 1850 to 34 in 1860, 64 in 1870, 89 in 1880, 107 in 1890, 141 in 1900, and

second annual report of August 1, 1851, where we read: "The course of instruction is similar to that which proved successful in the older institutions of the kind in the United States. The studies pursued are as follows: Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English history, natural philosophy and music." The following year it was reported: "The studies pursued are the same as during the last year, except natural philosophy."

The program of the school at that time was interesting. The time of rising was six o'clock; at seven the pupils were assembled and a portion of the sacred Scriptures were read and a prayer offered; then breakfast, and at eight the school commenced. Fifty minutes of each hour, from 8 to 12, were devoted to recitation, and the other ten minutes to recess and change of classes. Dinner was at twelve, and an hour, from 1 until 2, was devoted to the school room. The time from 2 to 5 was spent out of doors in exercise and amusements. In the evening one hour was devoted to reading and an hour to conversation and singing. Thus passed the day. The superintendent advised teaching some trade as a means of profitably employing a part of the leisure time. At this time the institution had thirteen volumes in raised letters, but not any maps. On December 31, 1852, it was reported that "Music as a regular study was introduced June last." In that year the girls were taught sewing, plain and fancy knitting, by the teacher of music. In 1853 the making of brooms was introduced. Some of the products were exhibited at the fair in Janesville and four premiums were taken.

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with movable figures and signs, answering as a substitute for the slate and pencil.

When Supt. Thos. H. Little took charge in 1861 he announced a continuance of the three departments—literary, musical and industrial. "The studies are object lessons, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, English literature and rhetoric, history, algebra, physiology and chemistry." In the music department the violin and melodeon had been added and a brass band organized. Bead work assumed considerable prominence the ensuing year, the smaller boys working with the girls. In 1867 the Braille point writing system was introduced and taught in conjunction with the other systems of writing described above. By puncturing heavy manila paper with a blunt stylus a tangible writing was obtained which the blind could read, the alphabet being represented by the various arrangements of one to six dots. Light gymnastics were introduced that year, also.

During the first twenty years of the history of the school, the work was handicapped by lack of textbooks and an alphabet suitable for the use of the blind. But during the early seventies great progress was made in this direction. About this time Supt. Wm. B. Waite, of the New York School for the Blind, developed the famous New York Point alphabet, and on August 10, 1871, the convention of superintendents and teachers of the institutes in the United States resolved "that the New York horizontal alphabet should be taught in all the institutions for the education for the blind." Notwithstanding the fact that another system, the Braille, had also been developed and used to a slight extent in the Wisconsin school prior to this time, the New York system took possession of the field here, and at once became the alphabet of the institution.

In 1878 congress passed an act providing for the expenditure of $10,000 annually for the printing of books and furnishing the same to the different institutions for the blind throughout the United States. In 1879 this institution received from the American Printing House for the Blind the first installment of these books as its quota from the congressional subsidy. From that time on new books have been received each year. Congress also provided free transportation of all books for blind people through the mails. Thus was solved the problem of textbooks, and real school work along lines similar to those of the ordinary seeing school has become a reality. The battle between the two different systems of embossed type was settled in 1918 by the universal adoption of revised Braille, grade 1½, for use in the schools for the blind of the United States and by the simultaneous discontinuance of making new plates at the American Printing House for the Blind in any other type. Moreover, in 1920, congress increased the appropriation of the American Printing

House for the Blind from ten to fifty thousand dollars per year, thus increasing largely the number of possible textbooks and books in the new Braille. By later action the appropriation was increased to $75,000. The introduction of textbooks and the use of the alphabet also gave added stimulus to the work in music, which by the adoption of the embossed system, has since been taught from the printed sheet.

The literary courses continued as outlined in the reports up to 1885, when a formal grading of the school was undertaken and the first formal graduating exercises were held, Messrs. M. A. McGalloway of Dotyville and Henry P. Klyber of Appleton being the first graduates to receive diplomas. In 1886 there were eight graduates. In 1891-1892, under the superintendency of Mr. Pease, the school was graded on a basis similar to the sighted graded schools of the state, the grades being kindergarten, primary, intermediate and high school.

The introduction of typewriting ranks second only in importance to the development of the alphabet and the advent of textbooks. The first mention of a course in typewriting was under the superintendency of Mr. H. F. Bliss, in his report for 1900. Today typewriting is taught from the fifth grade on, all written work for sighted people being done on the typewriter, including the writing of examinations, compositions and correspondence with sighted people.

Industrial education was early introduced in the Wisconsin School for the Blind. As early as 1856 a strong plea was made in Supt. Churchman's report for a workshop, and a splendid argument was presented for industrial training for the blind. In 1863 broom-making as a trade was introduced, the first real shop work of the institution. Since then we have gradually introduced caning, in 1875 hammock making, weaving in 1877, piano tuning and basket making. There has also been at times mattress making and other similar work.

There is another matter which should be mentioned in the history of the Wisconsin School for the Blind. During the 87 years the school has been free to all residents of the state of Wisconsin except for two short periods. In 1858 the legislature passed a law requiring that parents of pupils should pay the actual expenses incurred, unless they obtained a certificate from their local authorities declaring them indigent and unable to do so. In 1866 a similar law was passed, fixing the tuition at $300. Both laws proved exceedingly unpopular and reduced the population of the school 80%. They were repealed at the next session of the legislature after being passed, and the policy of providing free education to all children of Wisconsin of whatever state or condition is now permanently established.

Although the Wisconsin School for the Blind has had an existence almost as long as that of the state of Wisconsin, a large proportion of the general public still do not have an adequate conception of its purposes and objectives. This, however, is not difficult to understand, because, after all, the percentage of the population of the three million inhabitants of the state of Wisconsin who are handicapped by complete or partial loss of sight constitutes but a small percentage of the state. The average citizen has therefore had but little intimate contact with the problem of actually associating with the blind or actually rendering services to the blind. It, therefore, becomes necessary to assert repeatedly that the Wisconsin School for the Blind is not an asylum or home or an institution to which pupils are committed. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the fact that it is a school and that pupils are received upon application just as they are received at other educational institutions supported by the state. The teaching staff is composed of twenty-five teachers, of whom eight are totally blind, four are partially blind, and the remainder are persons with normal sight. A number of the teachers have been in the service of the school for many years and the annual turnover in the teaching staff is very light. During some years there have been no changes at all. Of the teachers, twelve possess college or university degrees, and practically all of them have had special training in addition to their experience.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

During the biennium there were the following changes in personnel, with reference to resignations and replacements: Miss Marjorie Seaton, head matron, was succeeded by Mrs. Pearl Dawson, former supervisor of girls. Mrs. Dawson was succeeded by Mrs. Johanne Gritzmacher as supervisor of girls. Mrs. Ethel Van Doozer, supervisor of the primary children, was succeeded by Miss Jessie Crandall, and Miss Jenny Hanson, supervisor of primary children, was succeeded by Mrs. Jennie Onstad. Miss Tomsyna Carlyle, deceased, a teacher in the primary department, was succeeded by Miss Ethel Wolod. Reference to Miss Carlyle's death was made in the report two years ago. Her death occurred in June, 1934. Mr. G. A. Veldhuizen, teacher of broom-making, was succeeded by Mr. Homer Nowatski. Miss Margaret Clarke was appointed assistant in the home economics department and was also given the additional duties of dietitian. Mrs. Bernice Tondreau Blood, as telephone operator, was succeeded by Miss Helen Patterson. The position of usher, occupied by Miss Minnie Wahlers, was discontinued, beginning January 1, 1935. During the second semester of the school year 1934-1935 Miss Ruth Barber, teacher in the primary department, was given a leave of absence in order that she might complete her work for her degree at Columbia University. During that semester her place was filled

by the appointment of Miss Marguerite Manley. At the beginning of the school year 1935-1936 Miss Barber returned to her position. At the beginning of the school year 1935-1936 Mr. Raymond Revor, assistant in the manual training department, was granted a leave of absence in order that he might attend the University of Wisconsin. In January of 1935 a new position of junior clerk typist was created, and Miss Agnes Gaarder was appointed to fill that position. In February, 1936, an additional teacher for the mentally retarded in the primary department was created, and Miss Helen Norris was appointed for that position. At the beginning of the present biennium the position of teacher of the deaf-blind, held by Miss Ingeborg Severson, was discontinued. There were only two pupils in this department, one of whom had passed the age limit and the sight of the other had been restored, so that it was no longer necessary for him to attend the School for the Blind. The position of field worker, held by Mr. M. A. McGalloway, was left vacant in January, 1935, on account of his retirement. Mr. McGalloway was a member of the first graduating class in the school in 1885. This position has not yet been filled.

CURRICULUM

The school is under the supervision of the state Department of Education just the same as any other public school in the state, and every effort is made to keep the curriculum abreast of the best practices found in public schools throughout the state, both in method and in curriculum content. Naturally, of course, there must be some modifications. The great majority of pupils use the Braille system of reading and writing, although there are some pupils who have sufficient sight remaining to use the printed page. Reference to this particular group will be made later in the report. A greater amount of attention is given to the subject of music than is found in the ordinary school, and the results accomplished by the individual pupils and by the instrumental and chorus groups are little short of remarkable. The industrial department is somewhat different than that found in the average school, in that certain industries particularly adaptable to the needs of the blind are taught. Preference is given to such subjects as the making of brooms, rug weaving, chair caning, basketry and the like. In some of the courses just mentioned the girls participate as well as the boys. For the girls there are special courses in cooking, sewing and related subjects. Each of the courses referred to above is a unit in itself, and upon the completion of these courses certificates are awarded.

Earlier in this report the statement was made that the school is not a home. On the other hand, the pupils are in the school twenty-four hours of the day and seven days a week, except those whose parents reside in Janesville. Since that is true it is necessary that every element of a successful home be provided.

Because of that fact a large number of social and home making activities are provided for. In addition there are many organizations in the school having for their object the improvement of the children, looking toward better citizenship, better home life and a wiser use of leisure time. There are literary societies, a Boy Scout troop, Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves, and other similar groups, and in the course of the school year there is a rather long list of suitable and appropriate school activities, including such activities as debating, dramatics, dancing, etc.

HEALTH

During the biennium just closed the school was fortunate in that the general level of health of the pupils was remarkably high. There were no deaths and no serious illnesses. In spite of the fact that the city of Janesville was visited by several severe epidemics the School for the Blind was almost entirely free from any contagion. During the first year of the biennium there was a very severe epidemic of measles, but the school escaped with a very small number of cases. During the second year there was a severe epidemic of scarlet fever, and the school escaped with but a single case. This was due to the extreme care and precaution taken by the school nurse, the supervisors and the teachers, and to the further fact that during the epidemics the children were asked to remain away from places where public gatherings were being held.

The school maintains an excellent department of physical education, and all pupils are required to participate in the classes in physical education. There is a recess period of fifteen minutes both morning and afternoon, and unless the weather is too inclement and unless there are reasons why some individuals would not be required to do so, all are expected to be out of doors in the open air. The school is also a member of the National Athletic Association of Schools for the Blind, and as such participates in the national athletic contests, the results of which are sent in by mail to the headquarters of the national association. In the spring of 1935 the girls won first place. In the spring of 1936 the girls won second place and the boys third place. There are twelve schools in the association. Under the circumstances this may be regarded as an excellent showing.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the past biennium a considerable number of important improvements to the physical plant were made. In the summer of 1934 the refrigeration plant was completely remodelled and practically doubled in capacity. This new installation provides a separate room for dairy products, another for fruits and vegetables, and a third for meats. In the latter room there is also a freezing

cabinet with a capacity of thirty cubic feet. This refrigeration plant has been of inestimable value in the protection and preservation of our food supplies.

The main steam line leading from the power plant to the greenhouse, the music building and the primary building was in very bad condition and was entirely replaced in the fall of 1934, the labor being furnished by the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration.

During the summer and fall of 1934, also in 1935, a very large amount of tree trimming was done in the wooded pasture. This pasture contains about 1500 trees, mostly oak. Some 30 dead trees were removed. There was also a substantial amount of grading which was done through labor furnished by the W.E.R.A.

During the fall of 1935 a storm sewer was constructed, leading from the main building to the Rock river. A new connection for the sanitary sewer also was made. There are several storm sewer outlets which are not yet connected with the main storm sewer, and if additional W.P.A. labor is provided this should make a most excellent project.

During the winter of 1935-1936 the sub-basement, covering about 9,000 square feet, was cemented. Up to this time the sub-basement had only a dirt floor and the space was therefore not very useful. This new improvement makes available for use a considerable amount of space which can be used for storage and for a rather long list of other useful purposes. Among other things, a shower bath for the use of the farm men was installed in the sub-basement.

During the spring of 1936, through the assistance of labor furnished by the Works Progress Administration, the old stave silo at the barn was replaced with a new cement silo. This new improvement is of great service in providing additional suitable space for silage.

For a considerable period of time there has been very much interest in a new type of telephone switchboard which has been developed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the use of blind telephone operators. Privately made touch pilot systems have been in use for some time, but within the last year the above named company announced that it was ready to provide braille cabinets which could be attached to an ordinary switchboard so that a blind person could operate an ordinary telephone switchboard. The switchboard in use at the school was a privately owned telephone exchange, with no connection whatever with the outside telephone. The Bell telephone leading to the building had six extensions. The old telephone equipment had become obsolete in type and badly out of repair. Arrangements were made for the installation, therefore, of a new telephone switchboard. The installation was completed in April, 1936. This equipment

consists of a small cabinet attached to the side of the switchboard, which is provided with a series of plungers corresponding to the numbers on the switchboard. When a person wishes to place a call he takes down the receiver and, in addition to the buzzer signal, a little round plunger rises in this cabinet. The locations of these plungers are marked in Braille as well as the plugs on the switchboard. The space occupied by these plugs is very small and the operator can touch a large number with her hand. In that way the sense of touch instead of the sense of sight is used by the operator. The switchboard has been in operation only since last April, but in the first few months it proved to be very successful. There has been a tremendous improvement in telephone service for the institution, and there is also the prospect that it will be possible to train competent young people so that they may go out and become switchboard operators in industrial plants and in offices and institutions.

In general, the buildings and grounds have been kept in good repair and are in an excellent state of preservation. However, unfortunately, for the most part they are quite seriously lacking in suitable ventilation and in providing the desirable amount of light particularly in the class rooms. The latter statement may seem strange in view of the fact that this is a school for the blind, but the fact is that at least three-fourths of the children are not totally blind. Some of them, of course, have mere light perception and others have varying degrees of vision up to that particular group the wisdom of whose presence here is perhaps open to some doubt. Some of these pupils are able to use ink print, and suitably lighted class rooms are of major importance. Another reference to this problem, however, will be made later in the report.

PHYSICAL NEEDS

There are three major needs in the way of physical equipment. For many years attention has been called to the need for a new power plant for the institution. The present boilers were put into service originally in 1902 in the old state capitol at Madison. After the fire of 1904 the boilers were rescued from the ruins and placed in service in the present power house and are still in service. In general, the heating plant is antiquated and obsolete, and from time to time only such repairs are being made as are necessary to keep it in running order, in the hope that a new power plant will be provided. This need has been felt for many years, but the time is not far distant when it will meet the same fate that befell the Deacon's One Hoss Shay. In its present condition the cost of operation is undoubtedly much higher than it would be true for a moderate up-to-date heating and power plant. In the use of fuel it is very inefficient and in other respects it is a very costly plant to operate.

The second need is for the construction of driveways. In the summer time especially the driveways are very dusty and unsightly. In all probability driveways constructed of some such material as black top or other similar material would suffice. It would certainly be a great improvement if these driveways could be provided for, and the expense would not run into a large item.

Reference has previously been made that a number of pupils enrolled in the School for the Blind have a substantial amount of vision. It appears to be the best modern practice to organize these pupils into what are known as sight-saving classes. If these pupils live in cities, such sight-saving classes could be provided in their own cities as is being done in Milwaukee, Oshkosh and Superior. A number of other state schools for the blind have sight-saving classes. To conduct these classes successfully they must be provided with rooms that are specially lighted and with special class-room furniture. The preparation of these rooms for providing lighting equipment and furniture would not run into a very large sum. These rooms could be equipped with lighting facilities which would be under automatic control, just the same as heat, ventilation or air conditioning, for example. It would be of considerable advantage both to the totally blind, who must use tactile methods of instruction, and to the partially sighted, if a substantial degree of segregation could be brought about. It is impossible to return these pupils to their homes because for the most part they reside in widely scattered sections throughout the state and there are not enough centers of population into which they could be gathered for instruction in sight-saving classes. They still do not have sight enough to carry on their work in the ordinary school, and, therefore, they are very properly enrolled in the state School for the Blind.

REVIEW OF BIENNIUM

During the past biennium the internal re-organization of the school was brought about, and the administrative organization was broken up into units differing somewhat from the previous organization, viz.: the primary department, covering grades 1, 2 and 3, the intermediate department, covering grades 4, 5 and 6, while the grades 7, 8 and 9 are organized into what is known as a junior high school group similar to that in most progressive city school systems at the present time. The senior high school covers four years. In the ordinary public schools the senior high school covers only three years, but because of the nature of the work in a school of this kind, and because of the necessity of employing different methods, the course covers a total of thirteen years instead of twelve years, and, therefore, the four high school years are provided in addition to the junior high school organization.

During the biennium there has been considerable improvement in the class work, due to the administration of the Stanford Achievement Tests. During both years of the biennium grades 4 to 9 inclusive were tested by advanced classes in tests and measurements sent to us by the School of Education at the University of Wisconsin, under the direction of Dr. T. L. Torgerson. The administration of these tests has been of tremendous help in proper grade placement, and in diagnosing scholastic difficulties, thus making possible a clarification of the problems and an improvement in teaching.

During both years of the biennium two separate tabulations of the pupils have been made, one classifying the pupils with reference to the amount of vision, and the other with reference to the amount of intelligence. At reasonably frequent intervals psychometric tests are administered by the Psychiatric Field Service of the Board of Control. The information thus obtained is of inestimable value in the proper administration of the curriculum.

In our opinion the next major step looking toward further improvement should be in the direction indicated above, where reference is made to provision of equipment for the organization of sight-saving classes for those groups of pupils in the upper levels of vision. In all probability this could be carried on without any additional members of the teaching staff. There could be somewhat of a readjustment of duties within the present organization, and it is our candid opinion that both the blind and the partially sighted would receive much benefit from this change.

The organizations of various kinds for the benefit of the boys and girls have had two very prosperous years. The literary societies have carried on their usual work and the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts and the Girl Reserves have been unusually prosperous. During the fall of 1935 the Lions Club of Janesville erected a Boy Scout cabin in the wooded pasture on the bank of Rock river, a short distance from the main building. For this building the Lions Club expended $300.00. The cabin is commodious and comfortable and equipped with bunks sufficient to accommodate twelve boys at one time. There is a very delightful fireplace, and already the cabin has proved to be of great value. The Lions Club has cooperated splendidly with the school in furnishing competent supervision at all times and are to be commended in the highest terms for the intelligent interest which they have taken in the welfare of the Boy Scout organization. The local Girl Scout organization also has provided competent and interested leadership and supervision through the Girl Scout executive, Miss Harriet MacDowell.

At the beginning of the second year of the biennium the mentally retarded pupils in the intermediate grades were segregated

into a special room under the direction of Miss Iola Tetzlaff, and at the beginning of the second semester in the second year of the biennium a similar provision was made for the mentally retarded in the primary department. For this purpose a new teacher was appointed in the person of Miss Helen Norris. This new arrangement has been of very great benefit both to the pupils in the classes and to the elementary school as a whole, because it has made possible a different type of teaching especially adapted to the needs of these children, and it has relieved the teachers in the regular classes of the necessity of attempting to give special instruction to mentally retarded pupils. Of course, it is understood that pupils who are definitely feeble-minded are not accepted.

In general, the teachers have been extremely devoted to their tasks and have done their best to go forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit. A considerable number of the teachers have taken additional work in summer school in various colleges and universities, and a number of them have carried on professional reading, and a few have taken extension courses conducted under the auspices of the Janesville public schools. It is safe to say, therefore, that the school is keeping abreast of the times and making satisfactory progress. The spirit of both teachers and student body has been growing better constantly, and the two-year period just closing can be looked upon with a considerable degree of satisfaction.

For a good many years a full time nurse has been employed in the school and the services provided by the Munn-Farnsworth Clinic, through its various physicians, have given us excellent medical attention. However, there is one present need to which attention should be called. Reference to this has been made in several previous biennial reports. Under our present arrangement there is practically no provision for dental work of any kind. It would be very highly desirable if an arrangement could be made for the services of a dentist for a half day or a day each week or for whatever period would be necessary to fully meet the needs of the school. Many children suffer from ailments which could be alleviated or even prevented by the proper care of the teeth. Perhaps in a coming biennium sufficient funds will be provided so that this need can be met.

Each year there is a substantial number of blind or partially sighted young people who enroll in the various colleges and universities. In order to give these young people an equal chance with their fellow students the state has provided a fund which is equally apportioned among those qualified to share in apportionments from this fund. Under the law aid not to exceed $300.00 a year may be given, and there is a maximum limitation of $2,000 for any one person. This makes it possible to provide aid both for academic and professional courses. During both years of the

biennium the amount available from this fund was $2,700, and during the school year 1934-1935 this money was apportioned among 20 students. This money, of course, is provided for those who are unable to fully finance their own college or university education. Because of the fact that the fund was so small, it was necessary to pro-rate it among the various participants. It was necessary to reduce the maximum amount available to $200.00 and a considerable number received varying amounts less than that down to a minimum of $50.00 for a few students. The same conditions were true for the second year when the number participating was 17.

The scholastic records made by these young people are way above the average and some of them are very superior. If a comparison of the grades received by this group of young people were made with the grades received by the average student, I am sure that they would reveal a very wide superiority. This money may be expended to employ the services of a reader or may be used to apply on bills for board, room, books or other necessary college expenses.

SUMMER SCHOOL

The first summer school began in 1918 with an enrollment of fourteen men. The enrollment was limited to men for four years, after which time women were admitted. This was in the summer of 1922 when the enrollment jumped to 61, there being 42 men and 19 women. For the last ten or twelve years the enrollment has not varied greatly from year to year. The number enrolled in the summer of 1934 was 80 and in 1935 there were 77. For the purpose of conducting the summer school an appropriation of $4,000 is made. In previous reports repeated attention has been called to the fact that there is probably no expenditure made by the state which yields larger returns or dividends in the form of outstanding and distinctive service than that spent for the summer school for the blind. Through the cooperation of the home teachers in their activities throughout the state, contacts are made with men and women who have lost their sight after school days and for whom a program of rehabilitation is both desirable and necessary. The summer school affords just that opportunity. Naturally, the loss of sight is often accompanied by a need for a mental and emotional rehabilitation as well as vocational rehabilitation. Many a man and woman thus situated has been able to get a new grip on life when he comes to summer school and finds other men and women similarly situated who have previously overcome their disappointments and have faced life with a new determination and a new courage. The courses taught are largely industrial in character, although typewriting and Braile are pursued eagerly, and for the women various courses

in both foods and textiles are given. In the course of the session many hundreds of articles are made, including many different kinds of baskets and rugs and other articles made in the manual training department. A very large number of chairs are caned and there are other products of this department too numerous to mention. Some of the best piano tuners in the state receive their training in the summer school. This is a branch of work which certainly should be continued and enlarged.

STATE AGENCY FOR THE ADULT BLIND

This is one of the most interesting and valuable phases of the state activities in behalf of the adult blind residents of this state. The history of the development of this branch of state service is most interesting, but the limits of space forbid a discussion of its development. In the legislative session of 1935 a bill was passed which provided for a reorganization of the agency. No new duties or responsibilities were provided for, but there was a new classification of duties which were already covered by the statutes. Briefly, in order to simplify and improve the efficiency of the work of the agency, it was broken up into two separate divisions. Previously there had been an agency office in connection with the School for the Blind at Janesville and one at Milwaukee, and in addition there was the Workshop office in Milwaukee which was a separate entity. In the new arrangement the office of the social and statistical division is located at Janesville in connection with the Wisconsin School for the Blind, and its duties are to visit the blind in their homes and thus investigate their living conditions and home surroundings, and to give them such instruction and assistance as will seem likely to improve their condition, increase their happiness and make them more useful, self-respecting and self-supporting citizens. This division of the Agency is also to make and keep a record of all the blind of the state, showing as far as possible cause of blindness, physical, mental and financial condition, their capacity for educational and industrial training and such other facts as the Agency may think proper and valuable; to ameliorate the condition of the aged or helpless blind by promoting visits to them in their homes for the purpose of instruction, and by such other lawful methods as may seem to the bureau to be expedient; to perform such duties as in the judgment of the State Board of Control seem likely in any way to assist, to rehabilitate or to ameliorate the condition of any adult blind of the state; to make inquiries concerning the cause of blindness, to learn what proportion of these cases are preventable, and to cooperate with the State Board of Health in adopting and enforcing proper preventive measures; to supply to the county authorities any information in its possession which may aid in any way the administration of the law providing

pension or relief to blind persons. This division of the Agency is under the supervision of Mr. W. U. Parks.

The duties of the commercial division of the agency are as follows: To establish an employment agency so that the blind may be employed in industries for which they are fitted; to establish schools for industrial training and work schools or shops for the employment of suitable blind persons, and shall be empowered to equip and maintain the same, to pay the employes suitable wages and to devise means for the sale and distribution of the products thereof. The agency may also provide or pay for, during their training, temporary lodging and support for pupils or workmen received at any industrial schools and workshops established by it. To establish a trade bureau so that raw materials can be supplied to the blind at cost and the finished products disposed of by co-operative marketing. The office of the commercial division is located at 125 North Water Street, Milwaukee, and is under the charge of Mr. E. F. Costigan as supervisor. Each of these gentlemen has a separate report which is appended hereto and to which special attention is called.

CONCLUSION

In closing this report, it gives me pleasure to express to the Board of Control and all the various members of the large staff my sincere gratitude for the unfailing courtesy and cooperation which has accompanied all of our contacts of whatever sort. It is a great delight to be associated with a group of loyal and efficient associates in so important a service, and we are exceedingly grateful for the opportunity that has come to us.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. LONGANECKER,

Superintendent.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

WISCONSIN AGENCY FOR ADULT BLIND

The Wisconsin Agency for Adult Blind, report of statistical and social division. It has for its objectives the social betterment of the blind and the gathering of such facts as will throw light on the causes of blindness and on their financial, social and educational needs.

BLIND POPULATION OF THE STATE

The number of blind people in the state is a somewhat elusive figure, depending to some degree at least on our definition of blindness. What is blindness for a chemist or railway engineer may not appear as such for many other workers. What was good sight a generation ago for a factory worker may be judged

to be inadequate by the company's doctor today. In other words there are a large number of persons on the border line of blindness, a number of which, no doubt, are included in our figures for the blind population of the state. The total number of blind and partially blind people who are in our case history files on June 30, 1936, is 3,625. Table according to counties follows.

BLIND POPULATION BY COUNTIES

Adams	12	Marinette	32
Ashland	37	Marquette	16
Barron	62	Milwaukee	565
Bayfield	29	Monroe	55
Brown	75	Oconto	60
Buffalo	14	Oneida	24
Burnett	16	Outagamie	106
Calumet	14	Ozaukee	19
Chippewa	76	Pepin	11
Clark	49	Pierce	46
Columbia	45	Polk	32
Crawford	46	Portage	47
Dane	78	Price	15
Dodge	49	Racine	82
Door	17	Richland	39
Douglas	103	Rock	125
Dunn	51	Rusk	17
Eau Claire	77	St. Croix	61
Florence	4	Sauk	53
Fond du Lac	65	Sawyer	11
Forest	110	Shawano	46
Grant	78	Sheboygan	57
Green	22	Taylor	18
Green Lake	19	Trempealeau	36
Iowa	13	Vernon	51
Iron	14	Vilas	28
Jackson	48	Walworth	53
Jefferson	45	Washburn	14
Juneau	43	Washington	26
Kenosha	76	Waukesha	80
Kewaunee	15	Waupaca	39
La Crosse	74	Waushara	28
Lafayette	29	Winnebago	99
Langlade	33	Wood	45
Lincoln	23		
Manitowoc	69		3,625
Marathon	58		

ANALYSIS AS TO AGES OF THE BLIND

Certain interesting facts are brought out by an analysis of the ages of blind people of the state. The most salient one is that two-thirds of the blind are fifty years of age. A little less than one-fourth are between the ages of twenty-one and forty-nine inclusive. About ten per cent are under the age of twenty-one. If one wishes to push the upper limit of the prime of life from fifty to sixty years, we find thirty-five per cent between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years. It is true that our census of young

blind children is decidedly incomplete but, the same can be said of our census of the aged blind so that the proportions of the age groups would undoubtedly be the same, were we to have a more accurate census.

AGE GROUPS WHEN SIGHT IS LOST

Years seem to count also in regard to the loss of sight for forty-five per cent of the blind become so at fifty years of age and over while seventy per cent become visually handicapped after the age of twenty years. Blindness, it would seem, therefore is largely an adult problem and the great majority of the blind must definitely readjust to their handicap. It would be valuable to group the blind according to causes of blindness but, our information at present is all too meager to enable us to draw any conclusions. There is this observation that can be made with some degree of accuracy. About one-third of the visually handicapped are either totally blind or have very slight perception and the sight of the other two-thirds ranges from a hazy perception of objects to sufficient vision to read ordinary print a little when held fairly close to the eye.

THE WORK OF THE HOME TEACHERS

There are four home teachers, each with her own district. Three of these home teachers are totally blind while the fourth has defective vision. They not only give such instructions as the blind in their homes may require, but they are constantly on the lookout for new cases of blindness and probably a week does not go by without their unearthing blind people who have not heretofore appeared in our case histories. They are expected to use every endeavor to readjust recently blind people to their new condition and to bring the relatives and friends of blind people to a helpful rather than hindering attitude toward blindness. No tabulation of figures as to calls, lessons and investigations can adequately represent the many activities of the home teacher. Each blind person presents his own problems. During the biennium, the home teachers made 4,861 calls, gave 2,998 lessons and made 589 investigations.

Through the home teachers, to a very large degree, students are obtained for summer school. The fact that from summer to summer, the people make real progress in the courses that they take up during the eight weeks term, proves that the home teachers are using good judgment. In the early days of the Agency, many interested people doubted the advisability of employing blind home teachers. Years have now passed since any such criticism has been heard. They unlock the prison doors of many blind people.

SPECIAL SERVICES RENDERED FOR THE BLIND

Early in the fall of 1934 the federal government, as a part of its employment program for unemployed teachers, granted to Milwaukee county a project for the blind. Sixteen unemployed teachers were engaged under the project to visit the blind people in that county. Those in charge directed the work with the advice and assistance of our home teacher, Miss Hamilton. Her knowledge of the needs of the more than 550 blind people of that county gave to this special service, real objectives. Students and others were read to. Others who are homefast were taken on walks, to theaters and etc. A variety of services were rendered. Granting that much of the work done was of little value, nevertheless, many blind appreciated the service they received.

Beginning with July, 1935, a WPA project for the blind of Milwaukee county went into action. Twenty people were employed. Profiting from previous experience, this project has proven to be much more effective than the earlier one. Working with the cooperation of the Agency, a survey of the causes of blindness of Milwaukee county was undertaken. The forms entitled, Physician's report for eye examination, are being used. These forms were furnished by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. A few of the more efficient WPA workers are handling the survey. When the results of the survey are classified, the main causes of blindness will be known and a fairly definite idea of the percentage of prevention of blindness will be obtained.

THE WPA TALKING BOOK MACHINES

Through the Library of Congress 5,000 talking book machines were manufactured by means of WPA funds. One hundred eighteen of these machines were allotted to Wisconsin and have been loaned, not given, to blind people who are unable to purchase talking book machines. They are to be kept only so long as they are being used by the blind persons to whom they were granted. Judging from the large number of enthusiastic letters of appreciation from blind people of the state, this service is well worth while. Another group of 5,000 machines will soon be ready for distribution. Those of us who know what lonely, hungry lives many of the blind of the state are leading, rejoice with them in this new gift of science that so marvelously fits their needs. The titles of books already put into talking book records cover fiction, history, science and philosophy.

PENSIONS

The pension law as amended by the last legislature has brought about a change in the administration of the law and has led many blind people to take advantage of the old age assistance

law instead of the provision for the blind. Under the old system, the report released by the State Board of Control, early in 1935, shows the number drawing assistance on December 31, 1934, to be 2,019 with an expenditure on the part of the counties and the state of $422,467.17. On December 1, 1933, the number of pensioners were 1,871 with an expenditure of $414,528.11. These figures indicate a tendency that has been going on for the last four years, namely a rather rapid increase in the number of pensioners with a much slower increase of expenditure of pensions to the blind. This is another way of saying that the average annual allowance to blind pensioners has been decreasing. Under the law as it stands at present the proportion of the pension expense borne by the counties will be decidedly decreased, for in accordance with the federal social security law, the United States government is supposed to bear one-half of all pension outlays. However, actualities will be modified decidedly by the appropriations made by congress for this purpose so that the definite proportions of pension expenditures borne by the counties, the state, and the federal government will vary from time to time.

As no pension report has so far been issued covering the number of pensioners for 1935, later figures than 1934 are not to be had. Although the State Pension Department can at any time furnish figures for the number drawing blind pensions, they cannot give the number of blind who are drawing old age assistance.

It is of interest to observe that the medium age of pensioners for 1934 is 72 years plus, thus bringing the great majority of blind pensioners within the age requirements of the old age assistance law.

IN CONCLUSION

This report should not be concluded without definite reference being made to the significance of the survey as to the causes of blindness now being conducted in Milwaukee county. It is much more difficult to get at causes of blindness than the ordinary layman might suppose. Although work for the adult blind was organized in Massachusetts and New York and a few eastern cities more than a generation ago, only a few small areas of those states have been intensively surveyed for the causes of blindness. Upon data gathered in these surveys and upon a large number of eye case histories obtained from clinics, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, has come to the deliberate judgment that seven out of ten cases of blindness or partial blindness could have been prevented and wholly or in part restored. Six months or more will elapse before the eye ailments in the Milwaukee survey will be classified. The agency through its field work is constantly securing bona-fide eye histories. This is a

slow work for reasons that are obvious but, a few years will show worth while results. If the judgment of the Society for the Prevention of Blindness, relative to prevention and cure is approximately correct, every effort should be made to have all blind persons examined by competent eye specialists. That would appear to be a primary responsibility.

Like all social betterment services, the work that is being done by the Agency must inevitably produce results slowly. Beginning in this country more than one hundred years ago and continuing down to the present, there has been altogether too much emphasis placed upon the blind as objects of pity and charity. Some workers for the blind in other states believe that, that emphasis should be and must be continued in order that adequate funds can be raised for the work. It is that feeling engendered toward the blind, that makes many people who lose their sight, feel a sense of disgrace and causes them to retire within themselves. The Agency for the Adult Blind of this state has always refused to allow "Weeks for the Blind" to be put on, in the city of Milwaukee, for they emphasize too much the dependence of the blind and urge the purchase of blind made products with little reference to quality of the products. The apologetic attitude of blind people must be discouraged and self reliance developed. Not the defensive but the offensive spirit must be built up. Every blind person should say within himself, I will be engaged in the conquest of blindness. These words poorly express the spirit that is animating the workers in the Wisconsin Agency for Adult Blind.

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

for the

Period Ending June 30, 1936

WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OFFICERS

FRANK M. LONGANECKER ..... *Superintendent*
E. F. COSTIGAN ..... *Assistant Superintendent*

LOCATION

At 125 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County.

PURPOSE

To give the adult blind residents of Wisconsin an opportunity to earn a livelihood and become self-supporting. Machinery, tools and materials to work with are furnished by the state. The finished products are sold for the account of the blind workmen and they are given all the profits above the cost of the material. None of the profit is retained by the state.

ADMISSION

Any adult blind resident of the state may be admitted. The state pays the transportation to Milwaukee of those who are indigent.

No home is maintained at the institution, the workers maintaining themselves. The excess of the cost of their board over their earnings is paid by the state for a reasonable time while learning a trade, the total amount not to exceed $75.

Date Opened	1903
Number of Blind Employed June 30, 1935	80
Number of Blind Employed June 30, 1936	90
Value of Lands and Buildings June 30, 1936	$ 8,369.00
Value of Other Property June 30, 1936	69,598.07

Expenditures	Year Ending June 30, 1935	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Operation	$ 15,622.82	$ 19,453.42
Revolving	78,183.95	3,907.74
Permanent Improvements	4,676.45	117,016.82
Total	$ 98,483.22	$ 140,377.98
Average Daily Number of Blind Employed	68	85
Average Number of Officers and Employees	4	4

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

We herewith submit the sixteenth biennial report of the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.

This institution was founded in 1903 primarily as a social service, to aid the adult blind of the state in securing their independence through industry, and with this as a basis we are pleased to report that the biennium just closed has proved to be the most successful period on record.

As stated in our last report, the year ending June 30, 1934, proved to be a corrective period for this institution, and as we gather the data for this report we find ourselves in entirely new surroundings, in a thoroughly renovated building, occupying more space, employing more men in brighter work rooms and under more sanitary conditions, with materially increased payrolls and in a much healthier condition generally.

We cannot commend the Board of Control too highly for making the foregoing changes possible, providing us with competent help and new modern equipment to facilitate the handling of our increased production, sales volume and allied activities. It gives us a great deal of satisfaction to look back over the biennial reports of the previous years, as this review compared to our present status, proves conclusively that our chronic ills of the past, which we never failed to mention, have for the most part been relieved.

Early in the first year of the biennium just ended we began to feel the need of more space as orders for our goods were becoming too numerous for us to fill. This fact was made known to the Board of Control in the fall of 1934 and negotiations were started at once to secure additional space, with the thought in mind that we would expand our production to meet the demand. After giving the matter thorough consideration, it was proven that very little could be done in the way of expansion without doubling our equipment, as we were then taxing some of the machines to full capacity. At first we hesitated at this expansion as we were not sure that our business would warrant the year round production of this doubled output, but it was decided that if it furnished employment during the normal mat season (which is approximately six months) it would be worth the investment.

After completing negotiations with the owners, the fifth floor of our present building was secured and permission obtained from the Board of Control to purchase and have built the necessary equipment for doubling the cocoa mat plant. The installation of this equipment started early in 1935 and was ready for production March 1st, for the heavy spring trade. The setting up of this new plant created twenty-two additional positions and brought our total of men employed to a new all time record of eighty-five. We are pleased to report that the plant has operated at full capacity from that time through to the close of the biennium without accumulating an undesirable large stock of finished goods.

With the above expansion the institution is succeeding as a social service because it has developed as an industry and is succeeding as an industry, the sale of manufactured goods amounting to $175,856.89, which was sufficient to pay for all the raw materials necessary and meet our payroll of $82,571.79. The new diversified industries of our shop have furnished steady employment for an average attendance of eighty-five men and we are closing the biennium with ninety-one on the payroll.

Just previous to taking over the fifth floor of our building, we had installed a mat drying unit which required the equivalent of thirty-two hundred feet of radiation and this additional load, plus the heating of the extra floor, created a heating problem which necessitated the tearing down of the boiler and adding new sections to meet our needs. While this was being done in the summer of 1935 a Gehl stoker was purchased and installed so that when cold weather arrived, we were prepared for it. This has proven an economical investment and the men in the institution have enjoyed physical comfort, due to our being able to maintain an even temperature throughout the building every day during the winter of 1935-1936, in spite of the fact that this was the coldest winter in years.

During the 1935 legislature, a bill was presented to consolidate the Workshop for the Blind industries with the commercial activities of the Field Agency, which was handling the homeworkers' products at Janesville. This bill passed both houses without opposition and became a law in August, 1935. The consolidation was effected as of September 1st of that year, and this combined the commercial activities of the Workshop and the home work. The sale of homework products is now a large factor in our annual sales total.

During the biennium the total of homework products shipped to us from and sold for the workers amounted to $65,373.14, exclusive of approximately $19,000.00 worth of brooms sold through the institution, but which did not go over our books, due to the fact that the blind broommakers invoiced our distributing sales organization direct. These figures added to the Workshop sales make a combined sales total of finished products of $241,230.03.

During the biennium while the homework for the blind was carried on by the state through the Janesville office and after the consolidation through the Milwaukee office, raw materials were sold and shipped to the workers out in the state amounting to $37,115.98. On the last day of the fiscal year there were 125 active homework accounts on our books who were using this institution as their source of supply for raw materials.

Knowing the gratitude of the blind men when each was provided with an individual locker, we feel justified in asking, in their behalf, for an additional improvement which would mean an added comfort as well as a safeguard to health, and that is for a dust collecting unit. We have a serious dust problem in our cocoa mat plant especially during the winter months when the windows are closed. As this report is being written we are receiving estimates on the cost of installing such a unit and hope that our requisition will have your approval when the estimated figures reach you.

So you may have ample time in which to consider the matter, we take this opportunity to again remind you that we are now in the last year of the ten year lease on our present location. This lease expires July 31, 1937.

While we have a long way to go to perfection, Wisconsin as a state can be justly proud of the increasing social service it is rendering to a handicapped class in disposing of the products made by the blind. We now enjoy national distribution through regular business channels which are highly competitive and this is an accomplishment not shared by any other sheltered shop for the blind in the United States. Credit for this is due to the standardization of our products, the good will of our employees and to the wholehearted support we have received from the Board of Control.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. COSTIGAN,
Supervisor.

Part A

COUNTY ASYLUMS AND MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES

The Wisconsin system of treatment for the insane provides mental hospitals for patients suffering from acute attacks and county asylums, close to the home of the patient, for those which are chronic. The asylums are run in connection with large farms, which provide outdoor occupational therapy for patients. Greatest needs are: Improvement in the medical, dental and nursing care, development of hydrotherapy, occupational therapy, recreational direction and the employment of qualified workers for parole placement.

During the past biennium several counties, with P.W.A. aid, have erected new buildings and otherwise improved their physical properties.

At the present time there are 36 county asylums for the care of the chronic insane, one county sanatorium for the care of the tuberculous insane and one county hospital for mental diseases. The combined rated bed capacity of these institutions on June 30, 1936, was 9485 and on the same day there was a population of 9588, an increase of 3.6% over the last day of the preceding biennium. The report of the Collection and Deportation Department summarizes the inspection activities during the past biennium.

Patients are admitted to the county asylums either by transfer from the state hospitals by order of the Board of Control or by direct commitment by the county judge if he has reason to believe that the disease is chronic. A person may voluntarily be admitted to an asylum upon application to the superintendent supported by a certificate of two qualified physicians.

During the past biennium, 449 were admitted direct from courts as against 566 during the previous biennium.

As was the case in the state hospitals voluntary admissions have increased. In the previous biennium there were only 13 voluntary admissions to the 37 county asylums and the Milwaukee County Hospital for Mental Diseases. During this biennium there were 36, an increase of 177%.

The rate fixed by statute for maintenance of patients is $4.50 per week, the state paying the counties maintaining the institutions one-half of this amount and the county in which the patient has a legal settlement paying the other half. Counties of legal settlement are also chargeable for clothing, not to exceed $35, and dental fees not to exceed $35 per year and burial expenses not to exceed $50 per person.

Patients or relatives of patients who are financially able are required to pay the cost of their care, as determined by the per capita cost. Collections are made by the Collection and Deportation Department and the amount collected is divided between the state and county charged with the care, the state assuming the cost of collection.

Compensation for maintenance in the Milwaukee County Hospital, admission to which is subject to the same conditions as to a state hospital, is based on a rate of $4.80 per week.

Methods of computing the per capita cost, as shown in Tables VI and VII, have been changed for this biennium. Previous to 1932 the per capita cost was computed by dividing the cost of operation and maintenance, exclusive of the farm cost, by the total number of weeks. In the preceding biennium the cost of operation and maintenance of the farm were added. The farm cost is a part of the cost of the institution and should be included, but transfers from the farm, that is vegetables, milk, butter, poultry, etc., raised on the farm and consumed by patients, should be figured at the market price and deducted from the subsistence cost. The per capita cost represents the money expended and should not be taken as the per capita cost to the county, as many counties realized considerable from the sales of farm products which are not taken into consideration.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY ASYLUMS

Counties	*Post Office*	*Superintendents*
1. Brown	Green Bay	Geo. O. Lucia
2. Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Chas. H. Liehe
3. Clark	Owen	M. G. Duncan
4. Columbia	Wyocena	S. C. Cushman
5. Dane	Verona	W. L. Davidson
6. Dodge	Juneau	Nic. M. Klink
7. Douglas	Superior	J. M. Walz
8. Dunn	Menomonie	H. C. Campbell
9. Eau Claire	Eau Claire	E. S. Leverich
10. Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	S. M. Schmitz
11. Grant	Lancaster	Brian Rundell
12. Green	Monroe	W. J. Whitcomb
13. Iowa	Dodgeville	J. E. Livingston
14. Jefferson	Jefferson	P. S. Widmann
15. La Crosse	West Salem	J. D. McIntire
16. Marinette	Peshtigo	M. R. Smith
17. Manitowoc	Manitowoc	R. C. Madenwald
18. Marathon	Wausau	J. D. Christie
19. Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	Dr. Paul H. Rupp
20. Monroe	Sparta	N. J. Hansen
21. Outagamie	Appleton	Thos. B. Flanagan
22. Racine	Racine	F. E. Overson
23. Richland	Richland Center	Chas. W. Snyder
24. Rock	Janesville	A. H. Cullen
25. St. Croix	New Richmond	Wesley A. Bernd
26. Sauk	Reedsburg	Lawrence Larsen
27. Shawano	Shawano	Art Braun
28. Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Harold S. Arpke
29. Trempealeau	Whitehall	A. P. Ofsdahl
30. Vernon	Viroqua	A. J. Latimer
31. Walworth	Elkhorn	Fred Hemstreet
32. Washington	West Bend	Geo. A. Blank
33. Waukesha	Waukesha	L. A. Peters
34. Waupaca	Weyauwega	D. C. Hayward
35. Winnebago	Winnebago	Geo. V. Grueder
36. Wood	Marshfield	L. E. Gilson
37. Douglas (T.B. Insane)	Superior	J. M. Walz

County Hospitals for the Acute Insane

1. Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	Dr. A. F. Young

TABLE I—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY ASYLUMS AND MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL

	July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935									July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936								
	Grand Total Counties			37 County Asylums			Milwaukee Co. Hospital			Grand Total Counties			37 County Asylums			Milwaukee Co. Hospital		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	T.	F.
Population on July 1	4918	4334	9252	4463	3891	8354	455	443	898	4987	4371	9358	4528*	3888*	8416	459	483	942
Admission:																		
No. Received from State Hospital	88	100	188	87	98	185	1	2	3	127	91	218	127	91	218	-----	-----	-----
No. Received from Winnebago State Hospital	150	71	221	150	71	221	-----	-----	-----	169	121	290	169	121	290	-----	-----	-----
No. Received from County Asylums	35	13	48	34	13	47	1	-----	1	35	48	83	33	48	81	2	-----	2
No. Received from Other Institutions	66	14	80	66	14	80	-----	-----	-----	82	23	105	81	22	103	1	1	2
No. Received Direct from Court	366	303	669	189	126	315	177	177	354	405	294	699	207	134	341	198	160	358
No. Received Voluntary	12	6	18	4	-----	4	8	6	14	11	7	18	7	5	12	4	2	6
No. Returned from Elopement	36	4	40	36	4	40	-----	-----	-----	39	5	44	39	5	44	-----	-----	-----
No. Returned from Parole	50	54	104	50	54	104	-----	-----	-----	69	35	104	69	35	104	-----	-----	-----
No. Re-Admitted	72	49	121	-----	-----	-----	72	49	121	64	68	132	-----	-----	-----	64	68	132
Total Admissions	875	614	1489	616	380	996	259	234	493	1001	692	1693	732	461	1193	269	231	500
Discharges:																		
No. Discharged on re-examination of Sanity	70	48	118	43	17	60	27	31	58	79	34	113	32	7	39	47	27	74
No. Paroled During Year	253	229	482	100	97	197	153	132	285	227	242	469	102	91	193	125	151	276
No. Transferred to Other Institutions	113	56	169	65	45	110	48	11	59	144	96	240	79	86	165	65	10	75
No. Eloped During Year	67	4	71	53	2	55	14	2	16	59	2	61	52	2	54	7	-----	7
No. Died During Year	299	241	540	289	223	512	10	18	28	308	230	538	293	216	509	15	14	29
No. Deported During Year	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Discharges	805	578	1383	550	384	934	255	194	449	817	604	1421	558	402	960	259	202	461
Population on June 30	4988	4370	9358	4529	3887	8416	459	483	942	5171	4459	9630	4702	3947	8649	469	512	981

*Corrected Figure. An error occurred in 1925 in the report of Jefferson County Asylum and was carried through until July 1, 1935.

JUNE 30, 1935—POPULATION

TABLE II—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY ASYLUM AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG

	Brown	Chippewa	Clark	Columbia	Dane	Dodge	Douglas	Dunn	Eau Claire	Fond du Lac	Grant	Green	Iowa	Jefferson	La Crosse	Manitowoc	Marathon	Marinette	Milwaukee	Monroe	Outagamie	Racine	Richland	Rock	St. Croix	Sauk	Shawano	Sheboygan	Trempealeau	Vernon	Walworth	Washington	Waukesha	Waupaca	Winnebago	Wood	Douglas T. B.	Total
Adams			2	6						2		1	1	2						1						6							2		1		24
Ashland		17	8		2		32	1	3	2	2			1					3				1		5	1	1		2		1	1		1	4	1	89
Barron		18	3	1	1		6	15	13		4			1	1						2		1		9	1			1	2	1				1	1	82
Bayfield		9	2	1			28	3	7				1		1										4		1							2			59
Brown	106		9		1					4	4	2	4			5	1	5			16	1					6							6			170
Buffalo		1	1		1		1	3	9		1	2	1		11					3	1		3		6				17	2						63
Burnett		2	4				4	8	2		1		1							1					9												32
Calumet				1						11						8					5		1				1	5			3	1		1			37
Chippewa		91	6				1		6		1				3					1															1		110
Clark		2	92						3		2									1								1				1			1		103
Columbia			3	60	5	2					2	1		3	1				1				1		3											1	83
Crawford											15	3	1		2								14						4			2					41
Dane		1	5		178				1		1		3	3										4					2				1				199
Dodge		1			2	121		1	1	3	1	1		6							2		1														140
Door	20				1	3				4	4					12		9				1						2			1	3	1				61
Douglas	2	5	7		3		130	1	9	1	2	1						1					1		3		1		1	1	1					2	172
Dunn		1	4					57	1		1	1		1	1										4												71
Eau Claire		5	4		1		1	1	85		2				1								1						1				1		1	3	107
Florence																	1	7					1									2					11
Fond du Lac		1	1		1	3				118		2							1									2			1	1		5			136
Forest		1	1							1	1	1						8		1			1				7			1		1		2		26
Grant			2		1						93	1	3		1				1				2						1			1					106
Green			1		2						2	40	1										1														47
Green Lake		1	1	11	1	6				13	3			2							1																46
Iowa			1									1	60										1														63
Iron		3	1		1		6		2	2			1	2			5	3		1					1		2					1		1	2		34
Jackson		2	2						6			1	2		19			1		5						5			20	2					1	1	67
Jefferson		2		1	1	2				2	1		1	99																1	2						112
Juneau		1	1	3							1	4	1	1	5					6			6	2		19	1			3		1			2		57
Kenosha		1	1							2	3	5		8								77	2	3		1					44	2	6	1	1			157
Kewaunee	11		2							3		1				10		1			1						1	1					1	1				33
La Crosse		3			1					1					160					3			1			1			1	3							175
Lafayette			1		1						3	20	15	1									1	2													45

Langlade	1	2	1							5	1	2					6	4		1	1			1			15	1						5	2			48
Lincoln		4	9					2	5	1	1			1	2		17	1						1			8			1		1	1		10			65
Manitowoc	1		1			1				5	1	1				129										1		5					1		1		147
Marathon	1		11	1	1	1			4		1	2	2		5		139	2		1	1					1	10			1			1	6		6		197
Marinette	3	1	4							4	2	1		1				102				1				8	1						1			1		130
Marquette			2	4	1	3				4	1	1					1						1			2	1		1				1			3	1	27
Milwaukee		11	11	2	2	2			1	4	18	12	4	1	2				1454	7	7	4	12	1		8				3		3	6					1575
Monroe		3	4		1				1		2	1	1	1	6					75			2			2				3								102
Oconto	18		1							3	2	2				2	4	38		2	3					1	9	1				1		6		1		94
Oneida		2	4	1	1				1	1	2			1			7	5			2					1	8					2		6	1	2		47
Outagamie	2	1	1							4	2					2					124	1					1					2	8	7		1		156
Ozaukee		1								4	1	1				1												5			42		1				56
Pepin		4			1			10	6		2	1	1		1					1					2	1			4							1	35
Pierce		2	1					22	4			1		1	6											21			2							1	61
Polk		4	1				2	4	6		1		1	1									1			19				1						3	44
Portage		1	12	11						2		1			2		6			1	1						5		2			1	21	1	38		105
Price		9	13		1			1	8	1	1		2		1		2	1														1	5		12		58
Racine		1									1	4	2	6																12	1	5				1	189
Richland		1			1																		32			1												35
Rock												7	1	5						1	1		1	1	159	1				2		1					180
Rusk		13	6					2	7			2			1									1		1	2			1		3			3		43
St. Croix			2				1	3	6															1	51				2	2						2	70
Sauk				3	1			1	3		2	1	1		1						1			2		86				1							104
Sawyer		6	3					5	1			1			1										1							1	1				20
Shawano	1	2	5							3		1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1					1	75						2				97
Sheboygan			4	1	1					9	3		2	1		8			1		1		5			1		165			1	3					206
Taylor		10	19					4	9		1	1			1		1						1		1	1				1			2		11		63
Trempealeau		1	1					1	3	2	3	1			6				1	1						1			68							1	90
Vernon			3								2	1	1			1				2			1							83				1			95
Vilas			3	1		1	2	1				2				1	1	4		1	1						4		1			1	1				25
Walworth											3		3						1					3						1	81		2				94
Washburn	1	6	1		1		1	4	4			1											2	1	7	2									1	1	33
Washington						6				1	2																	2			74	3						88
Waukesha			1	1		1			1		1		1	6						1		1		4						1	114			1	2		136
Waupaca			2		1					2		2							1		1						4				1	81		1			96
Waushara		1	1	4						14			1	2			1				1						1				1	12	2	6			47
Winnebago		1	3	2		2				11	2		5	1							3		1	1			1				1		200	1	1		237
Wood		4	3		1				2	1	2	3			1		1			1			1										1	91		114
State-at-Large	7	6	5	28	27	7	3	7	8	12	27	29	14	24	12	14	5	15	4	17	5	4	24	3	4	20	9	7	2	2	11	8	28	5	8	7		418
Private	1	3	7	6	23	23	1	1		1		8	4		2	3	6	2	60		5	14	3	13		10			2	3		5	12	5		9		232
Total	175	268	310	149	268	184	219	158	228	261	236	179	141	185	259	197	205	213	1526	137	186	254	131	204	148	179	182	199	127	122	156	149	210	179	245	222	25	8416

JUNE 30, 1936—POPULATION

TABLE III—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY ASYLUM AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG

	Brown	Chippewa	Clark	Columbia	Dane	Dodge	Douglas	Dunn	Eau Claire	Fond du Lac	Grant	Green	Iowa	Jefferson	La Crosse	Manitowoc	Marathon	Marinette	Milwaukee	Monroe	Outagamie	Racine	Richland	Rock	St. Croix	Sauk	Shawano	Sheboygan	Trempealeau	Vernon	Walworth	Washington	Waukesha	Waupaca	Winnebago	Wood	Douglas T. B.	Total
Adams			2	5							2		1	1	2					1			1		5	5								2		1	1	23
Ashland		17	8		2		30	1	4	2	2				1			3					1		5	1	1					1	1		1	4	2	87
Barron		22	3	1	1		6	14	11		4			1	1					1	2		1		9	1				2	1		1			4	87
Bayfield		9	4				25	4	8				1		1										5		1								1	2	61
Brown	121		7		1					4	4	3	4			3		5			11	2				6								1			177
Buffalo		1	1		1		1	3	11		1	2	1		11					3	1		3		6								6				69
Burnett		4	5				5	8	1		1		1							1					9			20	2							1	35
Calumet	6			1						12							8				4		1				1	6			3	1		3			46
Chippewa		82	6				1		6		1				3					1															1		101
Clark		2	96						3		2									1							1								1		107
Columbia			3	67	4	2					2	1		3	1									1	4											2	90
Crawford											16	4	1		2								16			5				2							46
Dane		1	6		210				1		1	5	3	2									1	4									1			2	239
Dodge		1			1	146		1	1	3		2		7									1													2	165
Door	22				1	2				4	4										1	1															61
Douglas	2	9	9		3		133	4	8	1	2	1						9		3			1		3		1		4	1	1		1	3	1		191
Dunn		1	4					58	1		1	1		1	1								1		4			1								4	73
Eau Claire		5	4		1		1	1	89		2														1											1	115
Florence	1																1	8					1						1				1			8	13
Fond du Lac		1	1		1	4				127		3											1							2							150
Forest	1	1								1	1	1						9		1	1		1					3			2	1		7			27
Grant			2		1						92	1	3		1								2			7				1		1		1		2	106
Green			1		2						3	53	1										1						1								61
Green Lake		1	1	11	1	6				14	3			2							1		3			1										46
Iowa			1									1	59																				4	1		3	67
Iron		2	1		1		5		3	2			1	2			5	3		1						1							1		1	2	1	32
Jackson		2	2						5		1	2			18			1		6					5			19	2						1	5	69
Jefferson		2		1	1	2				1	1		1	92										1								1	1			1	105
Juneau		1	1	3								4	1	1	5					8	1		6		21	1			3			1		2	1	60
Kenosha		1	1							2	2	8		7								89	2	6	2				1	40	2	7	1			1	172
Kewaunee	13		2							3		1				11		1			1						1	1				1					36
La Crosse		3			1					1		1			167					3			1		1				2						2	183
Lafayette			1		1						3	17	13	1									1	2											1	40
Langlade	5	3	1	1						5	1	2					5	4		1	2			1		17	1			1			4	2			55
Lincoln	1	5	9				1	4		1	1			1	2	135	17				2					6			1				1		1		64
Manitowoc	5		1			1				5	1	1									1				1										1	158
Marathon	1		16	1	2				4		1	2	1		5		151	1		2	1					10			1			1	6		6	2	215
Marinette	3	1	4							4	2			1				103			3	1			1	8							1		1		132
Marquette			2	5	1	2				4	1	1					1						1		2	1		1					1	1	2	2	28
Milwaukee		11	9	2	3	3			1	4	1	1							1540	4		4	12	1	7				3		3	6					1645
Monroe		3	4		1					1	2	1	1	1	6					73			2		2		9	1					5			2	102
Oconto	23		1							3	17	10	3	1	2					2	3								1		1					1	95
Oneida		3	6	1	1				1	4	2	2				2	4	35		2	3					1					2		6	1	2		51
Outagamie	4	1	1							1	2			1			7	4		1	3	1				7							7	7		3	163
Ozaukee		1				1				4	2					2					129					1			4			2					59
Pepin		4			1			8	5	4	1	2										1								44			1				32
Pierce		2	1					23	4		2	1	1		1					1					2	1			4						1	2	62
Polk		4	2				2	5	6		1	1		1	5										21				2							3	53
Portage		2	12	9						2			1		1		1						1		25				1	1							108
Price		11	12		1			1	7	1	1		2		1		5										4			2							57
Racine		1									1	4	1	7			2	1															2	1		2	212
Richland		1			1																		32			1				13	2	6				3	38
Rock					2						11	1	5							2			1	167		1				2		1					193
Rusk		14	7					2	7		2			1									1		1	2				1		3		3			45
St. Croix			2		1		1	3	5														1		55	2			2	2					4		76
Sauk				3	1			1	2		3	1	1		1					1			2			95				1					2		115
Sawyer		5	3					5	1			1			1										1	1						1	1				20
Shawano	5	2	5							3	1	1	1			1	1			1	4					1	77									1	105
Sheboygan			4	1	1					9	2		2	1		8					1		5		1	1		171		1	3			1			210
Taylor		10	17					4	9		1	1			1					2			1		1	1			1				2		11	1	63
Trempealeau		1	1					1	3	1	3				6					1					1			73							3	94
Vernon			3								2	1	1			1				1			2						90							1	102
Vilas			3	1		1	1	1				2				1	1	6			1			3			4		1				1				26
Walworth												3		3									2	1	4	2				1	86		1			3	2	100
Washburn	1	4	1		1		1	4	4				1															3				76	2			1	29
Washington						10				1	2			1						1		1		4						1		132			1		95
Waukesha			1	1		1			1		1	2			1						2						4										150
Waupaca			2		1	1				2		2			4						1						1					1	91		1	167
Waushara		1	1	4						13			1	2			1				1						1					1	12	4	7		49
Winnebago		1	3	2		2				10	2	1	5	1				1			4		1	1				1				1	197	1	2	235
Wood		4	5						1	1	2	3			1		1				2		1						1			1	1	96		120
State-at-Large	9	10	5	26	35	6	3	8	10	9	29	30	15	32	13	13	5	13		17	4	4	25	3	4	26	9	7	2	2	10	8	27	6	9	7	5	446
Total	223	273	316	146	287	190	215	161	228	264	235	196	132	185	261	196	207	207	1540	142	190	269	135	203	155	188	180	205	132	127	157	150	216	182	247	217	92	8649

TABLE IV—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID BY COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF ACUTE CHRONIC, TUBERCULAR AND CRIMINAL INSANE MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935

County Asylums	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Own Insane	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Insane of Other Counties	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for State-At-Large Patients	Amt. Paid by County to Counties Caring for Their Insane	Total Amount Paid for Care of Insane
Brown	$ 12,189.06	$ 7,099.06	$ 1,930.13	$ 7,980.18	$ 29,198.43
Chippewa	10,475.31	20,602.57	1,740.49	26,510.99	59,329.36
Clark	10,646.48	23,692.48	1,313.01	27,615.03	63,267.00
Columbia	7,480.31	6,547.47	6,193.62	7,385.57	27,606.97
Dane	23,542.29	4,726.24	6,548.27	5,243.03	40,059.83
Dodge	13,147.78	3,697.38	1,618.69	4,156.38	22,620.23
Douglas	15,120.96	9,892.92	750.58	10,387.87	36,152.33
Dunn	6,596.36	10,383.74	2,014.91	13,172.00	32,167.01
Eau Claire	9,355.29	15,101.67	2,550.46	17,709.17	44,716.59
Fond du Lac	12,694.84	15,655.23	3,047.68	17,302.67	48,700.42
Grant	9,669.33	13,065.02	6,630.43	14,848.57	44,213.35
Green	5,103.32	11,395.86	7,464.48	13,117.78	37,081.44
Iowa	6,645.54	7,471.25	3,737.52	9,364.11	27,218.42
Jefferson	10,466.69	7,468.68	5,563.85	7,793.47	31,292.69
La Crosse	17,716.32	9,782.64	2,782.24	10,571.90	40,853.10
Manitowoc	14,768.05	5,806.60	4,168.13	7,242.82	31,985.60
Marathon	15,571.29	6,305.46	1,225.21	6,775.96	29,877.92
Marinette	11,913.83	11,046.19	3,673.74	13,408.34	40,042.10
Milwaukee	164,739.47	615.21	1,353.47	615.21	167,323.36
Monroe	7,967.10	4,922.23	3,879.97	5,539.25	22,308.55
Outagamie	12,963.15	5,739.39	1,242.54	6,531.95	26,477.03
Racine	17,517.04	10,275.07	1,013.07	11,604.85	40,410.03
Richland	3,787.71	8,644.47	5,982.08	10,625.47	29,039.73
Rock	19,056.90	3,114.95	703.40	3,495.47	26,370.72
St. Croix	5,824.50	11,088.97	967.02	11,578.72	29,459.21
Sauk	10,190.84	7,019.32	5,230.46	8,288.37	30,728.99
Shawano	6,799.53	10,937.57	2,360.86	12,898.46	32,996.42
Sheboygan	19,243.69	2,860.70	1,394.81	3,759.86	27,259.06
Trempealeau	7,609.03	6,717.95	309.57	7,749.33	22,385.88
Vernon	9,542.76	3,913.35	499.75	4,137.29	18,093.15
Walworth	8,361.91	7,210.92	2,212.20	8,185.80	25,970.83
Washington	8,568.00	7,220.22	2,345.14	8,043.37	26,176.73
Waukesha	13,390.46	6,163.36	6,784.61	6,942.01	33,280.44
Waupaca	9,536.14	9,870.10	1,320.31	12,094.64	32,821.19
Winnebago	22,545.36	4,417.83	1,560.21	4,800.08	33,323.48
Wood	10,835.04	13,519.90	1,758.60	15,089.55	41,203.09
Total	$571,581.68	$313,991.97	$103,871.51	$362,565.52	$1,352,010.68
Milwaukee County Hospital	130,579.93				130,579.93
Douglas T. B. Ins.	528.00	5,936.38	260.71	6,267.89	12,992.98
Grand Total	$702,690.61	$319,928.35	$104,132.22	$368,833.41	$1,495,583.59

TABLE V—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID BY COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF ACUTE CHRONIC, TUBERCULAR AND CRIMINAL INSANE MAINTAINED AT PUBLIC EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

County Asylums	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Own Insane	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Insane of Other Counties	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for State-At-Large Patients	Amt. Paid by County to Counties Caring for Their Insane	Total Amount Paid for Care of Insane
Brown	$ 14,792.35	$ 9,074.81	$ 1,987.70	$ 9,655.04	$ 35,509.90
Chippewa	10,770.49	20,367.10	2,301.61	25,694.93	59,134.13
Clark	11,566.84	26,415.01	1,246.73	27,270.78	66,499.36
Columbia	8,252.90	6,631.75	6,139.26	6,984.45	28,008.36
Dane	27,220.16	4,950.59	8,303.01	5,495.20	45,968.96
Dodge	20,853.54	4,183.10	1,677.22	4,128.92	30,842.78
Douglas	16,391.11	9,494.99	732.96	10,119.29	33,738.35
Dunn	7,100.49	11,297.00	2,133.38	13,089.36	36,620.23
Eau Claire	10,303.13	16,286.76	2,511.20	17,274.73	46,375.82
Fond du Lac	16,790.47	15,702.00	2,560.96	16,602.99	51,656.42
Grant	12,032.98	13,599.63	6,455.12	14,800.74	46,888.47
Green	7,101.49	13,051.02	7,692.79	13,785.31	41,630.61
Iowa	8,070.50	7,187.75	3,821.79	8,752.39	27,832.43
Jefferson	12,936.94	7,373.14	6,633.20	7,239.36	34,182.64
La Crosse	20,172.12	10,269.27	3,016.60	10,026.34	43,484.33
Manitowoc	17,732.15	6,686.67	3,690.23	6,085.18	34,194.23
Marathon	18,967.61	6,352.06	1,200.93	6,861.53	33,382.13
Marinette	12,133.20	11,855.25	3,903.24	12,543.98	40,435.67
Milwaukee	158,124.10	941.12	261.00	235.28	159,561.50
Monroe	9,240.85	5,168.02	3,916.51	5,685.54	24,010.92
Outagamie	17,632.79	7,257.35	1,166.57	6,679.20	32,735.91
Racine	20,001.76	11,761.73	994.89	11,758.17	44,516.55
Richland	4,106.78	9,463.48	5,961.92	9,898.25	29,430.43
Rock	21,558.83	4,255.48	791.66	3,426.83	30,032.80
St. Croix	5,902.33	11,647.59	976.90	11,907.45	30,434.27
Sauk	13,985.30	7,291.58	5,480.63	8,585.11	35,342.62
Shawano	9,948.55	11,673.77	2,263.57	12,733.97	36,619.86
Sheboygan	21,204.43	4,054.98	1,800.94	3,052.33	30,112.68
Trempealeau	9,137.29	6,789.87	496.57	7,071.62	23,495.35
Vernon	11,032.65	3,972.54	500.51	4,487.31	19,993.01
Walworth	11,457.06	7,558.82	2,475.46	8,142.64	29,633.98
Washington	11,836.80	11,112.33	2,018.54	5,025.40	29,993.07
Waukesha	16,149.79	7,221.07	6,931.39	6,852.60	37,154.85
Waupaca	12,233.33	10,061.68	1,577.76	12,406.96	36,279.73
Winnebago	24,150.75	4,649.06	2,155.29	4,670.80	35,625.90
Wood	12,484.01	13,920.39	1,726.45	15,102.34	43,233.19
Total	$643,375.87	$339,578.76	$107,504.49	$354,132.32	$1,444,591.44
Milwaukee County Hospital	$122,209.25				122,209.25
Douglas T. B. Ins.	$1,206.00	16,200.71	1,874.29	16,829.26	36,110.26
Grand Total	$766,791.12	$355,779.47	$109,378.78	$370,961.58	$1,602,910.95

TABLE VI—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION, NUMBER WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, GROSS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935

	Average Daily Population	Number Weeks Board	Gross Operation Repairs and Maintenance	Gross Per Capita Cost Per Week
Brown	176	9,189–0	$ 32,343.00	$3.52
Chippewa	274	14,306–0	56,640.21	3.96
Clark	305	15,925–2	67,329.04	4.22
Columbia	145	7,727–2	25,835.35	3.34
Dane	268	13,943–0	51,221.43	3.68
Dodge	186	9,684.5	41,058.07	4.24
Douglas	216	11,273–5	45,203.63	4.01
Dunn	153	7,999–4	45,441.86	5.69
Eau Claire	195	11,574–0	53,929.27	4.66
Fond du Lac	262	13,699–5	39,657.17	2.89
Grant	231	12,028–0	41,304.68	3.44
Green	179	9,333–5	27,026.82	2.90
Iowa	139	7,251–0	36,031.93	4.97
Jefferson	186	9,682–0	41,897.32	4.33
La Crosse	253	13,191–2	42,637.41	3.23
Manitowoc	200	10,407–2	44,879.79	4.31
Marathon	200	10,387–0	39,428.89	3.80
Marinette	211	10,985–0	60,529.19	5.51
Milwaukee	1,524	79,507–0	403,279.72	5.07
Monroe	134	6,981–5	24,923.71	3.57
Outagamie	185	9,631–1	44,350.30	4.60
Racine	256	13,370–6	50,579.90	3.74
Richland	133	6,933–2	31,956.94	4.61
Rock	201	10,515–4	38,325.89	3.64
St. Croix	150	7,823–0	38,315.25	4.89
Sauk	180	9,395–2	32,425.43	3.45
Shawano	180	9,372–2	34,112.52	3.64
Sheboygan	195	10,170–2	39,980.46	3.93
Trempealeau	130	6,751–0	24,347.61	3.61
Vernon	120	6,244–6	32,792.76	5.25
Walworth	154	8,016–0	41,718.76	5.20
Washington	148	7,709–4	29,963.26	3.89
Waukesha	203	10,596–3	47,554.08	4.49
Waupaca	174	9,097–6	35,836.07	3.94
Winnebago	243	12,689–4	39,997.63	3.16
Wood	224	11,659–0	47,765.01	4.09
Total	8,343	435,052–2	$1,830,620.36	$4.21
Milwaukee County Hospital	919	47,881–0	386,894.68*	8.08
Douglas T. B. Insane Hospital	26	1,328–3	5,270.30	3.97
Total	9,287	484,261–5	$2,222,785.34	$4.59

*December 31, 1934

TABLE VII—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION, NUMBER WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, GROSS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

	Average Daily Population	Number Weeks Board	Gross Operation Repairs and Maintenance	Gross Per Capita Cost Per Week
Brown	199	10,396–0	$47,656.50	$4.58
Chippewa	267	13,917–2	50,891.11	3.68
Clark	314	16,381–6	70,477.99	4.30
Columbia	146	7,632–6	26,171.73	3.43
Dane	278	14,512–0	43,822.43	3.02
Dodge	184	9,614–6	39,868.58	4.16
Douglas	217	11,334–1	52,122.46	4.60
Dunn	158	8,251–5	42,595.22	5.16
Eau Claire	221	11,821–3	56,030.66	4.75
Fond du Lac	264	13,745–5	50,014.43	3.63
Grant	231	12,072–4	49,516.22	4.10
Green	187	9,771–1	43,472.06	4.44
Iowa	138	7,223–6	33,804.77	4.68
Jefferson	185	9,639–0	43,626.73	4.53
La Crosse	258	13,459–3	59,880.31	4.45
Manitowoc	198	10,323–0	48,884.84	4.74
Marathon	207	10,809–0	43,436.58	4.02
Marinette	211	11,017–0	53,782.87	4.88
Milwaukee	1,524	79,543–0	525,993.49	6.61
Monroe	133	6,940–0	28,801.64	4.15
Outagamie	184	9,619–0	41,665.19	4.33
Racine	260	13,526–0	49,921.80	3.69
Richland	137	7,130–0	33,448.26	4.69
Rock	205	10,681–3	39,050.69	3.66
St. Croix	151	7,878–6	28,491.94	4.88
Sauk	180	9,368–1	42,710.11	4.56
Shawano	182	9,512–3	33,701.44	3.54
Sheboygan	202	10,535–5	41,579.90	3.95
Trempealeau	127	6,645–0	27,246.92	4.10
Vernon	124	6,450–3	35,001.39	5.43
Walworth	155	8,088–0	40,860.27	5.05
Washington	151	7,856–2	31,238.73	3.98
Waukesha	211	11,017–2	45,875.61	4.17
Waupaca	180	9,367–6	40,699.51	4.35
Winnebago	245	12,770–5	42,335.51	3.31
Wood	222	11,552–0	44,370.23	3.84
Total	8,446	440,405–0	$2,039,048.12	$4.63
Milwaukee County Hospital	949	49,484–0	505,804.77*	10.22
Douglas T. B. Insane Hospital	70	3,634–4	18,033.93	4.96
Total	9,465	493,523 4	$ 2,562,886.82	$5.19

*December 31, 1935

Part B

CITY AND COUNTY HOMES

Polk County discontinued its county home during the biennium, leaving a total of 49 county homes and two city homes for the care of poor persons. Twenty-six of these institutions are operated in connection with the asylums at the same location and under a common superintendent. Many of these homes are modern and some have hospital wards. Others, as shown by the inspection reports, need new buildings.

From 1924 to 1933, when the high point of 3768 was reached, there was a marked increase in population. In 1934 there was a decrease of 8%, in 1935 a decrease of 11% from the peak and in 1936 a decrease of 17% from 1933.

The net operating expenses have not been audited and are submitted as received by this board.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY AND CITY HOMES

County	*Post Office*	*Superintendents*
1. Adams	Wisconsin Dells, R. R. 4	V. Hansen
2. Ashland	Ashland	J. W. Robinson
3. Barron	Barron	Chas. Toy
4. Brown	Green Bay, R. R. 1	Geo. Stordeur
5. Chippewa*	Chippewa Falls	Chas. H. Liehe
6. Clark	Neillsville	Wm. Plumer
7. Columbia*	Wyocena	S. C. Cushman
8. Crawford	Lynxville	Fred E. Turk
9. Dane*	Verona	W. L. Davidson
10. Dodge*	Juneau	Nic. M. Klink
11. Douglas*	Itasca	J. M. Walz
12. Dunn*	Menomonie	H. C. Campbell
13. Eau Claire*	Eau Claire	Sam Mars
14. Fond du Lac*	Fond du Lac	S. M. Schmitz
15. Forest	Argonne	Frank Lynaugh
16. Grant*	Lancaster	Brian Rundell
17. Green*	Monroe	W. J. Whitcomb
18. Iowa*	Dodgeville	J. E. Livingston
19. Jackson	Black River Falls	R. M. Beers
20. Jefferson*	Jefferson	P. S. Widmann
21. Juneau	New Lisbon	J. H. Northcott
22. Kewaunee	Kewaunee	H. F. Browne
23. La Crosse	La Crosse	A. J. Raymond
24. Lafayette	Darlington	J. A. Stott
25. Lincoln	Merrill	C. N. Johnson
26. Marathon*	Wausau	J. D. Christie
27. Marinette*	Peshtigo	M. R. Smith
28. Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	F. J. Oeflein
29. Monroe*	Sparta	N. J. Hansen
30. Oconto	Gillett	H. J. Telford
31. Oneida	Rhinelander	Emil Welk
32. Pierce	Ellsworth, R. R. 4	Ole Florness
33. Portage	Stevens Point	C. G. Hamilton
34. Racine*	Union Grove	F. E. Overson
35. Richland*	Richland Center	Chas. W. Snyder
36. Rock*	Janesville	A. H. Cullen
37. Rusk	Glen Flora	I. M. Bergstrom
38. St. Croix*	New Richmond	R. H. Poston
39. Sauk*	Reedsburg	Lawrence Larsen
40. Sawyer	Hayward	Nelson Solberg
41. Shawano*	Shawano, R. R. 3	Art Braun
42. Taylor	Medford	Ben Wedeman
43. Vernon*	Viroqua	A. J. Latimer
44. Walworth*	Elkhorn	Fred Hemstreet
45. Washington*	West Bend	Geo. A. Blank
46. Waukesha*	Waukesha	L. A. Peters
47. Waupaca	Manawa, R. R. 1	P. O. Peterson
48. Winnebago*	Winnebago	Geo. V. Grueder
49. Wood	Wis. Rapids, R. R. 3	James Case

CITY HOMES

50. Appleton	Appleton	Wm. C. Hart
51. Sheboygan	Sheboygan	W. K. Myers

*Operated in connection with asylum.

TABLE I—SUMMARY OF POPULATION IN COUNTY AND CITY HOMES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING IN 1935 AND 1936

	Fiscal Year Ending 1935			Fiscal Year Ending 1936		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population beginning of year	3,107	542	3,649	2,813	531	3,344
Admissions during year	1,083	525	1,608	1,171	464	1,635
Total	4,190	1,067	5,257	3,984	995	4,979
Discharges during year	1,377	536	1,913	1,399	476	1,875
Population end of year	2,813	531	3,344	2,585	519	3,104
Ages of inmates						
Under 16 years			4			6
16 to 60 years			881			825
60 years and over			2,459			2,273
Total			3,344			3,104
Causes of Pauperism						
Epilepsy			34			27
Idiocy			45			49
Deafness and Dumbness			14			13
Blindness			103			79
Old Age			1,465			1,443
Disease			655			519
Deformity or loss of limbs			153			166
Lying-in			6			31
No Disability			869			777
Total			3,344			3,104

No report was received from Crawford County and Sheboygan City Homes for either year of the biennial period.

TABLE II—SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY AND CITY HOMES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935

County Homes	Number Weeks Board	Gross Operating Expenses	Revenues	Net Operating Expenses	Per Capita Cost Per Week
Adams	1,189–0	$ 4,596.01	$ 1,954.94	$ 2,641.07	$ 2.22
Ashland	3,464–0	9,085.00	----------	9,085.00	2.39
Barron	989–0	6,467.58	2,794.93	3,672.65	6.54
Brown	3,230–4	11,019.90	----------	11,019.90	3.42
Chippewa	2,851–4	11,905.52	493.90	11,411.62	4.32
Clark	467–1	3,550.31	2,050.16	1,500.15	3.00
Columbia	2,668–2	7,098.94	1,224.24	5,874.70	2.66
Crawford	Refused to file report				
Dane	5,384–0	23,519.34	----------	23,519.34	4.36
Dodge	4,347–0	15,852.06	479.47	15,372.59	3.65
Douglas	4,575–3	15,793.78	----------	15,793.78	3.45
Dunn	970–0	4,286.34	5,103.48	Prof. 817.14	4.42
Eau Claire	2,439–6	9,400.75	19.13	9,381.62	3.86
Fond du Lac	2,917–2	9,629.14	2,648.46	6,980.68	3.30
Forest	1,283–5	5,288.28	786.36	4,501.92	3.50
Grant	1,471–4	7,473.68	14,097.88	Prof. 6,624.20	5.08
Green	2,092–5	4,335.29	----------	4,335.29	2.07
Iowa	1,585–4	5,259.68	----------	5,259.68	3.31
Jackson	1,897–0	8,368.55	750.76	7,617.79	4.02
Jefferson	2,908–0	10,832.00	----------	10,832.00	3.72
Juneau	1,397–0	6,803.94	3,460.89	3,343.05	2.39
Kewaunee	574–0	4,072.17	4,044.41	27.76	7.09
La Crosse	4,448–0	21,321.18	6,507.70	14,813.48	3.33
Lafayette	1,217–0	10,564.54	4,201.46	6,363.08	5.22
Lincoln	6,354–0	32,634.61	5,403.24	27,231.37	4.30
Marathon	7,848–0	33,628.38	3,768.68	29,859.70	4.28
Marinette	1,929–0	7,553.35	----------	7,553.35	3.92
Milwaukee	58,939–0	191,140.14	4,518.93	186,621.21	3.23
Monroe	1,925–6	7,487.22	704.70	6,782.52	3.88
Oconto	1,196–0	6,596.66	2,307.89	4,288.77	3.51
Oneida	2,857–0	13,007.76	2,290.57	10,717.19	3.75
Pierce	1,456–0	5,153.00	1,960.00	3,193.00	2.20
Portage	2,762–0	11,416.89	----------	11,416.89	4.13
Racine	7,761–2	28,968.54	17,095.75	11,872.79	3.73
Richland	2,145–4	7,372.17	314.45	7,057.72	3.44
Rock	6,534–5	20,638.06	1,399.87	19,238.19	3.16
Rusk	1,561–0	5,926.13	1,386.96	4,539.17	2.90
St. Croix	1,627–4	5,298.72	292.00	5,006.72	3.26
Sauk	2,379–1	6,400.49	----------	6,400.49	2.69
Sawyer	572–0	2,437.44	----------	2,437.44	4.26
Shawano	2,834–1	10,182.87	1,230.80	8,952.07	3.59
Taylor	825–0	4,045.91	----------	4,045.91	4.91
Vernon	2,766–0	11,037.68	572.04	10,465.64	3.78
Walworth	4,172–0	10,658.28	1,290.21	9,368.07	2.55
Washington	2,903–4	11,065.08	3,224.72	7,840.36	2.70
Waukesha	2,733–3	11,063.62	727.15	10,336.47	3.75
Waupaca	1,765–0	4,920.17	4,384.91	535.26	2.78
Winnebago	5,110–5	18,022.11	597.14	17,424.97	3.52
Wood	1,565–0	9,317.42	----------	9,317.42	6.02
City Home					
Sheboygan	Refused to file report				
Total	186,890–4	$692,496.68	$104,088.18	$588,408.50	$3.71

TABLE III—SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION EXPENSES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY AND CITY HOMES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

County Homes	Number Weeks Board	Gross Operating Expenses	Revenues	Net Operating Expenses	Per Capita Cost Per Week
Adams	832–0	$ 4,616.48	$ 1,671.77	$ 2,944.71	$5.54
Ashland	3,484–5	8,663.55	----------	8,663.55	2.61
Barron	839–2	6,179.39	3,078.50	3,100.89	7.35
Brown	3,167–4	10,828.88	----------	10,828.88	3.43
Chippewa	2,975–3	12,085.08	1,006.80	11,078.28	3.72
Clark	490–0	4,240.22	3,321.25	918.97	3.50
Columbia	2,635–2	6,855.09	818.65	6,036.44	2.25
Crawford	Refused to file report				
Dane	4,765–6	22,735.73	----------	23,735.73	4.77
Dodge	3,970–0	16,795.89	----------	16,795.89	4.33
Douglas	4,475–4	15,989.38	----------	15,989.38	3.55
Dunn	710–0	4,499.96	5,089.84	Prof. 589.88	6.34
Eau Claire	2,097–1	9,336.79	----------	9,336.79	4.45
Fond du Lac	2,959–6	9,648.21	2,131.64	7,516.57	2.92
Forest	1,495–3	7,053.77	1,371.18	5,682.59	3.80
Grant	1,139.1	6,828.33	10,359.15	Prof. 3,530.82	3.89
Green	1,801–2	3,749.55	----------	3,749.55	2.48
Iowa	1,472–5	5,346.33	----------	5,346.33	3.63
Jackson	1,678–0	9,274.15	1,511.96	7,762.19	4.62
Jefferson	3,072–0	12,202.75	----------	12,202.75	3.72
Juneau	1,139–0	6,573.12	2,614.99	3,958.13	3.48
Kewaunee	462–0	6,489.78	4,513.99	1,975.79	9.77
La Crosse	3,831–0	19,251.54	8,526.67	10,724.87	2.80
Lafayette	1,125–0	9,568.17	2,861.68	5,706.49	5.07
Lincoln	6,680–2	40,395.33	5,860.89	34,534.44	5.17
Marathon	7,365–0	31,825.27	3,117.18	28,708.09	3.70
Marinette	1,404–0	8,618.16	----------	8,618.16	4.93
Milwaukee	52,540–0	204,622.52	2,732.16	201,890.36	3.89
Monroe	1,744–5	7,707.29	958.66	6,748.63	4.42
Oconto	1,092–0	5,242.88	3,788.20	1,454.68	1.32
Oneida	2,705–0	11,147.65	1,862.35	9,285.30	3.43
Pierce	1,300–0	6,875.00	2,000.00	4,875.00	3.75
Portage	2,488–0	12,830.94	----------	12,830.94	5.16
Racine	7,636–1	33,259.96	7,589.16	25,670.80	4.35
Richland	1,737–3	8,170.74	180.08	7,990.66	5.33
Rock	6,007–2	14,460.55	1,828.90	12,631.65	2.10
Rusk	1,591–0	5,867.37	1,017.37	4,850.00	3.00
St. Croix	1,496–2	4,814.53	418.28	4,396.25	3.18
Sauk	2,148–2	7,058.30	----------	7,058.30	3.29
Sawyer	481–0	2,450.64	----------	2,450.64	5.10
Shawano	2,538–4	9,435.83	1,127.53	8,308.30	3.60
Taylor	985–0	4,796.86	----------	4,796.86	3.33
Vernon	2,159–2	11,076.58	271.98	10,804.60	5.01
Walworth	4,104–0	9,420.97	4,036.65	5,384.32	2.29
Washington	2,950–0	12,015.77	5,443.29	6,572.48	2.23
Waukesha	2,694–2	10,652.53	294.04	10,358.49	4.00
Waupaca	965–0	5,792.11	6,539.69	Prof. 747.58	5.90
Winnebago	4,698–2	16,806.93	345.71	16,461.22	3.58
Wood	1,504–3	8,950.59	----------	8,950.59	5.95
City Home					
Sheboygan	Refused to file report				
Total	171,633–4	$713,107.44	$ 98,290.19	$614,817.25	$4.56

Part C

COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

In addition to the State Sanatorium at Statesan and the camp for convalescent tuberculosis patients at Lake Tomahawk, there are eighteen county sanatoria and two non-profit semi-public sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis.

These institutions are well equipped and conveniently located so that those suffering from tuberculosis may receive treatment near home. Each institution is under the direct charge of a regular licensed physician or a graduate registered nurse. Where a graduate nurse is superintendent a visiting physician is also employed.

All applicants for admission must furnish a certificate of a regular licensed physician that they are either suffering from tuberculosis or present symptoms calling for careful observation.

As in the case of mental hospitals and asylums, patients or legally liable relatives are expected to pay as much of the cost of their care as they can. Collections are made by the Collection and Deportation Department and settlement made with the counties.

Until July 1, 1933, the legislature appropriated a sum sufficient to pay the counties maintaining sanatoria $7.00 per week towards the maintenance of patients. For the fiscal years ending in 1933 and 1934 the counties were reimbursed out of an appropriation of $550,000 and for this biennium the legislature appropriated $600,000 for each year. This sum was pro-rated among the counties and amounted to $6.72 for the year ending June 30, 1935 and $6.46 for the year ending June 30, 1936.

Rated bed capacity for the twenty institutions on June 30, 1936, was 1811. On the same date there was a population of 871 male and 932 female for a total of 1803, an increase of 7%. In addition there was a waiting list of 89 for the county sanatoria.

The State Board of Control exercises supervision and inspection powers over these institutions:

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY SANATORIA

	County	*Name*	*Post Office*
1.	Brown	Hickory Grove Emma Rosenbohm, R. N., Superintendent	West De Pere
2.	Dane	Lakeview W. C. Reineking, M. D., Superintendent	Madison
3.	Douglas	Middle River George H. Conklin, M. D., Superintendent	Hawthorne
4.	Eau Claire	Mt. Washington Clara Christenson, R. N., Superintendent	Eau Claire
5.	Jefferson	Forest Lawn Mabel Ryan, R. N., Superintendent	Jefferson
6.	Kenosha	Willowbrook Alice Nelson, R. N., Superintendent	Kenosha
7.	La Crosse	Oak Forest Mrs. Mary Handy, R. N., Superintendent	Onalaska
8.	Manitowoc	Maple Crest Freda Breaker, R. N., Superintendent	Whitelaw
9.	Marathon	Mount View Florence I. Hamilton, R. N., Superintendent	Wausau
10.	Milwaukee	Muirdale G. L. Bellis, M. D., Superintendent	Wauwatosa
11.	Milwaukee	Blue Mound G. L. Bellis, M. D., Superintendent	Wauwatosa
12.	Outagamie	Riverview C. D. Boyd, M. D., Superintendent	Kaukauna
13.	Racine	Sunny Rest Ella L. Neumann, R. N., Superintendent	Racine
14.	Rock	Pinehurst Iva L. Hartman, R. N., Superintendent	Janesville
15.	Sheboygan	Rocky Knoll C. M. Yoran, M. D., Superintendent	Plymouth
16.	Ashland, Bayfield, Iron Tri-Co.	Pure-Air John K. Shumate, M. D., Superintendent	Bayfield
17.	Waukesha, Washington	The Oak E. K. Steinkopff, M. D., Superintendent	Pewaukee
18.	Winnebago, Fond du Lac	Sunny View Cava Wilson, R. N., Superintendent	Winnebago
		PHILANTHROPIC	
19.	Dane	Morningside Mrs. S. Stoeber Snyder, R. N., Superintendent	Madison
20.	Portage	River Pines H. M. Coon, M. D., Superintendent	Stevens Point

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY SANATORIA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935 AND JUNE 30, 1936

	Year Ending June 30, 1935			Year Ending June 30, 1936		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population beginning of year	808*	860*	1,668	834	889	1,723
Admissions						
Observation	141	149	290	125	139	264
Pulmonary (adult type)						
Minimal	91	153	244	92	126	218
Moderately advanced	272	355	627	297	271	568
Far advanced	345	263	608	352	268	620
Extra-pulmonary						
Abdominal	2	1	3	2	2	4
Glandular	7	9	16	11	7	18
Bone and joint	12	10	22	7	7	14
Other forms	20	17	37	34	25	59
Childhood T. B.	102	125	227	143	164	307
Readmissions	23	15	38	29	54	83
Total Admissions	1,015	1,097	2,112	1,092	1,063	2,155
Discharges						
Non-T. B.	132	147	279	111	138	249
Arrested	74	105	179	58	83	141
Apparently arrested	137	150	287	171	180	351
Quiescent	58	76	134	78	66	144
Improved	203	262	465	191	220	411
Unimproved	145	126	271	167	105	272
Died	165	135	300	198	126	324
Transferred	62	61	123	72	88	160
Leave of Absence	6	5	11	10	19	29
No Diagnosis	3	1	4			
Non-Clinical suspicious silicosis	4		4			
Total Discharges	989	1,068	2,057	1,056	1,025	2,081
Population end of year	834	889	1,723	870	927	1,797

*Correction of previous biennial report

TABLE II—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY SANATORIUM AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG—JUNE 30, 1935

	Hickory Grove Brown	Lake View Dane	Middle River Douglas	Mt. Washington Eau Claire	Forest Lawn Jefferson	Willowbrook Kenosha	Oak Forest La Crosse	Maple Crest Manitowoc	Mt. View Marathon	Muirdale Milwaukee	Blue Mound Milwaukee	Riverview Outagamie	Sunny Rest Racine	Pinehurst Rock	Rocky Knoll Sheboygan	Pureair Ash. Bay. Iron	The Oaks Wauk., Wash.	Sunny View Winnebago	River Pines Portage	Morningside Dane	Total
Adams																					
Ashland		1														32		1	4		38
Barron			8	3			1								1						13
Bayfield																17		1			18
Brown	45																		1		46
Buffalo				3			1														4
Burnett			9																		9
Calumet	1		1									1			3						6
Chippewa			1	2					1										1		5
Clark				6					4										2		12
Columbia		4			1									1						1	7
Crawford							6													4	10
Dane		89					1											1		6	97
Dodge					11					1				1	2					3	18
Door	3							1													4
Douglas			92																		92
Dunn				5										1							6
Eau Claire				28																	28
Florence	2							2													4
Fond du Lac																		28			28
Forest	2								1									3			6
Grant		2					2					2								1	7
Green		1			2									2							5
Green Lake																		1			1
Iowa																					
Iron																14			1		15
Jackson							7												1		8
Jefferson					19															2	21
Juneau							1													2	3
Kenosha		1				31														1	33
Kewaunee								6													6
La Crosse							23								2						25

Lafayette		1			3									2						2	8
Langlade									2												2
Lincoln									2			1									3
Manitowoc								33													33
Marathon									30									8	1		39
Marinette	11				1							4			4					2	22
Marquette					1					2									1		4
Milwaukee								1		363	81				1						446
Monroe							6														6
Oconto	10							1													11
Oneida	1				1				8							1			1		12
Outagamie												41							1		42
Ozaukee					2						1				3		1				7
Pepin				1																	1
Pierce				3			1												1		5
Polk	1		9	1						1						1				1	14
Portage	2								3										18		23
Price		5																	1		6
Racine					2	1				1	2		33	1	5		4			1	50
Richland		1																			1
Rock														43						1	44
Rusk			4	2																	6
St Croix				4			1									1					6
Sauk					1															4	5
Sawyer									1						2						3
Shawano	1							1	1			3			2						8
Sheboygan															44						44
Taylor	1																	3			4
Trempealeau				1			5											1			7
Vernon		2			1		3												1	6	13
Vilas									1										1		2
Walworth					3						2			4			1			2	12
Washburn			9													1					10
Washington															2		9				11
Waukesha																	15				15
Waupaca	3	1							2			3			1			2			12
Waushara		2																	1	1	4
Winnebago												1			1			39			41
Wood	2								7			2			2		2		6		21
State-at-Large	1	2	1	1	1		3			2					1	1			1	1	15
Transient		2																			2
Private	1	14	5		2	1		2		61	5		1	8	12		2	5	8	1	128
Total	87	128	139	60	51	33	61	47	63	431	91	58	34	63	86	70	34	93	52	42	1723

TABLE III—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY SANATORIUM AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG—JUNE 30, 1936

	Hickory Grove Brown	Lake View Dane	Middle River Douglas	Mt. Washington Eau Claire	Forest Lawn Jefferson	Willowbrook Kenosha	Oak Forest La Crosse	Maple Crest Manitowoc	Mt. View Marathon	Muirdale Milwaukee	Blue Mound Milwaukee	Riverview Outagamie	Sunny Rest Racine	Pinehurst Rock	Rocky Knoll Sheboygan	Pureair Ash. Bay. Iron	The Oaks Wauk., Wash.	Sunny View Winnebago	River Pines Portage	Morningside Dane	Total
Adams									1												1
Ashland		1														26		1	3		31
Barron			12	4										1		2					19
Bayfield																15		2			17
Brown	57																		1		58
Buffalo				2					1												3
Burnett			8																		8
Calumet			1												4						5
Chippewa			1	9			1		2									1	1		15
Clark				7					4									2			13
Columbia		4							1										1	1	7
Crawford							7													2	9
Dane		99																	1	1	101
Dodge		1			12					2				1	2			2		10	30
Door								1							1						2
Douglas			82															1			83
Dunn		1		2										1					1		5
Eau Claire				17																	17
Florence	2							3													5
Fond du Lac										1					3			36			40
Forest																					
Grant		4					2													2	8
Green		2			4									2					2		10
Green Lake								1										1	2	1	5
Iowa		1			1		2													1	5
Iron																13					13
Jackson							4													1	5
Jefferson					17															1	18
Juneau																				2	2
Kenosha		1				28														1	30
Kewaunee								7													7
La Crosse							37								1				3		41

Lafayette		2			2				3					2			1			2	8
Langlade		1						1	5			1									7
Lincoln								29										1			30
Manitowoc									28									4	1	5	38
Marathon								1				1			4			3	1		22
Marinette	11				1						1			1					1		4
Marquette					1					439	100				3				2		545
Milwaukee						1															4
Monroe		1					3		1						1						16
Oconto	11							3	3					1							5
Oneida					1							42					1		1		44
Outagamie					1										3		1				5
Ozaukee					1																2
Pepin				2																	6
Pierce				6												2					16
Polk			11				1				2								22		23
Portage	1																		1		6
Price		3							2											1	72
Racine					1	5				1	1		58	1	4						
Richland														56							56
Rock																1					6
Rusk			4	1																1	10
St. Croix			2	3			1		3					1					2	3	9
Sauk		3														1					1
Sawyer																		1			12
Shawano	2							2	5			2			59						59
Sheboygan															1			1	1		6
Taylor			1		1				1			1							2		12
Trempealeau		1		4			3		1											6	15
Vernon		4			1		4													1	2
Vilas									1											2	10
Walworth					5									1			2				7
Washburn			6												1		1				13
Washington										2	2					12				1	25
Waukesha												5				20					10
Waupaca	1	1			1				1									1		1	3
Waushara		1													1			1			3
Winnebago		1													3		33				35
Wood	2	1							2			3			1		2	7			20
State-at-Large	1	1	2				1			1		1				1		1	1	1	12
Transient										1									2		3
Total	89	134	130	57	50	34	66	48	65	447	106	56	58	68	92	62	38	92	59	46	1797

TABLE IV—SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE, AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY, STATE AND SEMI-PUBLIC SANATORIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935

SANATORIA	Number Weeks Board	Per Capita Cost Per Week	X-ray, Occupational Therapy Revenue	Total Operation and Maintenance
Brown—Hickory Grove	4,220–5	$13.30		$56,122.99
Dane—Lake View	5,628–1	17.72	$1,065.94	99,718.27
Douglas—Middle River	7,040–3	13.93	134.00	98,094.96
Eau Claire—Mt. Washington	3,049–1	14.90		45,429.13
Jefferson—Forest Lawn	2,708–5	16.14	153.00	43,719.42
Kenosha—Willowbrook	1,745–0	20.02		34,938.84
La Crosse—Oak Forest	3,213–4	13.87	363.00	44,574.82
Manitowoc—Maple Crest	2,328–4	15.68	98.50	36,504.15
Marathon—Mt. View	3,330–3	19.53	42.00	65,057.31
Milwaukee—Muirdale	23,240–1	15.16		350,347.33
Milwaukee—Blue Mound	4,977–5	13.23		66,989.13
Outagamie—Riverview	2,822–5	16.79	7.00	47,372.68
Racine—Sunny Rest	2,040–0	17.96		36,650.36
Rock—Pinehurst	3,384–3	15.21	174.50	51,467.47
Sheboygan—Rocky Knoll	4,646–4	19.04	437.29	88,432.69
Ashland, Bayfield & Iron—Pureair	3,614–3	13.67	188.25	49,422.35
Washington and Waukesha—The Oaks	1,799–4	18.81		33,847.63
Winnebago and Fond du Lac—Sunny View	4,631–3	14.84	424.65	68,731.12
Total	84,421–5	$15.59	$3,088.13	$1,317,420.65
State				
State Sanatorium	10,517–4	18.12		190,581.76
Lake Tomahawk	2,023–0	21.48		43,535.32
Total	12,540–4	$18.67		$234,117.08
Semi-Public				
Morningside	1,901–4	15.25		28,977.36
River Pines*	2,060–4	21.00		43,263.03
Total	3,962–1	$18.23		$72,240.39
GRAND TOTAL	100,924–3	$16.07	$3,088.13	$1,623,778.12

*From January 1, 1935 to October 1, 1935.

TABLE IV—SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE, AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY, STATE AND SEMI-PUBLIC SANATORIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935

SANATORIA	Number Weeks Board	Per Capita Cost Per Week	X-ray Occupational Therapy Revenue	Total Operation and Maintenance
Brown—Hickory Grove	4,679–0	$13.27		$62,068.60
Dane—Lake View	7,034–0	16.62		116,940.51
Douglas—Middle River	6,988–5	15.33	$535.00	107,135.20
Eau Claire—Mt. Washington	2,990–2	17.59		52,595.63
Jefferson—Forest Lawn	2,662–4	16.79	195.25	44,699.02
Kenosha—Willowbrook	1,802–0	18.88		34,015.71
La Crosse—Oak Forest	3,379–1	15.59	313.00	52,667.06
Manitowoc—Maple Crest	2,442–1	15.89	45.00	38,795.25
Marathon—Mount View	3,312–3	18.86	118.50	62,456.05
Milwaukee—Muirdale	22,771–0	16.95		385,943.53
Milwaukee—Blue Mound	5,155–0	13.72		70,740.89
Outagamie—Riverview	2,965–2	17.77		52,684.01
Racine—Sunny Rest	2,097–2	17.78		37,298.16
Rock—Pinehurst	3,262–2	15.62	61.50	50,956.93
Sheboygan—Rocky Knoll	4,773–1	17.83	259.00	85,107.97
Ashland, Bayfield, & Iron—Pureair	3,541–5	14.49	277.65	51,313.62
Washington and Waukesha—The Oaks	1,820–4	16.98		30,904.58
Winnebago and Fond du Lac—Sunny View	4,748–0	15.45	581.26	73,350.75
Total	86,424–4	$16.28	$2,386.16	$1,409,673.47
State				
State Sanatorium	10,588–2	19.38		205,681.89
Lake Tomahawk	2,105–7	21.98		46,359.61
Total	12,694–2	19.82		$252,041.50
Semi-Public				
Morningside	2,594–0	15.09		39,142.47
River Pines	2,943–1	18.88		55,553.71
Total	5,537–1	17.10		$94,696.18
GRAND TOTAL	104,656–0	$16.75	$2,386.16	$1,756,411.15

TABLE IV—SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE, AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY, STATE AND SEMI-PUBLIC SANATORIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935-36

	DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSE								
	Admin.	Care of Patients	Household Expense	Heat Light Power & Water	Care of Grounds	Farm	Total Operation	Repair & Maintenance	Cash Discount Taken
Brown—Hickory Grove	$ 5,392.15	$ 39,787.28	$ 5,418.78	$ 9,666.97	$ 163.96	$ 268.78	$ 60,697.92	$ 1,370.68	
Dane—Lake View	7,315.37	73,845.67	12,399.06	16,883.53	2,908.33	25.55	113,377.51	3,563.00	$ 604.16
Douglas—Middle River	6,607.10	71,140.50	9,964.79	12,902.96	631.73		101,247.08	5,888.12	
Eau Claire—Mt. Washington	5,029.29	33,458.55	5,326.31	3,968.29	974.46	295.90	49,052.80	3,542.83	122.00
Jefferson—Forest Lawn	4,990.44	26,507.22	5,578.29	5,136.64	583.58		42,796.17	1,902.85	60.74
Kenosha—Willowbrook	4,104.75	16,691.54	3,682.61	3,922.36	25.78	3,685.44	32,112.48	1,903.23	49.24
La Crosse—Oak Forest	4,961.18	31,632.89	4,015.78	6,136.28	574.34		47,320.47	5,346.59	150.83
Manitowoc—Maple Crest	3,784.30	23,285.23	5,473.87	4,064.76	620.50	271.72	37,500.38	1,294.87	28.19
Marathon—Mount View	4,810.39	38,178.92	7,680.79	9,590.45	780.09		61,040.64	1,415.41	
Milwaukee—Muirdale									
Milwaukee—Blue Mound									
Outagamie—Riverview	5,837.91	31,900.12	6,794.33	5,206.65	15.80		49,754.81	2,929.20	5.00
Racine—Sunny Rest	4,075.85	20,557.01	4,356.46	5,219.21	645.85		34,854.38	2,443.78	90.07
Rock—Pinehurst	3,985.53	30,931.42	7,775.90	5,621.95	796.03		49,110.83	1,846.10	60.28
Sheboygan—Rocky Knoll	7,157.63	48,919.11	13,635.49	9,871.10	1,765.02		81,348.35	3,759.62	372.42
Ashland, Bayfield & Iron—Pureair	3,909.37	31,884.40	7,178.63	6,584.79	583.86		50,141.05	1,172.57	78.08
Washington & Waukesha—The Oaks	3,574.98	18,688.57	3,931.43	3,286.23		106.00	29,587.21	1,317.37	
Winnebago & Fond du Lac—Sunny View	6,160.97	42,357.60	11,105.32	7,963.03	335.92	143.05	68,065.89	5,284.86	111.81
Total	$ 81,697.21	$579,766.03	$114,317.84	$116,025.20	$ 11,405.25	$ 4,796.44	$908,007.97	$ 44,981.08	$1,732.82
State									
State Sanatorium	13,335.26	114,932.01	22,915.08	27,263.72	4,497.46	1,022.03	183,965.56	21,716.33	407.09
Lake Tomahawk	9,123.11	11,940.62	4,679.78	10,569.17	239.08	5,581.35	42,133.11	4,226.50	74.92
Total	$ 22,458.37	$126,872.63	$ 27,594.86	$ 37,832.89	$ 4,736.54	$ 6,603.38	$226,098.67	$ 25,942.83	$ 482.01
Semi-Public									
Morningside	6,955.02	22,414.65	4,398.34	1,843.48	18.20	17.30	35,646.99	3,495.48	85.69
River Pines	6,779.21	33,472.29	6,812.11	3,937.65			51,001.26	4,552.45	
Total	$ 13,734.23	$ 55,886.94	$ 11,210.45	$ 5,781.13	$ 18.20	$ 17.30	$ 86,648.25	$ 8,047.93	$ 85.69
GRAND TOTAL	$117,889.81	$762,525.60	$153,123.15	$159,639.22	$ 16,159.99	$ 11,417.12	$1,220,754.89	$ 78,971.84	$2,300.52

TABLE IV—SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE, AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK IN COUNTY, STATE AND SEMI-PUBLIC SANATORIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935-36
(Continued)

	DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSE								
	Admin.	Care of Patients	Household Expense	Heat Light Power & Water	Care of Grounds	Farm	Total Operation	Repair & Maintenance	Cash Discount Taken
Brown—Hickory Grove	$ 4,620.66	$ 35,258.35	$ 6,084.04	$ 8,018.89	$ 403.98	$ 575.73	$ 54,961.65	$ 1,161.34	
Dane—Lake View	6,826.87	59,241.78	12,849.91	15,087.34	2,491.04	24.32	96,521.26	4,262.95	531.33
Douglas—Middle River	7,264.91	65,723.59	9,810.76	11,901.96	756.67		95,457.89	2,771.07	
Eau Claire—Mt. Washington	4,110.12	28,924.13	6,194.68	3,835.00	724.21	263.89	44,052.03	1,377.10	44.15
Jefferson—Forest Lawn	4,677.77	25,532.10	5,550.16	4,905.67	555.50		41,221.20	2,651.22	88.61
Kenosha—Willowbrook	3,552.47	16,850.38	5,038.72	4,369.86	16.00	3,229.53	33,056.96	1,881.88	55.63
La Crosse—Oak Forest	4,253.84	28,631.61	4,310.36	6,005.64	593.42		43,794.87	1,142.95	78.04
Manitowoc—Maple Crest	3,545.07	22,112.10	4,769.19	3,920.72	655.80	406.80	35,409.68	1,192.97	26.03
Marathon—Mt. View	6,098.43	37,360.76	9,280.50	10,062.55	1,127.08		63,929.32	1,169.99	
Milwaukee—Muirdale									
Milwaukee—Blue Mound									
Outagamie—Riverview	5,069.12	29,020.53	6,172.32	4,828.13	10.90		45,101.00	2,278.68	
Racine—Sunny Rest	3,894.95	19,943.51	3,874.38	4,703.49	805.61		33,221.94	3,428.42	61.10
Rock—Pinehurst	3,935.47	30,716.57	8,390.66	6,083.24	785.14		49,911.08	1,730.89	40.44
Sheboygan—Rocky Knoll	8,595.17	49,848.93	14,524.73	9,074.43	1,436.72		83,479.98	5,390.00	358.31
Ashland, Bayfield & Iron—Pureair	3,925.37	29,508.69	6,490.88	6,820.87	578.27		47,324.08	2,286.52	67.51
Washington & Waukesha—The Oaks	2,845.52	20,992.81	4,404.87	2,260.07	33.37	287.15	30,824.39	3,023.24	
Winnebago and Fond du Lac—Sunny View	5,681.25	41,029.94	11,696.07	7,998.97	376.11	345.35	67,127.69	2,028.08	83.90
Total	$ 78,896.99	$540,695.78	$119,442.23	$109,876.83	$ 11,349.82	$ 5,133.37	$865,395.02	$ 37,777.30	$1,435.05
State									
State Sanatorium	13,157.36	112,247.22	17,188.83	25,589.82	4,640.98	1,019.82	173,844.03	16,737.73	1.33
Lake Tomahawk	8,667.35	10,917.28	2,892.48	11,440.03	254.00	5,456.45	39,627.59	3,907.73	71.64
Total	$ 21,824.71	$123,164.50	$ 20,081.31	$ 37,029.85	$ 4,894.98	$ 6,476.27	$213,471.62	$ 20,645.46	$ 72.97
Semi-Public									
Morningside	6,362.81	16,139.38	3,066.52	1,399.49	28.22	10.00	27,006.42	1,970.94	
River Pines*	4,620.20	27,685.52	6,950.93	2,727.59			41,984.24	1,278.79	
Total	$ 10,983.01	$ 43,824.90	$ 10,017.45	$ 4,127.08	$ 28.22	$ 10.00	$ 68,990.66	$ 3,249.73	
GRAND TOTAL	$111,704.71	$707,685.18	$149,540.99	$151,033.76	$16,273.02	$ 11,619.64	$1,147,857.30	$ 61,672.49	$1,508.02

*From January 1, 1935 to October 1, 1935.

TABLE V—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID BY STATE AND OTHER COUNTIES TO SANATORIA FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935, AND JUNE 30, 1936

County Sanatoria	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Own Patients	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of State-at-Large Patients	Amt. Paid by State to Counties for Care of Patients of Other Counties	Total of State Cases	Amt. Paid by Counties to Counties Caring for Their Patients	Total Amt. Paid for Care of Patients
1935						
Brown—Hickory Grove	$15,876.37	$ 570.00	$12,210.49	$28,656.86	$11,946.11	$40,602.97
Dane—Lakeview	32,113.85	1,341.66	5,214.01	38,669.52	8,529.13	47,198.65
Douglas—Middle River	30,562.81	1,161.84	16,208.65	47,933.30	17,424.80	65,358.10
Eau Claire—Mt. Washington	7,824.38	355.47	12,513.98	20,693.83	15,221.31	35,915.14
Jefferson—Forest Lawn	7,697.60	841.59	10,161.95	18,701.14	14,234.83	32,935.97
Kenosha—Willowbrook	10,747.83	554.84	797.13	12,099.80	1,576.67	13,676.47
La Crosse—Oak Forest	8,468.81	1,777.34	12,273.86	22,520.01	13,048.79	35,568.80
Manitowoc—Maple Crest	12,838.63		2,815.88	15,654.51	3,751.80	19,406.31
Marathon—Mt. View	11,210.75		11,179.01	22,389.76	21,296.59	43,686.35
Milwaukee—Muirdale	154,188.38	2,167.93	1,085.25	157,441.56	1,352.30	158,793.86
Milwaukee—Blue Mound	30,604.11		2,860.05	33,464.16	2,768.37	36,232.53
Outagamie—Riverview	13,029.74		5,946.77	18,976.51	8,905.17	27,881.68
Racine—Sunny Rest	13,710.67	10.26		13,720.93		13,720.93
Rock—Pinehurst	17,960.44		4,792.38	22,752.82	6,050.19	28,803.01
Sheboygan—Rocky Knoll	18,635.60	19.04	12,595.61	31,250.25	23,077.19	54,327.44
Ashland, Bayfield, Iron—Pureair	22,250.55	304.65	1,898.68	24,453.88	1,962.10	26,415.98
Waukesha and Washington—The Oaks	10,143.75		1,954.39	12,098.14	3,513.95	15,612.09
Winnebago and Fond du Lac—Sunny View	25,110.61		6,025.51	31,136.12	7,275.37	38,411.49
Morningside		800.39	12,433.32	13,233.71		13,233.71
River Pines		437.78	13,715.41	14,153.19		14,153.19
Total	$442,974.88	$10,342.79	$146,682.33	$600,000.00	$161,934.67	$761,934.67
1936						
Brown—Hickory Grove	$16,153.83	$ 693.83	$13,332.52	$30,180.18	$13,988.50	$44,166.68
Dane—Lakeview	35,635.80	2,523.87	11,979.53	50,139.20	14,996.89	65,136.09
Douglas—Middle River	26,967.23	2,095.83	14,578.82	43,641.88	19,954.26	63,598.14
Eau Claire—Mt. Washington	7,184.83	120.62	11,923.16	19,228.61	19,859.45	39,081.06
Jefferson—Forest Lawn	7,159.18	165.50	10,854.61	18,179.29	15,642.33	33,821.62
Kenosha—Willowbrook	10,013.85		1,749.19	11,763.04	3,178.49	14,940.53
La Crosse—Oak Forest	9,786.55	2,596.85	11,907.07	24,290.47	14,540.27	38,833.74
Manitowoc—Maple Crest	10,743.64	318.82	5,008.63	16,071.09	7,012.27	23,083.36
Marathon—Mt. View	11,378.82	1,365.46	9,083.10	21,827.38	19,356.29	41,183.67

Milwaukee—Muirdale	133,794.19	1,365.69	2,047.50	137,207.38	3,296.59	140,503.97
Milwaukee—Blue Mound	29,838.90		2,322.51	32,161.41	2,463.81	34,625.22
Outagamie—Riverview	14,653.74		4,414.32	19,068.06	7,605.80	26,673.86
Racine—Sunny Rest	13,478.91			13,478.91		13,478.91
Rock—Pinehurst	16,651.20	191.90	4,197.43	21,040.53	5,937.71	26,978.24
Sheboygan—Rocky Knoll	13,397.97	932.25	17,750.92	32,081.14	16,365.50	48,446.64
Ashland, Bayfield, Iron—Purair	19,932.10	1,111.59	2,255.82	23,299.51	2,797.05	26,096.56
Waukesha and Washington—The Oaks	9,451.25	247.42	2,660.58	12,359.25	3,420.68	15,779.93
Winnebago and Fond du Lac—Sunny View	22,185.09	704.08	8,386.08	31,275.25	11,489.24	42,764.49
Morningside		1,186.32	16,284.24	17,470.56	19,940.38	37,410.94
River Pines		711.98	16,366.07	17,078.05	16,379.12	33,457.17
Total	$408,407.08	$16,332.01	$167,102.10	$591,841.19	$218,224.63	$810,065.82

TABLE VI—NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED AND THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE STATE AND THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR CARE IN COUNTY SANATORIA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1935

	Counties	Weeks and Days	Paid by State	Paid by Counties	Total
1	Adams	11–6	$ 79.71	$ 84.75	$ 164.46
2	Ashland	1,747–6	11,750.49	350.46	12,100.95
3	Barron	795–0	5,344.61	5,911.99	11,256.60
4	Bayfield	1,010–4	6,793.86	21.79	6,815.65
5	Brown	2,465–5	16,576.49	641.13	17,217.62
6	Buffalo	202–0	1,358.00	1,591.76	2,949.76
7	Burnett	521–3	3,505.46	3,764.55	7,270.01
8	Calumet	269–3	1,811.30	2,633.35	4,444.65
9	Chippewa	467–4	3,143.37	3,379.19	6,522.56
10	Clark	632–4	4,252.63	6,014.20	10,266.83
11	Columbia	417–6	2,809.18	3,014.69	5,823.87
12	Crawford	494–2	3,322.98	2,249.33	5,572.31
13	Dane	4,876–1	32,781.32	423.26	33,204.58
14	Dodge	728–3	4,897.07	6,690.87	11,587.94
15	Door	112–6	758.72	747.60	1,506.32
16	Douglas	4,546–1	30,562.81		30,562.81
17	Dunn	322–4	2,168.57	2,123.76	4,292.33
18	Eau Claire	1,163–6	7,824.38		7,824.38
19	Florence	167–4	1,126.54	1,249.38	2,375.52
20	Fond du Lac	1,777–6	11,952.17	1,464.76	13,416.93
21	Forest	145–1	975.77	1,212.37	2,188.14
22	Grant	187–0	1,257.16	1,403.50	2,660.66
23	Green	266–1	1,789.21	2,360.94	4,150.15
24	Green Lake	51–5	347.66	437.10	784.76
25	Iowa	97–2	654.03	463.45	1,117.48
26	Iron	832–1	5,594.33		5,594.33
27	Jackson	404–2	2,717.92	2,516.84	5,234.76
28	Jefferson	1,266–4	8,514.90	510.99	9,025.89
29	Juneau	142–0	954.63	372.68	1,327.31
30	Kenosha	1,713–6	11,521.91	95.84	11,617.75
31	Kewaunee	258–3	1,737.36	2,251.56	3,988.92
32	La Crosse	1,310–6	8,812.63	629.94	9,442.57
33	Lafayette	547–1	3,678.32	4,493.81	8,172.13
34	Langlade	162–5	1,093.90	2,026.76	3,120.66
35	Lincoln	356–4	2,397.15	4,144.97	6,542.12
36	Manitowoc	1,921–0	12,914.50	96.97	13,011.47
37	Marathon	2,024–4	13,610.79	2,730.86	16,341.65
38	Marinette	1,175–0	7,899.28	9,303.03	17,202.31
39	Marquette	191–5	1,288.85	889.59	2,178.44
40	Milwaukee	27,753–1	186,578.83	3,165.82	189,744.65
41	Monroe	322–0	2,164.74	1,557.07	3,721.81
42	Oconto	520–4	3,499.69	3,548.01	7,047.70
43	Oneida	399–3	2,685.26	3,978.19	6,663.45
44	Outagamie	1,981–4	13,321.70		13,321.70
45	Ozaukee	263–6	1,773.84	2,644.26	4,418.10
46	Pepin	123–6	832.67	844.59	1,677.26
47	Pierce	214–5	1,443.47	1,287.01	2,730.48
48	Polk	558–2	3,753.21	4,014.20	7,767.41
49	Portage	1,240–5	8,341.06	2,891.80	11,232.86
50	Price	152–0	1,021.85	1,023.69	2,045.54
51	Racine	2,928–6	19,690.09	9,196.91	28,887.00
52	Richland	138–2	929.67	1,470.19	2,399.86
53	Rock	2,799–6	18,882.88		18,822.88
54	Rusk	394–3	2,651.66	2,952.02	5,603.68
55	St. Croix	312–2	2,099.42	2,514.36	4,613.78
56	Sauk	366–0	2,460.53	1,327.00	3,787.53
57	Sawyer	191–5	1,288.84	1,460.94	2,749.78
58	Shawano	340–3	2,893.67	4,518.33	7,412.00
59	Sheboygan	2,772–0	18,635.60		18,635.60
60	Taylor	115–6	778.88	1,138.47	1,917.35
61	Trempealeau	328–5	2,209.87	2,442.25	4,652.12
62	Vernon	688–5	4,630.08	3,609.73	8,239.81
63	Vilas	131–0	880.69	1,496.61	2,377.30
64	Walworth	642–6	4,321.79	4,523.28	8,845.07
65	Washburn	553–6	3,723.46	3,988.24	7,711.70
66	Washington	553–6	3,720.59	844.61	4,565.20
67	Waukesha	1,143–1	7,685.12	745.00	8,430.12
68	Waupaca	483–3	3,249.98	4,822.19	8,072.17
69	Waushara	205–5	1,382.96	1,558.96	2,941.92
70	Winnebago	2,208–1	14,844.89	1,446.20	16,291.09
71	Wood	1,005–4	6,760.26	8,626.72	15,386.98
72	State-at-Large	673–5	10,342.79		10,342.79
	Totals	88,383–6	$600,000.00	$161,934.67	$761,934.67

TABLE VII—NUMBER OF WEEKS BOARD FURNISHED AND THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE STATE AND THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR CARE IN COUNTY SANATORIA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

	Counties	Weeks and Days	Paid by State	Paid by Counties	Total
1	Adams	12–1	$ 78.55	$ 150.46	$ 229.01
2	Ashland	1,780–1	11,588.49	1,988.62	13,577.11
3	Barron	962–2	6,224.99	8,917.99	15,142.98
4	Bayfield	945–2	5,224.03	496.53	5,720.56
5	Brown	2,627–0	16,976.49	—25.86	16,950.63
6	Buffalo	203–2	1,315.04	2,165.58	3,480.62
7	Burnett	476–5	3,083.85	4,227.71	7,311.56
8	Calumet	259–2	1,803.13	2,633.30	4,436.43
9	Chippewa	543–5	3,692.13	5,586.65	9,278.78
10	Clark	654–6	4,365.04	6,740.21	11,105.25
11	Columbia	369–1	2,387.97	3,768.32	6,156.29
12	Crawford	439–2	2,841.75	3,977.17	6,818.92
13	Dane	5,521–0	37,326.77	1,053.26	38,380.03
14	Dodge	1,216–4	8,423.03	11,594.25	20,017.28
15	Door	178–3	1,154.25	1,752.25	2,906.50
16	Douglas	4,640–4	27,173.31	286.11	27,459.42
17	Dunn	339–4	2,302.54	3,550.23	5,852.77
18	Eau Claire	1,176–4	7,184.83	----------	7,184.83
19	Florence	238–0	1,539.63	1,968.21	3,507.84
20	Fond du Lac	1,631–3	12,949.92	—390.51	12,559.41
21	Forest	91–5	596.19	919.09	1,515.28
22	Grant	506–6	3,372.24	4,511.11	7,883.35
23	Green	270–0	2,063.96	2,343.92	4,407.88
24	Green Lake	227–4	1,667.16	1,701.01	3,368.17
25	Iowa	146–5	1,096.76	1,269.48	2,366.24
26	Iron	733–5	5,337.50	—78.06	5,259.44
27	Jackson	430–0	2,781.65	3,824.94	6,606.59
28	Jefferson	1,164–1	7,737.69	569.07	8,306.76
29	Juneau	160–5	1,039.66	1,438.74	2,478.40
30	Kenosha	1,656–5	10,762.39	1,066.99	11,829.38
31	Kewaunee	394–0	2,548.77	3,836.05	6,384.82
32	La Crosse	1,773–5	11,452.77	2,928.36	14,381.13
33	Lafayette	412–1	2,666.12	3,955.30	6,621.42
34	Langlade	125–2	810.47	1,460.05	2,270.52
35	Lincoln	190–5	1,233.72	1,906.98	3,140.70
36	Manitowoc	1,684–3	11,000.96	52.38	11,053.34
37	Marathon	2,410–0	15,809.13	5,906.28	21,715.41
38	Marinette	1,252–1	8,148.66	10,453.28	18,601.94
39	Marquette	221–5	1,482.66	1,716.47	3,199.13
40	Milwaukee	2,755–2	169,500.81	393.32	169,894.13
41	Monroe	209–0	1,534.85	1,764.51	3,299.36
42	Oconto	716–3	4,648.41	5,108.38	9,756.79
43	Oneida	516–5	3,342.59	5,583.18	8,925.77
44	Outagamie	2,393–1	15,649.92	553.95	16,203.87
45	Ozaukee	313–3	2,027.56	3,391.35	5,418.91
46	Pepin	57–1	369.65	635.49	1,005.14
47	Pierce	228–6	1,830.37	1,991.70	3,822.07
48	Polk	695–5	4,567.64	5,946.57	10,514.21
49	Portage	1,069–2	6,984.40	7,710.39	14,694.79
50	Price	336–5	2,178.20	3,377.14	5,555.34
51	Racine	3,087–6	19,917.68	10,699.14	30,616.82
52	Richland	21–5	689.09	—328.20	360.89
53	Rock	2,615–4	16,744.54	—6.41	16,738.13
54	Rusk	349–3	2,260.44	3,319.89	5,580.33
55	St. Croix	357–5	2,314.02	3,744.35	6,058.37
56	Sauk	464–5	3,390.01	4,165.81	7,555.82
57	Sawyer	95–2	910.44	570.83	1,481.27
58	Shawano	350–1	2,367.85	3,547.96	5,915.81
59	Sheboygan	2,807–3	13,397.97	----------	13,397.97
60	Taylor	238–5	1,544.23	2,226.01	3,770.24
61	Trempealeau	518–1	3,351.85	5,260.40	8,612.25
62	Vernon	926–3	6,005.80	8,272.98	14,278.78
63	Vilas	108–6	717.30	997.20	1,714.50
64	Walworth	486–6	3,253.05	4,636.50	7,889.55
65	Washburn	451–6	2,923.04	3,966.00	6,889.04
66	Washington	641–4	4,640.49	579.16	5,219.65
67	Waukesha	1,150–1	7,122.11	2,461.32	9,583.43
68	Waupaca	607–1	3,927.58	5,868.36	9,795.94
69	Waushara	146–5	949.08	1,208.86	2,157.94
70	Winnebago	1,998–5	12,293.13	1,140.38	13,433.51
71	Wood	1,018–4	6,595.16	9,216.19	15,811.35
72	State-at-Large	909–2	14,647.73	----------	14,647.73
	Totals	91,508–6	$591,841.19	$218,224.63	$810,065.82

Part D

COUNTY JAILS

Seventy counties of this state maintain county jails as a place of detention for persons.

1. Charged with offenses and committed for trial.

2. Duly committed to secure their attendance as witnesses on the trial of any criminal case.

3. Committed for confinement pursuant to a sentence for an offense or held in custody by the sheriff for any cause authorized by law.

4. Sentenced to imprisonment in state penal institutions or the Milwaukee County House of Correction until such time as they shall be removed to said institutions.

If county jail statistics are to be of any material value some method of compelling the county officers to file correct reports must be found. Some officers have not filed reports for six or more years and some of the reports that are received cannot be relied upon for accuracy.

The general trend of the jail population appears to be downward.

The State Board of Control exercises inspection powers over these institutions.

TABLE 1—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION THROUGH COUNTY JAILS DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1934 AND 1935

	1934*			1935**		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In Jail, January 1	471	22	493	514	25	539
Admissions	24,699	1,204	25,903	24,708	1,353	26,061
Total	25,170	1,226	26,396	25,222	1,378	26,600
Discharged by						
Removal to Penal Institutions	856	26	882	809	24	833
Removal to Industrial Schools	83	35	118	103	29	132
Removal to Central State Hos.	26	----	26	21	----	21
Released on Bail	1,701	106	1,807	1,647	117	1,764
Discharged on Nolle Prosequi	1,352	76	1,428	511	48	559
Discharged by Habeas Corpus	11	1	12	3	----	3
Escape	16	----	16	10	----	10
Death	7	----	7	7	1	8
Other Removals	20,627	957	21,584	21,455	1,140	22,595
Total Discharges	24,679	1,201	25,880	24,566	1,359	25,925
In Jail December 31	491	25	516	656	19	675
Number under 16	126	37	163	161	34	195
Number from 16 to 21	1,781	158	1,939	1,930	184	2,114

No report received for:
*Clark, Juneau, Marinette Monroe, Vernon, Waukesha, Waushara Counties.
**Clark, Eau Claire, Grant, Lafayette, Langlade, Marinette, Sawyer, Vernon, Waushara Counties.

TABLE 2—ADMISSIONS TO COUNTY JAILS, NUMBER SERVING SENTENCE AND POPULATION ON DECEMBER 31 FOR YEARS 1921 TO 1935

	Number Admitted to Jails	Number Serving Sentence	Population December 31
1921	12,374	2,447	466
1922	12,472	2,673	361
1923	12,268	3,009	405
1924	13,048	2,445	368
1925	17,000	4,227	474
1926	16,506	3,569	372
1927	20,566	5,365	526
1928	24,128	7,601	507
1929	24,388	5,709	565
1930	24,735	5,856	566
1931	35,328	8,430	802
1932	40,865	9,703	675
1933	35,374	8,100	568
1934	25,903	7,459	516
1935	26,061	7,899	675

Part E

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION

By section 56.16 of the statutes Milwaukee County is authorized to maintain a house of correction for the safe-keeping, reformation and employment of persons sentenced and committed for an offense or violation of any city or village ordinance where the penalty is imprisonment in the county jail or where the penalty is imprisonment in the state prison for any term not exceeding five years in the discretion of the court. Federal prisoners are also received on commitment.

The rated capacity of the institution is 1000, an increase of 25 over the previous biennium. On June 30, 1936, there were 611 male and 46 female prisoners or a total of 657 in the institution. This represented a decrease of 23% from the total of 854 in the institution on June 30, 1934, and a decrease of nearly 49% from the total of 1,275 in the institution on June 30, 1932.

The Board of Control has inspection over the institution and inmates committed on conviction of a felony may be paroled by action of the Board. On June 30, 1936, there were 14 males on parole.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION

	Six Months Ending Dec. 31, 1934			Six Months Ending June 30, 1935			Six Months Ending Dec. 31, 1935			Six Months Ending June 30, 1936			Total Year Ending June 30, 1935			Total Year Ending June 30, 1936		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Inmate Population Beginning of Period	813	41	854	728	47	775	663	59	722	639	50	689	813	41	854	663	59	722
Adm. Committed by Courts																		
State Cases	3	1	4	5	4	9	2	1	3	8	1	9	8	5	13	10	2	12
Local Cases	3547	208	3755	3139	188	3327	3085	249	3334	2626	184	2810	6686	396	7082	5711	433	6144
Federal Cases	3	-----	3	73	-----	73	41	-----	41	13	1	14	76	-----	76	54	1	55
Transferred from Hospital	20	3	23	21	10	31	13	2	15	12	2	14	41	13	54	25	4	29
Returned as Parole Violator	4	-----	4	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	6	-----	6	1	-----	1
Escapes Returned	2	-----	2	2	-----	2	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	4	2	-----	2
Returned from Temporary Leave	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Total	3579	212	3791	3243	202	3445	3143	252	3395	2660	188	2848	6822	414	7236	5803	440	6243
Discharges																		
Expiration of Sentence	3300	183	3483	3019	175	3194	2803	232	3035	2425	167	2592	6319	358	6677	5228	399	5627
Commutation of Sentence	2	-----	2	4	-----	4	2	-----	2	3	-----	3	6	-----	6	5	-----	5
Payment of Fines	241	18	259	218	9	227	291	24	315	223	16	239	459	27	486	514	40	554
Order by Court	31	-----	31	15	2	17	10	2	12	7	2	9	46	2	48	17	4	21
Conditional Pardons	2	1	3	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	1	4	-----	-----	-----
Pardons	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	5	-----	5	1	-----	1
Deportation	3	-----	3	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	4	-----	-----	-----
Paroles	51	-----	51	18	-----	18	33	-----	33	10	-----	10	69	-----	69	43	-----	43
Deaths	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	2	-----	2
Escapes	8	-----	8	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	9	1	-----	1
Transferred	25	4	29	25	4	29	27	2	29	18	7	25	50	8	58	45	9	54
Temporary Leave	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
On Bond	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
Total	3664	206	3870	3308	190	3498	3168	261	3429	2688	192	2880	6972	396	7368	5856	453	6309
Inmate Population End of Period	728	47	775	663	59	722	*639	50	*689	611	46	657	663	59	722	611	46	657

*Correct Count